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DAILY WITNESS

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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1903.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Measure to Prevent Presentation of Obscene Plays Advanced.

THE MEMBER FOR EAST YORK ENDEAVORS TO INTRODUCE THE SUBJECT OF COAL COMBINES.

Ottawa, March 23.—The most interesting feature of the Commons sitting yesterday was a debate on the Minister of Justice's bill to amend the Criminal Code to provide severer means for putting down the production of indecent and immoral plays, operas, acrobatic, variety or vaudeville performances. Under this act a penalty is provided of one year's imprisonment with or without hard labor, or \$500 fine, and on summary conviction, six months imprisonment, or a fine of fifty dollars. Those taking part in such productions are liable to three months imprisonment or \$20 fine, or both.

The Minister of Justice said: This bill has been prepared and introduced at the suggestion of those who are responsible for the municipal administration of some of our great cities. It appears that in some of our larger cities there are performances now being given which have a demoralizing effect on the youths of the community, and under the law as it stands it is not possible to reach them. The object of this bill is to reach such performances as I have alluded to.

Hon. Mr. Haggart.—What is the meaning of "indecent and immoral"? These words might bear a different interpretation in the minds of different people. Some persons may look upon a thing as indecent where others do not. The punishment is very severe. It gives extraordinary powers.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick.—I have provided that the powers are to be exercised in the discretion of the magistrate. This matter has come before the courts, and the definition of indecent or immoral must necessarily depend to some extent on the mind of the individual who is called upon to judge the case. I know of a good many sections of the Criminal Code in which those words are used, but there is no definition of them because every man knows what is indecent, and every man ought to know what is immoral.

Sir Hibbert Tupper.—That is just the trouble. We know that at the present time there is a large class of the community who do not think that all modern novels and all modern plays are, to use the language of this bill, indecent and immoral. For myself, I do not hesitate to say that I think those persons hold very extreme views. Merely because there are a few in a play or in a book that would not be taught in a Sunday school, which are meant to illustrate the conditions of society through the ages, is not a sufficient reason for people, and their opinions are entitled to weight, perhaps a majority of well-meaning people, who in my opinion go to extremes in this matter. They see all sorts of things which they think ought not to be permitted. In some of the eastern cities I believe there are people who paste over certain portions of placards which they consider immoral, but which in other centres, in England for instance, are considered legitimate. Reputable and high class actresses have had their likenesses placarded over with these slips on the ground that such likenesses are indecent. It seems to me that the tendency of this bill is to drive us back, in some districts, to a state of Puritanism for which there is no reason under the sun. To me this seems at the moment a short cut, and a very dangerous one, to reach a right end. Of course, the object that underlies this bill must commend itself to every member of the House. I fear it will have the effect of keeping out of the country what would really be a benefit to that very class that the promoters of such legislation as this have in view. No one wants to keep out a high class actor. Yet we must remember that in all the best plays of the present day there are in some immoral references, perhaps in a strict application of the word something that might have an indecent tendency. There are references in books as there are in conversation and in newspapers revealing modern society which might be called indecent. In what I am saying I am giving the ideas that occur to me in my own experience, that some of the very best citizens in this country, in order to reform society all at once, press upon parliament legislation that is too extreme and is calculated in the end only to frustrate the good objects they have in view. We do not want to drive out of the country the best talent who are now producing modern plays that might come under the category mentioned in this clause, in the minds of some persons.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick.—I quite appreciate the danger that would result from a too close construction of the words "indecent" and "immoral." By reading section 178 of the Criminal Code you will find that every one is guilty of an indictable offence who publicly sells or exposes, for public sale or to public view, any obscene book or other printed or written matter, or any picture, photograph, model or other object, tending to corrupt morals.

Sir C. H. Tupper.—That is a strong term. We do not want to drive out of the country the best talent who are now producing modern plays that might come under the category mentioned in this clause, in the minds of some persons.

The Minister of Justice.—If I understand you, you would not have any objection to substituting the word "obscene" for "indecent and immoral."

Sir C. H. Tupper.—Yes, I think it would then be a safe piece of legislation.

A DIVERSION.
Mr. W. F. Maclean.—If the minister wishes to devote his attention to the Criminal Code, there is plenty of scope

that he is preparing a plan for the purchase of property in Ottawa for a new departmental building. This report will be ready for the House in a few days.

BREAKWATER FOR GODERIC.

A deputation from Goderic is here to urge upon the government the building of a breakwater outside of Goderic harbor, to cost about \$100,000.

CHAIRMEN ELECTED.

Ottawa, March 24.—The following were elected to-day chairmen of the standing committees of the House of Commons: Railways and Canals, Charles Hymans; Banking and Commerce, Archibald Campbell; Agriculture and Colonization, Dr. Douglas; Private Bills, M. K. Cowan; Standing Orders, L. P. Demers; Expiring Laws, H. J. Logan; Privileges and Elections, F. B. Wade; Debates, L. N. Champagne; Public Accounts, D. C. Frazer.

LAMP EXPLODED.

JOSEPH SAMME, OF TORONTO, PROBABLY FATALY BURNED.

Toronto, March 24.—Joseph J. Samme, of 28 St. David street, is lying in the General Hospital so badly burned that he will probably die. Samme, who was subject to fainting fits, was carrying a lamp upstairs when he fainted. His wife, hearing his screams, rushed down and succeeded in smothering the fire but not before Samme had been terribly burned.

ALASKAN COMMISSION.

SITTINGS WILL BEGIN IN APRIL.

New York, March 24.—The Tribune's London correspondent says inquiries made at the London offices of the Dominion Government and the United States, elicit the information that the work of the Alaska Boundary Commission will not commence until the end of the second week of April, and it is presumed that the commission will hardly conclude its sittings, which will take place in London before the middle of August.

OPERATOR BLAMED.

VERDICT IN CAUSE OF COLLISION AT ISLINGTON, ON THE C. P. R.

Toronto, March 24.—The coroner's jury's investigation into the cause of the head-on collision on the C. P. R. at Islington on Tuesday last, in which two C. P. R. trainmen, David Taylor and Chas. Winger, lost their lives, last night brought in a verdict. The cause of death assigned is the inexperience of the C. P. R. operator at Cooksville, Ernest Pennell, who had admitted his neglect to deliver orders. Pennell had been with the C. P. R. but two weeks, and at Cooksville but three days.

THE VANCOUVER STRIKE.

THE PRINCESS MAY WILL SAIL WITH A MONTREAL CREW.

Vancouver, B.C., March 23.—Firemen and deck hands on the Union Steamship Company's steamers went on strike to-day in sympathy with members of Steamshipmen's Union. No trouble was experienced in getting new crews for the four steamers affected. The 'Empress of India' is ready to sail, and is only awaiting the arrival of the delayed train, while officials state that the steamer 'Princess May' will leave on time to-morrow, as a new crew will arrive from Montreal in the morning. The strikers had a benefit concert this evening, there being a crowded house. Several more clerks went back to work to-day. Master teamsters have also got a number of men, so that very little sign of trouble is now apparent along the wharves and warehouses.

AFFLUENCE TO POVERTY.

A FORMER RIVAL OF THE ARMOURS DIES FROM STARVATION.

New York, March 24.—After a life in which he had run the gamut from great wealth to deepest poverty, old Charles H. Tugman, once a conspicuous rival of Armour & Company, in Chicago, and later a power on the New York Produce Exchange, has died in St. Vincent's Hospital. Though his name once had been good for millions, he died practically from starvation in a pauper's bed, and the friends who had known him in better days learned of it too late to save him from Pofter's Field. For the last ten years he has been a hanger on of the 'Street,' giving 'tips,' and at the time of his death was eighty years of age.

THE BARR COLONY.

IT WILL HAVE TWO NEWSPAPERS.

Ottawa, March 24.—The Barr colony, which is coming from England, and which is monopolizing so much attention, is going to start off with all the luxuries of modern life. It will have two newspapers to reflect the doings of the colonists, the plants being brought from England.

CITY AND HARBOR.

Question of Taxing Harbor Discussed by City Council.

THE QUESTION OF THE LIBRARY SITE—THE REPORT ON PERMANENT WORKS AGAIN SHELVED.

The fight between the city and the harbor commissioners was discussed in the City Council yesterday. The clause which had caused so much discussion at the Harbor Board meeting in the morning had escaped the notice of many aldermen, and there was considerable searching done among the long proof sheets of the draft of the city bill before it was found. Finally it was found in section 33 of the city bill, which deals with the question of exemptions, and reads, in full, as follows: "33. Article 362 of the act 62 Victoria, chapter 58 is replaced by the following: "362. The following immovable property is exempt from the ordinary and annual assessment: (a) Every building or portion of a building used for the purpose of religious worship, including the land on which the same is erected, as well as shrines, bishops' palaces, and parsonages, when occupied as a residence by the priest in charge or the minister of any church in the city, provided that but one personage shall have the benefit of the exemption; (b) The lands and buildings recognized as educational establishments by the Council of Public Instruction, or subsidized by the Catholic or Protestant school commissioners of the city; (c) Lands and buildings actually occupied and used as public hospitals or asylums; (d) Lands and buildings exclusively occupied and used as public libraries, reading-rooms, art galleries, or museums, provided the same are opened gratuitously to the public and shall not be kept for lottery purposes; (e) The lands and buildings owned and exclusively occupied as establishments of higher education or scientific teaching duly incorporated or recognized by the government. The above exemptions shall not apply to special taxes or assessments, nor to the water-rate or price of water; it shall not apply either to the said lands or buildings, or portions thereof, occupied or used for industries or works the profit whereof is not entirely applied to the support of said institutions; and the assessors shall make, in such case, a special and separate estimation of the value of such lands and buildings, or portions thereof. The warehouses, sheds, elevators, offices, public weigh-houses and railways situated on the property of the Harbor Commissioners shall be subject to assessment. In the above section the changes in the existing charter appear within brackets.

The Mayor opened the ball in the Council by explaining that the Harbor Commissioners had decided to propose the project to tax property within the harbor limits. Ald. Sadler said he hoped that every effort would be made to secure the passage of the clause in its integrity, as he did not see on what grounds this property should be exempted from contributing to the municipal revenue. It was, of course, undesirable to interfere with the development of the shipping trade of Montreal by the imposition of unreasonable charges. The harbor should be a free port as far as possible. But it was a question to decide whether the imposition of municipal taxation was an unreasonable charge. It was a question whether, under the existing law, the city had not the full legal right to tax the harbor property. Ald. Lebeuf said that he thought a mistake had been made in procedure. The first thing they should have done was to find out if under the existing law the city had the right to impose this taxation. As to the merits of the case, it certainly appeared absurd that the city should have to give the harbor police and fire protection and derive absolutely not a cent of revenue therefrom.

Ald. Ames remarked that the municipal authorities had several times applied to the Harbor Commissioners to obtain a reasonable contribution towards the outlay the city incurred to protect the lives and properties of the citizens in the harbor. To these representations the Harbor Commissioners always turned a deaf ear. Ald. Laporte suggested that the practical thing to do was to ascertain from the City Attorneys if the paragraph in question was legal. If they declared that it did not conform with the law it should be retired; but if they found it to be legal the city should insist upon having its rights respected. It was decided to act upon this suggestion.

THE LIBRARY SITE.

Ald. Payette asked permission of the council to have inserted in the bill a paragraph authorizing the city to purchase a site for the proposed public library, and to sell certain unoccupied city property to pay for it. Ald. Lariviere at once opposed the proposition. It would delay the whole project indefinitely. Ald. Giroux also objected. It had been decided to use Viger square as a site, and the soil had been satisfactory. Ald. Payette said that Viger square was certainly remote from the centre of population and unsuitable as a library site. It had been fixed upon because the council felt restricted in its choice to certain properties belonging to the city. He was so firmly convinced that it would be a mistake to build a library on Viger square that if the permission he asked were not given he would go to Quebec personally and urge his views before the legislature.

Ald. Laporte said he would like to draw attention to section 53 of the city bill now before the legislature, which reads in the draft bill as follows: "53. The city of Montreal is authorized to expend for permanent works, during the year 1903, any surplus of revenue over expenditure of the year 1902. It is also authorized to expend for permanent works such as those set forth in article 344 of the charter, the following sums: (a) The amount remaining due out of the proceeds of the sale of the abattoirs and the amount to be collected from the Montreal Stock Yards Company, according to agreement, which may be expended as they are received. (b) The sum of \$25,000 voted by the council in 1894 towards the building of a military school and included in the consolidation of the debt of 1899, provided such sum be not required or exigible before December, 1904. (c) The balance of the amount of the consolidated debt of 1890, to pay the damages resulting from the suspension of the appropriations of 1894. (d) The amount of \$35,000 included in the said consolidated debt of 1890 for the building of a bridge over the Notre Dame street, at the Canadian Pacific Railway station, which amount is in litigation and may become available under a judgment of the court. (e) The proceeds of the sale of certain civic properties sold in 1901 and 1902, as well as the proceeds of the sale of any other civic property which may hereafter be sold, provided, nevertheless, that the proceeds of such sale, to the extent of the amount required, may be expended in paying off amounts declared uncollectable by the courts of justice or which may be so appropriated and which were considered collectable on the consolidation of the debt of 1890. (f) The sum which the city of Ste. Genevieve de Montreal will have to pay, either by mutual agreement or otherwise, for its share of the damages resulting from the overflow of the St. James street sewer, as well as its share in the amount already expended or which may hereafter be expended for the extension of the said sewer. 2. The city of Montreal is also authorized to take from the reserve of five per cent for 1903, the necessary amount to settle the claims of the provincial government for the fines collected by the said city in the Recorder's Court to the 1st January, 1903. Ald. Laporte remarked that he thought sub-section (e) gave the city the right to purchase a site as proposed by Ald. Payette.

Ald. Payette offered a motion to amend this subsection so as to specifically provide that the city should be able to use the money derived from the sale of civic properties to buy a library site if so desired by the city council. There was considerable discussion over the subject of the selection of the municipal delegation to Quebec and the matter was finally left in the hands of the charter committee.

A petition was read asking for the division of St. Ann's Ward and declaring that in any ward readjustments with representation based on population, valuation and area, St. Ann's Ward is entitled to at least two additional seats in council. The petition was signed by Messrs. G. J. Esplin, T. Conway, J. T. Ewart, G. Maybury, B. Connaughton, N. Murphy, P. Elliott, W. Bennett. There was no discussion. The petition was sent to a committee for report.

A letter was read from the clerk of the Provincial Legislature, notifying the city it was too late now to have the proposed amendment of the charter, calling for the division of St. Jean Baptiste Ward, put into the bill. However, the amendment, of course, could be introduced before the Private Bills Committee. As two-thirds of the council declined to vote for the report of the Road Committee providing for street paving and other important public works in the central portions of the city, the report on the subject had to be held over.

As at the last meeting Ald. Lavallee argued that the east end of the city was not getting its share in the distributions, he therefore opposed the report. It was seen by a snatches vote that the objections raised, considering the fact that there were a number of aldermen absent, were too strong to be overcome, and Ald. Lavallee, chairman of the Road Committee, withdrew the report.

A petition was received from the ratepayers of Ontario street, complaining of the poor street lighting in that locality. Upon the suggestion of Ald. Walsh, it was decided to report the Incineration Committee's contract for night soil back to the council before it was signed. He

argued that there was little sense in the city's paying a fixed sum for the work during a period of several years, when it was perfectly well known that the number of pits was to be lessened greatly this year. If there was to be less work, why should the city pay the same amount of money?

SIR MICHAEL A PROTESTANT.

London, March 24.—Sir Michael Herbert has written to the 'Daily News' of this city, from Washington, denying a statement which appeared in that paper to the effect that he is a Roman Catholic. Sir Michael says he is a devoted adherent of the Protestant Church.

THE CANADIAN DEAD.

LADY MINTO APPEALS FOR FUNDS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

During the past few months considerable progress has been made by the Canadian South Africa Memorial Association in the work which it has undertaken, but more funds are urgently required to enable it to carry the scheme to a successful issue. Lady Minto therefore appeals to Canadians to assist by donations the perpetuation of this record of Canadian self-sacrifice and gallantry in the Empire's cause. Subscriptions should be sent to Lieut. Colonel Irwin, C.M.G., 170 Cooper street, Ottawa, by whom they will be acknowledged.

The progress so far made by the Association is as follows:—The graves of 152 out of the 232 Canadians who having died during the war are buried in South Africa have been definitely located. The exact positions of many of the remaining graves are known to individuals, but have not yet been definitely located. The committee has selected Canadian firms to execute the memorials, as per designs attached; and orders have been given for 180 memorials to be made at once. These memorials will be shipped, complete in every respect as regards bases, inscriptions, etc., within the next few months to Capetown. On arrival at Capetown they will be transferred from the steamer to the railway under arrangements to be made by Mr. Stuart Solomon, of Capetown. Sir Percy Girouard has been asked if he will kindly arrange for the free transport of the memorials over the railway systems in South Africa from Capetown to the points on the railway nearest the various graves, and these will probably be no difficulty in obtaining this concession.

