THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW—VERY MILD.
Sun rose this a.m. at 4.54; sets at 7.01.

94TH YEAR NO. 99. MONTREAL SATURDAY APRIL 27, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

CHILDREN WHO ARE BORN BLIND TAUGHT TO SEE

Marvellous Results of Certain Experiments of a Scientist in Vienna.

DEVELOPS FACULTY WHICH IS DORMANT

Seven Year Old Boy Exhibited as Proof of What Method Accomplishes.

COURSE LASTED TWO YEARS

New York, April 27.—According to a Vienna despatch, an epoch-marking discovery in training children born blind to see has been made by Director Keller, of the Institute for the Blind, Vienna. He has just exhibited before the Physicians' Society a seven-year-old boy, who was born blind, but with perfectly formed eyes—brain blind, as the doctors call it—whom he has taught in fourteen months to discern colors, forms and objects and to read with his eyes.

The method consists in first teaching a chid in a perfectly dark room, by means of a movable disc of the light, to distinguish light from darkness, the child being "unable to see" perhaps. This is developing a faculty of which the pupil is not conscious, and takes months of patient treatment.

Next objects which a blind person knows by feeling are placed against a light disc, and the child is told what they are called. Colored glass placed before a lamp teaches him colors. Geometrical figures on a disc are shown, and the teacher passed slowly on to forming letters, and then reading is taught. Then the disc is removed and objects are shown in a dark room with rays of light falling on them. From this point the sight is gradually accustomed to the daylight.

Director Keller has received congratulations from all the university and medical men who have heard of his method.

MUCH TALK ABOUT CENSUS TAKING

Long and at Times Bitter Discussion in the House Yesterday.

Ottawa, April 27.—(Special.)—The Opposition were not only responsible for a wasted day yesterday, but for a debate marked by considerable acerbity and for a reviving of the racial antagonism, which is one of the party's strong cards. There was a long and pointless discussion on the taking of the census, largely directed in an attempt to make out that efforts were being made to swell the returns in Quebec. The Minister of Agriculture was heckled for hours, but he answered every request for information fully and fairly, and acquitted the Department and himself of the slightest shadow of blame for the circular issued in Ontario.

MORE EXPEDITION THAN IN 1891.

The vote of $250,000 for the purposes of the census was taken up in Committee of Supply, and Mr. R. L. Borden asked at the outset when the work of enumeration was to be completed. It was supposed to be done on the 1st of April, but here at the end of the month it was still uncompleted.

The Minister of Agriculture replied that the enumeration was practically completed in the settled portions of the country, but it was not so far advanced in the unorganized districts. As to the work on the returns the department had already received eight times as many schedules as were received in the whole month of April in 1891. It was only fair to add that two-and-one-half times as many enumerators had been employed this time. The work of calculating the total population would first be undertaken and would be pushed as rapidly as possible, but it would be some time before any definite information could be given. Up to date 383 returns had been obtained from 48 counties, as against 59 returns at the end of April, 1891.

Mr. Speedle wanted to know how the enumerators had been instructed.

The Minister of Agriculture explained that the district commissioners had come to Ottawa and received their instructions. On returning to their districts they gave instructions to the commissioners for electoral districts, who in turn assembled their enumerators and instructed them as to their duties.

Mr. Wallace considered Mr. Fisher mistaken, as all the work had been completed in April on the last occasion.

Mr. Fisher gave the figures. In April 59 returns had been received, in May, 1816; in June, 1877; in July, 625; in August, 98; in September and after, 11.

Mr. Wallace asked Mr. Fisher whether he had sanctioned the letter sent out by Mr. Cote, assistant census commissioner, to the cures of Quebec before it went out.

Mr. Fisher: I have already informed the House that while I did not see the wording of the letter I approved it before it was sent.

"FACTORIES."

Mr. Wallace found fault with the decision that establishments employing five persons should be enumerated as factories, as to be considered, made the census defect

Mr. Fisher supposed the hon. gentleman wanted to go back to the system in use at last census, when every old woman knitting stockings in her doorway was put down as a "manufacturer," and every blacksmith was reckoned as a "hardware manufacturer." Recognizing the misleading and ridiculous nature of such an enumeration he had taken steps to see that every industrial establishment enumerated as a manufactory was in reality what it purported to be. Provincial legislation had defined a factory as an establishment employing five persons at least. He was determined that the misleading nature of the information concerning the industries of the country given in the last census should not be repeated.

Mr. Bennett complained that very few grist mills would be included in the enumeration, as only a few employed over four men.

Mr. Taylor had a similar complaint to make in regard to saw-mills, which usually employed two or three men. He said there were defects in the enumeration, and as an illustration stated that one enumerator in Ottawa had returned 36 silos in the city.

Mr. Fisher remarked that it was unfortunate for Mr. Taylor's illustration that the question regarding silos was only contained in the schedules used in the country and was not to be found in the schedules used in the city. If such questions had been asked in Ottawa it was without authority.

Mr. Clancy continued the criticism begun by Messrs. Bennett and Taylor, and failed to see why butter and cheese factories should be enumerated when other establishments employing less than five persons were left out.

Mr. Fisher reiterated his statement that he had adopted a fair and proper standard. Hardly any butter and cheese factories employed five men, and therefore an exception was made in the case of these, as otherwise the whole industry would be wiped out of the record. It was a different matter with other industries, as every legitimate factory within the definition of the law would be counted, while there would be none of the misleading statistics of the last census.

Mr. Clancy thought this was going to destroy public confidence in the census.

CIRCULAR TO THE CURE.

Mr. Barker (Hamilton) read portions of one of the circulars sent out by Mr. Cote, that to the cures, asking them to send him a list of all who had migrated from the country, especially in the last twelve months, and he also read Archbishop Bruchesi's pastoral based on that circular. From the fact that the circular was marked "Confidential," that the information asked for was to be sent to Mr. Cote, and that it was asked for especially within a limit of twelve months, Mr. Barker insinuated that the object was to swell the population of Quebec. If it was left to a jury he did not think the jury would hesitate in coming to the conclusion that Mr. Cote, who was so anxious that every man should be returned, was anxious to get that information in order that there should not be a man missed.

Mr. Fisher said he could give Mr. Barker a very simple reason why the period was limited, and why the information was asked for. The circular was addressed to the cures for the reason that they were best acquainted with the people. Under the de jure system the period of absence within which a person was counted at their own home was fixed at twelve months now as in 1891, and the object of the assistant commissioner was to try to obtain accurate information as to those who had gone to the United States temporarily to work there, and who were entitled to be included in the de jure system of enumeration. The circular was sent to the cures of French centres in Ontario as well as in Quebec; Mr. Cote was trying to get a true and proper return of the people of Ontario and Quebec alike, and if he was increasing the population of Quebec he was increasing that of Ontario as well.

REASONS FOR THE REQUEST.

Mr. Clarke asked if similar steps had been taken to ascertain from Protestant ministers the same facts as to English-speaking people, and if not why it had not been done.

Mr. Fisher replied that it was well known that many French-Canadians went over to the States periodically to work, while comparatively few English-Canadians in any province did so. In regard to the use of the word "confidential," Mr. Fisher admitted that it would have been better to have struck it out.

Mr. Barker wanted to know why Mr. Cote had sent out the circular and not the chief commissioner, Mr. Blue, and why he should get the answers instead of Mr. Blue.

Mr. Fisher stated that Mr. Blue had seen the circular.

The Minister of Public Works warned the Opposition against making a racial fight. Too often was the Conservative party guilty of stirring up race strife, as, for instance, when in North Bruce the other day the tickets sent out by the Conservatives bore the words: "Be sure to vote for Mr. Halliday in order that French domination may not be continued." The French people wanted nothing but a fair and square count. Mr. Tarte regretted the circular had not been signed by Mr. Blue, which would remove the idea that this was a French-Canadian trick.

In reply to questions, Mr. Fisher said the circular had been sent to the Montreal Herald, the Montreal Gazette, and all the French papers in the province, so that it was in no sense confidential.

Mr. Clarke had no objection to every effort to ascertain accurately the number of French-Canadians, but he viewed the sending of the circulars to Catholic priests and not to Protestants with suspicion.

A CLEAR EXPLANATION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was sure there was no other desire than to have a true census. He belonged to the minority, which had lived isolated for centuries and only

(Continued on page 6.)

AMALGAMATION RUMORS STILL RIFE

J. J. Hill Absorbing Grand Trunk, Canada Atlantic and Quebec Great Northern.

While the investing public are willing to accept the possibility of the amalgamation of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk systems the high officials of the two companies emphatically discredit the report and hint that it was started with the object of enhancing the value of Richelieu stocks.

It is declared emphatically that neither of the existing companies have the slightest disposition to absorb the other, and as for a new corporation being organized for the purpose of buying up the two companies that contingency is declared to be practically out of the question, as it would require to have a capital approaching $500,000,000.

Moreover, before the amalgamation could be effected it would have to be approved by Parliament, and it is maintained no Parliament that Canadian electors would send to Ottawa would pass a bill authorizing amalgamation.

It is possible that a combination of capitalists could obtain a controlling interest in the two companies, but they would be powerless to effect a radical change in the policy of the companies without Parliamentary sanction. A cable despatch received here yesterday states that Grand Trunk stock is particularly strong in London on account of heavy buying in an unexpected quarter.

A report is current that Mr. J. J. Hill, the president of the Great Northern, is negotiating with the Canada Atlantic and the Great Northern of Quebec, with the object of acquiring control of these companies and securing an eastern seaport.

The control of the two systems in question, however, would still leave Mr. Hill without a line that would connect his western systems with the sea.

The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific alone could give this connection. By some particularly clever tactics Mr. Hill is reported to have secured a considerable amount of Grand Trunk stock in London, and the story goes that he has made a tempting offer for a controlling interest in the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Western.

The Hill theory is not quite so emphatically discredited by Grand Trunk officials as the report of amalgamation with the Canadian Pacific, but no news of the project has yet reached the head office of the Grand Trunk.

PHYSICIAN'S BILL IS NOW $784,000

Dr. W. C. Browning Threatens to Sue Patient's Estate For That Amount.

Pittsburg, April 27.—Dr. W. C. Browning, a physician who attended the late Senator C. L. Magee, and whose bill for services amounted to $800,000, arrived in Pittsburg to-day, and consulted attorneys in regard to the contest which the executors threaten against the bill. In the evening he departed for Philadelphia.

Instead of $800,000, he will sue for $784,000 unless the executors pay the amount that named. The larger sum includes the medical fees covering twenty-one months' treatment and investments made for Dr. Browning by Senator Magee. The investments, the physician says, began with a present of $150,000.

Dr. Browning said:—"I can and will produce at the proper time more than two hundred witnesses from this city who have been attended by me, and who will testify that I charged at the rate of $20 an hour for office services and $40 an hour for outside visits, and that these figures were my regular prices.

"I rendered a bill for twenty-one months' service, beginning on June 14, 1899, when I made the first examination of Senator Magee, and ending on March 8, 1901. The bills he had O.K'd amount to $800,000. But a word as to this. At the end of each month I rendered a bill, charging for my services at the rate of $40 per hour.

"Senator Magee took each one of them and drew a pencil through the $40, writing $80 instead, and then scratched out the total and made it double what I had written. Then he O.K'd the bills."

JANITOR, BUT AN ARTIST

Paintings by an Unknown Man Astonish Art Critics.

UNTAUGHT, HE LEARNED HOW TO PAINT SEA PICTURES WHICH ARE MARVELS.

Chicago, April 27.—The Record-Herald says:—

Through a marine picture, Charles Hallberg, a janitor for the Austin State Bank, has at last won the notice and praise of some of the best qualified art critics and artists.

As a painter Mr. Hallberg gained a place upon the wall of the art institute. His picture, "The Open Sea," now hangs above a Turner water-color, at its right is a portrait study by Zorn, at its left is a picture by Sir Frederick Leighton. In the same rooms are Israel, Corot, Daubigny, Whistler, Chase and Rossetti.

Hallberg has had no teacher. His knowledge of pigments is the result of tedious years of experiments. For seventeen years of his early life he was a sailor. He knew the ocean and loved it. Illiterate, imaginative, and already a grown man, he wished to tell his stories of the sea. He could not write them, so he tried to paint them, feebly at first, but with growing power and fidelity.

Speaking of Mr. Hallberg's latest work, "The Open Sea," Director French, of the Art Institute, said:

"Alexander Harrison, Mr. Vanderpoel, Charles Francis Browne, and other capable judges, agree with me that it is a most remarkable work, considering the artist's opportunities. It's chief merit probably lies in the wonderful vitality which he has imparted to the water. The water he paints is fairly alive."

ICE BLOCKADE ENDED.

Port Huron, Mich., April 26.—The ice blockade at the foot of Lake Huron, which has been blocking navigation for a week, was broken to-day by the combined efforts of the steamers City of Berlin, Hadley and Fedora, releasing about twenty vessels. A number of the craft has been in very dangerous positions.

PRESIDENT HAYS MAKES A CHANGE

Forms a Cabinet of Departmental Heads of the Southern Pacific.

San Francisco, April 27.—It is stated in railroad circles that President Hays, of the Southern Pacific, is about to inaugurate a radical change in the management of the system. He will form a cabinet of advisers, to be composed of the heads of practically all the principal departments of the road with the single exception of the law department.

RAID ON GAMBLING HOUSE

New York, April 27.—Justice William Travers Jerome, with several private detectives, descended upon a gambling-house at No. 52 Broad Street yesterday afternoon. The gambling-house, handsomely furnished, contained about fifty men, among them bankers and brokers, lawyers and clerks.

So suddenly was the raid made that the gamblers had not time to conceal the least bit of evidence against them. Even the books of the establishment were seized and these showed that $500 had been paid out, it was said, for police protection on March 18. Every effort will be made to learn who got this $500.

HAS OPENED WARDS TO ALL DOCTORS

Samaritan Hospital Accedes to Wish of the Medical Profession.

The annual meeting of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women was held. The year was reported to have been a successful one with the institution. A hundred and ten patients were treated indoors and the institution had 259 outdoor patients. The average stay indoors was 19 1-3 days. Many of the cases were serious, and 142 operations had to be performed. Five deaths occurred three following operations. At the present time every bed in the hospital is occupied, two sofas and a stretcher are being used, several patients are waiting to be admitted. The training school for nurses was reported to have succeeded admirably.

The report of Dr. A. Lapthorn Smith further states that "Owing to the strongly expressed feeling of the medical profession of Montreal that those who are not connected with the staff of the hospitals should be allowed to attend their own patients in the private rooms, I deemed it advisable, on the 1st of January, to throw all our private and semi-private beds open to patients who wish to have their own physician to attend them." He also called attention to the inadequacy of the building, "in which we are obliged to carry on such important work, there being sufficient room neither for the nurses nor for the patients, while a resident house surgeon is urgently required, for whom, however, there is absolutely no available space. I sincerely hope that we may not be compelled to remain another term in the present unsuitable building, which has nothing to recommend it, except its desirable location. Here indeed is a golden opportunity for some large-hearted philanthropist. In the meantime we are in urgent need of an oilcloth for the operating room and a bath on the nurses' flat, as there is at present only one bath for nurses, patients and servants."

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. A. Pennell.
First vice-president—Mrs. R. M. Liddell.
Second vice-president—Mrs. Farquhar Robertson.
Secretary—Miss Cramp.
Assistant secretary—Miss Glassford.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. Payne.
Auditor—Mr. Farquhar Robertson.

THEATRES CLOSED SUNDAY

Police Will Arrest the Managers if Necessary.

ALD. LEBEUF COMES TO THE CONCLUSION THAT CITY HAS MERELY BEEN JOLLIED ALONG.

For some time Manager Garlepy, of the Theatre de la Gaiete, has been at law to test the validity of the regulation which prohibits the opening of places of amusement on Sunday. His case was to come up this morning before the Recorder, but instead of preparing his defence, Mr. Garlepy caused to be served yesterday upon the city a notice to the effect that he would apply to the Superior Court this morning praying that a writ of prohibition be issued to prevent the Recorder's Court from hearing the case, alleging among other reasons that the by-law under which the action was taken is illegal, inasmuch as it imposes imprisonment without the option of a fine. Recognizing that this was only another subterfuge by which the theatre should remain open Sundays until the case was settled, Ald. Lebeuf yesterday instructed the police to make raids on any theatres that should be found open to-morrow. Mr. Garlepy has been notified of the proposed action. The city, it was explained to him, was not bound to give such a notice, but it was done in order that he might not claim later on to have been taken by surprise or harshly treated.

PHILLIPS REAPS PROFITS ON CORN

Latest King of the Board of Trade Begins to Dispose of His Holdings.

Chicago, April 27.—George H. Phillips, who is just now enjoying the double title of "corn king," and "friend of the farmer," let go a large block of his May holdings Thursday, and in so doing caused the wildest excitement in the corn pit. The total amount of his sales is estimated at 2,000,000 bushels, which, with a profit of 5 cents a bushel, would net the young trader and his customers the neat sum of $100,000 for the day's work.

When Phillips appeared in the corn pit in the morning the rumor rapidly spread that he was willing to give the shorts a chance by satisfying their needs at 48 cents and there was at once a wild scramble to get to cover before Phillips changed his mind or the price went soaring upward. This it did in short order, and at one time touched 49 cents, which is the highest point of the present deal, and only one cent below the figure set by Phillips for May corn.

The day's trading brought out the fact that the Armour Grain Company, and Bartlett, Frazier & Co., were among those who had been caught short. The traders were treated to an unusual sight and one which caused considerable of a furor, when A. I. Valentine of the Armour Company personally approached Mr. Phillips and offered to take 500,000 bushels at 48 cents. He was quickly accommodated and then Bartlett, Frazier & Co., took 100,000 bushels. The Armour company later took 300,000 more bushels at a slight increase over 48 cents.

All the time Phillips was letting go of his May corn he was buying liberally for July delivery, and this gave rise to the rumor that the young corn king was about through with his May deal and was laying his plans to continue it in July corn. It was also said that the day's sales, when figured up, would show that Phillips' May holdings were nearly all, if not all, gone, but this is denied.

He and his customers are credited with holding between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 bushels. In May there will be delivered to him 2,765,000 bushels which are now in store, and this delivery will leave about 4,000,000 bushels, which is said to represent what Phillips has bought and others have sold. No one but Phillips knows just what his holdings are, and he refuses to tell.

CANADIAN GOLF TOURNEY

Toronto, April 27. (Special)—Dr. Finnie, of Montreal, and other members of the executive of the Canadian Golf Association, met here yesterday, and fixed the following dates for the championships and inter-provincial match: Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28. The games will be played in Toronto. The Governor-General and Lady Minto attended the Horse Show last night. There was no official reception, Lord Minto having intimated that that ceremony under the circumstances should be dispensed with.

BRESCI SENT TO VENTOTENE.

Berlin, April 26.—The Berliner Tageblatt to-day prints a special dispatch to the effect that the Bresci who assassinated King Humbert of Italy, has just been removed to the penal colony on Ventotene Island, and that he will remain there for life.

THE LAST WAR LOAN

New York, April 27.—Although no official announcement has yet been made, says the Tribune's London correspondent, it seems probable that the portion of the new British loan offered to the public has been covered about seven times. The war loan issued last year was subscribed eleven times over, much more enthusiastically and much more popularly.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD HAS ANOTHER PLAN

This Time to Improve Rural Schools and Keep Boys on the Farm.

TEACH CHILDREN TO OBSERVE NATURE

Expert Teachers to be Brought From England or the Continent.

OUTLINE OF THE INNOVATION

It is not improbable that the public spirited work which Sir William C. Macdonald has been doing throughout Canada by the creation of manual training schools in the large centres of population will prove to be merely the first step towards an educational work that will be still more widely diffused, and that may be expected to confer still greater benefits upon the people of Canada. It is understood that Sir Wm. Macdonald has had in view, ever since he undertook the task of aiding elementary education, an application of approved methods of teaching the young in the rural schools of the Dominion. It has been felt by educationalists, with whom Sir William has been in association, that elementary education in our rural schools is defective, inasmuch as it fails in a large measure to train the powers of observation of the children. It teaches them book learning, but fails to give them knowledge at first hand. In Germany and Switzerland, and in some parts of England, a system of education is in vogue in the rural schools, whereby the pupils are given an intimate knowledge by practical demonstration of that which concerns the dwellers upon farms so intimately—the methods of plant life. It is believed that if the children were taught to observe closely the processes of nature that are going on all around them, and all that is implied in such a knowledge, they would be far better equipped than they now are for the battle of life, and would be far more likely to stay upon the farm than is now the case, when educational methods seem designed to attract the children from the farm to the city. In Germany the results of teaching along these lines have been most fruitful in producing not merely good farmers, but in so training the powers of observation of the children that they learn rapidly any other branches of knowledge which they may pursue.

Of course any improvements of the public school system of Canada along the lines indicated can only be accomplished by working with the provincial machinery. It is probable, if Sir Wm. Macdonald's ideas find fulfilment, that expert teachers will be brought over from England or the Continent, and with the concurrence of the provincial authorities given supervision over groups of rural schools. By this means, if the system possesses all the advantage claimed for it, a force of public opinion would be created within a few years in each province which would compel the educational authorities to make a general application of the system.

Sir Wm. Macdonald has already done great things in behalf of the youth of Canada, but this last project of his may, in its effects upon the welfare of the mass of the people, be of greater importance than any of his other beneficent works.

TRIED TO CHOP HEAD OFF

Mrs. Celia Tremblay's Strange Action Yesterday.

WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL IN WIELDING THE AXE AND IS NOW IN HOSPITAL.

A small hatchet was the instrument with which Mrs. Celia Tremblay, 8 Leduc Lane, tried to end her life by chopping her own head off yesterday afternoon. She succeeded in inflicting two deep wounds in her scalp and badly mutilating her shoulders. Her friends found her in her yard busily engaged in the work of self-destruction. When she saw she had been discovered she wept and said she wanted to die. She was quickly taken to the Notre Dame Hospital for treatment. The doctors say that her condition is not serious. Mrs. Tremblay had been ill for some time.

LIFE ENDS IN SOLITUDE

New York, April 27.—Herbert Spencer, whose health is most feeble, will spend his eighty-first birthday at Brighton to-day virtually in solitude, says the Tribune's London correspondent. His autobiography has received its final touches, but he is unable to do any sustained work, or even converse with visitors.

What is Going On.

THIS EVENING.

Academy—Frederick Warde — Matinee. "The Duke's Jester"; evening, "Othello."
Proctor's—Vaudeville.
Theatre Francais—"McFadden's Row of Flats."
Royal—Dainty Paree Burlesquers.

VERY MILD.

Probs: Light to moderate winds, fine and very mild to-day and on Sunday.

DEATHS.

BUMBRAY—In this city, on the 26th inst., Catherine Colford, aged 36 years and 6 months, beloved wife of William Bumbray, well known contractor of Montreal and brother of Alderman Bumbray, representing Hochelaga Ward. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at half past two from her husband's residence, 9 Farm Street, Point St. Charles, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Chicago and New York papers please copy. 99x

McGUIRE—In this city on the 26th instant, Joseph McGuire sr., Funeral from his late residence No. 167 Guy Street, Monday the 29th instant, at 7.45 a.m. to St. Ann's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend. 99x

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

THREE SPECIAL TRIAL RACES BETWEEN CUP DEFENDERS

Constitution and Independence Will Meet in Special Competitions.

New York, April 27.—Three special trial races will be sailed between the cup defence yachts Constitution and Independence, the dates of the matches being July 2, 4 and 6. This announcement has just been made by a representative of the New port Yacht Racing Association, and is the solution of the dead-lock between the New York Yacht Club and Thomas Lawson. The races will take place off Newport.

A rule of the New York Yacht Club forbidding non-members to sail in a race of that organization excluded Thomas Lawson's yacht from competing in the matches that were to decide the choosing of a challenger to meet Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II. Mr. Lawson, on the other hand, refused to comply with the requirements of the New York Yacht Club, and declined to get around the rule by sailing his boat in the New York Yacht Club trial races under the name of a member of that club. The matter was settled by the offer of the Newport Yacht Racing Association to present a cup for a contest between the rival yachts. The races are not under the New York Yacht Club, that club having taken no official action regarding the trial [illegible]

[illegible] the manager of the Constitution, Mr. Lawson, the owner of the Independence, have signified their willingness to accept the Newport Association's cup.

SHAMROCK II.

[illegible] May 27.—The Shamrock II. was towed [illegible] this morning and towed [illegible] where her try-sails were [illegible] for the race was adjusted. She was [illegible] in tow of the Erin [illegible] Mr. Fife accompanying [illegible] Watson inspected the challenger and expressed enthusiastical approval of her.

Mr. Fife [illegible] in the course of a conversation said: "I am satisfied I have the best challenger ever built, and I warn my friends on this side that they have a big job this time."

Through The Herald's Sieve.

THE NEWLY MADE prince consort of the Netherlands seems to have been able to beat the Dutch temperately.

THE CZAR IS a steady tea drinker but its a safe bet he doesn't drink gunpowder tea.

THE PRESENT RECORD price for a seat in the New York Stock Exchange is $95,000. There was a time when that amount would have been considered a steep figure, but now it is just enough for a ticket that will admit a man inside the ropes, where he hopes he can commence making a little [illegible]

WE HEAR OF a track making 5 miles in 6 minutes but we do not think that any of Dan De Wet's laurels have been lifted from him in consequence.

REV. DR. PARKHURST says he would rather have lived in Gomorrah than in New York. We are quite sure that New York also wishes he had.

Troubles Being Aired

"Needles and pins, needles and pins,
When a man marries his trouble begins."
That used to be the way of it, but
everything is reversed since the arrival of the
new woman. Countess Castellane, the Duchess
of Marlborough and the Duchess of Manches-

ter have all had more or less trouble setting their husband's accounts, and now Queen Wilhelmina is angry because the creditors of Prince Henry have asked her to pay his debts. She has declared her husband must pay his own debts out of the allowance made him by the state, and the [illegible] editors have formed a syndicate to negotiate the Prince Consort's paper on the Amsterdam bourse. With so many family troubles being aired in the public press, it is no wonder that so large a per cent. of Canadian women have preferred to remain single.

FUTURE GLADNESS

THE LAMBS will soon be skipping on the hills,
Cheer up;
Ere long we'll be receiving lemon's bills,
Cheer up,
A little while and we may cease to pay
To sit with happy maidens at the play,
And then they'll make us thaw some other way—
Cheer up, cheer up, cheer up!

The time for golf is swiftly drawing near,
Cheer up;
The fake strawberry box will soon be here,
Cheer up;
Your weary wife ere long will hie away
To breezy mountain top or placid bay,
And there run up new bills for you to pay—
Cheer up, cheer up, cheer up!

RURAL WHISKERS GROWING

BRYSON, ONT. CORRESPONDENT to Ottawa Journal. The hirsuite appendages of our citizens are developing wonderously, our town again being without a barber.

IN FACT EVERY day is moving day with De Wet.

IN THE SPRING.

IN THE SPRING we take our woollen
Off too soon and make things blue
Blaming the confounded climate
For the troubles that ensue.

HOW ABOUT IT?

It's hard enough to scratch along
As things are going now,
A fellow must be good and strong
And have a frugal frau.
The laborers with spade or pen
Now just contrive to sup,
So how'll they ever manage when
up?
goes
rent
The

SAFE SIDE.

"SEE HERE, YOUNG fellow, it ain't no use for you to show me boots with pegs in them."

"Why not sir?"

"Because I am going up to Alaska, and if I have to make a meal off them boots I don't care about getting my mouth full of splinters."

NOT TRUE THAT J. Pierpont Morgan is in Paris [illegible] negotiating the French debt.

Great Away

"The bride's father advanced with her to the groom as I drove her away."

MOVE UP IN FRONT

WHEN SHADES OF NIGHT were falling fast
We saw a Westbound car at last
And [illegible] for [illegible] we did,
Saw [illegible] packed from within;
Move up in front!"

His brow was cool, his mien was cold,
The [illegible] was a bad egg of old,
And as we [illegible]
These accents from that well-known tongue:
Move up in front!"

At St. Peter Street just forty-three
[illegible]
[illegible] a fat man groan,
[illegible] tone;
Move up in front!"

Now [illegible] Victoria Square;
[illegible] take care!"
[illegible] I'll bura"
[illegible] stern,
"Move up in front!"

At Windsor Street well twenty more
[illegible] to pass" the fat man
swore,
"[illegible] from my side!"
[illegible] voice replied:
"Move up in front!"

The crowd had nizzled out to one,
When [illegible] trip was done;
And [illegible] a thankful prayer
A [illegible]

A [illegible] found),
The [illegible] dying found;
[illegible] and ample, too,
[illegible] for you.
Move down in front!"

There in the [illegible] cold and gray,
Like [illegible]
[illegible] gloomy gloom,
There [illegible] were: "Here's heaps of room!
"Move up in front!"

The Shades of Night

A WEST MOUNT poet dropped in this morning with something "realistic," he said. No more "warm spring breezes wafting from the balmy south for him. Whenever he wrote that line he always had to [illegible] and shovel [illegible] for this one entitled "Move Up In Front."

The [illegible] can be regarded very much like Longfellow had written a poem called "Excelsior," in similar metre, some years before.

STOCKS STILL SEEM to be below the high water mark. Here's hoping the lambs will not be lambasted.

"INDUSTRY CLIMBS THE stairs while luck goes up in the elevator" says the Westmount philosopher.

A WOMAN NEVER gets old. She merely becomes more untruely.

THE CZAR OF Russia gets a salary of over $8,000,000 a year, but is afraid to go out and have a good time with it.

LONDON HAS STOPPED talking about the sugar duties and is now arguing over Edna May's play.

The King's Portrait

There is sure to be a tremendous demand for The Herald's portrait of Edward VII., out in a few days.

The portrait is from the Best Photograph of the King ever taken.

The edition has been prepared specially for The Herald, and as it is limited subscribers would do well to place their orders at once.

AROUND THE CITY

WESTMOUNT.

Watering carts were out for the first time yesterday.

The Westmount Tennis Club holds its annual meeting Monday evening.

Mrs. G. W. Cooke, Elm Avenue, has left for Toronto to attend the horse show.

Miss L. Davey, of Belleville, Ont., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. A. D. Shibbley, Elm Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wilson, 417 Metcalfe Avenue, have removed to 1245 Dorchester Street.

Dr. Grenfell lectures at Victoria Hall on Monday evening under the auspices of the Westmount W.C.T.U.

Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor of Bethlehem Church, who has just returned, will preach at both services to-morrow.

The first lot of tax accounts were sent out this morning. They must all be delivered before the first of May.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Dodd, Rosemount Avenue, have returned to town after spending the winter in New York.

Dr. Charles H. Church, brother of Dr. Church, Westmount, has returned from Florida, quite restored in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Anderson, of Mountain Avenue, were yesterday bereaved by the death of their little daughter May, aged 6 years.

Mr. Alex. Maclagan, Montmorency, Que., is visiting his relatives and staying with Mr. D. Taylor, Selby Street. He leaves for home to-night.

Mr. W. H. Wyman has purchased a residence on Sherbrooke Street, near Elm Avenue, to which Mr. and Mrs. Wyman will shortly remove from St. Johns, Que.

Work has been started on the laying of pipes and construction of roads through the Raynes estate property, which has been recently sub-divided into building lots.

Mr. James McDougall has purchased the house at present occupied by Rev. E. Bushell on Churchill Avenue. Mr. Bushell and family will remove shortly to Metcalfe Avenue.

The closing meeting of the Roslyn Euchre Club will be held Monday evening at the residence of Mr. T. A. Lynch, Grosvenor Avenue. Several handsome prizes won during the season will be presented.

The boys of the second grade class of the Academy will hold their first annual reunion on Friday next in the hall of the school. This is the first one to be held at Westmount. These class gatherings have proved very successful elsewhere.

Application has been made to the town by a number of the prominent residents for permission to erect a bowling green in Victoria Park. If permission is granted, it is the intention of those interested to make it one of the finest in Canada. It will involve an expenditure of over $6,000.

A movement is at present gaining great headway towards the formation of a Westmount Horticultural Society. The number of pretty gardens and large conservatories in the district would indicate that a very successful society might easily be formed.

The Westmount Library will be closed during the coming week to permit the officers in charge to see the condition of affairs at the present time. The work will consist of stock-taking in order to see the number of books that go astray.

A very successful and highly entertaining meeting of the Westmount Sons of England was held last evening in Victoria Hall. The younger members were the hosts of the evening, tendering the older members a delightful supper and a very enjoyable concert. Among the city lodges to send delegations were Denbigh, Grosvenor, Britannia, Excelsior, Victoria Jubilee, Monarch and Yorkshire. Bro. John Harland acted as chairman. Among the prominent Sons of England present were District Deputy A. Tattersell, Past District Deputies Jackson and Hammersly, Rev. Bro. Graham, Bro. Edwards, Bro. Morton and Bro. H. A. Hodgson, president. The evening was voted by all present to have been one of the most enjoyable they had ever spent together. Bro. Davis was chairman of the social committee. The secretary, Mr. E. W. T. Baddon, was unavoidable absent owing to an accident he met with a few days ago.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

Mr. W. H. Blackaller's class meets at the Point Association this evening.

Ferguson Eames, who was injured some time ago at Cornwall by being struck by an engine, returned to town to-day.

The first general practice of the Point lacrosse teams was held in the gymnasium on Thursday evening. There was a large turnout.

Mr. G. Mingie, Maple Avenue, left for Farnham, Que., this morning. During the summer months he will supply the pulpit of the Farnham Presbyterian Church.

The street car lines running to the Point were blocked for quite a while last evening at Wellington Bridge, a casting weighing twenty-seven tons getting stuck on the tracks being the cause.

A very largely attended meeting of Court Seaforth, No. 232, of the Canadian Order of Foresters, took place in Unity Hall. After routine business had been attended to, progressive euchre was played.

The last round is being played in the scratch pool and billiard competition at the Point Association. Mr. E. E. Fox leads in billiards, which will likely close this evening. Mr. A. E. Surgeon looks a sure winner in pool.

The following team has been chosen by the officers of the P.A.A.A. to meet the M.A.A.A. team at a friendly game of pool this evening: Messrs. A. E. Surgeon, E. Raymond, J. Pirrie and T. Turnbull. The match will be played at the Point.

The Grand Trunk offices euchre team will meet Court Freedom, of the Canadian Order of Foresters in a friendly game on May 13. The contest will take place at the lodge rooms of the latter, 2542 Notre Dame Street.

There will be a committee meeting of the Point Baseball Club on Monday evening, when arrangements will be made for an athletic entertainment and concert to be held shortly. The proceeds will go towards the expenses incidental to the formation of a team.

An enjoyable concert was held last evening at the Summerside Park Sunday School. The programme was supplied by the pupils of the various classes. The proceeds are to go towards the furnishing of the Sunday School. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie presided and delivered an interesting address.

A meeting of special interest will be held at the Railway Association to-morrow afternoon, when Miss Isa Monk, president of the city W.C.T.U., will deliver a lecture on temperance. Mrs. Mingie, president of the Ladies' Aid Society, will preside. The Misses Mason and Miss A. Buchanan will sing.

It was quite a large crowd that assembled in the Grand Trunk Institute Hall last evening to attend the lecture given by Dr. Grenfell. The subject was "Sights and Views of Labrador." The lecturer, with the aid of over 200 views, succeeded in making all present spend a pleasant and profitable hour. Mr. W. McWood, superintendent of the car department of the Grand Trunk, presided.

The calico ball given last evening in the gymnasium hall under the auspices of the lady associate members of the Point Association was a pronounced success in every way. The ladies deserve great credit for the smooth manner in which everything was conducted. Dancing started shortly before ten o'clock, and with the exception of a short hour devoted to refreshments, was kept up till the small hours of the morning. A few of those present were: Miss Starke, Miss E. Corner, Miss E. A. Collins, Miss Monteith, Mrs. Glasford, Mrs. Corner, Mrs. J. Farrar, Miss Kyle, Miss Bruner, Miss Bernett, Misses Wilson, Miss McLean, Miss Weary, Mr. W. Drable, F. Holeman, G. Walton, J. Orton, W. Blow, J. Farrar, A. E. Kyle, V. Richmond, J. Walsh, J. Fitzgerald, H. Call, W. A. Collins, W. Reid, W. Robinson and M. Soloman.

A. O. GALARNEAU

One of the Point's most successful and popular business men is Mr. A. O. Galarneau, who has just opened up his new grocery at the corner of Wellington and Bourgewis streets. Mr. Galarneau came to the Point fifteen years ago when the district was yet a very unimportant one, from a business standpoint, and as the Point prospered he prospered with it. His new establishment is at present the finest in the Point. He is a Liberal in politics, is a past president of St. Jean Baptiste Society and President of the Socity of Artizans.

LABOR NEWS

There will be a special meeting of the Montreal Typographical Union in Blue Label Hall, 500 Dorchester Street this evening.

Organizer Roberge, of the Machinists' Union, addressed a large meeting of machinists in Sherbrooke Thursday evening. Twelve new members were admitted and eleven propositions were received.

A meeting of the Barbers' Protective Association will be held to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock in the K. of P. Hall, 682½ Craig Street. Mr. J. T. Fontaine, the president, says that definite action will be taken on the proposition to effect the withdrawal of the bosses and to reorganize the association on trade union principles.

The Stone Cutters' Union held their regular meeting last evening. A letter was read from the manager of the Montreal Quarry Company, stating that he would hereafter be able to meet the demands of the city contractors. The quarries formerly were chiefly used to supply small stones to the city, necessitating the importation of larger stones for building purposes from outside places. As the imported stone, being mostly sand stone, was prepared by machinery, the stone cutters of the city were deprived of considerable work. The quarries will hereafter be used to obtain layer stone, which, being limestone, and not preparable by machinery, will give considerable additional employment to the stone cutters.

The officers of the Independent Tailors' Union have decided to found a labor college. Its functions will consist of the conferring of the honorary degrees of bachelor of labor and doctor of labor on members of organized labor of not less than five years' standing, who will be required to furnish a satisfactory thesis showing original research in the field of labor and trade organization. The degree of doctor of labor will only be conferred upon members of organized labor who have a thorough knowledge of political science and representative government. The senate of the college will be composed of prominent labor men, who will meet once a month for the purpose of transacting its business and the awarding of degrees. The college will be affiliated with the Independent Tailors' Union, which is an incorporated institution.

DEBATORS DINE

MONTREAL CLUB EXHIBITS RESULTS OF WINTER'S TRAINING.

The Montreal Debating Club enjoyed itself last night. At nine o'clock it sat down to a dinner in the Association dining room. After dinner it made speeches. Admirable proficiency was shown with both teeth and tongue. The club, which has a membership of forty-five, has debated weekly during the winter months and the dinner marked the termination of the meetings for this season.

"The Empire" was to have been proposed by Mr. Henry Miles, president of the Board of Trade, but he was unable to respond, being in New York. Mr. G. A. Gatehouse proposed "The Dominion of Canada," which was responded to by Mr. E. E. Howard, B.A., B.C.L.

"The City of Montreal," offered by Mr. Geo. A. Scott, was replied to by Ald. H. B. Ames. Messrs. Guy Tombs, and Herbert Shaw, proposed and responded to respectively "The Ladies."

"The Sister Societies" was responded to by Mr. John H. Shaw, representing the St. James Literary Society; Mr. G. A. Jordan, representing St. Andrew's Literary Society; Mr. J. Manning, representing the Annex Literary and Debating Society; Mr. C. T. Williams, president of the Y. M.C.A.

Interspersed with the speeches were songs, music and recitations, contributed by Mrs. Belle Rose Emsley, Mr. J. Patton, W. W. O'Hara, and J. Leslie Tedford.

EASTMAN MURDER TRIAL.

Cambridge, Mass., April 26.—Several score of spectators, mostly women, had very little to interest them at the trial of Charles Eastman, the Harvard instructor, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Richard Crogan, jr., to-day. The Government produced six or eight more witnesses, only three of whom could shed any light on the affair, while not one could show any motive on Eastman's part. A young employe of the Clark factory told the jury how he marked out the positions of the several revolvers, but said that Eastman and Grogan often practiced shooting in company, and that Eastman had invited him to participate in the target practice on the fatal day.

To cure a cold in a night—use Vapo-Cresolene. It has been used extensively during more than twenty-four years. All Druggists.

NEWS NOTES

QUEBEC.

The Valleyfield Catholic School Commissioners are spending $50,000 on the buildings, and want to be the Protestant Academy.

An 11-year-old boy named Drolet, of St. Malo, lies in danger of death from blood poisoning, brought on by the excessive use of cigarettes.

Although the St. Louis Hotel at Quebec is not to be officially opened until Saturday night, a dinner was given there last night. The hotel, as reconstructed, is a marvel of convenience and elegance.

The Valleyfield Cotton Mills were closed for a couple of hours last Thursday on account of the drift ice which has been more troublesome this year than usual, probably because of the dredging done last summer.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Quebec Y.M.C.A. the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. L. C. Webster; vice-president, Mr. J. Thomas; treasurer, Mr. Jas. Woods; librarian, Mr. W. G. Paxman; recording secretary, Mr. T. R. Medley.

The corps of the 8th Royal Rifles and the 9th Voltigeurs de Quebec, had their annual inspection last evening in the drill hall, the D.O.C., Lt.-Col. Pelletier, officiating, assisted by the Lieut.-Governo- After the inspection the men marched through the streets and made a very fine appearance.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

The petition for the repeal of the Dunkin Act in Richmond contains 1487 signatures, or 640 more than the proportion required by law.

The directors of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association are discussing ways and means of raising and expending $30,000 for the improvement of old and the construction of new buildings.

Messrs. R. L. de Martigny, of Montreal, and Mr. J. L. Legren, formerly of Springfield, Mass., but now of Montreal will establish a rubber tire factory in Granby, if they are given a bonus of $25,000.

A wedding dance at Celestin Fontain's, North Stukely, culminated in a general row, in which the host was roughly handled. Judge Mulvena fined Fred. and Hermidas Simoneau $4 each and Joseph Roberge $1; costs to be equally divided.

A. Goldstein, manager of the Montreal Feather Company, proposes to buy the old cotton mill at Coaticook and remove his business from Montreal to that town, if the Council will loan him $25,000 with exemption from taxation, for twenty years.

Coaticook is making a loan of $20,000 to meet maturing obligations and provide for needed public improvements. Coaticook is pretty deeply in debt, partly through a policy pursued many years ago of trying to create a big industrial centre by a system of bonusing.

ONTARIO.

The Brotherhood of the Carpenters' Union, Toronto, decided to ask for an increase in wages from 25 cents to 28 cents per hour.

Henry Wilkinson, who was released yesterday from the Central Prison, Toronto, after serving a term for theft, was immediately re-arrested and taken to London.

Palmerston is at present very much excited over the Mayor having received word from Andrew Carnegie that he is willing to donate $20,000 for building a public library.

The Canadian International Banking and Investment Syndicate, of Canada and Mexico, offer to establish iron furnaces in Ottawa, for a bonus of at least $125,000, and 100 acres of land.

Prof. Lang has been appointed director of the chemical department of the University of Toronto, and Dr. Tracy has been appointed to the permanent position as lecturer in philosophy.

Lieut.-Col. Reade, the new commandant at the Royal Military College, is backing the Graduates' Club in the proposal to again make the college course extend over four years instead of three.

Eight of the union cigarmakers employed by the Daly Cigar Manufacturing Company at London, have quit work because the shop had been made open for both union and non-union men.

J. W. Tyrell, of Hamilton, explorer of the barren lands, has received an invitation from Capt. Bernier to accompany him on his North Pole expedition, but has not decided whether or not to accept.

Mrs. Mary Hall, a tall, pretty brunette, formerly of Stratford, was granted a divorce in Judge Donovan's court, Detroit, from George P. Hall, on the ground of non-support and desertion and given $1,500 alimony.

UNITED STATES.

The president to-day re-appointed Geo. R. Bidwell to be Collector of Customs for the district of New York.

Governor William S. Jennings, of Florida, has signed the so-called "Insanity Divorce Bill." The bill provides that incurable insanity shall be a cause for divorce.

Rogers, aged 40, of Gouverneur, New York, attempted to walk the railing of a bridge, and making a mis-step, fell into the river and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

A rogues' gallery of card sharps is to be provided by the New York police, to be hung in the card room of each of the big trans-Atlantic liners running out of this port.

Governor Odell, of New York, has signed the bill taxing foreign corporations which do not employ 40 per cent. of their capital in business in this State on their capital stock employed as a tax for doing business.

Miss Ella G. Brewer, has brought suit against the trustees of Roosevelt Hospital for a large sum, said to be $100,000, asserting that she was not properly treated when a patient and that she is crippled for life.

THE LODGES

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY.

Can. O. F.—Des Barbiers, 682½ Craig street.
A.O.H.—Hibernia Knights, No. 1 Co., 2042 Notre Dame.
I.S.O.B.—Victoria, 251 St. James; Aberdeen, 1863 Notre Dame.

MEETINGS ON MONDAY.

I.O.O.F.—Mount Royal, 251 St. James.
R. T. of .—Reliance, 816 St. James.
I.O.G.T.—Unity, 2472 St Catherine.
I.O.F.—Maisonneuve, 392 Lagauchetiere; St. Marie, lady companions, at Cote St. Paul. Union St. Joseph, 1706 St. Catherine.

CLAN MACLENNAN.

Clan Maclennan, N. 46, O.S.C., held their anniversary social last evening in their new hall, Empire Building, St. Catherine street. The building is admirably adapted for lodge meetings and the large number who attended last evening found every convenience awaiting them. The attendance also testified to the popularity of this Scottish institution in our midst. There was a capital programme, the vocalists, including Miss Nellie Wallace and Miss Etherington, who were both warmly received. Special mention must be made of the dancing of Master Gordon Riddell, whose exposition of Highland dancing is something marvellous, his efforts being loudly applauded. He also danced the sailor's hornpipe in a way which brought down the house. At the close of the programme refreshments were served and dancing was commenced and kept up till the "wee sma' hours."

Commencing May 1st, the regular summer rates will take effect on the lines of the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company. Secure a family or season ticket book, now for sale at Ticket Office, 128 St. James Street. Tel. 1731 Main. Adv.

Ceylon Green tea is gaining daily in popularity. If you want the best you should buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green.

"Straight Front."

Low bust, long waist, cut away hips — that is fashion's latest corset decree.

The "N.C. TAILOR-KUT" corset with the straight front is a genuine straight front corset.

It gives a graceful curve to the back and hips; it supports, but does not press the abdomen. Correct in every line. See that it is branded: N.C. TAILOR-KUT REGISTERED

Two qualities, $1.00, $1.25.

National Corset Mfg. Co., Quebec and Toronto.

ATTRACT AMERICAN ORES

Late Developments in British Columbia Mining Outlook.

MR. ROBERT JAFFRAY TALKS OF PROSPECTS OF A NEW SMELTER.

Toronto, April 27.—Mr. Robert Jaffray has returned to Toronto from a two months' trip to British Columbia, during which he visited a large number of points in Canada's great mining Province. While in Victoria he received a telegram from Hyams, the manager of the Boston & Montana smelting interests. This gentleman is one of the most successful smelting managers in America; and his telegram was that he would, on the granting of the charter for the Crow's Nest and Southern Railway, have an inspection made of the country, with a view to the immediate building of a smelter as close to the coal and coke production as he could find a suitable site. One of the features of the smelting industry in British Columbia is the need under which smelters labor of using as a flux "dry" ores, such as are found plentifully in the northern part of the States adjoining British Columbia. At the Republic camp Mr. Jaffray found that they were already shipping ores by teaming them 25 miles over very bad roads to the Granby smelter. The price they paid for freighting was $8 per ton. In this connection Mr. Jaffray touched on a further important development which is promised to British Columbia. Mr. James J. Hill stated to him, he said, that he had already begun operations with a view of connecting Republic camp with his system, and with Grand Forks and Midway in British Columbia. The ores of the Republic and other camps to the south will make an excellent smelting combination with the ores of the Boundary country, as well as with the "wet" ores of the St. Eugene, the Slocum, the North Star, the Sullivan mines and others. Thus the progress of development promises to benefit British Columbia by attracting to smelting industries on its soil the ores of American mining camps.

Just the Thing That's Wanted.—A pill that acts upon the stomach and yet is so compounded that certain ingredients of it preserve their power to act upon the intestinal canals, so as to clear them of excreta, the retention of which cannot but be hurtful, was long looked for by the medical profession. It was found in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are the result of much expert study, and are scientifically prepared as a laxative and an alterative in one.—adv.

Wm. John Walker, a young man, whose parents are respectable people in Collingwood, has been arrested and committed for trial here, charged with passing a forged cheque for a small amount upon G. T. Somers' branch bank in Cookstown.

90 Per Cent. of the Envelopes

Used in Canada are made in this country, and more envelopes are turned out of this, **the Largest Envelope Factory in the Dominion**, than by all the competing Canadian houses combined. This is the right place for Envelopes, whether it be the largest official or the smallest pay Envelope.

If your Stationer does not Handle Our Goods SEND FOR SAMPLES . . .

The Barber & Ellis Co., Limited,

TORONTO, ONT.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

IS THE BEST DENTAL PRESERVATIVE.

Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

Sold by Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

CALLING IN CREDITORS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—NO. 72.

In the matter of Adelard Benette, of the Town of Lachine, District of Montreal, contractor, plumber, Insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Court room No. 31 in the Court House, at Montreal, on the sixth day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and inspectors to the property of the said insolvent.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

Montreal, 26th April, 1901.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of HAMEL & BLEAU, manufacturers, of the Town of Maisonneuve, Insolvents.

As per order of the Court dated.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at so much in the dollar, on

WEDNESDAY, the 1st OF MAY next (1901) At Eleven O'Clock A.M.

At the Salesroom of Marcotte & Freres, No. 69 St. James Street, that part of the assets consisting of:

1.—Lots of Lumber, plain and in course of preparation 238.32
2.—Book Debts, as per list 609.95

At the same time,

Two lots of ground, of 25 x 100 feet each, bearing Cadastral No. 42 and 42 of the subdivision No. 8 of the incorporated Village of Hochelaga, with buildings thereon erected, and the Boiler, Engine and other Machineries attached to the said buildings, except:

One Mortiser and its Tools $150.00
Two Blinds Machines 65.00

which can yet be purchased at above prices.

The manufactory will be opened to visitors on the 29th and 30th of April, from 9 o'clock a.m., till five p.m.

For information, apply to Curator.

J. M. MARCOTTE, Curator.
26 St. James Street.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Montreal, 20th April, 1901.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

No. 2548—LE CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN vs. JOSEPH BRUCHESI.

3.—A certain lot of land situate, on the alignment of Lusignan Street, City of Montreal, containing twenty-four feet in front by ninety-three feet in depth on the south east line, and ninety-three feet eight inches on the north west line, and known as number seventy-seven, of the subdivision of lot number four hundred and sixty-six (466-77), of the official plan and book of reference of Saint Antoine ward.

To be sold at my office, in the City of Montreal, on the SEVENTEENTH day of MAY next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

No. 412—JACQUES R. SAVIGNAC vs. HYPOLITE GOUGEON.

Five lots of land situated in the Hochelaga ward, City of Montreal, known as subdivisions five hundred, and sixty-five, five hundred and sixty-six, five hundred and sixty-nine, five hundred and seventy, five hundred and seventy-one, upon the subdivision plan of lot number one hundred and sixty-six, on the official plan and book of reference of the incorporated village of Hochelaga, (166, 565, 566, 569, 570 and 571), the said subdivision lots containing together a total superficies of eight thousand eight hundred square feet, more or less, English measure, without warranty as to precise measurement. Bounded said subdivision lots in front to the north east by Frontenac Street, in rear by a lane in common, with the right of passage in common with others in and through the lane, being subdivisions five hundred and sixty-three and five hundred and eighty-one of said official lot.

To be sold at my office, in the City of Montreal, on the SEVENTEENTH day of MAY next, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
Montreal, April 26th, 1901.

Lord Mount Stephen is the donor of $500 to the building fund of St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke.

COLONIAL HOUSE

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Ladies' Fine Shoes

Ladies' Fine Shoes

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS IN THIS VICINITY FOR THE FAMOUS

Queen Quality

Shoe for Women.

Queen Quality, the SHOE SUCCESS of the NINETEENTH CENTURY, enters upon its new century career fully equipped in every way to maintain its supremacy. The makers began right, at the time of its introduction, by entering upon a campaign of education, telling through the great magazine and literary papers of the country, of the MERITS OF THIS SHOE. The announcement of its perfections was greeted with incredulity, but this soon gave way to admiration, when the shoe proved to be all and more than was first claimed for it.

PRICE $3.95 LESS 5 p.c. for Cash

WIDTHS A, B. C, D. — Sizes 2½ to 7.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Henry Morgan & Co.,
MONTREAL.

Have You any Furniture You Want to Have Upholstered?

Let us know and we will give you quotations, and show you our samples of cloths and covers for your Furniture. We have a very great variety of patterns, all assorted and of all fashionable shades. We will return you the furniture promptly, and in any part of the city you want to receive them. Work absolutely guaranteed, done by competent workmen, and under our personal supervision. Moderate prices. Come and see us.

TAPESTRY and DRAPERIES.

This is the most elegant and the best equipped department in the city.

N. G. VALIQUETTE,

1541, 1547, 1552, 1554 St. Catherine St.

BAKING does not Fly out of the Oven of a FAMOUS ACME RANGE BUT it bakes so quickly that users have that impression.

R. & W. KERR, 1908-10 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

Hugh Ross 206 St. James St. MONTREAL.

A CHOICE SELECTION of the most fashionable goods always on hand. Clerical, Advocates and Academical Gowns and Hoods a specialty.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

"I had been a sufferer for many years from nervousness with all its symptoms and complications," writes Mrs. O. N. Fisher, 1861 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. "I was constantly going to see a physician or purchasing medicine. In the spring of 1897 my husband induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After taking one bottle and following your advice I was so encouraged that I took five more bottles, and then stopped for several weeks as I felt so much better, but still I was not *completely cured*. I commenced taking it again and felt that I was improving faster than at first. I am not now cross and irritable, and I have a good color in my face; have also gained about ten pounds in weight and *one thousand pounds of comfort*, for I am a new woman once more and your advice and your 'Favorite Prescription' is the cause of it, coupled with the 'Pleasant Pellets' which are not to be dispensed with. I took eight bottles of the 'Prescription' the last time, making fourteen in all, and will not take any more unless you so advise, for I do not see as I need it."

makes weak women STRONG, sick women WELL.

ALLIANCE MAKES A STRONG PROTEST

Dominion Alliance Complains of Discourteous Treatment by the License Commissioners.

A meeting of the Dominion Alliance, Quebec Provincial Branch, was held at 30 St. Francois Xavier Street, yesterday afternoon, with Mr. S. J. Carter in the chair. Among those present were Rural Dean Sanders, Rev. G. G. Huxtable, J. H. Cayford, Mr. J. R. Dougall, Mr. J. Radford, and Mr. John Currie.

The object of the meeting was to receive the report of the special committee named to oppose the granting of a license to Her Majesty's Cafe. The report stated that the committee, with representatives of the Protestant Ministerial Association, of Calvary Church, of Douglas Methodist Church, and of the Western W. C. T. U., appeared before the License Commissioners. The grounds for the opposition were that the premises did not conform to the requirements of the law regarding bedrooms and that liquor would be sold on Sundays.

At the first meeting of the License Commissioners, the report stated, it was already established that there was no bedroom accommodation, nor was there any intention of conducting the place as a hotel. The Commissioners then adjourned the case for a month to see how the place would be conducted in the meantime.

Several items having appeared in the city papers regarding this application, including two interviews with certain of the Commissioners, in which it was distinctly stated the Commissioners were disposed to grant the application, although it was known to them the place did not meet the requirements of the law, this published statement being commented on by the Witness editorially exasperated the Commissioners, the report stated, and a date was hurriedly fixed for another consideration of the application.

A SECOND ADJOURNMENT.

In the meantime the Alliance discovered that the Cafe had been running ever since it was opened last fall without any license whatever. Complaint was made to the collector of provincial revenue, and two prosecutions were entered against the proprietor, Mr. Wm. Mann.

At the second hearing of the case the attorney for the Government stated that it was well known that the place in question had not the bedrooms as required by law. The Commissioners thereupon adjourned the case for another week. This consideration on the part of the Commissioners gave the applicant time to hurriedly secure some bedroom furniture, place this in the small private dining rooms of the restaurant ready for the examination of the chief of the revenue police.

When the case was next before the Commissioners they refused to hear any further evidence that the furniture had only been leased and was to be removed when the license was secured. They also refused to allow an elector of the ward living in the locality, Mr. Oughtred, to speak, and state his objections, although he was clearly within his legal right in so doing. In order that he might have an opportunity of being heard, he had been authorized to speak on behalf of the Alliance, and he was allowed to proceed.

"Our objections were all of no avail," says the report. "The application was confirmed by the Commissioners. In so doing each one of the Commissioners took occasion to elaborate on the need of such an excellent establishment and the absurdity of the opposition. The opposants were severely condemned and unjustly attacked by at least one of the Commissioners, Recorder Poirier, and told that they had instigated the newspaper attacks on the Commissioners and that the Commissioners had decided to hurry their decision because of these attacks, and he hoped the opposants would be taught a lesson this time and not incite newspaper attacks again."

The comment was also made by one of the Commissioners that it was strange that when the applicant was a Mr. Grose there was not a word of opposition, but now when it was a Mr. Poulin who wanted the license all the opposition was aroused. The report added that Mr. Oughtred had then pointed out that but one inference could be drawn from the remark, namely, that because the party in this case happened to be a French-Canadian he was opposed. He resented this, and recalled that the Alliance had opposed the granting of a license to Mrs. Murphy for the same cafe.

ANOTHER GRIEVANCE.

A protest was also entered against the action of the Commission in granting a new license to a house immediately adjoining Chalmers' Presbyterian Church. A more glaring affront could scarcely be perpetrated against a Protestant religious body than to plant a saloon at the very entrance to the place of their religious worship as had been done in this instance.

The committee expressed surprise at the prosecution which was first entered against Mr. Mann was dismissed by Judge Desnoyers, as the law clearly holds him (Mr. Mann) equally liable with the lessee for any illicit sale that takes place on his property. The clause in the law is No. 180 of the revised license law, and says that the prosecutor has the option of proceeding against the actual offender, the owner, the lessee, or occupant.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The report was discussed at length, and the following resolution was adopted :—

"Having heard the report of our committee upon the recent proceedings before the License Commissioners, this executive of the Quebec Provincial Alliance records its deep regret at the attitude assumed and the unseemly language employed by the License Commissioners towards the representatives of the religious and temperance organizations appearing before them to oppose the granting of a hotel license to Her Majesty's Cafe. We also deprecate the planting of bar rooms where they are an affront to Christian congregations. We therefore concur in the petition of the Protestant Ministerial Association to the Provincial Government asking that at least one of the License Commissioners should be in sympathy with that portion of the community which has been in these ways aggrieved, and that steps be taken to give effect to this resolution."

After the 1st of May the office of the Dominion Alliance will be in the Temple Building, St. James Street, and Mr. J. H. Carson, former secretary, will be the honorary secretary.

A BIG QUARTER'S WORTH.

is always found in a bottle of Polson's Nerviline, the best household liniment known. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headache, sick-stomach, in fact is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for. Mother finds it the safest thing to rub on their children for sore throat, cold on the chest, sprains and bruises. Never be without Polson's Nerviline. It will cure the pains and aches of the entire family and relieve a vast amount of suffering every year.

GUARD AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Ottawa, April 26.—(Special.)—Owing to the prevalence of smallpox in the United States, customs officers have been specially instructed to make particular inquiries as to the possible presence of this disease on persons arriving in Canada by vessel from the United States.

A BRITISH EXPEDITION TO SEEK THE SOUTH POLE

The "Discovery," Strongest and Most Efficient Ship Yet Launched.

While the eyes of American polar explorers are turned longingly toward the north pole a British expedition is fitting out to go as near to the earth's southern extremity as man can go and return alive. This expedition will sail in the Discovery, a ship specially built for the trip. The Discovery was launched at the Dundee shipyards a few days ago and will cost, complete, over $250,000. It has occupied over a year in building, and is considered the strongest and most efficient exploring ship that has ever left British shores.

Although little hope is entertained that the Discovery will reach the south pole, Capt. Scitt and the little company of adventurers who go with her mean to penetrate further into the southern polar regions than anyone has gone before, and the deep interest attaching to exploration within the antarctic circle has been fully demonstrated by Mr. Börchgreviuk's narrative, recently published, of his experiences in the Southern Cross. The desirability of antarctic exploration has long been recognized, but at the same time it has been felt that the undertaking was so great, so difficult and so dangerous that it could only be attempted by government and by the navy. Government, for various reasons, has not felt able to undertake the work and insure its end. Great credit is therefore due to the Royal Geographical Society for the part which they have taken in making possible and organizing the present expedition.

Sir Clement Markham has expressed as his opinion that there is very little doubt that there is no part of the great ice mass in the antarctic regions which might not be penetrated by a good ship and a resolute and intelligent captain, and it is hoped that in one navigable season the Discovery will be able to penetrate far enough to the eastward of the extreme east reached by Ross to gather many new facts about the ice barrier, which is one of the most extraordinary phenomena on the earth. If the Discovery succeeds in doing this much, it is proposed that in a second season she shall go farther still to the eastward, or, if the commander judges it better, start from Ross' most westerly point. There will thus be one winter and one spring, possibly two winters and two springs, to be devoted to a series of observations and making discoveries by land. The antarctic circle, according to our present knowledge, can only be attacked from one point—namely, Victoria Land, first discovered by Sir James Ross—and to Victoria Land the Discovery will go as direct as may be possible. How far eastward she may then be able to penetrate depends on the obstacles offered by the great ice mass, which, drifting south every year, forms such a formidable barrier.