A letter has been addressed to Colonel Greenwood, a Canadian officer employed in connection with the railways in South Africa, enquiring whether he would kindly arrange for the transport of the memorials from the railway to the various graves and for the erection of the memorials over the same. It is estimated that at least \$6,000 more will be required to enable the committee to complete the work of placing a memorial as per attached designs over each grave. A suggestion has further been made that it is desirable that a Canadian memorial, on which the names of the actions in which the Canadian contingents took part and the names of all Canadian casualties would be recorded, should be erected in Pretoria, Bloemfontein or Johannesburg. The High Commissioner for South Africa is being consulted as to a site for the same. For this additional funds will be required. Lady Minto hopes that this appeal may meet with a generous response worthy of such a cause.

(Signed) F. S. MAUDE, Major, Hon. Sec., Canadian South Africa Memorial Association.

Government House, Ottawa, March 9, 1903.

GENERAL CARLOS EZETA.

A FAMOUS PRESIDENT OF SALVADOR DIES IN POVERTY.

New York, March 24.—A special cablegram from the City of Mexico to the 'Herald' says:—General Carlos Ezeta, formerly president of Salvador, died on Sunday at Mazatlan. He had lived at Mazatlan a year or more. Lately he had been reduced to absolute want. He was deserted by his friends, and will be buried at the expense of Senor Canedo, the governor. General Carlos Ezeta's rapid rise to power was as remarkable as his ending in pathetic. He was one of the conspicuous figures in South America only comparatively a few years ago. His adventurous spirit and bold fighting qualities made him the idol of his army, and finally the head of a prosperous republic. He was born at San Salvador in 1837.

SLEET OR SNOW.

Toronto, March 24, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 55; Calgary, 35, 14; Qu'Appelle, 24, 10; Minnedosa, 20, 12 below; Fort Arthur, 24, 18; Ferris Sound, 28, 23; Toronto, 42, 35; Ottawa, 38, 24; Montreal, 38, 24; Quebec, 38, 23; Halifax, 42, 28. Cloudy to partly cloudy to-day; Wednesday, strong winds and gales, shifting to westerly, sleet or snow.

1638 Notre Dame street, Montreal, March 24, 1903.—Readings by the Optical Engineers' Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon: To-day, 30.07; yesterday, 30.22. Temperatures:—Max. Min. To-day 41 25 Yesterday 41 29

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must necessarily be enclosed with the name and address of the publisher, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

BIRTHS.

BURWASH.—On Sunday, March 22, 1903, at 21 Lyon street, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Burwash, a son.

RIDDINGTON.—At St. Lambert, on Saturday, March 21, 1903, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Riddington.

WILLIAMS.—At the Methodist parsonage, Delta, Ont., on March 15, 1903, to the Rev. George H. and Mrs. Williams, a son.

MARRIED.

IRVING-MACLEAN.—On March 21, 1903, at St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, by the Rev. A. U. De Paul, Lewis Erskine Wentworth Irving, of Walton, D.S.O., to Alice Maude Maclean, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. David Ryerson Maclean, of Meaford, Ont.

MACNEIL-MACDONALD.—At North Sydney, C.B., on March 15, 1903, by the Rev. T. C. Jack, Murdoch MacNeil, of Boulevard Centre, and Bessie Macdonald, of Big Bras d'Or.

TEAGUE-BEHLER.—On March 20, 1903, at Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, by the Rev. H. A. Klinton, Gladys Behler, daughter of Mr. John Behler, Rideau street, to Rubeen S. Teague, Ottawa East.

DIED.

AITKEN.—On March 19, 1903, at Galt, Ont., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. McBride, Eliza Aitken, widow of the late Jas. Aitken, in her 81st year.

BRADFORD.—On March 20, 1903, at the residence of her nephew, R. H. Brimmon, Newmarket, Ont., Mary Jane, beloved wife of William Bradford, and sister of E. P. Egan, of Toronto.

BLAKE.—At Toronto, on March 21, 1903, Sarah Ann Blake, in her 72nd year.

BRAND.—At Port Hope, Ont., on March 20, 1903, in his 70th year, Captain Wm. H. Brand.

CULLINAN.—In this city, on March 24, 1903, Amy Crowe, widow of the late Michael Cullinan, native of County Limerick, Ireland.

Funeral on Thursday, at 8:30 a.m., from her brother's residence, John Crowe, 48 Anderson street, to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

DINNING.—At San Diego, Cal., in Dec., 1902, Clementina W. Gibb, widow of the late William Dinning, formerly of Quebec, aged 80 years.

DUNLOP.—In Kingston, Ont., on March 20, 1903, Robert Dunlop.

EGAN.—At Reno, Nevada, on March 18, 1903, of pneumonia, Frank 2d, third son of the late John Egan, aged 45 years, formerly of Montreal.

KERR.—In Picton, Ont., on March 18, 1903, William Kerr, aged seventy-seven years, eight months.

LEWIS.—In this city, on March 23, 1903, of pneumonia, Margaret Lewis, widow of the late Daniel Lewis, in her 77th year.

MILLMAN.—At Woodstock, Ont., on March 18, 1903, John J. Millman, aged 49 years.

MOODY.—At her late residence, 249 Jarvis street, Toronto, on March 20, 1903, Mary A. Moody, youngest daughter of the late R. W. Moody, of Hamilton.

MEIGHEN.—At the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Gilpin, 17 Brunswick ave., Toronto, Isabella Irwin, widow of the late Gordon Meighen, of St. Mary's, aged 91 years and 9 months.

OSLER.—At Eglington, Ont., on March 21, 1903, Harriet Parsons, widow of the late Canon Osler, in her 88th year.

SCOTT.—At her home in L'Ancre, on March 18, 1903, Eliza Caldwell, widow of the late Wm. Scott, in her 80th year.

SWETT.—On March 20, 1903, Ellen Day, beloved wife of Frederick Sweet, caretaker of Art Association.

A High Requiem Mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, next Thursday, March 26th, at 7:30 a.m.

TABB.—On March 22, 1903, at his residence, No. 11 Hermitage street, H. N. Tabb, aged 74 years, 11 months and 5 days, native of Cornwall, England.

Funeral private, on Wednesday, 25th instant, to Mount Royal Cemetery.

WILLIAMSON.—At her mother's residence, No. 83 Wellesley street, Toronto, on March 20, 1903, Ellen Mary Osler, relict of the late Erskine Williamson, C.E., and eldest daughter of the late Rev. F. L. Osler, M.A.

These sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the "Witness" containing the notices will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 5.

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MARCH 24, 1903.

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Every style of Cape has its day, but the Golf Cape is a wrap that cannot be ousted from public favor. While a menable to the laws of fashion, there are never any very radical changes made from season to season.

- New Reversible Plaid Cloth Golf Capes, applique trimming on revers, kimono collar, fancy buttons. \$14.50
New Golf Capes in fashionable shades of grey reversible Cloth, detachable hood, full length. \$11.70
New Camel's Hair Cloth Golf Capes in all shades. \$11.50

Untrimmed Millinery and the Material to Trim it With.

Though receiving scant publicity, it is by no means the least interesting feature of our Spring Millinery exhibit. The new straw braids come in various colors, one effect, or a combination being permissible, as well as in black or white.

- Fruits, Flowers and Foliage, also wide Ribbons, are the dominant methods of trimming. There is great scope for individual tastes this season. Three hints of ready-to-trim Hats:
Fancy Straw Hats, with rolling brim effect, black and white straw on brim, fancy black straw crown. \$1.20
Tuscan Straw Hats, turned up brim, drooping at back, high crown, very latest shape. \$1.15
Children's Fancy Straw Flops, in the latest modes, with satin straw finish. \$1.75

Special Prices For Special Days.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes fancy Nickel Soap, Wash Boards, Nickel-plated Crumb-Trays, Tin Tea Kettles, Nickel-plated Tea Pots, and Copper bottoms.

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Manufacturers' samples that explain the lowness of prices. Grouped upon four tables to facilitate choosing and selling.

Table No. 1 contains 100 beautifully decorated Vases, worth from 15c to 25c each. To clear at 10c.

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Table No. 4 contains 100 Vases, two alike, rich shades, a snap at \$1 each. To clear 35c.

SHE FARES BEST WHO SHOPS EARLIEST--

In the morning is certainly the best time.

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Advertisement for 'A Sample Letter' by Mr. ALLEN, B. A. Dyeing Co., Montreal. Includes an illustration of a man in a suit.

Advertisement for 'The Daily Witness' newspaper, featuring 'A Grand Combination of Economy, Nutrition and Health' and 'NEW CITY TAXES'.

Advertisement for 'GRAFTON'S BOOK STORE' at 240 St. James St., featuring 'ALL BOOKS' and 'special book not in stock will be imported to order.'

Advertisement for 'CENTS FORSALE' at the 'Witness' Office.

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LATEST NOVELTIES IN GOLF JERSEYS.

Newest shapes, from \$3.25 to \$5.00.

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Several cases just received, very pretty effects. Prices from \$3.50.

LATEST NOVELTIES LADIES' PARISIAN CLOAKS

Three cases in Siles, Satins, and Donagel Tweeds.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN MAIDS' STYLISH TAILORED SUITS from \$10.50.

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LADIES' TAILORING, PARISIAN DRESSMAKING, HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY.

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2341 and 2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St. Terms Cash. Telephone Up 2740.

ther amended by replacing paragraphs (h), (n) and (o), by the following:—

(h). A special tax not exceeding \$50 per annum, on every person keeping a butcher's stall within the limits of the city outside of the grounds set apart for the public markets of the said city, and on every fish, provision or produce dealer carrying on business outside of such public markets;

(n). A special tax not exceeding \$200 on every accident or guarantee insurance company (and \$100 upon every marine insurance company doing business or taking risks in the city); when any such insurance company combines two or more branches of any insurance, one tax only shall be levied on such company, that is to say, the tax the rate of which is the highest on any of the said branches of insurance respectively;

(o). A special tax not exceeding one percent on the premiums collected in the city by fire and life insurance companies according to the official statements of the year preceding the imposition of such tax, provided the maximum amount of such tax shall not exceed \$1,000 for fire insurance companies and \$500 for life insurance companies and the minimum amount shall be \$200 for the former and \$100 for the latter;

30. Article 304 of the said act is further amended by adding the following paragraph thereto:—

(v). A special tax not exceeding \$50 on commission merchants selling food products and on marine insurance companies not registered in Canada;

(w). On persons, corporations or firms carrying on the coal oil trade and selling by retail or delivering such oil in quantities less than 35 gallons, in the streets or places in the city other than their place of business, a tax not exceeding \$50 for each vehicle used for such trade;

(x) On every person, firm or corporation keeping public or private scales for use in consideration of a fee; a special tax not exceeding \$—0—;

(y) A special tax not exceeding \$100 on owners of theatres;

(z) A special tax not exceeding \$50 on every owner of a museum, concert hall, dancing hall, or hall where any theatrical representations are given or any place of amusement whatsoever, or on all persons giving exhibitions of animated or other views;

(bb) A special tax not exceeding \$5 per diem on any exhibition given by means of magic lanterns or electric lamps or other apparatus or luminous advertisements, images or signs.

SOME GENERAL PROVISIONS. A number of interesting general provisions are grouped together into one article—No. 22—which reads as follows:—

22. Article 200 of the act 62 Victoria, chapter 38 as amended by the act 63 Victoria, chapter 49, sections 7 and 8 is further amended by inserting the following paragraphs therein:—

(4a). To determine the kind of buildings that may be erected in certain streets, and determine at what distance houses shall be built from the line of the street;

(4b). To compel all plumbers to pass an examination before a board of examiners appointed by the council and to prevent them from carrying on their trade without having first obtained and paid for an annual license as master-

plumbers or a certificate of competency as plumbers;

(116). To regulate or interrupt traffic in the streets of the city whenever works of public improvement duly authorized, are being performed thereon or in case of fire;

(117). To regulate or temporarily interrupt traffic in the streets of the city on the occasion of any public reception, procession, celebration or public rejoicing, provided that notice thereof be given by proclamation of the mayor, or, in his absence, of the acting mayor, in at least two newspapers, one published in the French language and the other in the English language;

(118). To suppress all places where opium or any other similar drug is sold or supplied for consumption on the spot, and to punish the persons keeping, living in, frequenting, or found in such places, by a fine or an imprisonment, or by both penalties;

(119). To prohibit the sale, purchase or giving of trade stamps;

(120). To regulate begging;

(121). To draw up a general plan of streets from the boundaries of the city to the borders of the Island of Montreal.

BIGAMISTS SENTENCED.

Woodstock, Ont., March 24.—William D. Burgess and Mrs. Hall Padfield, of East Oxford, were tried yesterday by Judge Finkler on the charge of bigamy, and both were found guilty.

Yesterday Burgess was given seven months in the Central Prison and Mrs. Padfield five months in the county jail.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.

Winnipeg, March 24.—An Icelandic named Erlanson, living near Antio, Assa, has been missing since March 18. He had \$500 in his pocket and foul play was suspected. Yesterday his body was found on the prairie, death having occurred from exposure.

AT THE WOMEN'S CLUB

MR. LEMIEUX ON 'A CHAPTER OF CANADIAN HISTORY.'

The lecturer before the Women's Club yesterday afternoon was Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., M.P., who gave a paper on 'A chapter of Canadian history,' which was listened to with deep interest, the broad-minded, friendly spirit evinced in some of the lecturer's remarks seeming to find a responsive chord in his audience.

In introducing the subject, Mr. Lemieux said that he felt that we, Canadians of different origin, do not meet as often as we should. The path which leads from French Canada—the East of the city—to English Canada—the Western part—has been too long covered with grass. Let it be more trodden. Different as may be our origin, said the speaker, different as may be our religious belief, let us not forget that providence has given us a common heritage, a field wide enough to stimulate our energies, our efforts, our ambitions—Canada!

in the final struggle at Quebec, Mr. Lemieux noted the humanity shown by the victors to the vanquished. He sketched briefly the difficult time which elapsed between the capitulation of Montreal and the Treaty of Paris, when on the whole the conduct of the British authorities was such as to win in a large degree the confidence of their new subjects.

British civil rule began in Canada about the time the thirteen colonies were looking towards independence. The lecturer explained the situation in the New World which made it a peculiarly trying hour for England.

King George's proclamation of 1763 was viewed with resentment by his new subjects, who especially resisted the abrogation of their old civil law and the passing of statutes against their faith.

Each class of the population insisted on the prevalence of the particular system of laws with which they were most familiar—Englishmen held out for the English laws, Canadians stood for their ancient customs and usages.

There was a general uneasiness among both with respect to the constitution of government that might finally be established in the province. In this unsettled state the province remained until 1774.

To the policy of Sir Guy Carleton, who at this juncture became Governor, the lecturer considered it was due that Canada remained a British colony. He saw the danger that in the event of a war between the colonies and the Mother Country, a successful effort might be made to induce the French population to cast in their lot with the revolutionists.

The best way, in his opinion, to prevent this was to reconcile the subject race to British rule.

Mr. Lemieux quoted from the preliminary reports of eminent jurists, whose advice the Imperial Government sought before yielding to the conflicting demands of the Canadian peoples, and summarized the terms of the Quebec Act, which (1) defined the boundaries of the province, (2) made governmental provisions, (3) gave full toleration to the religion of the French Canadians, (4) established English criminal law, leaving the ancient civil laws and customs of Canada in possession 'until altered by provincial ordinances.'

The practical result at the time, the speaker pointed out, was that when the American Congress urged the Canadians to unite their destinies with the thirteen colonies in the name of liberty, the appeal was ineffectual.

'I voice the sentiments of my countrymen,' the speaker said, 'when I say that since the Quebec Act the French-Canadians have made two portions of their heart—one of love for the country that gave them life, one of unflinching loyalty for the country which gave them liberty:—Easter '03; in 1812, French-Canadians helped to repel American invaders.'

Mr. Lemieux spoke of the contentment under the present system and regime, and of the gratitude felt towards England for the fair and liberal treatment received. He denied the charge of disloyalty sometimes brought up.

In conclusion, he said that, in his judgment, there is a difference between the union of the two great races of this country and their assimilation. 'Our differing national characteristics must continue—as God made them. The increase in free intercourse is doing much to dissipate that ignorance of each other which is responsible for so much silly bad feeling, and we are beginning to view each other's differences in a more tolerant spirit. Let us learn,' the speaker concluded, 'to wear our differences kindly, in a spirit of appreciation, not antagonism.'

A piano duet by Mr. F. H. Blair and Miss Martin, recitations by Mr. Survever, and a solo by Miss Virtue completed the interesting and enjoyable programme of the afternoon.

AN EASTER LUNCHEON.

The Monday evening demonstrations held at the Y.W.C.A. Cookery School have been crowded all this season. The wet weather yesterday made no difference, and the principal, Miss Dow, and her assistant, Miss Connor, found the room filled by ladies, seemingly bent on providing their families with special dainties at the approaching Easter festival.

In the dining-room adjoining the table was appropriately set out for the luncheon shortly to be served. A large bowl of daffodils formed the centre-piece and round it on the cloth were laid feathery fern fronds.

In Germany they tell the children that the Easter eggs are laid by rabbits, and accordingly six little paste rabbits sat bolt upright among the ferns. Each rabbit held a long yellow ribbon, the other end of which rested on the bread-and-butter plate bearing a flat paper egg with a wee chicken drawn upon it. Candles with yellow shades further carried out the pretty color scheme. The menu, cooked and served, was as follows:—Cream of spinach soup, baked halibut steaks, tartare sauce, fillet of chicken with mushrooms, veloute sauce, Neufchatel salad, Easter pudding. The garnishing of these dishes was arranged to carry out the yellow and green adornment of the table and the effect was artistic.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wall Papers.—Fine variety of new effects ranging in price from 24c per single roll, at The S. Carsley Co., Limited.

Swiss Parisian Modes.—An exhibit of three dozen Silk Waists, and 24 Ladies' Costumes is one of the attractive features in the Costume Department at The S. Carsley Co., Limited. Lovers of the beautiful and exclusive in Dress should not miss this display.

WHEREVER ENGLISH IS SPOKEN

Letley's TEAS

FROM ANCIENT INDIA AND SWET CEYLON

ARE THE LEADERS FOR QUALITY.

BECAUSE THEY NEVER DETERIORATE

Prices—\$1.00, 70c, 60c, 50c and 40c per lb.

BANKING IN JAPAN

MR. OTOHIKO MAJIMA ON A TOUR OF THE WORLD TO STUDY WESTERN METHODS — JAPAN'S SYSTEM AS GOOD AS ANY THERE IS.

A modern banking system was introduced into Japan about thirty years ago by one of Japan's noted statesmen—the Marquis Ito. That system was modelled upon the American—that is to say, it was a national system, with a certain relation between the bank and the government treasury—a system, however, which did not seem to suit the genius of the Japanese people, who introduced what is now called the Central Banking system.

The Japanese people are willing to accept illumination from any quarter, and in regard to banking they do not suppose that the last word has been said. Accordingly, Mr. Otohiko Majima has been sent upon a tour of the world to discover new ideas, if such of the world to discover, to make it more efficient than it is at present, if that be possible. Mr. Majima has travelled a good deal since last September. He is now in Montreal, stopping at the Windsor Hotel. He is young, but you at once discover that he is able. He was educated in a Christian university in his own land, and finished his course in the United States. He understands English thought and literature. He speaks English idiomatically. He has been to Europe; has been all

HAS GRADUALLY GROWN STRONGER.

Though Run Down, Weak, Nervous and Exhausted, Health and Vigor was Restored by the use of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Even medical doctors who are slow in acknowledging the value of their fellow doctors' prescriptions admit that the restorative effect of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is most extraordinary. When people become run down, whether by disease, over-work or worry, this food can be absolutely relied upon to restore strength and vigor to the system.

Mrs. Tobin, of 355 Wellington st., Montreal, Que., was very much reduced in health on account of a protracted cold which was similar to la grippe in its effects. Her system became very much run down and nothing seemed to be of much benefit in the way of medicine. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food she began using it with marked benefit.

Mrs. Tobin states:—As a result of a severe and prolonged cold my system got very much run down. I was nervous, had no energy and at times suffered a good deal from headaches. Since I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food about eight weeks ago, I have gradually grown stronger and healthier, my nerves have been toned up and the headaches do not bother me. I can heartily endorse Dr. Chase's Nerve Food because I have been so much benefited by it.

It might be worth your while to make a test of this great food cure as a builder of flesh and muscle. Note your weight when beginning the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and watch the gradual increase week by week. At first the increase may be slight, owing to the wasting process, which must be stopped. Then naturally and certainly the whole system is built up and perfect health and vitality restored to every part of the body.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. James Robinson went to Quebec last evening.

Dr. and Mrs. Lantier, of Quebec, were in the city yesterday.

Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., M.P., went to Ottawa this morning.

Miss Ewan has returned from a visit to the Misses Sparks, Ottawa.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier are entertaining at dinner this evening.

Mrs. W. J. Telfer will spend the Easter time in New York and Boston.

The Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Cowansville, was at the Windsor Hotel yesterday.

Miss K. Rattray has returned to Quebec from a visit with friends in the city.

Mrs. C. Berkeley Powell, Ottawa, returned on Saturday from a short visit in the city.

Miss Lulu Terrill, Sherbrooke, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. L. Terrill.

Miss Elsie Helliwell has returned to Toronto from a visit of some weeks with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. George Vipond, Mountain street, is leaving tomorrow evening for New York, for a stay of two months or so.

Mrs. Fred Francis, who has been spending a few weeks visiting friends in Montreal, leaves on Saturday for New York.

Mrs. King, who had been visiting Mrs. Morgan, in Toronto, has returned, and has with her as her guest Miss Vera Morgan.

The marriage of Miss Sadie Winter, daughter of Mrs. W. B. Winter, to Mr. William N. Smilie, of Toronto, has been arranged to take place on April 2.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. King, who were in the city to attend the marriage of their son, Mr. R. O. King, to Miss Stephen, return to Toronto this evening.

Dr. R. Tait-Mackenzie will lecture before the Woman's Art Association on Monday evening, March 30, in the Y. M. C. A., on "Some sculptors of the Renaissance."

Col. J. Dunlop Gemmill and his daughter are leaving for Italy to join Mrs. Gemmill, whose delicate health necessitates a residence on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Mrs. E. S. Clouston and the Misses Clouston, Peel street, left last evening for New York, whence they sail for England. They will probably be absent a couple of months.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Smith, of Valleyfield, accompanied by their little daughter, leave Boston on Saturday by the "Commonwealth" for a trip through Europe, returning on or about June 22.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Reid Taylor, of Montreal, to Miss Edith Maude Constance Widdington, of London, only daughter of the late Captain Widdington, 8th Regiment. The wedding will take place in April.

Dr. W. Seward Webb, of Shelburne, Vt., whose illness in California is announced, is the son of General James Webb, who served with distinction in the civil war. His wife is a daughter of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. Their courtship, it is said, began over the sick bed of a little girl. Miss Vanderbilt was in the habit of visiting the patients in the hospital at frequent intervals, and one of her favorites was a child who barely was being won back to life by the skill and care of one of the house

staff. The girl was never tired of singing the praises of the kind doctor who was doing so much for her, and one day, when Dr. Seward Webb happened to be making his rounds while Miss Vanderbilt was sitting beside her little friend, he was presented to her by his admiring patient. Dr. Webb was then only twenty-three, but it was a case of love at first sight, and the marriage was in the course of time arranged.



CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

New Branch, corner of McGill College avenue and St. Catherine street.

Mr. Lesperance, manager of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, was months ago seeking a new branch for his bank, in addition to those which long ago were among the pioneer city branches in the East, End and at Point St. Charles. It is some time since the "Witness" announced that the city bank had secured the property upon which Hall's

confectionery store had so long done business, on the north-east corner of St. Catherine street and McGill College avenue. The picture given shows the new branch, with its useful clock tower, as it will be. It will be opened for business about May 20, and the manager will be Mr. N. W. Power. The bank is congratulated by many upon the excellence of its choice.

A NEW HOME FOR THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE

Mr. J. X. Perrault, who takes such a deep interest in all matters affecting the Chambre de Commerce, has conceived a plan to furnish that body with suitable headquarters. That plan consists in the erection of two additional stories to the "Presse" building, for the special purpose of accommodating the Chambre de Commerce. The Hon. Mr. Berthiaume has been approached on the subject, and as he is in favor of the project, Mr. Perrault will shortly submit his plan to a special committee, appointed to secure suitable premises, and he hopes to have it carried out at an early date.

The friends of Mr. Bernhard Lmadman, of 130 Peel street, will be pleased to hear of his convalescence after a severe illness.

through the United States; has studied our banking system in this country, and will shortly return to Japan convinced that except in regard to minor matters, the banking system of his native country is quite up to the best which he has seen.

There are two great families in Tokio—the Mitsui and the Nisui-bishi. These are something, as regards wealth, like the Rockefellers and the Carnegies of the United States. The Mitsui family own a great bank, which has twenty branches, and of which Mr. Majima is one of the inspectors. Under the present system, which is an adaptation of that which prevails in England, there can be only one issue of bills from the Central Bank, which gives uniformity of currency. This Central Bank sustains the same relations to the government which the Bank of England sustains to the British Government. There are, of course, hundreds of other banks throughout the country which are based upon a gold currency.

Mr. Majima thinks, from a study of our Canadian system, that it is very sound and stable, but he does not approve of two things—first, the banks making a profit upon their circulation. This he conceives to be wrong in principle. He thinks such profits as may accrue from circulation should be put into the government treasury, and used by the government for the advantage of the whole people. Second, while he approves of the clearing house for the exchange of notes, he does not approve of the daily exchange of bills at the clearing house—a system which makes for narrowness, which is a waste of time, and which, as far as he can see, serves no good purpose. He had tried his best to understand the necessity of this daily exchange of bills as between the Canadian banks, but failed to do so. At the same time, he was far from saying that there might not be a good reason from the Canadian banking point of view.

Turning to other matters, Mr. Majima said (dealing for a moment with politics) that Japan felt honored to think that she was an ally of Great Britain. England had rejoiced in a splendid isolation, which, doubtless, she could have maintained, but it was all the more gratifying that she had held out her hand to Japan. This alliance made for peace in the Orient. Japan did not want to fight with England, Germany, and France single-handed, but with the aid of the Japanese attitude of mind towards things generally, it might be said that Japan was willing to adopt any good thing from the west. She had not adopted the Christian system, for the reason that the Japanese mind was es-

RECIROCITY

THE HON. MR. CHARLTON THINKS THERE WILL BE A MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.

The Hon. Mr. Charlton was in town today for the purpose of seeing Mr. McNicoll, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the course of conversation, said that he did not anticipate that the session of the House would last longer than June. There would be no great diversity of view, and no bitter debates, he thought, except, perhaps, in regard to the redistribution bill. He thought the joint commission would meet again, and that the tariff question as between the United States and Canada would be the chief topic for discussion. This question was a live one at the present time. He had been much in the United States, and he knew that there was a very strong feeling in favor of an arrangement which would allow of the free exchange of natural products as between the two countries. That feeling had become very much intensified of late. Both countries needed such an arrangement badly. He did not see why it could not be brought about. There would, of course, be some change in the personnel of the commission.

MUST GIVE SECURITY.

In a case of Desautels et al. and Payette et al., the present appellants filed an opposition a fine de charge to the sale of a property in a case in which Payette et al. were plaintiffs, and the Comte Opera Co. was defendant. Payette et al. then made a motion asking that Desautels et al. be ordered to give security that the sale of the immovable subject to the lease mentioned in the opposition would produce a sum sufficient to secure the hypothecary claim of the present respondent. The Court below granted the motion, and hence the present appeal. The Court of Appeal maintained that judgment. Chief Justice Sir Alexander Lacoste and Judge Blanchet dissenting from the majority.

Colonial House, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

BLACK DRESS GOODS. SPECIAL.

Just received a Job Line of BLACK HEAVY CANVAS, for SPRING COSTUMES, to be cleared at 20 p.c. less than regular price.

NEW GOODS.

Book Department. PERIODICALS.

The leading Canadian, American and English Monthly Periodicals regularly on sale. Annual subscriptions taken at publishers rates.

Men's Furnishings Department. SPRING UNDERWEAR.

PESCO! All Garments bearing this Registered Trade Mark, either in Natural Wools, Silk and Wool, or Merinos, are guaranteed by the makers as absolutely unshrinkable.

PESCO! Underwear possesses a softness and elasticity not found in that of other makes.

The above Goods are all Full Fashioned Seams, with Extra Splicing at Knees, Elbows and Seats. The Ideal Underwear for all seasons.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. MONTREAL.

THE LABOR BILL

MR. MCNICOLL, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE C. P. R., GIVES HIS VIEW UPON THE HON. MR. MULOCK'S MEASURE.

Considerable interest attaches to the measure which the Hon. Mr. Mulock has just introduced to the House—a measure which is intended to minimize, if it does not altogether eliminate, labor troubles as between employer and employee in this country.

Mr. McNicoll, general manager of the C. P. R., said to-day that he had seen the bill and read it. There were some admirable provisions in it, and no doubt there had been a genuine desire to produce a good bill which would accomplish all that was hoped or intended from it. He saw two things to criticize—first, the compulsory clause had been eliminated. The result of that was that neither party to the arbitration which would be brought about under the bill was obliged to abide by the decision which had been reached. The matter would, then, apparently, be referred to public opinion, and it not infrequently happened that the behests of public opinion were disregarded. In fact, there was no power to compel a settlement. That, he thought, was a weakness of the bill. Again, there is this to be said in reference to labor disputes, as far as railroads are concerned, that the way corporations were concerned, that were compelled to disclose themselves in the fullest possible manner—the labor organizations were largely mythical. At least, if not mythical, certainly very elusive. The railway company was not a spot. It could be reached. It could be dealt with. The labor organization might be represented by a single individual without status, a man who was not even a citizen of Canada. This was an even a citizen which should be remedied. That is to say, there should be some way by which these organizations would be bound to disclose themselves as regards their actuality, their organization, their "locus standi" in the premises.

The World's Favorites For Over Twenty-five Years.

For over twenty-five years the Diamond Dyes have been the chosen and popular dyes all over the civilized world. Diamond Dye users never suffer failures or disappointment in their work; they quickly and easily get the exact colors they require, and thus save time and money. The Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns are popular from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The designs are artistically colored on the best Scotch Hessian and are ready for hooking. Send your full address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P.Q.

of some who are anxious to hear her in something everybody loves, Miss Crossley has consented to sing "The Lost Chord" with violin and piano accompaniment. Speaking of "The Lost Chord," the late Sir Arthur Sullivan said that Miss Crossley was the ideal singer; he must have had in his mind when he composed that familiar song, for she was the only one he had ever heard sing it to his perfect satisfaction, and at the Sullivan memorial concert in London last year, when she came back to respond to such an ovation as is seldom heard even in the Albert Hall, Signor Randegger, the veteran conductor, stooped and kissed her hand before the immense audience, so affected was he with her rendering of that air.

THE HYMAN BURGLARY.

Mr. Hyman, the St. James street merchant, whose store was broken into on Saturday night, claims that there is not sufficient police protection, at night, in the business part of the city. A small sum had been stolen from his store on the previous Monday night and Mr. Hyman had had extra fastenings placed on the door. To enter the store the thieves had to break through the inside door which then force open the regular lock, was held by a strong Yale lock on the outside. It is thought that the store was robbed by a gang of first-class professionals.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Removal of Pianos.—Our customers and others who require their pianos moved by experienced men are requested to book their orders in advance, as all removals will be done in the order in which they are received. If your piano or organ is in need of repair, send it to us and we will attend to its needs and deliver it at your new address. WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents, Knabe, Newcombe, Dominion, Kingsbury and other leading piano and organ, Empire Building, 2470 St. Catherine street. Phone Up 2886.

To Cure a Cold in a Day—Take Laxative Dose Quinine Tablets. All drug stores refund the money if it fails to cure. W. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

RHEUMATISM Strikes the Heart

Causes: A run down condition of the system, poisoned blood and Uric Acid. The joints become clogged with irritating secretions and grow stiff. Every movement tortures and racks the sufferer. Cure is not possible until the blood is purified. The most potent blood purifier is Ferrozone. It is a perfect solvent for Uric Acid, and an antidote for all other poisons liable to cause inflammation or Rheumatic Pains. But Ferrozone doesn't stop here. It provides SCIATICA the enfeebled sufferer with an abundant supply of pure, invigorating blood. This quickly results in more strength with which to fight the disease, starts a rebuilding of the system, ends in a permanent cure. Mr. Thos. Egan, of 92 Pearl Street, New York, suffered so intensely from Rheumatism that his friends believed he could not recover. "The Rheumatism" writes Mr. Egan, "crippled me for four years. It seemed to run to the joints, which swelled and caused dreadful pain. I wasn't able to walk, and my strength rapidly decreased. My heart became so weak I had to be bolstered up in bed. I was at my wits end when I heard of the wonderful cures of Ferrozone. Twelve boxes cured, and I am now strong and perfectly well." There is no better remedy. Severe tests have proved it superlative to all others. If you want the best and most scientific treatment for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia or Sciatica, use Ferrozone. No case too chronic. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Sold by all druggists or by mail to any address in Canada or U.S. from THE FERROZONE COMPANY, Kingston, Ont.

Advertisements.

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TUESDAY EVENING, March 24th, 1903.
SCENES AND BALLADS OF THE 19th CENTURY.

THE MONTREAL DAY NURSERY.
Reserved seats \$1.00 and \$1.50; Gallery, 25c. Now on sale.

Art Association, PHILLIPS SQUARE.
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION

13th MARCH to 4th APRIL.
Open Daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS 8 to 10.

ADMISSION: 75c.
MUSIC SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

A RALLY OF THE HOCHELAGA COUNTY WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION will be held in the Lecture Hall of Calvary Church, Guy street, on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 2.30 p.m. Evening session at 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

Miss Ada Crossley, WINDSOR HALL.
FRIDAY, March 27th, at 8.30

Plan now open at Shaw's.
Reserved seats, 50c; \$1.00, \$1.50.

There are only a few \$1.50 seats left, but there is still a good choice of \$1.00 and 50c tickets.

Dominion Square Methodist Church.
COURSE OF SACRED CONCERTS.

SECOND GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

By the Church Choir.
C. STEWART TAYLOR, Director.

Will be held in the Church on FRIDAY EVENING, March 27.