How keenly interest has been awakened on the subject of antarctic exploration is shown by the fact that there are now being organized German, Swedish and Scottish antarctic expeditions. The German expedition has been largely successful in obtaining funds from the German Government through the whole-hearted support of the German Emperor, and so suffers from no lack of support, as is the case, in spite of private munificence, with the others, but the Scottish expedition is nevertheless expected to start in the coming autumn. With regard to the voyage of the Discovery, though a large amount has been subscribed, £30,000, is still required, which sum, it is hoped, may soon be raised.

The Discovery is commanded by Captain R. F. Scott, who has under him Lieut. Royds, R.N., and Sublieut. Armitage, R.N.R. She is a barque-rigged ship, with spars of sufficient dimensions to get a good spread of canvas, but her principal propelling power is in the engines. Her coal capacity amounts to 240 tons. Some idea of the strength of the vessel may be gathered from the fact that the thickness of solid timber in the way of the main deck downward to the keel is two and a half feet. At the bows the externals of the ship are further protected by heavy steel plates. Laboratories have been constructed amidships on either side of the upper deck. In the centre is a magnetic observatory, and within a radius of thirty feet all the fittings are of brass, copper or gun metal, so as to insure immunity from magnetic influence. Protection from wind and snow in the winter months will to some extent be afforded by a woolle nfelt covering extending fore and aft over the ship. The Discovery will carry as part of the equipment a captive balloon.

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M'GILL BADLY IN NEED OF GYMNASIUM

Mr. Cook Will be Presented With His Barrel of Money Next Saturday.

Mr. Cook is once more in his accustomed edge inside the door of the Medical Buildings, and his friends are all more than pleased to see the old gentleman all right. The presentation of the "barrel" of money collected from the I. and II. years, which had to be postponed on account of his illness, will, in all probability, take place on Saturday next.

The written examination in gynaecology which was to have been held on Thursday, 2nd, has been changed to Wednesday, 1st, at 2.30 p.m.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

The sixth course of special instruction for general practitioners has been arranged by the members of the Medical Faculty of McGill University. This course begins Tuesday, April 30, and continuing for six weeks, closes June 8, 1901.

FACULTY OF LAW.

The undergraduates of the Faculty of Law are tendering a complimentary dinner to the graduating class of this year in Her Majesty's Cafe, on Monday evening next. It is not a very large affair and it is entirely confined to the student body; but it is always one of the jolliest events in a man's career in law at McGill. Mr. G. MacKinnon, of the first year, is acting as secretary, and is assisted by a committee from the first and second years. The Law representatives on this year's "class day" exercises are Mr. E. G. Place, the gold medalist of the year; Mr. Moffatt, the class valedictorian; Mr. J. A. Mann, and Mr. A. R. MacMaster, whose "prophecy" is awaited with the keenest interest.

WANTED: A GYMNASIUM.

The prospect of a meet with the Oxford-Cambridge team has once more brought home to the students at McGill a very long-felt want, viz., a gymnasium. It does indeed seem a very strange thing that the leading university in Canada is practically without a gymnasium, and through this McGill has lost at least two good chances to show what she could do in competition with some of the large universities across the border. Last year a letter was received from the New York University asking if it would be possible to arrange for an international intercollegiate meet. Again last winter the secretary of the Athletic Association received a letter from the University of Pennsylvania asking if it would be possible to send a team there to compete in the relay team race. Here are two recent offers that had to be declined, and why? Simply because there was no place to train during the winter and spring. In regard to the relay race at Pennsylvania, it is especially to be regretted, as McGill has three men who can run the quarter under 51 seconds, and there is no doubt but that they would be able to give an excellent account of themselves. Both Morrow and Gaskill have run the distance in 50 seconds, and Molson has done it in 50 2-5. On top of these comes the meet with the Englishmen early in September, probably the 7th, but training for this has to be delayed until the outdoor track can be got into condition. At Varsity, on the other hand, the men who are going to compete were able to start training as soon as the challenge was sent, as they have a gymnasium with an indoor track.

It seems incredible that the student body has not long ago taken this matter up and made a determined effort to have it carried through. For many years it has been talked of, but nothing definite was done until last fall, when the football club passed a motion to be laid before the Grounds and Athletic Committee, asking that any balance which might accrue in the funds of that committee be put aside in a separate account towards the erection of a gymnasium. If the other athletic organizations in connection with the university would take a similar stand, and the students of the different faculties would do the same, there is no doubt but that some of McGill's generous benefactors would see that such a building was really considered as a necessity, and would come forward and aid in the erection and equipment of the same.

THE CHURCHES

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

Jesus appears to the Apostles. John 20, 19-29. Compare Luke 24: 36-43.

Golden Text—Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed.—John 20: 29.

HINTS TO THE TEACHER.

Thomas has been called "the doubting disciple." We must not forget, however, that on an earlier occasion Thomas showed courage and personal loyalty to Christ, which at that time greatly encouraged the hesitating disciples (see John 11. 7-16). But let us confine ourselves to this lesson, and see what lessons we can draw from the doubting disciple.

I. The doubter stayed away from the very place where his doubts would have been dispelled. So now the ones who used to read the Bible most are those who doubt it. The ones who should seek Christ the most earnestly are those who question his Gospel. Yet these are the ones who neglect the word and the Lord. Are you a doubter? Then seek such books, such companionship, such thoughts as will strengthen your faith.

II. How much the doubter lost by absence from that meeting of the disciples! He missed peace, and joy, and assurance of faith. The life of the doubter is not a happy life. We wonder that so many should be content to remain in it.

III. The doubter was determined to have evidence in a way that suited himself. There are many like him, who reject the gospel because God does not give proofs of the kind that they choose. The true question is not, "Are the evidences such as please me?" but "Do they prove that the Gospel is divine?"

IV. This doubter, however, was willing, when invited, to meet with God's people, and to open his eyes to the evidences of his Lord's resurrection. In this he differed from very many modern doubters and unbelievers. Few of those who disbelieve Christianity have ever given it thorough study. Most open infidels are ignorant people.

V. This doubter, when he saw the proofs, accepted them, and passed out of the stage of doubt into that of faith. Many who have put the Gospel to the test of acceptance, and living up to its demands, have found that it was true. Which was the happier—Thomas the doubter or Thomas the believer?

VI. Notice that it was a personal experience which converted Thomas from a doubter into a believer. Ther is no argument so powerful as that of a personal contact with Christ.

ANGLICAN CHURCHES.

Christ Church Cathedral—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D. D., Rector of Montreal. Rev. Professor Steen, M.A., special preacher. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Cathedral service, preacher, the Rector; 4.15 p.m., Litany; 7 p.m., Cathedral service, preacher, Professor Steen.

Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m.; Wednesday S. S. Philip and James Day, Holy Communion, 10 a.m.; Thursday confirmation class, at 8 p.m.

St. George's Church—Holy Communion after evening service; 11.05, morning prayer, preacher, Rev. H. C. Benolt; 3.00, Sunday School Bible classes; 7.05, evening prayer, preacher, Rev. O. W. Howard. All strangers and new seat-holders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be directed to seats before divine service begins; Tuesday, confirmation class (open to all), 8 p.m.; Wednesday, divine service, 8 p.m.; Friday, teachers' meeting, 2.30 p.m.

Maisonneuve mission, St. Geo. Y. M. C. A.—Corner Pie IX. and Adam streets; 11 a.m., mroning prayer; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., evening prayer.

St. Jude's Church, Rev. Canon Dixon, Rector.—Morning prayer at 11; evening prayer at 7. Preacher at both services, Rev. H. Gomery; Sunday school at 3; Bible class for men and women at 3, Rev. J. S. Breaux.

The Church of St. James the Apostle.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Holy Communion; preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood; 7 p. m., evening prayer; preacher, Rev. C. G. Rollit; 3 p.m., Sunday school.

The Rev. James A. Elliott, B.A., late Rector of Cowansville, Que., and one of the most promising young men of this diocese, is in town, on his way to Vancouver, to assume the Rectorship of St. Michael's Church on May 1st. Mr. Elliott will preach in St. James the Apostle Church on Sunday evening.

Trinity Church, Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B. A., Rector.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer; 3 p.m., Dr. W. T. Grenfell will address the Sunday school; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Strangers invited and provided with seats.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.—Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday school at 3 p.m. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., Rector.

Church of St. John the Evangelist.—The Rev. Prof. Steen will be the preacher in this church at the High Celebration on Sunday next.

Grace Church, Wellington street—Services at 8 a.m., 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. Ker, D.D., Rector.

St. Martin's Church.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., Rector.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the Rector.

Protestant House of Industry and Homes, Longue Pointe.—At 3 p.m. Divine Service will be conducted by the Rev. Canon Evans, M.A.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Church—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11, evening at 7, Sunday school at 3.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles—Morning service at 11, evening service at 6.30, Sunday school at 3, sewing class Friday at 3.

St. Gabriel—11 a.m., preacher, Rev. Robert Campbell.; 7 p.m., Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D. Subject, "How a Sinner May Be Saved." Joel 2.31. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Rev. D. McVicar on the "Passover and the Lord's Supper" at Bible class, 3.15 p.m. C. E. meeting, 8.15 p.m.

St. Mark's Church—Rev. W. B. Bremner, B.A., B.D., will officiate at the usual hours. Mr. Bremner is likely to be in charge of the congregation for a number of weeks to come.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's—Morning service at 11; afternoon at 3, minister's class and Sunday school; evening service at 7; Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D., will officiate; young communicants' class at 3.45.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

First Baptist Church—The pulpit of the First Baptist Church will be occupied on Sunday morning by J. Ritchie Bell, the well-known evangelist. Rev. J. A. Gordon, the pastor, is in the Maritime Provinces for the benefit of his health. In the evening Rev. J. Cooper Antliff will preach.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

Emmanuel Church—Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach a series of sermons on "Popular Terms and Christian Interpretations." Sermon 1, "The Catholic."

Point St. Charles Congregational Church—Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Morning subject, "The Sheltering Rock"; evening subject, "Preserving the Foundations."

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Church of Christ Scientist—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Advent Christian, Drummond Hall, 81 Drummond Street. Meeting at 7 p.m. Mr C. Robertson will officiate. Subject, "The Inspiration and Interpretation of Scripture."

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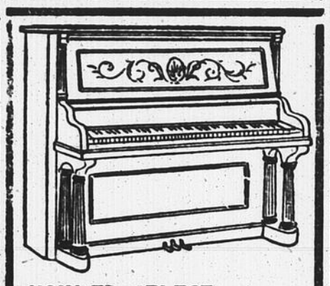
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the Third day of June next. The chair to be taken at One o'clock.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 19th April, 1901.



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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Thomson line SS. Jacona, Lindsay, master, from Mediterranean ports, is entered inwards at the Custom House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

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The Leyland Line S.S. Assyrian, Dingle, master, from Antwerp, is entered inwards at Custom House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

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THE HERALD

GREAT BRITAIN'S STOCK-TAKING.

No one who glances over the British papers of recent date can fail to be struck by the amount of attention given to the problems of trade. The Board of Trade returns showing the particulars of import and export business are daily submitted to the most searching analysis, with a view, one may suppose, to ascertaining the position of Great Britain, first, as a competitor with other nations, and, second, in relation to former rates of material progress. In the midst of it all there are also discussions touching the national finance of the present and the future. The late Mr. Cobden comes in for a good deal of attention, most of it as yet originating with the opponents of his theories, who find excuse for railing at him and his ghost every time they discover a falling off in British exports; more lately, his disciples have also been heard from, and, were it not that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer is one of them, it is quite possible an open quarrel might have been joined before this.

The result of the investigations is very largely what might have been expected, considering that during the present century the manner of living has undergone a revolution. Scarcely one-fourth of the population of England is now to be found in the rural districts. The people live and work in towns, and every year the numbers of townsfolk increases, both actually and relatively to the rural population. Necessarily, therefore, an increasing population has to depend more and more upon outside sources of supply for those things which, produced only upon the land, are not produced at home in anything like the quantities required to maintain an increasing number. Wheat, meat, wool, lumber, cotton, sugar, cheese, butter, hides and leather, all have to be brought from other countries to provide work for the army of clerks, artisans and factory workers that grows larger year by year. The net imports of Great Britain already amounted to 1,500 million dollars in value in the later eighties. Now they have a value of 2,300 millions, equal to six times the value of the whole import and export trade of Canada. That they are able to pay these annually increasing sums for the satisfaction of their wants shows pretty clearly that the people who derive their livelihood from British industries are not losing ground, for, whatever the twisting and turning of figures may be made to indicate, increase or decrease in the purchasing power of a given community must represent pretty accurately its standing from year to year.

On the other hand, it would look as though the tremendous advantages of position possessed by Great Britain from a half century to a century ago have been in large measure neutralized by the increased attention given to the use of machinery in other countries, notably in France, Germany and Japan, but still more in the United States and other English-speaking communities, especially Canada and Australia. So much is this the case that any increases there may have been in British exports since 1885 have been in nearly all cases increases of quantities only, the values remaining p actically constant. In some calculations which have recently been advanced as of the greatest significance, the item of coal exports is eliminated from the records of all the years dealt with. With that exception, the eighty principal items of British exports show total values of 1,034 million pounds for the five years 1885-1889; in the next five years, 1890-1894, only 1,035 millions; and in the last five, 1895-1899, another trifling increase, or 1,038 millions Of course it is quite improper and misleading to exclude the exports of coal, for nothing is more clear than that the coal export business is as necessary and as logical a development of the free import system which has done so much for British trade as is the import of Australian wool or American cotton. If the British Parliament were to legislate against the exportation of coal it would simply deprive British industry generally of one of its strongest weapons. To some extent, however slight, the tax of a shilling a ton on coal exports will have that effect, for Britain's industry depends upon Britain's commerce, and to adopt means to drive ships away is far from being the surest way to attract them.

It is not well to underrate the importance of the problems Mr. Bull will have to face during the next few years, for in many ways our Canadian interests may be affected, adversely or otherwise, by the conduct of that, fortunately steady-going, person. For example, there was a time when British capital flowed in a steady stream into the United States. During the last year, it is generally supposed, British holders of American securities have parted with them to American buyers, in this way paying for a large part of enormous importations of foodstuffs and raw cotton. But when the fund of those American securities has become exhausted, what is going to happen? With what is Great Britain going to pay for her bread and cotton? Evidently the answer is difficult, unless the Americans consent to lower their tariff so as to permit the people of Great Britain to render service for service. If they do not do that, and if Great Britain does not find other markets for her products, the Americans will find their sales to Britain falling off, and we shall probably find ours doing the same, for the reason that Great Britain has not the same purchasing power as of old. Of course our own position is very much the same as that of the United States, modified, however, in two directions. As a customer for what we have to sell, Great Britain is of perhaps more importance to us than to the States, and in that aspect of our relations we are disposed to regard Britain as our very best friend. To the extent that we buy from her merchants and manufacturers, our aspect towards Britain is unfriendly, only several per cent. less so than that of the States. Britain's free trade has wrought so marvellously, we have taken it for granted that there will always be in Britain a ready market for all we have to sell. But suppose Britain were to treat our wares as we treat hers? She did in the case of live cattle, and we have been grumbling over it for years. Or suppose, as some of her most capable commercial experts think not unlikely, her purchasing power were to sensibly diminish as a result of everybody's doing what we in Canada have done, and what the Australians propose to do; what then becomes of our wealth of surplus foodstuffs?

THE DAY OF THE PROPHET.

Alderman Martineau's stand against handing over the flotation of the city's loan to the Bank of Montreal has been justified with a completeness so ludicrous that there will probably be found very few of his colleagues who will not gracefully acknowledge his present possession of the stricken field. Hereafter the City of Montreal must be held to rank quite as high as the Bank of Montreal, for all the boasted influence of the bank was successful only in obtaining an offer of 93 from London and one of 95 from the Montreal representative of a New York house, which latter would doubtless have been made in any circumstances. Why the prominent brokers who secured the last loan by having the bidding restricted to themselves did not tender for this one, who shall say? At any rate, they did not, nor is there any talk of Chicago capital waiting to take the bonds off the hands of the successful bidders. That scandal has at all events been avoided by passing the work on to the bank. Neither is there much fear that a majority of the Council are this time bent upon rushing through an unfavorable bargain. There have been no secret sessions, no mysterious sub-committees, no surprise-party tenders, no exclusion of higher bids; in fact, there have been none of the visible marks and signs of a corrupt transaction. That is something to be thankful for. Meantime, thanks to the war and the New York stock market, Alderman Martineau is on top of the heap. It is a position which becomes him much better than that into which he has for some reason allowed himself to be placed of late, a Samson grinding at the mill for the Philistines over whom Ald. Jacques is ruler. Differences of opinion between him and the men with whom he has worked for three years may be explained and excused. But he is sadly out of place when fighting alongside the remnant of the clique he helped to crush.

A SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

The news which has come to hand from South Africa of late indicates that the military operations are degenerating more and more into marauding, and that the roving bands who are harrying the towns and attacking the railways are beginning to acquire the methods and characteristics of the old-fashioned brigands. De Wet continues to be as elusive and as successful in covering his movements by false trails as ever, while Botha maintains a show of resistance. It would seem that neither leader has at the present time a following sufficiently large to justify the British in treating for peace. All that can be looked for, therefore, is the steady clearance of the country by the British troops, and this it is feared will occupy a considerable time. The capture of an occasional gun, a score or two of prisoners, a few hundred cattle or sheep, or half a dozen waggon loads of provisions do not furnish much food for martial excitement.

The most important topic engaging attention at the moment is the question of the future capital of the Transvaal. This has been a subject of discussion from the moment Lord Roberts entered Pretoria, and the arguments it has called forth have sometimes been of a sentimental and sometimes of a business character. It revives the old controversy as to whether the seat of Government ought or ought not to be the chief commercial centre, for the relative salubrity of the two cities —Johannesburg and Pretoria—hardly enters into debate at all, inasmuch as neither has been found in the past destructive to the health of the inhabitants. Excellent precedents it may be remarked can and have been quoted on both sides. Washington, Ottawa and the new capital of the Australian Commonwealth, being purely artificial creations, are never likely to equal the great commercial centres of the United States, Canada and Australia, but experience in the two former cases has not shown that they are any the less suitable as centres of government.

The principal argument advanced in favor of Johannesburg being made the capital of the Transvaal is that by removing the seat of government from its former associations, from the tainted atmosphere of bygone corruption and intrigue, an effectual break will be made from the old traditions and order of things. The Boers, it is argued, will recognize that with the relegation of Pretoria, the home of the pan-Afrikander ideal, into the background, their aspirations will be shattered, and they will readily flock to Johannesburg, there to fall under the assimilative influences of British customs and institutions. This, however, is by no means certain. The Boer is very much of a stay-at-home by nature, and has never been initiated in the virtues of the cheap excursion. He has no inherent predilection for large towns. Moreover, a stubborn and sullen nature does not lend itself to rapid changes, and old memories will probably deter him from frequent visits to the rooinecks' town. Pretoria he knows, and will have fewer scruples in entering, and if he is to be educated in the new order of things, his former capital, instead of being allowed to degenerate into an insignificant village, should bring home to him the advantages of good government. Johannesburg is the golden city of the Vaal, but while the gold-mining industry is unquestionably the greatest economic factor in the Transvaal, Great Britain cannot restrict its fostering care to that one industry. The present of the Transvaal is wrapped up in its gold mines, but its future must have its basis, in part at least, on the unexploited resources of agriculture. Were the Government domiciled exclusively in Johannesburg, it might lose sight of the claims of agriculture upon its attention, but no fear need be entertained of the interests of the mining industry suffering were it located in Pretoria. The inconvenience formerly experienced by the Johannesburg people in having to go to Pretoria to obtain a hearing from a hostile Government will no longer exist, and it is probably just as well that those employed in the task of governing the country should not be in too close and too frequent touch with those engaged in the development of the mines. Pretoria has the old Kruger state buildings, and the machinery of government ready at hand. Why, therefore, add to the white man's burden by spending money in providing new buildings and fresh machinery at Johannesburg? Altogether the weight of argument is decidedly in favor of continuing the capital at Pretoria—a rejuvenated and properly policed Pretoria free from the taints of intrigue, corruption and retrogression.

TAXING FRANCHISES.

Presumably almost anybody, certainly any company promoter, would consider it a good business arrangement to accept a public franchise with a negotiable value of a million, or ten or twenty millions, if no more was asked of him in return than the payment of one or two per cent. of an annual tax upon the amount. It would not be a good business arrangement from the view point of the party granting the franchise, but for the recipient it undoubtedly would. While therefore, it is wholly inequitable for the Quebec Legislature, for example, to grant franchises on the streets and property of the city of Montreal for which no compensation is asked or tendered, the recipient of such franchises would not be in position to complain if the value of the holding thus acquired were to be subjected to a tax in the same way as other property. If the citizens are compelled to part with their property without a voice in the affair, they are at least entitled to ask for leave to tax the property of which they have thus been deprived.

A franchise, according to the description given by the Supreme Court of the United States, is "a right, power or privilege of public concern which ought not to be exercised by private individuals at their mere will and pleasure, but should be reserved for public control and administration, either by the Government directly or by public agents acting under such conditions and regulations as the Government may impose in the public interest and for the public security." That seems a sufficiently inclusive definition, with the exception that in the cases which taxation laws have of recent years been more particularly designed to reach, there is another notable incident common to all, namely, the right to use, for purposes of private profit, the valuable property of cities and other municipalities in their streets.

The value of such a franchise, when given without restriction, amounts to just as much as the holders of the franchise are able to make it worth as capitalized upon the sums they can extract from the public who own the streets, and who are their customers. For example, if we were to assume that a company with a franchise to supply heat and light to the city of Montreal were to spend say, ten millions in equipment, and were on that outlay able to earn a sufficient sum to pay ten per cent. dividends, the value of the franchise would be accurately stated at fifteen millions, for dividends of a million would represent four per cent. on twenty-five millions, the price such stock would sell for on the stock exchange, and the whole of that sum over and above the ten millions actually invested must represent the value of the franchise to those who possess it. It is true that value might be subject to variation from different causes. Competition might reduce it. Combination might increase it. To be forced by law to enter into an agreement with the people not to charge more than a given sum for a given service might, by preventing the possibility of profit-making, obliterate the value of the franchise altogether. In that case the people would be retaining for themselves what up to the present it has been fashionable to give away to a few far-seeing persons. But in all cases it is not capital that constitutes the franchise, it is not rails and poles and pipes, it is the right given by the people to do something which it is not proper to the individual to do, that is to say to tear up streets, lay down pipes in them, and such like. If that privilege returns four per cent. dividends to those who have acquired it, why should not the valuation they themselves place upon it be taxed one per cent. in the public interest? Nay, why should it not be taxed four per cent., since by no possible process of logic can its holders claim it belongs to them?

If we had a law whereby these corporations could be taxed upon such part of the aggregate market value of their shares as was not covered by the assessment of their real property, it would go far to mitigate the evil under which we suffer. They have something of the kind for New York, why not for Montreal? There might be some difficulty from the fact that most of the corporations with which we would here have to deal have property and franchises in several municipalities. But even if such a tax were to be used to increase the provincial revenue it would not be amiss.

JAPAN'S EASY WAY OF CATCHING THIEVES

Dr. H. Ten Kate, a well known scientist of Nagasaki, Japan, tells the following new and curious story: A few weeks ago he called in a lady in Tokio and noticed that a strip of paper was fastened by means of needles to one of the panels or walls of her reception room. On the paper was a rough drawing of a human figure, the uppermost part of which was the feet, while the head was at the bottom. Moreover, it was in the feet that the nedles were stuck.

The Doctor asked what it meant, and she said: "A watch was stolen from me a few days ago, and I have adopted this means to prevent the thief from running away. The figure on the paper is that of Hoshiri Doikoku, the god of wealth. As his feet are pierced with needles the thief cannot run away, and he will certainly be caught sooner or later. Until he is caught, however, the paper must hang on the wall."

"I could not understand," says Dr. H. Ten Kate, "why Doikoku, who certainly was not guilty, should have his feet tortured in this manner. Was it in order that the god might be compelled to deliver up the thief to justice, or is it possible that the god of wealth is identical with the god of thieves, just as in old days Mercury was at once the god of thieves and also of merchants?"

Strips of paper containing a picture of Hoshiri Doikoku can only be obtained from the priests of the temples, and each bears a red seal, similar to the one above the feet in the accompanying picture.

The title Hoshiri Doikoku is composed of the two words hoshiri, meaning to run, to take flight, and Doikoku, meaning the god of wealth, who is supposed to be one of the seven beneficent deities, and thus corresponds to the Jupiter of mythology.

In the Whirl of the World

Who Wouldn't be Schwab?

[President Schwab, of the new steel trust, who receives $1,000,000 a year, says that he loves his work.]

If Oi got a million a year, Oi'd shpoon,
An' cuddle thot job fr'm mor-rn till noon.
Oi'd phwisper wid honeyed axents shwate,
An' over an' over me love r-r-repate,
If Oi hed a million a year, loike Schwab,
Yez wager yer loife Oi'd hug that job.

Tin dollars a wake in th' siction gang,
A poundin' th' shpoikes wid th' sledges—bang!
Cud annywan love sooch a job as this?
Well, Cupid is off if he calls it bliss.
But—phwisper, me b'ye—Oi wud love me job
If Oi got a million a year, loike Schwab.

A million a year t' go shpoortin' wid?
Oi'd love it, lasteways Oi'd say Oi did.
Phwy, anny ould guy wud play R-r-romeo
T' sooch a magniffycent boonch av dough.
Love it? Phwy moi, Oi wud hug the' job
If Oi got a million a year, loike Schwab.

Lord Salisbury.

Harper's:—Even if Lord Salisbury recovers his health sufficiently to enable him to resume his arduous labors as Prime Minister of Great Britain, his days of active life are numbered. Lord Salisbury is no longer a young man; he is 71, and he is older than his years. He is world-worn and weary. For two women he had the most passionate love and devotion—his wife and Queen Victoria. The death of Lady Salisbury—his companion as much as his wife, who had shared with him his early struggles and rejoiced with him in his later triumps—was a blow so crushing that from it he has never recovered. It made an old man older. Lady Salisbury was the only person, with one exception, who really understood the enigmatical character of England's famous Prime Minister. That other person was the Queen, for whom Lord Salisbury had a chivalrous devotion and veneration which seldom exist in these days between a sovereign and her Minister, and whose death was a blow only one degree less severe than the loss of his wife. More than once, tired of the cares of office, which had brought him all that the most inordinate ambition could crave, longing for peace and quietness, he had asked the Queen to be permitted to surrender his seals. But the Queen had the utmost confidence in her Minister's judgment, ability, and far-seeing statemanship, and pointed out that if she, ten years his senior, and a woman, could carry her burden, he must not try and escape from his duty. Victoria's wish was to him always a command. Now that she is dead, now that the link which so strongly held him is severed, Lord Salisbury can without compunction retire from a life which is no longer congenial. Loyal he is, of course, to the new sovereign, but it is a loyalty entirely different from that which existed between him and the sovereign's mother.

Telephone Eavesdroppers.

Now comes Sweden, a land of inventors, with an important contribution to the telephone in the shape of an ingenious device for detecting the telephonic "eavesdropper." If the man who has had experience with these "listeners on the line" were consulted in regard to a device for abating this nuisance he would doubtless ask for an invention that would fill the "listener" with about 1,300 volts. A shock of this kind would no doubt act as a powerful deterrent upon those who are in the habit of listening to telephonic conversations between other parties.

The Swedish inventor, however, contemplates no violence of this kind. His device merely enables the user of a telephone to tell when a third party is listening to his conversation. Pressing a button connects the "listener detecter" with the telephone. The intrusion of "central" is indicated by the illumination of a red Maltese cross behind the glass front of a metal box, which remains lighted up as long as "central" is on the wire. The intrusion of a third party is indicated by the illumination of a white cross. In this way the listeners get the double cross from the Swedish invention. If the conversation is of a confidential nature the user may refrain from talking until the illuminated crosses disappear.

An Odd Name.

London Jewish World:—A man who applied at Haslingden for a certificate exempting his child from vaccination, quite staggered the clerk with the Christian name of the child, whereupon he explained that it would be found in "Hisak," 8th chapter, 2nd verse. The clerk looked up the Old Testament, and in Isaiah, chapter 8, verse 3, found the name Mahershalal-has-boz. "That's it," said the applicant, and thoughtfully explained that he and his wife had come across it in the Bible, and they thought it aristocratic and therefore chose it. The child has to be vaccinated as well as to carry that name, for the father was three days late in making his application.

A Costly Message.

A telephone call last week cost the heirs of Joseph P. Metcalf, of Erie, Pa., $40,000. Just before his last illness Mr. Metcalf, then in perfect health, was arranging for a life assurance policy for that amount.

An urgent business call by telephone obliged him to excuse himself and have the writing of the policy postponed until the next morning. The same night he was taken ill with pneumonia and four days later he was dead.

HERE IS A NEW WAY TO GET AUTOGRAPHS

The young man grabebd his notebook and pencil. "There," said he, "is something to complain about. I must make a note of it before I forget it."

"To whom are you going to complain?" asked his companion.

"Oh!" said he, "I'll take my growl direct to headquarters. I'll write to the president of the company and tell him just what I think of such proceedings. Not that the situation inconveniences me any, but I'll complain as a matter of principle. I'm what you might call a professional complainer. Hardly a week passes that I don't write to some big concern kicking about something. You just ought to see the stacks of courteous letters I have received in reply to these strenuous lamentations. There are but few prominent business men or educators or jurists or specialists in any line in this town whose autographs I have not secured. I wouldn't take a pretty pile of money for my collection. It is the keystone of my reputation as a responsible citizen. When I go home to our little town down in the country I take these letters along and read them to the neighbors, and they are fairly dazed with admiration.

"'My, Tom!' they say. 'What a lot of folks you do know up in Montreal, and influential folks, too!'

"And that gives me a chance to put on a few more airs. 'Ah, yes,' I say with a swagger, 'whenever I ask for anything down there they pay attention to my demands, you bet.'

"And that raises me to the seventh heaven of prominence in their estimation. They actually think I boss even the Mayor. They don't know that the shining lights of Montreal are all so well bred that they reply in like manner to everybody who sends in a complaint. I really doubt if the busy heads of corporations and societies would be so polite if they knew that a good many people find fault for the sake of the letters they will receive in reply. But so long as they don't know and adhere to their courteous policy I shall continue to complain and thus increase my stock of gilt edged autographs."

Mr. Marter Speaks of His Party

WHY HE BROKE WITH IT.

Toronto World:—There has been a great deal of discussion in political circles during the last few weeks, especially when the Legislature was in session, as to the attitude of Mr. G. F. Marter, M.L.A. for North Toronto, with regard to the Conservative party and the leader of that party in the House, Mr. J. P. Whitney. It was well known that Mr. Whitney did not greet Mr. Marter with the same cordiality and affection that he exhibited towards the other members sitting at the left hand of the Speaker, and Mr. Marter was no more genial towards Mr. Whitney, though the two leaders sat at the same desk. Mr. Marter, moreover, on two occasion during the session, voted with the Government against his Conservative friends.

To ascertain from Mr. Marter his version of the difference existing between himself and Mr. Whitney, a World reporter waited upon him yesterday afternoon.

During the last session that has just closed, Mr. Marter said, he voted against the Opposition on two important questions. The first adverse vote was on Mr. Boyd's amendment on the beet sugar factory question, the leader of the Opposition contending that the Government did not go far enough with its proposals, and that the farmer ought to reap the benefit of the country's generosity towards this industry. Mr. Marter considered that to develop the industry it was necessary to give a bounty only on the manufactured sugar, and that when the industry was started the prices given for the beets would adjust themselves. The promoters of the industry would have to pay the farmers a fair price or they would not grow the beets. Mr. Marter considered the proposal of Mr. Boyd unnecessary and altogether a foolish proposition.

"It was a question if I should make a fool of myself, and I declined to do so," said Mr. Marter.

The second defection was on the vote on the pulp concessions. The first concession was granted in 1895, and at that time Mr. Whitney congratulated the Government on its being able to see things as he saw them. From that day until last year there was no word against the pulp concessions.

"Last year," said Mr. Marter, "I voted against the pulp concessions because I was a member of the Conservative caucus, but this year I remained away and was free to do as I saw fit. I believe I acted in the best interests of the Province in supporting the concessions granted."

Continuing, Mr. Marter said:—"I have yet to meet a man who disapproves of my course; on the other hand I have been congratulated on the stand I have taken. I have been asked to reconsider my determination to retire, and many of my old supporters have come to me and told me that they would vote for me if I run as an Independent. I cannot run as a Conservative and support the leader. I am now considering whether I shall retire or run as an Independent."

Mr. Marter believes that there is too much politics in Ontario legislation. He said:—"I have always realized, since I have been a member of the Legislature that there has been too much politics. The matters we have to deal with are not political questions but have to do with the ordinary business affairs of the Province, and party politics as we have them are an injury to us instead of a benefit. My idea of a representative in the Local House is that he should be responsible to his constituents and not to his party, and to be a useful member he should have a free hand."

"Do you still call yourself a member of the Conservative party," the reporter asked.

"Certainly, in matters of policy I am with the Conservative party, but in the name of Heaven what are the matters of policy?"

THREE CONVOCATIONS

McGILL UNIVERSITY, THE WESLEY AND DIOCESAN COLLEGE FUNCTIONS.

The annual convocation of McGill University for the purpose of conferring degrees and awarding honors and prizes to the successful students in the faculties of arts, applied science and law, will be held in the Windsor Hall next Tuesday afternoon.

Principal Peterson will preside and will, as usual, bring under review the principal topics affecting university life. The address to the graduates will be delivered by Professor E. W. MacBride, M.A., D.Sc.

The closing exercises at the Wesleyan Theological College will begin to-morrow morning, when the annual baccalaureate sermon will be preached by the Rev. Nathaniel Burwash, S.T.D., LL.D., chancellor of Victoria University, Toronto, in St. James Methodist Church. The meetings of the Alma Mater Society for the reading of papers on various theological topics, will be held Monday and Tuesday mornings and afternoons. The annual convocation for the presentation of prizes and the conferring of degrees will take place Tuesday evening in the Dominion Square Methodist Church. Addresses are to be delivered by the Rev. Chancellor Burwash and the Rev. J. C. Antliff, M.A., D.D.

The Montreal Diocesan College convocation will take place on Tuesday evening, when divinity degrees will be conferred and prizes awarded. Archbishop Bond is expected to preside on the occasion and addresses will be delivered by the city clergy. Principal Hackett will present his report on the work of the college.

MAY GRANT THE DEMANDS

Cleveland, O., April 26.—A largely-attended meeting of prominent vessel-owners, including representatives of the United States Steel Corporation vessel interests, was in session here this afternoon for the purpose of taking joint action with a view to ending the marine engineers' strike. The meeting was held behind closed doors, but there is said to be a strong probability of the vessel-owners granting the demands of the men as they now stand.

W. C. Richardson, a leading vessel man, and a member of the Lake Carriers' Association, to-day signed the engineers' wage scale, and the engineers employed on his fleet will at once return to work.

DOES NOT ENDORSE IT.

Ottawa, April 27.—(Special.)—Professor James W. Robertson, commissioner of agriculture, is receiving letters from a good many farmers, which say he endorses the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, represented as about to be incorporated with a capital stock of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Professor Robertson has not in any way endorsed the company, nor is he in any position to express an opinion concerning it. However, he has authorized the statement that in his opinion for the purposes mentioned in the prospectus of the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, a company with a capital stock of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars is likely to be on too extensive and expensive a scale to carry on business economically in the interests of the producers of poultry in Canada. He does not recommend farmers to invest in the stock of the company.

LEAVE YOUR HAPPY HOME,

And take a trip around the mountains to Cartierville, Back River or Lachine on the fine, large, open cars now running on the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company, and get away from the dirty city and see the beautiful green fields and gather wild flowers at Cartierville. Adv.

Pillsbury's Flaked Oat Food

Made from the best White Oats, under the Pillsbury process.
In 2 lb. packages, 15 cents per packages, $1.50 per dozen packages.

FLAKED OAT FOOD.

Ask for Pillsbury's.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Importers.

The "Sovereign" Blend SCOTCH WHISKEY

A blend of the oldest and finest "ISLAY" and other Highland Malt Whiskies, imported by us in wood and bottled in our vaults.
Pure and undefiled.

THE "SOVEREIGN BLEND" WHISKEY.

Per Bottle.... ....$ 1.50....Per case of one dozen..... 15.00

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Rare Old Liqueur Brandy

Oldest and Choicest "OTARD" Brandy. Vintage of 1860. Landed in 1890. Bottled in May, 1895.

Per bottle.... ....$ 4.00....Per dozen.... ....$40.00

Only a few remaining in stock.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Importers.

From the 1st of May Next

The price for our bottling of

"Margaux" Claret.

Will be advanced to $3.50 per dozen quarts, $2.25 per dozen pints.

All orders from now until the first of May will be filled at the old figures of $3.00 per dozen quarts, $2.00 per dozen pints.

Lay in your Summer stock now.

"Club" Claret.

Our Bottling and Our Brand.

"Club" Claret...Quarts..$4.50 per dozen..."Club" Claret...Pints....$2.75 per dozen

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1901. NEW SEASON'S MAPLE SYRUP. 1901.

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Quart bottles — Half-gallon cans.
Quart cans. — Gallon cans.

"Hillhurst Farm" Maple Syrup—Quart cans, 35 cents each. $3.75 per dozen cans.
"Hillhurst Farm" Maple Syrup—In half-gallon cans, 60 cents each, $6.50 per dozen.
"Hillhurst Farm" Maple Syrup—In gallon cans, $1.00 each, $11.00 per dozen cans.
"Brome County" Maple Syrup—In gallon cans, $1.00 per can. $11.00 per dozen cans.
"Stanstead County" Maple Syrup—In gallon cans, $1.00 each. $11.00 per dozen cans.
"Missisquoi County" Maple Syrup—Gallon cans, $1.00 each.
50 Dozen Pure Maple Syrup, in quart bottles, 30 cents per bottle, $3.25 per dozen.

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Natural Mineral Waters.

IMPORTED.

	Each.	Per doz. pts.	Per doz. qts.
Allouez-Magnesia, Still, in half-gallon glass bottles, per bottle	$ 0.60	$....	$....
Allouez-Magnesia, Still, in half-gallon glass bottles, 1 dozen in a case, per case	6.00	....	....
Allouez-Magnesia, Sparkling in case of 24 quarts, per case	4.50	1.65	2.50
In cases of 50 quarts, per case	8.50	....	....
In cases of 50 pints, per case	6.25	....	....
In cases of 100 pints, per case	11.75	....	....
Londonderry Lithia, Still, in half-gallon bottles, per bottle	0.60	....	....
Londonderry Lithia, Still, in half-gallon bottles, one dozen in case, per case	6.50	....	....
Londonderry Lithia, Sparkling, per case of 50 quarts	8.75	....	2.35
Londonderry Lithia, Sparkling, per case of 100 pints	11.75	1.55	....
Londonderry, Lithia, Splits. (Per case of 100 Splits, $9.00)	....	1.20	....
Poland, Still, in half-gallon bottles, per bottle	0.50	....	....
Poland, Still, in half-gallon bottles, per dozen, case	5.00	....	....
Polland, Still, in half-gallon bottles, 2 doz. in a case, per case	5.00	....	....
Poland, Still, in quart-bottles, per case of 50 quarts	10.00	....	2.60
Poland, Sparkling, per case of 100 pints	12.50	1.65	....

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

25 Cases Only Superior Claret Wine

BARKHAUSEN & CO.

	PER CASE. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Chateau Lamothe, 1889	$ 7.50	$ 8.50

250 Cases RHINE and MOSELLE WINES.

We wish to clear the above before Spring stocks come, in order to make room. As a special inducement to buyers to lay in their summer requirements NOW of the LIGHT AND WHOLESOME WINES hailing from the RHINE and MOSELLE, we offer

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

In lots of one or more cases.

SPARKLING MOSELLE

1 case Feist's "Silver Star" Moselle....Pints..... $ 22.50

STILL HOCKS

SAARBACH'S.

13 cases Laubenheimer....Quarts..... 6.50
7 cases Laubenheimer....Pints..... 7.50
6 cases Niersteiner....Pints..... 9.00
15 cases Rudesheimer....Quarts..... 12.00
13 cases Rudesheimer....Pints..... 13.00
2 cases Liebfraumilch....Quarts..... 13.00
7 cases Liebfraumilch....Pints..... 14.00
7 cases Hochheimer....Quarts..... 14.00
5 cases Hochheimer....Pints..... 16.00

HENKELL'S.

3 cases Steinberger Cabinet (Duke of Nassau's Cabinet)....Quarts..... 26.00
1 case Johannisberg Castle (Prince Metternich's Estate)....Quarts..... 30.00

FEIST'S.

10 cases Niersteiner, 1893....Quarts..... 8.25
4 cases Niersteiner, 1893....Pints..... 9.25
2 cases Schiersteiner Halle, 1895 (Prince Bismarck's Estate)....Quarts..... 13.50
1 case Schiersteiner Halle, 1895 (Prince Bismarck's Estate)....Pints..... 14.50
5 cases Rudesheimer, 1893....Quarts..... 13.00
3 cases Rudesheimer, 1883....Pints..... 14.00
11 cases Liebfraumilch, 1889, (own growth)....Quarts..... 15.00
8 cases Liebfraumilch, 1889 (own growth)....Pints..... 16.00
5 cases Forster Kirchenstuck....Quarts..... 21.00

DEINHARD'S.

12 cases Laubenheimer....Quarts..... 7.00
4 cases Laubenheimer....Pints..... 8.00
13 cases Niersteiner....Pints..... 9.50
1 case Rudesheimer, 1886....Quarts..... 15.00
8 cases Rudesheimer, 1886....Pints..... 16.00
8 cases Liebfraumilch, 1886....Quarts..... 16.50
4 cases Liebfraumilch, 1886....Pints..... 17.50
2 cases Hochheimer, 1886....Quarts..... 17.50
2 cases Johannisberg....Quarts..... 22.50
2 cases Johannisberg....Pints..... 23.50

FRANCONIA WINE

DEINHARD'S.

2 cases Steinwein, in original Boxbeutels....Quarts..... 10.50

STILL MOSELLES

SAARBACH'S.

1 case Zeltinger....Pints..... 9.00
1 case Brauneberger....Pints..... 12.00
2 cases Moselblumchen....Quarts..... 12.00
4 cases Moselblumchen....Pints..... 13.00
11 cases Berncastler Doctor....Quarts..... 20.00
8 cases Berncastler Doctor....Pints..... 21.00

FEIST'S.

6 cases Zeltinger....1893....Quarts..... $ 50
8 cases Zeltinger....1893....Pints..... 9.50
3 cases Brauneberger....1893....Quarts..... 12.00
3 cases Brauneberger....1893....Pints..... 13.00
9 cases Berncastler Doctor....1889....Quarts..... 20.00
7 cases Berncastler Doctor....1889....Pints..... 21.00

250 cases in all.

Every bottle guaranteed.

10 per cent. discount for spot cash in lots of one or more cases.

GROCERIES.

For Suburban Points on the Island of Montreal

After this week we commence our SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS to Lachine, Dorval, and all points along the Lake Shore.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, the 1st of MAY, our waggons will run along the LAKE SHORE FRONT on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and for the convenience of customers we are prepared to make special trips at any time to any or all Suburban Points on the Island—The Back River, Norwood, Sault au Recollet, Longue Pointe, Maisonneuve, St. Annes de Bellevue, etc., etc.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Morel's London Specialties.

Shipped by Messrs. Morel Bros., Cobbett & Son., Limited, 210 Piccadilly, London.

	Per bottle.	Per case.
Morel's Apricot Brandy, quart bottles	$2.25	$24.00
Morel's Cherry Brandy, quart bottles	2.00	20.00
Morel's Peach Bandy, quart bottles	2.25	24.00
Morel's Sloe Gin, quart bottles	1.50	16.50
Morel's "Scotch and Cherry" (Cherry Whiskey), quart bottles	1.75	18.00
Morel's "Curious" Old Highland Whiskey (25 years in wood)	2.50	27.50

Morel's "Herring Roes," in tins....45 cents per tin.
Morel's "Sardines in Tomato Sauce," in glass jars..60 cents per jar
Morel's "Sardines in Truffles," in glass jars.....60 cents per jar
Morel's "Hungarian Papuka Pepper," in bottles....60 cents per bottle

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Agents for Morel's

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 207, 209 & 211 St. James Street, Montreal.

Scroggie's

Special Prices on Refrigerators

For Monday Only.

The kind of Refrigerators it is safe for you to buy, and at the low prices that will rule here on Monday, it is not advisable to defer purchasing, because such a money-saving opportunity may not occur again this season. The number we will put on sale on Monday is limited to 100.

BEST MAKE OF REFRIGERATOR, made of Hardwood, antique flow finish, galvanized iron-lined throughout, air space insulated with paper and wool, no nails or edges showing, hard-wood ice rack, improved galvanized iron shelves, medium and large sizes. Prices from..... $7.50 TO $22.50

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

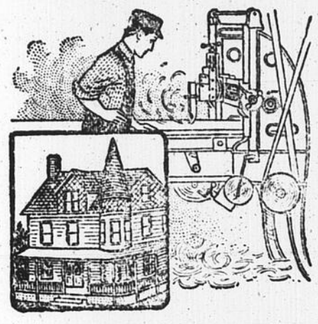
IRON STEEL ICE TONGS, Regular 25c, for..... 15c

GALVANIZED IRON REFRIGERATOR PANS, with side handles. Price..... 19c

HARDWOOD STEP LADDER, 5, 6 and 7 step, all painted, with pail rest; the best quality. Regular 25c foot, to be cleared at..... 19c

W. H. Scroggie, Corner St. Catherine and University Sts.

A Help in Building.



U. PAUZE & SON,

Contractors,

Sash and Door Factory, etc,

193 ST. URBAIN STREET,

MONTREAL.

FITS CURED TO STAY CURED

EPILEPSY, St. Vitus Dance, Falling Sickness, Nerve Twitchings, Spasms and convulsions, permanently and immediately relieved by

NEUROSAL

the new discovery for the cure of all chronic nerve derangements.

ALL FITS cease from the first day's use of NEUROSAL.

Do not trifle with worthless free sample cures, but send for NEUROSAL. It has cured others, and will cure you.

Sold only by

THE NEUROSAL CHEMICAL CO.

TORONTO, Ont.

PRICE, $2.00 per Large Bottle.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL

Sunlight

This New Lamp makes its own gas, gives 100 candle power for one cent per night, equal to gas at 9 cents per 1,000 feet, and 1-3 cost of coal oil. Guaranteed for five years. Accepted by Insurance Companies. Agents wanted.

Sunlight Gas Lamp Co.,

LACHINE, QUE.

VACCINATE PRISONERS

There Are Three Hundred in Jail to Undergo Operation.

GROCERS MUST HENCEFORTH REFRAIN FROM EXPOSING BREAD FOR SALE OUTSIDE.

A man who used to live with the patient who is now confined to the Civic Hospital suffering from smallpox was recently arrested on a charge of vagrancy, and, after being thoroughly disinfected, was set at large. He is, however, being visited daily by a physician, who will watch closely for the development of any signs of the disease. This incident suggested to Dr. Laberge the necessity for vaccinating all the prisoners in the Montreal gaol, and, at the meeting of the Hygiene Committee yesterday, he secured a vote of twenty dollars to perform the work. There are over three hundred prisoners.

Upon behalf of the bakers, Mr. Henry St. Pierre complained that grocers were in the habit of permitting bread to stand outside their stores where it speedily became contaminated with dust and microbes. Grocers, he said, should not be allowed to sell bread. Replying, Chairman Ames said that, while the committee could compel grocers to keep bread inside, it was not within the power to confine the sale only to bakers; any attempt in that direction would be an unwarrantable interference with trade. Ald. Ames then promised that a regulation would be made prohibiting the exposure of bread upon the street.

Dr. Laberge gave it as his opinion that there was nothing detrimental to the public health in the plans submitted by the Laing Packing Company for their abattoir at Point St. Charles. The cattle pens had been placed nearest the adjoining dwelling-houses, and that he thought objectionable, but had been assured that this would be rectified. Otherwise the plans were all right. A report to Council will be made favoring their adoption.

O. Seguin was appointed ambulance driver and will assume duty on May 1st, when the regular ambulance service is inaugurated.

Alphonse Lauzon was appointed to replace one of the sanitary inspectors who was found not to have been a resident of the city for the prescribed period.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Following is a list of Canadian patents recently procured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal and Washington, D.C.:—70,904, Philisa Boire, Montreal, Que., means for locking whips in whip sockets. 70,914. Joseph H. Gagnier, Montreal, Que., car brakes; 70,925, Honore Dupere, Quebec, Que., gully cleaner; 70,933, Etienne Poulin, fils., St. Germain de Grantham, Que., railway crossing frogs; 70,949, Gilbert M. Tate, Windsor Mills, Que., pulp screens; 70,976, James W. McQuay, Valley River, Man., reversing valve mechanism for engines; 70,998, Odilon Feher, Montreal, Que., window fastener; 71,030, George H. Stokes, Bloomfield, N.B., milk account books; 71,067, Napoleon Dussault, Montreal, Que., hand lasting tool; 71,079, Louis Arsene Desy, Montreal, Que., dredge. The Inventor's Help, a 148-page book, containing practical information on the subject of patents, the cost of same, etc., will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

HAVE YOU A SQUARE PIANO? IF SO WE CAN INTEREST YOU.

We are in immediate want of 25 square pianos, any age or make. We are open to pay cash or a very liberal valuation in exchange on a new Steinway, Hazleton, Nordheimer, Heintzman or Howard Pianos. Our telephone number is Up. 1168. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., No. 2366 St. Catherine Street. East End Branch, No. 1022 St. Catherine Street.—Adv.

Is this Spring?

With fair weather, in a few days we hope to have orders for ROOFING REPAIRS, etc., well in hand. We beg to thank our customers for their patience in the long, unavoidable delay in executing orders.

George W. Reed & Co.

ROOFERS.

ROBERTS REPORTS ON HIS OFFICERS

Famous Despatch to the War Office Containing His Estimate of Merit.

In a despatch to the War Office, under date of April 2, Lord Roberts deals with the work of officers who served under him in South Africa. Of those who have come most prominently into public notice, he says:—

General Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E., has, as my chief of the staff, rendered me unfailing and very loyal support, and I am greatly indebted to him for the valuable assistance he at all times afforded me. He has held a difficult position, and he has discharged its duties with conspicuous ability. I left the command of the army in South Africa to my late chief of the staff with the utmost confidence that he would do all that man could do to bring the present phase of the war to a speedy conclusion.

Colonel Ian Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., has already been repeatedly mentioned for his services in Natal and in the siege of Ladysmith. In March, 1900, he joined me in the Orange River Colony, and since then has at different times been in command of a mounted infantry division, a division of infantry, and large mixed forces of all arms. I have long had occasion to recognize the exceptional military qualifications of this officer, and the high expectations which I had formed of his capacity for command have been amply justified.

Brevet-Major H. H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.—The much-to-be-regretted death of His Highness occurred before I had forwarded the recommendation for reward, which he so well deserved. His sterling qualities as a soldier, his unfailing courtesy and atention to his duties, had endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and his early death is a real loss to the army.

NO PRAISE FOR BULLER.

General the Right Hon. Sir Redvers Buller, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.C., held the chief command in South Africa until my arrival in the early part of January, 1901; from that time onwards he was in command of the Natal Field Force, and carried out the difficult operations terminating in the relief of Ladysmith. Subsequent to that event his troops formed part of the main army, which had for its object the occupation of the Transvaal up to Komatipoort.

Lieutenant-General Sir G. S. White, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O, V.C., was mainly responsible for saving the colony of Natal from being completely overrun by the enemy. His gallant defence of Ladysmith, and the prowess shown by his troops at Taolana, Elandslaagte, and Waggon Hill, will live in the annals of history. I greatly regret that ill-health prevented Sir George White from taking a conspicuous part in the after stages of the campaign.

Lieut.-General Lord Methuen, K.C.VO., C.B., C.M.G., has been in command of a division since the first despatch of troops from England in October, 1899. The manner in which he has kept his command at all times ready and complete for service, the rapidity of his movements, combined with his untiring energy and conspicuous courage have largely contributed to the present comparative quiet on the western border of the Transvaal.

THREE GOOD MEN.

Major-General Sir A. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., is an officer possessed of great soldierly qualities and considerable experience in war. He came out to South Africa as chief of the staff to Sir Redvers Buller, but, owing to the force of circumstances, he served during the siege of Ladysmith as chief officer to Sir George White. He, with his division, came under my direct command in April, 1900, since when he has performed valuable service in connection with the arrangements for the relief of Mafeking and the capture of General Prinsloo.

Major-General Sir Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has commanded a division in South Africa since last April. He and his troops have had a very trying time, and have acquitted themselves of their task in a most creditable manner.

Major-General T. Kelly-Kenny, C.B., as general officer L. of C., Orange River Colony, and previously as G.O.C., that colony, has invariably shown sound common sense and military instinct of a high order through many trying and anxious hours. I am much indebted to Major-General Kelly-Kenny for the good service he has performed.

FRENCH APPRECIATED.

Major-General J. D. P. French, as G.O.C., the cavalry, has on every occasion rendered me invaluable service. He never makes difficulties, and is a man of exceptional nerve. His truly soldierlike qualities are only equalled by his sound judgment, his unerring instinct, and his perfect loyalty. His services have been of incalculable value to the Empire, as well as to myself.

Major-General R. Pole-Carew, C.B., commanded a brigade under Lieut.-General Lord Methuen, to that officer's entire satisfaction. In April, 1900, he was given the command of a division, with which he did good service at the battle of Diamond Hill, and subsequent advance to Komatipoort.

Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, as the gallant defender of Mafeking, is already well known. Since the relief of that town he has held a command in the field, and I selected him for the responsible position of inspector-general of police, in which his undoubted organizing powers will have ample scope for good and useful work.

Colonel E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C., has commanded the 1st Brigade Mounted Innfantry, in which capacity his unbounded energy and soldierly qualities, and his thorough knowledge of M.I. duties have on several occasions been of great service.

Colonel H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., has done extremely well with the 19th Brigade. He has shown exceptional aptitude for command in the field, being sound in judgment, quick to see and act, and full of resource. He is, moreover, a good organizer, and possesses in a marked degree the confidence of those in his command.

Colonel Hector Macdonald, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., has commanded the Highland Brigade since the lamentable death of Major-General Wauchope. He has shown resolution and energy in carrying out the somewhat thankless task which has fallen to the lot of his command, of pacifying the Orange River Colony and protecting its communications.

FATHER YOUNAN'S MISSION.

The Rev. Elias Younan, the Paulist father, whose mission to non-Catholics in this city last year provoked a good deal of controversy, will arrive here to-morrow morning for the purpose of conducting another non-Catholic mission at St. Patrick's Church. The mission will be begun to-morrow evening, at half-past seven o'clock, and the subject for the first discourse will be the "Passion of Christ." Catholics are expected to leave the church free to those who are outside the pale of the Church of Rome. Father Younan will also preach at High Mass to-morrow.

TWO POINTS.

It takes at least five minutes to light a coal fire properly. You can make your coffee and toast in that time on a gas stove by simply turning your finger.—Adv.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SYDNEY.

Sydney, April 26. — (Special.)—Michael Duggan, a native of South-west Margaree, and a laborer at the steel works, met instant death this morning under the wheels of the shunting engine's van. About seven o'clock the driver on the shunting engine at the coke ovens juction noticed a workman walking along the next track to that on which the engine was. Just before the engine came opposite him, the workman, to avoid being run over by a second engine, jumped in front of the shunter, which was backing at the time. The van struck the man almost instantly, and the wheels passed over his body. His life was crushed out in a few seconds.

SAMARITAN HOSPITAL

GOOD REPORT OF HELPFUL WORK OF THE YEAR PRESENTED BY SECRETARY.

The sixth annual meeting of the Samaritan Hospital for Women, held yesterday afternoon, possessed a mournful interest, inasmuch as the excellent report of the secretary, Miss Cramp, recorded the deaths of four of the warm friends of the hospital within the year. The report read:

The late Mrs. A. Lapthorn Smith was a governor of the hospital, and untiring in her efforts on its behalf. Among her many generous gifts, the "Isabella" room, carefully furnished in memory of a beloved little daughter, has ministered to the comfort of many a poor sufferer. Her own name will never be forgotten.

The late Mrs. Bentham was also one of those who united in the formation of the hospital in 1895. As acting president for two years, and more recently as honorary president, her valuable services were always cheerfully rendered, winning golden opinions from those so long associated together.

Among the first friends and governors of the Samaritan Hospital appears the name of the late Mrs. J. McDougall. In referring to this loss the committee unite with almost every city charity, so numerous were the sharers in her benevolence. The death of another life governor, Mr. Robert Hall, was also recorded with deep regret.

During the past year 110 indoor and 150 outdoor patients have received treatment. Five deaths have occurred, two cases being brought in too late for operation.

The Rev. Dr. Edgar Hill occupied the chair, and the meeting was well attended by friends of the hospital. The treasurer reported the affairs of the hospital in a good condition. The urgent need of the hospital is a new building. The admirable work done in the past justifies the ladies of the board of management in hoping that help will be given them towards this object. The adoption of the reports was moved by the Rev. E. M. Hill, who spoke in feeling terms of the great value of the work done in relieving the sufferings of women patients. After the election of officers was proposed by Rev. J. Edgar Hill, Mr. G. B. Cramp moved a cordial vote of thanks to the officers, board of management and matron and nurses for their efficient services during the year, calling attention to the great fitness of women for such work as managing a hospital exclusively for women. This was seconded by Dr. Lapthorn Smith, who said he felt qualified to speak from experience of the faithfulness and devotion to duty of the ladies. Since the hospital opened 700 patients had been received, the average stay being from two to three weeks. Votes of thanks to Dr. Smith and his assistant physicians and to the press were passed, and the meeting adjourned. Tea was then served. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President; Mrs. Alfred Pennell; first vice-president; Mrs. R. M. Liddell; second vice-president, Mrs. Farquhar Robertson; secretary, Miss Cramp; assistant secretary, Miss Glassford; treasurer, Mrs. John Payne; board of management, Lady Hingston, Mrs. McGibbon, Mrs. G. S. Ross, Mrs. J. Wright, Mrs. G. F. Cooke, Mrs. C. D. Moyard, Mrs. S. H. C. Muir, Mrs. Warrington, Mrs. Ferrier-Torrance, Mrs. F. H. McGuigan, Mrs. J. Orpe, Mrs. Dalgleish, Mrs. James McShane, Mrs. S. T. Wilson, Mrs. Fellde, Mrs. J. R. B. Smith, Mrs. Baumgarten, Mrs. Robert, Mrs. J. B. Sparrow and Mrs. Nolan de Tisle.

SHIPPING

GENERAL NOTES.

The steamship Louisburg, Captain Gould, brought the first cargo of black diamonds into port yesterday afternoon. She is moored at the Windmill Point and the Dominion Coal Company are hopeful of having the whole of her 2,500 tons of coal discharged by to-night.

The following steamers, belonging to the Algoma Central Railway Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., are on voyage from Euralland to Sault Ste. Marie, via Montreal, for which port each vessel has cargo on board: Pallikl, Monkshaven, Leafield, Theano. The Montreal agents are Messrs. William Petersen, Ltd., No. 6 St. Sacrament street.

The steamship Manchester Trader, Captain Blake, arrived in port yesterday from Manchester, with 250 tons of general cargo.

Allan line steamer Norwegian docked at Boston at 12.30 p.m. on Friday.

The Thomson line steamship Iona, sailed from Durban on April 24, for this port.

Mr. Ferris left last night with fifty men on the tug Nasmyth to render help to the steamship Tiverton.

The steamship Bellona, Captain Mudie, is due to arrive in port to-morrow, with a cargo of fruit, from the Mediterranean.

The Manchester line steamship Manchester Trader, from Manchester, arrived at Montreal on April 26, 1901.

Allan line steamer Sardinian arrived at St. John's, Nfld., west bound at 7 a.m., on Friday.

The Elder, Dempster line, in order to encourage and stimulate the gold mining interests, has arranged a thirteen days' service between Liverpool and the Gold Coast. The steamer Jebba, which is opening up this service, is now en route.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived—April 26 and 27.

Steamship Louisburg, Gould, Sydney, Kingman & Co., coal.

Steamship Manchester Trader, Blake, Manchester, April 12; Furness, Withy & Co., general.

Steamship Campania, Demers, Quebec, April 25, J. G. Brock, general.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamships.

Jacona, Lindsay, R. Reford & Co. Moored at foot of St. Sulpice street.

Manchester Trader, Blake, Furness, Withy & Co. Moored at the Island wharf.

Campania, Demers, J. G. Brock. Moored at the foot of St. Sulpice street.

Louisburg, Gould, Kingman & Co. Moored at the Windmill Point.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Naple, April 26.—Arrived: Hohenzollern, New York.

Queenstown, April 26.—Arrived: Campania, New York; Rhynland, Philadelphia.

New York, April 26.—Arrived: Graf Waldersee, Hamburg; Boulogne, and Plymouth; Columbia, Southampton and Cherbourg.

Hamburg, April 26—Arrived: Deutschland, New York.

St. John's, Nfld., April 26.—Arrived: Sardinian, Glasgow and Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Boston, April 26.—Arrived: Sylvania, Liverpool; Norwegian, Glasgow; Lancastrian, Liverpool.

Lisbon, April 26.—Arrived: Peninsular, New York.

A FEW FACTS

About the New Catarrh Cure

The new Catarrh Cure is a new departure in so-called catarrh cures because it actually cures, and is not simply a temporary relief.

The new Catarrh Cure is not a salve, ointment, powder nor liquid, but a pleasant tasting tablet containing the best specifics for catarrh in a concentrated convenient form.

The old style of catarrh salves and ointments are greasy, dirty and inconvenient at the best; the new preparation being in tablet form is always clean and convenient.

The new Catarrh Cure is superior to Catarrh powders because it is a notorious fact that many catarrh powders contain cocaine.