Mrs. Burton, Organist; Misses G. and M. Finlay, Mr. Ernest A. Earl, Violinist; Mr. Victor Kellison, Cellist.

Commencing at 8.15 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25c.

PULPIT POLITICS.

Taking for a lesson Ezekiel's chapter on the watchman, and for a text John the Baptist's cry: 'Make straight the way of the Lord,' the Rev. William Munro, of Bethel Church, said 'some plain things to his congregation on Sunday on the duties of citizenship. Many thought politics should not be even touched upon in the pulpit; that spot should be sacred to the preaching of the simple gospel. The source of that idea could certainly not be found in the writings of the prophets. If those grand old preachers preached anything, their sermons were almost invariably of a great national character; everything that touched the nation's life was legitimate. They roused the nation's conscience, denounced the nation's sins, pleaded for a national righteousness. The life and teachings of Christ gave the warrant for such exclusion. He touched every phase of the social life of the people among whom he taught. No warrant for its avoidance can be found in the writings of Paul. By the simple gospel many mean a beautiful abstraction or series of abstractions that keep far away from actual living. Every gro-gro-seller will advocate preaching nothing but the simple gospel; every knave in the country wants the simple gospel. If the gospel means anything it means that it is a force which will change a life of evil to a life of righteousness, a force that will work for good in every sphere of human life, from the individual life to the national life. Abstract truth will never make a knave uncomforable, and we make our knaves far too comfortable. No words are too strong to condemn the man who uses the pulpit for the purposes of party politics, but when a people has sunk so low in degradation and corruption as have ours, it is the duty of the watchman to sound the warning. Many of our best men will not touch politics, yet our government is a government of the people. Many are model fathers and husbands, models in the social life, model men of business; yet when it comes to exercising the duties of citizenship they will not move their lazy bodies the distance from their home to the ballot box. The ballot is the nerve of the nation's hand. If it be strong and healthy the hand's work will be well and truly done; if it be diseased, weak or powerless, lamentable will be the result. No man has a right to neglect his duties of citizenship; any more than to neglect his home and social and business duties. There can be no excuse under our form of government for letting things come to such a pass as has made almost every province of our fair Dominion the speech of the world.

DROWNED AT COTE ST. PAUL.
Mr. Hornidas Plouffe, a machinist in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was drowned on Sunday, at St. Vincent de Paul, while crossing the ice. The body was recovered shortly afterwards and brought to his home, 109 Logan street, where the funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$1.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 20 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain and the United States.

For other postal union countries, excepting Great Britain, add for postage, \$3.50 for Daily Witness; \$1.50 for Weekly Witness; 50c for Northern Messenger.

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

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

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

Table with columns for days of the week (S, M, T, W, T, F, S) and months (M, A, M, J, J, A, S, O, N, D).

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1903.

It will be a serious loss to the country if McGill's faculty of comparative medicine has to be closed up for lack of funds. The expense of it has heretofore been largely borne by its enthusiastic and public-spirited founder, Dr. Duncan McEachran, who brought it up to the standard of being at one time the leading school in America, though, owing to United States rivalry, it cannot make that boast now. As nothing but a veterinary school it is of the utmost importance to Canada, which largely lives by the production of animals and animal products. The value to the country of having competent veterinarians is illustrated by the splendid services rendered the country by Dr. McEachran himself, and that such men are needed everywhere is proved by the fact that so many from the school in Montreal have been drawn off by other countries. As a department of biological sciences the study of animal life is taking a higher and higher place, and Canada should not be behind in this department of enquiry. It would probably be wise if the faculty is to be reorganized to develop it into a general agricultural department, with a farm. This valuable school has enjoyed a subsidy of two thousand dollars from the Provincial Government. If this could be increased to ten thousand the school, with its connection with McGill, could be made as good as any on the continent and the farmers and breeders of the province could profit accordingly.

The city might just as well tax the City Hall as the property of the Harbor. The commissioners only discovered yesterday that there is a clause in the city's charter amendment bill, which has passed its second reading, giving the city power to tax the warehouses, sheds, elevators, offices, public weigh-houses and railways situated on the property under their charge. This looks like stealing a march. The Mayor may possibly suppose that he is a harbor commissioner to protect the rights of the city, not of the harbor. Mr. Doran spoke strongly but to the point when he said that not only should the clause be opposed at Quebec, but that representations should be made to the government condemning the aldermen for their stupidity—or words to that effect. Just at this time, when every effort is being made to lighten the expenses of vessels using the port, and when all intelligent thought is directed towards a free port, these sapient aldermen attempt to lay new burdens upon it. They grumble because the city has to pay for policing the wharves and giving them fire protection, but they forget or ignore the fact that if there were no wharves and shipping there would be precious little city. At one time the national government did directly provide for the protection of the harbor property, and we believe that it does this still for Quebec—but that it quits another story. Of course, the Harbor Commissioners are all going down to Quebec to oppose these clauses in the Montreal bill, and will properly oppose the whole bill if the objectionable clauses are not withdrawn, and we shall expect the Chambre de Commerce and the Board of Trade to give them their best assistance. There are a number of our aldermen who seem to have only one study in their public life apart from the service of their friends, and that is how most to injure the city's general welfare.

Mr. Tarte, who has no particular love for Mr. Blair, writes to his paper from Ottawa that Mr. Blair is likely to be president of the Railway Commission

which he is just now introducing to parliament. Then Mr. Sutherland, so he says, would take charge of the Department of Railways and Canals, and so feel reconciled to the emasculation of his department of Public Works, to which he consented when Mr. Prefontaine was made Minister of Marine and Fisheries. There is something quite as plausible about this as there is about most rumors. We are not so much concerned with the truth or otherwise as we are about the incidence of the railway commission itself. If the commission is created—and the government is strong enough to create it if it wishes to—it is proposed we believe, to give the chairman a salary of ten thousand dollars a year, and the other members seven or eight thousand each, making an annual expenditure on account of salaries alone of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars. The proposal is much the same that we learned last year, that is, to abolish the Railway Committees of the Privy Council and appoint instead a Railway Commission to control the operation, rates, regulations, and government of the railways of Canada. It is proposed that the Canadian Commission shall be vested with larger theoretical powers than any other similar body elsewhere, but these theoretical powers would appear difficult to apply. Mr. Blair himself says that Canadian Pacific rates cannot be interfered with until that company is earning ten per cent on its stock, which it will doubtless delay doing so long as there is a chance to spend on betterment. It appears that the Canadian Northern rates cannot be interfered with because of its arrangements with the Provincial Governments; and it is not intended that the commission shall have any jurisdiction over government railways. There may still be work enough left for such a commission to enable it to serve the country to the extent of its cost, which will be for salaries alone—some twenty-five thousand dollars if composed of three, and some forty thousand dollars if composed of five members. But it would be well for Mr. Blair to make this very plain to the people. More than a railway commission there would appear to be needed parliamentary honesty and intelligence in our dealings with future charter mongers.

THE MISSING SAFEGUARD.

Mr. Louis Lacoste, son of Chief Justice Sir Alexander Lacoste, and inventor of a brake for stopping ships, is the happy possessor of a letter from Mr. Alexander Graham Bell, universally famous as the inventor of the Bell telephone, who writes from Washington, D.C. 'The collision between the Sound steamers "Plymouth" and "City of Taunton" affords a fine opportunity for you to make known the merits of your ship-brake. The accident could possibly have been avoided had these steamers been provided with your appliance. Mr. Bell himself saw Mr. Lacoste's brake in action on the government ship "Eureka" last fall, and saw that it did not on the river all that was claimed for it, and his unqualified testimonial is naturally prized. If it acts on the big steamers as well as expected, it would be a great boon to the St. Lawrence route, especially when we come to get the fast line and the crowded waterway that is promised in the future. If Professor Owens's plan for wiring the channel proves as effective as expected in keeping vessels off rocks the only remaining danger will be that of collision with vessels or with ice during fogs, in either of which cases the Lacoste brake would seem to be the one thing needed. The Fall River steamer "Plymouth" crashed into the "City of Taunton" in Long Island Sound early on Friday morning last during a dense fog, the result being six passengers killed and many injured. After the warning bells had rung there was not time for the vessels to avoid the collision, but, as Mr. Bell says, the accident might have been avoided if the vessels had happened to be provided with efficient brakes. A New York contemporary meditates that the American temperament is partly responsible for the recurring calamities on land and water. When it is a case of 'getting there' the people are charged with being as reckless as the corporations that carry them, and it is said that if the question of stopping in a fog were put to the vote of the passengers many a ship that now crawls into port behind time would be lying at the bottom. But when in the United States alone within the last ten years it is found that more than seventy thousand persons have been killed and four hundred thousand wounded on the railways, it surely denotes a callous frame of mind when we see so little attention paid to safety on land and sea. The accident list shows an appalling total of sacrifice exceeding any war of this generation, and the conclusion is drawn that while Europeans may not fill their purses so full and so quickly, they do at least have a better chance of living to enjoy what they do make. If Mr. Lacoste's brake would bring up a big vessel in about half her length, the same as it does the smaller boat, the "Eureka," the saving of life and property it might accomplish is inestimable. What it has already accomplished ought to make the larger experiment worth trying.

DECAY OF SHIPPING.

Mr. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Roosevelt's administration, in a recent speech at New Orleans, deplored the decline of United States shipping. Contrary to the generally accepted opinion, he quoted statistics to show that the balance of trade with foreign countries was against the republic. In forty years, he said, the foreign commerce of the United States had increased four hundred percent, but foreign commerce in American bottoms had decreased sixty-five percent. The report of his speech, as telegraphed, does not say whether he discussed the cause of this extraordinary showing. But one so presumably conversant with public affairs could not be unaware of the fact that the decline of United States shipping dated from the time when the protective policy was adopted, and that there was an increasing decline with every subsequent increase in the tariff. Protection and shipping do not work well together. Down to the shore, as Byron says, man can carry his ravages, but the watery main loses back the marauder howling to his gods. Down to the shore you can shut off competition, and so raise prices on your own people, but you cannot shut off competition on the high seas, without forbidding your ports to all foreign craft. This the United States does with regard to all commerce plying between her own ports, so that her own people may have to pay protection rates for that service. But on the ocean the United States navigator is at the disadvantage of having to pay protection prices for everything and to compete on even terms with those who have not.

This was the condition of things which, when it superseded made America's greatest ship owner, Commodore Vanderbilt, decide to go out of shipping and take to railroading. The war came on and he gave one of his ships to his country. The gift was greatly appreciated, but it was an evil portent. The only hope of United States shipping from that time to this has lain in ceaseless efforts to obtain from the public treasury subsidies large enough to offset this handicap. It was embodied in a bill which failed to pass at the last session of Congress. Even bribery failed to carry it. The majority, though slavishly devoted to that principle of plundering the people, called protection, has generally balked at directly subsidizing a losing business out of the people's pockets. The process of plunder seems in that case to be too obnoxious to the meanest comprehension. So United States people who travel abroad have to sail as a rule under the hated Union Jack and enjoy the thrill of seeing their own flag flying at sea very rarely indeed. Mr. Shaw's speech was in reality a confession of failure. If forty years' protection has resulted in an adverse balance of trade and the destruction of the shipping business of the nation, what stronger proofs could be required of the unwisdom of that policy. Yet Mr. Shaw would subsidize ships to trade with South America, Africa and the islands and countries washed by the Pacific.

We in Canada have committed commercial suicide in the same way. Once the third country in the world for ocean shipping, we are now about the eighth. In 1870 there were 418 vessels built and registered in Canada, of a tonnage of 127,700, of which 160 vessels were sold to other countries for \$2,189,270; but in the fiscal year 1901 the tonnage had fallen to 35,105, of which a tonnage of only 4,490 was sold to other countries for \$66,468. The greatest tonnage built in Canada in the table before us was in 1874, when it is given as 183,010; the smallest tonnage built was in 1896, when it had fallen to 36,148. We have, of course, put down this decadence to the change from wood to iron in the construction of ships, just as the people of the United States put theirs down to the piracy of the 'Alabama' during the war. There is no doubt some truth in our excuse, as there was in theirs, but it far from covers the case. Under free trade we might have bought our ships where we liked, and therefore as cheaply as any one; but we fastidiously fine any one who dares to do so twenty-five percent on the price he pays to a British shipyard. This is presumably done for the benefit of our own shipbuilders, of whom we have, as far as ocean shipping is concerned, none. This twenty-five percent represents the government estimate of the disadvantage which protection creates to the shipbuilder. We have now, indeed, all the conditions for a large and prosperous iron shipbuilding trade in competition with the whole world—iron ore on the seashore, coal on the seashore, and every thing as convenient as any country furnishes it. There is no sort of reason why we should not supply the world with ships and own ships in endless quantity except the greater cost of production under protection. Time was when Yarmouth and other still smaller harbors in Nova Scotia boasted of owning sixteen or twenty tons of shipping for every man,

woman and child in the place, and this wealth was, under the customs of ownership which prevailed in those free trade days, pretty well distributed. But now our greatest capitalists contemplate the splendidly promising business opening that is offered them, and dare not launch out upon it unless in addition to the twenty-five percent duty, which is really of no use to them, the people will tax themselves to pay them the profit which such a business ought to be making.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

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Mr. Charles H. Cobolt, a clerk employed by Alexander Nelson & Company, fur dealers, 1804 Notre Dame street, swore that on the evening of Dec. 31 a woman whom he recognized as the prisoner, entered the store and bought an electric seal jacket for \$45, a mink muff for \$26.50, and a sealskin cap for \$18. She gave a \$50 Royal Bank of Canada bill in payment for the jacket, and tendered another one to pay for the other articles.

Detectives Trudel and Demers were put on the case and traced the transactions that led to the woman's arrest and conviction. The jury returned a verdict of guilty after only a few minutes' deliberation.

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The report of St. Bridget's Night Refuge for the week ending Sunday, March 22, is as follows:—Males, 254; females, 30; Irish, 137; French, 114; English, 25; Scotch and other nationalities, 8. Total, 294.

McGILL NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN GRADUATES WILL MEET.

The Graduates' Institute of the Presbyterian College will hold its annual reunion in the college on Monday evening, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, concluding with the closing exercises of the college. The following papers will be read: 'Teaching of the Prophet regarding Salvation,' by the Rev. G. Gilmour; 'The Baptist Church,' by John Ruskin as a Prophet, by the Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, of St. Matthew's; 'Ritichian Theology,' by the Rev. George F. Johnston; 'The Sepulchral in the New Testament,' by the Rev. N. A. McLeod, of Ottawa; 'The Atonement and Personality,' by the Rev. John McKay, of Crescent Street Church; 'A Priori Views of Evolution and Modern Criticism,' by the Rev. Principal MacVicar, of the Wesleyan College; 'French Evangelization in Austria and Germany,' by the Rev. O. Amaron, and a talk on recent books, by the professor. On Wednesday afternoon, the officers will be elected, and in the evening, at the closing exercises of the college, the portrait of the late Principal MacVicar, presented to the college by the alumni and students, will be unveiled.

Prof. Wesley Mills, of McGill, has left for a visit to the West. He will be judge at the Victoria C. C. dog show in April, and will lecture at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 'The Friend of Man, the Dog.'

The medical students of McGill have weathered a storm, but severe signs of exhaustion, and are now enjoying a two-weeks' holiday before starting work again.

Mr. T. S. McMoran, president of the fourth year of the Arts Faculty, will present the address of the McGill students to Dr. A. Johnson, on his retirement, and Miss Parkin, president of the fourth year of the Royal Victoria College, will present that to Prof. Clara Murray. The ceremony will take place in the Molsen Hall, at 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, and will be conducted by the students alone.

THE PERFECT WOMAN.

'Wanted, a Woman,' was the subject taken by the Rev. George S. Reynolds, at the West End Methodist Church, as based on the text, 'Who can find me a virtuous woman? Proverbs xxxii. 10. At the time these words were written a virtuous woman meant a strong woman, one who would be true in the face of all opposition. In all stages of life woman is an important factor, for by her influence she may either degrade or elevate the morals of mankind. We are indebted to woman for the elevation of literature and art. She has become the sponsor for the good government of the home. Through her home influence she has sent out men of noble aspirations to govern the destinies of mankind. She also exerts a great influence in religious circles; in fact, her influence is a network which tends to elevate all the social interests of the human race. Woman is co-equal with man, and though man is considered more sturdy, still, a woman is made up of all the strong elements of man. The world to-day needs a strong woman, and she may find a place in all spheres of life. God made all things by gradation; first sand, then water, then the lower animals, and then man, and pronounced him good, and then found he was not complete, so he created woman, which was the climax of the creation. Some have an idea that an ideal woman is one who has nothing more to do in life than have a butterfly life, fluttering about without any definite object in life, but what a woman undertakes to do, she can do well, whether it be in the home or the social circle. The woman of to-day must be sincere, for a true woman will avoid hypocrisy in all its forms. Before Jesus Christ came to redeem man, kind, woman was a slave, but he broke the shackles that bound her and gave her a position in home and society equal to man, and to that Saviour she should owe by true and loyal, that he may still use her for his honor and his glory.'

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Milwaukee, Wis., March 24.—Wisconsin has just experienced one of the worst snow storms of the winter and reports from several cities in the interior are to the effect that nearly a foot of snow has fallen. Railway traffic is seriously impeded.