The new Catarrh Cure is called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a wholesome combination of blood root, beachwood tar, guaiacol and other antiseptics, and cures by its action upon the blood and mucous membrane, the only rational treatment for catarrhal trouble.

You do not have to draw upon your imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvements and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken.

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but 50 cents for full sized packages; and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders, will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

PROCTOR'S

F. F. PROCTOR, Proprietor and Manager.

J. AUSTIN FYNES, General Manager.

... THE POPULAR FAMILY THEATRE.

Continuous Performance—Attractive Prices.

BOX SEATS ONLY RESERVED. Tel. Up 2425.

AT NIGHT.		AFTERNOONS.	
ALL ORCHESTRA	50c	ENTIRE ORCHESTRA	25c
ALL BALCONY	25c	ALL BALCONY	
ALL GALLERY	10c	AND GALLERY	10c
BOX SEATS	$1.00	BOX SEATS	50c

SPECIALLY SELECTED FEATURES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

WEEK COMMENCING APRIL 29.

J. K. EMMET and LOTTIE GILSON,

In the Farce, "A.D. 1920."

N.B.—LOTTIE GILSON also appears in a single specialty, introducing the latest Songs.

PRESS ELDRIDGE,

"Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Fun."

CONWAY & LELAND, Comedy Acrobats.
THE BAILEYS, Colored Comedy Duo.
W. H. CLEMART, Ventriloquist.
GEO. HAMMERSMITH, Monologist.
RHOAD'S MARIONETTES. Minature Theatre.
THE KALATECHNOSCOPE, New Moving Pictures.
VIEWS OF TRAVEL.

EVERY AFTERNOON at 2 EVERY EVENING at 8.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

No. 6 Cherrier St.

SALE OF

Very Handsome Household Furniture, Superior Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, Very Best Carpets, Steel Range.

We have received instructions to sell at the above residence, on

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 29TH,

In part:

Cabinet Grand Piano, almost new, and in first class order, costly Wire-back Drawing-Room Suite in handsome covering, cost $200, very fine Cabinets and Centre Tables, best Carpets, Water Color Paintings and Engravings, Irish Point Curtains, Silk Portieres, Odd and Easy Chairs, fine Ornaments, Bric-a-Brac, etc., Massive Oak Dining Room Set, consisting of Sideboard, Extension Dining Table, Leather Seated Dining Chairs, and China Closet, cost over $300; Silverware, best Cutlery, Dinner and Tea Sets, Crystal Ware, Pictures, etc., very neat Oak Hall Stand, Wilton Carpets, best Portieres, Secretary, etc. very expensive Oak Bedroom Sets, Folding Beds, Wardrobe, Cots, Hair Mattresses, best Wire Springs, Chamber Ware, Tents, Bureau, Wicker Chairs, Ladies' Dressing Bureaus, Stair Carpets, Refrigerator, Handsome Steel Range and Kitchen Sundries.

Sale at 10 o'clock.

RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

Everything in this house is the best that money and good taste could procure, and must be sold regardless of cost, as the owner is giving up housekeeping.

TRADE SALE

At Our Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY THE 1ST.

At 10 O'Clock A.M.

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Woollens and Worsteds, Underwear, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers etc.

Also, at 11 o'clock a.m., by order of the curators a bankrupt stock of staple and fancy dry goods, ready-made clothing, hats and caps, smallwares, etc.

Also—(for account of whom it may concern) 1,000 dozen of assorted ties and bows. In lots to suit the city and country trade.

Sale without any reserve.

Liberal terms.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

Trade Sale

At our Rooms, St. James Street, on

WEDNESDAY, May 1st

At 10 O'Clock.

General Dry Goods,

Tweeds, Dress Goods, Top Shirts, Corsets, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Pantings, Suitings, Neckwear, Cashmere, Colonades, Lace, Ribbons, Umbrellas, Flannelettes, Linens, etc. A large quantity of goods damaged by fire and water.

A stock of

BOOTS and SHOES

Worth about $1,500

A lot of Men's Felt Hats, Ready Made Clothing, Tailors' Trimmings, etc., etc. Also, Liquors, Wines and Groceries.

No reserve and lots to the trade.

Easy terms.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

Sale of Groceries

—FROM—

Messrs. HUDON, HEBERT & CO'S Stock

damaged by fire and water.

—ON—

THURSDAY, 2nd May, Next,

At Ten O'Clock.

At Our Rooms, 69 St. James St.,

in lots to the trade and without any reserve.

A large quantity of French goods in tins and bottles. English Marmalades, Scotch Jams, Pickles, Mustard, Olives, Herrings, Onions, Jellies, Sardines, Ketchup, Olive Oil, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Mushrooms, Table Delicacies, Macaroni, Peas, Sauce, Meat and Salad Dressings, Starch, Capers, Shrimps, Polish, etc., etc.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

Windsor St. Car

9 A. M.

"Good morning, Mr. Blank."

"Good morning."

"You look upset, what's the matter?"

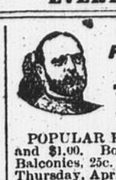
"Mad at the baker, his bread spoiled my breakfast."

"Tried AIRD'S NEW PROCESS BREAD?"

"No, but have seen it advertised. Have you?"

"Well, yes! It's just right. So sweet and wholesome; don't have to use something to get the bread down, now—it's just delicious."

He Telephoned Main 1025. and got it promptly.



ARENA

FRIDAY, MAY 3RD.

Matinee at 2:30

Evening at 8:15

TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

SOUSA AND HIS BAND

POPULAR PRICES—Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Boxes $5.00. Matinee, Floor, 50c; Balconies, 25c. Sale of Reserved Seats opens Thursday, April 25th at Shaw's Music Store St. Catherine street.

WINDSOR HALL TUESDAY, MAY 7th.

MDME.

ALBANI

With her London Co., will give an

ENGLISH BALLAD CONCERT

Seats Now on Sale

at Shaw's Piano and Music Store, 2274 St., Catherine Sreet.

PRICES—75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

SALE

—OF—

Horse Show

BOXES

Written applications for Boxes for the coming Horse Show will be received by the Secretary, W. Northey, Room 11, Windsor Hotel, from April 25th to 29th inclusive.

A limited number of choice boxes will be sold at $100.00 each, the balance at $75.00.

The Boxes will be allotted in the order in which the applications are received.

ART ASSOCIATION,

Phillips Square

A Collection of Sketches

In Oil and Water Colors by the late

CHARLES E. MOSS, R.C.A.

Now on view at the gallery. Open daily 9 a.m to 6 p.m.

Elocutionary Recital

By the advanced pupils of

THE SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

(MRS. BELLE ROSE EMSLIE)

Monday, April 29th, 1901

At 8 O'clock Sharp,

Y.M.C.A. HALL,

TICKETS, 25 & 50 Cts.

GET YOUR.....

DESKS

—FROM—

TEES, 300 St. James St.

ACADEMY Last Two Performance

Engagement of the Eminent Actor and Favorite

Frederick Warde

Matinee at 2.15—THE DUKE'S JESTER

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, (By Request)

Othello.

WEEK OF APRIL 29—Matinee Saturday.

The World Renowned Prestidigitator

HERRMANN

THE GREAT

In a Monster Program of

NEW MAGICAL SENSATIONS

INCLUDING

"The Mysterous Tub of Neptune"

"La Supplice de Lutece,"

—AND—

CREMATION

A Beautiful Young Lady Burned Alive Before Your Eyes.

America's Favorite Musical Family

5 --NOSSES-- 5

Special Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS All This Week.

Matinees Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

THE SPECTACULAR COMEDY

McFadden's Row of Flats

Presented by a Cast of Metropolitan Favorites and Specialty Artists.

PRICES—10, 20, 30 and 50c. No higher.

NEXT WEEK "THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIANS"

In the Spectacular Farce

THE MERRY TRAMPS

Introducing the Smallest and Largest Actors, Comedians, Singers and Dancers on Earth, and the WORLD RENOWNED

FRANZ EBERT.

PRICES—10, 20, 30 and 50c. No higher.

Matinees Monday, Thurs. & Saturday.

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon & Evg.

This week, April 22nd.

The DAINTY PAREE BURLESQUERS

AND BIG VAUDEVILLE OLIO.

Prices, 10, 20 and 30c. Next Week—THE JOLLY GRASS WIDOWS.

"Among The Toilers Of The Deep"

DR. GRENFELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

Will lecture in Victoria Hall, Westmount,

Monday Evg., April 29

at 8 o'clock. Illustrated by 200 VIEWS

No Admission charged. Collection at the door.

The ASSOCIATED BOARD

OF THE

Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music.

PRESIDENT FOR CANADA,

H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF MINTO.

Examinations will be held as follows:

Theory (paper work)—June 1st.

Practical—Between the 10th and 30th June.

The exact dates will be duly announced.

Entries close on May 1st.

All information, syllabus, forms of entry, specimen theory papers, etc., can be obtained of the Hon. Local Representatives in each centre, or from the Central Office, Room 2, 132 St. James Street, Montreal.

ERNEST J. CHAMBERS, Canadian Secretary.

Second Annual

MONTREAL HORSE SHOW

(Under the Patronage of the Montreal Hunt)

53 Classes.

$5,000 IN PRIZES.

IN THE 'Arena'

May 9, 10 and 11, 1901.

ENTRIES CLOSE TUESDAY, APRIL 30th,

And should be addressed to W. NORTHEY, Secretary, Room 11, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

PRIZE LIST mailed on application to the Secretary.

Reduced Rates on all Railroads.

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES ARTISTICALLY ILLUMINATED EDWIN COX & CO 113 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER ST

IT'S ALL RIGHT!

That's what every body says about our PICTURE FRAMING—when it's not all-right we take pleasure in remedying the fault.

GEO. R. HEASLEY,

2087 St. Catherine—near Bleury.

Tel. up 1315.

NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the Bar of Montreal, for the reception of annual reports 1900-1901, and the election of Officers and Councillors for the year 1901-1902, will be held in room No. 24, in the Court House, at Montreal, on Wednesday the 1st day of May, next, at eleven o'clock a.m.

By Order, ?

EDMOND BROSSARD,

Secretary of the Bar of Montreal.

For Perfect Fitting Paper Patterns, try the New Idea—all 15c.

HAMILTON'S

Monday Morning Specials.

Everything points to a big morning's trading here on Monday. The merit of these special values will surely tempt ladies to do their shopping early in the day.

Be quick if you want any of the following snaps. Bear in mind they will be on sale at 8 o'clock in the morning, and as long as they last.

19 dozen Ladies' Fast Color Print Wrappers, "seconds," fitted waist linings; sizes 32 to 42; a splendid range of patterns and colors to choose from; regular value $1; while they last Monday morning your choice.... ....59c

Your choice of about 20 Ladies' Homespun and Venetian Cloth Suits, "odd linings; Eton and Mess Jackets; 7-gored flared skirts; $12 to $18 value, Monday.... ....$10

Ladies' Fine All-Wool Oxford Gray Serge Dress Skirts, cut 7 gore and flare, and graduated flounce effect; trimmed one inch satin bands, Monday morning..$3.50

A HALF DOZEN OF MONDAY MORNING'S ATTRACTIONS. Any one of them worth your coming to see:

Japanese Washing Silks, in checks and stripes, all colors, 50c, for 25c.
English Flannelettes, 32 inch wide, in pretty stripes, 15c, for 10c.
Black Silk and Wool Mattelasses for Dress Skirts, $1.50 value, for 59c.
White Swiss and Scotch Lappet Muslins, the 12½c kind, for 7½c.
Organdie Muslin, Dress Patterns, 10 yds. in each; your choice 49c.
American Foulard Lining, in all colors, 8c for 5c.

A Special Sale of Ladies' Ready-to-wear Hats

Monday morning we will offer special lines of Ladies' Straw Ready-to-Wear Hats, that easily take the lead for popular favor; the styles are so natty and prices so reasonable, we naturally enough expect a big crowd on Monday morning. Ask to see the "Atlanta" at.... ....$1.50

FOR MEN—Hundreds of "Sample" Dressed and Negligee Shirts in all colors; values up to $1.75; your choice at.... ....69c

FOR CHILDREN—25 dozen Kid Gloves in Tans, Brown, Grays and Modes; Gloves made to sell at 50c to 65c pair; Monday morning.... ....25c

Home Needs for Moving or House Cleaning

5c packages Carpet Tacks for 2½c.
25c Long Handle Ceiling Brooms, 15c.
20c Large Size Claw Hammers for 10c.
15c Whitewash Brushes for 5c.
15c Good Scrubbing Brushes for 9c.
35c Large Willow Clothes Baskets for 22c.
"The Ice Man commences delivery 1st May." Refrigerators from $5.95 up.

IF YOU CAN'T COME YOURSELF TELEPHONE YOUR ORDER.

Good Mild Cheese, 7½c lb.
Best Creamery Butter, 19c. lb.
Peaches in 3 lb. Tins, 19c.
Corn, Peas, Beans and Tomatoes, 7c.

Don't miss seeing "The Special Bargain Table," on First Floor. It will interest you—it's for the especial benefit of the morning shoppers, from 9 to 11 a.m., near elevator.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine and Peel Street, and Dominion Square.

ADAM'S ALE

From NATURE'S OWN BREWERY, situated in the Laurentian Mountains, under the name of

Laurentian Water

25 cents per demijohn, delivered.

Fit for the gods, and yet within reach of all sub. lunary beggars,

Office and Spring, 214 CRAIG STREET.

Phone M. 443 R. WHITE & CO.

Retiring Sale.

We want our goods to talk for us. Here is a list of prices which will tell you the best place to buy Furniture during this month.

Bedroom Suite,	worth $15.00	for	$ 9.00
" "	" 25.00	for	16.50
" "	" 40.00	for	27.50
" "	" 60.00	for	39.00
" "	" 100.00	for	65.00
Parlour Suite,	" 150.00	for	95.00
" "	" 75.00	for	50.00
" "	" 40.00	for	27.50
" "	" 25.00	for	15.00
Dining-Room Suite,	" 22.00	for	14.50
" "	" 30.00	for	19.00
" "	" 50.00	for	32.50
" "	" 100.00	for	65.00

Spring Beds.
Worth $2.50 for $1.50
Worth $3.50 for 2.25
Worth $5.00 for 3.50

Desks and Secretaries.
Worth $12.00 for ....$ 8.50
Worth $22.00 for 14.00
Worth $35.00 for 23.00

Mattresses.
Worth $3.50 for $1.98
Worth $6.00 for 4.25
Worth $10.00 for 6.50

Book Cases.
Worth $18.00 for $12.50
Worth $35.00 for 22.00
Worth $60.00 for 42.00

Iron Beds.
Worth $5.00 for $3.50
Worth $8.00 for 5.50
Worth $12.00 for 7.25

Hat Racks.
Worth $10.00 for ....$ 6.00
Worth $20.00 for 12.50
Worth $40.00 for 25.00

Brass Beds.
Worth $25.00 for $17.50
Worth $50.00 for 32.00
Worth $100.00 for 59.00

Kitchen Tables.
Worth $2.75 for $1.75
Worth $3.50 for 2.50
Worth $6.50 for 5.00

We also carry a large assortment of Stoves, Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs, etc., etc. The whole reduced regardless of cost. Visitors, as well as purchasers will be welcome. Store open from 10 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m.

F. LAPOINTE

1447-1449 St. Catherine St.,

EAST CORNER MONTCALM.

A YOUNG WOMAN FOUR DAYS ASLEEP

A very remarkable case of somnambulance was brought under the notice of the Grand Trunk authorities at Bonaventure Station.

A young woman, named Marie Bourdon, a native of Sherrington, Que., who has been at work in one of the cotton factories at Lowell, Mass., fell asleep four days ago. The efforts of the most skilled physicians in Lowell failed to arouse her. Her brother, who was working in the same factory, brought her up from New England by the Central Vermont train this morning, and remains watching her in the first-class waiting room at Bonaventure Station, where she was the object of much attention this forenoon. Her brother will proceed with her this afternoon to Sherrington.

The brother is very reluctant to discuss his sister's peculiar state, but he says he was assured by the doctors before leaving Lowell that when she awoke from her deep slumber she would be all right.

For the first time she began about half-past ten o'clock to give evidence of restlessness and when a Herald representative saw her about a quarter to eleven o'clock she was moaning piteously.

The Grand Trunk people have sent for a doctor and there is just the possibility that she may be aroused within the next few hours.

Men, Women and Happenings

Miss Ethel Bate, Ottawa, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. Charles Pentland, K.C., and Miss Pentland, Quebec, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. St. George Baldwin, Toronto.

Many Montrealers are much interested to hear of the marriage of Mrs. Harry Abbott, third daughter of the late Mr. Pilaus Scarth Stevenson, of Montreal, and widow of Mr. Harry Abbott, Q.C., to Dr. Alfred Milne Gossage, of 54 Upper Berkeley street, West London. The wedding took place on April 9th at St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Canon Scarth officiating. Mrs. Gossage has spent the past two or three years in England. Her mother, Mrs. Stevenson, who has also been in England, returns shortly.

Lady Laurier, Madame Casgrain and Miss Isabel Greenshields (Montreal) are the guests of Senator Jones and Mrs. Melvin Jones, Toronto. A delightful luncheon was given in their honor on Thursday by Mrs. Melvin Jones. The table was most artistically decorated in soft tulle, shading from pink to green. In its centre was a large basket of Easter lilies, surrounded by vases filled with pink roses, and marguerites and sweet violets scattered on the table gave the finishing touches to these beautiful floral decorations. The guests were Lady Laurier, Madame Brodeur (wife of the Speaker of the House of Commons), Madame Casgrain (Montreal), Mrs. MacMahon, Mrs. G. W. Ross, Mrs. Otter, Mrs. Lount, Mrs. J. K. Kerr, Mrs. Temple, Mrs. Magann, Mrs. Cecil Gibson, Mrs. Henry Sanford (New York), Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Walter Massey, Mrs. McDowell Thomson, Mrs. Alfred Denison, Mrs. Janes, and Miss Isabel Greenshields (Montreal).

Mrs. Clarke Murray, of Montreal, who organized the Daughters of the British Empire League, was in town Wednesday for a few hours. Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, who is honorary president for Canada, of the league, and who takes a very deep interest in it, telegraphed Mrs. Murray to come to Ottawa to confer upon the possibility of forming a branch of the organization in this city. It is understood that the conference was very satisfactory. Mrs. Clarke Murray will return to Ottawa next week to complete arrangements for the organization of a branch here. The Ontario auxiliary has now over two hundred and fifty members and together with the roll at the head office, considerably over a thousand daughters have been enrolled. The federation is spreading with most satisfactory rapidity, and is fast reaching the most distant parts of the empire.—Ottawa Citizen.

The second day of the Horse Show in Toronto was as brilliant as the first. In the evening the gowns were exquisite. Amongst the guests well known in Montreal were Lady Laurier, in silver grey, with black lace; Mrs. Colin Campbell (Montreal), in black and white; Mrs. Alex. Allan (Brockville), lovely in black, with white silk and hat of black, sequin jet and pearls; Miss Greenshields (Montreal), dress and cape of white and rose trimmed hat; Mrs. Andrew Allan (Montreal), black lace, gown and toque; Miss Adele Hall (Montreal), pale blue chiffon turban of blue and pink; Mrs. C. McCuaig (Montreal), grey crepe and yellow straw hat; Mrs. A. Greenshields (Montreal), grey gown and black hat; Mrs. A. T. Ogilvie (Kingston), black and white foulard; Mrs. H. Vincent Meredith (Montreal), black gown and hat; Mme. Casgrain (Montreal), black and grey bisque straw hat, with violets.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cook are in Toronto for the Horse Show.

Mrs. W. Sparling, who leaves shortly for Toronto with her husband, was the guest yesterday at a large ladies' luncheon at the Windsor. The Governor-General's suite was used, an adjoining room being utilized as a dressing room. Covers were laid for thirty, Mrs. W. S. Barnes in the chair, having on her right the guest of the day, and on her left Mrs. Bannell Sawyer. The vice-chair was occupied by Miss Eglaugh, supported by Mrs. Fred W. Francis and Mrs. R. M. Liddell, and Mrs. W. L. Voight gave out the toasts. The other ladies were Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Mrs. M. Taylor, Mrs. J. J. McGill, Mrs. Geo. Wait, Mrs. J. H. Liddell, Mrs. W. G. Macnaughton, Mrs. Fortier, Mrs. A. Scott Robertson, Mrs. A. J. Lawrence, Mrs. Percy C. Ryan, Mrs. C. W. Meakins, Miss Stuart, Miss Palmer, Mrs. W. A. Coates, Miss Harper, Mrs. James Reid, Miss Beaman, Mrs. J. S. Leo, Mrs. Smillie, Mrs. Waycott, Mrs. G. E. Muir, Mrs. W. J. Telfer, and Mrs. James Robertson. The menu, which was prettily arranged on decorated cards, was as follows: "Age cannot wither nor custom stale her infinite variety." Clams, puris naturalibus. "Thou art a woman, and that is saying the best and worst of thee." Consomme en tasse, a la baccalaureat. "A woman mixed of such fine elements, that were all the virtues and religion dead, she'd make them newly." Papellote of filet de sole, a la reverend, cucumbers, olives. "Constant you are, but yet a woman." Sweetbread patties a la bonne amie. "For softness she, and sweet attractive grace." Spring lamb chops, with peas, a la Canadienne. "Earth's noblest thing, a woman perfected." Salade asperges en branches, a la Sparling. "The sweetest thing on earth, a woman's tongue." Biscuit glace. "O, woman, lovely woman, Nature made thee to temper man." Gateaux assortis, fruits, nuts and raisins, coffee. "When she had passed, it semed like the ceasing of exquisite music." The first toast was to "The King," and the next to "Our Guest," responded to by Mrs. Sparling. The other toasts were responded to by Mrs. Edwards, Miss Eglaugh, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Waycott and Mrs. W. G. Macnaughton. The speeches were short and to the point, and much applauded.

Last night the Engineering Building, McGill College, was the scene of much gaiety and enjoyment, when the class of 1901 of the university gave a most enjoyable "at home." The worry of exams being over, the students were able to dance and do the honors to guests with hearts as light as their feet. There was a very good attendance, and the guests appeared to thoroughly enjoy the evening entertainment. Besides dancing, which went on vigorously, other attractions were electrical effects in the carpenter shop, X-rays and other experiments in the library, hydraulic and testing laboratories in the basement, and electrical and steam laboratories in the basement. The decorations, which were in the able hands of M. Beullac, consisted chiefly of class banners, and the familiar McGill red and white freely displayed. The patronesses who received the guests were Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Bovey, Mrs. Walton and Miss Oakley. The committee who so ably fulfilled their duties were: Chairman, Mr. W. H. DeBlois, science; secretary, Mr. R. J. Harper, arts; treasurer, Mr. J. McDonald, arts; Miss H. A. Page, Donaldo; Miss C. W. Bennett, Donaldo; Mr. E. E. Palmer, science; Mr. H. A. Burson, science; Mr. R. C. Wilson, science; Mr. F. C. Scrimger, arts; Mr. G. O. McMurtry, arts; Mr. J. Mann, law; Mr. E. G. Place, law; Mr. A. McMichael, law. Ratto's orchestra of seven pieces supplied the music. The programme, a pretty blue card, with the college crest and date in gold, called for the following dances: Extra waltz, The Pole Star; waltz, Jack and Beanstalk; lancers, The Highwayman; waltz, The Runaway Girl; two-step, Up the Street; waltz, San Toy; military, 20th Century; waltz, The Ameer; two-step, A Night Off; waltz, The Singing Girl; two-step, San Toy; two-step, Dusky Dudes; waltz, The Fortune Teller; two-step, Honolulu Lady; two-step, The Colored Major; lancers, San Toy; waltz, My Lady Love; two-step, The Burgomaster; military, Diana's Wedding; waltz, Belle Adoree; two-step, The Blue and the Gray; waltz, Babbie; two-step, The Thorobred; waltz, The Little Corporal.

MUCH TALK ABOUT CENSUS TAKING

(Continued from page 1.)

in the last forty years or so shared the national life. The census was long looked on with suspicion, but they were coming to see that it meant no harm. Still, all the prejudices had not been removed, and if there was one class which had done its best to remove these prejudices and have a fair census taken it was the cures. Moreover, there was no class which lived so closely in touch with their fellows as the Roman Catholic clergy of the French race. It was their habit every January, with the three wardens, to visit every house and take a census as to who were there, who were away temporarily, and who had left for good. When Mr. Cote issued his circular it was sent to the men who were best able to give the information. It would have been better to have had it signed by Mr. Blue, but probably being a French circular it was left to Mr. Cote by Mr. Blue. Mr. Clarke would probably agree that there was not the same need for such a circular sent to Protestants.

Mr. Fisher, having obtained further information on the point, informed the committee that in the proof of the circular the word "confidential" had been put in by the printer without warrant, and had been struck out, but in spite of that the word had been left in.

Mr. Clarke asked to have the proof obtained for the House.

Mr. Wallace accused Mr. Tarte of trying to stir up race trouble, and read long extracts from the Minister's speeches in France. He told Mr. Tarte he was at the bottom of the circulars.

Mr. Tarte defended himself vigorously.

SOME HOME TRUTHS.

Mr. Robinson (West Elgin) told the House some plain truths about themselves. Said he: "I have heard more personal abuse since I have been in this Parliament than in all my life before. The language that is thrown across the floor of this House is an insult to the people of Canada, and I would like to bring in a bill providing that every individual who brings up the race cry shall be fined $100 and locked up in the Tower room for a month. It is about time we people, no matter of what race, should learn how to behave ourselves, where all have the privileges of a happy people. But still some come down here bickering and fighting like dogs. It is a shame that we should bring these things up in the Parliament of Canada. Let us get on with the business, pass the accounts and get home by bed-time."

Mr. Robinson's remarks put the House in better humor, and the members got back to business.

THE ONTARIO CIRCULAR.

The Ontario members of the Opposition devoted several hours to a discussion of the circular sent out by some one in that Province in the supposed interest of the Liberal party. They sought to make out that the Minister of Agriculture was responsible to take steps to detect the authors of the document and punish them or any census officials who had made use of them.

Mr. Fisher repeated his statement of some days since that the bogus schedule had not been sent out by his Department, and that the moment it had been brought to his notice he wired instructions to all commissioners to destroy any copies of it which might have got into their hands, pointing out that it was quite unauthorized. Only nine commissioners out of 114 in Ontario had seen the schedule at all and in only three constituencies—North Hastings, North York, and East Northumberland—had it been used.

Mr. Clancy urged that the minister could and should find who issued the circular.

Mr. Fisher—It does not matter an iota who sent them so long as I took steps to prevent their use. The Department did not issue them, it ordered their destruction when the matter was brought to its notice, there is no need for further action, and I decline to take any further action.

The Acting Postmaster-General declared that Mr. Fisher could not have done anything more quickly or thoroughly than he had done, having heard of what took place, to warn enumerators against using the schedules.

After threshing the question over and over again the Opposition allowed the item to pass.

BOND-BLAINE TREATY.

Dr. Sproule asked if the Government could make any statement with reference to the request of the Newfoundland Government for ratification of the Bond-Blaine treaty by the Imperial Government.

The Premier—All I can say is that Mr. Bond will sail some time next week and is expected to come directly to Ottawa, but more than that I am not at liberty to say.

Mr. Wallace asked if the Canadian Government was not going to oppose a treaty that would hand the Canadian fisheries over to the States.

The Premier—If I do not give an answer it is not because I have not my mind made up, but because I am precluded by the confidential nature of the negotiations.

The House adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

A LINE TO FRANCE.

Ottawa, April 27.—(Special.)—Sir Richard Cartwright has given notice of a resolution to provide for a $100,000 annual subsidy for a steamship service between Canada and France.

EXAMINE LOCAL OFFICERS.

Ottawa, April 27.—(Special.)—A board of examiners is authorized to examine candidates attending the Provisional School at Montreal, for captains and subalterns' certificates. President, Lieut.-Col. Roy, Acting D.O.C.; members, Capt and Major A. O. Fages, R.C.R.; Lieut and Capt. A. E. Carpenter, R.C.R., adjutant of the school.

The proceedings of the board will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, Headquarters.

A special course of instruction for infantry officers will be held at No. 2 Regimental Depot, R.C.R.I., commencing 3rd July next.

YUKON LUMBER CO.

Ottawa, April 27.—(Special.)—Richard Wilson Smith, financial agent; William Miller Ramsay, gentleman; Thomas George Roddick, doctor of medicine; Garnet Henry Meldrum, broker; James W. Pyke, agent, and Frederick Wilson, agent, all of Montreal, are applying for incorporation as "The Canadian Yukon Lumber Company," Limited. To take over and acquire the assets, privileges, rights and name of the company incorporated in 1898, under the name of "The Canadian Yukon Lumber Company" Limited, exercise its powers and assume its liabilities. The chief place of business of the company is to be Montreal. The intended amount of the capital stock is to be $150,000.

HIGH AND LOW WATER TABLES.

Ottawa, April 27.—(Special.)—To-day's Canada Gazette contains tables which enable the time of high and low water on the Lower St. Lawrence and the turn of the current to be found. They are preliminary results of tidal observations taken throughout the St. Lawrence estuary, during the summer season of 1900, by Mr. W. Bell Dawson, in charge of the Tidal Survey in this department.

CANADIAN SALT COMPANY.

Ottawa, April 27.—(Special.)—Incorporation has been granted Arthur C. Bissell, of the city of Buffalo; H. Vincent Meredith, of the city of Montreal, bank manager; George R. R. Cockburn, of the city of Toronto, president; Richard B. Angus, of the city of Montreal, gentleman; Sir William C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G., of the city of Montreal, railway director, for the following purposes, viz.:—The mining; manufacture, purchase and sale of salt in its various forms, the acquisition and sale of patents, properties and rights necessary or desirable for any such purposes, by the name of "The Canadian Salt Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of eight hundred thousand dollars divided into eight thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

LATE APPOINTMENTS.

Ottawa, April 27.—(Special.)—Henry W. Patterson, of Montreal, has been appointed a clerk in His Majesty's Customs. Judge Geo. A. Walkem has been gazetted administrator of British Columbia during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

OPTION NOT RENEWED.

Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, general manager of the Street Railway Company, denies in toto the statement that the option secured by the Montreal Street Railway Company upon the Montreal Park and Island Railway for $1,100,000 had been renewed. Much less that any bargain whereby the M. P. and I. should pass under the control of the M.S.R. Co. had been clinched. He states that the position of the Street Railway Company is unchanged from what it was eighteen months ago. There is a belief, however, on the street that a syndicate of large holders of M.S.R. stock were negotiating for the purchase of the M. P. and I. But, if they have really purchased it, the Street Railway people will know nothing about it officially until the syndicate offers to re-sell to them.

PAY DAY FOR CIGAR STRIKERS.

This is pay day for the 500 or 600 cigarmakers who are out on strike. President Menard and Secretary Gariepy, of the Cigarmakers Union, were busy handing out five dollar bills this morning, and it is expected before noon some $3,000 will have been paid out. No material progress is reported to have been made in the situation during the past week.

A general meeting of the striking cigarmakers is called to meet in Blue Label Hall on Monday morning, when a course of action is to be adopted.

SPLIT IN TORONTO CHURCH

Toronto, April 27.—(Special.)—Rev. Father Davenport, acting rector of St. Thomas' Anglican Church, who came here a short time ago from St. John, N.B., has requested Rev. F. G. Plummer, curate and choirmaster of the church, to resign. The breach is a result of the rector's recent enunciation of the confessional. The real presence and fasting communion. Rev. Mr. Plummer, on the other hand, is an exponent of the Broad Church party.

AN ELECTRICAL CONFERENCE.

Toronto, April 27—(Special.)—A secret conference of the electrical workers from all over Canada will be held here on Sunday afternoon to discuss mutual interests of the trade. Delegates will attend from Montreal, Ottawa, Halifax, Hamilton and other cities.

VISIT ENGLAND INCOG.

London, April 26.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says that the Czar and Czarina will privately visit England and London during the coming season. They will attend the Glasgow exhibition.

OFFERED TWO CARTS OF SILVER

Pekin, April 26.—The 16 Krupp guns and 67 carts of ammunition captured by the British near Shan-Hai-Kwan are in excellent condition. An Indian native officer who made the capture was offered two carts of silver if he would not take the guns and say nothing about them.

ADELBERT HAY RESIGNS.

Washington, D.C., April 26.—Adelbert Hay, son of the Secretary of State, has resigned his post as United States Consul-General at Pretoria. The resignation takes effect to-morrow. His successor has not yet been selected.

THE **S. CARSLEY CO.** LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. April 27th, 1901.

Busy in Dress Goods

Busy! Busy all the time in the Dress Goods Department. Never have we offered such sterling value. Never have we had such rich and choice materials. The Company's reputation stands by its Dress Goods. Ladies' requiring Dress Materials should visit the Big Store Monday.

COLORED DRESS GOODS

A splendid range of Perle Finished Rainproof Serge in all the leading shades will not shrink, spot or cockle. Special.... ....38c

New Amazone Cloth, bright smooth finish, all wool and choicest colorings. Special.... ....48c

New French Poplin, one of the most popular fabrics for the present season full range of latest spring shades. Special.. ....50c

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

New Black Aroma Cloth, one of the latest Dress Materials in Dress Suitings in light and medium weights, 42 inches wide. Special.... ....55c

Just received a shipment of the popular Voile de Paris Black Dress Material, makes a very rich costume, 47 inches wide. Special.... ....70c

Black figured Sicilian Cloth, most suitable for Summer Costumes or seperate skirts. Special.... ....95c

Canada's Linen Mart

Where every one can get exactly what they want in Pure Linens of every description, and where all that is newest and best of the world's most celebrated makes are shown in large variety at very small prices.

Linen Damask

New White Table Damask, pretty designs, 60-in. wide. Special, Monday.... ....39c

New Irish Linen Table Damask, special weave, very serviceable, 72 inches wide, special, Monday....52c

New Barnsby Linen Damask, extra good quality, pretty borders, 68 inches wide. Special.... ....70c

New Barnsley Linen Damask, special selected yarn, grass bleached, 72 inches wide. Special, Monday..$1.10

Towels

Thousands of these Towels will be sold Monday at the following prices:

Good Huckaback Towels, size 14 by 24. Sale price.... .... 4c

Linen Huckaback Towels, size 16 by 30 inches. Sale price.. .. .. 5c

Linen Huckaback Towels, size 17 by 28 inches. Sale price.... .. .... 8c

Linen Huckaback Towels. Sale price.... ....12c

SUMMER CAPES.

Ladies Black Lace Capes, 20 inches long, new style, yokes back, trimmed with appillette, two large frills, fancy net collar, finished with ruche and ribbons. Special.... ....$3.60

Ladies' Fancy Lace Capes made on silk foundation, trimmed with applique and silk braid, high ruffled collar. Special.... ....$16.00

Ladies' fancy Net Capes, lined silk, richly embroidered in jet and braid, extra long frill, finished with knife plaited silk. Special.... ....$9.50

Ladies' fancy Silk and Lace Capes, trimmed all round with Chiffon applique and paillette ruffles of lace and silk 23 inches in length. Special.... ....$23.50

Summer Hats

Ladies' dainty fancy straw and chiffon hats, trimmed soft silk with large silk bow on side, in pretty shades of grey, brown pink, also black. Special. $3.95

Ladies' exquisite fancy Satin Straw hats in new shade of Grey trimmed at side with grey chiffon and two large velvet roses gold and silver ornament in front. Special.. .. ..$6.75

New Costumes

Ladies' Navy and Black Serge suit, made by tailor, fly front lined through with mercerized silk skirt cut with flare, lined percale. Special $5.55

Ladies' suit in Grey, Brown, and Black homespun, lined through, cut Eton style skirt, lined percaline and cut latest style with flare. Special.. ....$9.40

TRY A DINNER AT OUR RESTAURANT,

THE **S. CARSLEY CO.** LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Gloria Lamps

On your gas jets save **65 Per Cent.** of your gas. They change the light from a weak, red flickering light to a powerful, white steady light, that makes reading, writing or needle work a pleasure. As a store light it has no equal. We have clear Glass Globes specially made to put inside your own fancy globes. The genuine Gloria Light, put up ready for use, is 85c, and can be had only from

The United Incandescent Light Co.

24 VICTORIA SQUARE.

Bell Telephone Main 1024.

ENGINEERS AND MILL-OWNERS

Stocktaking Sale of the Following Secondhand Machinery

One 18 x 42 Condensing Cut-off Engine.
One 15 x 30 Laurie Automatic Corliss.
One 12 x 30 Laurie Automatic Engine.
One 13 x 30 Brown Automatic Engine.
One 11 x 14 Armington & Sims High Speed Engine.
One 11 x 24 Laurie Automatic Corliss Engine.
One 13¾x30 Slide Valve Engine.
One 13 x 17 Slide Valve Engine.
One 8 x 12 Beckett Slide Valve Engine.
One 7 x 12 Slide Valve Engine.
One 9 x 9 Leonard Centre Crank Engine.
One 7½ x 7 Leonard Centre Crank Engine.
One 30 in. x 10 ft. Tubular Boiler.
One 8 in. 3-side Moulder.
One 7 in. 3-side Moulder.
One No. 2½ 3-side Moulding Machine (McGregor Gourlay make.)
One 40 inch McGregor Gourlay Band Re-saw.
One 16 in. Poney Planer and C-Shaft.
One 20 in. Poney Planer and Countershaft.
One Double Cope Tenoning Machine (McGregor Gourlay).
One Universal Woodworking Machine (McGregor Gourlay).
One No. 4½. 24 in. Planer and Matcher (McGregor Gourlay).
One Blind Stile Boring and Mortising Machine (McGregor Gourlay).
One Imp. Blind Slat Tenoning Machine (McGregor Gourlay).
One Blind Slat Wiring Machine (foot).
One No. 2 Shaper, wood top and Countershaft.
One 20 in. Wood Lathe and Countershaft.
One Wood Frame Jig Saw.
One Wood Frame Saw Table.

Address for Particulars of above

LAURIE ENGINE CO.,

321 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BARRY—In this city, April 24, at No. 329 Grand Trunk Street, the wife of Michael Barry of a daughter. 99x

ORAM—At 172 St. Charles street, on April 23rd, the wife of Mr. Alfred Oram, of a daughter.

HEMOND—In this city, a son to Mr. and Mrs. George Hemond.

STEWART—At 475 McLeod Street, Ottawa, on the 24th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Stewart, a daughter.

BARWICK—April 23, at 17 Tara Hall Avenue, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Barwick.

BEAUCHAMP—At 1349 St. Catherine St., April 24, the wife of J. M. Beauchamp of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHANT-HOGAN—On April 23, at Brockville, by the Rev. Thos. Leech, B.A., Ernest E. Chant to Maggie J., only daughter of Robert Hogan, of Junetown.

FOSTER-BROWN—At the Church of St. James the Apostle, on April 24, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, Ella M., third daughter of the late Robert Foster, to Ernst Rudolf Brown, B.A., M.D.

WRIGHT-ROSS—At Ottawa, at All Saints' Church, by Rev. Mr. Mackay, J. C. Wright, of Hull, to Ida, only daughter of the late Norman Ross, of Ottawa.

LOONEY-O'DONAHOE—At St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, on April 24, Hon. Wm. H. Looney, Portland, Me., to Annie, eldest daughter of Jno. C. O'Donahoe, 317 Cooper Street, Ottawa.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

GALIBERT—At his late residence, 266 Park Logan West. Calixte Galibert, at the age of 79. Funeral notice hereafter. 99x

BECKHAM—In this city on April 25th, John Forsyth, aged 30 years, beloved and only son of Robert and Mary F. Beckham. Funeral private, from his father's residence, 7 Essex Avenue on Saturday, April 27th, to Mount Royal Cemetery. 98x

McGUIRE—In this city on the 26th inst., at 167 Guy Street, Joseph McGuire. Funeral notice later. 98x

ELVIDGE—In this city, on the 25th inst., Mark Elvidge, aged 66 years. Funeral will leave his late residence, 30 Rosel Street, Friday, 26th, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Toronto and Ottawa papers please copy.

KING—In this city, on April 24, Walter Alexander, aged 18 days, beloved son of Percy J. King. Funeral Thursday at 2.30 p.m.

MAXWELL—On April 24, after a lingering illness, Robert C. (Bobbie), youngest and beloved son of the late Hugh S. Maxwell, aged 5 years, 5 months and 20 days. Funeral from his mother's residence, 213a Bleury Street. Funeral private. Liverpool, Eng., and Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

FORBES—In this city, on the 26th inst., Mary Schneider, relict of the late Geo. T. Forbes, of Carillon, and mother of Geo. A. and A. T. Forbes, aged 68 years and 6 months. Funeral will take place Saturday the 27th inst., at 11.30 a.m., from her late residence, 20 Laval Avenue, to Windsor Street, C.P.R. Station for interment at St. Andrews. x

A Careless Idiot

would not insist on having charlotte gelatine.

Too Late for Classification

ROOM—SMALL FURNISHED ROOM WANTED by steady young man in private family, central. State lowest rent. W Herald Office. 99x

TO LET—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED front room on bath room flat, modern conveniences, home comforts. 10 City Councillor Street, near St. Catherine. 104x

WANTED—A GIRL, ONE ACCUSTOMED TO the brush making, none other need apply. Apply to R. E. Boyd, 319 St. James Street. 104x

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, NO washing, nurse kept, good wages. Apply 3 Sussex Street, off Dorchester, West. 104x

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT OR tidy young girl to assist with light housework. Apply 31 Shuter Street. 104

WANTED—TRAVELLER, WITH GOOD REferences, to cover Eastern Ontario, with a full range of children's shoes, on commission or salary. Box H., 53, Herald. 104x

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MARRIED man, to take charge of a cigars, fruits and candy store. Preferred a man with little money to invest in the business, and able to occupy dwelling above store. Apply to The Canada Electric Company, 2501 St. Catherine. 99x

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM FIRST PRIZE Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. Some White Wyandotte Hens, send for catalogue. W. Ulley Victoria Square. 104.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SET CASTINGS for model locomotive with blue prints, $15. Apply 1561 Ontario Street, evenings. 99x

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, COMBINATION Hall stove in good repair. Apply 93 Laval Avenue. 104x

TO LET—AT ST. LAMBERT, THREE FURnished rooms with use of kitchen. Apply to Mrs. John Smith, Victoria Avenue, near station, south. 104x

ROOMS AND BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO people of quiet habits, in English family, Bath. Ten minutes from Morgan's. 21 St. Edward Street. 104x

LOST—DIAMOND RING, SOLITAIRE, large diamond. Reward if returned to 1209 Dorchester Street. 104x

WANTED—BY YOUNG GERMAN LADY, position for lady or family to go across the ocean, free or part passage. Address K., 201, Herald Office. 104

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, FAMILY of three, no washing. Apply 474 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Westmount. 104x

FOR SALE—GOOD PIANO, MARBLE TOP bedroom set; good oilcloth, sofa, glassware, crockery. Apply any time at 169 St. Antoine Street. Also, cheap horse. 104x

FOR SALE—TWO PAPER CUTTING MAchines, two lithographic transfer presses, one 8 x 12 Gordon, one copper-plate ruling machine, one stone ditto, etc., 806 Craig St. 104x

FOR SALE—GLENCOE 4 x 5 CAMERA, AS good as new with two plate handles. Apply 95 Hutchison Street. 99x

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TOBACCONIST'S WALL fixture, 26 feet long, zinc lined cupboards, also counters, show cases, gas and electric fixtures. A. Michaels, 225 McGill Street. 104x

TWO LET—TWO COMFORTABLY FURnished rooms, with board; terms moderate. 100 Grand Trunk Street.

Lace House!

White, Drab & Black **CORSETS** P. & D. E. & T. D. & A.

The most approved cuts in the Straight Front, also other beautiful forms, to sell from $1.00 to $6.00. E. & T., from $1.45 to $2.75. D. & A., in Children's, Maids' and Ladies', 75c, $1 and $1.50.

2431 St. Catherine St.

MISS SKIDDY, Prop.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MOST PERFECT MADE.

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

CHICAGO-ILL. 1893

Interesting Reading will be Found in Every Line of This Page

BUSINESS CHANCES

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

FOR SALE — TWO OLD ESTABLISHED candy, fruit, soda water, ice cream and cigar business, one situated in Main st., near St. Catherine, the other at St. Catherine, near Main street. Low rents and long leases; either will be sold cheap. Apply 1996 St. Catherine st. 101x

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHED grocery business, stock and license, terms reasonable; satisfactory reason for wishing to dispose of it, full particulars given by applying to H. B. Wright, Notary, 96 St. Francois Xavier Street. 103x

SAVE 20 PER CENT. BY SENDING YOUR washing to the New Laundry. Shirts 8c, collars 1½c, cuffs 3c. Mireau's Model Cash Laundry, 589 Dorchester. Ernest Mireau. 100x

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE BIG money, seven hundred dollars will buy Canadian patent on new lighting device producing one hundred candle power light six hours for one cent. Can be used anywhere where artificial light is needed. Address, W. E. Yarton, 1128 North Seventeenth Street, Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A. 99x

FOR SALE — HOTELS, LICENSED RESTAURANTS, grocery, cigar, confectionery stores; also dining rooms, butcher stalls and other business. Always Dagenais & Co. for bargains. 505 Craig st. Telephone East 1810. 109x

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPING.

Large Advertisers Get our prices for stereotypes or electrotypes. We know your requirements. HUGHES ELECTROTYPE and STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY. Tel. Main 3162. 18 St. George st.

GOLF BALLS

Be sure and ask for SCOTO Golf Balls, they are the best. Forrester, Montreal

ELECTRICAL WORK

TELFER, TELFER & Co

44 Bleury St. Tel. Main 1123.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

The Original and Only Genuine

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News, of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. — See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. W.C.

Unrivalled Position

LONDON, ENGLAND.

For comfort and convenience, stay at

THE LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE AND REGENT ST.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT

MODERATE TARIFFS

ST. LAWRENCE HALL

135 to 139 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.

The best known hotel in the Dominion.

PARK HOUSE, MAGOG

Rousseau Bros., Proprietors.

Excellent accommodation for summer boarders. Best table in Eastern townships. Parisian Chef in charge. Rates reasonable. Free bus to all trains.

THE GRAND UNION

Cor. Elgin and Queen Streets.

Best Commercial House in Ottawa. HUGH ALEXANDER, Proprietor.

Herald Crayon Portraits

	In Montreal	Out of Montreal
Crayons......	$1.00	$1.40
Water Colors..	2.00	2.40

TERMS:

Cash must accompany each order. The offer of these beautiful portraits at the extremely low rate of $1.00 is for Herald subscribers only, and to take advantage of it the following Coupon must be sent with order. It gives the option of agreeing to take the paper for 6 months, or of cutting out 30 of the following coupons, consecutively numbered.

(Coupon No. 41.)

DAILY HERALD, Montreal.

Herewith find $...... for enlarging enclosed photo. In consideration of getting the portrait at this price, I agree to take The Daily Herald for six months, paying therefor to local agent or to Herald Office.

Or I enclose 30 of these coupons, consecutively numbered.

Name ....

Address ....

....

Agent's Name and Address.

ROOMS AND BOARD

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

ROOMS — TO LET, 247 UNIVERSITY, DOUBLE and single rooms, well furnished, in private family; locality good and central. 100x

TO LET—BRIGHT FURNISHED ROOM ON bathroom flat, hot and cold water, 11 Burnside Place. 104x

ROOM—BOARD AND ROOM FOR 2 GENTLEMEN in private family, Upper Lachine, who would room together. Apply X.Y.Z., Herald Office. 102x

TO LET — DESIRABLE FLATS, 934, 956, 962, 968 City Hall ave., 5 rooms, bath, w.c.; $7.00 monthly. Apply 936 City Hall ave. 97x

TO LET—VERY NICELY FURNISHED front bedroom and parlor, vacant first May, one double room on bathroom flat. Apply 64a McGill College Avenue. 102

ROOM—LARGE BRIGHT ROOM, AUER light, bathroom flat, hot and cold water, suitable for one or two gentlemen, 54 Beaver Hall Hill. 104g

ROOMS — 54 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE, large front parlor, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for physician; also double front room, for gentlemen; Auer light; no children; references exchanged. 100x

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO WELL FURNISHED, comfortable rooms, one could be used as a sitting room, at 99A University st. 99x

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE, WELL FURNISHED room, to a business gentleman of quiet habits; Auer light; every convenience. 95 University st. 100x

ROOMS — BRIGHT ROOM TO LET ON good street, where a father of quiet habits and motherless child could be accommodated; board also; best references required. Address Comfort, care Drysdale's Book Store, St. Catherine street. 100x

BOARDERS—YOUNG MEN DESIRING GOOD board and well furnished rooms, on bathroom flat, and all modern conveniences, at 182 Notre Dame st. Beautiful locality. 100x

ROOMS—TO RENT, TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, and use of kitchen or flat of three rooms, in private family of two; in pleasant locality; view of river. Apply No. 370 Notre Dame st., Hochelaga. 100x

ROOMS — TO LET, NICE FRONT ROOM, on bath flat, furnished or unfurnished; first class board. 808 Palace st. 99x

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO WELL FURNISHED, comfortable rooms, one could be used as a sitting room, at 99A University st. 99x

BOARD AND ROOMS — A COUPLE OF gentlemen can be accommodated with room and board in private English family, St. Antoine st. west. Address V. V., Herald Office. x

TO LET—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room to let in private family. Central locality. Moderate price. Box R. 1, Herald. tf

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

BOTTLES BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED, at J. Diamond & Co. Mail orders promptly attended to. 810 and 812 Craig st. Tel. Main 1046. 110x

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—115 AND 117 St. Famille, fine roomy tenements on best part of streets. Cheap to quick buyer. F. J. Ross, 180 St. James Street. Phone, Main 1180. 103x

FOR SALE — TYPEWRITERS, SECONDHAND, all makes, bought, sold, rented and exchanged. In perfect condition, at low prices. Canadian Typewriter Exchange, 1778 Notre Dame street. Phone Main 3155. 113x

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, TWO STOREY building, lodge rooms above, store below, in a stirring village, Prince Edward Co., Ont. Will sell or exchange for its value in pasture land. Address 2142A St. Catherine st., Montreal. 105x

DON'T REMOVE YOUR OLD PIANO TO your new house, but trade it off with W. H. Leach, 2440 St. Catherine st., between Stanley and Drummond, for a new upright piano, on which easy terms can be had. Valuations made free. Drop a card or telephone Up 998. 104x

HAVE YOU ANY OLD FASHIONED JEWELLERY, good laces, Turkish shawls, postage stamps, or clean sets of books. Here is the place where you can exchange them for something useful, such as household furniture, bric-a-brac, and many other articles. Montreal Stamp and Book Exchange, 2414 St. Catherine st., near Peel. 104x

75 GOOD SECONDHAND BICYCLES, AT prices to suit. Let us send for your wheel to repair, clean, or exchange for new one. In new wheels we have the Remington, I. Johnson, Antelope, Goderich and Champion. Low prices. Open evenings. S. S. Kimball, 577 Craig st. 99x

FOR SALE —OR EXCHANGE, A FUR LINED overcoat, beaver cloth, collar otter plucked and dyed to look like seal. A warm coat. Originally cost $80. Would sell for $15, or exchange for household furniture, dining chairs, carpets, etc. Address Fur Coat, Herald Office. tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words for 15c. each insertion.

HOMELESS RENT-PAYERS—YOU ARE making a mistake. No man can afford to pay rent. Think of the amount of money you throw away every year. Do you know that it is a well known fact that 15 years rent will pay for a home. We have started hundreds of rent-payers, and to-day they are proprietors, just imagine if you have $15 saved and can save $1.50 a week, payable monthly, you can secure a home 15 minutes from the centre of the city. Free illustrated pamphlet and information. Samuel Husselbee, office 1638 St. Lawrence Street. Tel. Up. 2203. Saturdays and Sundays. x

TO LET—METCALFE AVENUE, WESTMOUNT, fine moder residence, 7 bedrooms, extension kitchen washtubs, all conveniences Webster Bros. & Parkes, 228 St. James Street. 103x

FOR SALE—METCALFE AVENUE, WESTMOUNT, fine modern residence, 7 bedrooms, extension kitchen, washtubs, all conveniences, Webster Bros. & Parkes, 228 St. James Street. 103x

FOR SALE—BUY. NEVER MIND THE money. All you require is $25 cash to begin to buy a home from us. Your rent money does the rest. Phamplets mailed free. S. Husselbee, 23 Waverley Street. Tel. Up. 2203. Office 1638 St. Lawrence Street. Saturdays and Sundays. x

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS ON DUROCHER Street, at a sacrifice, for immediate sale, only a small cash payment required. Box H., 51, Herald Office. 99x

ROBT. R. GOOLD, REAL ESTATE AND Mortgage Broker. Suburban property a specialty. 157 St. James st. tf

LEGAL CARDS.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENNAN, Barristers, etc., Cornwall, Ont. D. B. Maclennan, K.C., C.H. Cline, F.J. Maclennan.

BICKERDIKE & TRIHEY, BARRISTERS and Solicitors, 180 St. James Street. Phone M. 2459. F. A. C. Bickerdike, J. Trihey.

W. A. WEIR, K.C., M.P.P., SOLICITOR and Barrister, 138A St. James Street. (Opposite St. Lawrence Hall.)

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON, BARristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, etc., Cornwall, Ont. Jas. Leitch, K.C., R. A. Pringle, J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B.

BUCHAN, ELLIOTT & KENNEDY, ADvocates, etc., Canada Life Building, 188 St. James Street, Montreal.

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc. Richmond and Carling Sts., London. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., Fred. F. Harper.

ALFRED E. HARVEY, B.C.L., ATTORney, Barrister, 356-358 Temple Building, 185 St. James St., Montreal. Phone 1869.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Barristers, etc., 1724 Notre Dame Street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FINLAYSON & GRANT, CUSTOM HOUSE Brokers, Forwarders and Warehousemen. Bell Tel. Main 1303. P.O. Box 424.

N. HANSON GREENE, P.L.S., A.M. Can. Soc. C.E., Civic Engineer. Twenty years' experience in Engineering, Railway Location and Construction, especially Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Railways —Steam and Electric. Special attention paid to Water Supply, Sanitary Works, etc. 207 St. James Street, Montreal.

TO LET.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words for 15c. each insertion.

TO LET—4357 MONTROSE AVENUE, WESTMOUNT, beautiful cottage, moderate rental. Joseph G. deLorimier, 30 St. James Street. Tel. Main, 1937; Mount 264. 99x

TO LET—397 MOUNTAIN STREET, NEAR Sherbrooke, also house on Corner of May Avenue and Wellington Street. May Bros., 599 Wellington. Phone, Main, 2610. 104x

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, 314 Prince Arthur Street. Twelve rooms, open plumbing. Daisy furnace, moderate rent. 99x

TO LET—176 MANSFIELD STREET, FINE double house, near Sherbrooke St. Alterations to suit tenant on long lease. H. J. Ross, 180 St. James Street. Phone, Main 1180. 103x

TO LET—$100 A YEAR—A FARM OF 60 acres, with good house, stable, and barn, all situated a short distance from the railway station at Ste. Marguerite and near the north river. Water in the house and stable. Ideal place, great bathing and fishing place. Splendid location for a family spending the summer in the country. Water closet sand bath will be put in the house for an additional $25. Possession at once. Address Dr. W. Grignon, Ste. Adele, Terrebonne County, P.Q. 106x

TO LET—LOWER DWELLING, 156 HUTCHISON Street, in first class repair; stationary wash tubs, hot water, heating, immediate possession. 103x

TO LET—LOWER FLAT, 7 RIVER VIEW ave., 5 rooms, w.c., bath and hot water furnace, rent $10.00 per month, oposite C.P. Ry. Station, Westmount. Alex. Bremner, 50 Bleury St. 103x

TO LET—6 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SUMmer on Fair View Farm, near Cowansville, Que. Photo at No. 82 Park Avenue, City. 103x

TO LET—AT HUDSON HEIGHTS, PARtially furnished house, orchard and grounds attached. For further particulars apply to Dugald Pyke, Hudson Heights, Que. 103x

TO LET—MOUNT ROYAL VALE, HOUSE OF 9 Rooms, water and drainage, nice garden and lawn. Rent low to desirable tenant. C. N. Lee, 461 William. 99x

TO LET—PART OF FLAT, HEATED, WITH every convenience, unfurnished, on St. Matthew St.; two adults. Apply 2493 Notre Dame Street. 102x

TO LET—LOWER FLAT, 136 LEWIS AVE., fronting on St. Catherine Street, 7 bright rooms, finished in cotton wood, handsomely decorated, electric wiring and gas, concrete sub floor, No. 3 Daisy furnace and gas grate. Jas. M. Mitchell, 214 St. James Street. 103

TO LET OR FOR SALE—LARGE STORE, 25 Hospital Street; very comfortable tenements, 744 to 770 St. Denis Street. Will be sold to yield a handsome return. Recently renovated. Apply to Synod Office, 75 University Street. Telephone 1459 Uptown.

TO LET — BRIGHT, COMFORTABLY FURnished rooms, with or without board, central locality. Apply 25 University. 102

TO LET—
21 Selkirk Avenue, $30.
308 St. Charles Borromee Street, $17.
311 St. Hypolite Street, $10.
313 St. Hypolite Street, $12.
53 Coursol Street, $13.
949 St. Urbain Street, $12.
953 St. Urbain Street, $14.
959 St. Urbain Street, $12.
965 St. Urbain Street, $14.
Apply to
T. F. TRIHEY,
Imperial Building,
107 St. James Street. 100x

TO LET—COMFORTABLE HOUSES, THREE rooms, $6.50; six rooms, $10.60; w.c.; passage newly grained. 366 Richmond st. Also one in Longueuil, 8 rooms, bath, seven dollars. 99x

TO LET — AT VALOIS, BRICK COTTAGE, ten rooms, corner Station avenue, fronting on Lake St. Louis; good stable. Apply A. S. Ewing, 55 Cote street. 100x

FLATS TO LET—TWO FINE, WELL LIGHTed flats, 18x48 feet, over 1811 Notre Dame street; side entrance and hoist; very suitable for light manufacturing or agents carrying stocks. Apply 1811 Notre Dame street. 105x

TO LET — HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, IN good locality; all modern conveniences. Will rent furnished or unfurnished. Terms very moderate. Apply Box 711 M, Herald. 99x

TO LET — 255 HIBERNIA, FACING RUSHbrook, lower tenement, five apartments. House undergoing thorough overhauling, walls will be oil painted and ceilings tinted. Near Wellington cars. Splendid stand for dressmaker. No reasonable offer refused. 286 Charlevoix, corner Wellington st. 99x

TO LET — STORE, ON CRAIG STREET, near Cote st. Moderate rent. Apply 589 Craig st. tf

TO LET — FLATS FOR MANUFACTURING purposes; well lighted; central situation. Chanteloupe Mfg. Co., 589 Craig st. tf

TO LET — HOUSE, 96 SHUTER STREET, 11 apartments, extension kitchen, h. w. heating; rent low. Wm. Cooper, 251 St. James st. 99x

TO LET — 4357 MONTROSE AVE. WESTmount, beautiful cottage; moderate rental. Joseph G. deLorimier, 30 St. James st. Tel. Main 1937, Mount 264. x

TO LET — HOUSE AND GARDEN, PLEAsant situation, near Longueuil Ferry, stone, 12 rooms, bath, hot and cold water. $21.00 and taxes. Furniture at a valuation. Address 36C, Herald. 98x

TO LET — A SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE. 8 rooms, extension kitchen, all modern improvements; in first class condition; rent moderate. Apply 4080 Tupper st. 99x

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION BY mail. Full course twelve dollars, textbooks free. Learn in 8 weeks. Sample lesson ten cents. Box 51 Pendleton, Ont. 104x

A. HELLER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWeller, 145A St. Lawrence street. Watches cleaned, 50c; main springs, 50c; watch crystals, 10c. Warranted for one year. Also large stock of jewellery and eye glasses. 101x

MATTRESSES REMADE AT RESIDENCES, $1.50; in quantities, less. How many — when? Will come ready for work. Fraser, 95 Knox st. 100x

WANTED — LADIES, GET YOUR FURNIture re-covered, polished, by a first class upholsterer, half price, at 104 Metcalfe st., or your residence; carpets cleaned, laid. 105x

FOR SALE — CHILDREN'S NICE COTTON dresses, well made, all sizes, from 25 cts. up. 474 St. Lawrence st. Under clothing of all kinds. Mdme. Leroux. 115x

TIERNEY PIANO EXPRESS — PIANOS, safes, machinery and furniture of all kinds moved, hoisted and lowered; safety guaranteed. 346 St. James street. Tel. Main 1646. 113x

CROCKFORD'S DINING ROOMS — BREAKfast, dinner or supper, 15c; best in city. Table board, $2.50 per week; 21 tickets, $2.75; always open. 537B Craig st. 110x

GO TO E. R. BAKER, 283 BLEURY STREET, and have your carpets cleaned and made over. Mattresses remade and returned same day. Upholstering. tf

UNDERTAKERS.

MR. WM. WRAY, FORMERLY OF ST. DOminique street, has opened an undertaking business at 2436 St. Catherine st. Phone Up 2667—a few doors from Stanley st. 120x

MACHINERY FOR SALE

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Two second hand Elevators, run by Hand Power. Will sell very cheap to prompt purchaser.
Three second hand Planers and Matchers, refitted, and in good working order.
25 H.P. Leonard "Clipper" Engine, in good order.
30 H.P. Self-Contained Boiler, in good order.
150 H.P. Slide Valve Engine, in good order.
40 H.P. Slide Valve Engine, in good order.
20 H.P. Slide Valve Engine, in good order.
A. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,
320 St. James Street, Montreal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — WORK OF ANY KIND BY THE day, by a respectable woman. Apply 302 Guy, caretaker Calvary Church. 101x

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlishwoman, house cleaning or any kind of work by the day. Apply 722 Berri st., city. 101x

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG couple, situation; wife good cook or waitress; man handy around horses, also smart at table work; city or country. Apply 21½ Latour st. x

WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN, HAVING a thorough knowledge of the English and French languages, situation in a store or office; best references. Apply Box P 88, Herald. 89x

A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT, HAVING A few hours a day to spare, will undertake to write up and keep in order the books of a business where there is not work enough for a permanent bookkeeper. Address Box R. 20, Herald Office. 112x

PERSONAL

PERSONAL—DR. SCOTT NICHOLL HAS removed his office to 453 St. Antoine Street, Telephone, Up. 2519. Dr. Scott Nichol will continue his office practice on Tuesdays and Fridays at 140 Mansfield Street. Telephone Up. 1231. Office hours 8 to 10 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m. 104x

PERSONAL — A. BENOIT, 190 MANUFACturers street, had optic nerve disease, and was stone blind for one year. Two leading oculists gave him up as incurable. One bottle of Williams' Eye Water completely cured him over a year ago, and he does not have to wear spectacles now. Price $1.00 per bottle. George Williams, 819 Cadieux st. 99x

PERSONAL — WANTED, ADDRESS OF manufacturers selling agents of Canadian bicycles, not in combine. Address Box D 42, Herald Office. 100x

PERSONAL — SAVE 20 PER CENT. BY sending your washing to the new laundry. Shirts 8c, collars 1½c, cuffs 3c. Mireau's Model Cash Laundry, 589 Dorchester. Ernest Mireau. 100x

PERSONAL — BLINDNESS AND IMPAIRED vision, from any cause, permanently and surely cured by Williams' Eye Water. Twenty years' success. Price $1.00. Send for circular. Geo. Williams, 819 Cadieux street. 101x

PERSONALS—NOTICE. ALL DEBTS OWED to the firm of E. Irwin and Co. must be paid at 1648 Notre Dame Street, before May 1st, 1901. After that date accounts will be put in the hands of a collector. 99x

PERSONAL — MONTREAL CARPET BEATing Co., 623 Lagauchetiere street, head of Cote street, Montreal. Largest and best equipped establishment in the city. Telephone (Main) 716. 118x

PERSONAL — WANTED, FAMILIES TO subscribe to new plan to relieve heavy funeral expenses. For an annual subscription of One Dollar ($1.00), we will furnish a coffin, varnished, or covered in black, a hearse with two horses, and the necessary house furnishings. Wm. Tracey & Co., Funeral Superintendents, 87 and 89 Inspector st. Bell Telephone, Main 2486. Est. 1882. tf

PERSONAL — QUICKLY DONE, OFFICE, store or warehouse alterations. General estate work a specialty. R. G. Salloway, Carpenter, 122 Bleury st. 129x

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—1 HEAVY EXPRESS AND 1 light express, nearly new; also buggies very cheap, at 59 St. Alexander Street, corner Lagauchetiere Street. 103x

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BRASS MOUNTED single harness, almost new. Apply Jas. McVey, Cathcart Street. 104x

FOR SALE—HUNTING SADDLE, NEW, English pig skin, good quality. Two tandem or four-in-hand whips, new; A1 quality. Samples, cheap. Moore, 15 Hospital St., Montreal. 102x

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE, STANDARD bred stallion, 2 years old; large, handsome, well bred, broken double and single. Would take good driver or heavy work horse in part payment. Write R. F. McKee, Richmond, Que. 100x

FOR SALE — CHEAP, HORSE, HARNESS and buggy, in first class condition. Apply 6 Drummond st. 100x

HORSES FOR SALE BY AUCTION EVERY day at 2.30 p.m. Private sales at all times. Trial given. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. W. Foster & Co., 597-601 St. Paul st. Tel. Main 3265. 109x

FRESH HORSES ARRIVING FROM THE country every Monday. The Telfer & Climie Company, 19 St. Maurice st. x

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, room and board for the summer months, in the vicinity of Montreal, St. Lambert, or Lakeside preferred. State terms, location, etc. Box, G., 49, Herald Office. 103x

WANTED — UPPER FLAT, OR SMALL self-contained house; central locality; in good repair and clean. Address or apply between 3 and 5 p.m., 61 Victoria st. 99x

ROOM — WANTED, BY YOUNG MAN, room, with breakfast, in the vicinity of Maisonneuve. Apply, stating terms, to D. J., Herald Office. x

ROOMS — WANTED, BY TWO YOUNG ladies, comfortably furnished room, with or without board; central locality. Address R 650, Herald Office. 99x

WANTED — ROOM, WITH BREAKFAST and supper, by young lady; state terms. R, 26, Herald Office. 98x

EDUCATIONAL

SHORTHAND AND TPYEWRITING — MISS Graham, Temple Building, St. James st., Phone Main 1714. Typewriting, neatly, accurately and promptly done. Typewritten circular letters at reasonable rates. Stenographers sent out by hour, day or week. All work guaranteed. 107x

A SOUND KNOWLEDGE OF LATIN OR French in three months, guaranteed. Thorough courses by mail. Circulars free. Academie De Brisay, Toronto. x
May 8 17-20 8 17-20 8 17 8 17

SITUATIONS VACANT

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, NO washing. Apply 3552 Notre Dame Street. Morning, 10 to 12; evening, 7 to 8. 103x

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL HOUSEmaid, city references. Apply between 1 and 3 p.m or 7 and 8 p.m., at 7 Weredale Park, corner of Dorchester and Atwater Avenue. 103x

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER wanted; young man of some experience. Address, giving references, Post Office Box 542, city. 104x

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, 27 Hutchison Street. 104x

WANTED—TWO SMART BOYS TO GO messages. Apply Foreman, Herald Job Department. x

WANTED—MAN FOR THIS SECTION BY old house, solid financial standing; $36 cash paid for two weeks trial. Permanent if successful. Manager, 331 Caxton Building, Chicago. x

WANTED—GIRLS TO LEARN EMBOSSING. Apply B. Stow, 16 Cote Street, 2nd floor. 102x

WANTED—BY A GENERAL BROKER, desk room, with use of telephone. Apply stating terms to O. D., 52, Herald Office. 99x

WANTED—A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE intends to establish an office at Montreal, and desires manager for the same. Salary $150 per month and extra profits. Applicant must furnish good reference and have $1,500 cash. Address, Superintendent Box 1151, Philadelphia, Pa. x

WANTED—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED manufacturing house, resident manager for general sales agency. Salary $1,500 per annum and extra commissions. Office duties exclusively. Must furnish $2,000 cash and satisfactory references. District manager, 300 Johnston Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. x

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter, apply in own handwriting, stating age, sex, experience and salary expected. Hours from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. P. O. Box 602. 99x

WANTED—SALESMEN; GOOD SALARY, steady work. First National Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y. 103x

WANTED — HOUSEMAID, MUST HAVE good city reference. Apply to Mrs. Robt. Kerr, 94 Tupper Street, between 1 and 3 a.m. and 7 and 9 p.m.. x

WANTED—PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGers, right money to good man. Apply 115 Knox Street, or Phone Maine 1963. 102x

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN light housework, small family. Apply 20B St. Charles Borromee Street. 102x

WANTED—HARNESS MAKER, A GOOD workman wanted immediately. Robert Irwin, 50 Beaver Hall. 102x

WANTED — BLACKSMITH AND APPRENtice. Apply to George D. Hodgson, Hudson, Que. 102

WANTED — COMPETENT GENERAL SERvant. Good wages. Apply, with references, to 2 Lincoln Avenue, off Guy Street. 102

WANTED — AT ONCE, THOROUGHLY EXperienced dressmakers; steady employment. Henry Morgan & Co. x

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, family of two; references required. Apply evenings, 459 Elm avenue. 101x

WANTED — RELIABLE AND COMPETENT man to operate electric light plant. Address Stanstead Electric Light Co., Stanstead, Que. 101x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD plain cook, at 92 Union ave. 101x

WANTED — BY MAY 1ST, A GOOD GENeral servant, well recommended; no washing. Apply 315 Prince Arthur st. 100x

WANTED—FIRST CLASS PLUMBER, GOOD wages. Apply J. H. Gardner Bros., 673 Wellington st. 99x

WANTED — A STEADY, SOBER MAN, TO deliver parcels. Must have a knowledge of horses and also a recommendation. A. Joyce, Confectioner, Phillips square. 100x

WANTED — AS RESIDENT CARETAKER, a family consisting of three or four adults, able to give satisfactory references. Apply, after 7 p.m., or before 10 a.m., at 198 Berri street. 100x

WANTED — BE YOUR OWN BOSS AND start a mail order business at home. Many making $2,000 a year. You have the same chance: we tell you how. Money coming in every day; enormous profits; everything furnished. Write at once for our starter and fee particulars. Don't fail to enclose 10 cents to pay postage, etc. Address Supply Agency, Box 136, Springhill, N.S. 148x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS in all departments. Steady work and good pay. Also girls to learn. Apply to Mr. Davis, at The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, Delorimier ave. tf

WANTED — A YOUNG LADY FOR CONfectionery store; one that speaks French preferred. Apply 155 St. Lawrence st. 98x

$10.00 (TEN DOLLARS) EASILY MADE. Boys, girls and others, who know of any person wanting to buy a piano or organ, should send us the name of the intending purchaser, and when a sale is made we shall remit you ten dollars. Send full particulars, to Box P 52, Herald. 102x

WANTED — A BOY AND A GIRL TO MAKE themselves useful in house. Apply Mrs. Christmas, 114 St. Matthew st. 98x

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT AT once, no washing or cooking. Apply to 1528G Ontario Street. 98x

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED, INTELLIGENT woman, with references, as housekeeper, for young couple; comfortable home and pay. Apply 108 St. Norbert st. 98x

WANTED — A GIRL ABOUT 16, TO ASSIST in kitchen; another girl kept. Apply 48 Cathcart. 99x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, GENERAL servant; no laundry work; $14 per month to competent girl; city references required. Apply afternoons and evenings, 4132 Dorchester st., opposite Gladstone ave. 99x

WANTED — A GOOD COOK AND SEAMstress as general servant. Apply, giving particulars, to P. O. Box 394, Three Rivers, Que. 100x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY, with references, at 5 St. Edward street, off Bleury. 100x

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant; city references required. Apply 88 Mackay st. 100x

ABNORMAL DESTRUCTIVENESS.

Phrenologist—"Your bump of destructiveness is very large. Are you a soldier or a pugilist?"

Subject—"Neither. I'm a furniture mover."

SITUATIONS VACANT

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — FIRST CLASS PLUMBERS. Apply at Ogilvie Bros., 249 Bleury st. 96x

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 233 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, between 3 and 5 and 7 and 9 p.m. 99x

WANTED—AT ONCE, TWO BRUSH HANDS, to work at house painting all summer. Wages, from $10 to $13 per week. R. Baker, P.O. Box 56, Huntingdon, Que. 94x

WANTED — MARRIED COUPLE, SCOTCH, to go to the country; man to look after horse and work outside; wife to do housework. Address 40 D, Herald Office. 99x

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO, Canadian make, ivory keys, sweet tone and in perfect order. Price $85, payable $5 cash, and $4 per month, Layton Bros., 144 Peel Street, Dominion Square. N.B. open evenings. x

FOR SALE—SPECIAL OFFER REPEATED. Some time ago we offered 10 $300 3-pedal latest Walnut cabinet grand, fully warranted pianos, by standard western maker, for $270 each, payable $6 monthly. Customers took advantage of this offer so readily, and were so well satisfied, that we have determined to repeat it—only 5 this time—all we have in stock. Your choice for $270 with stool and drape to match. 1st payment only $10; $6 thereafter each month. These are splendid pianos and wonderful value. Call early in the week if you wish to secure one. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine Street. x

FOR SALE—A GOOD BABY CARRIAGE, $3.00; also a good oil stove, 2 burners, 50c. Apply 235 Hibernia Road, Point St. Charles. 104x

FOR SALE—A SCHOMARKER UPRIGHT piano, A1 make. This instrument contains gold wound strings. Price $150 to an immediate purchaser. Apply Layton Bros., 144 Peel Street, Dominion Square. N.B. open evenings. x

FOR SALE—A HEINTZMAN UPRIGHT PIano, walnut case, medium size, sweet tone and in perfect order. As owner has given up housekeeping, this instrument will be sold at a very low figure. Offers solicited. To be seen at Layton Bros', warerooms, 144 Peel Street. N.B.—Open evenings. x

FOR SALE—GAS STOVES TO RENT, $6 per year; after three yearly payments stove becomes your property. 14,000 in use in Montreal. Connected (ready for use) free. Montreal Gas Co. x

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS UPRIGHT PIAno, mahogany case, American make, seven octaves, nearly new, three pedals; guaranteed, $80 cash. 238 St. Dominique Street. 102x

FOR SALE—BED ROOM SET AND CARPET equal to new. Apply 516 St. Urbain St., in evening. 103x

FOR SALE — PHOTOGRAPHERS, DO NOT guess at your exposures. Nobody else guesses when they can measure. Send 25 cents for new, reliable, automatic exposure meter. Testimonials furnished. Eugene O. Baldwin, Dixville, Que. 100x

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN ONE-QUARter cost, a lady's bicycle, as good as new, latest model. Apply 602 Cadieux Street. 102

FOR SALE — THOROUGHBRED ST. BERnard pups, of registered and prize-winning stock, well marked. Apply 213 St. Charles Borromee Street. 102

FOR SALE — PAIR OF MATED CANARIES, in best condition; male, deep yellow; female piebald; half Scotch Fancy; and breeding cage. Apply 177 Mitcheson Avenue, upstairs. 102

FOR SALE—THE CONTENTS OF A SMALL flat, only in use a short time; everything in good condition and equal to new. A bargain, as owner is leaving city. 24 Arcade street. 99x

FOR SALE — MANTEL BED, SINGLE, UPright, nearly new, cheap; also hall stove. 276 St. Luke. 102x

FOR SALE — BRUSSELS CARPET, OAK dining room set, leather seated chairs, oak centre table, bedroom set, 3-light gas and electrolier, cheap. 145 Park avenue. 101x

FOR SALE — FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL trees, dug same day as shipped; grown here in the north; fine fibrous roots; grafted or native stock. Send for list. J. C. Stockwell, Danville, Que. 101x

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM fancy exhibition stock, Barred Plymouth Rocks, 13 eggs, $1.00. Willow Brook Poultry Yards, Sutton Jct., Que. 99x

FOR SALE—GOOD NEWS RANGE, SPLENdid baker; also brass gasaliers and brackets; or would exchange for useful articles. 6 Laurier ave., St. Henri. x

FOR SALE — LADY'S CRESCENT BICYCLE in perfect order. Owner leaving city. Apply 5 Crescent st. Telephone Up 1899. 100x

FOR SALE — FOUNDRY AND MACHINE shop, with good business. For terms and particulars, write J. H. Whitney, Box 383, Prescott, Ont. 100x

FOR SALE — THE CONTENTS OF NEWLY furnished house, parlor, dining, bedroom sets, stove, cooking utensils, etc. 48 Coleraine st., Pt. St. Charles. 93x

FOR SALE — VERY CHEAP, COUNTER, gas fixtures and partition. Apply 2621 St. Catherine st. 100x

FOR SALE — MILE END DAIRY, HIGH grade milk separator, cream and buttermilk, any quantity. When your supply is not satisfactory, ring Up Bell. 997. Milk, 21 quarts, $1, and delivered to all parts of the city. Special rate for large quantities. 106x

FOR SALE — LARGE, SOLID MAHOGANY table, suitable for board of directors' room. Address Box 33 C. Herald Office. 98x

FOR SALE—OUR MEATS ARE SELECTED of the finest Western Ontario farms, of finest steers and heifers and spring lamb, milk fed calves, stall fed. Turkeys and poultry at the lowest prices. Special spring lamb, to-day, 75c to $1.50. All kinds of the freshest vegetables and fruits, and provisions, at 118 and 120 Bleury st. Jos. Levesque. 102x

FOR SALE — GIRL'S BICYCLE AND fretsaw, or will exchange part of above for 3¼x4¼ folding pocket kodak. 5 Crescent. Telephone Up 1899. 98x

FOR SALE — REFRIGERATORS, VAPOR baths for invalids, invalid rolling, reclining chairs, back rests, bedside adjustable table, bed tray, for breakfast in bed, bidets, bed clothes supporter, etc. R. E. Painchaud, 208 St. Lawrence st., opposite the market. 115x

FOR SALE — MONUMENTS OR HEADstones, in foreign or Canadian granite or marble. Get our prices. Aberdeen Granite and Marble Works, 108 Bleury st. F. Hawkins, Prop. 112x

$10.00 (TEN DOLLARS) EASILY MADE. Boys, girls and others, who know of any person wanting to buy a piano or organ, should send us the name of the intending purchaser, and when a sale is made we shall remit you ten dollars. Send full particulars, to Box P 52, Herald. 101x

FOR SALE — BADGES OF ALL KINDS, for entertainments, socials, parades, pilgrimages, societies, etc., made to order by J. P. Moncel, 210 St. James st., Montreal. Also stamping on ribbon, leather, card, etc., for the trade. tf

FOR SALE — KODAKS, PHONOGRAPHS. Special lines on Poco Premo and Vive Cameras. R. F. Smith, 1756 Notre Dame street; uptown, 148 Peel street. tf

FOR SALE — A GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK, in perfect order, and two bicycles, lady's and gent's, in good order; also new and second watches. T. Pearson, Watchmaker, 589 Wellington st. 98x

FOR SALE — EXPRESS WAGGON, WITH platform, spring gearing, suitable for moving furniture. Jobbing city license number sold with waggon. Apply at 12 St. Lawrence st. 99x

FOR SALE — EGGS FOR HATCHING, FERtility assured, from my thorough bred Snow White Wyandottes; also Pure White Leghorns. $1.00 per dozen. J. W. Bush, Royal Poultry Farm, Mount Royal Vale. 98x

FOR SALE — LARGE AUTOMATIC REfrigerator, black walnut and plate glass, suitable for butcher. Apply F. H. Cluff, Gilmour House, Ottawa. 100x

FOR SALE — ELECTRIC FIXTURES, ALmost new, double and single lights, cut out and switches, 14 lamps; will be sold cheap. Apply 247 Elgin avenue, Westmount. 100x

FOR SALE — A QUANTITY OF SECOND hand building material, at the Medical Building, McGill College. Apply to Taylor & Gordon, Architects, or Dr. Ruttan, at the building. 98x

FOR SALE.

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING LIST OF bargains cannot be missed by people on the look-out for value and quality in an instrument.

$265—FOR LARGE SIZED, GOOD AS NEW handsome mahogany Nordheimer piano. This is a beautiful piano, so little used as to be readily taken for new. Terms, $7 monthly. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine Street.

$185—FOR NEAT WALNUT HEINTZMAN piano, good tone, touch and action. A thoroughly reliable and durable piano. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine Street.

$75—FOR NICE ENGLISH UPRIGHT PIANO in fancy Walnut case; good value for the money; $4 monthly until paid. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine Street.

$125—FOR VERY FINE EMERSON SQUARE piano, red Rosewood case, rich tone. If you have space, this is a chance. $4 or $5 monthly until paid. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine Street. x

FOR SALE — WE HAVE A ST. LAMBERT Jersey bull, 7 months old, both sire and dam registered in America Cattle Club. His dam makes 2 lbs. of butter a day, and his sire is one of the greatest bred bulls in Canada. Will sell him at $20.00—not ten per cent. of his value. Apply Box 486, Truro, N.S. 99x

FOR SALE—GAS STOVE, EASY TERMS; $6 with order, $6 per year, for two years, when stove becomes your own; connected (ready for use) free. Montreal Gas Co. 133x

FOR SALE — ON RECEIPT OF TEN CENTS I will mail you 3 complete songs with music. Address P.O. Box 593, Montreal. 99x

FOR SALE — FIRST CLASS BICYCLE, only two months in use; cost $100; will sell for $25 cash. This is a snap. Apply 752 Cadieux st. 99x

FOR SALE — A CLEVELAND BICYCLE, 1900 model, lamp, bell, all complete, almost new, to be sold cheap. Apply 1691 St. James st., St. Henry. 99x

FOR SALE—BREAD, CAKES, FIRST CLASS bread and cakes, 14 cents. Telephone Main 307, or apply Montreal Cash Bakery, 89 Shannon st. tf

FOR SALE — BABY CARRIAGE, IN PERfect order, with umbrella, a bargain, for $10. Apply 587 Sanguinet st. 98x

FOR SALE—CAST STEEL CASTINGS FROM 1 pound to 6,000 pounds in weight, are made to order by The Wm. Kennedy and Sons, Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. x

FOR SALE — LADIES' BICYCLE, AMERIcan make, in first class condition; cheap for cash. Apply 2436 St. Catherine st. 98x

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF COVERS. ALL sizes, for horses, waggons, etc. Tarpaulins on hire. Men's oilskin clothing, oiled hats, etc. Canvas, all widths and weights. The Sonne Awning, Tent and Tarpaulin Co., 775 Craig st., Montreal. Write for catalogue. Bell Tel. Main 727. tf

FOR SALE — LADY'S "WARWICK" BICYcle, with lamp, in perfect order, cheap for cash. 775 St. Urbain st. tf

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FOR SALE —CHEAP, PORTABLE OFFICE or shanty, suitable for contractor or shipping office. Address Robert Millar, 58½ St. Antoine. x

FOR SALE — BABY CARRIAGE, ALMOST new. A bargain for cash. Apply 383 St. Dominique st. 98x

FOR SALE — HIGH GRADE BICYCLE, Dunlop tires, bell, lamp, adjustable handle bars, Sagar saddle. Cheap for cash. 345 Grosvenor ave., Westmount. 98x

FOR SALE — CASH OR CREDIT, FURNIture and carpets for parlors, bedroom, dining room and kitchen, pictures, mirrors, clocks, etc. Call and see. F. Gubbord, 189 and 189A Montcalm st., 2nd door above St. Catherine st. tf

FOR SALE — CASH OR CREDIT, PARLOR Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence st. tf

FOR SALE—SAFES AND VAULT DOORS, new and secondhand, large stock, moderate prices; repairs and removing. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 363 St. James st. Telephone Main 813. tf

FOR SALE — SAFES AND VAULT DOORS of all descriptions, both new and second-hand. G. Chapleau & Sons, Bell Tel. East 1139, Merchants 190. tf

FOR SALE — NATHAN'S FAMOUS BEDbug, roach, rat and mice killer, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1. Money returned if it does not clear your house. 71 Main st., wholesale and retail. Beware of imitations. 98x

FOR SALE — FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $2; cut maple, $2.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; mill blocks, $1.50 per load, delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MacDiarmid, Richmond sq. Bell Tel. Up 2553. tf

MATCHED PAIR THOROUGHBRED PONIES 12 hands high, fine actors; can road ten miles an hour; and child can handle them. Also harness to fit, and phaeton if desired. Apply Box 486, Truro, N.S. 99x

A PURE BRED SINGLE PONY, WITH CART and harness complete. Great bargain to close out. Box 486, Truro, N.S. 99x

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, ROW BOAT, pair oar in good order. Apply G. 47, Herald Office. 102x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE FLAX TOW or flax waste, suitable for paper making. J. R. Walker, 35 Common st. 106x

WANTED TO PURCHASE—CEDAR SKIFF complete, length about 18 foot. Address G., 50, Herald. 102x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE. HIGHEST cash price paid for cast off clothing, old gold and silver jewellery, etc. Call or send postal card to H. Gilbert, 575 Craig st. 121x

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND TREAD power, either one or two horse power. Give all facts. Lowest price. Box 486, Truro, N.S. 99x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, furs, jewellery, etc. Highest prices given. H. Pearson, 681 Craig st., near Bleury. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 115x

WANTED — HIGH PRICES PAID FOR books, collections of old postage stamps, old china, brass and plated ware, firearms, ancient clocks, and any kind of antiquities. Special price paid for entire collections. Montreal Stamp and Book Exchange, 2414 St. Catherine, near Peel. 103x

LOST

LOST—ON SHERBROOKE STREET, TUESday evening, a black fan. Also, January 12th, in snow, a gold bead necklace. Reward if returned to Janitor, 1018 Sherbrooke st. 98x

LOST — GOLD WATCH, WITH SHORT gold fob, between corner of St. Matthew and St. Luke sts. and Stanley Hall, via St. Matthew and St. Catherine. Reward at 43 St. Luke st. 98x

DOGS LOST WANTED, FOR SALE

WE HAVE A COUPLE GREAT DANES left; were ordered; not yet taken. Champion Sandor Vonn Inn stock. Bargain. Apply Box 486, Truro, N.S. 99x

FOUND—LIGHT SABLE COLLIE, WHITE breast, white legs, white dip on tail, if not claimed within three days, will be disposed off. Apply 218 Delorimier Avenue. 101x

STORAGE TO LET.

STORAGE TO LET — GOOD STORAGE FOR pianos and organs, at W. H. Leach's Piano Rooms, 2440 St. Catherine st. Terms, 75c per month. Tel. Up 998. 104x

STORAGE — TO LET, SUPERIOR, SAFE, clean, dry storage, for household furniture, pianos, trunks, etc., at Fraser Bros., 453 and 455 St. James st. 114x

SUMMER BOARD.

ROOMS AND BOARD—CACOUNA—A LADY renting a cottage at Cacouna would like one or two families from June. Price five dollars a week. Answer D., 45, Herald Office. 102

Herald Exchange Advertisements Produce Quick and Sure Results.

BASEBALL

MONTREAL DOWNED THE BISONS HARD

And Felix Pitched a Ball Which Bewildered Wednesday's Victors.

Buffalo, April 26.—Buffalo lost to-day's game through its inability to hit Felix effectively, also because the players suffered from a case of stage fright in the second inning. Grey made two errors, and Bierbauer and Clymer were each credited with one. Five runs were scored in this inning. The playing of Shearon was a feature. He made two difficult running catches and at the bat he made two timely two-baggers. Clymer and Carey figured in a fast double play. The score:

BUFFALO.

	A.B.	R.	1b.	P.	A.	E.
Gettman, c.f.	5	1	1	4	0	0
Grey, r.f.	4	1	0	0	1	2
Halligan, l.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Clymer, s.s.	4	0	0	3	5	1
Carey, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0	0
Andrews, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2	0
Bierbauer, 2b.	4	0	1	4	3	1
Kennedy, c.	3	0	1	4	1	0
Amole, p.	4	0	1	0	3	0
*Atherton	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	3	7	27	15	4

*Atherton batted for Amole in the ninth.

MONTREAL.

	A.B.	R.	1b.	P.	A.	E.
Sheehan, 3b.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Shearon, r.f.	5	2	2	3	0	0
Odwell, c.f.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Egan, l.f.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Wilson, c.	4	2	2	2	0	0
Dooley, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0	1
Johnson, 2b.	4	1	1	3	1	0
Quinlan, s.s.	3	1	0	3	4	0
Felix, p.	4	1	0	0	2	0
Totals	30	10	11	27	7	1

By innings—
Buffalo ..... 2000000001— 3
Montreal ..... 0500020230—10
Earned Runs—Buffalo, 1; Montreal, 5.
Left on Bases—Buffalo, 7; Montreal, 7.
Bases on Balls—By Amole, 4.
Struck Out—By Felix, 1; by Amole, 4.
Two-base Hits—Halligan, Carey, Bierbauer, Shearon (2), Wilson.
Sacrifice Hit—Quinlan.
Stolen Bases—Gettman, Grey, Felix.
Double Play—Clymer to Carey.
Hit by Pitcher—Quinlan, Kennedy.
Passed Ball—Kennedy, 1.
Umpire—O'Loughlin.
Time of Game—1.45.
Attendance—1,200.

POOR TORONTO GOT IT AGAIN.

Rochester, April 26.—Rochester again defeated Toronto to-day in a sharp, snappy game. Up to the last half of the ninth inning it looked as if Toronto would win. In Rochester's half of the ninth the bases got filled up, and O'Hagan went to the bat and drove out a single, bringing in two runs, winning the game. Innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester ..... 20010001 2—	5	9	3
Toronto ..... 20010001 1—	5	10	7

Batteries—Malarkey and Dixon; McFall and Ritter.

PROVIDENCE WON.

Providence, April 26.—The weather was cold and the wind blew a gale, but Providence could not longer defer raising the championship pennant and playing the opening game. Providence players were in better condition than the Hartford men. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Providence ..... 41000300*—	8	9	0
Hartford ..... 0000010 00—	1	2	6

Batteries—Friend and McCauley; Hodson and Taft. Umpire, Rinn.

WORCESTER WON.

Worcester, April 26.—The opening of the Eastern League season this afternoon was characterized by a fast game between Worcester and Syracuse, the home team winning on long hits by Unglaub and Smoot in the opening inning. All three pitchers did superb work after the first inning. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester ..... 30010000 0—	4	4	3
Syracuse ..... 00100000 0—	1	4	3

Batteries: Klobedanz, Magee and Doran; Flaherty and Rosch.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Rochester	2	0	1.000
Worcester	1	0	1.000
Providence	1	0	1.000
Montreal	1	1	.500
Buffalo	1	1	.500
Hartford	0	1	.000
Syracuse	0	1	.000
Toronto	0	2	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.
At Philadelphia—			
Philadelphia ..... 10002000—	3	5	4
Boston ..... 01003000—	4	8	4

Batteries: Donahue and McFarlane; Pittinger and Kittridge.

At New York—			
New York ..... 00300020*—	5	5	3
Brooklyn ..... 11000010 0—	3	4	2

Batteries: Mathewson and Bowerman; Donovan and McGuire.

At Chicago (12 innings)—			
Chicago ..... 201000004000—	7	8	1
Cincinnati ..... 004200001001—	8	13	4

Batteries: Hughes and Menefee; Kling, Newton and Peitz.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	2	1	.667
Pittsburg	2	1	.667
Boston	2	1	.667
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Cincinnati	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Chicago	1	3	.250
New York	0	1	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.
At Baltimore—			
Baltimore ..... 30100204*—	10	11	13
Boston ..... 00010002 3—	6	9	1

Batteries: McGinnity and Robinson; Kellum and Criger.

At Detroit—			
Detroit ..... 00100102 2—	6	12	3
Milwaukee ..... 02020010 0—	5	7	4

Batteries: Owen and Sieger; Buelow, Garvin and Leahy.

At Philadelphia—			
Washington ..... 00101111 0—	5	8	1
Athletics ..... 00000010 0—	1	5	7

Batteries: Carrick and Clarke; Fraser and Powers.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Detroit	1	0	1.000
Baltimore	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	0	0	.000
Washington	0	0	.000
Boston	0	1	.000
Milwaukee	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	2	.000

DOG SHOW ARRANGEMENTS

An important meeting of the executive of the Montreal Canine Association was held last evening in the Natural History Society rooms, Mr. J. A. Pitt in the chair. There was a full attendance, and with the exception of some trifling details, the arrangements for the coming show at the end of May were all fixed. The secretary reported a large number of specials and handsome donations from the patrons of the association, which enabled the committee to make a very liberal award in the way of specials. This is very gratifying, because it will be a further inducement to fanciers from a distance to show. At the same time, the show being primarily an "open" one, the professional dog man will be "shy." A very fine troupe of performing dogs has been engaged, and will be on hand to delight the children. The premium list is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for circulation about the 4th of May. The committee decided to offer several handsome specials to lady exhibitors, so we would advise our lady friends to see that their pets are in good condition.

Mr. D. W. Ogilvie, of this city, has refused several tempting offers for his excellent wire-haired fox terrier, Bank Note, but we are pleased to learn he has as yet refused them all, and the prospects are that the dog will remain here, as his owner is very much struck on him. Bank Note won right through at Toronto lately, and was also adjudged the best wire in the show. Mr. Ogilvie has since purchased from the Norfolk Kennels the wire-haired bitch, Norfolk Peerless, the dam of Norfolk Outcast, a well-known prize-winner.

One of the highest-priced dogs ever brought to America was the smooth fox terrier Clande Duval, purchased for a big sum by G. M. Carnochan, New York. The dog, which was about seven years old, was found dead in his travelling box the other morning. His career in America was not an unmixed success, having been beaten several times, among others by Norfolk Victorious.

At the Mascontah Kennel Club's Show in Chicago, May 1 to 4 inclusive, Dr. J. S. Niven, of London, Ont., will judge the spaniel classes. The doctor is an old-time fancier, and owned prize-winning spaniels before the present generation of exhibitors were heard of. It will be interesting to note his awards, as old timers generally condemn the present day standard of the spaniel, which they claim has deteriorated. Among the dogs entered at this show are Mr. Joseph Reid's celebrated collie bitch, Logan's Heather Blossom, and her son, Logan's Earl, which should both be in the money. Toronto will have about fifty entries, the principal exhibitors being Norfolk Kennels for fox terriers, the Bay View Kennels in bull terriers, and C. T. Mead and George Bell in cockers. The entries altogether number over 1,000.

The celebrated English champion Airedale terrier, Clonmel Monarch, has been purchased by Mr. Clement B. Newbold, of Philadelphia, for £650 sterling (so English papers say), the record price for the breed. The dog is now in the States, and it is said will not be publicly exhibited. All the Old Country kennel papers unite in saying Clonmel Monarch is "the best Airdale living—as near perfection as we shall ever see," etc. Curiously enough his former owner picked the dog out of a selling class at a small show at Reading for the trifling sum of £15, but since then bench show honors to an unlimited extent have been showered upon his head.

BASKETBALL

FINAL GAME.

The Maple Basketball team, champions of the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium, following the established custom, will defend their title against the strongest team that can be picked from the whole association. That the game will be a hot one goes without saying, and a glance at the names on the picked team will show that the Maples have their work cut for them. The game will start at 3.15 p.m. sharp. The teams will probably line up as follows:

Maples.	Picked Team.
H. Cobb ..... Home	T. Mackay
B. Watson ..... "	W. Woods
A. E. Snaill ..... Centre	J. Brown
H. Watson ..... Defence	G. Burton
F. W. Shaw ..... "	G. G. Flint
(Capt.)	(Capt.)

CHESS

U. S. COLLEGES HOPEFUL.

New York, April 27.—The international cable chess match between teams representing the Universities of Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton on the one side and Oxford and Cambridge on the other was begun yesterday, and with the score standing 2 to 0 to their credit, with three games in good and safe positions, the American representatives have excellent cause to hope for victory.

Important to Sufferers

HOW YOU MAY OBTAIN A LASTING CURE FROM PILES.

No Surgical Operation. No Pain. Trifling Expense. A Simple, Harmless Remedy but it Does the Work.

There are some people who have piles as regularly and frequently as other people have colds. Any little bowel trouble will bring them on, any extra exertion, as in lifting, will produce them, and in fact will often appear without any apparent provocation. Piles, however, is much more serious than a cold, as the tendency is always to grow worse until the trouble becomes deep seated and chronic, or develops into some fatal rectal disease.

While there are many pile remedies which give relief, yet there is but one which not only gives instant relief but at the same time makes a permanent cure, and that is the well known Pyramid Pile Cure.

This remedy is composed of simple, harmless vegetable ingredients, but combine so effectively and act so promptly and thoroughly that it cures every form of piles, whether itching, blind, bleeding or protruding. In long standing cases the Pyramid Pile Cure has proven to be the only certain cure except a surgical operation, and its advantages over an operation are many, as it is painless, causes no delay or interference with daily occupation and, last but not least, is cheaper than any surgical operation could possibly be, costing 50 cents a package at any drug store. The cases that the Pyramid Pile Cure will not reach are so few that physicians are doing away with operations for piles and depending on this cheap but effective remedy to accomplish a complete cure, and it never disappoints except in cases beyond the reach of medical skill. The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Company, of Marshall, Mich., and for sale by druggists everywhere at 50 cents a package. Each package contains a treatise on cause and cure of piles, together with testimonials from every section of this country.

3.50 FOR INDOOR OUTDOOR RAIN OR SHINE

STEWART'S Superior SHOES 3.50

HIGH OR LOW — FOR MEN OR WOMEN — ALL WIDTHS UP TO DATE STYLES

2295 St. Catherine Street.

LACROSSE

SCHOOLS TAKE UP LACROSSE

A League Formed Consisting of Six Schools—Major Macaulay as President.

The biggest thing that has happened in lacrosse for some time is the formation of a school league. It will certainly boom the national game, and when the school boys, who learned the game under fourteen years of age, leave school, they will be ready to take their positions on the senior teams much to the advantage of the game itself. Lacrosse can't be learned in a day, and the move to have even the youngest school boys handle a stick should do a great deal for lacrosse in senior ranks and also for the boys themselves.

A meeting held at the High School was to consider the question of taking up lacrosse as an organization, six schools being represented, viz: Iligh, Westmount, St. John's, Mount Royal, Lansdowne and Riverside. It was decided to form a school league, which would embrace—junior, intermediate and senior teams. The juniors would consist of boys up to fourteen years of age, the intermediates up to sixteen and the seniors all other scholars over the latter age. A trophy has already been promised, as the Montreal Lacrosse Club, at the last meeting, decided to donate a cup or other suitable trophy for competition annually.

Following are the officers elected for the new School League:—

President—W. B. T. Macaulay (High).
Vice-presidents—Principals of schools in the league.
Secretary-treasurer—R. E. Howe (Westmount).

The executive committee will consist of one delegate elected from each school, together with the president and secretary.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday next, when a schedule will be arranged and by-laws.

MONTREAL PRACTICE TO-DAY.

The M.A.A.A. grounds will open for the season this afternoon and the first practice of the Montreal Lacrosse Club will be held.

Only lacrosse players will be allowed on the grounds to-day, as they are yet rather soft from the recent rains. The tennis courts and cricket crease will be ready about May 24th. It was originally intended to have the first practice at the Arena, but as the weather has been propitious the grounds have been chosen.

EASTERN LACROSSE LEAGUE.

Ottawa, April 26.—he Eastern Lacrosse Association held its second annual meeting at the Capital Rooms to-night. Pembroke, Almonte, Perth and the Young Capitals were represented at the meeting. Arnprior was dropped from the series. It was decided to drop the plan of ten men a side, as it was found wanting. Twelve men a side will be played in the future. The schedule will be drawn up Wednesday next. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—F. G. Campbell, Perth.
First vice-president — Fred McDonald, Pembroke.
Second vice-president—Harry Jamieson, Almonte.
Third vice-president—J. P. Carruthers, Capital.
Secretary-treasurer—J. H. Hollingsworth, Capital.

TORONTO HORSE SHOW

MONTREAL STALLION WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP HONORS OF THE WEST.

Toronto, April 26.—This was a great day at the Horse Show. Sword play on horseback is exhilarating both for men, horses and spectators. The men of the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the R.C.A. covered themselves with glory. The result was that Sergt. Instructor Medhurst, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, won the championship in the competition for non-commissioned officers and men. It was a score for the boys at Stanley Barracks, but Sergt. Henderson, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, ran him close.

The programme opened with a bout between Sergt. Henderson and Sergt. McCully, both of the R.C.A. Sergt.-Major Borland called the men and chalked their cues, or rather the sticks. The two rode around each other in an exceedingly wary manner, sparring for wind, and looking for an opening. Sergt. Henderson tried to find several, but his opponent was wide awake, beat off his attacks, and won the bout.

The next battle saw Sergt.-Instructor Leblond, one of the Stanley Barracks men, facing Sergt. Fowler, G. Artillery. The Toronto boys were betting on Leblond, but he had a poor horse and was easily defeated.

Captain Panet, of the Royal Military College, and Major Peters, of the Toronto Mounted Rifles, rode into the ring. "The major is up against it," said a batteryman; so he was. Captain Panet is an accomplished swordsman, and one who has made his mark in England, where he carried off the medal at the Queen's Jubilee. Major Peters' horse was somewhat restless. Gunners Marshall and Ryder, of the R.C.A. trotted in, but it was a short bout, and the former won.

In the meantime, a long rope was hauled in, and a number of Kingston cadets made their appearance. They were followed by the officers of the 48th Highlanders, who had sworn to pull the togs off the boys from Kingston. A tug-of-war is always an interesting event, and the spectators lined up promptly to watch the fun. Captain Panet pulled off his coat and took hold behind his boys, who were Cadets Harcourt, McLennan, Edgar, Wright and the never-failing Harris. Major Logan, of cricketing fame, captained the team, while Lieut. Brooke directed the efforts of the Highland officers. The Scotchmen made a final effort and gained some, but it was checked, then Captain Panet and his team came right the 48th when they were drawing their breath and hauled in until, with a shout, it went over and Kingston had won.

In the fencing bout, Sergt. McCulley, of the R.C.A., moved against Pte. Davis, of the R.C.D. The latter drew first blood, and slashed his opponent immediately after, but was badly wounded by the sergeant in the next attack. The next proved fatal to the Kingston man, and Davis won.

Prizes in the ring were awarded as follows:

Class 54—Roadster, mare or gelding, 15.3 and over—A. A. Hood, Toronto, Donaka, ch.g., 1; T. Bartrem, Toronto, William N., 2; Sam McBride, Toronto, Billy, b.g., 3.

Class 4—Championship, King Edward VII. prize, best thoroughbred stallion, any age—The Telfer & Climie Co., Montreal, Knight of Sherwood, ch., 1.

Class 15—Sweepstakes, best hackney stallion, any age—R. Beith, Bowmanville, Squire Rickell, 1.

Class 18—Sweepstakes, best hackney stallion, or entire colt, by an imported sire, and out of an imported dam—R. Beith, Bowmanville, Squire Rickell, 1.

Class 16—Sweepstakes, best hackney mare, any age—R. Beith, Bowmanville, Hermina, 1.

LEPINE PARK JUNE RACES.

The management of the Lepine Park are taking time by the forelock and already have issued their programme for the meeting which takes place June 11, 12 and 13, as follows:—

First Day—Tuesday.

No. 1—2.14 class. ..... Purse, $250
No. 2—2.25 pace, 2.23 trot. ..... Purse, $200
No. 3—3-minute class. ..... Purse, $150

Second Day—Wednesday.

No. 4—2.30 class. ..... Purse, $200
No. 5—2.18 pace, 2.16 trot. ..... Purse, $250

Third Day—Thursday.

No. 6—2.35 class. ..... Purse, $150
No. 7—Free-for-all. ..... Purse, $250

Conditions.

N.T.A. rules to govern.
All races open to trotters and pacers.
Winner in each race to awarded only one premium.

IT'S A TREAT

to dine at Stillwell's For 15 cents you get everything first class. Open night and day. Seven meals for $1.00; 21 for $2.75; 35 for $4.50; 100 for $12.50. Furnishedr ooms at low rates 711-718 Craig St.

Mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Four to enter, three to start.
Horses eligible May 15 included.
Purses divided as follows: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.
Entrance in all classes will be 5 per cent. with 5 per cent. additional from winners. Hoppies allowed.
No conditional entry will be accepted.
Strictly 5 per cent. must accompany nomination.
Entries positively on Tuesday, June 4, 1901, and should be addressed to M. Lepine, secretary, Lepine Park, Montreal.

JOCKEYS REINSTATED.

New York, April 26.—At a meeting of the stewards of the Jockey Club to-day there were present James R. Keene, F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp and Andrew Miller. August Belmont, James R. Keene and H. K. Knapp were appointed stewards for the spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association.

Jockey Henry Spencer was granted a license for the season of 1901.

Victor Hollar and Richard Liddle were reinstated to all privileges under the rules.

GOOD DAY AT AQUEDUCT.

New York, April 26.—Three favorites got home in front at Aqueduct to-day and the other three winners were well supported, so that School Brigade got the worst of the argument with the players. The handicap over the short seven furlong course, fourth on the card, was the feature of the day's racing. St. Finan was a hot favorite at 8 to 5, with Magic Light, Hammock and Gold Fox about equal second choice at 4 and 5 to 1. To a fair start Hammock and St. Finan went out to make the running and ran head and head up the back stretch. The former drew away on the turn and came into the stretch two lengths clear of his field. It looked as if he would win easily but Brennan brought Magic Light up with a rattle in the last furlong and earned the decision by a neck. The favorite was a bad third, Landry taking him over in the heavy going on the rail in the stretch.

WHEEL

JOIN THE C. W. A. AND—

You'll have an accident insurance policy.
You'll be able to take your wheel to the Pan-American free.
You'll have a big organization behind you to fight your cycling battles.
You'll get touring privileges which more than repay you for your ticket.
You'll get special rates at the best hotels when travelling.
You'll be one of a bunch of the finest fellows who draw breath.
You'll never regret it.
Prices are $1.00 individual, 75 cents class; 50 cents if 18 years old and under.

THE TEMPLE BICYCLE CLUB.

The opening run of the century, and incidently of the season, took place last evening and was participated in by about twenty-five members. The destination was "Thornhill," where the riders were welcomed by mine host Currie in his well-known hospitable way. Several carriage loads of friends of the club drove out. Messrs. Harry Bartholomew, T. Erskin and James Patterson rendered some vocal selections, which contributed much to the evening's entertainment. After some other acrobatics, instrumental, pedal and vocal, Mrs. Currie entertained the club to a light collation. The club reached home shortly before midnight without mishap and report the roads good except for a couple of hundred yards just before one reaches "Thornhill."

RIDE TO BLUE BONNETS TO-DAY.

The Montreal Bicycle Club will ride to Blue Bonnets this afternoon, leaving the club house, Mansfield street, at 3 p.m. This will be the first ride of the season and as the roads are now in good shape a large turnout is expected.

The club will ride to Lachine next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Weekly handicap races will be held on Thursday evenings throughout the season.

MAT AND RING

"Jack" Turner, known in pugilistic and sporting circles from Maine to California and in England and the Dominion of Canada, died at his home in Rochester yesterday morning, aged 61.

Harvey Parker, of Brockton, last night defeated Roniey Reakes, of Michigan, two straight falls in 14 minutes 30 seconds and 6 minutes 50 seconds respectively, at Brockton, Mass.

Tommy Sullivan, of Brooklyn, was awarded the decision over Patsy Broderick, of Providence, in the ninth round of a ten-round bout at the New Century Athletic Club last evening at Providence.

The glove contest at Savannah, Ga., last night was won by Jimmy Kelly, of Boston, over Tony Moran, of New York, on points. The bout went the limit of twenty-five rounds, and ended with both men in good shape.

At the Colorado Athletic Club last night "Spider" Kelly put out Sam Bolon (colored) in three rounds. Billy Stiff and Jack Johnston (colored), of Texas, fought a ten-round draw, and Abe Attell, of San Francisco, won from young Cassidy, of Colorado Springs, in the second round.

BOXERS AGAIN GROW DANGEROUS

One Band Operating Near Pao-Ting-Fu Threatens Much Mischief.

London, April 27.—The Reuter Telegraph Company has received the following despatch from Pekin, dated Wednesday: "A band of Boxers estimated at a thousand is operating 20 miles south of Pao-Ting-Fu. It has raided three villages within a week, and threatens to massacre the Christians in that vicinity many of whom have fled to Pao-Ting-Fu for refuge.

"In the Man-Cheng district, northeast of Pao-Ting-Fu, another strong band is committing depredations, and has announced its intention to attack the city of Man-Cheng where there is a post of twenty German soldiers.

"Even Pao-Ting-Fu since the town was practically denuded of troops, by the expedition to the Great Wall is not wanting in evidence of serious unrest among the more disorderly elements of the population.

"Competent observers believe that the worst class of Chinese are only awaiting the withdrawal of the foreign troops to resume the campaign of extermination against native Christians.

"The Boxers, who are reported active in these districts, are composed of the worst characters in the province. They prefer brigandage to honest labor and they are reinforced by people rendered desperate by being driven from their homes, by having their horses and cattle seized by foreigners and in many by being compelled to witness the killing of their kinsmen without provocation.

"The evil appears to be growing. No doubt the state of affairs is much worse than it was three months ago, and it must continue to grow worse, so long as the allies fail to form an efficient government or to allow the Chinese to deal with the situation in their own way.

"The new Board of Reforms scarcely appears to be a regency. An error in translation is responsible for this mistake. The council, according to the Chinese, is formed for the purpose of undertaking reforms when the court returns to Pekin. It includes one reactionary, Lu Chuan Lin, and others of doubtful tendencies, and it is not altogether approved by the foreigners here.

They Cleanse the System Thoroughly.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills clear the stomach and bowels of bilious matter, cause the excretory vessels to throw off impurities from the blood into the bowels and expel the deleterious mass from the body. They do this without pain or inconvenience to the patient, who speedily realizes their good offices as soon as they begin to take effect. They have strong recommendations from all kinds of people.—adv.

TEXAS DESPERADO HANGED.

Clayton, N.Y., April 27.—Thomas E. Ketchum, alias "Black Jack," the train robber, was hanged yesterday. The rope broke, but the jail jerked Ketchum's head off. Thos. Ketchum, alias "Black Jack," had been the most noted desperado of the southwest for many years, and although

If You Have Corns Don't Froget

To remove corns, warts, bunions, in a few days, all that is required is to apply the old and well-tested corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sure, safe, painless. At druggists.

"WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW."

THE GRANDAS CIGARS.

FOUR SPECIAL LINES

SUBLIMES 3 FOR 25c. PERFECTOS 15c EACH.
PURITANOS 10c EACH. GRANDAS SELECTOS 35c EACH.

PIANOS AT SHAW'S

The Celebrated Gerard-Heintzman, The world-renowned New York WEBER, The Popular STANLEY PIANOS And our own reliable SHAW PIANOS.

Great variety of new styles in all the different fancy woods. We have also a number of Pianos of good makers, but slightly used, which we can offer at the following prices:

BARGAINS.

$175 CABINET GRAND Upright, but slightly used, fancy walnut case, new design; $10 monthly.
$225 NEWCOMBE Upright, largest size, fancy walnut case, 3 pedals; with mandolin attachment; $7 monthly.
$200 WHALEY ROYCE Upright, almost new, popular size, walnut case, fine tone; $7 monthly.
$175 STEINWAY Square Grand Piano, perfect order, cost over $600, rosewood case; $5 monthly.
$160 CHICKERING Square Piano, fine tone and case, perfect order; $5 monthly.
$150 ARTIST UPRIGHT, dark case, good tone, nice order; $5 monthly.
$125 SQUARE PIANO, 7 1-3 octaves, full scale, cost over $300, good tone; $5 monthly.
$75 SQUARE PIANO, rosewood case, 7 octaves, good tone; $5 monthly.
$60 UPRIGHT, mahogany case, 7 octaves, nice condition; $5 monthly.
$35 ORGAN, fine large walnut cased organ, 11 stops, perfect order; $4 monthly.

Also about 20 other Pianos and Organs, from $25 to $250, on terms from $5 to $10 monthly.

If you want a piano don't miss a visit to our warerooms.

J. W. SHAW & CO.,
2274 St. Catherine Street.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Breakwater at Chance Harbor, N.B.," will be received at this office until Saturday, 25th May next, inclusively, for the contruction of a Breakwater at Chance Harbor, St. John County, N.B., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., Resident Engineer, St. John, N.B., on application to the Postmaster of Chance Harbor, N.B., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for three thousand dollars ($3,000.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,
JOS. R. ROY,
Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 26th April, 1901.

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

he was credited with having taken the lives of many fellow beings, his execution yesterday was for an attempted train robbery, in which nobody was killed.

SUES FOR $20,000.

St. John, N.B., April 27.—G. S. Mayes, of this city, contractor, is suing Michael Connolly for some $20,000, owing to a dispute over the Intercolonial works for which Connolly had the contract and which he sublet to Mayes.

Two men secured $10,000 in gold early yesterday in the most audacious robbery ever known at Anaconda, Montana.

$3.00 a pair

THE BEST EVER MADE $3.00 pair

In Box Calf, Tan Russet Calf and Black Vici Kid.

Up-to-date Shapes. All made Goodyear Welt. Single and Double Soles.

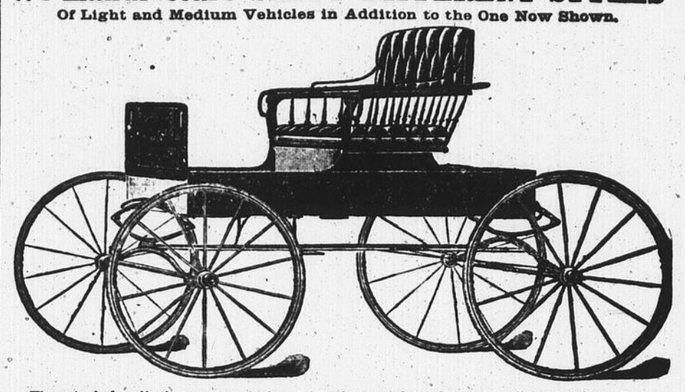
See Our MILITARY CALF CONGRESS at $3.00 a pair

$3.00 pair FRANK POWER $3.00 pair

1847 NOTRE DAME STREET, - - Near McGill Street.

We manufacture SIXTY DIFFERENT STYLES

Of Light and Medium Vehicles in Addition to the One Now Shown.



They include all the newest designs. Highest grade and finish. Lowest prices. Catalogues on application.

SOLID RUBBER TIRES—Morgan & Wright's are the most reliable; we supply them with any of our vehicles and apply them to old vehicles at lowest prices.

HARNESS—We manufacture all grades from the cheapest cart harness to the finest four-in-hand, prices away below fancy rates charged by small makers.

Everything for the horse and stable.

E. N. HENEY & CO., 335 and 333 ST. PAUL ST. | —FACTORY— 758 to 788 Notre Dame

The "Red Bird" Flies Higher

The Brantford "Red Bird" Bicycle continues its flight. Improved for 1901 —Cushion frame—unique hubs—improved crank bracket—coaster brake.

SHOWROOMS { 34 Victoria Square. 2417 St. Catherine St.

Canada Cycle and Motor Co., Limited,
TORONTO, CANADA.

Agents Everywhere. Write for Catalogue

GENERAL HOSPITAL CONCERT.

The distinguished patronage under which the Garrick Club will give its entertainment on the 6th of May at the Academy of Music in aid of the Western General Hospital promises to make it a most fashionable function. The tickets are being rapidly sold, and anyone desiring to get seats should at once secure exchange tickets, which will be exchanged for seat tickets on the 3rd May at the Academy. Anyone desiring to have a box, only two or three of which have not been sold, should apply to telephone 1054. The piece to be played is "Davy Dick," by Pinero.

Spring Trousers at $3.00 to order.

FIT, STYLE, WORKMANSHIP PERFECT

SMITH & CO. 135 St. Peter

LISTEN, WEAK MEN!

Nature intended you to be a strong man. You have the physique, the constitution, and yet you do not feel the vim, the sand, the ambition one would expect in a man of your age. What is it? Why, lack of vitality—the foundation of manhood. You have lost it, no matter how. Get it back; feel young look young, act young. Life is beautiful when you have health. I can help you.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

with attachment for weak men has brought strength, ambition and happiness to ten thousand men in the past year. It is worth its weight in gold to every man whose strength and vitality are leaving him. It fills the body, with nerve force, warms the blood, stimulates the circulation and restores all the mental and physical energy wasted in earlier years. It does this while you sleep.

My Electric Belt is a positive cure for weakness of every kind in men and women. It gives the vitalizing power of electricity direct to all weak parts, developing the full natural vigor and strength, and removing the cause of disease. I want every one who lacks the strength they should possess to use it, and to tell their friends of its surprising effects. Let me cure you and you can make arrangements and

PAY WHEN CURED.

You run no risk, you pay only when cured, if you can offer reasonable security.

THESE GRATEFUL PEOPLE ARE SHOUTING ITS PRAISE.

I am improving wonderfully every day, and do my own work now.—MRS. BURGESS, Wilfrid, Ont.

I am strong and able to work now. I don't have to take any physic, thanks to your belt.—JAMES GRANT, Stewart, Ont.

Your belt cured my back. I have no pain across my kidneys now.—STEWART SEYMORE, Clinton, Ont.

I have neither ache nor pain. The doctors told me there was no hope for my case.—JOHN HICKS, Sudbury, Ont.

If you can accomplish so much for a man 63, what must you do for the young?—ISAAC HUNTER, White River, Ont.

Your belt has transformed me from a helpless cripple to a healthy man, without ache or pain.—W. H. CATHCART, Moose Jaw., Assa.

The terrible exhaustion from which I suffered has given away to the belt. I am well satisfied with my investment:—ALLAN HAGGART, Richmond Hill.

When I got your belt I weighed only 158 pounds, and now in that short time I weigh 174 pounds. I see lots of other Electric Belts advertised, but I will stick to Dr. McLaughlin's.—GEORGE A. WISE, Wilfrid, Ont., January 22, 1901.

I feel a different man entirely. I have been recommending your belt to all my friends. Thanks be to your wonderful belt for what it has done for me.—JAS. STAATS, Burtch, Ont., February 15th, 1901.

I can say that your Electric Belt has done all that you claimed it would do for me. I am feeling stronger and healthier than I have for the last three years.—WILLIAM LEES, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., February 11, 1901.

Dear Sir,—I am gaining in flesh and health and would not be without your Belt.—CHARLES J. LEWIS, Arnprior, Ont., January 28, 1901.

Dear Sir.—I find your Electric Belt all that you claim it to be. I am well pleased with the results obtained, and will write you more fully again.—Yours truly, H. M. DONALD, Deseronto, Ont., February 28, 1901.

Dear Sir.—I feel better now than I have felt for seven years.—Yours truly, JOSHUA HICKS, Sudbury, Ont., January 6, 1901.

My health is fairly restored, and I have been thankful for the help procured in using your Belt. Spinal disease is something awful, but your Belt has removed it. The Belt is very cheap when you consider that no doctor is necessary when it is used.—LEO ELLI, Berlin, Ont., March 8, 1901.

FREE BOOK Do not delay. Call to-day. If you can't call and test the belt I will send you my beautifully illustrated book free. FREE TEST

ADDRESS: DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 2303 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL. Between McGill College Avenue and Mansfield Street.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday—10 to 1 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday Evenings till nine.

MOST DASHING OF DE WET'S EXPLOITS

His Dash With Steyn Through the British Cordon Around Fouriesburg.

Of the various exploits to the credit of Hoofd Commandant Christian De Wet there is not one that, for historical importance or variety of incident, will ever compare with his dash through the British cordon around Fourdlesburg and subsequent march into the Transvaal. He was charged with the escort of President Steyn to President Kruger. Nearly all the members of the Government accompanied the President, and had the British efforts to capture this commando been so successful as they were untiring the war would long since have ended. However, De Wet got through, and one who was there proposes to tell how.

Bethlehem had been taken. We were cooped up in the mountains. News from the Transvaal was discouraging. Something had to be done, and we determined to break through, neck or nothing.

I was in the dusk of a bitterly cold and windy day that we moved forward into Retief's Nek, four thousand horsemen in front and rear; the guns, mostly captured Armstrongs, and not much loved of our gunners, in the center, and a wagon train, fully four miles long, forming the backbone of the column.

The next evning the real march began. We moved forward out of the Nek at a fair pace, halting every now and then to let the wagons close up. It was a night of piercing coldness, the stirrup irons chilling the soles of the feet. . . . And the dust, thick as treacle, thrown up by the horses' hoofs, and inhaled until the lungs seemed made of mud!

At first not a sign could be seen of the British, and fears of an ambush began to be whispered. The advance was continued in the most cautious manner. Presently, however, the British camp was observed. There it lay in the blackness, not a thousand yards from the road, evidently fast asleep, and ripe for a surprise. De Wet held his hand, for the issues involved were too grave, and our column passed by in silence and secrecy. Shortly after, the moon rose, and by its light we passed, and cut the telegraph wire connecting Bethlehem and Senekal. At midnight we halted, safely through the cordon.

When passing near Lindley seven of our scouts entered that village. "You have come to lay down arms, I suppose?" said the magistrate. "No, to pick up provisions," replied ours; which they proceeded to do in a very thorough manner, leaving the worthy justice reflect on the cussedness of Fortune.

ALMOST CAPTURED.

A few days later we were almost captured. A convoy had been observed to our left, and a commando left to attempt its capture. When they were busily engaged, a large body of English swooped down upon the laager from the right. The wagons were hastily inspanner and sent off, and the men took up positions to keep the English back. The commando which had been drawn off by the convoy got back just in time to save the situation; but so close a call was it that after sunset the British Nordenfelts could be seen spitting fire on our rereating wagons. A peculiar feature of this engagement was the reckless manner in which several soldiers rode right up to our men, their rifles still slung behind their backs, and, pulling up, sat laughing in a maudlin manner until shot down. They had evidently been celebrating our anticipated surrender.

Fighting now slowed down a little, and we began to think more of the problem before us than of the enemy behind. Very few were in De Wet's confidence, but all could see that we should have to cross the railway, and probably at a fortified point. At last we came in sight of the railway.

The long column halted. It was now four in the afternoon. We had started that morning at ten, with the enemy in close pursuit. In the distance was seen the railway line—the line that must be crossed that night, or never. Suddenly a train appeared, steaming slowly along. "Look, look! See the smoke!" "Can they see us?" Of course they could, and a warm reception that night appeared probable. Some became very thoughtful; a few even made their wills. All were determined. While the wagons and carts were being formed into separate columns, the burghers, lying in groups on the veldt, discussed a simple meal, and gave their Mausers a final polishing.

THE ADVANCE.

As dusk fell the word was given to advance. One troop of horsemen swept away to the right, another to the left, while the main body moved slowly forward, President Steyn at the head. De Wet galloped from column to column on his white horse, arranging, swearing, joking. Under the stars we moved along, a silent, resolute body of men. Presently the wreck of a farmhouse was passed. Its owner was with us. He now saw his house for the first time since leaving for the front, truly a heartrending sight. But on we go. We near the railway. We see a light; it is that of a train, which, standing motionless upon the track, appears to us like some giant sentinel. We approach to within sixty yards, and halt. De Wet dismounts, steals forward, and with his own hands places a stone on the track. He returns. The train moves slowly forward, strikes the obstruction, and stops. The driver gets down, lantern in hand, and removes the stone, all unconscious of his danger and our presence. "Shall I shoot him?" whispers some one. "No!" says De Wet. He is right. A deep stillness reigns, broken at intervals by the neighing of some restless stallion. Curse the brute! All sit motionless, every nerve at the highest tension, longing for something—anything — to break the spell. The trucks and carriages may be filled with soldiers, and an engagement might spoil everything. De Wet is overwrought. "Back, President, back a little way!" he urges hoarsely. Steyn does not stir. Then slowly, ah, so slowly, the train moves on, and we cross the line, drawing a long breath as we reach the other side. Soon every vehicle is safely over, the march resumed, and at 2 a.m. we halt, after fourteen hours in the saddle.