NIGHT REFUGE REPORT.

The report of St. Bridget's Night Refuge for the week ending Sunday, March 22, is as follows:—Males, 254; females, 30; Irish, 137; French, 114; English, 25; Scotch and other nationalities, 8. Total, 294.

McGILL NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN GRADUATES WILL MEET.

The Graduates' Institute of the Presbyterian College will hold its annual reunion in the college on Monday evening, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, concluding with the closing exercises of the college. The following papers will be read: 'Teaching of the Prophet regarding Salvation,' by the Rev. G. Gilmour; 'The Baptist Church,' by John Ruskin as a Prophet, by the Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, of St. Matthew's; 'Ritichian Theology,' by the Rev. George F. Johnston; 'The Sepulchral in the New Testament,' by the Rev. N. A. McLeod, of Ottawa; 'The Atonement and Personality,' by the Rev. John McKay, of Crescent Street Church; 'A Priori Views of Evolution and Modern Criticism,' by the Rev. Principal MacVicar, of the Wesleyan College; 'French Evangelization in Austria and Germany,' by the Rev. O. Amaron, and a talk on recent books, by the professor. On Wednesday afternoon, the officers will be elected, and in the evening, at the closing exercises of the college, the portrait of the late Principal MacVicar, presented to the college by the alumni and students, will be unveiled.

Prof. Wesley Mills, of McGill, has left for a visit to the West. He will be judge at the Victoria C. C. dog show in April, and will lecture at Vancouver,

Advertisements. Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 4,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure. I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times. I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.00. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it. I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you. I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten. Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

A LABOR FIGHT. A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN JAPANESE AND MEXICANS IN CALIFORNIA.

Oxnard, Cal., March 24.—Two hundred shots were exchanged yesterday in a labor fight between Japanese and Mexicans. The trouble arose over an attempt of union laborers to put a union sign on a wagon occupied by non-union men. Perfecto Ogas and L. Vasquez will die of revolver wounds. Two Japanese and another Mexican were also shot. Six hundred Japanese and four hundred Mexicans are on the verge of a bloody fight. The men are connected with the best sugar industry.

JUDICIALLY DEAD. AN ILLINOIS COURT HOLDS THAT SUCH IS THE LEGAL STATUS OF AN IMPRISONED WIFE MURDERER.

Chicago, March 24.—A despatch to the Tribune from Mount Vernon, Ill., says: The Illinois Appellate Court for the fourth district has decided that when a man is sent to prison for the murder of his wife he is judicially dead, and his children are entitled to the insurance on the life of the murdered woman, even if it was taken out in favor of the husband. This is said to be a point of law never before raised or passed upon by the Supreme Court or either of the Appellate Courts of this or any other state.

Advertisements. Would scarcely get up or down without help. Had a severe pain in the small of the back. Was treated in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, but not cured. Kidney trouble was the trouble.

He tells about the cure in the following order: "I cannot recommend Doan's Kidney Pills too highly. I never took anything that did me so much good. I had a severe pain in the small of my back and could scarcely get up or down without help. I could hardly urinate, but when I did the pain was terrible. I was in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, last winter and when I came out I was some better but not cured. It was then I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised. Since taking them I have been completely cured and have not had any trouble with my kidneys since."

Doan's Kidney Pills

Doan's Kidney Pills, 50 cts. per box or for \$1.25, all dealers or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

LOCAL STOCKS. STEEL RECOVERS A POINT.

Witness' Office, Tuesday, March 24. Dominion Iron common opened 1/2 below yesterday's closing, but worked up a point on a succession of small sales. The preferred opened a point above, and gained another point. The morning's news from the scene of the fire at Sydney was hopeful, and the closing bid for iron preferred was 1/4 above the last sale. Even at 7 1/4, however, this stock, which has been persistently bearded in order to affect the common, would seem to be a paying investment. The weakness of Coal common, in spite of its 3 percent guaranteed dividend, is thought by some to foreshadow a new agreement by the Steel and Coal Companies, by which the money due to the Coal Company on the lease agreement, would be used to put the Steel Company on a better footing. It is true that the directors of the two companies are almost identical, but the minority stockholders of the Coal Company would probably make themselves heard on the subject. The rest of the list was in sympathy with New York, but steady.

MORNING BOARD. C.P.R.—25 at 130, 125 at 130, 125 at 130, 120 1-3, 100 at 130, 25 at 127 1/2, 100 at 127 1/2. Coal common—10 at 116 1/4, 10 at 116, 150 at 116, 100 at 116. Iron common—25 at 32 1/2, 75 at 32, 10 at 32, 150 at 32, 50 at 32, 50 at 32 1/2, 50 at 32 1/2. Dom. Cotton—50 at 47. City 4 p.c. S. due 1927—10 at 104. Coal of Montreal new—5 at 251, 13 at 250 1/2. C. Col. bonds—1,000 at 98. C. Col. bonds—200 at 98, 50 at 98. Toledo—10 at 92, 50 at 91 1/2. Detroit Ry.—25 at 83. Iron pld.—35 at 89, 175 at 70. Pulp—2 at 90. Halifax—2 at 100. Bank of Montreal 3-5 at 257. D. Iron Bds.—\$2,000 at 79 1/2.

COMMERCIAL. Montreal Wholesale Prices

Grain is dull and inactive. Butter is firm for the best, but lower grades can hardly be sold. New laid eggs are cheap and others unsaleable. The maple crop is very short this year, but this error of nature is being rectified by enterprising persons who manufacture 'new' out of old sugar, brown sugar, and maple. There is a great deal of this on the market, and it is well to be careful whom one buys from. GRAIN—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 73c; No. 1 northern, 71 1/2c March delivery; No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 1 northern, 73 1/2c, ex-store, May delivery; peas, 69 1/2c high freight; oats, No. 2 in store here, 39c to 37c; No. 2, 51c east; buckwheat, 48 1/2c to 46c east; Pot. May delivery No. 1 oats, 33 1/2c; No. 2, 31 1/2c; rye, 60c; buckwheat, 55c to 57c; peas, 81c. FLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$4.20; seconds, \$3.90; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.65; in bags, \$1.70 to \$1.75; patents at \$2.70 to \$4.10. ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices, \$2.00, bags, and \$4.15 per brl. FEED—Manitoba bran, \$13 to \$13 1/2; shorts, \$21 to \$22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$13 to \$13.50; shorts, in bulk, \$20 to \$21. HAY—No. 1, \$8 to \$10; No. 2, \$5.00 to \$5.75; clover, \$5.50 to \$7 in car lots. BEANS—in cars on track, \$1.00. PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$24 to \$25; short cut back, \$22.50 to \$24; light short cut, \$23 to \$24; compound refined lard, 8 1/2c to 9c; pure Canadian lard 11c; finest lard, 12c to 12 1/2c; hams, 32 1/2c to 35c; bacon, 14c to 15c; dressed geese, 18c to 21c; killed abattoir hogs, \$9.25 to \$9.50 per 100 lbs. HONEY—White clover in sections, 12c per section; in 10 lb. tins; 8c; in bulk, 7 1/2c; dark, 7c lower. ASHES—Firsta, \$4.65 to \$4.72 1/2; seconds, \$4.05, and pearl, \$3.25 per 100 lbs. CHEESE—Ontario, 13c to 13 1/2c; Townships, 12c. BUTTER—Townships creamy, 30c to 30 1/2c; western, 17c; western rolls, 16c. EGGS—New laid, 13 1/2c, with practically nothing else on the market. MAPLE SYRUP, in wood, 6c per lb.; in tins, 55c a gallon. Sugar, 7 1/2c to 8c; old sugar, 6c a pound.

EXCHANGE AND MART. THE SYDNEY FIRE.

Sydney, C.B., March 23.—It was learned to-day that two of the large pillars of coal which supported the roof of the burning pit of No. 1 mine at Glace Bay have taken fire, and others are in danger. The work of the miners is attended by very great risk. About 1,700 miners are fighting the fire. It may be a week before the mine resumes operations.

SAY THERE IS NO COMBINE. The British Columbia lumber dealers deny that there is any combine to raise prices on settlers in the North-West.

The British Columbia Lumber Association is merely a chamber of commerce to protect the interests of the industry. Prices, they say, have gone up on account of the increased cost of production, and have not risen so much in other parts of America. They also deny that the Canadian Pacific gave them a specially low freight rate.

TORONTO MARKETS. Toronto, March 24.—Wheat, No. 2 red and white quoted at 83c middle grades, and 70c east, with mixed half a cent lower. Spring, 83c east for No. 1, and 82c for No. 2 hard. Corn, 51c business doing. Manitoba, at 86 1/2c to 87c for No. 1 hard; 84 1/2c to 85c for No. 1 northern, and 83 1/2c to 84c for No. 2, all rail, North Bay. No. 1 hard, 94c, and No. 1 northern, 79c lake ports at opening of navigation. Flour, \$3.85 to \$2.67 1/2 for cars of ninety percent patents, buyers' bags, east or middle freight. Manitoba, \$4.15 for first patents; \$3.50 for second, and \$3.70 for strong bakers' in bags. Toronto. Mill Feed, shorts, \$17.50; bran, \$15.50 in bulk, east or middle. Manitoba unchanged. Barley, No. 3 extra, 43c to 44c; No. 3 at 40c to 42c, middle or east. Buckwheat, 47c to 48c for No. 3 east. Rye, 51c east, 50c middle, and 49c high freight. Corn, Canadian yellow, 43c to 44c middle lines west. Canada mixed half cent less. American, 50c to 51c for No. 3 yellow, and 49c to 50c for No. 3 mixed, cars, Toronto. Oats, No. 1 white 32c east; No. 2, 32c east; 30c middle and 29c high. Oatmeal, \$3.50 for cars of bags; \$3.35 for cars of barrels on track here. Peas, 70c for No. 2 east and 69c high and middle.

NEWINGTON PEAT PLANT. Winchester, Ont., March 24.—The Newington peat plant will be in operation by May 1. The plant is now complete, and ready for operation. It cannot be worked in the winter months. The peat is to be retailed at the bog for \$3 per ton. It is said that five tons of peat are equal to four of coal.

WOOD PULP TARIFF. UNITED STATES APPRAISERS TAX QUEBEC PULP MORE THAN ONTARIO PRODUCT.

New York, March 24.—The board of classification of the United States General Appraisers has decided the Canadian wood pulp cases brought up by Hollingsworth, Whitney & Co. of Boston, and the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Co. The decision is that the regulations for cutting timber on Crown lands in Quebec amount to an export duty on pulp wood of 25 cents a cord, and that an extra duty of the same amount may therefore be levied on wood pulp manufactured in Quebec. The Province of Quebec charges 65 cents a cord for all wood cut on Crown lands, but permits 25 cents of this on wood manufactured into pulp in the province. This is held to be an export duty, and the United States retaliates to the same extent. In Ontario, on the other hand, no one is permitted to cut wood on Crown lands unless it is to be manufactured in Canada. This was held by the Customs officials to be equal to the Quebec export duty and a similar retaliatory duty was charged on Ontario pulp to be remitted. The case may be appealed to the federal courts.

COAL AND STEEL. TALK ABOUT BRINGING BOTH COMPANIES UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT.

At the time of the annual meetings of the Dominion Coal Company and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, the amalgamated companies, early in March, it was reported that there was some departmental friction in the wind which prevented harmonious working of the plans of the companies. A coal company employee wanted to claim on the Iron and Steel people profits that should show upon the profit side of the Coal Company. They want to eat us up altogether, and give us a show," said the Coal Company man. "The fact is that they would not stand for it. Each company must make its own showing to the shareholders. No state-

Advertisements. SPRING TIREDNESS Is Caused By Unhealthy Action of the Liver and Kidneys Assisted by Starved Blood and a Poor Circulation.

Paine's Celery Compound Nourishes the Life Stream and Strengthens Every Organ of the Body.

The great virtues of Paine's Celery Compound are abundantly manifested in the spring. It is a medicine compounded specially to brace the nerves, to sustain heart action, to cleanse the blood, and keep the stomach, liver and kidneys in vigorous health.

In the springtime the effects of the winter's work, the worries of business, household cares, and the severe changes of temperature all conduce to weakened and inflamed nerves, insomnia, poverty of the blood, deranged digestion, liver and kidneys in bad condition; in thousands of cases rheumatism and neuralgia commence their horrible tortures. Paine's Celery Compound used three or four times a day for the next four weeks, will furnish the proper and needed elements of life for the growth and repair of the whole body. It will quickly make new nerve fibre, pure rich blood, bestow sound health and long years of life. Mrs. S. Shedrick, Magog, Que., gratefully writes as follows: "For a time I suffered severely from nervousness and peculiar feelings of faintness; I felt all used up and my appetite was very poor. After using Paine's Celery Compound for a time, all feelings of nervousness were completely banished, I am renewed in strength and general vigor, I eat and sleep well and am perfectly restored to sound health."

ONTARIO MARKETS. Toronto, Ont., March 23.—Wheat is even less active than it was a week ago, and the market is weaker at 69 1/2c for No. 2 red and white east, and 80c middle freight. Goose is steady at 67c for No. 2 east, and 66c for No. 1 east; Manitoba wheat is easier at 86 1/2c for No. 1 hard, 85c for No. 1 northern, and 83 1/2c for No. 2 northern, all rail. North Bay Flour is dull and easy at \$2.65 to \$2.67 1/2 for cars of Ontario winter wheat patents in buyers' bags east or middle freight; choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher; mill feed is in good demand and firm. Barley is dull and easy at 45c for No. 3 extra and 41c to 42c for No. 3 east or middle freight. Buckwheat is quiet at 47c to 48c for No. 2 east or middle freight. Rye is about steady at 51c for No. 2 east, and 50c middle freight. Corn is quiet at 44c for Canada mixed and 45c for yellow west. Oats are in only fair demand at 31 1/2c to 32c for No. 1 white and 31c for No. 2 white east and 30 1/2c middle freight. Peas are dull but steady on light offerings. No. 3 are quoted at 71c east and middle freight. Butters—The supply of choice dairy roll is rather on the light side, there is a good demand and prices are steady at 21c to 22c for creamery prints, and 19c to 20c for choice solids; choice dairy large rolls 17c to 18c and 15c to 16c for the best pound rolls. Eggs are lower on liberal receipts of new laid which are bringing 11 1/2c. Baled hay is steady at \$3 to \$3.50 for cars of No. 1 timothy, and \$2.50 for No. 2. Choice, well cured, cars on the track here are quoted at \$5. Hogs have been in good demand and steady to firm the past week. Farmer's lots of dressed hogs here are quoted at \$8 to \$8.25 for heavy and \$8.25 to \$8.75 for light.

NEW LAKES STEAMER. Hamilton, March 24.—Mr. A. E. Mackay, who is in Scotland, has ordered another boat for the new Ontario Steamship Company. The Wahcondah, ordered last fall, was launched at Port Glasgow on March 15, and will sail for Canada on April 11. She will carry a cargo for Toronto, Hamilton, and Port Arthur. The Wahcondah will run between Montreal and Ft. William, carrying mixed cargoes, and will connect with the Merchants Despatch Line.

VICTORIA HALL, WESTMOUNT. A very enjoyable programme was submitted last evening on the occasion of the first concert given by the Westmount Instrumental Quartette, a new musical organization, consisting of Prof. W. Reischling (first violin), Miss L. Bengough (viola), Mr. W. R. Spence (cello) and Mrs. Chadwick (piano), the excellence of whose performance was such as to make local music lovers and to lead us to hope other similar recitals will be given during the coming season. The abilities of the quartette were well demonstrated by their rending of works of Beethoven, Brahms and Reisinger. In each of the numbers given the playing was excellent, the uniformity of attack being especially good. This was a most successful and pleasing movement of Brahms' quartette in B minor, which closed the concert. All the works rendered were done full justice to by this artistic and conscientious body of performers. The assistance was rendered by a quartette of ladies comprising Mrs. Watson (first soprano), Mrs. Ramsay (second soprano), Mrs. Birchall (first alto), and Mrs. Williams (second alto), whose singing of "The Rose Tree," "Carmen," by H. Lane Williams, did much to atone for the somewhat hackneyed theme of the composer. "Carmen" was sung with charming delicacy, and there should have been fewer vacant seats. It is to be hoped that local music-lovers will do all in their power to encourage the excellent work done by the quartette.

Notices. PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on the Eleventh day of May next (1903), at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Court House at Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, the City and District of Montreal, Manager, will apply by Petition to one of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the said District of Montreal, in Chambers, to obtain letters of verification, to establish upon whom the succession of the late John George Ross, in his lifetime Clerk, and domiciled at the City of Montreal, in the said District of Montreal, has devolved, and the share of each heir therein. Montreal, March 13th, 1903. GILMAN & BOYD, Attorneys for Petitioner.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a Bank to be called the Mount Royal Savings Bank of Canada, with head office at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, with the usual power of banks under the Bank Act and amendments. Dated at Montreal, this 24th day of February, 1903. BICKERDIKE & TRIHEY, Solicitors for Applicants.

THE MOLSONS BANK 95th DIVIDEND. The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR AND ONE HALF PERCENT upon the capital stock has been declared for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1902, and that the same will be payable at the office of the bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 21st March, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager. Montreal, 26th February, 1903.