At dawn the right wing rejoined us, bringing in a hundred prisoners and a large assortment of loot, from chocolate creams to mail-bags. . . . It appears they had allowed the train that we had seen to pass unhindered. Another came along, however, (I don't know what our left wing was doing), and of this they managed to derail some trucks, but the rest of the train would have escaped, had it not been for the resource of one of Theron's men, who, just as the train was moving on again, sprang on the engine and smashed the valve, bringing it to a standstill.

A BRUSH WITH ENGLISH.

At ten the next morning a scout raced in with the news that the enemy had captured our convoy and was coming down on us at full speed. A London fire-brigade could not have beaten our cannon and horsemen in the race that followed for the hills lying between ourselves and the British, and no sooner were they reached than a heavy fire was opened on the British cavalry slowly advancing across the plain in parallel lines, under protection of their guns, it is true, but absolutely without cover. It was a grand sight, shortly to be followed by a grander, for presently Gen. Philip Botha, the brother of Louis, gave the order:—"Storm!"

Out from the shelter of the hills the burghers dashed, right in the face of the enemy, who halted at the sight and fired rapidly. Never wavering for a moment, our men raced along, each anxious to be first. Then the British cavalry turned and sped back to their guns. The scene now resembled a game of chess; at one part a cloud of English retreating fast, closely pursued; another section making a stand, and keeping their particular opponents at bay; a third party, lying in a mealie field, brought a Nordenfeldt into play, driving back the Boers nearest them. Presently firing slackened, and the dashing little affair ended in both British and Boers returning to their respective starting points, with honors fairly even.

Eventful enough hitherto, our march now became yet more intensely interesting. We had been located, the enemy were determined to land us, at whatever cost, and were confident of success. We, on our side, fully realized the gravity of the position, and, knowing that failure meant deportation, perhaps for years, relaxed none of that vigilance which was our mainstay. . . .

The British movements now became more and more vigorous. We attempted to cross the Vaal at a certain drift, but when actually in the water were fired upon from the other bank. With the enemy in front and rear we had to retreat, under shell fire, to another drift, higher up, where we managed to cross, losing a couple of wagons in the process. Lord Methuen had marched from Johannesburg to intercept us here, but after a heavy engagement we forced our way through, and passed the railway near Potchefstroom, meeting a Transvaal commando which had occupied Potchefstroom on the previous day. We now expected a little respite, but our hops were vain, for the British kept on our heels. Our mules, oxen, and horses dropped out daily, and it seemed as if the shelter of the Magalieberk range would never be reached.

A GUN LOST.

Shortly after passing Potchefstroom, indeed, the British stormed and captured one of our guns. This took place in a more than dramatic manner. The gun was retiring, when a field cornet, in passing, remarked that the artilleriists were retreating too soon. The young Boer in charge thereupon said: "Well, let the English take it then!" and continued firing until his team was killed and two men wounded. He then brought out the wounded men, and, with half-a-dozen volunteers, returned to the gun, which in the meantime had been taken by a party of English. These shouted, "Come on!" and then turned their own gun on them, forcing them to retire. Here also the majority of the prisoners got away. . . .

That night we made another long trek through hours of freezing cold, and the following afternoon the first outlying hills of the Magaliesberg range were passed. . . . At six o'clock the enemy attacked in force, and the rear guard was forced to retire, losing five killed and wounded. One burgher had his bandoller taken off by a Nordenfeldt shell, quite neatly enough to satisfy the most fastidious. We continued trekking all through Oliphant's Nek, which was being held by a small body of Delarey's.

The passage of our forces, through the nek was a memorable sight. Below, the wagons dammed in a spreading circle, above, a long stream ascending, the drivers tolling and shouting encouragement to the straining animals; behind, and all around, masses of men holding their horses, and in the distance the tenacious enemy. In the nek above stood Steyn himself, turning back skulkers, selecting positions, and supervising everything. His manner was brief and businesslike. A burgher would nonchalantly sidle along on his little nag, and in absent-minded manner attempt to pas salong with the chain of wagons. His peaceful progress would be stopped with a stern "Halt!" followed by the query, "Where are you going?" My horse is knocked up, President," or "My horse is simply skin and bone." "Nonsense; turn back." Then the gentle intercepted would slowly retrace his road, sadly thinking of the difference between a night in the trenches and one by the campfire.

The wagons, safely through, outspanned beneath the tall green trees that stud the pleasant valley beyond the nek, and by the clear waters of the merrily rippling Hex River. . . . .

WANTS NO HALF PEACE.

Beyond, another nek lies, and this we also manned, although no serious attack was expected there. We were wrong, for on the second day the British rushed the pass, forcing us to retire. The whole range had consequently to be given up, and a general retreat followed. The road being clear, a hot pursuit was feared, but for some time, to us inexplicable, reason the British made no advance, leaving us to recuperate at leisure.

Anxious to meet Kruger and discuss further operations, Steyn now took leave of De Wet. It was a short leave-taking, but significant. De Wet's parting words were:—"President, they say the blood now being and still to be shed will rest upon my head. Be it so! I prefer that to surrendering, and thereby rendering useless all the sacrifices of the past. Should peace negotiations be opened, do not conclude them without my presence. I want no half peace!" The President signified his assent, and after a cordial handshake the two parted and the little column set out on its perilous way, Kitchener in the rear, in front Baden-Powell.

What will posterity say of the fact that the entire party consisted of barely fifty men? . . . .

We pushed on rapidly, and reached Pienaar's River at dawn on the third day. Here we found a commando in hourly expectation of an attack from Baden-Powell, who was bent on intercepting us.

While breakfast was preparing, His Honor took his fowling-piece, and strolled into the bush, returning with several doves. After breakfast we set forth again, and just in time, for scarcely had we started than the first scattered shots began to fall, followed by a rapid Maxim fusilade, showing the expected action had begun. Time and our charge were too precious to admit of our taking part, however averse to leaving during an engagement, and we continued on our way, listening and looking back till out of earshot. Baden-Powell just missed us by an hour—rather an important hour for South Africa.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The following changes are announced in the business world:—Messrs. A. Beaudry and H. Beaudry have formed a partnership under the title of A. Beaudry & Frere to carry on business as hotelkeepers and dealers in hay and grain at Longueuil.

The Danville Asbestos and Slate Co. registers its dissolution, in accordance with the resolution passed by the shareholdera on the first of June last.

Franz Stevens, agent, Coteau Landing, and J. G. Mousseau, accountant, of this city, have registered a partnership to do business as hotelkeepers under the title of the Hotel Richelieu.

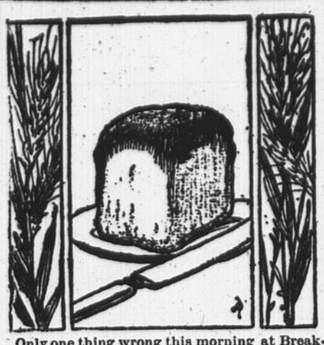
John Terreault, manufacturer, and A. A. Bernard, doctor, of St. Henri; L. A. Bernard, chemist, and F. Pauze, contractors, of Montreal, have formed a company to be called the John Perreault Steel and Malleable Iron Works of St. Henri, to manufacture axes and tools of all sorts.

N. F. Bedard, dealer in produce and dairy supplies, has made an assignment. The estate shows liabilities of $31,290, of which $20,346 are in mortgages and hypothecs. Outside of this the liabilities are distributed among a mass of small creditors. The principal creditors are:—A. Major (hyp.), $8,100; succession Victor Beaudry (hpy.), $6,165; Hochelaga Bank (notes and hyp.), $4,941; A. Valiquette (hyp.), $1,140; Dame W. T. Bedard, $1,100; Cross & Bernard, $695; and A. Bedard, $577.

The partnership of G. W. and A. A. St. Arnond, doing business in hardware specialties as St. Arnand Freres, has been dissolved.

OPENS ITS FIRST BRANCHES.

St. John, April 26.—(Special.)—The Bank of New Brunswick directors, at a meeting this morning, decided to open branches at Campbellton and Newcastle. The Bank of New Brunswick is the oldest in this Province, and has been the most conservative. These are its first branches, except a small one opened a few days ago in the north end of the city.



Only one thing wrong this morning at Breakfast!
What was that?
The Bread was not nice and it spoiled it all.
Have you tried AIRD'S New Process Bread?
No, but I have seen it advertised.
Well, it's just right. So sweet and wholesome.
We telephoned and he sent it promptly.
BELL TEL. MAIN 1025.

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Insurance Company.
CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Wentworth J. Buchanan, Esq., Deputy do.
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Am't invested in Canada.....$ 3,250,000
Available Assets 60,672,320
Mercantile risks accepted at low current rates.
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Fire Insurance
Montreal City Agent, The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, London, Eng., British American Assurance Company, Toronto. Alliance Assurance Company, London, Eng.
GEORGE C. HIAM,
Imperial Building. St. James Street.

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
OF CANADA. Established 1859. Capital, $500,000.00
Does the largest business in Canada of any of the Canadian Companies.
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H. WADDINGTON.....Man. Dir.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED throughout the Province.
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BECKIT & LIGHTSOURN,
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THE CALEDONIAN
—IS THE—
Oldest Scottish Fire Office.
FUNDS: — $10,000,000
OFFICE, 1724 NOTRE DAME ST.
LANSING LEWIS, Manager.

MONEY TO LOAN
If you want to borrow money on household goods, pianos, bicycles, horses and waggons, call on us. We will advance you any amount from $10.00 to $1,000.00 without removing goods. Business strictly private. Money paid back in small weekly or monthly payments. No charge unless loan is made. Call and get terms.
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Manufacturing Stationers.
Japanese Napkins, Toothpicks, etc.
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Sample Books and Cases Made to Order
759 CRAIG STREET.

JONES & HENRY
Plain and Decorative Painters, Wall Papers, Etc.
5 McGILL COLLEGE AVE.
Bell Tel. Up 2452 MONTREAL.

Andrew Angus,
Accountant, Auditor,
Assignee : : : : :
Commissioner for taking Affidavits,
5 VICTORIA SQUARE,
Montreal.

R. Wilson-Smith
INVESTMENT BROKER,
151 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
Government Bonds,
Municipal Securities,
Industrial Securities
A large line of gilt edge investments always on hand.

LACHINE RAPIDS
Electric Light or Power...
We will give special inducements to customers who require steam for heat in winter but could use electric power in summer.
Also special rates for power not required during the peak of our load, which in winter is from 4 till 8 p.m.
If this interests you, let us have our agent call on you and explain details. It will pay you to look into this,
Lachine Rapids Hydraulic & Land Co.,
(LIMITED.)
38 VICTORIA SQUARE.
Telephone "Main 1745.

FUNDS TO LOAN
Apply to $10,000 First Mortgage at 5 per cent.
CHAS. CUSHING, 110 St. James Street, Montreal.

The INTERCOLONIAL
COAL MINING COMPANY, LTD.
Works—DRUMMOND COLLIERY.
Westville, Nova Scotia.
Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes, and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.
Head Office, Room 311, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

THOS. SONNE, Sr.,
MANUFACTURER OF
AWNINGS, TENTS, SAILS
And Flags of All Nations.
Wagon Covers, Horse Covers.
ALL KINDS OF TENTS ON HIRE.
Tarpaulins and Oil-Skin Clothing.
193 COMMISSIONERS ST.,
Cor. St. Sulpice St. MONTREAL
Bell Telephone Main 1461.

TENDERS
FOR THE
ELECTRIC STREET LIGHTING.
SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Proposals for Electric lights," and addressed to the Fire and Light Committee, in care of L. O. David, City Clerk, will be received not later than 12 noon, on SATURDAY the 15th day of June, 1901, at the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, for installing and maintaining electric arc and other electric lamps for lighting the streets, highways, squares and public places in the City of Montreal; the whole in accordance with a form of specifications which may be seen and obtained at the office of the undersigned, and no offer will be considered unless the same be made out upon the form of bid attached thereto.
Each tenderer must enclose with his bid a receipt that he has deposited with the City Treasurer of Montreal, an accepted cheque for $50,000, payable to the order of said Treasurer.
Then tenders will be opened by the City Clerk in the presence of the interested parties at the meeting of the Fire and Light Committee following the reception of the same.
The City Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to accept any portion of a bid as may be deemed best for the interest of the City.
(By order),
L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's Office,
City Hall.
Montreal, 24th April, 1901.

By Auction
Building Material.
CITY PROPERTIES
The undersigned will offer for sale, on account of the City of Montreal, all the building material in the following properties:
ST. ANN'S MARKET.
ST. ANN'S FISH MARKET.
BRICK BUILDING ADJOINING THE CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.
BRICK BUILDING IN REAR OF SAME.
The said material will be sold to the ground level, but the streets will on no account be allowed to be broken up to remove foundations, and, removal must be made without delay.
All other information required will be given at the time of sale.
Sale will take place at the salesrooms of the undersigned, 1828 Notre Dame Street, on
FRIDAY, 3rd MAY, 1901,
At 11 O'Clock.
WALTER M. KEARNS,
Auctioneer.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
MONTREAL TIME BILL.
ST. JOHN, HALIFAX -- Lv. †8.05 p.m. Ar. †9.35 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO — Lv. †8.55 a.m., *9.30 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †7.00 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. †9.30 a.m. Ar. †6.10 p.m.
S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger, †8.30 a.m., †5.40 p.m. Ar. 12.55 p.m., †10.00 p.m.. Lv. Windsor St., †9.30 a.m., †9.55 a.m., †4.10 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m: Ar. *8.00 a.m., †9.35 a.m., †11.20 a.m., †6.10 p.m., †6.40 p.m.
QUEBEC—Lv. †8.20 a.m., †2.00 p.m., †3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m., §6.30 p.m. (Sun. only.)
BOSTON — Lv. †9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.20 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
VAUDREUIL — Lv. †8.55 a.m., (I)1.30 p.m., †4.15 p.m.,a5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *9.30 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †12.10 p.m., †7.00 p.m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., †8.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.20 a.m., †5.10 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., †6.20 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.20 a.m., (I)2.00 p.m. Ar. †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m.
ST. JEROME — Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (I)1.45 p.m., †5.30 p.m., a6.15 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.05 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
STE. AGATHE—Lv. (W)9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., (W)7.05 p.m.
LABELLE—Lv. (W)9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.59 a.m., (W)7.06 p.m.
*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. xDaily, except Monday. aDaily, except Saturday and Sunday. (I)Saturday only. (W)Wednesdays only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Ottawa Train Service
FROM MONTREAL.
Leave Windsor St. Station 9.30 a.m., 9.55 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 6.15 p.m., *10 p.m.
Leave Place Viger, 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m.
*Daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.
FAST EXPRESS TRAINS.
Leaving Windsor Station at 9.55 a.m. and 4.10 p.m. week days arrive Ottawa (Central Station) at 12.10 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. respectively.
VAUDREUIL SUNDAY SPECIAL SERVICE.
Special train will leave Montreal, Windsor Station, for Dorval, Vaudreuil and intermediate stations at 10 a.m. on Sundays during April. Returning will leave Vaudreuil at 4.50 p.m. same day.
Sunday Train leaves Place Viger at 9.15 a.m. for St. Jerome and intermediate stations, returning arrives Montreal at 9.45 p.m.
C.P.R. ROUTE TO PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO.
CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
THE INTERNATIONAL Limited
Leaves Montreal daily at 9.00 a.m., reaching Toronto at 4.40 p.m., Hamilton 5.40 p.m., London 7.30 p.m., Detroit 9.40 p.m. (Central Time), and Chicago at 7.20 following morning. A Cafe Parlor Car is attached to this train, serving luncheon a la carte, at any hour during the day convenient to passengers.
FAST SERVICE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.
Fast trains leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 9.50 a.m. and 4.10 p.m., arriving at Ottawa at 12.15 noon and 6.35 p.m.
Local trains for all C.A.R. points to Ottawa leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 5.50 p.m. daily.
Picturesque Pan-American Route to Buffalo
CITY TICKET OFFICES:
137 St. James St. and Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1901, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 12.00 noon, for Halifax, N.S., The Sydneys, St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.
THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 5.30 p.m.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.05 p.m.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Levis daily, except Sunday, at 4.20 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10.00 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.
ACCOMMODATION LEAVES LEVIS at 11.40 a.m. daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10.30 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FOR NICOLET leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4.20 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FROM NICOLET arrives at Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 10.55 a.m.
Vestibule trains, with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First Class Coaches on the Maritime Express.
Through Sleeping Cars Between Montreal and Halifax.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., March 5, 1901.
H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.
JAMES HARDWELL, Assistant General Freight Agent, 130 St. James Street (corner St. Francois Xavier St.).
CITY TICKET OFFICE:
143 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

Storage and Cartage.
Superior accommodation for storing pianos, furniture and household effects. Furniture, pianos and fragile goods removed by experienced men. Our charges are extremely moderate.
King's Storage and Cartage,
OFFICE—380 ST. JAMES.
WAREHOUSE—29 AND 31 WILLIAM ST.
Tel. Main 565.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.
LIMITED.
THE MOST PERFECT MILLS IN CANADA.
Keewatin, 2,250 bbls. per day; Portage la Prairie, 750 bbls. per day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest. All grades of hard wheat nour in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information can be had on application. Office, 207 to 210 Merchants Bank of Canada Building, 205 St. James Street.

Imperial Bank of Canada
DIVIDEND NO. 52.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. for the current half year upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the first day of June next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May inclusive.
The annual general meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto, on Wednesday, the 19th June next.
The chair to be taken at noon.
By order of the Board.
D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.
Toronto, April 23rd, 1901.

THE METROPOLITAN STOCK EXCHANGE
MAIN OFFICE, BOSTON, MASS.
Incorporated under laws of Massachusetts. Capital, $100,000; fully paid.
46 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.
Stocks, Cotton, Grain and Provisions bought and sold on margin or for cash.
Bell Telephone Main 4151.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT
Gentlemen,—While driving down a very steep hill last August my horse stumbled and fell, cutting himself fearfully about the head and body. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on him and in a few days he was as well as ever.
J. B. A. BEAUCHEMIN.
Sherbrooke.
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Montreal Cit and District Savings Bank
The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its Head Office, 176 St. James Street,
TUESDAY, 7th MAY NEXT,
At 1 O'Clock P.M.,
for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements, and the election of Directors.
By order of the Board.
HY. BARBEAU,
Manager.
Montreal, 30th March, 1901.

THE ONTARIO & QUEBEC RAILWAY CO.
The half-yearly interest due on the 1st of June next, on the Five Per Cent. Debenture Stock of this Company, will be paid at the office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, No. 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., England, on and after that date, to holders on the register on the 3rd proximo.
Interest for the same period on the Common Stock of the Company, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the same date, at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at the office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, No. 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., England, at the option of the holder, to shareholders on the register on the 3rd proximo. Warrants for these payments will be remitted to the registered holders.
The Debenture Stock Transfer Books will close in London and Montreal on 3rd May, and the Common Stock Transfer Books will close in Montreal on the same day. The books at both places will be reopened on 3rd June.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.
Montreal, 23rd April, 1901.

WOVEN DOWN DUSTERS

It absorbs the dust—
Dos't need it?
Does not scatter the dust and deposit it on new surfaces.
It is as soft as down and will not scratch the finest furniture.
CHARLES F. DAWSON,
COMMERCIAL STATIONER,
226 St. James St., Montreal.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE
City Property and Farms. Loans made to Municipalities and School Corporations. Debentures bought. Amounts and terms to suit all classes of borrowers.
PROPERTIES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
For further information, blank forms, etc., apply to
CREDIT FONCIER F.C. 30 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL.

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, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment

EPPS'S COCOA
GRATEFUL. COMFORTING.
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor. Superior Quality and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1-4 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
BREAKFAST SUPPER
EPPS'S COCOA

THE BEST AND PUREST
Malt Extracts
ARE
WM. DOW & CO.'S
INDIA PALE ALE
AND
CROWN STOUT

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
Ale and Porter Brewers,
have always on hand the various kinds of
ALE and PORTER
Wood and Bottles. Families regularly supplied.
1006 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Dawes & Co., Brewers
Pale Ales and Porter
LACHINE, P.Q. Main 563. Montreal Office: 521 St. James Stree

BOCK BEER TO-DAY.
G. Reinhardt & Sons
....BREWERS ...
529 City Hall Avenue, - Montreal.
LAGER BEER. ALE AND PORTER.
VIENNA LAGER. Families supplied.
Bell Tel. East 234. Merchants Tel. 194.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS
OWEN N. EVANS,
Temple Building, MONTREAL

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS IN ALL COUNTRIES
PROCURED FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
Canada Life Building, MONTREAL
Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington.

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES
GUARANTEED
BEAUDRY & BROWN
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS
107 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

TENDERS
For the Construction of a
Twin Screw Steel Steamer.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Steel Steamer," will be received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries until 4 p.m. of SATURDAY, 1st of JUNE, 1901, for the construction of a Twin Screw Steel Steamer, of the following dimensions:

Length	160 feet
Breadth moulded	30 feet
Depth moulded	13 feet

The contract to include hull, masts, rigging, engines, boilers, and all other machinery and equipments complete and ready for sea.

Plans and specifications can be seen in this Department at Ottawa, at the Halifax, St. John and Quebec Agencies of this Department, and at the Custom Houses at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston.

Each tender must be accompanied by at least the names of two good and sufficient sureties, and an accepted cheque for ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which sum will be forefeited should the tender be accepted and the tenderer refuse to enter into a contract and bond.

The cheque must be certified good until the contract and bond are duly executed.

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

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, 12th April, 1901.

Get Your Money's Worth.
Don't accept the unauthorized statements of interested parties as to the proper return route from the San Francisco meeting of the Epworth League next July. This will be a grand meeting, and the low rate of $59.00 Chicago to San Francisco with return via the celebrated Shasta-Northern Pacific route will give you the opportunity of a lifetime. Study your railroad geography for yourself and learn that to see Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Helena or Butte, Yellowstone Park and Duluth, or the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, you must have tickets from Portland eastward via the Northern Pacific Railway. Send to Chas. S. Fee, St. Paul, Minn., for Epworth League map folder. This is the road that operates between Portland and St. Paul, the Crack Train of the North-West—"The North Coast Limited."

C. J. Adams & Co.
BANKERS and BROKERS.
Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
INVESTMENTS AND LOANS NEGOTIATED.
205—ST. JAMES ST.—205
Telephone, Main 505.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA, Limited.
Subscribers who are moving in May are reminded that in order to receive uninterrupted telephone service, it is necessary that the order to transfer be given AT ONCE.
Blank order for removal of Telephone will be found on last page of each Telephone Directory. Fill out and return to
D. C. DEWAR,
Local Manager.
Montreal, April 18th, 1901.

—THE—
BARTLETT-FRAZIER CO.
OF ONTARIO (LIMITED.)
Grain, Provisions, Etc.
EXPORTERS and FORWARDERS.
Trade in Futures in Grain, Provisions and stocks. Private wires to Chicago Board Trade and N.Y. Produce and Stock Exchanges. Daily Market Letter furnished to patrons. Address H. J. COON, Managing Director.
39 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

THE CANADIAN
COLORED COTTON MILLS
COMPANY.
Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cottons, Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, etc.
ONLY WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED.

D. Morrice, Sons & Co.
—AGENTS—
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

F. C. HIRSCH,
Member Montreal Mining Exchange
MINES and MINING STOCKS BOUGHT and SOLD.
45 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL
Telephone Main 1249

TENDERS
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The cheque must be certified good until the contract and bond are duly executed.

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

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, 12th April, 1901.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that by deed of sale executed before George Normandin, Notary, the twenty-fifth day of April, 1901, Dr. Jean J. A. Chretien Zaugg of the City of Montreal, has sold and transferred to Marcotte and Marcotte, accountants of the City of Montreal, all his book debts due to him up to April 24th, 1901, which debts are payable at our office, No. 26 St. James Street.
MARCOTTE & MARCOTTE.
Montreal, 26th April, 1901.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT.
Ex-Parte:
Albert Amfot, Ernest Lecours and Frederick C. Lariviere, all three merchants of the City of Montreal, and doing business in partnership, under the firm name of Amiot, Lecours & Lariviere, and creditors of the Estate of the late Joseph Napoleon Couillard, in his lifetime merchant, of the City of St. Louis, request the appointment of a curator to the vacant estate of the said Joseph Napoleon Couillard.
In view of the petition of the said Petitioners, notice is hereby given to the parents and creditors of the said Joseph Napoleon Couillard, to appear before the Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, in the District of Montreal, at the Tutelle Office, in the Court House of the City of Montreal, Thursday, the second of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to give their opinion in the appointment of the said curator, and it is further ordered that the present notice be published twice in French in La Patrie, and twice in English in The Montreal Herald, two newspapers published in the City of Montreal.
Montreal, April 23rd, 1901.
J. E. CHAMPOUX,
Dep. P.S.C.
CHARBONNEAU & PELLETIER,
Advocates, 403 New York Life Building,
Place d'Armes, Montreal.

TOOKE'S SHIRTS
ARE GOOD SHIRTS

This is a universal opinion. Ten men out of ten will acknowledge it. Tooke has done more to perfect shirt making than any shirt maker in Canada. Buy your shirts at TOOKE'S and save from twenty to twenty-five per cent.

R. J. TOOKE, 177 ST. JAMES STREET. 2387 ST. CATHERINE ST., WEST. 1553 ST. CATHERINE ST., EAST.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELLERY REPAIRED.

At this season of the year, when house cleaning, a number of articles are found that need attention. We will send for anything in our line, and will guarantee satisfaction. Telephone Up 1405.

Geo. G. Robinson & Co., Jewellers. 2397 St. Catherine Street.

SHIRT WAISTS

FOR GENTLEMEN!--They are the very latest article of gentlemen's comfort clothing.

MACKERROW BROTHERS

2246 St. Catherine Street.

DAILY RECORD OF SURRENDERS

Lord Kitchener Wires News of Capture of Many of the Enemy.

London, April 27.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Kitchener :—

Pretoria, April 26.—Since yesterday the columns report the Boer losses to be 12 killed, 20 wounded, 47 captured, and 42 surrendered.

"In addition to the foregoing, Lieut. Reid, with 20 bushmen, captured southeast of Commissiedrift, Oliphant's River, Commandant Schoeder and 41 Boers, together with a Maxim.

"Reid's men crept up and surrounded the men before dawn and opened fire, the Boers immediately surrendering."

In a later message, forwarding advices from General Kitchener, his brother, the Commander-in-Chief, says :—"General Kitchener reports from Paardeplatz four Boers killed, 180 taken prisoner, and 3,000 cattle, 6,000 sheep, and many waggons captured."

SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

London, April 26.—Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons to-day, said that the Government did not propose to inaugurate a full scheme of civil administration in South Africa during Sir Alfred Milner's absence, which would be of short duration. The work of reorganization, would proceed, however, on the lines laid down by Sir Alfred, whose place as British High Commissioner would be temporarily filled by Lord Kitchener.

INVALIDED HOME.

Quebec, April 26.—Among the second-class passengers on the steamer Lake Champlain, which arrived in port to-night, were the following invalided Canadians from South Africa :—

Corpl. Mills, Troopers Brooke, Rackham, Waite, Mansell, Curtis, all of the Strathcona Horse; Corpl. Pifer and Pte. Dill, Pte. Goodfellow and Pte. Lindsay, C.M.R.; Turner, R.C.R.; Privates Martin, Somerville, Scott, Geer, of the Kaffirian Rifles, and Neebs, Brabant's Horse. The men will go to Montreal on board the steamer.

A SHORE COAST SYSTEM

St. John, N.B., April 27.—Messrs. E. M. Rand, Russell Sage's railway representative, and D. M. Boyd, of St. Louis, along with Colonel H. H. McLean, have spent part of this week inspecting the Shore Line Railway, of which Russell Sage is the chief owner, arranging for the complete rebuilding of the line, which will be extended into St. John city by the bridge at the falls, or by a new bridge at Navy Island, and which will be connected at the other end with the Washington County, Maine, Railway. The road will be straightened and its length thus considerably shortened.

It now looks as if Russell Sage has revived his idea of making the Shore Line part of a short coast system from the Maritime Provinces to Boston and New York, of which the Washington company road already forms a long link.

DEATH OF MR. DAWSON.

Very many railway and steamship men will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Robert Dawson, the well-known and popular interpreter of the Dominion Steamship Company, which took place at Boston yesterday. Mr. Dawson was one of the oldest officials of the company, and in his capacity of interpreter he was for more than a quarter of a century of great assistance in piloting new comers over the difficulties incidental to arrival in a strange country. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. He has been in poor health for the past twelve months, owing to an accident which befel him while he was being driven into the company's shed at the wharf here. He was riding on the top of an omnibus which was conveying passengers from the railway station to one of the Dominion line steamers, and was dashed against the wall of the shed. He sustained injuries to the head and back which kept him in bed for many weeks, and he never completely recovered.

INDIGESTION CAN'T STAY where Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are arrayed against it. Thomas Smith, of Dover, Ont., says:—"I am delighted with them—from almost the first using I have been entirely relieved of the pains of indigestion—I have the greatest confidence in the Tablets and heartily recommend them to any and every sufferer from stomach troubles." 35 cents. J12

SALISBURY HAS SMALL MAJORITIES

In the House Yesterday One Was as Low as 33—Liberals Jubilant.

London, April 27.—The unstable character of the Government's majority received a pointed illustration last evening in the House of Commons during the discussion on money votes. Numerous divisions were taken in a thinned house. The Government majorities ranged from 40 to 60. In one case that of the reduction of the salary of the Attorney-General the Government majority fell as low as 33. At this the Liberals cheered jubilantly.

The Nationalists were greatly disappointed at the outcome, because when this particular division was taken, 21 of their members were absent. It is evident that unless the Government is really riding for a fall, their whips need constantly to be about in order to prevent an unpleasant surprise.

The British ministry has decided to make the export duty on coal proposed in the budget a party question, says the Tribune's London correspondent. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has given warning that the tax will not be abandoned. Mr. Balfour is equally persistent, and the ministry is clearly determined to stand or fall on the coal duty.

The Government is helped by despatches from America stating that the duty does not offer a sufficient margin for enlarging the exports of coal from the United States.

WOULD IMITATE FUNSTON

Paris, April 27.—The Gaulois affirms that General Bailloud and Colonel Marchand some time ago contemplated an attempt to seize the Chinese Empress and the court, to hasten the end of hostilities. They drew up a plan, the execution of which was venturous, but feasible. The diplomats, however, opposed the scheme and it fell through.

HINTS ABOUT BAGGAGE

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company drew attention to a series of suggestions which have been drawn up by the Buffalo Terminal Lines Baggage Committee, with the object of facilitating the handling of the large quantities of baggage with which they expect to have to deal during the Exhibition. It is urged that all baggage should be plainly marked with the owner's name in full. In view of the crowded condition of the cars the checking of satchels and other hand baggage is discouraged. The importance of baggage being identified and checked by the owner in person at the initial point is insisted upon. Passengers are requested in all cases to keep a memorandum of the check numbers and full lettering of all railway numbers or express checks and the date and point at which they were obtained. Baggage should be checked to Buffalo and not to the Exposition grounds, and to avoid payment of storage charges on baggage and bicycles, passengers ought to arrange to have them claimed immediately on arrival.

THE FIRST TRAIN TO CROSS.

The new Grand Trunk bridge across the canal at St. Henri was opened yesterday The first train to cross it was a Central Vermont express bound for Montreal at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

TO CURE THE GRIP IN TWO DAYS. Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

CIVIL COURTS.

The petition presented by the city to make certain alterations in the homologated lines to Lemoine, Fafard and St. Genevieve Sts. has been taken en delibere.

The regular term of the Enquete and Merites Division of the Superior Court closed yesterday and will not re-open until the 6th of May next.

Have You Caught a Bad Cold?

Are you sneezing and snivelling, is your head stuffed up? No need for that. Just use Catarrhozone; it is quick relief, and sure to cure. It never yet failed to cure any Cough, Cold, Bronchitis or Catarrh. Thousands have used it with uniform success, and that ought to be proof enough that it will cure you too. The pleasant germ killing medication is breathed from the inhaler into the nasal passages, throat and lungs. It kills the germs and heals the sore membranes; it cures these diseases quickly and for all time. Nothing in the world so satisfactory as Catarrhozone. Druggists will let you try the complete dollar outfit. Remember it is a guaranteed cure or your money back. Small size 25c. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

THIS THE FIRST INQUIRY

Judge Taschereau to Investigate Alleged Paper Trust.

CLAUSE PERMITTING INVESTIGATION WAS MADE PART OF THE CUSTOMS DUTIES ACT FOUR YEARS AGO.

Ottawa, April 26.—(Special.)—The Dominion Government has decided on a recommendation of the Minister of Finance to make inquiry, under the combine clause of the Customs Duties Act, into the charge made by the executive of the Canadian Press Association that there is a combine in the manufacture of paper. An order-in-council has been passed appointing Judge Henri T. Taschereau, Montreal, of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, to hold the investigation, take evidence upon oath, and report to the Government.

This will be the first inquiry that has ever been made under this clause, which was passed by the present Government in 1897. The clause is section 18, chap. 16 of the Customs Act. It reads as follows :—"Wherever the Governor-General-in-Council has reason to believe that with regard to any article of commerce, there exists any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind among manufacturers of such article or dealers therein to unduly advance the price of such article, or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers, the Governor-in-Council may commission to empower any judge of the Supreme Court of Canada or Exchequer Court of Canada, or any Superior Court in any province of Canada to inquire in a summary way into and report to the Governor-in-Council whether such trust, combination, association or agreement exists.

"The judge may compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them under oath and require the production of books and papers, and shall have such other necessary powers as are conferred upon him by the Governor-in-Council for the purpose of such inquiry.

"If the judge reports that such trust, combination, association or agreement exists, and if it appears to the Governor-in-Council that such disadvantage to the consumers is facilitated by the duties of customs imposed on a like article when imported, then the Governor-in-Council shall place such article on the free list or so reduce the duty on it as to give to the public the benefit of reasonable competition in such article."

The Canadian Press Association first presented the case to Mr. Fielding in writing, and afterwards a delegation representing the association waited on the Minister and laid the facts before him. The information which Mr. Fielding was put in possession of by the complainants is such as to warrant him to make the recommendation for an inquiry, and an order has been adopted by the Government for this purpose.

Judge Taschereau will name the place for holding the inquiry and for examining witnesses on oath. When this has been done the judge will make a report to the Government.

MEN WILL ESTABLISH LARGE CIGAR FACTORY

Secretary Gariepy, of the Cigarmakers' Union, says that if the existing difficulty is not settled at the end of next week, the International Cigarmakers' Union of America will immediately take steps to establish the largest cigar factory in Canada in Montreal, and is willing to put up from $40,000 to $50,000 for that purpose and will allow the men to operate it themselves. It would, he thinks, be a good move from an educational standpoint.

INDIANS ON EXHIBITION

Buffalo, April 26.—Three hundred Indian braves, squaws and pappooses, with 200 horses, arrived here this afternoon from the west. The Navajo, Pima and Pueblo tribes were represented.

In the party were many noted chiefs, among them Geronimo, Red Cloud, Kicking Bear, Crazy Snake, American Horse, Painted Horse, Lone Bear, Black Bird, Hollow Horn Bearn, Little Wound, Shot-in-the-Eye, and Black Bear. Shot-in-the-Eye is a chief who lost an eye in the Custer massacre. The Indians were collected by Mr. Fred. Cummings, who has charge of the Indian Congress at the Pan-American Exposition.

GERMANY'S DEMANDS

London, April 26.—A representative of the Associated Press learns that Great Britain is not relaxing her efforts to induce the powers to decrease their pecuniary demands of China and substitute for a portion of their claim commercial agreements. The latest advices from British Minister Satow at Pekin do not indicate any degree of success so far, owing, it is said, to opposition on the part of Germany, who continues to insist on the payment in full of the large indemnity she claims. Mr. Rockhill, the American special commissioner at Pekin, and Sir Ernest Satow are said to be working on identical lines.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following patents recently granted to Canadians:—Great Britain—22,828, accetylene gas apparatus, W. Ross; 22,528, (drawing instruments, E. N. Moyer; 2,280, drill chuck, F. J. Freese; 3,972, drill, J. A. Craig; 5,909, hydraulic air compressor, W. J. Linton; 5,910, hydaulic air compressor, W. J. Linton. Belgium—152,068, hydraulic air compressors, W. J. Linton. Denmark—3,634, air compressors, F. A. McRae and C. E. Robertson; 3,766, rotary engines, C. H. Taylor. Germany—119,195, air compressors, F. A. McRae and C. E. Robertson. France—303,707, hydraulic air compressors, W. J. Linton. Italy—Vol. 131, No. 210, hydraulic air compressor, W. J. Linton. Russia—4,551, agricultural machines, A. A. Barnhart. Hungary—19,673, rotary engines, C. H. Taylor. New Zealand—13,062, hydraulic air compressor, W. J. Linton.

The never failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

ADVISES CHANGES IN THE CREED

Presbyterian Committee Recommends Supplement and Revision of Confession of Faith.

Pittsburg, April 27.—A sub-committee of the committee on the revision of the creed appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is in session in this city formulating its report, which is to be presented to the General Assembly in Philadelphia on May 16. At the recent meeting in Washington the committee divided, and majority and minority reports were considered. The functions of the sub-committee are those of a returning board. The vote of the presbyteries has been taken on the question of changing the creed and on several alternative queries.

The committee is endeavoring to tabulate results and to state just what is the wish of the Presbyterian body in the United States. Late to-day the committee decided upon two important features of the plan for revision ,which will be presented to General Assembly. These features are as follows, and are the most urgently demanded by the presbyteries :—

(1) A new statement of doctrine to be issued as a supplement to the confession of faith.

(2) A revision of the confession itself, either by the addition of a declaratory paragraph or a change in the text.

The report of the sub-committee is as follows :—

"We recommend that a committee provided for by the form of government, chapter 23, section 3, be appointed by this assembly.

"We recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare a brief summary of the reformed faith bearing the same relation to the confession which the Shorter Catechism bears to the larger catechism, and formed on the general model of the creed prepared for the assembly of 1892, or the articles of faith of the Presbyterian Church of England, both of which documents are appended to the committee report and submitted to the Assembly to be referred to the committee that may be appointed.

"This summary is not to be a substitute for the confession, and is not to affect the terms of subscription, but to vindicate and clear the doctrines of the Church from all false misconception, to give a beter understanding of what is most surely believed among us, and is in no sense to impair but rather to manifest and maintain the integrity of the reformed faith.

"We further recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare amendments of chapter III., chapter X., section 3, and chapter XVI., section 7, chapter XXII., section 3, and chapter XXV., section 6, of our confession of faith, either by modification of the text or by declaratory statement, so as more clearly to express the mind of the Church with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions and the holy spirit. It being understood that revision shall in no way impair the integrity of the system of doctrines set forth in our confession, and taught in the Holy Scriptures."

DOMN TO CHINA'S LIMIT

Washington, April 26.—The foreign establishments here are receiving a number of important despatches relating to the question of indemnity and how it shall be guaranteed, by a Chinese loan or to each of the powers individually. One of the despatches coming through a European foreign office says that Sir Robert Hart has concluded that China can pay a total of $200,000,000, and the impression is conveyed that this will be the amount agreed upon, the various claims being scaled down to this limit.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.—adv.

PILOTAGE TROUBLE.

Those interested in shipping here are agitating for an improvement in the regulations governing pilots. Secretary Heath, of the Harbor Board, says that all vessels so far have picked up men to suit themselves without regard to the pilotage regulations. When the pilot of the Jacona reached the Harbor Office to report he was asked who instructed him to take the vessel and he replied that he had received his instructions from the agents of the vessel.

NATURE REVOLTS AGAINST HIGH LIVING and it has set it's seal to it by adding to man's ailments the scourge of diabetes. Eminent medical men until recently proclaimed it a "no cure" disease, but South American Kidney Cure has knocked down their pet fallacy and has proved itself master of kidney disease in all its forms. Relief in 6 hours. 110

SERIOUSLY SICK.

Mr. E. A. Rocheleau, formerly member of the Provincial Parliament for Chambly, is very sick at his home in St. Hubert. The last report was that his condition was dangerous.

HEADACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY

Got a constant headache? Ten chances to one the secret of your suffering is that "white man's burden," catarrh. Here's a sentence from one man's evidence for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "One application gave me instant relief, cleared the nasal passages and stopped the pain in my head." It's a quick, safe and sure treatment, and it never fails to cure.

THE ARCHBISHOP STILL DECLINES

To Accede to Professor Steen's Appointment—No Temporary Arrangement.

The following correspondence has passed between Archbishop Bond and Archdeacon Norton:

Montreal, 25th April, 1901.

"My dear Lord Archbishop:

I regret to report that our quiet and devoted Cathedral congregation is being torn in pieces, and that the good and happy work of 17 years is being broken up.

I hear from reliable persons on all sides that there will be a general exodus from the Cathedral unless Your Grace will allow us to retain Professor Steen, either as assistant minister or informally, after May 1st or else will publish in the press such reasons as will satisfy the congregation. I have the honor to remain, yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. F. NORTON."

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY.

The following is the reply received from Archbishop Bond:

Montreal, 25th April, 1901.

"My dear Archdeacon Norton:

In reply to your enquiry I consider my advice to you in regard to Professor Steen's appointment as assistant minister, to hold good with reference to any proposed temporary arrangement. Truly yours,

W. B., Montreal."

The reference of the Archbishop in his letter to his former advice refers to the communication sent by him to Archdeacon Norton on the 6th instant in which he signified his entire disapproval of the appointment of Prof. Steen as assistant minister in the Cathedral.

After this letter had been written by the Archbishop on the 6th instant, the friends of Prof. Steen pressed for his being retained, not as assistant minister, but informally, subject to the goodwill of the Archbishop. As this temporary arrangement could be terminated quickly if trouble arose, Archdeacon Norton was willing to accept it in order to give the existing excitement time to quiet down.

In another letter, dated the 25th inst., the Archbishop expresses his willingness to publish the reasons for his action, provided Prof. Steen assents.

Professor Steen will preach in the Cathedral on Sunday evening.

MOTHER ATTEMPTS TO KIDNAP SON

The culminating scene in a proctracted drama of domestic infelicity was enacted Thursday in Pine Avenue. Some years ago Mr. Henry Roger married Miss Martha Smith, a daughter of Mr. Patrick Smith, who now lives at 365 Amherst Street. After the birth of a son, who was christened Leslie Smith, the young couple gradually drifted apart, and in October, 1898, when the boy was only a year old, she sold out the furniture during the absence of her husband and left for Boston on a visit, taking the boy with her. On her return, the husband claimed his son, and since then Master Leslie has been resident with his grandmother, Mrs. Roger, at 315 Pine Avenue. On several occasions the young mother has made attempts to gain repossession of her son, but these have always been futile. Thursday, in passing, she took the child in her arms and ran to a cab that was standing at the corner of Mance Street and Pine Avenue. The grandmother called out to the cabman, and he refused to move on. The little boy's mother wanted the man to go on, but this he refused to do, as he had no desire to be mixed up in a kidnapping case. When the grandmother came up the little boy was badly scared and bitterly crying. His mother at first refused to give him up, but she was so overcome with excitement that the grandmother had no difficulty in recovering possession of the child and returning with him to her home.

MUST TAKE UP RAILS NOW

PARK AND ISLAND RAILWAY AT BACK RIVER.

Mr. Justice Taschereau has given judgment in favor of the Maison St. Joseph of Sault au Recollet in their suit against the Montreal Park and Island Railway. The Maison St. Joseph sold to the railway company the right-of-way through a portion of their property for an annual payment of $25, with the proviso that if this sum was not paid within six months of the date of becoming due the property should revert back to them. It is claimed that the company have not paid since 1898, and the learned judge gave judgment in favor of the Maison St. Joseph ordering the company to take up the rails and restore the property within a reasonable delay.

PALENESS.

Improper working of the liver, deranged stomach, relieved and cured by that leader among tonics, Dr. Ed. Morin's CARDINAL PILLS.

A great number of women and young girls can personally attest the truth of our statement.

MONTREALER MADE MANAGER.

A Montreal man has been made manager of the Sunset Telephone Company's office in Santa Barbara, Cal. He is Mr. W. Mattice, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Mattice, of this city. He went to California several months ago.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.—Mr. S. Ackerman, commercial traveller, Belleville, writes: "Some years ago I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for Inflammatory Rheumatism, and three bottles effected a complete cure. I was the whole of one summer unable to move without crutches, and every movement caused excruciating pains. I am now out on the road and exposed to all kinds of weather, but have never been troubled with rheumatism since. I, however, keep a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Oil on hand, and I always recommend it to others, as it did so much for me."—adv.

HENRY BIRKS AND SONS

Makers of Fine Jewellery

MONTREAL.

NEW

Walking Sticks

We are showing many varieties in the latest styles of Walking Sticks for gentlemen, newly imported for this spring's trade.

The "Correct" stick is that of fancy wood, either in light or dark colors, with fancy silver ornamentations on the handle.

Some of these ornamentations are decidedly original in design, and many are individualized by our having only one of a kind.

For this reason an early selection is desirable.

Prices from $1.00 to $3.50.

Claret Wine

We import all our CLARET direct—so we can give you the best value on the market for

$3.00
$3.50
$4.00
$5.50

A Case of Quart Bottles.

Gravel Freres & Co. Grocers and Wine Merchants. Queen's Block, 2241 St. Catherine St.

HOLLAND'S

Orders coming in from NEWFOUNDLAND to VANCOUVER for our

WALL PAPERS

It is simply being found out all over Canada that we are the centre for value, assortment and choice in Wall Papers. You'll find it worth your while seeing our immense new stock in the large new premises.

THE G. A. HOLLAND & SON CO.,

2411-2413 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

P.S.—Always a number of small lots of Wall Papers on hand to clear at Half-Price.—The G. A. H. & S. Co.

Just Received Our New Stock of

Eastern Rugs

AMONG WHICH IS A FINE SELECTION OF TURKEY, INDIAN AND PERSIAN CARPETS, AND ANTIQUE RUGS.

W. SCOTT & SONS

1739 NOTRE DAME STREET.

LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE FOR

Electric Light Wiring and Fixtures

TELEPHONE, MAIN 1033.

SAYER ELECTRIC CO.,

60 and 62 Victoria Square.

AUCTION.

LAST WEEK of the Great Jewellery Sale at

R. A. DICKSON & CO.'S

JEWELLERS.

2261 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

We will make a special effort to clear out our entire stock this week. We still have $25,000 worth of Diamonds to dispose of. An extensive array of fine Jewellery, Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Watches, Sterling and Silverplated Flatware, Fine Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes, Fine English Cutlery, etc. The greatest opportunity ever offered to procure the finest class of goods ever sold by public auction in this city.

Special accommodation arranged for the ladies.

Sale Every Afternoon at 2.30 and Evening at 7.30 o'clock.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

London, April 26.—"Jack" Roberts, the pugilist who fatally injured "Billy" Smith, the American, Monday night at the National Sporting Club in a contest for the 126-pound championship of England, and the others under arrest, were arraigned to-day on the charge of manslaughter. Police inspector Boxall testified that previous to the fight he had told all the defendants that in the event of anything serious resulting they would be held responsible. The defendants were remanded on their own recognisances in £100 each.

SCHOONER CAPSIZED.

Atlantic City, N.J., April 26.—A three-masted schooner is capsized four miles off this city. Further particulars cannot be obtained until the life-saving crew's return.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James B. Brierley, Managing Director.

SECOND SECTION. FROM 11 TO 18.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION FROM 11 TO 18.

94TH YEAR NO. 99. MONTREAL SATURDAY APRIL 27, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

A Glance Back Over the Returns Found in Ancient Census Records

First Official Census of New France, Taken in 1665, Showed a European Population of 3,215—Those of This Year Are Estimated at 5,366,000,

THERE are perhaps few countries in the world which have had their population counted so many times as has Canada. But the difficulty of estimating with any degree of accuracy the growth of population in any one decade is very great, a fact which, however, is not due to any lack of censuses. The circumstance which chiefly conspires to produce this result is that, prior to 1851, the enumerators were in the habit of taking the census of no two portions of the British North American possessions at the same time—a census of Acadia in one year, say, and then a census of Quebec five years later. So that, in order to get an idea of the population of all that territory which now constitutes Canada a good deal of estimating and calculating of proportions must be done; and in a country like Canada, constantly receiving immigrants, nothing is so delusive as the matter of finding a correct ratio of increase for a term of years. If the population of Canada were thus to be represented by the use of men's figures, that of 1801, when the population was only 296,500, would be but half an inch in height; that for 1851, when the population was 2,382,456, 2 1-4 inches; that for 1861, when the population was 3,090,580, three inches; that for 1871, when the population was 3,635,024, three inches and a half; that for 1881, when the population was 4,324,810, four inches; and that for 1891, when the population stood at 4,833,239, four and five-eighth inches. If, as is estimated, the population in 1901 proves to be 5,366,000, the figure would have to be made five inches in height. The first great census of Quebec was taken in 1790. The population then was 161,311. In 1841 this had increased to 64,750, and at the last census, ten years ago, it was 1,488,535. The population of what is now Ontario six years after the opening of the century was 70,178. Thirty-five years later it had increased to 46,357 and in 1891 it was 2,114,321.

FIRST OFFICIAL CENSUS.

The first official census of New France was taken in 1665, 50 years after Champlain landed, when the European population was found to consist of 538 families, or 3,215 persons of all ages. Montreal was the largest place, with 625 inhabitants, but the country about Quebec was more thickly populated. There were, besides, from 1,000 to 1,200 troops in garrison who were not included in the census. But, leaving these out of account, the males outnumbered the females by 853, a disproportion which testifies to the wild hard life of the pioneers. It was estimated that there were not more than 100 Europeans in Acadia and Cape Breton, while the Indian population of New France was 11,700, and of Acadia, 2,500. In the 35 years that remained of the seventeenth century the population of New France was counted eight times, and that of Acadia four times. In scarcely any one case was the counting of the people in both Canada and Acadia done in the same year.

COMING OF THE U. E. LOYALISTS.

Twelve censuses were taken in the eighteenth century, but as "a watched pot never boils," so the counting of noses in Canada failed to make the population grow. Indian wars, the deportation of the Acadians, the opposition and at the same time the seductiveness of the prosperous British colonies to the south tended to keep down the numbers in Canada, and to make the census at some times and places show an actual decrease. The first big impetus that was given to Canada's development was at the close of the American war of revolution, when, by the Treaty of Paris, September 3, 1784, the independence of the United States of America was acknowledged. The people throughout the States who preferred to live under the British flag crossed the River St. John into the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, and Lake Ontario into what is now Ontario, then a part of Quebec, or Canada.

OLD DOCUMENT FOUND.

Some years ago an old census return was found among the archives in the Court House at Montreal, which gives about all the information that is obtainable concerning the population at this period. The census was taken in 1790 in "Canada," which included all of what is now called Quebec, part of New Brunswick and all of Ontario. Concerning the year 1792, a note in one of the later census returns states that "that part of Quebec which now forms the Province of Ontario may be said to have been without inhabitants." It was therefore on the incoming of the United Empire Loyalists from the United States from 1776 to the end of the century, but particularly in the years immediately following 1784, that Ontario was first peopled by persons of European descent. The old census found in Montreal gives the population of Canada in 1790 as 167,311, and an estimate of 10,000 as the number of those living west of the Ottawa. Other data available places the total population of Canada in 1801 at 295,000 and 300,000.

IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

In 1806 a general census was taken over most of British America, with the following result:—

New Brunswick	35,000
Prince Edward Island	9,676
Upper Canada	70,178
Lower Canada	250,000
Nova Scotia (1807)	65,000
Total	429,754

This showed that the presence of the U. E. L. had caused Canada to take a stride forward. Canada's growth during the next half century was rapid, but it is not easy to get the figures for all the Provinces or colonies at one time. The figures for Ontario are obtainable and show the following increases:—1811, 77,000; 1824, 151,097; 1832, 261,061; 1834, 320,693, an increase of 11.42 per cent. over the previous year; 1841, 465,357; 1851, 952,004, an increase of 10.54 per cent. The figures in Quebec are:—1831, 511,920: 1844, 690,782; 1851, 890,261.

Those who grumble at the questions of the enumerator once in ten years should feel thankful that they did not live in the second quarter of the century, when from 1824 to 1842 a census was taken every year for 19 years.

The first census taken with anything like modern completeness was in 1851. The population figures for 1851 are:

Upper Canada	952,004
Lower Canada	890,261
Nova Scotia	276,000
New Brunswick	193,800
Assiniboia (Manitoba)	5,391
Prince Edward Island (est.)	65,000
Total	2,382,456

Some of the detail figures show up strongly against figures of the present day. The amount of wheat raised in Upper Canada in 1851 was 12,675,603, an average of 16 bushels and 15 pounds per acre. In Lower Canada the total crop was 3,480,343 bushels of wheat, an average of nine bushels, 50 pounds per acre. In all Canada the acreage under wheat was 1,136,311 acres, and the total crop 16,155,946 bushels. This is a little over half the acreage and crop which will likely be sowed and harvested in Manitoba this year. To put beside this the production of wheat in Ontario in 1900, when the harvest amounted to 30,186,000 is to show the advance that has been made in one line. The total exports of manufactures for all Canada in 1851 was $56,638, while in 1900 they were valued at $13,692,000. The total acreage under crop in Ontario in 1851 was 2,274,476 acres, and in 1890, 8,753,926. In 1851 the amount of land under wheat in Ohio was 1,231,137 acres, and the crop was 14,487,361 bushels. Thus though Ohio had a greater acreage under crop than the whole of Canada, yet the crop was considerably less than the crop in Canada. A curious feature in the report in the list of manufactures was 9,772,199 lbs. of maple sugar. The other manufactures, so far as specified, were butter, cheese, cider, flannels and linen. The prices are also interesting. Wheat was worth 4 shillings and oats 1 shilling per bushel, peas 3 shillings per bushel and hay 40 shillings per ton. The Ontario townships with the largest returns for wheat in 1851 were Esquesing, in the County of Halton, with an average of 26 bushels 35 lbs.; with an average of 26 bushels 35 lbs.; Scarboro', York county, 24 bushels 3 lbs.; Blenheim, Oxford county, 21 bushels and 51 lbs. The total export of wheat and flour, computed in bushels, amounted to 10,145,081 bushels.

WHERE DEVELOPMENT WAS GREATEST.

While these figures of 1851 show how Canada has grown in half a century, there are some increases between 1881 and 1891 that are too apt to be overlooked as they tend to show where the development has been greatest in the last quarter of a century. In 1881 Montreal had a population of 155,237, in 1891 the number was 216,650, an increase of 39 per cent. Toronto had increased i nthe same time from 96,196 to 181,220, an increase of 88 per cent. The city of Vancouver did not exist except as a piece of forest in 1881, and in 1891 it had a population of 13,685, an increase which defies comparison. Victoria, B.C., increased 184 per cent. from 5,925 to 16,841, but Winnipeg made the greatest record of all, rising from a position of comparative insignificance with 7,985 people to be a city of 25,642, an increase of 221 per cent. This put Winnipeg ninth in the list of Canadian cities, while in the census now under way Winnipeg will probably move up to sixth place, exceeded by Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, and Ottawa, while Vancouver will move up to about Winnipeg's position in the last census. Victoria, B.C., however, will not show a corresponding increase.

STRONG CITYWARD TENDENCY.

The question of the proportion of rural to urban population is an interesting one, and the three censuses of Canada show a strong cityward tendency. The city population of Canada in the different census periods was as follows: 1871, 18.8 per cent.; 1881, 21.1 per cent.; 1891, 28.7 per cent. The country population decreased proportionately from 81.2 per cent. in 1871 to 71.3 per cent. in 1891. There were 508 males and 494 females in each thousand inhabitants in 1881 and 509 males and 491 females in each thousand in 1891. In 1891 70 per cent. of the people of Canada could read. The large part of the 30 per cent. were children and Indians. In 1881 85.9 per cent. of the population was Canadian born, 11.1 per cent. was born in British possessions, and the remaining 3 per cent. was foreign born. These figures were but slightly changed in 1891 as follows: Born in Canada, 86.6 per cent., born in British possessions 10.1 per cent., foreign born 3.3 per cent. The religious census shows that conditions are rather stable in this regard in Canada. None of the denominations changed more than a fraction of 1 per cent. between 1881 and 1891. The figures in the latter year were Roman Catholics, 41.21 per cent.; Methodists, 17.54 per cent.; Presbyterians, 15.63 per cent., Anglicans, 13.37 per cent.; Baptists, 6.29 per cent.; Lutherans, 1.32 per cent. None of the other denominations reach 1 per cent.

INCREASE IN COMPLEXITY.

It will thus be seen that each census has increased in complexity and in exactness, and also that the science of statistics becomes constantly more interesting and more valuable. By means of carefully-collected census reports the wealth of one country may be compared with that of another, and the distribution of that wealth among the different classes of the community ascertained. Attention is drawn to the great natural industries upon which all wealth is based, and by the intelligent study of these facts as presented the public no less than the statesmen can devise means, and go into those lines of work which will result in furthering the great ends of humanity, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

WHY MR. MENIER'S ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI WILL NEVER BE A SOURCE OF ANY GREAT DANGER TO CANADA

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., April 26. — (Special). — Canadian public opinion is considerably exercised over the possession by M. Henri Menier, the Parisian chocolate manufacturer, of the Island of Anticosti, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and the key to Canada's water-borne commerce. There is a feeling of apprehension that Menier may use his occupancy of the island for overt purposes against the peace and security of the Dominion, and that it may eventually fall into the hands of France and become a positive menace to British prestige in this quarter of the globe. This Anticosti "scare" has now lasted nearly two years, and will not be quieted, but the presentation of a few semi-official facts from this quarter may have the effect of dissipating the keenest anxiety felt by those who lie awake at night in fear of a French invasion, or who spend their spare time in devising plans to cope with a possible occupation of Anticosti by a French force, with warships to tie up all the shipping of Canada in the home ports.

When the first outcry was made, in June, 1899, with regard to M. Menier's purchase, and possible international difficulties arising therefrom, Mr. Chamberlain had the British warship Alert, one of the fisheries protection squadron, patrolling the Newfoundland French shore, detached from that service for a period and sent to cruise in the vicinity of Anticosti, her commander, Captain Savile, being supplied with full instructions by Governor McCallum and Commodore Gifford as to the military and naval features upon which a report was desirable, in order to show what degree of foundation, if any, existed for the alarmist writings which were filling portions of the British and Canadian press on the subject. The Alert was chosen because the service entailed only a short deviation from her regular cruising ground along our western seaboard, and the status of Governor McCallum, a distinguished military engineer and fortification builder, and of Commodore Gifford, as assistant director of naval intelligence before his assignment to this station, ensured that the whole question would be thoroughly covered in all its aspects.

NO REASON FOR FEAR.

After the return of the Alert from her mission, the whole subject was gone into at a conference in this city, the result being embodied in a report which was forwarded in due course to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It so completely disposed of the fear of armed interference by France from this quarter that Mr. Chamberlain's indifference to subsequent endeavors to stir up the Colonial Office on the matter is not surprising. The report covered the naval and maritime phases of the question most exhaustively, as the warship spent a fortnight circumnavigating the island and had the advantage of the best charts previously available, besides the results of her own soundings. The military phases were necessarily less completely handled, but as the naval possibilities are the principal ones in this connection and the strategical advantages rest upon a naval preponderance, temporary or permanent, it is clear that if the theories as to naval power are untenable, the whole fabric so laboriously constructed of French acquisition and dominating influence, must crumble to pieces like a house of cards, annoying though this will prove to the man who "knows it all."

THE ISLAND PROPER.

Anticosti is an island 140 miles long, about 30 wide. It is broadest at its centre and tapers off at either end, narrowing most at its western extremity. It lies almost midway in the mouth of the St. Lawrence River as it opens into the Gulf, and it gives two splendid deep-water passages to the river, each almost 60 miles wide. It is 320 miles from Quebec to its western cape, and it practically marks the division between the river and ocean sailing. The island has an area of 2,500,000 acres, and possesses many natural advantages in its soil, timber, forests, land growths, rivers, game birds and animals, and in the fishes which abound along its coastline of almost 350 miles. It enjoys a salubriouso climate in summer and has supported a small but sturdy population of some 250 souls the past 30 years, while 3,000 or 4,000 fishermen from Gaspe and our Treaty Coast have been visiting its waters every summer in the pursuit of their legitimate avocations, landing along its foreshore to dry their catch, as is their usual custom. The island was in these days no man's land, for the assertion of proprietorship by the owners was not attempted, and the hardy fisherfolk were allowed to act very much as they pleased. The reversal of this order of things as an outcome of Mr. Menier's purchase of the seigneury is now too well known to need recapitulation here, but it may not be amiss to set down the chief changes he put in force, because it was the specious appearance which these lent to the argument that he proposed converting it into a French colony that gave a solidarity to the objections which arose from many quarters.

MENIER'S KINGDOM.

He began by acting as if Anticosti was a little kingdom and he its sovereign. He appointed a governor, M. Commettant, and drew up a code of rules to which the most liberal obedience was exacted, noncompliance in any essential to be followed by removal from the island. The residents were not to hunt game or fur-bearing animals, the possession of fire-arms being forbidden except in special cases, for which permission was to be obtained from the Governor. The taking of fish in the rivers and lakes was also forbidden, as was also seal hunting or sea fishing, and no resident was allowed to possess a sailing craft without a permit from the Governor, specifying the class, tonnage and inventory of the vessel, and the special purpose for which it is used. All crafts were obliged to show a number on the bows and sails by which they could be identified. These shipping permits were revokable at any time at the will of the Governor. All discoverics of minerals were to be promptly reported to the Governor, not only by the finder, but by any others cognizant of the fact. Nobody might reside upon the island without a permit, nor carry on any business there, or import or export any articles unless those permitted the carriage of goods by any other than M. Menier's vessels. No resident might lodge or house any "unpermitted" person, or take one into his service. The use of alcohol or other spirituous liquors was prohibited. M. Menier also went so far as to drive off with his steamers the Newfounland and Canadian fishermen frequenting the territorial waters of his island, claiming jurisdiction over the three-mile limit, as if he were a sovereign potentate.

These proceedings to some extent warranted the suspicion of ulterior designs on his part, and produced the order for the Alert's mission. Without any more ado, let me summarise its principal findings:—

SHUT OFF FOUR MONTHS.

(1) For the winter months—January, February, March and April—Anticosti is cut off from all communication with the outer world by the ice floes which cover the Gulf of St. Lawrence and which are destructive to the movements of any ship but a Newfoundland sealing steamer. The completed proof of this was afforded by the lamentable experience of the Gaspesia, which was intended to inaugurate a new Canadian steamship line between Milford and Paspebiac, but which got frozen in the ice-pack in the Gulf in January and did not escape until April, when she was cut out of the floe by the sealer Kite and towed to this port. During these four months, then, Anticosti, even if in the hands of France, need be a subject of no serious consideration to either England or Canada, because the troops on the island or the warships in its harbors would be kept imprisoned there by the mighty forces of nature, greater by far than the agencies of man.

FEW SAFE HARBORS.

(2) During the eight months when Anticosti is safely approachable, by the navigability of the Gulf, the island suffers from the lack of safe harbors. There are three so-called harbors on the whole coastline—at Ellis Bay, near the western end; at Fox Cove, on the eastern face; and at Southwest Point. To render any of these a safe haven, a large and costly breakwater is needed, and the opinion of the aforementioned naval authorities is that no prudent warship commander would lay his ship up there until improvements and safeguards involving an immense sum had been provided. The only ships which now approach the island unless forced by stress of weather are the two small steamers which M. Menier employs to maintain communication with the outside world by plying between Ellis Bay and Quebec, bringing cargoes of stores for the island, and even for the accommodation of those ships he is finding it necessary to construct a breakwater, small indeed as compared with what would be needed for warships.

NO CABLE COMMUNICATION.

(3) Anticosti has and can have no other system of cable and telegraphic communication save what it enjoys at present by connection with the Canadian wires in the Province of Quebec and their extension by a cable from the mainland at Gaspe to Ellis Bay. The nearest French cable lands at St. Pierre-Miquelon, 350 miles distant, and would never be continued on to Anticosti—(a) such a step would prove too clearly its own object; (b) because no cable laid through Cabot Strait would outlast a winter's grinding from the icebergs; (c) because the cost of laying such a cable extension would by $300,000, at least, and it could never earn a fraction of interest, and (d) because a Canadian revenue cruiser could cut the cable at any point selected, or a Newfoundland patrol boat could do the same off St. Pierre. Therefore, all dependence would have to be placed on the Canadian cable connection, and that would render any military movements from Anticosti impossible if due regard was to be given to intelligent co-operation with other French actions elsewhere, once war had begun.

HARD TO REACH.

(4) To obtain unobstructed access to the island would be a task of extreme difficulty for a French fleet even in war time, unless the British navy had been previously swept from the seas. Even then the benefit of such a movement would be more than doubtful. There are but two entrances to the Gulf of St. Lawrence—Belle Isle Strait on the north, and Cabot Strait on the south of Newfoundland. The former is but 15 miles wide at its narrowest part, and could be guarded from any attempt to force it by a torpedo destroyer, which would find shelter in any one of a score of harbors, which line it on either side. Cabot Strait is 55 miles wide and would have to be the assembling point of a squadron of British warships, strong enough to resist a French attack. Conversely, if the French had got in, this squadron would keep them bottled up, for it is scarcely conceivable that France would want to retain any ships in an inland sea like this, where they could do little or no damage, while far greater opportunities would be awaiting them on the great ocean where the commerce of the world passes to and fro.

CONSTRUCTION OF FORTS.

(5) The construction of forts, and the arming of them in particular, would be next to impossible at Anticosti without the British Government becoming aware of the fact. When any considerable addition is made to its population the fact must leak out, and should M. Menier inaugurate any developments in the industries of the island and have ships plying with foreign ports, the Canadian Government would at once establish a custom house and judiciary there, which would add to the difficulties in the way of any sinister design against the British crown attaining a fruition. To throw into the island any substantial military force without steps being taken to checkmate such action would pre-suppose absolute blindness on the part of the British authorities, especially when it is remembered that the nearest point from which France could despatch a force would be Brest, a full 3,000 miles away, and that to fit out transports for the conveyance of even 1,000 men, with their impedimenta, is not a job that can be accomplished secretly, while the passage of such ships across the Atlantic, even under convoy, would be an open invitation to a few British cruisers to assail them.

COAL SUPPLY.

(6) Another difficulty, and one of prime importance, is that comprehended in the inability of Anticosti to provide an adequate supply of coal for the use of a naval squadron using it as a base. So far, no coal has been found on the island, and stocks for commercial use would have to be brought from Cape Breton. The moment the store or reserve for this purpose became excessive it would be a substantial revelation of another object and would justify action by England. Under normal conditions France has but one modern and two obsolete cruisers in North American waters, for the protection of her fishery rights on our Treaty Coast, while the whole British squadron of twelve ships patrolling from the West Indies to Labrador, sometimes makes a rendezvous at Halifax, and could make a descent upon either St. Pierre or Anticosti, as the case might be, and occupy one or both of them if necessary. France could not make a good footing on Anticosti which would be of any force or effect, without applying 1,000 men at least to the task, and before they could be got to the scene the island could be overrun with Canadian militia.

ISLAND'S ISOLATION.

It is scarcely necessary to emphasize the force of these arguments. Anticosti is an isolated block of territory, set in the midst of an expanse of waters and engirt again on every side by British possessions, peopled by men bitterly antagonistic to even the idea of an enemy obtaining a footing there. Only an impossible combination of favoring circumstances could enable France, or her agent, if M. Menier is such, to carry out the design with which he is credited. He would first have to settle the island with Frenchmen, then he would have to construct forts and batteries, following upon this would be the necessity of importing war munitions, the maintenance of discipline must not be lost sight of, and the conducting of military movements would have to be carried on without the knowledge of the constituted authorities. When the doings of all these things involves the carriage of the necessary men and materials from France and the gathering of French war vessels at the island, it is hardly creditable to England to suppose that she will tamely and passively submit to such outrages upon her territorial rights.

France has a strategical possession of much greater value to her in these waters in St. Pierre-Miquelon, yet it is not seriously believed that she will attempt to profit by it. St. Pierre lies in the track of St. Lawrence shipping, it gives a base of operations against the Nova Scotia seaboard as well as the Gulf coast, it has a population of 7,000 souls, and an established conscription system, and, what is more, it is an indisputably French territory, ceded to France "in full sovereignty" in 1783 and to-day the seat of a full French colonial administration, with a pretence of fortifications and defence. Yet nobody seems to worry over St. Pierre or its military possibilities, nor is Canadian anger aroused at the thoughts of what may befall in some direful, suppositious emergency. But the Anticosti incident seems to set all the "excitables" in the Canadian Commons on the qui vive, and attempts are made to show that the open door to the St. Lawrence is to be closed by France because M. Menier sets on foot the development and colonization of his sea-girt estate, and accompanies it by such a travesty of ceremonial and official rule as may be best described by the famous phrase, "placing the trappings of an elephant on the back of a cat."

At the same time while the military uses of the island are shown to be nil, it would be well not to overlook the fact that there are economic and political issues indirectly involved in this matter which may not be so easily disposed of. Take, for instance, M. Menier is following the course all the great money kings of the day, and converting these personal rights into a corporate holding embodying a number of prominent French statesmen and others. Take, then, the possibility of friction between them and the Canadian Government, and the French ministry stepping in assert the rights of its subjects. It may be all very well to say that the rights of M. Menier are merely those of the private landholders and carry with them no exceptional privileges whatever. But such views receive rude shocks when they come in conflict with actual conditions. For instance, according to the strict letter of the treaties the French have only the most limited rights upon the Newfoundland treaty shore, yet they have arrogated to themselves almost sovereign authority, and they have brought about such a state of affairs that England is powerless to gainsay them. It may be the same way ere many years with Menier and Anticosti. Canada has, it is true, the right of expropriation under its Militia Act and could thereby acquire the island as a last resort. But, what proof is there that France would not, just at that very time, intervene and force a suspension of such a course, for some more or less specious reason. We in Newfoundland, having had the bitter experience from year to year of the tortuous ways of French diplomacy, would view this problematical finale with considerable skepticism, and would say that if any expropriation is to be done in this matter the least delay there is the better. On our seaboard the French construe a right to catch and dry fish into a rightto absolutely prohibit mining, on the ground that it may interfere with their fishing, and when a great Imperial crisis arises it may find France ready with an interpretation of the title to Anticosti which will take at least an arbitration tribunal to dispose of. If Canada could bring about the expropriation of Anticosti at once, within a reasonable period, she may save herself from as vexatious a complication as that which besets this colony over the treaty shore, and which has defied all attempts at adjustment for almost 200 years.

P. T. McGRATH,
Evening Herald, St. John's, Nfld.

AFTER YEARS OF SEPARATION.

Rev. James Collins, Methodist minister of Ancaster, Ont., and Miss Eva B. Craswell, of Prince Edward Island, were married in this city Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. Jackson, 73 St. Matthew street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. W. Kerby, of the Douglas Methodist Church. The contracting parties had not seen one another for fifteen years.

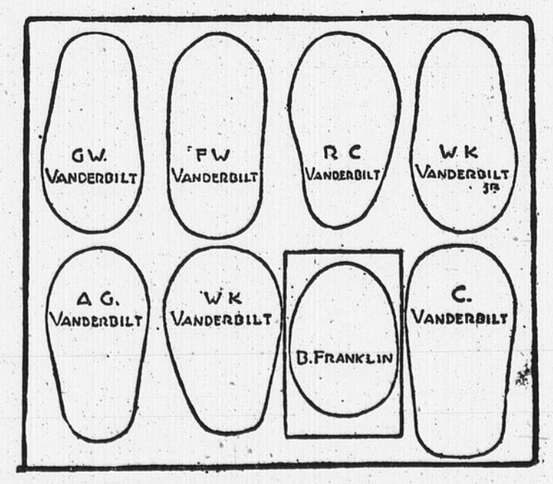
The King's Portrait

The Herald's portrait of Edward VII., out in a few days, is no colored chromo, but a work of art in monchrome, resembling a steel engraving.

It is worthy a place in any library in the land.

Prepared especially for Herald readers. It may be secured by them for 8 coupons and 10 cents—postage paid.

LONG-HEADED MEN OF THE HOUSE OF VANDERBILT



Singularly appropriate is the phrase "long headed" when applied to the men of the house of Vanderbilt. An examination of the "conformiter" diagrams retained by the hatter of the family shows that almost without exception the Vanderbilts have abnormally long heads as compared with the average man's head, measured from front to back about an inch and a half above the ears.

Unfortunately no measurement of Commodore Vanderbilt's head is extant, so a comparison of his "long headedness," literally, with that of the present men of the family is not possible, but every one of the Vanderbilts now alive takes a hat larger than No. 7 size.

The Century Dictionary and the various handbooks of literary curiosities agree that the appellation "long headed" is applicable to men who are shrewd, sharp and cautious withal.

The late Cornelius Vanderbilt's diagram in parlance of the hatter, calls for a hat "7 three-eighths and a sixteenth," or practically the same commonly called 7 1-2. His head was always considered by the hatter remarkably similar to former Senator David B. Hill's—each man's head, considered on that horizontal plane just above the ears usually circumscribed by the hat band, formed an almost perfect parallelogram, twice as long as it was broad. Cornelius Vanderbilt's head had a slight bulge back of the ear on the right side, otherwise each man could have worn the other's hat without discomfort.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., took hats precisely the same size, 7 1-4, but the former's head had much greater breadth at one point, and appears to have been a trifle less "long headed" than the latter's.

Messrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and Reginald C. Vanderbilt require 7 1-8 size hats. The latter's head is just the barest trifle larger back of the ears, but the length is identical. Mr. George W. Vanderbilt's head is a quarter of an inch longer but noticeably thinner through, that is to say the diameter of his head above the ears is less. His forehead is the squarest cut of any of the Vanderbilts.

Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt takes a 7 1-4 hat, and has a more fully rounded forehead than any other member of his family, being considerably broader through the temples. His head resembles quite closely the oval form commonly called egg shaped. Bourke Cochran's and Thomas B. Reed's heads are rounder. Andrew Carnegie's is symmetrical, irregularly round and considerably smaller, resembling a cannon ball.

The saying "small head, little wit; large head, less yet" is borne out by the fact that the man who wears the biggest hat in New York, so far as the leading hatters know, is a truck driver. On the other hand, several of the brainiest lawyers in the metropolis wear hats under the average size.

DETAILS OF THE NEW PLAN FOR A FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE

Senator Ellis, of St. John, Explains It to an Interviewer.

NEW PREFERENCE FOR IMPORTS VIA CANADA

Government Bonus Suggested For Outward Shipments From Canadian Ports.

Boston, April 26.—Before the Hon. John V. Ellis sailed on the Dominion liner New England he talked with a reporter about some of the trade and commerce matters that have recently come into prominence, and particularly the Canadian plan to divert the importation of about $10,000,000 worth of products from the port of Boston, and a still larger quantity from Portland.

Mr. Ellis did not appear to have much sympathy with the purpose of certain Canadian boards of trade to have the preferential clause of the tariff, which admits British goods into Canada at a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. off the regular schedule of duties applying to United States and other foreign products, made inoperative when British goods are imported through American ports. He said:—

"I do not think the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, wishes to take this step, because the measure would be too arbitrary and restrictve. Members of the Government have listened to the presentations of the case made by those who favor the scheme, but the Government has not yet taken any action, and the session, which is now drawing to a close, will probably end without anything being done about it.

MACAULAY'S PLAN.

"But there is another proposition, which, I think, has not been outlined in any of the American newspapers. It is a broader proposition, and is not open to the charge of being special legislation hostile to the United States. This has been made to the Government by Mr. R. B. Macaulay, a prominent Canadian merchant, who, during a recent business trip to England, worked out his ideas somewhat in detail, and interested British capitalists of undoubted financial strength; these men, as he states the case, stand ready to give Canada the best fast mail and freight service across the Atlantic she has ever had. What they would require of the Government is an annual subsidy of $500,000 for ten years, which is a lower amount than has heretofore been asked when enterprises of this kind have been put forward. With this subsidy guaranteed, they would contract to build and put in service in two years' time a fleet of 10,000-ton steamships capable of making the trip from Canada to England in 6 1-2 days, and fitted with first-class passenger accommodations, good freight facilities and modern devices for the safe carriage of perishable goods.

"The capitalists are ready to give results satisfactory to the Government, and are willing to submit to any penalty if they fail in the performance of their contract, but they ask in return that the Government shall enact certain legislation along lines developed by Mr. Macaulay, and considered absolutely necessary to enable them to carry on the business profitably and successfully. Mr. Macaulay's conclusion is that the right course to pursue regarding the preferential clause of the tariff is not to limit it, but to broaden its scope, and consistently with that idea he proposes an additional preference of 2 per cent. on all British goods imported through a Canadian port, giving them 35 1-3 per cent. preference, as against 33 1-3 per cent. preference on British goods imported through Boston, Portland or any other foreign ports. This slight additional preference, which would about equal the ocean freight, would, in the opinion of Mr. Macaulay and his English friends, undoubtedly cause importers to use the Canadian bound steamers in perference to steamers bound to the United States, and would build up a large trade through Canadian ports without exciting any hostile feeling in the United States, and without making the western importers feel that they were being driven to use a particular port for the importation of their goods. It is proposed, in addition, to encourage outward shipments through domestic entry ports by the payment of a Government bonus of one per cent. of value to the shippers of Canadian meats, fruits, dairy products and all perishable goods by steamers of any line sailing from the Canadian seaboard.

APPROVAL OF C.P.R.

"The project is understood to have received, at least in some measure, the approval of Mr. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the English capitalists would be most glad of an opportunity to invest under the conditions I have outlined, and would guarantee a 6 1-2 days' passage from England to either St. John or Halifax in winter and to Quebec or Montreal in summer. They do not ask that the two per cent. additional preference or the one per cent. bonus shall apply only to their own line, though in justice they would not expect any such new legislation to become operative until their proposed steamers are afloat and in service. Their aim would be to give Canadian producers, shippers and importers the advantages of as quick, if not quicker, service than they now have by way of New York, Boston and Portland, through which the bulk of our commerce passes.

"This is the scheme as it has been presented. My own part in it has been merely to present it to the Premier on behalf of Mr. Macaulay, who personally saw the Ministers of Public Works and of Railways and Canals. I have just received a letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which I have not as yet given out for publication. In it the Premier says that the project must rest upon its own merits and have no connection with the Government's legislation. This is apart, of course, from the question of Government bonus. I understand the Premier to mean that the Government cannot very well make tariff legislation contingent upon the establishment of a line of transatlantic steamers. There the whole matter rests at present, but the plan as a whole is receiving a good deal of favorable attention in Canada.

"It is to be said, however, that the manufacturers of Ontario, who are not free traders by any means, are opposed, as a rule, to any measure that looks to making the Canadian market more easily accessible, even to England. They would, therefore, oppose, probably, the expansion of the preference limit of 33 1-3 per cent."

SKIRTED TROWSERS TO GO WITH THE SHIRT WAISTS

There is no gainsaying the fact that as proposed to be worn by the man of to-day, there are almost insuperable objections to the shirt waist. These do not lie in the nature or the fit of the garment itself, for a man's braces once removed and a certain looseness and what might be called 'easy grace" given to the shirt waist, it becomes a very picturesque and altogether pleasing garment, well calculated to display the good points of a man's physique—to wit, his shoulders and chest, setting off admirably the breadth of the former and the depth of the latter. Any one who has witnessed a duel scene upon the French

The skirted trousers are all that is decorous & becoming

stage knows what a charming effect is produced by the loose folds of the snow white linen, opened at the throat and outlining the firm set shoulders and betraying the admirable mould of the torso. It is a picture never to be forgotten.

But the great objection to the shirt waist as proposed as a substitute for the modern sack or walking coat or for the more dignified body coat during our summer season is the undeniable fact that it is not accompanied by a proper garment to make up a completely decent and thoroughly decorous suit of manly attire. It is all right so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Worn with the modern and always tight fitting trousers, it only serves to accentuate their lack of dignity and propriety. Possibly one cannot better explain this palpable absence of sartorial respect and non-observance of that rule of correct attire, "Whatever you wear, wear enough of it," than by calling attention to the fact that from the start there never has been any condemnation of the shirt waist as worn by women, for the simple reason that worn with skirts it makes up a costume that is quite as correct and complete as a princess gown of black velvet or the tailor made garb of a fashionable woman of to-day.

Every one knows what grave objections were raised against the trousers of to-day upon their first appearance, and it required two score years or more before the world became willing to accept the short sack coat, and even now one often hears strong objection made to its lack of dignity and its breach of that rule of correct attire quoted above.

Imagine, then ,how natural it was that there should be an outcry when it was proposed to reduce the upper garment to a mere roundabout, or even less than a roundabout, by discarding the sack coat, which had dwindled to a mere skeleton, but which, nevertheless, served to a degree to tone down the boldness—one had almost said the effrontery—of the modern trousers, which never hesitated to accentuate the spindly growth of the dude or the Falstaffian proportions of the bon vivant.

It would seem that the human intellect always rises equal to an emergency, and certainly we had come face to face with a sartorial crisis in this matter of casting aside the sack coat and stalking abroad in a shirt waist pure and simple, the braces being discarded and the trousers held in place by an invisible band or leather belt and buckle, after the fashion of the sailor or day laborer.

It becomes a pleasure, therefore, to be able to record the invention of the skirted trousers, whereby the shirt waist loses all its terrors and man overtakes woman in her race after comfortable and reasonable workaday garb.

Henceforth the shirt waist belongs as much to man as to woman, and reference to the accompanying drawings will convince even the most fastidious and daintily minded that the problem is completely solved, and that the skirted trousers, in conjunction with the highly ornamental, as well as supremely comfortable, shirt waist, make up a very charming and decorous suit of attire for a man, greatly simplifying his scheme of clothing and yet in nowise robbing it of one jot or tittle of its easy grace and respectful observance of those proprieties without which life soon becomes a mere scramble for selfish enjoyment.

It should be stated in full explanation of the new garb that the skirts and trousers constitute one garment, the skirts being made of the fashionable coatings and lined with silk or satin. The skirted trousers are held in place by an invisible belt, the buckle being at the back.

For summer the cutaway will undoubtedly be more generally worn than the Prince Albert skirt, for the reason that the former will be lighter and more comfortable.

A REMARKABLE "MEDIUM," MRS. PIPER, OF BOSTON

For Fifteen Years She Has Been Confounding Scientific Men by Her Powers.

[For 15 years Mrs. Piper, of Boston, has been exhibiting her psychic powers before the Society for Psychical Research—under conditions absolutely precluding the possibility of fraud. Scientists of the highest standing have vouched for her repeatedly].

In 1885, the attention of Professor William James, of Harvard, was called to a Mrs. Piper, living in Boston—one of those persons who are now called "psychics." His visits to her soon led him to believe that she was possessed of supernormal powers. The early history of her development is as follows:

Mrs. Piper was a slender, fair-haired young woman twenty-five years of age, refined in appearance and bearing; on the 29th of June, 1884, she was the mother of a child six weeks old, her husband being employed in a large store in Boston. There had been no acquaintance with spiritualism in her own family; but at this date her husband's father and mother persuaded her to visit a "healing" medium to ascertain the cause of some ailment, which proved to be a tumor, afterwards removed. In the presence of this medium, on a second visit, Mrs. Piper became entranced and passed "under control." Unfortunately, the details of this occasion have not been preserved, but after it she at at home among her friends and was "controlled" by a number of interesting persons. Among the number was Johann Sebastian Bach, who, after a time, stated that her powers would be developed mainly by the spirit of a Frenchman who had studied medicine in the old days as a barber's surgeon, and whose name was Dr. Phinuit. All this was naturally very startling to Mrs. Piper's family, as on neither side had anything of the sort occurred before. She comes of healthy English stock, her grandparents on both sides having had twelve children and died of old age; and though the younger generation had been less robust, they had shown no history of insanity or nervous disease. In 1885 Mrs. Piper discontinued her sittings for a time, and in October another little girl was born. Some time after that event a circumstance occurred which Mrs. Piper described to Dr. Hodgson, secretary of the American branch of the Society for Psychical Research, as follows: "It was in the evening, soon after I had retired, and before I had fallen asleep at all. The room was quite dark. Then I suddenly saw a light. I said to Mr. Piper, 'Do you see a light?' He said, 'Why, no; what is the matter? Are you going into a trance?' I replied no, but that the room was full of light. He said that he saw nothing. I then saw on the wall beside my bed the word Dr., then Phin, but could see nothing more." This is the beginning of the Phinuit personality who first controlled Mrs. Piper.

At her sittings, a person whose identity was wholly unknown to her would be seated before her in a room where daylight was only partially excluded; Mrs. Piper would shortly be seized with convulsive shivering, clasp her hands, grate her teeth, and with some such exclamation as "I am going, I must go," and evidences of considerable physical resistance, she would suddenly change her attitude, her voice, her gestures, to those of a man, who announced himself as Dr. Phinuit. He began usually with a few words in French, spoke with a strong accent, laughed heartily with a masculine voice, was blustering, sympathetic; and at times interrupted these moods with a very beautiful and impressive message relative to the spiritual life of the sitter, or to spiritual life in the abstract. In the trance state Mrs. Piper's utterances included, without previous knowledge of the persons before her, detailed personal descriptions of deceased persons, their diseases and manner of death, their moral and intellectual characteristics; dramatic and lifelike representation of such persons, their mode of address, their attitude towards and relation with others still living, references to cherished personal possessions, conversations on intimate and private matters, revival of forgotten family histories, and so on. This condition usually lasted from one to two hours, after which Mrs. Piper would, with considerable physical effort, return to her normal state, remembering nothing of what had occurred during the trance.

Outside the trance state, Mrs. Piper is known to be a kindly young matron of very simple tastes. She is concerned with few matters of public interest; says that she should be glad if her trance state could be explained. She is considerably interested in matters of dress, and an English acquaintance described her thus: "In London she expressed no interest in public buildings or the park, but preferred a little shopping and the attractions of Bond Street." In 1888, Dr. Phinuit remarked to the writer, with more force than gallantry, that there was "plenty of room in the medium's brain, so he came in and used it for himself."

After Dr. Hodgson became interested in her, the Society for Psychical Research took complete charge of Mrs. Piper, caused herself and her family to be carefully watched, and determined that it was impossible that any charge of fraud could be maintained against her. She has now been under the most rigid surveillance and complete investigation for a period of over fifteen years, and it has been proved beyond a doubt that whatever explanation shall be given of her powers, that of wilful deception is not possible.

As to the personality of Dr. Phinuit, who up to the year 1892 controlled Mrs. Piper, there is much to be said. He gave his name in full, and a history of himself. Of course every possible trace was followed up, but so far no record of the existence of any such person has been discovered. If the evidence rested solely upon Dr. Phinuit, there would be more to be said in favor of the communications being from a secondary personality of Mrs. Piper. Indeed, there are a number of discrepancies between Dr. Phinuit as he is presented by Mrs. Piper and Dr. Phinuit as he represents himself. Whatever and whoever Phinuit may be, he is a well-established personality, so strongly marked and with such definite characteristics that Mrs. Piper in her trance state is Phinuit, and no longer Mrs. Piper. Two personalities so utterly different could hardly be imagined—Mrs. Piper, "gentle, simple, and womanly, with a somewhat narrow range of interests, and Phinuit blustering, masculine, tricky, and prevaricating. For he is tricky—he has all sorts of ways of getting out of a difficult positon, which suggest the possibility of waiting to get the information from the mind of the sitter." Yet Mr. Meyers compiled, seven years ago, a list of over forty incidents which, after the most careful investigation on the part of the best scientific minds, were utterly inexplicable on the ground of telepathy. Dr. Hodgson has the stenographic record of over five hundred sittings at which Phinuit presided.

To proceed to the later developments in the case of Mrs. Piper. In 1889 and 1890, she was taken to England and subjected to very searching tests of her honesty and her psychical power. During her entire stay there of three months she was invariably under the care of prominent members of the Society for Psychical Research. After much special observation, such distinguished men of science as Professor William James, Professor Oliver Lodge, M. Charles Richet, Mr. F. W. H. Myers, Professor Sidgwick, Dr. Leaf, and Dr. Hodgson united years ago in dismissing any hypothesis of trickery on the part of Mrs. Piper, although all appear to think it possible on the port of Phinuit.

In 1892, a young man who had been a friend of Dr. Hodgson, and who was keenly interested in all intellectual pursuits, met a sudden death in New York City. Four weeks later he made himself known through Mrs. Piper's trance, identified himself to the thorough satisfaction of parents and intimate friends, and has since rendered much assistance to other "communicators." He is referred to for descriptive purposs as "G. P." About the same time, external forces took possession of Mrs. Piper's hand and wrote automatically with it. Dr. Hodgson says:—

"On March 12, 1892, the sitter, a lady, had taken several articles as test objects, among them a ring which had belonged to Annie D——. Phinuit made references to this lady, giving the name Annie, and, just before the close of the sitting, Mrs. Piper's right hand moved slowly up until it was over the top of her head. The arm seemed to be rigidly fixed in its position, as though spasmodically contracted, but the hand trembled very rapidly. Phinuit exclaimed several times, 'She's taken my hand away,' and added, 'She wants to write.' I put a pencil between the fingers, and placed a block-book on the head under the pencil. No writing came until, obeying Phinuit's order, 'Hold the hand,' I grasped the hand very firmly at its junction with the wrist, and so stopped its trembling or vibrating. It then wrote. After that the writing was produced very similarly, the block-book being held on the top of the head, but apparently with much less inconvenience to Phinuit."

Later, by using considerable persuasion and force, Dr. Hodgson succeeded in getting the arm down, so as to rest more or less on a table to the right of Mrs. Piper. It was not necessary for Phinuit to stop talking while the hand was writing. On one occasion when Dr. Hodgson was present, Phinuit was listening to the stenographic report of a previous interview, commenting upon it, making additions to his statements about some objects, and at the same time the mediums hand was writing freely and rapidly on other subjects and holding conversation with another person, the hand purporting to be "controlled" by a deceased friend of that person. This lasted for over 20 minutes. The writings do not always purport to come from the same person, nor is writing always produced at a sitting. If writing occurs at any sitting it usually purports to come directly from some deceased friend of the sitter.

On March 18, 1895, Dr. Hodgson, accompanied by his secretary, Miss Edmunds, had a sitting with Mrs. Piper; on this occasion Miss Edmunds' deceased sister wrote with one hand and "G. P." with the other, while Phinuit was talking, all simultaneously on different subjects.

During the trance Mrs. Piper's eyeballs are always rolled up, so it is supposed that the trance personalities do not obtain any information by the ordinary process of vision. With the development of the automatic writing, Phinuit seemed to lose the ability to support the upper part of the body, which tends to sag forward and downward, with the head turned to the left. In the early stages of the automatic writing the head was usually supported, to a certain extent, in that position by one of the persons present. Later on, cushions were arranged on a table in front and somewhat to the left of Mrs. Piper, and the head has usually been allowed to rest more or less buried in these cushions, but still turned to the left. The writing is rapid and generally very faint, so that a sharp-pointed pencil is necessary in order to make it legible. Without Dr. Hodgson's long practice and infinite patience it would be difficult to attain results. Of Mrs. Piper's hand during the sittings it is said:—"One feels the hand is alive with a distinct personality, very different from Phinuit. . . . The behavior of the hand when it is controlled by my husband or my brother is as distinct and as characteristic of the two men as anything of the kind could possibly be." When the hand is being used independently of the voice, the head is invariably turned away from the hand, and ordinarily (unless the head is lifted and turned and sustained by the sitter) the hand on the table, and any article presented to it there, are outside the field of vision.

During the years 1892 to 1896, inclusive, Dr. Hodgson exercised a yet closer supervision of Mrs. Piper's trance-ethan before, continuing to take all possible precaution that persons should be introduced as strangers. The "communicator" who is known as "G. P." came to be of great assistance, and the evidence for personal identity in his case is very strong. It would be impossible in so brief a space to give the mass of testimony from him, which extends over a period of five years, "G. P." being present at almost every sitting during that time. A full report may be found in the "Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research." In life "G. P." had been a lawyer, and had devoted himself chiefly to literature and philosophy, and had published two books, which received the highest praise from competent authorities. He was also an associate member of the society, and held no belief in a future life; but some time before his demise had promised Dr. Hodgson that if he should die first he would, if he found himself "still existing" afterward, "make things lively" in the effort to reveal his continued existence. By his complete and ready recognition of his friends, and his familiarity with the myriads of associations involved, and by never having recognized a person not formerly known to him, he has succeeded in presenting a very strong case in favor of his being the person he represents himself to be in his communications.

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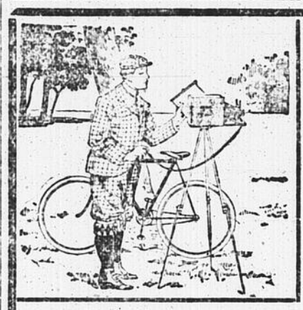

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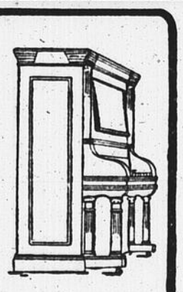

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SEAT OF THE CHANGES WHICH AFFECT CROPS AND CLIMATE

Prof. Langley's Spectrum May Prove of Much Importance.

FOR FORECASTING WEATHER CONDITIONS

Changes in Character of Coming Seasons May Be Predicted Long Before.

Washington, April 29.—Just before the adjournment of the National Academy of Sciences Professor S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is recognized as one of the most eminent men of science in the world, modestly announced the result of investigations and experiments that he has been carrying on for 20 years.

The academy saw before them on the wall an extended solar spectrum, only a small portion of the beginning of which, on the left and about one foot long, was the visible spectrum known to Sir Isaac Newton, the colored spectrum which we all see. Beyond that and beyond the red end, on the right in the drawing, was the immense invisible region where nothing was known to exist until the year 1800, when Sir William Herschel found heat there with the thermometer. After that scarcely anything was done until Mr. Langley's own researches in 1881, when this heat was found to be most unequally distributed, coming in patches here and there. Next it was inferred rather than proved that this was due to the existence of something like dark lines or bands resembling those called Fraunhofer lines in the upper spectrum. No one then knew how far this spectrum extended, but the academy's own late distinguished member, Dr. John Draper, announced in other terms that on the same scale on which the length of the visible spectrum would be one, the very end of the invisible, and of any spectrum at all, would be less than three.

EARLY EPERIMENTS.

About 20 years ago Mr. Langley had proved by actual measurement with the thermopile that it extended beyond this, and a certain French observer had guessed rather than shown that it extended further, for there was then no means of measuring the distance in wave lengths. Mr. Langley, to continue these, invented the bolometer, an instrument which now indicates the one one-thousand-millionth of a degree centigrade.

About the early use of this and about its first discovery, he asked permission of the academy to recall a personal reminiscence which would always dwell in his own remembrance. This was that of one day in 1882, nearly 20 years ago, when, being near the summit of Mount Whitney in the Sierra Nevadas, alone and at an altitude of 12,000 feet, he there with this newly invented instrument was working in this invisible spectrum. Mr. Langley's previous experience had been that of most scientific men, that very few discoveries come with a surprise; they are usually the summation of the still work of years.

In this case, almost the only one in his experience, he had had the sensations of one who makes a sudden discovery. He went down the spectrum, noting the evidences of invisible heat die out on the scale of the instrument, until he came to the apparent and even of the invisible, beyond which the most prolonged researches of investigators had shown nothing up to that time. There he watched the indications grow fainter and fainter until they, too, ceased at the point where the latest French investigators had found, as they deemed, the very end of the end. By some happy thought he pushed the indicators of this delicate instrument into the region still beyond. In the still air of this lofty region the sunbeams passed unimpeded by the mists of this lower earth, and the curve of heat, which had fallen to nothing, began to rise again. There was something there, for he found, suddenly and unexpectedly, a new spectrum of great extent, wholly unknown to science and whose presence was revealed by the new instrument, the bolometer.

It afterward proved that here was the principal seat of the changes which affect the climates and the crops and agriculture.

THE NEW SPECTRUM.

He had been working for nearly 15 years to map out this region. It was now before them. Briefly speaking, they could see by its extent on the map that if the visible spectrum, sometimes called the Newtonian spectrum, was represented by a length of one foot, the new spectrum extended to a length of nearly 20 feet on the same scale, and through the greater part of this immense extent the discoveries had been added solely by the bolometer, an instrument which is so sensitive to heat, and in such narrow portions, that it might be called an eye which saw in the dark, what was light to the eye being heat to the bolometer; what was dark to the eye being cold to the bolometer; so that as this infinitely delicate instrument passed down beyond the spectrum which we see into that which is invisible but none the less exists, groping its way in the dark, wherever a dark line was present it felt it as cold but registered it as a separate black line, in spaces not a hundredth part of an inch apart; and in this way was mapped before the academy more than 700 invisible lines, a greater number than had been laid down by Kirchhof and Bunsen in the invisible spectrum.

CHANGES WITH SEASONS.

The instrument was as accurate as it was sensitive. The first observers like Sir John Herschel, who succeeded his father in the research, had only indicated two or three of these alternations of heat or cold, and indicated them with possible error of half a degree or so. In this case the hundreds of lines which had been thus groped for had their places settled with a certainty corresponding to the precision of astronomical measurement of visible things, the probable error of measurement of each one of these being less than one second. Mr. Langley stated that in the brief time he had to speak he could only allude to the most important feature of these researches, which were not their delicacy or precision, but the promise they gave of future utility. Every form of life upon the earth, without exception is maintained by the sun. So much is known, but we are now coming by studies such as as these to look forward to some knowledge of the way in which the sun maintains it, which had hitherto been hidden from us. Charts which had been drawn at the Smithsonian observatory and which were not here shown had indicated most distinctly the spectrum's progressive changes through spring, summer, autumn and winter, and we are beginning to see how future changes in the character of the coming seasons and in their effects upon the crops somewhat similar to those made day by day by the weather bureau, but infinitely more far reaching, might be made from the direct study of the sun.

Joseph, we are told, was able to predict seven years of plenty and seven years of famine. We are still far, it is true, from being able to do this, Mr. Langley said, but it is not too much to say that these more recent studies strongly point in the direction of some coming power of prediction.

Mr. Langley referred, however, to the fact that he was describing the work of 20 years, and he had but five minutes to give it in these last hours of the academy's meeting and could not enlarge upon the future.

He had the honor to present to the academy a book, the first volume of the Annals of the Smithsonian Astro-Physical Observatory, which would give in detail the facts he had now no time to give and which he hoped would show that the observatory had fulfilled the intentions of Congress in founding it. It was something of not only abstract scientific interest, but gave a promise of rendering service to agriculture and to other national concerns; and he dismissed this long part of the work of his life with the hope that it would lead in coming years to great utilities and the protection of coming harvests founded on relations between the seasons, the crops and their great producer, the sun.

QUEBEC MARRIAGE LAW THE THEME OF A CANADIAN NOVEL

Mr. Clifford Smith's New Book, "A Daughter of Patricians."

The new novel by Mr. F. Clifford Smith, "Daughter of Patricians," written with the avowed object, as may be gathered from the introduction, of drawing attention to the peculiar state of the marriage law in the province of Quebec, differs from the usual type of novel with a purpose, in the important respect that it is an interesting story of human life and not a mere preachment on the unique social conditions which are the fount from which the author draws his romantic inspiration.

Mr. Clifford Smith is a Montreal journalist, who during the past few years has made a considerable reputation for himself as a writer of short stories of an unusually bright and lively character, of which a collection published under the title, "A Lover in Homespun," has been received with much popular favor. "A Daughter of Patricians" is the first long story that he has undertaken. It will confirm the verdict which his short stories have seemed to justify, that he possesses a fine imaginative faculty and a keen dramatic instinct.

While the marriage problem is the pivot around which this French-Canadian romance revolves, it is not the only chord of human sympathy which it strikes. The charms of music and its power to conquer the maladies of the mentally afflicted are vividly depicted, and the mind prefers to linger on these to dwelling upon the dismal and calamitous effects which may follow from an extreme interpretation of antiquated statutes out of harmony with the conditions of modern social life:

The hero, Giovanni Correggio, the illegitimate child of an Italian organ grinder, who was found in a dying condition near the doors of Notre Dame Hospital in Montreal, is represented as a musical genius of extraordinary ability—a young Maestro, with the creative talents of a Bellini, a Donizetti, or a Verdi, combined with the skill of a Paganani—falls in love and eventually elopes with the daughter of Monsieur L'Egmont, a French nobleman, who suffered severely during the commune of 1871, and who came to Canada and settled in a manor house at Longueuil with a summer residence at St. Anne de Beaupre.

The lady, Severine d'Egmont, young and beautiful, only a few months out of a convent, was captivated by the production at Notre Dame Church, in this city, of an oratorio of Correggio's composition, called the Nazarus—a religious phantasmagoria, descriptive of the life and death of the Saviour. Her admiration for the artist soon developed into love for the man. Giovanni, who had been received as the guest of Monsieur d'Egmont, on the introduction of Father Lacoste, a venerable priest, himself a musician, under whose fostering care the young Italian had grown up. The father's one resolution was that his protege should return to Paris to finish his course of studies, for he was confident that he would achieve the highest renown in the world of art. The vision of Severine had haunted Giovanni since he had seen her in the church on the day of his great performance of the Nazarenus, and the visit to Ste. Anne de Beaupre was suggested by the father in the hope that the good saint would miraculously cure him of his infatuation. All unconsciously he sent him to the house of the charmer, for the priest was unaware that the lady over whom Giovanni had become infatuated was Monsieur d'Egmont's daughter.

The anger and indignation of Monsieur d'Egmont, whose pride of birth was unbounded, when he found that his daughter had given her affections to the meanly-born Italian, were indescribable. He treated Giovanni with withering scorn and ordered his daughter to a convent, with the threat that there she should remain for life unless she should promise never to see Giovanni again. The young couple eloped and came to Montreal, where they applied to the Cure Cinq Mars, the Jesuit pastor of old Bonsecours Church, to marry them. They met with an emphatic refusal, on the ground that the couple had failed to produce the consent of Severine's father and Giovanni's guardian—the church insisted upon the doctrine of obedience. He conceived that it had lost prestige by disobedience to the mandate of the bishops in the general election of 1896 and was determined that its authority should be respected and upheld.

The young people were united by a Protestant minister, a clergyman of the Church of England. When they returned from their honeymoon the Cure preached a sermon in Longueuil parish church, in which he declared the marriage to be illegal, on the ground that a Protestant clergyman could not lawfully marry two Roman Catholics. His claim was that after the conquest of Canada the Roman Catholic Church was endowed with all the civil and religious rights she possessed under the French regime, and the tenet of the church was that marriage was a Holy Sacrament which the church alone had the right to administer to her followers and over which the civil law had no jurisdiction.

The terrible denunciation of the fatal error into which the young people had unwittingly fallen, the pain of her father's displeasure and an unsuccessful attempt upon the life of Giovanni by a half-witted object of physical deformity, who had made known his disgusting love for her, drove Severine out of her reason. She became a religious maniac, was regarded as hopelessly insane, was abducted and lodged in an insane asylum by Father Lacoste, who feared that she would be the means of Giovanni abandoning his musical studies, and thus ruining his musical career. Giovanni was kept in ignorance of what had befallen his wife, and in fact he believed that she had thrown herself over the cliffs at St. Anne's; but a year and a half later, after he had completed his studies and achieved signal triumph in Paris, the truth was made known to him. By means of his wonderful performances on the violin he brought about her recovery. He had played while in Paris before the patients in the Asile de la Salpetriere, and his experience there had attested the success of the music cure in regard to some forms of insanity. With Severine's recovery came a repetition of the marriage ceremony, by special license from the Archbishop, and the forgiveness of the remorse-stricken father.

Such in brief is the story of "A Daughter of Patricians," but in the working out of it the author introduces many curious and exciting incidents quite out of the region of the commonplace, and the descriptions of the miraculous cures of Ste. Anne de Beaupre are ingeniously introduced. Of the general merits of the book one cannot but speak highly, and there is much in it that gives rich promise of the future. It is not, however, free from blemish. It will be condemned by some as controversial, and indeed the gauntlet is thrown down by the fact of the author having adopted the very unusual course of prefacing the novel by an introduction—short it is true—on the vexing and perplexing marriage question in this province. Many will think that it would have been better had he avoided bringing the subject into prominence in this way, and that he ought to have been content to leave the novel to tell its own story. This preliminary fault is accentuated by some errors of taste which appear in the book itself. The reference to the statue of St. Peter in Notre Dame Church may be cited as an example—particularly the sentence, "The extended foot exposed his craven great toe, well nigh lost to all human semblance through the unnumbered kisses pressed upon it by the uncounted seekers after peace."

There is a minuteness of detail about the work carried on in the museum in Monsieur d'Egmont's residence at Ste Anne's, which would have been better unexpressed, and it is certainly not edifying to see the high-born French Count engaged in the uninviting process of taxidermy, in which reptiles and other creatures pass under the instrument. These are matters of individual taste, of course, but the influence is neither refining nor artistic. That strange creation, the deformed and halfwitted friar, who is in love with Severine, excites a feeling of loathing in the leader which there is nothing in the creature's life nor environment to redeem. It is unnecessary, however, to enlarge upon these minor imperfections.

The pert and lively parlor maid, Katie Kimball, and her simple but consequential habitant lover, Baptiste Monette, the footman and coachman, play some part in the story and pleasant persons they are, but one is somewhat at a loss to know why Baptiste should address his master—the proud and uncompromising French nobleman, in the broken dialect of the habitant, and talk to his fellow-employes in perfectly correct English. But in the management of the dialogue the author does not display the capacity which is to be expected in one who is so largely gifted with the creative faculty. This is especially noticeable in the earlier part of the book, but it is only just to add that a marked improvement is evident as the drama unfolds itself. This may be due to the fact that it was written earlier than the concluding chapters, for Mr. Smith says in a foot-note that he began the story in 1896 and gives it to be understood that the Delpit case was in the courts before he finished it. There was ample time for the mental evolution which would account for the difference in style between the beginning and the end of the book. Since 1896 Mr. Smith has written much, and the effect of steady application is obvious in his later productions.

There is an artistic frontispiece to the book, executed from a drawing by Mr. Racey, of this city, and the shrine of Ste Anne is illustrated by the reproduction of five photographs. Altogether "A Daughter of Patricians" deserves to be read, and it will be appreciated by many. (Toronto: The Publishers' Syndicate).

ROMANCE OF MODERN LONDON.

Under the somewhat cryptic title of "The Third Floor," Mrs. Henry Dudeney produces a highly entertaining romance of modern London. Life in the great metropolis lends itself readily to the satirical pen and Mrs. Dudeney is merciless in the way she pricks her particular social ulcers. Here we see the restless energy of the modern writer, male and female, in quest of copy; the failures of the impracticable dramatist, the social purist in her home and on the platform; the distinguished architect eaten up by vanity, the fruit of success in his profession; the promising poet of twenty years ago developed into a cynic, sneering at the artificialities and the panderings to the vulgar.

The heroine of the "Third Floor" is a charming, interesting and irreproachable young lady, who has just finished school, and has been set up by an unknown benefactor. Valencia Dorrell, is a mystery which she herself cannot fathom, knowing neither her birth parentage nor family history But from her unknown benefactor she receives a handsome allowance through a lawyer, who is pledged to secrecy as to her history. It is this lawyer who has provided for the furnishing of the rooms in which Valencia finds herself established on the "Third Floor," in Great Ormond Street, a somewhat sombre old house in the Bloomsbury district.

Here she is brought into association with Marmaduke Merry, a journalist and story writer, one of Bushell's young men—Bushell being the head of a mammoth enterprise which has revolutionized journalism and he has in his service an army of industrious, unscrupulous young writers The name may stand for either Sir George Newnes, or Alfred Harmsworth, for Bushell himself does not appear in these pages; it is his methods; his popular prints which circulate for the million that are satirized. Then there is Roakes, the impossible play writer; Philip Gurney, the son of the distinguished architect, who conceives that farming is the only occupation in life worth pursuing; and Cyprian Symons, the handsome young clergyman, who forsakes the church for the music hall stage, where he becomes the rage and makes the splendid income of £20,000 a year, but wearies of it and disappears into the cloister.

Valencia falls in love with young Gurney, a model young man, but mentally very far from the strongest of the group. Here Mrs. Patience Penrice, the moral purist, the writer of pamphlets, the Queen of serious society, a much abused, much sneered at lady, who was caricatured on the music hall stage as Mrs. Ormiston Chant has been in real life, becomes the young lady's chaperone. Mr. Penrice, who occupies the not entirely satisfactory position of a notorious woman's husband—a clever lawyer, flits, a cycling enthusiast, over the pages as a minor character, until he one day breaks his neck with his wheel. There is also Brian Heather, the cynic, who has a charming residence in the country, within easy distance of London, but who indolently plays with literature, and a female journalist named Hebbway—that "Chap,"—oneof Bushell's writers, who supports her mother and sisters—"the kids," whom she sends occasionally to the country for an outing—by her pen. All these play a lively part in this modern romance, which ends in the mystery of Valencia's parentage being cleared up in a most surprising fashion. Mrs. Penrice turns out to be the mother of Valencia, and Brian Heather her father. Mrs. Penrice had left her first husband and secured a divorce on account of a "gaucherie", but after the death of Penrice all is forgiven and she again marries her divorced husband, whom she had always secretly loved, and forsakes the platform, forever.

"The Third Floor" is the best written story that has so far come to hand this year, and it is sure to command a large circle of readers.

(Toronto: W. J. Gage & Company.)

The name of the publishers of Dr. Lyman Abbott's new work on the Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews, reviewed in last Saturday's Herald, was accidentally omitted from the article. They are Messrs. Houghton, Mipfilin & Co., of

STOP BEING MISLED,

Steadfastly refuse "so called" just as good substitutes.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea on a sealed lead packet is an absolute guarantee that you are getting the best Tea in the world for the price paid—25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c. Black, Mixed, Uncolored Ceylon Green

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Many happy homes in Montreal can testify to our ability to supply every requirement. We guarantee to give every customer satisfaction.

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Ask your neighbors what we have done for them. Our record for fair dealing with our customers is the secret of our success.

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WHICH WOULD YOU RATHER

Bother with coal and ashes all summer—or have the cool, clean comfort given by an

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with the added satisfaction of being money in pocket at the end of the season?

OXFORD Burners have a special patented construction that makes them extra economical with gas, so that the season's expenses will be less than if using any other fuel.

Why not appropriate the convenience, economy and satisfaction they offer?

Many sizes and styles—all moderate in cost—sold by leading dealers everywhere?

The GURNEY-MASSEY CO., Limited, Montreal.

FROM GASPE

Comes an Interesting Tale of how Easily and Simply a Man may Leave His Troubles Behind Him.

The sons of Gaspe are a hardy race. Nature has done much for them, and no more cheerful, buoyant, hearty men are to be found anywhere in this broad Dominion.

Occasionally, however, sickness will make its inroads in the most robust community.

A case in point is that of Mr. Joseph J. Arbour, of Perce, who for six months had been suffering severely with stomach trouble. Dyspepsia had him so tight in its grip, that, as he says, he would be obliged to go for days without eating anything at all.

He was feeling very discouraged—Dyspepsia always makes a man feel blue—until one day a local druggist recommended Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, on the strength of what they had done for some of his customers.

Mr. Arbour resolved to use them, and now he is very glad that he did. He says: "I suffered from Dyspepsia for six months. The pains were so great that I would be obliged to go without taking anything except a drink of milk, for days at a time

"Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets were recommended to me, and I determined to try them. I used one box, and was much relieved, and bought another.

"Before the second box was all used, I was well again. They completely cured me. I can eat anything, and feel better than I have for years.

"I can highly recommend Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets as a sure remedy for Dyspepsia."

A remedy that can cure a case like Mr. Arbour's, and which has received the very high endorsation of the druggist and physicians, is surely one worth trying.

Do you still doubt? Doubt and fear are symptoms of stomach trouble. Be assured, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets never disappoint.

They have promptly relieved and permanently cured many cases just as bad and worse than yours. Then why delay and suffer on, when there is a remedy at hand?

Every druggist sells them. Every druggist recommends them. Everyone who has tried them, tells the same story as Mr. Arbour. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are no experiment, and you are taking no chances. If you are suffering with Dyspepsia, or stomach trouble of any kind, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure you.

Constipation

According to the best medical authorities, fully three-fourths of the people of the civilized world suffer in some form from costiveness or irregular action of the bowels. There is no doubt that many distressing diseases are caused by constipation. Aside from creating impurity of the blood, it gives rise to headaches, piles, foul humors, fevers, debility, etc. Therefore, it is of supreme importance to health that the bowels be kept regular. Simple food, fruit, etc., should be used, and rich food and stimulants of all kinds avoided. This, with the use of Burdock Blood Bitters to regulate the bowels and establish healthy action of the stomach, liver and kidneys, cannot fail to perform a complete cure, even in the most obstinate cases. B.B.B. is a natural remedy for constipation, and its reputation is one of continued success, proved by the overwhelming evidence of thousands of testimonials.

Dyspepsia

Full and proper nutrition depends upon the action of the stomach. If the action of the stomach be wrong, the best of food cannot properly nourish the body, while with a healthy stomach even coarse food furnishes strength and vigor to the body. With good food and good digestion the highest health is obtained, pure blood is formed and disease quickly cast off. The grand secret of life and health rests, therefore, in good digestion making pure blood.

To secure these requisites, the use of B.B.B. is indicated wherever dyspepsia or impure blood is present, and there are but few who do not suffer either occasionally or chronically from these complaints. Prominent symptoms of dyspepsia are variable appetite, faintness, heartburn, sour stomach, nausea, headache, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, coated tongue and bad taste in mouth, costiveness or diarrhoea alternately, low spirits, tired feeling, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure dyspepsia in any form, having cured cases of twenty-five years' standing which had resisted all other treatment.

In Spring Time

B·B·B CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties as Burdock Blood Bitters. It not only cleanses internally but it heals, when applied externally, all Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Scrofulous Sores, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., leaving the skin clean and pure as a babe's. Taken internally, it removes all morbid effete or waste matter from the system, and thoroughly regulates all the organs, of the body, restoring the stomach, liver, bowels and blood to healthy action. In this way the sick become well, the weak strong, and those who have that tired, worn-out feeling receive new vigor, and buoyant health and spirits, so that they feel like work. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B. B. B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy, vigorous life.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited

Toronto, Ont.

Skin Diseases

Many skin diseases, including Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Shingles, Eruptions, Scurf, Itching and Burning Rashes, Sores, etc., are caused by bad blood, and their cure depends upon the purification of the vital fluid by prompt and faithful use of a powerful alternative, blood purifier and tonic like Burdock Blood Bitters. This medicine not only counteracts the poison in the blood but, by unlocking all the secretions, it completely removes all poisonous waste or impure matter from the system. In skin diseases, the use of Burdock Healing Ointment is of value as a soothing application, to exclude the air and hasten the healing process. It is claimed for B.B.B. on unmistakable evidence that it cures all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

Biliousness

The liver secretes bile, the natural cathartic; it also filters and purifies the blood. When torpid, or inactive, the bowels become costive; when too much bile is secreted, the subject becomes bilious and has diarrhoea; when the bile overflows into the blood, we have jaundice, with sallow skin and yellow eyes. Signs of liver complaint: Foul, coated tongue, sleepy, weary feeling, aching shoulders, headache, nausea, irregular bowels, depression of spirits, dull, yellow eyes, bad breath and general prostration, burning feet and hands, etc. Regulate the diet: Take ripe fruit and vegetables, with simple, plain diet; avoid all stimulants; take Burdock Blood Bitters, the great anti-bilious vegetable compound, that acts at once upon the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, skin and blood; opens all the sluiceways or outlets of disease, and at the same time strengthens the entire system. Burdock Blood Bitters thus cures even the worst forms of chronic liver complaint, from which relief often seemed impossible. Many thousands of bottles have been used for liver diseases, and we have yet to hear of a single complaint.

HOW A MARBLE STATUE IS BORN AND GROWS TO ITS MATURITY

A Visit to the Studio of a Famous New York Sculptor.

CLAY, PLASTER, STONE STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

Interesting Side Lights on the Mechanical Part of Art—The Use of Chains.

New York, April 26.—We had been talking about the marble man and his creator, Mr. Hartley and I, in his studio uptown; about the mystery of artistic resources, about the science of turning shapeless stone into shapely semblance of poetic expression.

"The working out of an illustration for any chosen idea in art is an anxiety," said the sculptor, as he veiled the bust of a girl he was modelling in light clothes from life, to keep the clay moist and soft for the finishing touches that would come after.

"Few human expressions are worthy of permanent illustration?" I put the question chiefly to inspire an answer.

"I wouldn't say that, although partly for that reason the sculptor's field is more limited than the painter's—so many interpretations of an idea suggest themselves to the sculptor's imagination that must be made practical and effective in a single figure.

"The marble must be made to breathe, the bronze to speak, the clay to live!

"You see, the sculptor's sketch is fleeting, at first, it eludes him so. It is an intangible idea, awaiting crystallization into tangible form in clay or wax."

He dipped his hands, soiled with the greyish clay of a morning's work, into a bucket of water and looked around at the marble men and marble women who looked down upon us from shelves and corners in mute testimony of the work they represented.

In one corner was a heroic figure of Satan beaten to earth by triumphant but invisible powers, his great coarse wings broken, his arm upraised, holding a huge shield to protect him from the fearful anger of avenging hosts.

A VISION OF THE NIGHT.

"How did you conceive such a malevolent face?" I asked, pointing to the statue. The sculptor dried his hands calmly, looked mildly at his image of hatred and shrugged his shoulders.

"Don't know; just figured it out. I think the general idea for the figure came to me one night after I had gone to bed."

"In the dark?"

"Yes, I often think things out when I'm awake in bed."

"Did you get to sleep after having seen such a face?"

"Bless me, of course. When I got tired I suppose I just went to sleep, that's all. The first sketch for a statue is generally very crude, merely suggestive, and admits of many variations as the actual work progresses. A sculptor will generally make a number of sketches, each one embodying a different conception."

"How does he select from these?"

"He selects that one which appears to carry out the general idea to the best advantage. The process of development from the sketch to the completed statue is very slow. A sketch made in five minutes may provide a year's work."

Work! Work! Work!

The whole secret of artistic success depends upon this industry it entails.

"Then the man of marble is prophesied first on paper?"

"After the sketch it is generally customary to make a small, careful study in clay; that is to say, a diminutive figure, using for impressionistic purposes the sketch, and for accuracy in proportion a living model to work from."

"After that?"

"After that comes the actual labor of making the statue."

We chose the figure of King Alfred to illustrate the making of a marble man. The completed statue is one of ten heroic figures of the world's lawgivers placed on the sky line of the new Appellate Court Building, at the corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Square.

King Alfred was England's first great lawgiver.

"The sculptor's art," said Mr. Hartley, "has exemplified that man must first be made of clay, and so, with the diminutive study of the statue always before him, the sculptor builds the skeleton of his figure.

"The skeleton of a marble man is very strong. In fact, he requires a backbone of square iron about two inches in diameter, beginning at the pit of the throat and extending the full length of the figure, tightly bolted to the turntable and stand on which the statue is to be modelled. This is his main anatomical support. This iron will sustain almost the entire weight of the clay."

"But man's framework requires more than that."

"So does the man of clay destined to become marble," said the sculptor. "In place of bones we use wood. Braces of wood are fastened to the top and centre of the iron bar for building his shoulders and hips."

"He must have arms and legs!" I said, looking at the shapeless skeleton of the statue.

"Of course. We use lead pipe fastened in position where the hips and the shoulders should be, on which we mould his limbs; even his head and neck are moulded on another bit of lead pipe, fastened securely to the top of his iron backbone. Lead is used because it can be moved about at will and still provide reliable support."

"Still the skeleton seems slender for the weight of substance it will carry!"

"Exactly. To take the place of small bones, joints and knuckles, numerous chains of different lengths, usually galvanized iron chain, or pieces of wood fastened to copper wires, are distributed all over, attached to the iron bar and wooden braces, to sustain the clay, which is the original flesh of the statue."

"Such is the skeleton of the marble man!" I said, all but tempted to moralize upon the strange quality of the monster.

"Now he is ready to take shape, and in his first stage of development he is called the 'cone,'" said the sculptor, technically.

As I looked at the illustration of the "cone" it was plain to see how similar the original basis of anatomy of the marble man is to the nude study of the man himself.

"How fast will he grow before he becomes a 'cone'?" I asked.

"Very rapidly; as fast as we can put clay on his fictitious bones. The clay we use is kept in a soft, malleable condition. The first clay put on is left to dry and harden for two or three days, and merely provides a solid foundation for the further development of the statue."

"How is the initial modelling done?"

"A statue is first moulded nude, so that no matter how much clothing or drapery is placed over it afterward the actual correct figure of the marble man will make a lifelike impression on the beholder, imparting a human quality which it would not otherwise possess."

"The anatomy of the statue, then, is as accurate in proportion as the human figure?"

"Accurate, according to the enlarged dimensions of the statue. In the case of the statue of King Alfred one desires only to obtain the action or pose, the governing lines and general construction of the figure, therefore the nude is modelled in roughly, in broad masses and planes, without any consideration of details. You will see in the illustration most of the chains have disappeared; those that remain are intended to sustain the cloak and skirt of the drapery."

"You scarcely use the small study of the statue?"

"I keep that always in mind, but impressions are more vividly obtained from a life model. When the nude figure has been carried far enough the drapery is then roughly blocked in from a costume worn by a living model. This becomes one of the most delicate and important elements in the labor of making this statue. The dominating problem to consider in the modelling of a costume is the arrangement of the main lines of the drapery so that those lines shall help the desired action of the statue and still retain the presence of an agreeable and harmonious composition. This is done primarily in a rough, crude way, the governing or grand lines only being considered."

"You still use the living model for this?"

"There is a distinction made, according to the character of the statue that is being modelled. In a close-fitting costume it is necessary to work from a living model, but when using long, flowing draperies, like the cloak used in the statue we are discussing, a lay figure or a manikin is best to insure a perfectly steady outline."

After all, the marble man had not been constructed so differently from the being of which he was a counterfeit. First a skeleton, then clay, then draperies to clothe the nude figure. But how was he transformed from perishable clay to everlasting marble?

"How old is your statue now?" I said, pointing to the finished model.

"He was born a year ago. It has taken exactly a year to reach a complete outer form. Of course, that time includes even the birth of the idea to the shape completed."

"He would not live long in clay."

"He is intended for everlasting ages; the marble man survives generation upon generation. Being completed in clay, he is ready for the transformation—he is prepared for plaster cast."

"How is that done?"