SHIPING NEWS. CORINTHIAN AT HALIFAX. Halifax, N.S., March 24.—The Allan line S.S. Corinthian arrived to-night, and is at quarantine. There are over five hundred passengers on board. No one will be allowed on board the vessel, and the quarantine officer who boarded the steamer, will be permitted to land until the sickness is determined. THE SHIPPING TRUST. London, March 23.—Mr. Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons to-day that a formal agreement between the government and the shipping companies, which was announced in the general lines which he announced at Sheffield in September, would be ready for signature before Easter. A NEW DOMINION LINER. The new twin screw S.S. Columbus, of the Dominion line, which was lately launched at Harland & Wolff's Belfast ship building works, is now nearing completion. The steamer is of similar design to the Commonwealth, but of larger dimensions, having a tonnage of 15,000 tons. She will be the first, second and third class passenger steamer. The steamer will shortly enter the Liverpool and Boston service of the Dominion line. NEW LAKE STEAMER. Hamilton, March 24.—Mr. A. E. Mackay, who is in Scotland, has ordered another boat for the new Ontario Steamship Company. The Wahcondah, ordered last fall, was launched at Port Glasgow on March 15, and will sail for Canada on April 11. She will carry a cargo for Toronto, Hamilton, and Port Arthur. The Wahcondah will run between Montreal and Ft. William, carrying mixed cargoes, and will connect with the Merchants Despatch Line.

WANT ADS. FOR THE 'WITNESS,' may be left with W.L. DEYDAL & CO., Bookbinders and Stationers, 387 St. Catherine Street. Or with R. TULLNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 211 Wellington Street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. CASH TARIFF. Situation Vacant. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms to Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale. Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale. Personals. Agents Wanted.

20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. 1/2 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY. Postage stamps will be accepted. The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher. No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

Situations Vacant. WANTED, WET NURSE; GOOD PRICE paid for suitable person. Apply 182 St. Denis Street. Telephone East 1104.

AGENTS—WE HAVE ONE OF THE BEST early spring sellers; every housewife buys; get samples to-day. ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, London, Canada.

WANTED, FOUR PROTESTANT TEACHERS, with Elementary Diplomas, to teach in the Municipality of Marston, a term of six months in each school; schools to be opened on the first Monday of May next; salary, \$18.00 per month. For particulars apply to M. D. MCKENZIE, Sec.-Treas., Marboro, P. Que.

AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL SERVANT for two in family; must have good city references. Apply, morning and evening, to 253 Bishop Street.

HOUSE-TABLEMAID WANTED; MUST have good references. Apply to Mrs. BURROWS, Protestant Hospital for In-lane, Lower Lachine Road.

WANTED, 10 CARPENTERS AND JOINERS at once. D. H. SCOTT, 250 St. Catherine Street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT, plain cooking, no washing or bedroom work; references required. MRS. WRIGHT, 15 Baile Street.

WANTED, A GENERAL MAID for small family; wages, \$14 per month. Apply, with references, 427 Elm Avenue.

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID, PROTESTANT preferred; high wages and an excellent place. 407 Dorchester Street.

WANTED, A HOUSE TABLEMAID, APPLY with references, to MRS. TURPIN, 1022 Sherbrooke Street, before 11 a.m. or after 6 p.m.

WANTED, GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENT'S Furnishing Store, and attend to cash. Address N., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SALESMAN FOR GENT'S Furnishing Store; must have experience in line. Address B., 'Witness' Office.

GARDENER WANTED—WANTED, Work-ing gardener to lay out and work a garden; must be experienced and qualified; state references, age and salary expected, to GARDNER, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SERVANT, AT 415 MOUNT Pleasant Avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT work in a small family, and to look after children. Apply 493 Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount. Good home for a quiet girl.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; comfortable home; no washing. Apply to Mrs. S. C. MARSON, 1131 Dorchester Street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing; references required. Apply to 405 Metcalfe Ave., Westmount.

WANTED, APPRENTICES FOR THE Millinery. Apply MISS SHAW, 61 St. Antoine Street.

MESSAGE BOY (INSIDE WORK) WANTED, at 623 Craig Street.

WANTED, AT ONCE, GIRLS FOR COL-lar making and Laundry Dept.; also girls to learn blouse making. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, Standard Shirt Co., Delorimier Ave.

Employment Wanted. SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, with two boys, aged 10 and 7, in the country. A thoroughly understands housework and needlework. Apply to THE ANDREWS HOME, 46 Belmont Park.

WANTED, BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN, work by the day of any kind. Apply to 86 St. Bernard, in the rear.

WANTED, ODD JOBS, ALSO Gardening work for coming season; city references; moderate charges. GARDNER, 10 St. Monique Street.

WANTED, BY PRACTICAL GARDENER, steady employment, city or country, good references. Address 626 Dorchester St.

THE SLOT MACHINE. CASE TAKEN EN DELIBERE BY JUDGE CHOQUET.

The hearing of the case against A. Fortier, slot machine proprietor, was commenced this morning in the Court of Sessions, Mr. Judge Choquet presiding. Detectives Trudel, Cole and Giguere gave evidence as to the seizure of the machines, under direction of Chief Carpenter, J. Le-

Bargains. FOR SALE, FAMOUS ACTIVE KITCHEN Range and Gas Fixtures. 138 Lewis Ave., Westmount.

FOR SALE, RADIANT HOME HALL Stove; splendid heater. Apply 45 Rush-brooke Street, Point St. Charles.

FOR SALE, A CYCLOSTYLE, NEW Busy Harness, Book Shelves (7x2), with glass doors; Library or Office Table, having 5 drawers and cupboard. Bedroom Stairs, Walnut Extension Table, Cheffonier, Couch, Haircloth Parlor Suite, and other effects of a minister giving up house. Apply M. 337, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, BABY CARRIAGES, Go-Carts, Cradles, Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains, etc., etc. All for the asking; your name is good. PRINCE CO., 31 St. Lawrence Street.

FOR SALE, IN GOOD CONDITION, ONE Half Store and 1 Cooking Stove (round pot). Address STOVE, 'Witness' Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS—I AM BREAK-ing up a collection of 10,000 varieties and can sell any stamps at half of Scott's latest catalogue prices except unused cur-rent stamps. Orders promptly filled. 150 Peel Street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling \$2.00; Cut Maple, \$2.00; Tamarac Blocks, \$2.00; Mill Blocks, \$1.15, cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDONALD, Richmond Square. Bell Telephone UP 2533.

To Let. TO LET, FOR SUMMER MONTHS, AT Little Metis, Furnished Cottage, beauti-fully situated, containing six bedrooms, sitting, dining-room and pantry; conven-ient postal and telegraph facilities. Ad-dress 142, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, 155 UNIVERSITY STREET, Just above Sherbrooke Street, spacious and handsome residence, in fine order. ES-TATE TIFFIN. H. H. AUSTIN, 11 St. Gabriel Street.

TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE Possession, neat free, to a desirable tenant, until 1st May, a nine-roomed house, beauti-fully situated in shade trees, within half an hour's drive from the City; also, reg-ular hour service. The house is in good order, heated by a Daisy furnace, gas, conservatory, b. and w.c., large fruit gar-den, poultry yard and stabling attached. Rent \$17 per month, free of taxes. Ad-dress COMFORTABLE HOUSE, 'Wit-ness' Office.

TO LET, SMALL DETACHED HOUSE, Drummond Street, stable five horses, be-tween Dorchester and St. Catherine Sta. W. GLENDINNING & SON.

STORE TO LET, WITH HEAT, CENT-ral, windows front and back, on St. Peter Street, between 'Witness' Office and Mer-chants' Bank Building. Apply at 'Wit-ness' Office.

OFFICES TO LET, ST. PETER STREET, between Merchants' Bank and 'Witness' Office. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

STORE TO RENT, IMMEDIATE POSSES-sion, centrally located, well lighted and heated, with or without full barbers' equipment, consisting of first class stand with mirrors; also, revolving chairs, and other accessories; modern and almost new. Apply at 'Witness' Building, cor-ner Craig and St. Peter Streets.

Personal. PERSONAL—SPRING MILLINERY Open-ing—On Tuesday and Wednesday, March 24th, 25th and following days, all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Hats, Customers and the public invited. (No cards.) MISS SHAW, 61 St. An-toine Street.

Wanted. WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's. Cast-off Clothing, Fur, Carpets, Household Furniture of all de-scriptions, Pictures, Paintings, Musical Instruments, Firearms, Bicycles. Best prices paid. Address MAX FRANK, 493 Craig Street. P.O. Box 423. Formerly of 839 Craig Street.

Miscellaneous. NOTICE—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the Corporation of the City of Montreal for leave to erect a steam boiler on this property, corner of Duquette and Aylin Street. (Signed), DESNOY-ERS VARIN.

Lost, Strayed and Found. LOST, ON SUNDAY, 22nd MARCH, A Pocket Case, with commercial tickets. Please return same to D. McL. BROPHY, 414 St. Paul Street, and be rewarded.

LOST, A SABLE AND WHITE COLLIE, on Delorimier Ave., Friday night. Finder return to 98 Delorimier Ave., and be re-warded.

Houses Wanted. WANTED, FOR 12 MONTHS, FURNISHED flat, or small furnished house; terms must be moderate; references given. P.O. Box 522.

Property. ESTATES MANAGED—LEASING AND Re-pairs receive personal supervision. Rents collected. Real Estate bought and sold. 25 years' experience. JOHN BUR-RELL, Room 417, 151 St. James Street.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE ON corner Clarendon and Burton Avenues, Westmount; ten rooms and conservatory; hardwood floors; all modern improve-ments; terms to suit buyer. Apply CAMPBELL & GILDAI, 509 St. James Street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP. That centrally situated property, 778 and 779 Craig St., at present occupied by the Tiramis Noble Co. Also lot, 69 x 90 ft., with lane in rear and entrance on St. James Street. Apply to The TIMMIS NOBLE CO.

mieux, restaurant, keeper, disposed to hav-ing purchased a slot slot box from Fortier. The machine was exhibited in the Court, and at the request of the judge, were tested, with coins by the detectives and the accused, resulting in three blanks to one win being the percentage. The case was taken en delibere.

Advertisements.



There is nothing like Sunlight Soap for Household Utensils.

When you have to use hard water it is not an easy matter to wash household utensils. To do good washing you should have good soap and soft water (rain water). If you use hard water you must have good soap, and the best soap you can get is Sunlight Soap because it softens the hard water and makes a copious creamy lather. Use Sunlight Soap for all household purposes and the results will surprise you.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR. Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white without injuring the hands. LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO.

IN THE OLD MAUSOLEUM.

STORY OF THE MUTINY.

(By R. E. Forrest.)

SUMMARY OF STORY ALREADY PUBLISHED.

It was in the rich, thickly populated tract bounded by the Jumna, the Ganges and the Himalayas that the great conflagration of the mutiny burned most fiercely. It arose at Meerut and left its blackest mark at Cawnpore. To this tract belong the imperial cities of Delhi and Agra. In the very centre of the tract lies the station of Hajigunj. About five miles from the station is the Mausoleum of Shuja-ud-Daula, the son of a tall, who had risen to be a great soldier, and returning to this, his native place, had built a fair mausoleum that he might lie in peace. Years passed and there came the conquest of India by the English. Later on, an enterprising Englishman, came to Hajigunj, who established in this neighborhood the manufacture of indigo and made his own home in the old mausoleum. The business passed through many hands until in the year 1847 it was purchased by a gentleman of the name of Neale. He and his wife resided at the factory. Two daughters and a son they had left behind in England, three little ones born to them in the old mausoleum had died in their infancy. The two daughters, Mary and Chloe, arriving at Hajigunj, are met by their father and mother, who introduced to the old servants, who remember them as babies. At night, Chloe shrinks from the thought of the old Mohammedan chieftain and his four wives, who he buried under the same roof, but she is soothed by the watchman's cry. A group of English officers of the native infantry gather at the mess-house in Hajigunj the same morning, and with them Shola Mir, an old native officer, who has served forty years with unswerving loyalty, and Suffer Jung, a young man of Arab descent, who has won his rapid promotion by desperate valor in the field. Shola Mir is taken by his son to see a high priest, who questions his loyalty to the British, and makes him fear the loss of his caste, telling of the order to grease the cartridges with cow's fat. He is told of the plan to wipe out the English, is of the rebels. He protests, but promises to keep their counsel. Mr. Neale takes his daughters out to see the place, and gives Mary a horse and Chloe a pony. Three days later the English officers meet again and plan a week of festivity at Christmas for the amusement of the new arrivals. Mrs. Zouch calls on the girls. They

settle down to the peaceful luxuries of home life. Steele and Deeres out riding last night, and a ruined fort, and Deeres threatens an old man who refuses to show them the way. Steele interjects questions the old man who claims to have ruled the surrounding country. He tells of his ruin, then shows them their way home.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE COLLECTOR AND HIS WIFE.

At one end of the station of Hajigunj lies a compound, very well wooded and very much larger than usual, worthy indeed of the name of a park, as the flat terraced bungalow it surrounds is to be called a mansion. In it are wide stretches of open ground, thick plantations, magnificent winding avenues, lawns and shrubberies, a pretty piece of water overhadowed by trees, beds and borders of flowers, an extensive orchard, a very large kitchen garden, groves and thickets musical with birds. The square, formed by the stables and offices, is quite a large one, and more populous than many a large village in England. The house, which stands on a gentle rise, is square-built, in front is a stately portico along the whole front of the western and northern sides run two long and wide verandas, with elliptical arches resting on handsome columns, giving it the look of an Italian palace. It had been built in the earlier years of our occupancy, when materials and labor were cheap, when Englishmen spent their money in India, when it was to them home and not a place of temporary sojourn, when the local representative of the ruling power was not merely a tax-gatherer and police magistrate as now, when he was a monarch and lived like a king. In one of these verandas sits a lady worthy of the mansion; like it, large and stately and handsome. On the pretty little table by her side is a handsome old-fashioned silver tea-service; and as she lifts one of the delicate, transparent china tea-cups, the costly rings on her fingers make quite a coruscation in the air. Near her stands a gorgeously-apparelled attendant, whose long coat is of green velvet, and has a rich bit of kinob let in at the breast—it represents the breastplate of the Jewish high priests, in fact—and is richly embroidered in gold; he has a handsome shawl round his waist; a magnificent turban on his head. He is Mrs.

Dyke's khandaman, steward of the household, and is receiving his orders for the day.

Footsteps are heard, and then a voice exclaiming, from the far end of the long veranda: 'I say, Clem, the dun cow has calved—a very fine calf!'

Then, from half-way up the veranda: 'That young pointer pup is sickening for the distemper.'

Then, as he comes up to the table: 'I have been looking into the black mare's mouth. It is, as I thought, lampus.'

The splendidly-arranged khandaman makes the new-comer a profound obeisance. Glancing from one to the other, it seems as if the plains of Manru and the turnip-fields of Norfolk had come together. The khandaman has on a shooting-coat and a pair of leather gaiters; in one hand is a short dog-whip, in the other an instrument for administering horse-balls. He is a strongly-built man, a little above the middle height; his nose is short and straight; his mouth well cut, with a short upper lip; blue eyes; a full chin, a low, upright forehead; a round head covered with cross-cropped auburn hair; a typical John Bull face of the refined and not the coarse type—the face of an English gentleman.

Those who hold that in matrimony, as in electricity, like repels and unlike attracts, would certainly have found a confirmation of their views in Mr. and Mrs. Dyke. She was a thoroughly artificial woman; he an entirely natural man. You can see at once that with her, even when by herself, every action is studied; her rising up and her sitting down; every word and every gesture; every look of the eye, the dignified, the fascinating, the scornful; every smile of the mouth, the sweet, the condescending, the sarcastic. There is nothing assumed about him; the good-humor, good-nature, and good-temper depicted on his face belong to it by nature. She is of the drawing-room, he of the hearth.

This gentleman is the magistrate and collector of Hajigunj, the highest civil functionary there.

John Dyke, junior, of Brading, in the county of Norfolk, came of a very old family. The Dykes have been at Brading from time immemorial. He belongs to what we may call the third generation of the Indian civil service. The first belonged to the time when the company declared that it did not want any gentlemen in its service; the second to the time when the service was recruited almost entirely from the middle-class; the third to the time when the great company had become the monarch of Hindustan, when appointments in its civil service had become great prizes sought for by cadets of the noblest families. But that all in it, in this its third stage, were men of high degree; while the competition, its next stage, brought in chiefly men of low degree, as the opponents of the latter measure assumed it is not true. Most of the men in it came still from the middle-class, many from the lower grades of it. There were in it the sons of bishops and haberdashers, as well as of men in it, and the sister military-service, whose names were conspicuous ever shop fronts in London. The services in India have always been honorably distinguished for affording a career to the sons of such men as Bobby Burns and Allan Cunningham. Some of the most distinguished men in it have come from Scotch farmhouses. The heroic Nott was the son of a yeoman; the great administrator, Thomason, the grandson of a mechanic; the sainted Henry Martyn the son of a miner; George Pollock, the son of a saddler; Henry Lawrence and John Lawrence, the grandsons of an Irish miller.