"The preliminary process in casting is the arrangement of the subdivisions, or various sections of the mould to be taken off when that mould is complete. This is done by outlining these portions with strips of thin sheet brass, such as is used for stencil plates. These are left in the clay until the mould is completed, each portion taken off or chipped off one by one, enabling the plaster cutter to take the clay out of the mould easily. After this process is completed the first coat of plaster is put on, covering the mould to the thickness of about one-quarter of an inch. Red, blue or other color is mixed with this first coat of plaster. Then this mould is thickened to the required strength with white plaster, say, from one to two inches thick, and braced everywhere with strong irons of an inch or half an inch thick. When the mould is all completed and hard the sections are taken off one by one and the clay extracted. The mould is then thoroughly cleansed with sponges and brushes and prepared so that the plaster put in will not adhere to it. The mould is then filled with the pure plaster of paris, section by section, until the cast is completed. As soon as the statue is completely imprisoned in the mould the process of release begins. The sculptor chips off all the mould, piece by piece, removing the iron braces, then the white plaster until the first layer of colored plaster is exposed; then he knows that only a slender veil of plaster remains over the statue, and this last layer is therefore chipped very carefully until finally a perfect fac simile of the clay is duplicated in the plaster. All original work in sculpture goes through this process, excepting terra cottas, which, of course, are the clay baked."

THE FINISHING TOUCHES.

"All statues are carved from a plaster cast?"

"The plaster model is used for all reproductions of the clay model. If for bronze, sand moulds are used, into which the metal is run."

"The marble man is carved in stone?"

"The process of carving a statue out of the solid block of marble is mostly a mechanical operation. A regulated machine is used, fitted to the plaster cast and to the marble. The most exact measurements, of course, are made by the marble cutter, who merely requires a knowledge of how to cut marble carefully."

"Thus the marble man is accurately hewn from the shapeless block?"

"A measurement of every quarter of an inch can be taken if necessary. This is technically called pointing."

"Does the sculptor have nothing to do with the actual marble figure?"

"When the pointing or measurements are completed the sculptor or sometimes the marble finisher takes it in hand. This part of the work requires the brain of an artist. Most delicate work is this final touch to the marble man, for he can be almost remodelled, frequently improved, at the last moment in the hands of the artist sculptor."

"After that?"

"Finis. The statue is placed upon its pedestal, and when the sculptor sees it in the open air there is much of his own breath of life in his marble man!"

"He is a work of art?"

"Sometimes; always a work of nature, since he represents the artist soul and the artist labor." PENDENNIS.

RAPID GROWTH IN GREAT BRITAIN

Christian Science Spreading as Fast in England as in America.

London, April 26.—Christian Science, like the majority of American importations, is winning its way in Great Britain in the face of fierce local hostility. Its adherents number lords and ladies, and a multitude of commoners, including several dignitaries close to the throne.

Within four years from the time that Mrs. Eddy's disciples began to hold organized meetings the London cult has increased in popularity until the commodious church in the fashionable precincts of Hyde Park is now found to be too small to accommodate the proselytes from Anglicanism and the non-conformist faiths of the Kingdom.

Radiating from the flourishing mother church of the metropolis, vigorous branches have been established at such points as Edinburgh, Dublin, Manchester, Cambridge and Leamington.

In communities where no organized congregations exist Mrs. Eddy's missionaries labor, through the medium of meetings at private houses and public lectures in town halls. Her lieutenants predict that another decade will witness in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales such a landslide to Christian Science as that to which the depleted rolls of established churches in the United States have borne witness in recent years.

The Earl of Dunmore and the Earl of Tankerville are aristocratic pillars of the Eddy church. Mrs. Henry Montague Butler, wife of the master of Trinity College, Cambridge, is another distinguished patron. She and Mr. Charles Smith, the wife of the head master of the Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, are waging an active propaganda among the cultured population of the university.

Mr. Miller, a prominent adherent of the new faith in London, said recently: —"Practising healers are at work all over the United Kingdom, and their success in a number of notable instances has done much to stop the howl which large sections of the press and public are ever ready to indulge in. Under instructions from Mrs. Eddy, one of her loyal students came to London in 1890 to reveal her discovery. This student remained here about a year, effecting some excellent healing.

"In 1894 meetings began to be held regularly in private residence, and in 1896 they were transferred to a public hall. Owing to growing requirements of the work, the church we now occupy in Bryanston Street, near Marble Arch, was leased and within ten months our progress warranted the purchase of the building, which, together with improvements since made, represents an investment of $30,000, all of which has been paid. We are looking for still larger quarters. We are conscious of the great popular interest in our cause, because, while our active London membership does not exceed 300, our congregations frequently are five times that number. In the year 1900 Christian Science literature circulated represented a sale of £1,500 ($7,500)."

VICTORY ALONG THE WHOLE LINE

Three Cures in the Same Family by "MORIN'S WINE CRESO-PHATES"

Mrs. Joseph Boutet, of St. Ambroise, relates that her three children, Joseph, Alice and Alfred, suffered from a bad attack of Grippe, "I was discouraged, she said, by the sight of my three children, with nothing to cure them. They were feverish and coughed day and night. I could not get them to take anything. The idea of giving them "Morin's Wine Creso-phates" occurred to me. I got some at once and began to give it to them. The first doses worked well. I continued to give it to them and they were cured in a short time to my great satisfaction. I do not know what would have become of my three children without this unequalled preparation.

"Honor and gratitude to "Morin's Wine Creso-phates."

Always beware of a cough, however light. It is a sure sign that the bronchial tubes are affected. Bronchitis may follow, and from that to consumption there is but one step. Avoid this misfortune by taking "Morin's Wine Creso-phates" which will cure your Cough, Catarrh, Colds, tendency to Consumption, General Weakness, Pneumonia, Pulmonary Hemorrhage, Blood-spitting, Diphtheria, etc. "Morin's Wine Creso-phates" acts further as a wonderful disinfectant. Needless to seek elsewhere; only this preparation can cure you of your throat or lung disease. It is known everywhere as a never failing remedy. Take it confidently and perseveringly; it will cure you as it has cured so many others! "Morin's Wine Creso-phates" is pleasant to take, its digestion is easy and its price very low. If your storekeeper does not keep it, write us at once. For sale everywhere.

SOBRAON RUNS ASHORE.

London, April 26.—Advices have been received here that the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Sobraon, which left Shanghai homeward bound April 23, went ashore on Tong Ying in a dense fog on April 24.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

MR. GAGNON BETTER

Prominent Quebec Gentleman is Cured of Kidney Disease.

Followed the Advice of an Advertisement, and Secured Results so Satisfactory, that He has given His Own Testimonial for Publication.

Point Au Pic, Quebec, April 26.—(Special.)—Henry Gagnon is better.

This announcement will be hailed with pleasure by his many friends, who knew of his long illness.

For years Mr. Gagnon has suffered with Kidney Complaint. What he has endured is beyond description. Everything he tried failed to cure him.

He had read many advertisements of how people were cured of Kidney Complaint by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and at last determined to make one more try. Happily for Mr. Gagnon, he had at last found the sovereign remedy for all Kidney Complaints. Now he is well. He says:—

"I have used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and although at first I had little faith, I am happy to say that now I am completely cured of Kidney Complaint. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a grand medicine, and I shall always recommend them to those who may be suffering as I was."

There have been many Kidney medicines offered for sale in this Province from time to time. Some have failed to even relieve, a few others have given temporary relief, but only one has cured permanently and completely every case of Kidney Trouble, and that one is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

There seems to be no case of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney, Bladder, or Urinary Trouble, that this wonderful medicine will not immediately relieve and permanently cure, and Mr. Gagnon's wonderful restoration amply proves the truth of this statement.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only remedy known to Science that has ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or Dropsy.

The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - $17,000,000

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President, - - -	**H. S. HOLT**
First Vice-President, -	**JAMES ROSS**
Second Vice-President, -	**RODOLPHE FORGET**
Secretary-Treasurer, -	**H. H. HENSHAW**

DIRECTORS:

H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Director Montreal Gas Company, Director Merchants Bank of Canada.
HON. L. J. FORGET, Senator, President Montreal Street Railway Company, President Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company.
RODOLPHE FORGET, President Royal Electric Company, Director Montreal & St. Lawrence Light and Power Company.
LT.-COL. F. C. HENSHAW, Director Royal Electric Company, Director Montreal Street Railway Company.
H. S. HOLT, President Montreal Gas Company, Director Canadian General Electric Company.
HON. ROBERT MACKAY, Director Montreal Gas Company, Director Bell Telephone Company.
C. E. L. PORTEOUS, President Montreal & St. Lawrence Light and Power Company, Director Toronto Railway Company.
HON. H. B. RAINVILLE, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Director of the Royal Electric Company.
JAMES ROSS, Managing Director Montreal Street Railway Company, Director Bank of Montreal.

To the Shareholders of

THE ROYAL ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THE MONTREAL GAS COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN:—

The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company has been incorporated by large Shareholders in The Royal Electric Company, The Montreal Gas Company, and The Montreal & St. Lawrence Light and Power Company (formerly The Chambly Manufacturing Company).

The object of incorporation is to carry on the business of producing and supplying light, heat and power in Montreal and its vicinity.

The Company has obtained from the Legislature powers which place it in as good a position to carry on this business as any of the Companies formerly incorporated by the Legislature.

The position of the light and power business at Montreal has been greatly changed within a very short time by the large development of water power in the immediate vicinity.

It is considered that the new situation can best be met by a Company which controls the largest producer of power and the largest vendors of light and power, namely, The Montreal & St. Lawrence Light and Power Company, The Royal Electric Company, and The Montreal Gas Company, and which will be in the position both of a producer and seller of light, heat and power, and will enjoy a more extended field for its operation than the subsidiary Companies have had in the past.

There can be effected, by working the Companies in harmony, a considerable reduction of expenditure.

It is believed by the Directors of this Company that the advantages to be derived from a more centralized management,—the advantage of operating with greater powers in a more extended field, and the unification of interests which otherwise might be antagonistic, will result in larger net earnings applicable to dividends.

The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company has completed an arrangement with Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co., under which it will acquire the majority of the shares of the capital stock in the three Companies above mentioned.

It is desired that all the Shareholders of the three Companies should have the opportunity of exchanging their stock for stock in this Company, and Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. are issuing herewith an offer to the Shareholders of those Companies to effect such an exchange.

The financial year of the Company will commence on the first day of May in each year, and it is the intention to make its dividends payable quarterly, commencing on the 15th August next.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. HENSHAW,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, April 25th, 1901.

Offices of MESSRS. L. J. FORGET & COMPANY.

Montreal, April 25th, 1901

To the Shareholders of

The Royal Electric Company and The Montreal Gas Company.

GENTLEMEN:—

We hereby offer to exchange with you the stock which you now hold in The Montreal Gas Company or The Royal Electric Company for stock in The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, at the rate of stock of the par value of $250.00 of The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company in exchange for stock of the par value of $100.00 in The Montreal Gas Company or The Royal Electric Company. Fractional parts of shares of the stock of The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company will not be delivered but will be adjusted between us.

This offer will remain open for thirty days from this date, that time being fixed so as to enable shareholders residing abroad to receive and consider the offer.

It is subject to be withdrawn by us at any time by two days' notice in a Montreal daily paper.

Shareholders who accept this proposition are asked to sign the annexed letter of acceptance and to forward the same with their stock certificates, if any, to The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, with whom arrangements have been made to receive the stock and to exchange it for stock in the new Company upon the terms above mentioned, and whose charges will be paid by us.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

L. J. FORGET & CO.

—(o)—

To the ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN:—

I hereby accept an offer which has been made to me by Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. to exchange the stock which I now hold in The Royal Electric Company, or The Montreal Gas Company, for stock in The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, at the rate of stock of the par value of $250.00 of The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company in exchange for stock of the par value of $100.00 in the Royal Electric Company or The Montreal Gas Company.

I hold .. ..shares in the .. ..Company and hereby authorize you to deliver such shares to Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. or their nominee upon your receiving from them on my account stock in The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company at the rate above mentioned according to the terms of their offer.

I hereby appoint you my attorney irrevocably to transfer said shares to Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. and to accept the shares in The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company to be delivered by them, and for me and in my name to do all acts and execute all documents necessary to give effect hereto,

Yours truly,

.. ..

NOTE.—Shareholders who have stock certificates will please endorse the same to The Royal Trust Company and forward them with this letter.

Shareholders of The Royal Electric Company who may be entitled to a fractional part of a share will please state whether they desire to sell the same or to purchase the remaining fractional part to complete a share.

MONTREAL GAS COMPANY.

Montreal, April 25th, 1901

To the Shareholders of the Montreal Gas Company.

DEAR SIRS:—

We, the undersigned shareholders of The Montreal Gas Company, have considered the proposition of Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. to exchange the stock of the Company for stock in The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, as set out in their circular letter to you of the 25th April, 1901, and have decided to accept the same on our own behalf.

We believe that the centralization of management of the producing and selling Companies under one organization will result in improved administration, decreased expenditure, and larger net earnings available for dividends.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

H. MONTAGU ALLAN,	HECTOR MACKENZIE,
H. S. HOLT,	HUGH PATON,
C. R. HOSMER,	GEO. H. SMITHERS,
HENRY JOSEPH,	JAMES WILSON.
ROBERT MACKAY.	

—(o)—

THE ROYAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Montreal, April 25th, 1901

To the Shareholders of the Royal Electric Company.

DEAR SIRS:—

We, the undersigned shareholders of The Royal Electric Company, have considered the proposition of Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. to exchange the stock of the Company for stock in The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, as set out in their circular letter to you of the 25th April, 1901, and have decided to accept the same on our own behalf.

We believe that the centralization of management of the producing and selling Companies under one organization will result in improved administration, decreased expenditure, and larger net earnings available for dividends.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

R. FORGET,	H. B. RAINVILLE,
GEORGE CAVERHILL,	JAMES WILSON,
F. C. HENSHAW,	J. R. WILSON,
J. R. MEEKER,	

—(o)—

MONTREAL & ST. LAWRENCE LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.

Montreal, April 25th, 1901

To Messrs L. J. FORGET & CO., Montreal.

DEAR SIRS:—

The undersigned Shareholders of The Montreal and St. Lawrence Light and Power Company, controlling a majority of the shares of the capital stock of that Company, hereby offer to deliver to you a majority of the stock issued of that Company in exchange for an equal amount of stock of The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, upon your delivering to the latter Company a majority of the shares of the Capital stock of The Montreal Gas Company and The Royal Electric Company.

Yours truly,

K. W. BLACKWELL,	JAMES WILSON,
L. J. FORGET,	CHAS. E. L. PORTEOUS,
R. FORGET,	JAMES ROSS.
F. C. HENSHAW.	

THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

94TH YEAR. NO. 99. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT.

By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers

There are many tired-out, weary women this week, for it is perilously near the first of May. Such a scramble as it is to pack up in one house, unpack in another, and keep the family going all the while. The father has his own difficulties, and it's to be hoped we appreciate them so as to be properly just to him, but after all, most of us sympathize with what we most clearly understand, so a woman's chief thought is for the woman of the house. She has to pack with an eye to the unpacking. She must recollect where everybody's belongings are. She must look well after her household goods; see that they are protected against the weather, and handled with due care. She must be strong-willed enough to argue the matter out, if need be, with the foreman of the moving gang, and she must be self-controlled enough to refrain from seeing many little things over which there is no use in wrangling. The best of men who move household goods have their little faults, and the most judicious of housekeepers have their little foolishnesses. We do well when we keep these two little facts in mind and properly balance them one against the other. It's hard to leave a house which has been your homenest for even a short while. If you've loved and sorrowed, suffered and hoped there, something of yourself seems to have gone out to the walls and the woodwork and the wide-eyed windows. How you've cuddled around the fire, what fairy tales you've told to yourself when the red and the black and the gray made fantastic figures as you sat in that quiet twilight hour just before dinner. And the little back gallery, the little back yard, the big tree, the slender sapling and the dead stalks of last year's flowers, how they appeal to you. No matter how joyously you go into your new home, no matter how much bigger or better it is, no matter how rosy the prospects are, there's a pang in your heart as you lock the windows, and turn the key in the door and go down the steps for the last time. There's always a shiver in us at "the last time." What a mercy it is that in life as we have it, so many of the "last times" are unknown to us until afterwards.

But if the closing of the life in the old house is a little saddening, it may be offset, if we're not too tired, by the enthusiasm which can come with the new life. Isn't it fun poking about a new house, and wondering where things are to go, and all the rest of it? What a fuss we make about the marks on the walls, or the dust on the ledges. We are often very unjust, indeed, to the last tenant, and it needn't at all excuse our injustice that we may be quite sure the woman who followed us is fussing about and wondering to her relatives and neighbors and our friends perhaps, how we could ever have lived in such a house. Some of us, have, of course, found broken dishes and crumbs in the pantries, old hats, soiled ribbons and shoe polish in the clothes presses and papers and chips and cobwebs galore in the cellars. A woman who knowingly leaves the rubbish from her house-moving for others to carry away, is not an entirely nice woman. The busiest of us can see that all shelves and cupboards and dark corners are left free of litter and dust. We cannot take the soiled marks from the walls, we cannot restore the freshness to paint, we cannot make an old house look like a new one, we cannot expect the floors to look as clean as they were before the men trampled over them on moving day. And because this is so, we should be careful how we damage the housekeeping reputation of the woman who preceded us. It's so easy to find fault. It's so easy to hurt people. It's so easy to be unjust. And when we're tired and cross and disgusted we let our tongues wag without thinking of the extenuating circumstances in the case of the woman who has just moved out.

I supose May is the best month to move in, it one must move at all, but May is a lovely month to be outdoors, and the poor, busy house-mothers, with a "settling" on their hands, get very little of the sunshine and fresh air, and seldom have the delight of gathering and fondling the frail little spring flowers. We shouldn't lose the springtime if we can keep it. It keeps us in touch with the sweetness and peace and purity of nature. We are very apt to grow material, prosaic, hard and money-loving if we keep our minds too constantly upon our houses and their furnishings, our clothes, our worldly successes or disappointments, and the affairs of other people. And when you're worn and wearied with furniture and rugs and curtains and the old puzzle of trying to stow away the belongings of six people into three clothes presses, drop it all out of your hands and head, put on your hat, call your little folks or coax your husband or your brother to come with you and go out into the springtime for a good long walk. It will rest you to get away from the house. It will rest you to be under the big sky. The music of the birds, the whispering of the wind, the sight of the new green which will soon burst from every twig, the delicate colors of the spring flowers—those things will be better than tonics, for they will have lifted you clear away from the tiresome round of everyday life, and left a streak of sunshine across the gray of a May morning time.

"Did you like 'The Gay Lord Quex'?" asked one woman of another. "No," said the other hesitatingly. "I didn't."

"Well, that's so strange. I liked it immensely. What did you not like?" she queried. The other woman was nettled and replied rather shortly, "I don't like to see a bad man marry a presumably good woman." "Oh, dear, that's old-fashioned, and really," in a tone of quiet conviction, "those men sometimes make the best husbands." The conversation stopped there, for what could one say to such a woman?

Another woman—a delicate little home woman—said, "But if the man was trying to be better, don't you think it was a good work for a good woman to help him?" "Yes," was the answer, "it's good work—missionary work—but one ought not to ask her to marry him in order to help him. If every old scamp reforms with the idea in his mind that a sweet missionary woman will take him in hand and keep his feet away from slippery places and his eyes from naughty sights, he'll feel that, after all, perhaps, his way was the best.

"If a good woman, as a wife, is deserved by a good man, then the man who is, or has been, less than good shouldn't expect quite as much when he decides to marry. Bother Lord Quex and his wicked old yellow face! Hare's acting is beyond criticism, but it's unfair to oblige people to witness plays of that sort in order to see good acting, perfect stage setting, and an all-around good company."

Outdoor sports are having their effect in making women dress more sensibly, and in lessening their terrors of the flying, creeping, crawling life of the woods and fields as well as of the strong winds and the thunder and lightning. It is not now considered sensible for a woman to wheel, golf, play tennis, ride, row or try to swim with a pair of corsets binding her muscles into weakness and inaction. It is also decreed by fashion that skirts shall be short and draperies rather scant. Even the riding habit of to-day is yards shorter than the cumbrous thing which used to float out from the sides of the cantering horses. It is, also, considered babyish to scream at mice and ants, to run away from a quietly grazing old cow, or to shriek from the time a spider is discovered on your hair until some one succeeds in brushing him off, and then to turn pale and collapse. It's old-fashioned too, to be overcome with horror when you see a snake. As a matter of fact a snake is, rather handsome, and there is a nameless grace in the swift curves, the gliding motion, the graceful erect neck, the delicately poised head. The head is rather the ugliest part of a snake. It's too flat to be beautiful. You cannot help phrenologizing him as a thing of low instincts, cunning, and cruelty. It's well he keeps his head out of sight so much of the time and allows us to admire his beautifully ringed and speckled body, his agile movements and his tapering form. His head and his wicked little trembling sting are uncanny enough to be sure. But for all that we needn't jump and rush and scream when you see him coming. He's really worth a more quiet reception than that. Ella Wheeler Wilcox says that the woman who finds no horror in the snake has in her some of his loathsome qualities, but that statement is, perhaps, less reasonable than poetic. Most of us have outgrown the theory of the snake in Eden, and if we haven't it might be well to consider that nice little spotted snakes nowadays aren't possessed of evil spirits.

Doesn't it seem to you as you look about the world, that the ideas of women regarding themselves and their mission in life is changing a little? Doesn't it seem as if the home life was reaching out and gathering them into it again? Wasn't there bound to be a reaction and hasn't it begun to come? The trouble began in the homes. The girls grew restive. They chafed under the conditions—the often unjust conditions which were imposed upon them. To escape from them they thronged to offices and workshops and factories of all kinds. Latterly they have begun to take up housework. There never have been so many proficient women housekeepers as there are to-day. They have been graduated from scientific schools. They have been taught by professional teachers of cooking and housewifery. They have been devoted students of the best literature on affairs of the house. Surely it means something. The unnatural life led by women forced to look out for themselves is surely less attractive now than it was ten years ago. The old idea that women were doing good work for themselves and for the world, when they were competing with men, has been shattered by good arguments. Most of us have come to believe that women's work is something entirely different from men's, though we still reserve the right to define women's work and to give to men along with voting and fighting a good deal of the heavy lifting and hard scrubbing to be done.

It may be a shock to the average man to be told that selling ribbons is women's work, and carrying coal hods and lifting wash-boilers is men's, and to be asked what he meant by competing with women in their lines of work for so many years.

When all is said and done, when you've aired your particular views and fenced off your reservations from the main argument, it must be said that, though a home-life, a married life and a motherhood is the ideal life for women in general, that there are exceptions, that many women have no home-life and can have none; that they must fend for themselves, and that there is much to be done in the world which the more or less restricted house-mother has neither time nor strength for. And while there are women who can or who must do the work lying outside the homes, it must yet be a matter for congratulation that most of the women who have been driven from homes by circumstances or their own restlessness, are, nevertheless, very glad to be sheltered in real homes offered them by good men, once the glamor of their independence has worn off, or their ambition become a little tarnished. The women who know what independence costs are those who sink most thankfully into the quiet home lives again. Everywhere it is the same—in England, in the United States—even in Canada. Women are recognizing that the world of work is divided into two great divisions; that there is, that there always has and that there always will be men's work and women's work, and that a woman has nothing to gain and everything to lose, by busying herself with tasks which properly belong to the opposite sex. Housekeeping is becoming more than drudgery. The feeling is contagious. Women vie with one another in the excellences of their home arrangements, the sanitary exactness, the good management, the comfort, the healthfulness, the pleasure, and the purity of it all. It's really wonderful how anxious people are to have a hand in work which some one considers worth doing very well. It's the old story of Mark Twain's whitewashing over again. All the boys wanted to help do the fence directly they saw some one else interested in it.

It's a bad time to talk about saving money, with the spring cleaning and its expenses, the spring clothes and the summer flitting all on our minds, but at the same time we should regulate our living at all seasons, so there is a little something to spare. A man has the financial outlook always before him, and it has its disadvantages. A man upon a salary knows just how much he will have, and he is a wise man if he tacks a nice little sum away in the bank every pay-day. It's hard to reduce expenses. It's hard to keep the expenses on the bigger income down to the same figure they reached on the smaller one, but it must be done, if one is to keep free of debt and to have an umbrella in the bank. We must enjoy the present if we would get the whole good from life. We must not postpone our happiness till we are too old to enjoy it. We must not hoard for the sake of hoarding, but we must, as individuals, show ourselves at least as prudent as the statesmen who in times of peace prepare for war. Many a man goes to pieces physically and a temporary rest would make a new man of him. The carefully-saved money of the prudent couple gives them several months of travel, pays the doctor bills, tides them over a misfortune which might prove ruinous to the spendthrift pair, whose fine furniture and fine clothes, whose last year's pleasures and forgotten luxuries are not to be considered alongside a little good ready money. And you cannot save by and bye, or when you don't know what to do with the money. You must decide that something you meant to get is of less importance than a little entry in your bank book, and so put the gown or the furniture, the jewellery or the whim of whatever sort it is, out of your mind, and trot down town and put the money it would have cost, into the bank. You may not need it yourself—life goes very happily with some—but there are always sufferers who might be helped if you could, in the old phrase "lay your hand" on a few dollars outside the regular house or personal allowances. Women talk a good deal of their dependence upon their husbands, but if a wife has, as she should have, a personal allowance, it is just as much a piece of wisdom on her part, to save from it, as it is on the husband's part to save from the whole income. As a rule we spend both money and strength too carelessly. We would be less enslaved in mind and body if we would be less free with our dollars. Our wants, our demands for luxuries, our whims, our fads all fetter us sorely and sometimes when we rail most loudly at fate and her slave-driver's methods, we are unconsciously berating ourselves. Life would be much easier for all of us, if we were less pretentious, less foolish, more sincere and unselfish, more simply good and more prudent in matters of money.

Bless the babies, how they seem to stretch and grow in every hour of sunshine. When it rains, and when the belated snowflakes fly, we scarce can hush their fretting, but once the springtime comes up from the south-land, they crow in the sunshine and contentedly suck their fat little thumbs. They sleep out of doors, their carriage placed in sheltered nooks, they toddle about the pavements with their uncertain little steps, they drag horses and fondle pussies and push wee doll carriages and little tin engines and the world is a golden world to the royal little folks of our homes. One toddler was taken into a near-by park by her proud grandma and great grandma, when the spring-time came several years ago. The baby was in ecstasies. She rushed about picking up bits of grass, leaves and acorns, and cried exultingly "I m so glad I found my park. I had last summer." We mustn't lose it any more, was in the air with which she spoke, just as if it had been her dolly, or her ball, which were so often mislaid past anyone's finding. How they love to walk the edges of the stone curbs—the naughty little white-bonneted babies, and to step in the puddles and pick up soiled scraps of bright-colored paper! How they need watching and how little watching some of them receive from the careless little nurse-maids. If mothers would protect their babies by making it a point to inform the mistress of every little maid who neglects or abuses her charge when out of range of the home windows there would be a great deal of harm prevented. Little crooked backs, little sore throats and snuffles, little croup spasms, fretfulness, waywardness, might often be entirely prevented if the mothers of the little toddlers knew what was going on around the block, or across in the park, or over on the side streets. We cannot all have our eyes on our children, but there would be better tempered and healthier children in many nurseries if all we mothers kept an eye on all the "babies in our block."

CORRESPONDENCE

All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated; and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Herald Office.

Rosetta—I wrote "postilion" back.

Alfreda—The young man's mother and sisters should call upon the fiancee and her mother, and that opens the way for further entertainments at both houses, at which the young people are made acquainted with their relatives to be and the friends and acquaintances of both houses.

Charlotte M.—Booth Tarkington wrote "The Gentleman from Indiana" some time ago. Was that the one you were trying to recollect. 2. You are persistent, intuitive, fairly hopeful, ardent, systematic, and perhaps not quite as merry as you might be if you would persistently throw care overboard and be glad to be alive in this lovely world.

Caxtora.—At what age should a man marry? you ask. That's a leading question. The discussion of it has broken up friendships, divided families, worried the preachers in the pulpits and the listeners in the pews and otherwise tormented society in general and particular. Mothers can never believe their boys old enough to marry, but mamma's boy thinks himself quite capable of taking all the cares of life upon himself when he is eighteen or nineteen. The wise men in books say men do not know their own minds until they are twenty-five. The twenty-two-year-old knows this is arrent rubbish, but the man of fifty wonders why the age wasn't set at thirty or thirty-five. I daresay you'll make a good husband, unless your mouth always sets the way it does in your photograph. If it does, I should think you would be inclined to find fault with the coffee and the dusting and otherwise make a nuisance of yourself about the house. 2. You are persistent, practical, resolute, sensitive, fairly generous, fairly patient and very merry.

Spring.—Certainly he was to blame, but there is nothing which you can do, unless, perhaps, you invite him to your home, and so give him a chance to explain if he wishes to. 2. You are practical, resolute, generous, a little self-conscious, very decided, ambitious and hopeful.

Thelma.—Don't let him know. Keep him guessing. It's better for him and also for you. Two well-behaved girls can go almost anywhere by themselves, but it's rather more comfortable for them to be properly escorted. 2. You are vivacious, decisive, fairly patient, fairly industrious and very sincere.

Maria.—No, I didn't see the item about the money being found. I'm glad if you got some of it. The hints go into the Housekeeping Department, and I shall be very glad to have your notes on order and system in house management.

No. 16.—Some piece of your own work would be by far the nicest thing to give, for sentiment attaches to handiwork a value which something bought in a shop can never quite equal. 2. You are shrewd, affectionate, fairly generous, witty, adapt yourself easily and perfectly to circumstances and have a good deal of self-control along with a mercurial disposition. You must have inherited conflicting tendencies. I shall judge that your father was merry, careless, cheerful and a little indecisive and that your mother was shrewd and practical and persistent, and I should like you to tell me if this is the case.

Feo.—Do you know I'm very much afraid that you are that unhappy mortal—a woman with a grudge against the world. Don't look out of the corner of your eyes as though your blue spectacles. It's a jolly old world, take it all in all, and there are jolly people in it. Some aren't so nice as others, but most of us have as many friends as we deserve, and usually our friends are quite as nice as we are—you and I. The world is a good deal like a thistle. If you fiddle with it, you'll get your fingers full of prickles, but if you go about things bravely it won't hurt you at all. A woman who must support herself is certainly at some disadvantage, but though it may be hard at first, you'll find you won't dislike it after a while. In fact you'll prefer it very much to being dependent upon people to whose bounty you have no real right. But keep your little home, even if you must work very hard to do it. A woman without a home spot and without the home spirit is a poor bit of wreckage. You know there's a sacredness about a real home life, which goes a great way to keeping hearts good and minds and bodies from growing altogether tired out. Perhaps your friends have found you a little hard and cold and suspicious. Perhaps you have seemed bitter to them, thankless for the things they tried to do for you and envious of their better fortune. It's all very well, you will say, to preach contentment when things are going from bad to worse every day. You will agree with me, however, that it's easy enough to be philosophical when things are going right, and that it's when everything is wrong and the world upside down, that we must put forth the special effort and keep our hearts sweet with patience and love and strong with courage. I know you're brave at heart, or you never could have done these hard things. This was just one of the blue days, and there needn't be any more if you keep watch.

Fors.—I cannot think you will find "Modern Painters" dry or too technical. There is so much in it beside art. Perhaps you will be interested in the list of philosophers which Ruskin considered best—Solomon, Wordsworth, Carlyle, Bacon, Plato and Heijs.

Bessie.—No, I wouldn't have a foulard if I were you. Get a muslin in place of it—or navy blue or black and white muslin, and then have a crepe du chene for the dressy frock. It comes in such lovely colors this year—fawn, gray, blues, pinks, cream and blacks and whites. 2. It's very easy to be foolish about a parasol, for the dressy ones do appeal to us so irresistibly. If you consider, though, that you can have only one, you had better far buy a silk than a chiffon. 3. Your letter was very interesting. I'm glad you are a full-fledged daughter of the house, and that you have your allowance for dress. I hope your father will refuse to pay any bills, and that you will wisely spend so that the precious sum will cover everything. Of course, you'll make mistakes. Everyone does. It's the wise person who can flounder out of difficulties, live down mistakes (and wear them out if they happen to be clothes). Success to you and your first shopping.

Carnay.—Prudence, veracity, affection, economy, reserve, ambition and self-control.

Little Eva.—Methodical, cheerful, industrious, sympathetic, hopeful and adaptable.

Maud.—Prudence, self-reliance, candor, honesty, sympathy and determination.

Sunshine.—Merry, diligent, orderly, ambitious and very warm-hearted.

Xmas.—Practical, systematic, executive, fairly patient and very self-reliant.

Foxey.—Impulsive, generous, adroit in mental gymnastics, fun-loving and determined.

B. B. L.—Candid, artistic, sensitive, generous and fairly patient.

Annie.—I think you and "Irish lass" suit each other very nicely, don't you think so?

E. C.—The one with dark velvet is sympathetic, impulsive, intuitive, faithful in her friendships, alert, artistic and idealistic. The other is candid, self-reliant, practical, devoted to duty, rather musical, prudent and ambitious.

Maude.—Intuitive, alert, decisive, sensitive and courageous.

Margaret.—Determined, vivacious, ambitious, practical and sincere.

Helen M.—Order, candor, patience, resolution and industry.

Marie.—Sympathy, energy, prudence, persistence and fair order.

Percy.—Generous, shrewd, affectionate, fairly industrious, very hopeful and a little indecisive.

L.H.—Decisive, persistent, very energetic, adaptable and hopeful.

C.M.—Sympathetic, affectionate, diligent, merry and very cheerful.

Pollanthus.—Hopeful, cheerful, sympathetic, generous, fairly industrious, very affectionate and methodical.

D.J.H.—Prudent, vivacious, independent, methodical, just and rather short of patience.

W.A.H.—Brisk, orderly, fairly sympathetic, shrewd, and an adept at reasoning.

W.K.—Persistent, ambitious, luxurious in taste, sympathetic, industrious and orderly.

Teardrop.—Impulsive, merry, somewhat of a chatterbox, very warm-hearted and inclined to be a little extravagant.

I.M.W.—Candor, courage, generosity, order, ambition and self-control. 2. Many thanks for good wishes.

Graduate.—Sensitive, persistent, ideal, sympathetic, unselfish and industrious, according to your own ways and methods.

Helen B.—Affectionate, persevering, resolute, intuitive and very generous.

Gretchen.—Impulsive, artistic, daring, persistent and sympathetic.

Simmgaton.—Methodical, energetic, self controlled and very generous.

In the conservatory nook,
With lovely Constance tete-a-tete,
I told her, as her hand I took,
I loved her—left to her my fate.

She scarcely seemed to hear (I own
Emotion made avowal faint),
When, as if consciousness had grown,
She said in answer to my plaint:

"Tell me again you love me true,
Above all others think me fair,
Have never loved another; do
Not hesitate to even swear!"

I made oath in crescendo tone
She was the one beyond compare—
She truly was my only own,
My benediction after prayer.

A shock was her reply—sharp sting;
"After you first spoke, I espied
Nell, hiding near us—horrid thing—
I hope that now she's satisfied!"

—C. S. PEARSON.

Meriden.—Persistent, decisive, industrious and very persevering.

Kitty.—Resolute, diligent, fairly neat and very affectionate.

Greye.—Generous, artistic, daring, very hopeful and very merry.

February.—Affectionate, earnest, genial, prudent and self-reliant.

Prosperous and Progressive.—Order, practicality, reserve, generosity, affection and ambition.

Alice S.—Candor, self-control, energy, affection and persistence.

No. 1.—Generous, impulsive, candid, fairly prudent, intuitive and self-controlled.

No. 2.—Decisive, ambitious, self-reliant, and executive.

No. 3.—Energetic, reverential, a little too fond of self and pleasure and praise, very genial and sympathetic.

No. 4.—Moody, a little careless, a little indecisive, intuitive and generous.

No. 5.—Generosity, a little pride, fair energy and executive and much affection.

No. 6.—Persistence, vivacity, ambition, self-reliance and fair endurance.

No. 7.—Daring, system, aggressiveness, persistence and a warm temper.

No. 8.—Sensitiveness, energy, fair patience and generosity and much self-control.

No. 9.—Mirth, hope, impulse, self-reliance and fair candor.

No. 10.—Decision, energy, vivacity, executive and endurance.

No. 11.—Precision, method, an imperious nature, affection, much vitality and resolution.

No. 12.—Self-will, determination, candor, endurance and industry.

No. 13.—Executive ability, intuition, courage, energy and fair candor.

No. 14.—Some suspicion, revenge, mirth, adaptability, cheerfulness and fair patience.

No. 15.—Ambition, ideality, indecision, some self-esteem and much hope.

TOO GOOD A CHANCE TO MISS.

"Arabella rather startled the club."

"How?"

"Well, she was to have read a paper on 'The Functions of Fiction,' and she came up with one on 'The Fictions of Functions.'"—Detroit Free Press.

HOUSEKEEPING.

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

COOKING SCHOOL KNOWLEDGE.

Dip smelts or fish of any sort in lemon juice when you wish to keep the flesh white.

If you keep parsley wrapped up in a piece of wet cheesecloth, you can keep it for several weeks without it spoiling.

When molding a cream mixture or gelatine mixture have a mold just the right size. It is not so apt to break when turned out as if the mold is too large.

A cup of butter means sixteen tablespoons. When we measure butter in a cup, we measure it packed solid.

A spatula is very nice for turning cakes, omelets and small fish.

Never leave a lemon or any acid jelly in a tin mold over night because it spoils the taste. Agate or earthenware molds are best.

If the gelatine in an earthen mold does not come out readily at first, set it in a dish of hot water for a minute, or wet a dish towel and set the dish on it. Be careful that it doesn't stay too long.

Always strain a custard to take out the spiral spring which balances the yolk in the white.

One cup of sauce means one cup of liquid, regardless of the amount of thickening and butter that you use.

Frances: Passion flower vines are rapid growers, but are not so easily trained or kept free from insects as the two asparagus climbers and the German ivy.

Y.D.—A pinch of brown sugar will render palatable a dish which is two salty.

C.D.—For the rissoles make puff paste and roll thin. Spread finely chopped meat on one half, cover with the rest and press down with the rolling pin. Cut in squares and fry a light brown in deep fat.

Maida—You mustn't be too cross about the scorching. It will happen sometimes. If the fibres are not injured, dip the scorched part in soap suds and lay in the sun. If that fails try a solution of borax and follow as before with a sun bath. 2. Yes, send your recipes. I am very glad to get them.

Dulcie—Almond icing may be made very simply. Burn a half pound of almonds through your meat chopper. (If you haven't a meat chopper get one. Every kitchen needs it.) Add to the ground nuts one pound of fruit, sugar, the yolks of three eggs, and 5c worth of rose water. Stir well together, then press into shape on your cake, using a wet knife to smooth it. Let it dry for twenty-four hours; then put on your white icing.

Lelia—As you will find that a doctor usually takes very little medicine, and a grocer has no taste for odds and ends of sweet stuff in his shop, so it will be discovered, I think, that the scientific cook prefers to live rather plainly. She knows the evils of overly rich food, and while she insists upon the simplest cooking being done properly, she is likely to have a plainer and a more nutritious menu than the woman who cooks things just because they are "good." So, you see, the cooking schools are going to do just the opposite to what you fear. They will teach food values, and the result will be much better living at a smaller cost, and healthfulness instead of gluttony presiding over all.

A correspondent writes—When warming over potatoes to chop in the pan, use a one-pound baking powder tin—quick and handy. To fry pork a nice brown, put a little sweet milk in a plate and dip the fat into it; no drops need adhere to the slices, and it will brown nicely. When cooking fish fry brown on both sides, then set the pan in the oven to bake through. This saves heating the oven for a long time when it is not needed for other things. If fried cakes crumble they are too rich with butter or lard. If they soak with fat your lard is not hot enough. (My recipe will not be needed). Some women say "I had bad luck with so and so." Phsaw! In nine cases out of ten their fire was not hot enough. There is no luck in cooking any more than in anything else.

CHATTER

LOVE.

Unless you can think when the song is done,
No other is sweet in the rhythm;
Unless you can feel, when left by one,
That all men else go with him;
Unless you can know when unpraised by
His breath
That your beauty itself wants proving;
Unless you can swear—"For life, for
death"—
Oh, fear to call it loving!

Unless you can muse in a crowd all day
On the absent face that fixed you;
Unless you can love as the angels may,
With the breadth of heaven betwixt you;
Unless you can dream that his faith, his fast,
Through behooving and unbehooving:
Unless you can die when the dream is past,
Oh, never call it loving!

Nobody need marvel at the fine coats of the circus horses, for unlike ordinary horses each gets a bath every working day unless the weather is too cool. In cold days the soap and water bath all over is changed to a shampoo of the mane and tail only.

Besides these daily baths the ring stock in the circus gets an extra weekly bath with a pipeclay rub. This is to prevent the rosin, which is liberally sprinkled on their hips and backs on working days during the summer, from becoming clogged and matting the hair.

The pipeclay is rubbed dry into the hair and skin and then washed off with warm water and soap. The rosin leaves the coat with the pipeclay.

And nowhere is there a bathing fiend like the circus horse after a short experience of this treatment, so the circus men say.

Should marriage be regulated by the State? Those who contend that it should argue: "In olden times weakling babes were killed. Why should weaklings be born now?"

An editorial in the Medical Record discusses the question, and, incidentally, the Chilton bill, lately introduced in the Minnesota Legislature. It says:

"This measure purposes to restrict the marriage of persons afflicted with physical or mental disorders, but, while aimed at this class, will affect all those wishing to marry, as every candidate for matrimony must undergo a physical examination by a competent medical practitioner, and receive from him a certificate of sound health before the ceremony can be performed."

"I understand," said a Western judge to one of the talesmen from which a panel of jurors was to be chosen to try a murder case, "that you have expressed yourself as decidedly against capital punishment. Is this true?"

"Generally speaking, I'm ag'in capital punishment; but not in the case of this here man, judge. I know him and he deserves all we can give him."

One pretty sleeve model for thin fabrics pouches a little at the elbow in a small puff made by cutting the upper sleeve longer than the lining and banding it in with lace or embroidery just below the elbow. Between this and the wristband the sleeve forms another puff. Neither of these puffs, however, is large, and if rightly proportioned the sleeve is really very pretty.

Elbow puffs may not be especially popular, yet they appear in some of the new gowns. There are usually two, the upper one much smaller than the one below, which is gathered into an embroidered band a little below the elbow. Another sleeve for very thin materials is gathered into the arm hole with two or three-inch-wide shirred tucks, shirred again three times, without the tucks, above the elbow and allowed to fall in a soft puff to the wristband, into which it is shirred.

Zola is sixty-one. He is generally regarded as an incessant worker, but, though he has done more work than most men, he is not by any means "always at at." He has learned the secret that, in his own words, "it is the continuation of effort which makes big monuments," and he works quietly and persistently, writing his four pages of manuscript a day, no more and no less. Four pages a day makes a rich man now. Time was—and, though it was so long ago, Zola has a vivid recollection of it—when he made up parcels of books for a sovereign a week, and when he thought himself rich on his promotion to a publisher's advertising department at twice that sum. In those days Zola would spend his spare hours in writing manuscripts, and by the time he was twenty-six he had written six novels.

There is one Zola novel, as there is a Kipling novel, which has never seen the light of day. It was written while Zola was at school, and was a long historical story. Zola has the manuscript to this day—he never destroys anything he has written—but he declared not long ago that he had not read it. "I have never been able to read a word of it," he said, "so utterly illegible was my writing at the time." He must surely be the only man in the world who has a novel of his own which he cannot read.

Zola is not the best-loved of men to-day, but his life is supremely happy in comparison with the days that have gone. For eighteen months he starved in the streets of Paris, wandering about in rags. His overcoat was so shabby that, when he stopped to look at the second-hand volumes on the bookstalls, the booksellers would drive him away. He never read a newspaper, because he could not afford to buy one; he never entered a cafe; he never smoked. He speaks of this time as one of the most utter misery, "without money, without work, without position, starving most of the time, and dressed in rags." If ever he had a copper he would spend it on a candle, and with this he would sit through the night in his garret, reading or writing books. Those days are part of a dim past now; when in England not long ago, Zola refused £20,000 for three novels.

A pretty combination for a stylish summer hat is a white fancy straw trimmed with three or four shades of yellow, either in tulle or chiffon and flowers, and a black velvet bow at one side.

"Dorothy Dix," in an article in the New York Journal, says some hard things about spring. She doesn't believe in it at all. She thinks it's deceitful and desperately wicked, and plays havoc with the hearts and bodies of pensive folks who might otherwise get along very comfortably in the world. In one paragraph she says:

Another—and perhaps it is the most unalterable—feature of the total depravity of spring is the way she has of deluding people int the belief that they are poets. The average respectable man would ordinarily as soon be suspected of burglary as rhyming. He looks upon a poet as a poor creature, with a mental affliction that prevents him from becoming a good grocer or butcher or broker.

Suddenly, however, the man of affairs pauses in his work. He has that tired feeling, coupled with a certain vagueness of thought and a distaste for salt mackerel. On other occasions he would go to his doctor. The trouble would be diagnosed as biliousness or dyspepsia, and that liver pill, which would probably prevent all poetry, would be administered.

But here comes spring. "This is genius, not indigestion," she says, and another amateur poet is inflicted on a defenceless world.

In spite of all spring's deceitfulness, though; in spite of all the flights of folly she has inspired us to, and the wrongs we have suffered at her hands, we would not change her if we could. It is not always the most virtuous who are most diverting.

She is the incarnation of youth and hope, and for that alone we could be her willing victims and still love her. She comes in the beauty of a resurrected world, and with the promise of all we hope, and dream, and pray for.

It is only the very young who undervalue the riches of dreams that never come true—of flowers that bud but never bloom—and so we lend ourselves each year anew to the enchantment of spring and are ready to believe in her whenever she flings out her painted sign of pink apple blossoms against the sky and announces that she has gone into the illusion business at the same old stand.

Madge Merton

A SONG OF TOIL.

I take the little kiss she gives when I go
forth at morn;
I take the little farewell wish upon the
breezes borne;
I take her little arms' caress and in the
morning light
Go out into the world of toil, the battle for
the right.
Ring, anvils, with your clangor!
Burn, forges, fierce and far!
The night shall bring the world of home,
Where love and goodness are!

I lean to little lips she lifts to my rough
lips of love,
I read the mother's hope that shines in
eyes that gleam above;
I hear the roaring city call, and unto it
I go
Light-hearted for the stress because a
child-heart loves me so.
Swing, hammers, with your clatter!
Whirl, wheels, and shaft and beam!
The light of love shall guide me home
From out this shroud of steam!

I take the little rose she holds and pin it
on my breast
I take the tender memory of her word that
cheered and blest;
I face the argent purpose of the labor that
is mine
Filled with her trust and patience, her
youth and faith divine.
Plunge, cities, with your thunder
Of traffic-shout and roar!
I take the task and do the deed,
While she waits at the door!

I take the task, I face the toil, I deem it
sweet to be
Bound to the labor that is love for love's
fine liberty:
From morning unto eventide, remembering
her I go
Under the bending wheel that glides forever to and fro.
Sing, mills, your clattering chorus,
Down where the millions sweat!
I bare my arms and give my strength
And joy in what I get!

I give and take, and give again, and unto
dark am bent
Beneath the burden of the task for which
sweet life is spent;
But ah! the wage so dear to have, the
little lips that wait,
The hearts that ring, the arms that cling,
when I unlatch the gate!
Clang with your mighty revel!
Roar, cities, with your strife
And God be praised for strength to toil
For wage of love and life!

Actors and Plays

By Jim the Penman

This week the patrons of the Academy were treated to a short and unprofitable week of the "legitimate." And it is to be feared that Mr. Frederick Warde will have financial reasons for avoiding Montreal as much in the future as he has in the past. For we are not yet acclimatized to the "legitimate" in this city. And when the crimson doors leading to the auditorium swung open and fragments of Elizabethan dialogue of the "By my halidome!" and "By r Lady!" character floated out into the twentieth century atmosphere a very perceptible frost settled down on the box office. Blank verse may have gone all very well in the days of good Queen Bess. Then it was written by masters of the art, by men whose glorious work will never die while the world exists. But blank verse manufactured in Baxter Street, New York, is as much out of place today as a tommy-cod in a torchlight procession. It does not harmonize with the clang of the trolley gong and the up-to-date remarks of citizens who have just dodged being extirpated by a bicyclist. Thus that eminent tragedian, Mr. Frederick Warde, had a hard road to travel when he desired to conduct the theatre-going public back into the moss-grown past by means of a play built upon the lines of those which sent our fathers to sleep in the days when people made their wills before they started for Lachine and the construction of a moral "sampler" was one of the recognized tasks of the refined young lady.

* * *

The dear, old, legitimate drama! How it carries one back to the days when we swung a pair of little mottled legs encased in open-work socks and ankle-band shoes about a foot from the high oilcloth-covered seat which the average theatre provided for its patrons at the time when other people blew our noses for us and our hair was done up in a "cockatoo." Was there anyone ever so absolutely untrue to nature as the dead old tragedian who rolled his r's till they sounded like a "ruffle" on a bass drum? Was there anything so sweet as the heroine in white satin who was persecuted by a villain so palpably absurd that he would excite derision at the present day? Was there anything so thoroughly artificial as the thrilling combats, with their "one, two, three, over," and "one, two, three, under," at which our fathers used to gasp with apprehension? And yet is there anything so pleasant as to be allowed to revisit these scenes of the past; to look again, in the cold, steely glare of the twentieth century, at what delighted us in the first half of the nineteenth; to see Mr. Vincent Crummles again stalk on the stage as he does in the delightful pages of "Nicholas Nickleby," and to be called upon to witness the pure woes of ladies who have no more pasts than a fresh-laid egg, after being nauseated with the "Second Mrs. Tanquerays," the "Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmiths," and the "Duchesses of Strood," and "Mrs. Danes" of the modern drama, whose pasts are as spotted as a plum pudding and whose futures are as dubious as the Canadian climate?

* * *

Truly, if the "Duke's Jester" appeals to us in nothing else, it should in this. We can forgive the turgid eloquence, the impossible blank verse, the ridiculous combats, and the utter lack of probability that pervades the entire piece, for the sake of the purity of the plot. It is true that there was a double disrobing scene, interpolated evidently as a concession to the twentieth century desire for sensation, in the play. But it was as decorous as an oyster at a funeral, and as solemn as a society function. The actors approached it in the same reverent spirit in which a novice takes his first lesson in golf. And the public accepted it with the same grave appreciation that the Englishman shows for a joke in "Punch." They laughed because it was proper to laugh, and because it was evident that the actors would have felt aggrieved if they had not. And the company are so eminently respectable that one would hate to hurt their feelings. But to interpolate such an incident into a mediaeval play like the "Duke's Jester" was like pasting a comic poster on the British Museum. It was as out of place as a tomato can in a temple. And the audience evidently felt it to be so; for they were perceptibly more lugubrious after these comic interludes and evinced a sense of relief when the actors returned to the old bombastic rant about "By'r Ladye!" "How now, Sirrah!" "Gadzooks!" and other Elizabethan slang that would send the Bowery into a catfit if it was sprung on it to-day.

* * *

The fate of Maurice Barrymore points another warning on the road along which so many of our matinee idols have trodden only to pay the penalty at last. John McCullough, Billy Seanlan, "Fritz" Emmet, Bartley Campbell, Charley Hoyt, Steel Mackaye, "Old Hoss" Hoey, George S. Knight and Harry Kernell, have all preceded him to the padded room, from which only the Angel of Death ever released them. In each case it was the same story of the candle burned at both ends. It was the pace that killed. Wine, woman, Bohemian life, a night owl existence, and then the nervous twitching of the chin, the quivering lips, the slurring of words, the loss of memory, and finally the thick utterance that cannot be overcome. Then follows the dread paresis from whose deadly embrace there is no recovery. The story is so monotonous that is is wonderful it should have to be told so often. But it is the story of the moth that flies too near the candle. Of the gaily striped potato-bug whose very beauty invites the bucolic heel. They were the idols of the public while their brilliant faculties still remained to them. And this very idolatry proved their undoing. It is only the pretty butterfly that gets impaled upon a pin. His sober-colored brother escapes unnoticed. These men lived in a blaze of popular fireworks. They flared like meteors in the public press. Silly women sent them flowers, orchids, and pink notes, until they lived in an atmosphere so heated that it scorched their lives out of them. They belonged to an artificial world where pork and beans were unknown, and corned beef and cabbage unheard of. The humble flap-jack, and the succulent hash never appeared on the menu. They did not know the taste of bread and butter. The dumpling never appealed to their fin de siecle tastes. They lived as Lucullus is supposed to have lived after he struck oil. Naturally their digestions gave out first. Then their nerves. Then their brains. Then they went all to pieces like a cheap sideboard in a shower of rain. And now we lament "poor" Barrymore as we lamented half a dozen other "poor" fellows who were nobody's enemies but their own.

* * *

When pretty Lulu Glaser, whom we remember as the charming leading lady in Francis Wilson's "Little Corporal," speaks of the syndicate, nowadays, she stamps her little foot and says things that are as cutting as a brand-new razor. For the syndicate played a low-down trick upon her. When Klaw and Erlanger induced Francis Wilson to sign with them, the question of Miss Glaser came up at once. The comedian had an indefinite contract with her, and the syndicate suggested how much better it would be if she signed a contract with them instead. So to the guileless and unsuspecting Miss Glaser the syndicate's manager went. Would she sign a contract with them for a long term at a salary on the usual form? Purely to relieve Mr. Wilson from any financial responsibility, and turn it over to them? Certainly! She was delighted to be obliging! But hardly was the ink dry upon her signature when another paper was handed to her. This was the usual two weeks' notice! Miss Glaser was fired the moment she signed the first contract. In vain did Francis Wilson plead, perspire and prance round. The management calmly replied that they could do without suggestions from the stage. But Nemesis was after them in the shape of A. H. Chamberlyn. He has secured Miss Glaser for the "Prima Donna" at the Herald Square Theatre in the place of Mabel Gilman, who is seriously ill, and he is now endeavoring to get Francis Wilson for the same piece. If he succeeds the syndicate will receive a straight rebuff. They paid big money to seduce Francis Wilson into their ranks. Outside of the combination he was always a thorn in their sides. Of course they may have contracts with him that will hold him for a while. But if he really wants to be free, and to be at the head of the "Prima Donna," with the leading lady who was largely responsible for his success in the "Little Corporal," he can either make things so warm for Klaw and Erlanger that they will be glad to let him go, or else force them to raise his salary to figures which will make the box office receipts as sick as a steerage passenger on the second day out.

* * *

Miss Christie Macdonald, the pretty Cape Breton ex-school teacher, who has made such a hit in the comic opera world, and is now leading lady with the "Hodge Podge Company," I think, had an exciting time on her way to the theatre one day last week. She first stepped on an orange peel going down the steps and carved a sort of pig-boats in the atmosphere with her dainty Louis Quinze heels before she tried to do a toboggan slide across the street. Then an automobile, a dray and a bicyclist successively tried to run over her, and a policeman tore the sleeve out of his coat rescuing her from under a cable car. This was quite enough excitement for one glad April hour. But more was to follow. Before she reached the safe seclusion of the stage a dog-browed ruffian made a snatch at her chatelaine and almost got away with two weeks' salary before she could get breath enough to scream. When she finally reached her dressing room she looked as if she had just emerged from a three round contest with a threshing machine. And she said things about human nature in general and her assailant in particular that ended, as a woman's excitement generally does, in a flood of tears.

* * *

Mr. James J. Corbett has started some more indignation among the actor-pugilists who are now "starring" on the road. He says that he can move in society circles from which other knights of the padded glove are barred. This has brought out angry protests from all the other pugilistic stars who claim that they can splash around in the foam of society just as much as he can. Jeffries holds that the fact that he is engaged to the daughter of an Asbury Park magnate indicates that he is just as much at home in what the class he represents usually call "glad rags" as is Corbett. Kid McCoy claims to have waltzed in the same hotel ball as a Chicago duchess whose father's advertisement of a reduction in the price of green hams appeared in all the leading papers. John L. Sullivan holds that neither of the three would be admitted to any respectable cafe. But then the society that John L. prefers does not often figure in Burke's peerage. So he hardly counts as an arbiter of fashion. Terry McGovern has also been heard from in the controversy. He says that since he became an actor he has traveled on the same trains with some of the elite in the profession, and put up at the same hotels and got out again without leaving his trunks behind him. He therefore holds that he has just the same claims to social distinction as Corbett has, even if he does not advertise his society triumphs in the daily press. Then there is freckled "Bob" Fitzsimmons to be heard from. The lanky kangaroo does not hanker after society as a rule. But those who met him in this town admit that he is as quiet and gentlemanly a man as they ever ran up against in spite of what American sporting papers may say.

* * *

Among many other unique claims to singularity poor Maurice Barrymore had one that he was not proud of. He was the only actor that was ever publicly spanked upon the stage. It was done by Billy Muldoon, the champion wrestler, who appeared in the wrestling scene in "As You Like It," in which Modjeska was playing Rosalind with Barrymore as Orlando. One night after Barrymore had thrown Muldoon, according to the stage directions, he started to tickle the big fellow. Now Muldoon was fearfully ticklish. And, as he dared not yell out, he went almost frantic under Barrymore's nimble fingers. When he finally got up, limp from pent-up agony, he could hardly get off the stage. Next night the two wrestlers sprang to the centre of the stage at their cue. Then Muldoon picked Barrymore up like a baby, clapped him over his knee and spanked him good and hard on the spot which the maternal slipper had so often reddened in his boyhood's days. Of course the audience roared. Modjeska was furious. So was Barrymore. The only man who smiled was Muldoon. And he smiled all night with so joyous a recollection of his feat that the smarting Barrymore almost went crazy. But he never tickled Muldoon again.

* * *

Mr. Philip F. Nash, who was selected to open Proctor's Theatre in this city, and who organized and placed it in its present assured position, has severed his connection with the Proctor forces and has accepted well-merited promotion. On the first of May he will become assistant general manager of the Keith circuit and will have a general supervision over the Keith theatres in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, London, Eng., and in Providence. His headquarters will be in New York. This is not the first time Mr. Nash has been in Mr. Keith's employ. It was from the Keith circuit that Mr. Proctor selected him to organize the Albany house, which at that time was not a popular one. And in a few weeks Mr. Nash's talents for organization and adroit management had made it the most popular one in that city. Now Mr. Keith wants him back. And as each transfer has meant a considerable increase in salary, Mr. Nash's friends are tendering him congratulations upon his promotion.

* * *

A bombshell fell among the syndicate of vaudeville managers when Mr. Proctor announced his intention of withdrawing at once. It is all very well for the others to say that they can get along without him and that they intended to ask him to resign any way. No doubt Mr. Keith is the most important factor in the vaudeville world. But Mr. Proctor is easily the second. A man who has four theatres in New York, one in Albany, one in this city, one building in Newark and one in Troy, is too important a rival to be sneezed at. And Mr. Proctor had good reason to resign. Of late he has been getting the poorest artists allotted to him by the association. After Keith and his friends had taken their pick of what was offering, the crumbs off the association table were handed to Mr. Proctor. Naturally he growled. Naturally his audiences squealed. The other houses were able to give better shows than he was; and they did it at his expense. So he has finally broken down the barb-wire fence and is now free to enter the market and select his own attractions. And this means that we shall get better shows.

* * *

Travelling actors of the cheap stripe have always considered it excellent fun to pull the whiskers of the rural spectators standing open-mouthed upon the platform as the train pulls out. And as a result of this belief the "tramp bicyclist" of one of the travelling "McFadden" companies, is now bathing himself in arnica and witch-hazel and moaning softly when he sits down. It happened at Winona, Mich. The members of the company had seated themselves in their car and the whiskered ruralites had clustered close to the windows to stare in at the actor-folk with the dull bovine astonishment of the Western hayseed. There was one lank countryman with a chin whisker that Denman Thompson would have envied, who stood close to where the comedian sat at the open car window watching the soubrette make goo-goo eyes at the treasurer. So, as the train moved out, the comedian leaned out and gave that whisker a vigorous yank, at the same time making unkind remarks on "rubes" in general. Then he and the company laughed heartily. But there was another laugh coming. The train went on only a few hundred yards and then backed into the siding to wait for an express. And the first man to bound on to the returning car was the lank countryman. What followed is too painful to narrate. Suffice it to say that when the farmer let up from sheer exhaustion the comedian no longer resembled a funny man to any great extent.

* * *

This coming week we shall have a chance to see "Hermann," the well-known magician, at the Academy. He is said to be just as clever as his gifted predecessor whose name he takes, and his fourth annual tour through this country has been one continuance of successes. He will give some startling new illusions, one of which is the apparent burning alive of a beautiful young lady who is cremated alive in the full sight of the audience. Besides his own illusions and feats of ledgerdemain, Hermann has with him the five famous Musical Nosses, who will give a superb melange, rendering selections from the various popular operas on a variety of instruments.

* * *

There has been a good deal of controversy in this city as to who the Hermann whom we shall see next week really is. And to explain it we have to dive a bit into a history. There were originally two Hermanns, Caspar and Anton. The younger brother had the American circuit, while the older one kept the European. Leon Hermann (the one we shall see) is the son of Caspar Hermann and the nephew of the Hermann who died suddenly in his car a little over four years ago. So that he is related to both the European and American Hermanns, and as he travelled for a long time with his uncle, he has learned all the old illusions, besides same new ones of his own.

* * *

Manager McLoughlin announces a bill of exceptional merit for next week at Proctor's the star attractions being J. K. Emmet and Lottie Gibson in Will M. Cressy's new farce, "A.D. 2920," in which they made an instance hit this week in New York. Miss Gibson will also appear in a single specialty introducing a number of her latest song successes. Another top-notcher is Press Eldridge, who is known as "The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Fun." His monologue and song are the talk of Gotham. The rest of the list is attractive, including Cowan and Leland, the one-legged acrobats; the Daleys, colored comedians; Rhoda, marionettiste, the popular George Hammersmith, and new moving pictures.

* * *

To the Royal next week comes a burlesque troupe, rejoicing in the title of "Jolly Grass Widows." It is one of the ordinary type, with the usual opening and closing burlesques, a fair olio, and an exhibition of "art" pictures, which are usually of a type that appeals more to the animal than the artistic tastes of the audience. No doubt it will draw good houses. But shows like these can hardly be looked upon as elevating either to the audiences or to the stage.