It was the very same substance that makes the climbing rustic from reaching the coveted top of mutton that helps Mrs. Dyke's father to mount the peak of De-Grasse. The sudden expansion of the railway system enabled him to make a fortune in a fallow. He sent his sons into crack cavalry regiments, his daughters to fashionable schools. As Miss Grandcourt, the 'Lady Principal' of the 'College for Young Ladies,' at Minerva House, Montpellier Crescent, Brighton, informed her, with charming frankness, Miss Perkins was the only young lady in the remotest degree connected with trade she had ever received into her establishment. Miss Perkins remained with Miss Grandcourt only long enough to acquire the lofty manner and the stately deportment on which Miss Grandcourt so greatly prided herself. She was barely seventeen when she went out with her sister, who had married a partner in the well-known Calcutta firm of Cheetham, Payne & Bolt.

When the buxom and blooming Clementina Perkins appeared amid the pale and languid beauties of Calcutta, she created a prodigious furor. All the junior merchants, all the young esquires in Fort William, all the young civil servants in Writer's Buildings, fell desperately in love with her. But she would none of them. In fact, it very soon became known that the young lady intended to confine her choice to the civil service, and to the highest members of it. She had, in fact, made up her mind, of her own accord, from her own observation, to marry the member of the Bengal civil service then in Calcutta, who had the highest rank and the biggest pay; and she nearly did so, missing him by one place only. Age, looks, disposition, character, did not matter; so she was very lucky that there was nothing more to complain of in Mr. Moira Munro than that he was pompous and prosy, and the former was a quality she liked. To step at once to the head of a great establishment, to a leading position in society, why, she would have considered the marrying of a toothless old man with half a dozen black children not too great a price to pay for that. Then came some years of perfect bliss in the imperial circles of Calcutta and Simla. There was but one objection to marrying Mr. Munro; he was near the end of his service. Too soon came the day when she had to take her last view of the City of Palaces. Sad are the feelings of a dethroned monarch, and the feelings of an ex-Lord Mayor. But Mrs. Munro had to suffer from more active annoyances than the memories of departed greatness. She insisted that Mr. Munro, instead of settling down in Bath or Cheltenham, as he himself wished, should take up the position of a county magistrate. She found the real county families were not to be

Advertisements.

Refuse. Do you know how your washing powder is made? PEARLINE is made from olive oil—oil that are often sold in place of that for table use. Many of the largest selling imitations of PEARLINE are made from the refuse and dregs of the very oil from which PEARLINE is made. Such powders are cheaper than PEARLINE. 698

Pearline Means Quality. HUNTING SADDLES. W. Christie's Celebrated Hunting Saddles Just Received by ROBERT IRWIN, SADDLER, 50 BEAVER HALL HILL. Establishment 1825.

'rushed.' The snubber came to be snubbed. She had prided herself on her proficiency in that delightful art; she now found she had been a mere amateur; hers had been cudgel play, these were rapier thrusts. They had settled down in the county in which the most noble the Marquis of Deal, once Governor-General of India, had his seat. The marquis, who had been so warm in Calcutta, was very cold here. The Ladies, Blanche and Ethel Paradise, his sisters, who had been so civil and kind at Simla, were not at all kind and barely civil here.

BIBLE WORDS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24. SAVED IN A MINUTE.

There is not an unconverted sinner who reads these lines who may not be saved this moment. A poor, sinful woman, living a shameful life, came to Jesus and went away, a lost sinner no longer. (Luke vii.) A man maddened by a host of demons is delivered by Jesus, and sits at Christ's feet in his right mind. (Luke viii.) An adulteress is brought to Jesus for condemnation. She goes away uncondemned. (John viii.) Zaccheus, a rich, hated tax-gatherer, receives Jesus gladly and immediately gives evidence of a changed nature. (Luke xix.) A thief crucified with Jesus at the last moment almost of life calls Jesus 'Lord,' and is assured of eternal safety. Paul in all his bitterness is stopped on his murderous path and in a moment acknowledges Jesus as Lord. Now this dear loving One who has saved millions in a moment is able and willing to save any one who is willing to be saved. In one minute Noah and his family were out of the condemned world into the ark of safety. In one moment a dead, guilty sinner passes out of death into life, from sin to righteousness, and, dear, unsave reader, this may be your experience this very minute.

Make a little fence of trust around to-day; Fill the space with living work, and therein stay; Look not through the sheltering bars upon to-morrow; God will help thee bear what comes of joy or sorrow. —Mrs. M. F. Butts.

Why is it that men do not serve God? I am not talking of the outside crowd. Oh! how many Christian men are living a self-centred life. The very last expression of it is the attempt to worship self in serving God. They want to be known as soul-winners. Why is it men are trying to carry that heavy burden, instead of the light and easy one of doing God's will? It is because they do not know him. They know something of him, but if they knew him as he is, they would quit every occupation in life but that of pleasing God; and they would express that in every detail of their lives. It is a hard thing to be a Christian and to keep carrying the burden of self—not to be out and out for Christ. The easy thing is to live the life based upon simplicity. When a man comes there his life will drift out into the calm, strong, peaceful river of the will of God, and that will bring him into the sea of infinite rest—the very bosom of the Father.—Campbell Morgan.

Advertisements.

FOOT ELM EASES. ACHING FEET. So many people suffer from sore, aching feet that tire and play out easily. There is only one way of curing this trouble and that is by using Foot Elm. This remedy soothes and heals the feet, takes the pain and ache out of them and fixes them up so they won't hardly know you have feet. Price 25 cents a box at all drug stores or by mail. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville Ont.

Advertisements.

WATT & RIDDELL, Carpenters & Builders, 94 MAYOR ST., near Bleury. Jobbing promptly and neatly done. Estimates for all classes of work. Phone Uptown 1188.

A. I. RICE, 2321 ST. CATHERINE STREET. —Up 3473.— Special and general work in PHOTOGRAPHY. New Styles in Mounting, Etc.

TREMBLAY & RIENDEAU, Wholesale and Retail Lumber and Timber Merchants. Offices: 148 St. Lawrence St., cor. Ontario, and 240 Notre Dame St., Bloemfont. Yards: Wood and Coal, 240 Notre Dame St. Bell Tel.—Main 4553. East 2340.

ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS, 75 VICTORIA SQUARE—15. WADDER HAIR SHAVING BRUSHES, We Make, Repair, Re-all all kinds of Shaving Brushes. Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Tel. M. 970

OH! THAT SOFT COALI! New house will need Thinning Papering after you settle. You cannot do better than apply for prices from J. HENRY JONES, 45 BEAVER HALL HILL, DECORATOR, PAINTER, GLAZIER and PAPER-HANGER. Personal and Prompt Attention.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, SILVER WYANDOTTES. Can supply Eggs for incubator. Send for our catalogue. W. H. ULLEY, Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

BEDDING HOUSE, Estab'd 1869. S. J. TOWNSEND, Sole Proprietor of the Business of the late J. E. Townsend, has removed to 2504 St. Catherine St., corner Crescent, where he will Manufacture, Renovate and Repair Spring Beds and Bedding of every description at short notice. Lowest Prices. Work guaranteed. Tel. Sp. 3423.

PYROGRAPHY OUTFITS. Also any part of the Outfit separately. White Wood Articles for Decorating. Boxes for Oil and Water Color Painting. Cases of Mathematical Instruments. Engraving Drawing Boards. Whatman's Papers, Canvas, Brushes, etc., etc. McARTHUR & CO Artists' Materials & Painters' Supplies 1507 NOTRE DAME ST.

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The Wm. Rutherford & Sons Co. (Limited), MANUFACTURERS OF Sashes, Doors, Blinds, etc. PACKING CASES, BOXES of all descriptions, LUMBER, rough and planed. Sawdust and Kindling. Telephone 3457 Main. 58 Atwater Ave., MONTREAL.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

HE FLED.

A Dresden paper states that among the Hottentots (Hottentots) the kangaroo (Beutelratte) are found in great numbers. Many of them wander over the country, free and unmolested; others less fortunate are taken by hunters and put into cages (Kotter), provided with covers (Lattentiger) to keep out the rain. These cages are called in German Lattentigerwetterkotter, and the kangaroo, after his imprisonment, takes the name of Lattentigerwetterkotterbeutelratte. One day an assassin (Attentäter) was arrested who had killed a Hottentot woman, Hottentotenmutter, the mother of two stupid and stuttering children in Stratterotter. This woman, in the German language, is entitled Hottentotenstratterottermutter, and her assassin takes the name Hottentotenstratterottermutter. The murderer was confined in a kangaroo's cage — Beutelratteplattentigerwetterkotter, whence a few days later he escaped; but fortunately he was recaptured by a Hottentot, who presented himself at the mayor's office, with beaming face. 'I have captured the Beutelratte,' said he. 'Which one?' replied the mayor, 'we have several.' 'The Attentäterplattentigerwetterkotterbeutelratte.' 'Which Attentäter are you talking about?' 'About the Hottentotenstratterottermutterattentäter.' 'Then why don't you say at once the Hottentotenstratterottermutterattentäterplattentigerwetterkotterbeutelratte?' 'The Hottentot fled in dismay.'—Transcript.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery. One's instincts may be modest, but one's tongue may betray him into a ludicrous appearance of egotism. Professor Ladd, instructor in psychology at Yale, while lecturing before the members of the senior class a short time ago, unconsciously 'gave himself away' in this fashion: 'Now, let me illustrate that point. One day a celebrated psychologist, a world-renowned psychologist, I might say, was walking down the street when I met a little girl, and I said to her—' 'What the professor said was crowned in the outburst of laughter from the students.

WAS TOO PERSONAL.

PADDY'S EXPLANATION. An Irishman having accidentally broken a pane of glass in a window was making the best of his way out of sight; but unfortunately for Paddy, the proprietor stole a march on him, and having seized him by the collar, exclaimed: 'You broke my window, fellow, did you not?' 'To be sure I did,' said Paddy; 'and didn't you see me running home for money to pay for it?'

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Papa—You saw that big boy whipping the little one and you didn't interfere. Suppose you had been that little boy? 'Bobbie—I did think of that as I was going to part 'em, but then I happened to think, 's'pose I was the big boy?' So I let 'em alone.—'Tit-Bits.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Advertisements.

AN ELEGANT PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR. THE QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, and cures itching and dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and preserves the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear hair makes a superior dressing, equal to any dye or preparation. Only 25c a bottle. For sale by all Druggists, or 24.

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ARTISTIC PHOTO FRAMING. New American Mountings, high grade finish; new Colored Sporting Pictures, just received from London publishers; Colored Engravings and Carbon. Old Frames Re-gilt good as new. W. M. HOPKINS ART STORE, 2225 St. Catherine St.

The LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., Limited. Mills at Kawatin and Portage in Paria, Manitoba. CAPACITY, 3,500 BARRELS ONLY. Eastern Office: No. 10 C. P. Telegraph Building, St. Francois Xavier St.

Advertisements.

THAT THROAT-TICKLING. It's first, the throat; Then, the bronchial tubes; Next, the lungs; At last, Consumption.

There's nothing so bad for a cough as conghing! There's nothing so good for a cough as—

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

The best time to take it is when the cold first comes on, when the trouble is in the throat. Throat tickling, throat colds, throat coughs are all easily controlled with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Doctors first prescribed this nearly 60 years ago. They use it more today than ever. They know its ingredients. They understand how it heals congested membranes and overcomes inflammation. Ask your own doctor about using this medicine for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass. *I had a terrible cough last spring, and it took just one bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to completely cure me. I have used this medicine in my family for many, many years. Mrs. J. B. DAWSON, St. Joseph, Mich.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

A Lively Debate Takes Place Over the Quebec City Bill.

DR. HARPER'S CASE COMES UP FOR DISCUSSION.

Quebec, March 23.—The Quebec city bill furnished the principal feature both of interest and excitement in this afternoon's sitting of the Assembly. In fact, most of the afternoon was taken up with a sharp discussion of this bill in committee of the whole, enlivened by some angry passages-at-arms, in the course of which Mr. Parent's administration as Mayor of Quebec came in for rather rough handling by Mr. LeBlanc, which was warmly resented by Mr. Prevost, of Terrebonne. Mr. Lane, of Quebec East, who is a Liberal, and usually classed as a government supporter, but who has long had a grudge to pluck with Mr. Parent on account of the latter's opposition to his election in favor of another Liberal candidate, also contributed to the excitement by siding with Mr. LeBlanc.

But before the city bill was reached Mr. Parent introduced a bill to amend the law respecting the protection of forests against fire, which, he explained, was merely to extend from three to six months the time for instituting prosecutions for infractions of the law.

Mr. Duffy introduced two bills—one to amend the Quebec Pharmacy Act, and the other respecting the independence of the legislature. The former only contains one clause, but it is important, and is as follows: 1. The following article is inserted in the Revised Statutes, after article 4052: "4052a. Nothing, however, in articles 84, 90 and 100, or in article 105 of the Quebec License Law shall be so construed as to prevent chemists and druggists duly registered as such under and by virtue of the Quebec Pharmacy Act from selling all medicinal preparations containing alcohol so long as these preparations are sold for medicinal use only, and also from selling rectified spirits on the British Pharmacopoeia, for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes in quantities of not more than one imperial pint, provided every such sale of rectified spirits be registered in the register of sales of liquor referred to in the second paragraph of article 105 of the Quebec License Law." The latter is to restore to the old Independence of Parliament Act two clauses that were taken out of it into the Election Act in the Hon. T. C. Casgrain's time as Attorney-General, and to render all persons receiving a pension from the province ineligible for a seat in the legislature after 1903.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION. Mr. Hutchinson also brought in a bill to amend the law respecting physicians and surgeons, which also contains only one clause, the following: "3981a. Whenever there is established under the Canada Medical Act, 1902, a register for Canada for medical practitioners under the control of a medical council appointed or elected pursuant to the provisions of the said act, any person duly registered in said act, any person duly registered as the said medical register for Canada as a medical and surgical practitioner, shall be deemed qualified and entitled to be registered in the register kept under article 3988 by the Provincial Medical Board of the province as a duly qualified medical and surgical practitioner, and he shall be so registered upon the production of a certificate under the hand of the registrar of the said Medical Council for Canada, certifying that such person is duly registered in the said medical register for Canada, and upon satisfactory proof of the identity of such person; provided that such person may be required to pay such fee upon such provincial registration as the Provincial Medical Board of that province may prescribe on that behalf, not exceeding the fee ordinarily payable in other cases of registration."

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS. A bill also came down from the Legislative Council to incorporate the Royal Agricultural Schools. The incorporators are Mr. Edgar McMullen, of New York; Bishop Carmichael, of Ontario; Messrs. C. N. Armstrong and E. J. Armstrong, of Montreal, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and headquarters at Montreal, the object being to establish and maintain two or more schools and experimental farms in the province, one of which will be situated in the district of Montreal and one in the district of Quebec. Each of the two schools is to contain proper accommodation for at least fifty pupils, who will be given a full course of three years' tuition together with board free of all charge. Each member of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly to have the right to appoint a pupil from his constituency; but each such appointment must be made in accordance with the by-laws and regulations of the schools and be approved of by the board of directors. The company to provide educational facilities for other pupils for full or partial courses, and to charge fees for such tuition. This course of tuition to include all branches of agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture, dairying in all its branches, butter and cheese making, slaughtering and curing of meats, and carpentering, blacksmithing and such other trades as may be useful to agriculturists. The company to establish experimental farms and farms for tuition purposes, and may clear and improve land and dispose of some to graduates of the schools and others and to make advances to settlers to enable them to take up lands. For the purposes above mentioned the company may own, lease, buy, sell, exchange and deal in land, and all products of the land and may manufacture any and all of said products and dispose of the same. The total value of the immovable property owned by the company shall not at any time exceed five hundred thousand dollars. It may issue debentures for an amount not exceeding three-fourths of the value of its real property. These debentures shall be of such amount and bear such interest as the company may think proper. The company to begin its operations within two years from the date of the sanction of this act.