* * *

The latest and best of comic opera successes, "The Monks of Malabar," will be presented by Francis Wilson and his new company, at the Academy during the week of May 13. Concerning this performance, it has been stated that Mr. Wilson has scored enormously since the opening night of his season. There are no dull moments in the opera and the music is bright and varied as the pictures on the stage. Much of the score is charming, especially at the opening, when the composer's fancy was fresh, and had not become fagged with the demands for conventional numbers. But ever and anon there are pretty dashes of languorous Orientalism in melody, harmony and orchestration and graceful dance measures. In exploiting the last, Mr. Wilson has found a delightful partner in Miss Marie Celeste, and she has gracious companions in Miss Clara Palmer and Miss Edith Bradford. With Hallen Mostyn and Van Rensselaer Wheeler to help out Mr. Wilson in the mens' parts, the ensemble of the company is especially good.

* * *

John Philip Sousa and his celebrated concert band will appear at the Arena on May 3rd. Sousa's repertoire is so extensive that each concert he gives is a model of excellence in every respect, for he has a large field upon which to build his programmes. He knows better than any conductor before the people to-day just what class of music causes the most genuine pleasure, and he always aims to cater to the whims of the great public that flock to his concerts. He is not unmindful of the fact, either, that his own compositions are in popular demand with the masses and he gives of them freely at his concerts. It is by these many efforts to please the people that Sousa has made himself popular wherever he has appeared. He knows just what they like and gives it to them without solicitation. It is his encores that catch the popular spirit for he is the soul of liberality and no demand within reason is overlooked or slighted. The great band was never in such superb condition as at present, some few changes in the personnel having materially improved the ensemble. The special soloists at the forthcoming Sousa concerts will be Blanche Duffield, soprano, and Bertha Bucklin, violiniste. Seats are now on sale at Shaw's music store, St. Catherine Street.

* * *

Miss Cissy Loftus will bid adieu to vaudeville on the stage of the Academy early in June. She will make a brief tour giving her world-famous impersonations, and then devote her undoubted talents to the legitimate. She will be supported here by a strong company of "head-liners."

* * *

Prof. Frank Norman will give his annual entertainment at the Academy on the 9th, 10th and 11th May. It will be full of novel features and on a more elaborate scale than his previous productions.

* * *

At the Francais will be seen the celebrated Lilliputian Burlesque Troupe, who draw crowds simply because the leading characters are all dwarfs. That is curious enough in its way. And still more because the little folk are really clever. In the company are Franz Ebert, Elsie Ebert, Major James D. Doyle, the Cantina Sisters, Louis Meckel and Gus Alexander, James Rosen, Will Archie, Jos. Algere, Mr. and Mrs. Luttelinger, George Leable, Irene Keenan, John Church, Charles Busby, and a score of others. There is a large ballet of chorus girls and the scenery and costumes are gorgeous.

* * *

George R. Sims, author of "Hoodman Blind" and other successful melodramas, has collaborated with Arthur Shirley in the writing of a play which they have named "Molly of the Duke's."

* * *

The play in which Miss Bertha Galland will make her debut as a star next season is a dramatization of "The Forest Lovers," the mediaeval Italian romance by Maurice Hewlett.

* * *

Miss Fay Davis, the American actress, who made her reputation as a player in London and became prominent in the company of George Alexander, the actor-manager, has quarrelled with him and left his organization.

* * *

Miss Amelia Bingham will take her new and successful play, "The Climbers," to London this spring as she contemplated doing. She will continue to present Clyde Fitch's odd and interesting work in New York until hot weather. Early in September she will begin a tour of American cities by playing an engagement in Boston.

* * *

Eleanor Merron who wrote "The Dairy Farm," has written a comedy entitled "In Love" and a drama of Western life called "Wyoming."

* * *

Captain Basil Hood, who wrote the libretta for the late Sir Arthur Sullivan's light opera, "The Rose of Persia," has completed a comedy entitled "Sweet and Twenty," the theme of which is the love of two brothers for the same young woman.

* * *

Joseph Wheelock, jr., who is suffering lung trouble, is at Palm Beach, Fla., where he hopes to recover from his ailment. It is unlikely that he will be seen on the stage during the rest of the season.

* * *

Stephen Wright, the understudy for James K. Hackett in "The Pride of Jennico," is playing the stellar role, owing to the retirement of Mr. Hackett from the cast as a result of nervous prostration.

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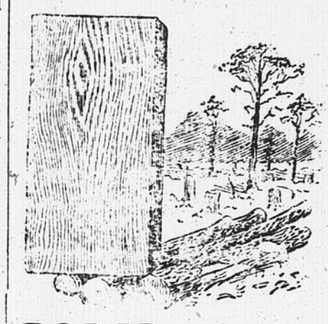

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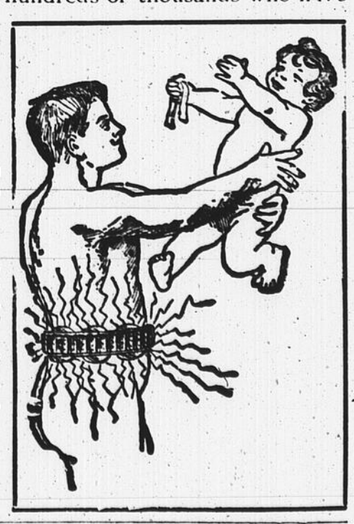

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Boys' and Girls' Circle

The Honest Gold Dollar

"Here's your evenin' paper, all about the money panic!" It was a dark winter night; the keen wind whistled and howled through the naked limbs of the trees, and the snowflakes, driven about by the capricious breeze, piled up in huge drifts in the Boston streets.

Under the lamp post, clad in not the thickest of fashionable clothing, stood little Jimmy Graham, stamping his feet to keep them warm, and crying, between his alternate attempts to warm his fingers with his breath—

"Here's your evenin' paper, all about the money panic; las' one I got!"

The door of a large, brilliantly lighted dry goods house, just opposite where Jimmy stood, opened, and a voice called out—"Here, boy!"

Jimmy hastened over with alacrity, and handing in the paper, took the penny in his red, cold hand, and hurried off to join his more fortunate companions, who had disposed of their papers; and stood congregated under an archway close by.

"All out, Jimmy?" said one of the largest boys, as Jimmy came up brushing the snow from his cap and clothes.

"Yes, I'm out—every one gone!" answered Jimmy, cheerfully.

Jimmy took out his well-worn purse to count his money. He drew his last deposit from his pocket, and was about to put it in his purse, when an exclamation of surprise escaped his lips.

"What is it, Jimmy?" the boys said, simultaneously, gathering about him.

"Why, it's a gold dollar, instead of a cent!" answered Jimmy.

"Hurrah!" exclaimed one of the boys. "That is good luck, Jimmy. Let's have oysters on that."

"No," interposed another boy, patting Jimmy affectionately on the shoulder, "we'll all go to the theatre."

The archway, while furnishing protection from the storm, also served as a short cut for pedestrians who lived in that section. On this particular night travel was unusually lively, but the boys, as they stood under the dim gaslight, examining the gold piece, paid no heed to passers-by.

Jimmy was silent for a moment. He turned the glittering coin over and over in his hand, the boys still persuading him. The temptation was great.

"Now come, Jimmy, we can have a grand time to-night. Nobody will ever question you about where you got the extra money," persisted one of the boys.

"See here, boys," presently spoke up Jimmy, "I'm not goin' to buy oysters, nor I'm not goin' to the theatre. I'm going to take this money back."

"Listen to the little idiot!" ridiculed one of the boys. "Why, Jimmy, you don't know where you got him!"

"Oh, but I do, though!" was Jimmy's positive answer. "I got him from the man in the store where I sold the last paper."

"An' you ain't a-going to treat on your luck?" asked Ned Anderson.

"Not much; mammy told me never to keep a cent when I knowed who it belonged to, an' I ain't a goin' to do it. It's not honest!"

And before any of his companions could reply, Jimmy had disappeared in the dark, blinding storm, and was soon at home, where he told his mother all about his adventure.

His mother commended him for his noble action, and instructed him how to conduct himself when he entered the store to return the money.

The next morning found him up early, and he patiently waited the hour at which he supposed the proprietor would be in.

As he entered the store he addressed one of the clerks in a pleasant manner.

"Why, my little man," said the clerk, pleasantly, "you cannot see Mr. M——; he's busy in his office."

"But I have somthing for him, an' I ought to see him," persisted Jimmy, respectfully.

"Well, I'll report to him," said the clerk, entering the private apartment.

Presently he came to the door and beckoned to Jimmy, saying that he was permitted to enter.

Jimmy was somewhat confused as he stood in the presence of the old gentleman, who eyed him curiously from over his spectacles.

"Well, what's your business?" came the gruff demand.

"Why, sir," said Jimmy, with diffidence, "last night I sold you a paper, an' you gave me this dollar for a cent."

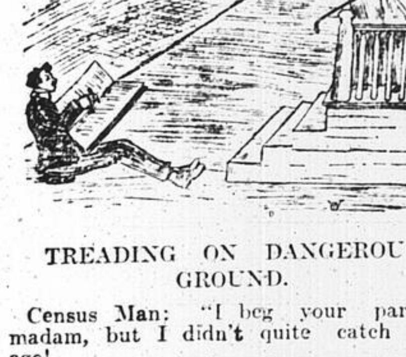
"Did I? Let me see," said the old gentleman, fumbling in his pockets, drew forth a cent.

"Well, well, so I did! But who told you to bring it back?"

"Mammy, sir. She always told me never to keep a cent, nor any money I got, if I knowed who it belonged to."

"Good advice, excellent advice, my boy. And now you may not only keep the dollar, but come around here to-morrow and I'll see if I cannot find you something better than selling papers."

Jimmy hurried home to tell his mother all about it, and the next day he was installed as errand-boy; and so diligently and faithfully did he attend to his duty that he was elevated as he grew older, and soon became one of the foremost and trusted clerks in the great dry goods establishment.



TREADING ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

Census Man: "I beg your pardon, madam, but I didn't quite catch your age!

BY WM. J. QUINN (aged 15), St. Andrews, N.B.

ASTONISHED.

There was astonishment last evening at the home of Mrs. Harriet Harvey in Lincoln Avenue, caused by the return of Don, the family dog. The family moved to this city recently, bringing the dog in a box car in the night. He was discontented, and made his way back twenty miles, to the farm in Enfield, Tompkins County, where he was born and raised.

Don was not alone on his return, but was accompanied by a cat that had been left on the farm when the family removed to the city. At about 10 o'clock last evening the family heard a scratching noise on the door, which was opened, and in walked the dog, accompanied by the cat that had been left behind. Both gave evidence of having had a hard trip and were nearly fam'shed. They ate greedily from the same plate and then dropped off to sleep.

Mrs. Harvey says that the dog and the cat were firm friends on the farm and had been together a greater part of their lives. While she knew that they were fond of each other, she never suspected that the cause of the dog's uneasiness was his separation from the cat. The dog next morning appeared perfectly contented, and Mrs. Harvey says they will never be separated again.—Our Dumb Animals.

Young Contributors

The Editor is always glad to get contributions from the boys and girls of the circle. Write about your pets, your holidays, descriptions of travels, the place you live in.

Don't make the contribution too long, about three hundred words is right. Use only one side of the paper and sign your name, age and address. Send some in next week.

Dear Pandora,—I have never been out of Nova Scotia, but would like to see the world very much. At any rate, I have been nearly all over Nova Scotia, except Cape Breton, where I am going next summer on a visit. I have been in most all the large towns of Nova Scotia and many of the smaller ones; but none of them is as nice as Shubenacadie to me. One place I like very much is Grand Pre, near Annapolis. It is very pretty indeed, situated in a valley with mountains all around the village, and the river running near. When you are on the mountains and the sun is shining you cannot think of anything more beautiful. Cottages nearly hidden by apple trees, which are covered with pink and white blossoms, little straggling brooks on which the sun shines and makes the water glisten and sparkle; and then in the distance Minas Basin. You cannot imagine how lovely it is unless you see it with your own eyes.

And for all, although I love the British, I sincerely pity the poor French who were driven like cattle out of their beautiful home and taken to be little less than slaves. Why could they not have taken the oath of allegiance to Great Britain? That is the question that puzzles me. Have you ever read Longfellow's poem called Evangeline? I like it very much indeed.

Yours, DAISY ELF.
Shubenacadie, N.S. Age 14.

RAYMOND M'CARTY (aged 16), 12 Buckingham Avenue.

FOR PUSSY'S SURPRISE.

Mrs. Pussy had a family of five, and Madame Pug, who lived next door, in half of the same barn, also had five very pretty pug puppies. Pussy wasn't on very good terms with Madame Pug, so she told her children (though they didn't understand) that they must on no account associate with the family next door. One day when Mrs. Pussy had gone out to buy some rats, mice and apple sauce, Madame Pug got out her market basket, thinking it a good opportunity to have a squint at the pussies. So she dumped her children in the basket and started off at a great pace, for she was afraid Mrs. Pussy would reach home before she (Madame Pug) had fulfilled her errand. Wel, she reached Mrs. Pussy's house and found that she hadn't returned, and that she had left her children at home. Madame Pug had intended to introduce her family to the passies and take a few articles from the cupboard, but another thought struck her. "Wouldn't it be nicer to have a cat family than a dog?" So she took out her children from the basket and put in the kittens instead, and taking a few mice from the cupboard, started off home, leaving her own children behind. Don't you think she was a very naughty mamma? Meanwhile Mrs. Pussy had made all her purchases and was hurrying home. When she reached there, instead of finding five little kits, she found five little pups. She was so surprised that she stood still and stared at them. Then she stopped looking at them to think. "Now, there's no one around her who has pug children but Madame Pug. So they must be hers." And she called "Fluff, Pinkey, Frisk, Spot, Whiskers," several times, but no kitties appeared, so she took a basket, put the pugs in and started for Madame Pug's house. Madame Pug had gone out to get some food, and had forgotten to take the kitties with her. Mrs. Pussy took her pussy children, and leaving the pug children, went home. When Mrs. Pug got home and found the kitts gone she set off for Mrs. Pussy's, but found she had moved away, and nobody knew where. So Madame Pug had to be contented with her own children.

MAY DAVIS,
398 St. Catherine Street. Age 12.

Our Puzzle Corner

AN ENIGMA.
(By Enoch Young.)
I am composed of five letters.
My first is a consonant,
My first and second is a personal pronoun.
My first, second and third is a personal pronoun.
My fourth is a brave man.
My whole is a water-fowl.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.
The whole, composed of forty-seven letters, is a quotation from Longfellow:
The 1, 15, 36, 19 is a nobleman.
The 3, 11, 2, 5, 4, 24, 18, is to stammer,
The 6, 45, 37, is used by farmers.
The 14, 13, 26 is a small spot.
The 20, 7, 44, 25 is to throw.
The 20, 8, 23 is a luminary.
The 32, 39, 30 is a heavy weight.
The 33, 34, 13, 10, 31, 27 are plays.
The 40, 3.5 21, 38, 17 is origin.
The 42, 43, 28, 12 is warmth.
The 47, 46, 22, 24 is to entice.

INITIALS.
Behead a journey and leave a pronoun.
Behead to devour and leave a preposition.
Behead to let and leave rest.
Behead a shallow vessel and leave tardy.
Behead a part of the body and leave a fish.
Behead not shut and leave an instrument for writing.
Behead not and leave a number.
Behead all and leave extremely.
The initials of the beheaded words spell the name of one of the most useful inventions of the past century.

BY ARTHUR BURLEY (aged 14), 815 Wellington Street, Point St. Charles.

Drawing Competition

Just as I predicted last week—wonderful prophet, your editor—it was the boys who distinguished themselves in the drawing competition. Now, why is it that the boys do the best drawings and the girls the best essays? Whatever the reason it is a fact. The best sketches were sent by boys who are members of the Circle and have written and contributed before. You'll want to know who they are. Well, Raymond McCarthy, aged 16, 12 Buckingham avenue, gets the prize, though Arthur Burley's sketch was excellent. In fact if he had not already won a prize for drawing in the Circle, he would probably have got this one. (He is 12.) Next best was William J. Quinn's funny census sketch. W. J. Q. is 15, and lives in St. Andrew's, N. B. You'll notice these three drawings on our page to-day; see for yourselves how good they are. Why is it that the girls don't do such good work in this line? Can any girl enlighten me on the subject? I've been thinking over other competitions, and finally decided to accept suggestions from the Circle, so write and tell me what you think would be a nice competition.

The boys and girls who sent drawings were Raymond McCarthy, Arthur Burley, W. J. Quinn, Daisy-elf, Fergus, E. Elliott, Charles Henderson (pretty well done), Geo. Lawrence (a very funny one of "spring blossoms" which were noses. It was done in good black ink, for which, many thinks George), Annie Tabb, Roy Dresser, Charlie Cormack, Lena Shute (not bad at all, Lena), Martha J. Desrosiers, Hilda Brown, Katie Cross, Harry Tuck, Georgie Turner (who sent a picture of Pandora), Effie Brown, Mollie Draper (a good little sketch, Mollie. "Simple Simon" looks simple enough to do anything), John George Livermore (another fishing picture, only the hero isn't S. S.) Clarence Bird, Clair Barnett (did you send those two drawings? There was no name signed at all, but I guessed from the name of the town. Did you forget?), Frank Cullen (the rules said black ink and white paper. Your sketch was in faint pencil. The drawing was good), George Vanier; Avis Tugalls (your writing is like your sister's), Lila M. Burrage, Gertrude Lamontagne.

The Post Bag.

Letters are always welcome. Write on one side of the paper only. Put name, address and age, but sign any name you please. Address Pandora, Herald Office, Craig street, Montreal.

So many letters have been noted in the competition acknowledgements that there are just a few to answer now.

Lila M. Burrage, you're a patriotic little girl. Write whenever you like.

Georgie Turner—Your little drawing showed some originality of idea. I remember you and your sister, at least, I'm almost sure I do. Isn't her name Katherine? Drawing and painting are delightful occupations.

Martha J. Desrosiers—The drawing was very nice. I've often been at the old Windmill. It's just as nice walk from the town.

Daisy-elf—It certainly is harder to get nice ink sketches than pencil, but you should draw them in pencil first. Of course, if you love any work it is not difficult in the same way as uncongenial work. But besides liking the stage you want to be sure that that's your vocation, and that you really have talent. Amateur theatricals aren't much to go by. The R. R. H. operetta must have been a success. That was a nice chatty letter. Pandora.

SUNSHINE SOCIETY

The editor of this column is pleased to acknowledge a large parcel of good, warm clothing from an anonymous friend for the poor family mentioned in these columns last week. The contents of the parcel were most welcome and much appreciated.

There will be a meeting of the Sunshine Society on Tuesday evening, in the King's Daughters' parlor of the Y.M.C.A. It is hoped that as many members as possible will be present, as business will be discussed.

THE VALUE OF A SMILE.

It is the smile with the eyes that counts; all other smiles are but hollow pretenses. This is why the highest type of smile is a matter between two persons; more cannot be included because they cannot look into the eyes of more than one person at a time.

It is through these "windows" that souls see and greet each other; but life to most of us is such a hurried, breathless race, and so intent are we on keeping in sight the goal toward which ambition urges us that our straining eyes have no time to smile, and we substitute a meaningless smirk of the lips.

The right kind of a smile is like music; it says what words are inadequate to express. One can smile help and encouragement when they cannot be given in more tangible form; one can smile sympathy where sympathy may not be spoken; one may smile "I love you" oftener than one can find opportunity to say these precious words.

So smile. Smile, not with the lips merely, but with the eyes and heart; yes, and soul as well. Put into your smile all the kindliness and cheer that would go into a hearty "Hello," and it will reach the heart of your friend and make it joyous.

And not that alone. A smile, like mercy, "is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

AN ACROSTIC.

In the mind a lamp is burning,
Nature nourishes the flame,
Til the world, the light returning,
Every hue its glintings claim;
Rising high, its beams are glowing,
'Neath the clouds the brightness flowing,
All athwart the earthly plane.

'Tis the mind-light, heaven bearing,
In its rays it carries cheer;
On its face a smile 'tis wearing,
Nitency throughout the year;
All the year, its power increasing,
Lighting earth, and never ceasing,
Sunbeams everywhere appear.

Until all the sorrows, fleeting,
Night and all its darkened ways,
Send, to all their farewell greeting,
Hail the peace, the halcyon days,
In the pure, the coming seasons,
None will pause to note the reasons,
Ever guided by the rays.

Shine, O lamp, beam forth effulgence
Of the sunlight of the soul,
Carrying with it sweet indulgence,
In the banquet of the soul,
Each fond line, it, e'er increasing,
Till it shines, and never ceasing,
Yields good cheer from pole to pole.

Joseph Makinson,
Holdrege, Nab.

(This acrostic is written by an I. S. S. member.)

ECZEMA RELIEVED IN A DAY.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure this disgusting skin disease without fail. It will also cure Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all skin eruptions. In from three to six nights it will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. One application brings comfort to the most irritating cases. 35 cents. 211

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only without the slightest discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, effects a cure, superseding capsules and and astringent fluids.
THERAPION No. 2
for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3
for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of dissipation, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

FREE OPAL RING

made of Solid Gold Alloy, set with 3 beautiful Opals showing all the colors of the rainbow, given for selling at 15c. each only 7 fashionable Silver and Gold Hat Pins, with beautifully engraved tops, set with large handsome imitation rubies, amethysts, emeralds, etc. They are something entirely new. Every lady will buy one. Write for Hat Pins. Sell them, return the money, and we send this superb Opal Ring in a handsome plush-lined box postpaid. The Jewelry Co., Box 249, Toronto

EARN THIS WATCH
by selling at 15c. each only 16 fashionable Silver and Gold Hat Pins, with beautifully engraved tops set with large, handsome rubies, amethysts, emeralds, etc. They are something entirely new. Every lady will buy one. Write for Hat Pins. Sell them, return the money, and we send, postpaid, this handsome polished nickel Watch, with ornamented edge, hour, minute and second hands, and genuine American movement. It is accurate and reliable, and with care will last 10 years. Jewelry Co., Box 218, Toronto.

FREE HAT
Fashionable fancy straw, castor, navy blue, cream or black, nicely trimmed in the latest style, with any color wide satin ribbon, straw edged bows and pretty gilt buckle, given for selling at 15c. each, only 16 fashionable Silver and Gold Hat Pins, with beautifully engraved tops set with large handsome imitation Rubies, Amethysts, Emeralds, etc. Every lady will buy one. Write for Hat Pins. Sell them, return the money, and we send this beautiful Hat all charges paid. THE JEWELRY CO., Box 245, TORONTO.

FREE 3 OPALS
showing all the colors of the rainbow, set in a splendidly finished Solid-Gold Alloy Ring, given for selling only 10 beautifully finished full-sized Cabinet Photographs of the Queen at 10c. each. Everyone wants a good picture of Her Majesty. Write for Photos. Sell them, return the money, and receive this superb Opal Ring in a handsome plush-lined box, postpaid.
THE HOME ART CO., Box 249, Toronto.

RADNOR..
"It far excels the well known German waters, according to the analysis of experts, in its qualities as a table and medicinal water."—Inter-Ocean, Chicago.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

LAING'S Mild, Sugar-Cured HAMS and BACON
Are prepared with the idea of pleasing both the Epicure—by their delicate flavor, and the Housewife—by their appetizing appearance and reasonable price. Take some home with you.
The Laing Packing & Provision Co., Ltd.
SEVEN RETAIL STORES.

REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE
GLASGOW SERVICE
FROM ST. JOHN.
S.S. CONCORDIA .... April 27
FROM MONTREAL.
S.S. AMARYNTHIA .... May 8
S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage) .... May 15
S.S. TRITONIA .... May 22
S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage) .... May 29
S. S. MARINA (cold storage) .... June 5
S.S. AMARYNTHIA .... June 12
—AGENTS—
GLASGOW........DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE
WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE
FROM PORTLAND.
S.S. *STRATHNEVIS .... May 4
S.S. *CUMERIA .... May 11
S.S. *NORDFARER .... May 18
S.S. *BRECKFIELD .... May 25
*Chartered.
FROM MONTREAL.
S.S. FREMONA .... May 17
S.S. KILDONA (cold storage) .... May 24
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage) .... May 31
FOR LEITH.
S.S. JACONA .... May 10
S.S. BELLONA .... May 17
S.S. AGGI .... May 24
FOR ABERDEEN.
S.S. ESCALONA .... May 25
Agents — Cairn, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.; Wm. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.
COLD STORAGE FITTED IN
Special Steamers of Both Lines.

LORD LINE.
CARDIFF.
S.S. LORD IVEAGH .... May 15
S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT .... May 29
S.S. LARNE .... June 12
AGENTS — Guthrie, Heywood & Co., Cardiff; T. Dixon & Sons, Belfast.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED.
23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL.

HEAD LINE.
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO BELFAST AND DUBLIN.
The following first class steamers are intended for SUMMER SERVICE, sailing between above named ports as follows:
FOR BELFAST.
S.S. Carrigan Head .... about May 3
S.S. Rathlin Head .... about May 15
S.S. Torr Head .... about June 6
FOR DUBLIN.
S.S. Ramore Head .... about May 5
S.S. Malin Head .... about May 20
A limited number of cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates. Through bills of lading granted from all points in Canada.
Agents — G. Heyn & Sons, Belfast; Palgrave, Murphy & Co., Dublin; Harold Kennedy, Quebec; J. T. Sickel, Chicago; F. C. Thompson, Toronto.
McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.,
General Agents, 18 Hospital Street, Montreal.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR OFFICES OF INSPECTOR AND DEPUTY INSPECTORS OF GRAIN.

Applications for the positions of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Grain, to be created by the amended Inspection Law, will be received by the undersigned until Friday, 26th instant, inclusive, after which day applicants will be informed of the date of their examination by the Board of Examiners.

By order,
GEO. HADRILL,
Secretary.

Office Board of Trade,
April 19th, 1901.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMER LINES
Consisting of 120 Steamers, Aggregating 450,000 Tons.
BEAVER LINE
Lake Champlain (new) twin screw.. 9,000 tons
Lake Erie (new) twin screw .... 9,000 "
Lake Megantic .... 5,600 "
Lake Simcoe .... 5,700 "
Lake Superior .... 5,300 "
Lake Ontario .... 5,100 "
Lake Huron .... 4,500 "
Lake Michigan (b'l'dg) twin screw..11,000 "
Lake Manitoba (b'l'dg) twin screw..11,000 "
REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.
From Liverpool, — From Montreal,
April 16....Lake Champlain .... May 3
April 23....Lake Megantic .... May 10
April 30....*Lake Superior .... May 17
May 7....Lake Ontario .... May 24
May 14....Lusitania .... May 31
May 21....Lake Champlain .... June 7
May 28....Lake Megantic .... June 14
June 4....*Lake Superior .... June 21
*Lake Superior carries Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers only.
SUMMER RATES.
FIRST CABIN—Single, $52.50 and upwards; Round Trip, $100.00 and upwards.
SECOND CABIN — Single, $35.00 and upwards; Round Trip, $65.88 and upwards.
According to steamer, location and number of persons in room.
STEERAGE RATES—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, $24.50 and $25.50.
MONTREAL TO BRISTOL.
ASHANTI .... May 3
DEGAMA .... May 10
MONTCALM .... May 17
MONTREAL TO LONDON.
MONTENEGRO .... May 4
MONTAUK .... May 11
MONMOUTH .... May 18
MONTEZUMA .... May 25
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

LEYLAND LINE
QUEBEC TO LONDON
SAILING FROM LOUISE BASIN.
S.S. Belgian .... May 7
S.S. Mexican .... May 22
S.S. Indian (new, 11,000 tons) .... June 4
S.S. Almerian .... June 10
MONTREAL TO ANTWERP
From Antwerp. — From Montreal.
April 13........S.S. Assyrian .... May 4
April 24........S.S. Mexican .... May 8
May 1........S.S. Albanian .... May 22
Special through rates to and from points in Canada and United States.
For passage, freight and general information, apply to
FRED'K. LEYLAND & CO. (1900), Ltd.
81 St. Peter Street, QUEBEC. — 11 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED
The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:
Steamer. — From Montreal.
*MANCHESTER TRADER .... May 1
*MANCHESTER COMMERCE .... May 8
MANCHESTER IMPORTER .... May 15
MANCHESTER CORPORATION .... May 25
*Fitted with cold storage.
Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

FURNESS LINE
BETWEEN MONTREAL AND ANTWERP.
SAILING ARRANGEMENTS.
Steamer. — From Montreal.
SYLVIANA .... May 10
BOLIVIANA .... May 25
CEBRIANA .... June 10
And fortnightly thereafter.
Hamburg-American Line TO HAMBURG
Steamer. — From Montreal.
FRISIA .... May 11
WESTPHALIA .... May 28
TEUTONIA .... June 11
Through Bills of Lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States. For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agent, or to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LTD., AGENTS.
44 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Newfoundland.
The quickest, safest and best Passenger and Freight Route to all parts of Newfoundland is via THE
NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY
ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA.
Str. BRUCE
leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I.C.R. express, connecting at Port-au-Basque with THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
Trains leave St. John's, Nfld., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday afternoon at five o'clock, connecting with the I.C.R. express at North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.
Through Tickets issued and Freight rates quoted at all stations on the I.C.R., C.P.R., G.T.R. and D.A.R.
R. G. REID,
St. John's, Nfld.

Plumbing Satisfaction
Our equipment and long experience in every branch of the Plumbing business is a guarantee of satisfaction. We keep in stock a wide range of Gasaliers, Electroliers, Brackets, Ceiling Lights, Globes and Electric Shades.
M. WALSH & CO.,
Gas Fitters, Plumber and Steam Fitters.
Office and Works—
562 to 562½ CRAIG STREET.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
34 Steamers, aggregating 141,265 Tons.
NEW STEAMERS.
Tunisian, 10,576 tons, Twin Screw.
Bavarian, 10,376 tons, Twin Screw.
Corinthian, 8,000 tons.
Sicilian, 8,000 tons.
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.
From Liverpool. — Steamer. — From Portland.
4 April.....Numidian....Sat. 26 April
Special Winter Rates now in effect.
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL
Royal Mail Service
CALLING AT QUEBEC AND MOVILLE
From Liverpool. — Steamer. — From Montreal.
17 April.....Parisian......Sat. 4 May
25 April.....Corinthian....Sat. 11 May
2 May......Tunisian......Sat. 18 May
9 May......Numidian......Sat. 25 May
16 May......Parisian......Sat. 1 June
Special attention is called to the sailing of the new Twin Screw Steamer Tunisian. The Tunisian is the largest, finest and fastest steamer ever built for the Canadian route.
The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ship throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.
RATES — Cabin, $50.00 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets, except on lowest rates.
Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35 to $40 single, $68.88 or $76 return.
Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $26.00.
GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE
Calling at Londonderry (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York.)
From Glasgow. — Steamship. — From New York
11 Apr.......Laurentian.......27 Apr
16 Apr......Sicilian (new)......4 May
1 May....State of Nebraska...15 May
Rates — First Cabin, $40 and upwards; return tickets, $80 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $26.00.
Steamers on this service have excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.
The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.
H. & A. ALLAN,
55 Common Street, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
FROM PORTLAND. — FROM BOSTON, Via Queenstown.
Dominion ....April 27 | Commonwealth May 8
Cambroman ...May 4 | New England. May 22
*Roman ......May 11 | Commonwealth June 5
Vancouver ....May 18 | New England..June 19
*Otteman .....May 25
*These steamers do not carry passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin—$50.00 and upwards. | Cabin—$60.00 and upwards.
Second Cabin — $35.00 and $37.50, according to steamer. | Second Cabin — $40.00 and upwards.
Third Class — $25.00 and $26.00, according to steamer. | Third Class — $28.00 to all principal points.
For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Monteral.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED
S.S. "CAMPANA,"
First Sailing From Montreal,
SATURDAY, 27th OF APRIL,
And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY, leaving Quebec the following day at NOON for FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, GRAND RIVER, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU.
Excellent accommodation for passengers.
No cargo received after Noon of sailing day.
For Freight, Passage and Stateroom, apply to
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commisioners St., City.

AMERICAN LINE
NEW YORK — SOUTHAMPTON — LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.
New York .....May 1 | New York ....May 22
St. Paul ......May 8 | St. Paul ......May 29
St. Louis .....May 15 | St. Louis ....June 5
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK — ANTWERP — PARIS.
Sailing Wednesdays at Noon.
*Zeeland ......May 1 | Pennland ......May 22
Friesland ......May 8 | Kensington ...May 29
Southwark ....May 15 | *Zeeland ......June 5
*New Twin Screw Steamer calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.
Piers 14 and 15 N. River.
Office — 73 Broadway, New York.
W. H. HENRY, 116 St. Peter Street,
Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE
FROM MONTREAL TO
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.
and ST. JOHNS, Nf'ld.
FIRST SAILINGS.
SS. BONAVISTA.......... on or about May 8
SS. BONAVISTA.......... on or about May 20
For Further Information Apply to
KINGMAN & CO.,
14 Place Royale
TELEPHONE MAIN 57.

A Man's Woman

By FRANK NORRIS.

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

"—Yes, at Vanoni's. But we get a reduction you know—"

"—and, oh listen; this is too funny; she turned around and said, very prim and stiff. 'No, indeed; I'm too old a woman.' Funny! If I think of that on my deathbed I shall laugh.—"

"—and so that settled it. How could I go on after that?"

"Must you tack it on? The walls are so hard."

"Let Rownie do it; she knows. Oh, here's the invalid."

"Oh, why, it's Lloyd. We're so glad you're able to come down."

But when they had done exclaiming over her reappearance among them Lloyd still remained as she was, her back against the door, standing very straight, her hands at her side, she did not immediately reply; heads were turned in her direction. The talk fell away by rapid degrees as they began to notice the paleness of her face and the strange firm set of her mouth.

"Sit down, Lloyd," said Miss Bergyn, "don't stand. You are not very well yet; I'll have Rownie bring you a glass of sherry."

There was a silence. Then at length:

"No," said Lloyd, quietly. "I don't want any sherry. I don't want any supper. I came down to tell you that you are all wrong in thinking I did what I could with my typhoid case at Medford. You think I left only after the patient had died. I did not; I left before. There was a crisis of some kind. I don't know what it was, because I was not in the sick room at the time, and I did not go when I was called. The doctor was not there either; he had gone out and left the case in my charge. There was nobody with the patient but a servant; the servant called me, but I did not go. Instead, I came away and left the house. The patient died that same day. Itis that I wanted to tell you. Do you all understand—perfectly? I left my patient at the moment of a crisis, and with no one with him but a servant. And he died that same afternoon."

Then she went out, and the closing of the door jarred sharply upon the great silence that had spread throughout the room.

Lloyd went back to her room, closed and locked the door, and sinking down upon the floor by the couch, bowed her head upon her folded arms. But she was in no mood for weeping, and her eyes were dry. She was conscious chiefly that she had taken an irrevocable step, that her head had begun to ache. There was no exhilaration in her mind now; she did not feel any of the satisfaction of attainment after struggle, of triumph after victory. More than once she even questioned herself if, after all, her confession had been necessary. But now she was weary unto death of the whole wretched business. Now she only knew that her head was aching fiercely; she did not care either to look into the past or forward into the future. The present occupied her; for the present, her head was aching.

But before Lloyd went to bed that night Miss Bergyn knew the whole truth as to what had happened at Dr. Pitts' house. The superintendent nurse had followed Lloyd to her room almost immediately, and would not be denied. She knew very well that Lloyd Searight had never left a dying patient of her own volition, intuitively she guessed at something hidden.

"Lloyd," she said, decisively, "don't ask me to believe that you went of your own free will. Tell me just what happened. Why did you go? Ask me to believe anything but that you—; no, I won't say the word. There was some very good reason, wasn't there?"

"I—I cannot explain," Lloyd answered. "You must think what you choose. You—you wouldn't understand."

But, happily, when Lloyd's reticence finally broke, Miss Bergyn did understand. The superintendent nurse knew Bennett only by report. But Lloyd she had known for years, and realized that if she had yielded it had only been after the last hope had been tried. In the end Lloyd told her everything that had occurred. But though she even admitted Bennett's affection for her, she said nothing about herself, and Miss Bergyn did not ask.

"I know, of course," said the superintendent nurse at length, "you hate to think that you were made to go; but men are stronger than women, Lloyd, and such a man as that must be stronger than most men. You were not to blame because you left the case and you are certainly not to blame for Mr. Ferriss' death. Now I shall give it out here in the house that you had a very good reason for leaving your case, and that while we can't explain it any more particularly, I have had a talk with you and know all about it and am perfectly satisfied. Then I shall go out to Medford and see Dr. Pitts. It would be best," she added, for Lloyd had made a gesture of feeble dissent. "He must understand perfectly, and we need not be afraid of any talk about the matter at all. What has happened has happened 'in the profession,' and I don't believe it will go any further."

Lloyd returned to Bannister toward the end of the week. How long she would remain she did not know, but for the present the association of the other nurses was more than she was able to bear. Later, when the affair had become something of an old story she would return, resuming her work as though nothing had happened.

Hattie met her at the railway station with the phaeton and theponies. She was radiant with delight at the prospect of having Lloyd all to herself for an indefinite period of time.

"And you didn't get sick, after all," she exclaimed, clasping her hands. "Was your patient as sick as I was? Weren't his parents glad that you made him well again?"

Lloyd put her hand over the little girl's mouth.

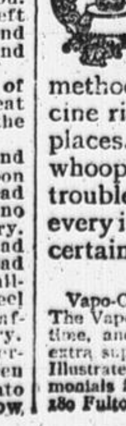
"Let us not talk any 'shop,' Hattie," she said, trying to smile.

But on the morning after her arrival Lloyd woke in her own white room of the old farm house abruptly conscious of some subtle change that had occurred to her overnight. For the first time since the scene in the breakfast-room at Medford she was aware of a certain calmness that had come to her. Perhaps she had at last begun to feel the good effects of the trial by fire which she had voluntarily undergone to know a certain happiness that now there was no longer any deceit in her heart. This she had uprooted and driven out by the force of her own will. It was gone. But now, on this morning, she seemed to feel that this was not all. Something else had left her, something that of late had harassed her and goaded her and embittered her life, and mocked at her gentleness and kindness, was gone. That fierce truculent hatred that she had so striven to put from her, now behold, of its own accord it had seemed to leave her. How had it happened? Before she had dared the ordeal of confession this feeling of hatred, this perverse and ugly changeling that had brooded in her heart, had seemed too strong, too deeply seated to be moved. Now, suddenly it had departed, unbidden, without effort on her part.

Vaguely Lloyd wondered at this thing. In driving deceit from her it would appear that she had also driven out hatred, that the one could not stay so soon as the other had departed. Could the one exist apart from the other? Was there then some strange affinity in all evil, as perhaps in all good so that a victory over one bad impulse was a victory over many? Without thought of gain or of reward she had held to what was right through the confusion and storm and darkness. Was this to be, after all, her reward, her gain? Possibly; but she could not tell, she could not see. The confusion was subsiding, the storm had passed, but much of the darkness yet remained. Deceit she had fought from out her heart; silently hatred had stolen after it. Love had not yet returned to his old place, and never, never would, but the changeling was gone and the house was swept and garnished.

(To be Continued.)

Kills Bed Bugs
one application of LYONS' Liquid Bug Poison does the work. Cost 25c. a large bottle. Your money back if not satisfactory. At druggists and grocers.
or JOHN T. LYONS,
Corner Craig and Bleury.


Your Doctor.
We wish you would ask your doctor what he thinks of Vapo-Cresolene. He will say "It's certainly the best way of reaching the throat and lungs, this inhaling method." You see, it brings the medicine right in contact with the weak places. If it's asthma, bronchitis, whooping-cough, croup, or any such trouble, the Cresolene vapor touches every inflamed place. Relief is quick, certain. 1
Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, $1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE SEES IMMENSE RICHES IN CUBA

Practical Faith in the Early Prosperity of the Island.

OUTLINES THE PLANS OF HIS SYNDICATE

Construction of the Railroad But the First Step in Its Enterprise.

Chicago, April 26.—William E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent of the Record-Herald, has had the following interview with Sir William Van Horne:

Sir William Van Horne tells me that during the next year he expects to lay 400 miles of railroad track in Cuba between Santiago and the Port of Nipe, in the Province of Santa Clara, through the centre of the island, and connect at the City of Santa Clara with the western system of railroads in the island. This will enable a passenger to go by rail almost the entire length of Cuba from Pinar del Rio, the capital of the westernmost province, to Santiago, the capital of the easternmost province, and furnish transportation facilities for the greater part of the population. He also expects within the same time to build a line north and south between the two coasts in the Province of Santa Clara, giving an outlet for the products of that region to the sea.

This work is to be finished by the first of April, 1902. The company already has 3,000 men employed in grading and building bridges, and as soon as the sugar crop is gathered, within a few weeks, he expects to double his force and keep at least 6,000 men, and more if possible, constantly on the work of construction. As stated in these columns a few days ago, Sir William Van Horne is doing this work and investing the money of his syndicate without any legal authority or franchise from the Government. What is known as the Föraker resolution adopted by Congress prohibited the granting of franchises by the provisional government, and the organization of a permanent government is so indefinite and so far in the future that Sir William and his syndicate concluded with the approval of the Secretary of War and the President to undertake the work of construction like any other enterprise. They asked no grant and no special privileges. They have purchased their right of way for cash, and their plans have not only met with the approval but with the enthusiastic encouragement of all concerned.

ONLY FIRST STEP.

"This railroad is only one step in our enterprise," said Sir William Van Horne, "which is intended more for the development of the natural resources of Cuba than to furnish transportation. In other words, the railroad is merely a means to an end. We could not carry out our other plans without transportation facilities, hence the railroad was the first necessary step. We have purchased vast tracts of land in the central and eastern provinces of the island, including forests, pastures and first-class agricultural land. We propose to settle colonists upon it, giving the preference to the best men in our construction gangs. We shall cut up the agricultural land into small farms and assist people in their cultivation. We shall also assist in the establishment of ranches and the introduction of high-bred cattle.

"The highlands in the eastern and central part of Cuba furnish the finest ranges I have ever seen. Before the revolution there were over 1,750,000 cattle there, but they have been practically wiped out. At present they can only round up about 35,000 head. The Cuban market will absorb several hundred thousand cattle every year without considering the export possibilities, and we propose to encourage the organization of cattle companies to utilize these ranges and supply that market. We are now putting up sawmills in the timber areas that we have purchased and are getting out logs and lumber and ties for the use of the road. As soon as we have completed the work of construction we propose to work off these sawmills into private hands and organize companies to cut the timber for commercial purposes. The mountains are covered with the finest cabinet woods in the world, sufficient to last a century.

"Most of the area we have purchased formerly belonged to nonresident owners, principally Spaniards who live in Paris and Madrid, and not only never come to Cuba, but have done nothing to develop the resources of the island and have contributed nothing to its wealth and welfare. That has been one of the greatest drawbacks to prosperity—the ownership of vast estates by non-residents.

CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

"Conditions are improving rapidly in Cuba," continued Sir William Van Horne. "The island has extraordinary recuperative power, and, although it was practically devastated during the last revolution, it is recovering with marvellous rapidity. The sugar fields are being replanted, the mills are being rebuilt, but money and labor are scarce. Every man who wants to work can get good wages, bigger than were ever paid before. A dollar a day 'Americano' is considered a great fortune by the ordinary Cuban. He has never fared so well before, and his employment is a guarantee of peace on the island. Immigration is beginning to flow in. During the last year about 28,000 laborers arrived from Spain, Italy and other countries, and every one of them has been immediately absorbed by the sugar plantations. But the lack of capital is a great difficulty. Foreign investors are shy because of the uncertain political status, but they will gain confidence as they study the situation, and will soon find that there is no good ground for apprehension. Property in Cuba is just as safe as anywhere else, or we would not go there. Our own investments are a sufficient answer to your inquiry. We are spending millions of dollars upon our faith in the stability of the Cuban Government, whether it is annexation or independence, and have no fear. We don't consider that we are taking any greater risks than we would run in similar enterprises elsewhere.

THE SUGAR CROP.

"No, it will be several years before Cuba will be able to produce a normal crop of sugar. The product this year will be about 500,000 tons, which is a handsome increase from the 350,000 tons produced last year, but not quite half a maximum crop, which ought to be something over a million tons, but the sugar interest is recovering rapidly. It suffered more than any other industry during the revolution, for most of the plantations were destroyed and the mills were burned, but the old fields are being replanted, and new and important plantations are being started, so that when the industry has recovered the product will be greater than ever before.

CUBA'S RICHES.

"The eastern part of the island raises magnificent coffee, the best in the world, but the crop has been limited because coffee requires more capital and labor, and sugar has paid better profits. If our people will go in and encourage that industry Cuba can produce unlimited quantities and furnish all the coffee that will be needed by the United States. The labor problem, however, must be considered both from the standpoint of numbers and wages. Labor is much cheaper and more abundant in other coffee countries than in Cuba, and competition will furnish a future economical problem.

"The three chief items—sugar, tobacco and cattle—however, contain no doubts or difficulties, and will make Cuba the richest country of her area in the world, for she can raise those staples cheaper and better than any other country. The capacity of her production is practically unlimited and the volume of her product only depends upon the capital and the labor employed.

"We are encouraging immigration from Spain, Galicia, the Central and South American countries and the Canary Islands as best adapted to that climate. We have done nothing thus far toward promoting immigration from the United States to Cuba, because we are not quite sure about the effect of the climate upon our people. We want to go slow and avoid all responsibility. A few people are certain to go in without our encouragement, and when we see how they stand the hot sun and the rainy season, then we can take up the subject of introducing American colonies without any misgiving. So far as the employes on our railroad are concerned, they have grown fat and hearty, and are happy and contented. The climate in the highlands is as fine as that of any place in the world, but people generally judge Cuba by what they see in the lowlands along the coast.

THE INHABITANTS.

"The inhabitants of Cuba are a much better class of people than represented. I have been happily disappointed in my experience with them. Like everybody else I had preconceived ideas which I have since found were incorrect. They average as well as people of any other country in intelligence, industry and morals, and will make excellent citizens as soon as they find out what self-government means. You must remember that they have been the subjects of a despotism since the island was settled, and they and their fathers have passed through an experience which is not calculated to inspire a people with confidence in the honesty and sincerity of their rulers. They make excellent laborers. It took a little patience to teach them our ways of doing things, but they have quick perceptions, amiable dispositions, and are naturally docile and obedient. For the first time in history Cuba has schools, and they are well attended. The ratio of illiteracy will decrease rapidly from this time on. The people are eager to have their children learn.

"The constitutional convention is all right," said Sir Wilhan Van Horne, in answer to an inquiry. "The Platt resolutions will be accepted sooner or later, but we must give them a little time to get around to it."

SPEED OF AN EARTHQUAKE

Speaking of an Indian earthquake of 1897, a London scientist says the vibrations travelled to Europe, where they were recorded at very many stations, and no doubt would have been equally well recorded at any other places on the surface of our world had there been provided suitable instruments. The preliminary tremors, which are probably waves of compression, travelled through the world to reach Italy and other countries with an average rate of 345 miles per minute, or 9.0 kilometers per second—a rate which, it will be observed, is higher than that at which similar movements can be transmitted through glass or steel. The largest waves, which are probably quasi-elastic gravitation waves, by travelling over the surface of the earth, reached Europe at the rate of 113 miles per minute, or 2.98 kilometers per second.

It is likely that these latter disturbances reached stations in Europe by travelling from their origin in two directions round the world. As an indication of this we are told that at several of the European stations slight undulations are to be sen on the seismograms at times we should expect to find such markings had they travelled from India to Europe by the longest possible route. From the period of these waves, which is taken at twenty-two seconds, and their velocity, their length may be inferred, an estimate of which is thirty-four miles, while their height, as deducted from their length, and the maximum angle of tilting, is estimated at twenty inches.

The slowness of the movement was such that they could not be felt, while the magnitude was such that the unaided eye of an observer would not be able to recognize any differential movements in his surroundings. The largeness of these disturbances and their great duration, extending over several hours, preclude them from the category of tremors, vibrations or microscisms.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

WEELMAN WILL TRY FOR POLE AGAIN

Famous American Explorer Talks Briefly of His Plans This Year.

(Special to the Record-Herald.)

New York, April 20.—Walter Wellman, the arctic explorer and noted Washington correspondent, who landed to-day from the American liner St. Louis, admitted frankly that he had purchased a brigantine in Norway, and that he contemplated another arctic trip in search of the North Pole, either this season or next. This was the first announcement that Mr. Wellman had actually bought a vessel.

"There is no secret about it," said Mr. Wellman, "though I believe little has been said about it so far. I have simply purchased the oak-hulled brigantine Magdalena, of 400 tons, and shall make a trip in her to Franz Josef's Land either this year or next.

DATE OF DEPARTURE NOT FIXED.

"My object in going over at this time was to learn what the facilities were for making a trip this year or next, and I have come back without deciding whether to go this season or not. The matter is simply in this state: It is left entirely in my hands, and I can in twenty-four hours crystallize the plans that are now merely provisional, so to speak.

"What do I think of Baldwin's plan to reach the Pole? I cannot think about them at all, for I know nothing about them. He will establish a base of supplies as far north as possible in Franz Josef's Land, you say, and then make a dash with a small party for the Pole? Well, that is precisely the plan that has been adopted by all arctic explorers recently. I know of no other plan that has ever promised much success. It is the plan I shall adopt when I go.

NO ONE ASSOCIATED WITH HIM.

"No, there is no one associated with me at all. I have purchased the Magdalena myself, and shall back and lead my expedition. The brigantine is now in the yards of Collins & Archer, at Larsvik, Norway—the same yards where Dr. Nansen's Fram was fitted out.

"The Magdalena is copper sheathed and she has an auxiliary engine of sufficient power to send the vessel along at six knots. That is all the speed necessary in the ice fields. She has a single screw and an ice breaker affixed to the bows.

"The crew will number fourteen all told. Of course a party of scientists twill accompany me, and I may say that they are already tacitly selected.

"It is not true that Nansen and the Duke de Abruzzi intend going to the arctic together. The Duke will go to the ant-arctic next season, while Nansen has no plans.

SCOUTS SUBMARINE PROJECT.

"Scheme to reach the North Pole in a submarine boat? Yes, I have heard of it. All I can say is if the explorer has faith that his boat can travel 2,000 miles under water, or rather under ice, and is prepared to take chances on finding open water when he wishes to come up for additional air, he might succeed. I would not wish to try it myself."

Mr. Wellman started for Washington to-night.

MADAME LA MODE AND HER GREAT INFLUENCE

Whence come the modes? The student of history may well lay aside his folios and his original manuscripts and his work in the British museum and devote his attention to the contents of his grandmamma's garret, those chests in which silks, embroideries, woollens and coarsely woven cottons and homespuns will tell the more truthful and the more vivid story.

When Chateaubriand got back from exile he went, as was natural to a youth of his temperament, not to the assembly first, but to the salons of his few remaining friends. They were all good royalists, but through closed doors and shut blinds and upon whispers, fearful and hoarse, had entered—the fashion.

These ladies who were ready to die for the old regime, who would mount the scaffold to-morrow with a vive la roi," were decked in short-waisted garments that were bound beneath the arms with a girdle; the latter were bare, and their hair cut short and curled in tiny waves over their heads. "The coiffure a la guillotine," as they described it in the hairdressesrs' shops, was a style adopted as well by the ladies of the court as by Camille Desmoulins. Even England, shuddering over the horrors of the revolution, and afterward training her militia and throwing up useless breastworks against the invasion of "Bony," discarded her "stays," put patches on her ruddy cheeks and was an insular copy of the Parisian dressmaker.

When Eugenie became slim and a trifle awry on one side, says the Baltimore Sun, hoops were the mode, and it was impossible to crowd more than two dozen women into the largest ballroom. In vain the tender maid whispered: "Come nearer, I can't hear you." The most ardent of lovers could not get within three feet of his adored one, and those who are inclined to scoff at the influence of the styles may as well look at a picture of Victoria shortly after her visit to her "cousins" in the Tuilleries. The Prince of Wales, who is supposed to be leaning against her, is five feet off, separated from his loving mamma by what seems to be a hogshead made of cooper's staves covered with flowered brocade; the infant Dukes of Connaught and Edinburgh, held maternal fashion under each arm, but at such distance from her figure that they look like animated pillars in kilts resting on a billowy wave, and Prince Albert for once in his life was out of sight and incapable, on account of the space that separated them, of whispering the sound, moderate, Teautonic advice that made the Empress of India something of a hausfrau and the maids of honor plain but respectable.—Washington Times.

That Old Pain Again.

It's an old enemy. You thought you had shaken it off, but the winter winds and the variable spring weather find the weak spot, and the old pain is back again---perhaps even worse than before.

If you have severe pains in the joints and the muscles---pains aggravated by cold and damp, so that you find it difficult to walk, or your shoulders ache so that it is a torture to get into your clothing, it is RHEUMATISM. Do not neglect it or your joints may grow so stiff that you will be permanently crippled. Liniments and outward applications are of no use. Rheumatism is a disease of the blood and must be treated through the blood. There is only one always reliable, permanent cure for Rheumatism, and that is

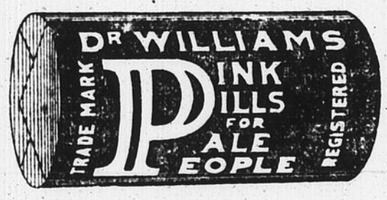
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

These pills have repeatedly cured the most severe cases of Rheumatism---cured even after doctors and other medicines had failed. They go direct to the cause of the trouble, drive it from the system and thus make permanent cures.

HERE IS THE PROOF.

Mr. Moise Laframboise, St. Scholastique, Que., says:—"During the years 1897 and 1898 I suffered very much from rheumatism. The disease settled in my knees, and I often endured the greatest agony in going about. I tried several kinds of medicine, but did not find relief. In the spring of 1899 I decided to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and purchased six boxes. Before these were all gone the disease had disappeared. As a sort of preventive I took a few boxes more the following autumn, with the result that I have not since felt an ache or pain. I naturally think there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for rheumatism."

Mrs. A Huscroft, Pittston, Ont., says:—"For several years I was very much afflicted with rheumatism, which at last became so bad that I was unable to move about or do any housework. I was treated by one of the best doctors in this locality, but the results were far from satisfactory. A neighbor who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with benefit urged me to try them, and after using four boxes I found myself restored to good health and have not since had the slightest return of the trouble. As my experience occurred over two years ago, I think I may safely say the cure is permanent, and that other rheumatic sufferers will do well to try this medicine."



Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," are not Dr. Williams'.

The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the left, with wrapper printed in red.

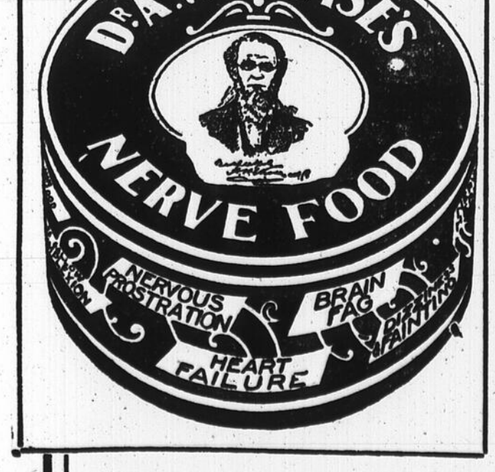
Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

The Spring Medicine That Doctors Endorse

Because it is Not a Weakening Purgative, but a Blood-Enriching, System-building Restorative.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is just such a medicine as the best physicians prescribe for patients who complain of the depressing ills of spring, thin, watery blood and exhausted nerve force. If a committee of the most skilful physicians were to meet to formulate a tonic and restorative especially suited to the needs of the human system in the spring they could not do better than to use the formula of this famous food cure.

Doctors are slow to recommend other remedies than their own, but there is not a doctor of any reputation in this country but will tell you that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is as good a spring medicine as it is possible to obtain. Many of them prescribe this treatment, knowing that the name of Dr. Chase is the strongest guarantee that any medicine can bear. So popular has this remedy become that it seems as though nearly everybody is using it this spring. Ask your neighbors about it, ask your druggist, ask your doctor.



When the ills of spring discourage you and you drag yourself about with aching head, irritable, nervous and despondent, you can resort to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food with positive assurance that it will rekindle the vital spark of life by purifying and enriching the blood and instilling new nerve force into the weakened system.

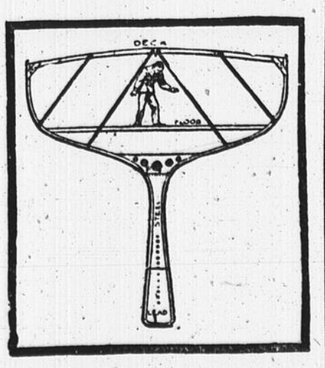
Nervousness, sleeplessness, loss of energy, ambition and the power to concentrate your thoughts, nervous headache, dyspepsia and neuralgic pains all point to an exhausted nervous system and foretell the approach of paralysis, prostration or nervous collapse. This is the most trying season of the whole year, but you avoid serious disease and keep the vitality of the body at high-water mark by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the favorite prescription of the world-famous physician and receipt book author. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

CUP DEEENDERS ARE WORSE THAN USELESS

Very few people realize how utterly worthless for all purposes excepting racing is the ordinary cup defender. As a matter of fact craft of this kind are not entitled to be called "yachts" at all. They are racing machines pure and simple. This year, more than ever before, they have reached the limit.

The two boats now being built to defend



the cup are enormously expensive to construct, equally costly to keep in commission and worthless for cruising purposes or for any of the uses to which the ordinary yacht is put. They have no cabin room and require enormous crews. We print herewith a midship section of the Independence, showing the interior of the Boston cup defender in her widest and deepest part. Here there is not room for a man to stand up below the deck.

The distance between the floor of the yacht and the deck is hardly more than a man's height. This, however, would not be so bad if it were not for the braces and cross beams, which cut up the interior of the yacht from stem to stern. Steel braces cut up the cabin room at angles of forty-five degrees every few feet. It is impossible for two men to walk abreast inside the yacht anywhere between the bow and stern.

Under these circumstances the construction of a cabin or of comfortable quarters for the crew is impossible. All that the inside of the modern racing machine is good for is, therefore, to store spare sails, blocks, spars, tarpaulins, etc. With a boat of this kind, requiring a large crew, it is impossible to go on a cruise, no matter how much her sail area may be reduced for there would be no comfortable quarters below deck.

The old-fashioned yacht, on the other hand, was most comfortable for the owner and his guests and the crew, and, indeed the pleasantest part of the craft was below deck, where a cosy cabin with ample room afforded every facility for enjoyment of life.

STIRS UP STORM IN AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

Archduke Francis Ferdinand Plunges Into the Sea of Politics.

(Special Cable Dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Vienna, April 20.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand's plunge into the religious and political controversies that distract Austria was the most startling sensation the dual monarchy has had for years.

That the heir apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, when accepting the patronage of the Austrian Catholic Schools Association, should avow himself ready to assist in combating all efforts directed toward injuring the Roman Catholic religion was bold enough, but when he went further and challenged those who are endeavoring to bring about the "disintegration of Austria," he threw down the glove to the pan-German party, whose leaders have not hesitated to pick it up.

None of the popularity attaching to the person of Emperor Francis Joseph is shared by the archduke. The latter is harsh, bigoted, taciturn. He lacks the personal gifts which help to make rulers popular with their subjects. He is bound hand and foot by the clerical party in Austria. What he does not lack, however, is resolution, and he is as great a martinet as the emperor, with far less of the spirit of forgiveness which has endeared the latter to both halves of the dual monarchy.

Already the pan-Germans in the Reichsrath have assailed Francis Ferdinand. They howled down the Austrian Premier, Dr. Von Koerber, when he undertook to explain that the archduke's sentiments were personal and uttered outside the realm of official responsibility. If the archduke can plead no responsibility the leaders of the pan-German party have nothing to fear in denouncing him, and they are doing it in the choicest rhetoric which George Schonerer and Karl Wolf can employ when heaping abuse upon their opponents.

FRENCH GERMAN DOCTRINE.

These two men are the leaders of the party which is "disintegrating Austria." For ten years the burden of their preaching has been how much happier Austria would be under the rule of the German Kaiser than she is under that of her own Kaiser-Koenig. They have never tried to conceal the fact that they are bent on reducing the country to such a state of confusion that Germany will be forced to intervene and annex the non-Slav Austrian provinces.

"We look to Berlin to redress our grievances," they say publicly, even in the Reichsrath. In no other country in the world could they play the role they are playing here. If they tried it in the Germany they profess to love so dearly they would soon swing from a gibbet.

Hostile to the Church of Rome and intensely anxious to break up the Austro-Hungarian imperial system and to bring about the absorption of the German provinces of Austria after the death of Emperor Francis Joseph, Schonerer and Wolf represent everything that is antagonistic to the strongest convictions of the heir-apparent. Between him and them there is a deep gulf fixed.

Their party, which makes up for its paucity in numbers by its audacity, has been trained into a splendid fighting machine. For four years it has rendered constitutional government in Austria a farce and the sessions of the Reichsrath a succession of bear gardens. They have made life a burden to half a dozen prime ministers and driven them one by one from office.

While of late they have been somewhat more moderate, their intrigues are as bold and persistent as ever. Important legislation is still at a standstill. Even the compromise with Hungary is unratified. The date is approaching for the meeting of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations to settle the affairs which the two countries have in common, yet the Schonerer-Wolf cabal prevents the transaction of such business on the Austrian side as must be put through before the meeting.

Irritated beyond endurance by the success of a party hostile to himself — a party whose policy is to incite nationality and to throw public affairs out of gear—the heir apparent was provoked into a pronouncement which has simply added fuel to the flames and given the two men who are ruining the empire a plausible pretext for insulting the man who will one day be its sovereign.

The archducal outburst was a serious mistake and it may prove to be a calamity.