QUEBEC CITY BILL. The Quebec City Bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, when on

the first clause, which proposed to give the city power to borrow \$100,000 more for the enlargement and paving of certain streets, for the purchase of certain grounds for city embellishment, for further improvements to the water works and other permanent improvements, Mr. LeBlanc set the ball of discussion rolling by objecting to the adoption of this clause until a detailed and specific statement had been furnished to the House of the improvements upon which it was intended to spend the money. He supported this principle, he said, not only in the case of the city of Quebec, but of every other city or town municipality which came to the Legislature asking for power to borrow money from the public. He thought nothing should be left in doubt in such cases, and that no loopholes especially should be left for diverting the money to other objects than those for which it was granted. He admitted that Mayor Parent had done much to improve the Ancient Capital, but claimed that his administration was far from being as beneficial to it as presented. Among other things, he contended that the state of the civic finances was not as good as alleged, and that, while improvements were desirable, they should not be sought at the expense of adding further to Quebec city's debt, which was equal to about forty percent of its taxable property—the debt being, in round figures, about \$8,000,000, against about \$19,000,000 in round figures of taxable property. Mr. Lane supported the principle upheld by the member for Laval and also demanded that a detailed and specific statement of the improvements should be furnished before, according to the city further borrowing powers. He was in favor of progress in the way of improvements and embellishments, both he and his constituents were strongly opposed to further borrowing or expenditure on one particular part of the city at the expense of the others, and especially to large outlays solely for the benefit of the Chateau Frontenac and great corporations like the C. P. R. Mr. Robitaille condemned the spirit in which the question was being handled and contended that it was not so much the public interest that the Mayor's adversaries were aiming to protect as their personal bitterness that they were venting at his expense. He said that he knew the citizens of Quebec better than the member for Laval and certainly as well as the member for Quebec East, and he did not hesitate to declare that they had the utmost confidence in their chief magistrate, who had done so much for their city, that they took no stock in the abuse which had been so lavishly showered upon him in certain quarters of late, and that they were prepared to trust Mr. Parent to make the best possible use of the money for the general good of the city, as they had never found him wanting during his long tenure of the mayoralty and his civic administration had been the most every way in the city's history. Speaking not as a member for Quebec Centre, and not as one of Mr. Parent's colleagues, he added that he would vote for the clause and was not afraid to face his electors on the subject, as he knew that almost to a man they had the most implicit faith in the honesty, foresight and excellent management of their worthy Mayor. Mr. Parent recalled that on a similar occasion two years ago Mr. LeBlanc had voted without a word to give Quebec city borrowing power similar to that now asked for and on almost precisely the same terms. He had not then raised the objection he had raised to-day, in animus and motive of which were well understood. Mr. LeBlanc retorted between him and the member for Terrebonne, and, after some further discussion, in which the Premier, Mr. Tanguay and others took part, the clause was carried by a standing vote of thirty-one to four, the latter being the Hon. Messrs. LeBlanc and Pelletier and Messrs. St. Pierre and Lamoignon, and the House shortly afterwards rising for recess.

At 8.30, when the proceedings were resumed, the Quebec bill was again taken up. Mr. LeBlanc, continuing in committee of the whole the discussion on the clauses of the bill generally. Mr. Pelletier strongly protested against such a clause being adopted, and remarked that the principal object of the clause was to put a stop to pending cases. It was well known that by a resolution of the civic finance committee, Mr. Parent was voted a bonus of \$5,000, and a citizen named Boillard, took action to have that resolution set aside, and also to prevent Boillard from carrying into appeal a judgment rendered in the Superior Court in this city dismissing his action against the city to set aside the bonus of \$300,000 to the bridge company. Mr. Pelletier remarked that if such a clause was allowed to pass a case would be taken from the courts to the legislature. The Premier should not make use of his position to prevent a lawsuit from going on. He had argued this bill having a retroactive effect, and still protesting against it in its present form. The principle was a bad one. If Mr. Parent had a right to the bonus he should have it, and the courts would decide accordingly, but if not a citizen had a right to contest it.

After some further remarks from Mr. Pelletier, Mr. Taschereau took the floor and began by remarking that he was convinced that the electors of Quebec East would rather be surprised at the attitude taken by Mr. Lane, their representative, on this question. He concluded by referring to the Boillard case, and citing the conclusions of Chief Justice Casault's judgment, wherein the learned judge had remarked that the action had been taken by Boillard two years after the passing of the by-law granting a bonus to the Quebec bridge. He was still speaking when Mr. LeBlanc remarked that he was talking on a clause which had been adopted at the afternoon sitting.

POINTS OF ORDER. Mr. Prevost raised a point of order on the ground that the member for the motion for the third reading, and Mr. Pelletier was replying to the latter, when Mr. Parent raised another question of order. Neither the Premier nor the member for Dorchester would resume their seats, and there was great amusement for a time, when Mr. LeBlanc began quoting the rule to be observed. Finally, the Speaker decided that the discussion should be on the motion for the third reading. Mr. LeBlanc then moved the adjournment of the House, which gave Mr. Pelletier another chance to speak, and he again brought up the question of the election of the mayor by the citizens.

The bill was finally proposed for a third reading, but Mr. Pelletier moved to refer it back to committee, with instructions to amend it in such a way as to have the Mayor's election by the people, and also that the taxpayers have a right to vote without their taxes being paid. Mr. Prevost again raised a point of order on the ground that the amendment was not mentioned in the notice published in the "Official Gazette."

Mr. Rainville upheld this point of order. Mr. LeBlanc also raised a point of order on the ground that clauses 10, 13, 14 and 15 were not included by the official notice, and should be struck. The Speaker took the question under advisement, and the discussion will be again resumed to-morrow.

DR. HARPER'S CASE. The Hon. Mr. Robitaille, replying to a series of questions by Mr. Weir, in connection with the investigation into Dr. Harper's case, said the government had no knowledge of the resolution passed by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, whereby in connection with certain complaints against the inspector of superior schools it was resolved that the sub-committee be continued with instructions to hold a special and general enquiry and to make a report at the next meeting. Further than that it appears in the minutes of the Protestant Committee as cited by the honorable member in his question. The records do not show whether the said W. L. Shurtleff or the members of the sub-committee took the oath of office before a judge of the Superior Court or not. The said inquiry was held by the said W. L. Shurtleff. The costs were \$109.70. At Richmond on Sept. 19, 1902, an investigation was held in regard to special definite charges. Inquiry was held at other places during the months of August and September, 1902, as follows: Hatley, Aug. 6; Rock Island, Aug. 25; Knowlton, Aug. 28 and 29; Granby, Aug. 29; Watroux, Aug. 30; Coaticook, Sept. 3; Sherbrooke, Sept. 5; Richmond, Sept. 12; Montreal, Sept. 13; Odelltown, Sept. 15; Richmond, Sept. 19. Copies of the complaints of J. A. Dresser, of Richmond, upon which the inquiries were held, were furnished to the inspector of superior schools. The inspector of superior schools attended the investigation at Richmond on Sept. 19, 1902. The records do not show whether or in what manner he was notified. The evidence of several witnesses was taken, but the records do not show whether such witnesses appeared at the inspector's instance or not. His own evidence was taken. Mr. Robitaille said the government had no information as to whether the inquiry was adjourned at any time for more than a week or whether notices of the holding of the inquiry were given in two French and two English newspapers. He replied negatively to the questions: Did the said W. L. Shurtleff or the said sub-committee report the result of their inquiry to the lieutenant-governor-in-council? If so, has any action been taken thereon, and has the said Protestant Committee done anything based on the report of the said W. L. Shurtleff or the sub-committee?

Mr. Robitaille also said: Dr. J. W. Harper is not a member of the civil service, nor is he appointed as inspector by the government. He holds his appointment from the Protestant Committee, to whose control he is subject. He is also subject to dismissal by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, and the committee can abolish the office presently held by him.

Mr. Taschereau replied that he had not had a chance to speak in the afternoon, owing to the number of speeches. Mr. Lane also protested against the clause, and held that every citizen had a right of action before the courts and not before the House. He considered that Mr. Parent could have done without bonuses, as he had always been well treated by the citizens. He was first a councillor, then alderman, then member of the legislature, minister of the crown, and now premier. The Premier was probably afraid of the decision of the courts, and that was why he wanted the clause inserted. He (Mr. Lane) gave an independent vote, and with knowledge of what he was doing. In reply to the member for Montmorency, he could tell him that he had full confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier as his leader, and the Hon. Mr. Sheyn, and he was ready to approve at any time that he had the confidence of both. He had not accepted Mr. Parent as his leader, and after what had happened in the Assembly and Private Bills Committee he had come to the conclusion that he had only done his duty.

Clause 10 was adopted by a vote of 31 to 4. Mr. Parent proposed the third reading, but Mr. Pelletier wanted the bill to be read a third time to-morrow, and rose to speak, when Mr. Parent remarked that there was nothing before the House.

Mr. Pelletier replied that there was a motion for a third reading, and he was upheld by the Speaker. He proceeded, speaking for some time, referring to the election of the Mayor by the citizens, and stating that it was the wish of the citizens.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. Definite instructions to the British Ambassadors at Constantinople. RUSSIA'S GIFT OF TEN MILLION CARTRIDGES WILL NOT BE DELIVERED TO SERBIA AT PRESENT.

London, March 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the Right Hon. Sir N. O'Connor, British ambassador at Constantinople, had been instructed to join the Russian and Austrian ambassadors there in making representations to the Porte that, in as far as possible, they should promote the effective application of reforms in Macedonia. A report has reached here that M. Belev, the treasurer of the Macedonian committee, has been arrested at Sofia, Bulgaria.

NOT JUST NOW. St. Petersburg, March 23.—It is semi-officially announced in regard to the Russian gift of ten million cartridges to Serbia that they will not be delivered before the end of May under any circumstances, and not then if the situation in the Balkans is disturbed.

MR. BORDEN NOMINATED. SOUTH ONTARIO CONSERVATIVES TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Whitby, Ont., March 23.—South Ontario Conservatives met in convention here this afternoon, and after electing officers of their association for the year, listened to addresses from Mr. Borden and other speakers on the political questions of the day. The nomination of a candidate for the election came up and the nomination was offered to Mr. Borden. Mr. Borden was given a hearty reception. After some humorous reference to his leadership of the Conservative party in the House, Mr. Borden said the nomination for South Ontario came as a surprise. He asked that the matter be left in abeyance, as he could not entertain the proposal without consulting his friends down by the sea, and getting their consent to a change. He then discussed Dominion issues at length. Col. Hughes and Mr. F. Roach spoke briefly and the meeting closed.

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY. In a speech on the trade question Mr. Borden said that in Nova Scotia, Sydney and Amherst alone had increased their population and this was solely due to their manufacturing industries. He pointed strongly upon keeping the home market for Canadians. The Canadian market should be preserved for Canadian producers and the example of the United States should be followed in that regard. That is the Conservative policy, said Mr. Borden, and we will stand or fall by it. Regarding the British preference he said that the Conservatives had been taunted with a desire to repeal it. No one doubted that if Canada could obtain in Britain a preference for agricultural and food products it would be a great advantage for Canadian farmers and give a great impetus to Canada's agricultural interests without any loss to the Empire. But the Laurier Government gave a preference not to Britain only, but to any country offering as favorable conditions to Canada and then Sir Wilfrid Laurier told the people of Britain that we wanted no preference in their markets. He was an loyal as any one, but he believed a factory in Canada was of a much service to Canada as one in Yorkshire. He did not believe in a policy which built up industries in England at the expense of those in Canada. He did not believe in a preference on a basis which destroyed Canadian industries, but he did believe in a system of mutual trade preferences within the Empire. The Liberal preference had led to German discrimination against Canadian goods while the products of the rest of the Empire were admitted to Germany at the minimum tariff and German goods were pouring into Canada. He believed in protecting Canadian markets and declared that Canadians had the remedy in their own hands.

NOTES. Mr. Parent has given notice of resolutions respecting amendments to the Confederation Act. This is, as was done after the Interprovincial Conference of 1887, to obtain the approval by the legislature of the resolutions adopted by the provincial premiers at their recent conference with a view to securing "better terms" at Ottawa. The Premier will receive deputations on Monday next from the different fish and game protection clubs. He is expected to ask for changes in the existing game laws, including, among others, the extension of the delay within which prosecutions may be taken against infractions of these laws, the granting of a bounty upon the heads or pelts of wolves, the abolition of special hunting or fishing permits and the prohibition for some time longer of the sale of partridges.

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ST. FRANCIS RIVER. FLATS ON EACH SIDE INUNDATED.

Sherbrooke, March 23.—The St. Francis river rose to within a few feet of high water mark of last year, and the flats on the sides of the river were inundated. The water entered the works of the Jencks Machine Company and other places of business on Lansdowne street, but this morning the water fell about twelve inches, so that the works were not closed down. Several of the houses in the low-lying parts of East Sherbrooke were also flooded, and in some cases boats had to be used to get to the main streets. The water has also broken out at several points about Lennoxville and large tracts of land are covered with water. It is not expected that the water will go higher than it was on Sunday.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Mr. George P. Graham Defends the Proposed Bribery Commission.

RIGHT OF THE HOUSE TO A PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ASSERTED BY THE MEMBER FOR WEST TORONTO.

Toronto, March 23.—The Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, M.P., was a spectator at the continuation of the debate into the bribery charges in the Ontario Legislature.

Mr. Geo. P. Graham (Liberal, Brockville) resumed the debate. He said that he did not wish to pass judgment on the charges or hold up one man as a martyr and another as a hero. Journalists and public men who were doing their best to introduce the Lynch law of the South into Ontario politics and Ontario journalism. He regarded it as the duty of the member making the charges to place the documents from which he had read, and the money which he had produced on the floor of the House in the hands of the Speaker. He considered that the present member for North Toronto was not in a position to fairly attack the late member for that constituency, and read a letter from Mr. Marter challenging Dr. Beattie Nesbitt to make the same statements outside of the House, as in it. The member for North Toronto availed himself of the services of 'Cap' Sullivan and Dr. Boyle when seeking a nomination in Sault Ste. Marie. His management of the organization of the Conservatives showed that they had a substantial campaign fund. In support of this Mr. Graham read a circular sent out by Dr. Nesbitt which he termed the Macedonian cry for help in North Norfolk. The letter asked that men be supplied with money for the work by the constituency. They must be men who can work, in fact leaders. The letter also stated that strenuous efforts were being put forth to beat Mr. Ross. Mr. Graham also read from the Essex "World," which claims to be the only Conservative paper in the county. The paper contained the names of several men who had returned from helping Dr. Nesbitt in North Norfolk and exhibiting rolls of bills on their return, which they spent in drinking with others in the bars of Essex County. One of them, Mr. John Harman, had a roll of bills with a twenty-dollar bill on the outside. He spent forty dollars at one hotel alone. Mr. Graham drew from this story the conclusion that the Conservatives must have been very generous in their recent campaign.

When the Conservatives in the House refused to place Mr. Gagey's documents and money in the hands of the Speaker, they impeached, may be unintentionally, Mr. Chaiton's good name. Did they not trust the Speaker? One of the Opposition had said the papers might be burned and meet the same fate as the West-Elgin ballots. Such actions and speech cast a slur upon the Ontario Legislature, which would extend even beyond the borders of the Dominion. The Opposition had pleaded for a jury of the House. Because of biased statements neither Dr. Nesbitt, Mr. St. John, Mr. Downey or Mr. Carscallen could act on a jury which, as every one knows, must be unprejudiced. The "Telegram," in its report of Mr. Gagey's charges, had said that the Opposition greeted them with the "wildest enthusiasm." This must have been because the Opposition expected to cross the House as a direct result. This enthusiasm showed that not even one of the members opposite could serve unbiased on a jury. Somebody would claim that the government could not act on a jury either. That only supported his argument that the judicial tribunal was the best medium of investigation. What better precedent could be found than of our own Ontario Legislature to follow in this case? In the bribery case of 1885 the matter was referred to a commission of judges. They did bring in a verdict, or finding, following both the act and precedent. The government had been censured for bringing the judges into the turmoil of politics. What were they for? Their business is to settle disputes when men cannot settle it between themselves. The country pays them and expects them to perform their duties, to execute the law which they should apply to the meanest man and to those in the highest positions in the land. The commission is appointed by the House and must report to it. Sir William Meredith when leader of the Ontario Conservative party, favored a tribunal. Why did not the government at that time investigate the matter by a committee of the House and sit there three weeks longer to investigate instead of referring the matter to a tribunal. Justice is a two-edged sword. If the accused is found innocent it will rebound in revenge upon the accuser.

Mr. Thomas Crawford (Conservative, West Toronto) said that Mr. Graham had in all probability spent a long time in coming to a decision to speak on the question under debate. Mr. Crawford said he spoke as a business man, not as a lawyer or a journalist, as had most of the previous speakers. Mr. Graham's talk had been quite interesting from a newspaper standpoint. He could tell the hon. gentleman that the Essex "World" had opposed the Conservative candidate in the election of May last. The editor, he understood, was a graduate of the "Globe."

Mr. Graham interrupted here and said that the paper itself had on the front page this title: "The Essex 'World,' the only Conservative paper in the county."

Mr. Crawford replied that Mr. Graham, as a newspaper man, knew it was not a Conservative publication. Referring to the by-elections, he said the government thought they could get a party gain in Centre Breez by having Mr. Stewart take the prohibition pledge. In the election trial there Mr. Stewart had admitted, under cross-examination, that he spent a good deal of time buying drinks. It is to the credit of the temperance electors that they did not vote for such a man, when he swallowed the temperance platform. They had no confidence in the Liberal party.

On March 11 a bolt from the sky had struck the House and sent a shiver through every government member. If the Premier had lived up to his impulses of the first day, when he spoke of a committee of the House, there would have been no debate and no trouble would have ensued. Has not the House men of sufficient calmness, honor and ability to try this case? Because of the many restrictions hedged about it and limited power the commission would result in a whitewash. The fullest punishment must be meted out to the guilty ones, if found guilty, in order that such a black spot will not again mar the good name of the House. I hope that Mr. Ross will reconsider his resolution and bring in a motion to have the matter thrashed out by a committee of the House. This afternoon, Mr. Duff (Conservative) will renew the debate.

SAN DOMINGO. REVOLUTIONARIES HAVE CAPTURED THE CITY.

San Domingo, Santo Domingo, March 23.—The revolutionaries are in full possession of the city of San Domingo. They have taken charge of the cable office, and of the government land lines. The Foreign Minister, M. Sanchez, has sought refuge in the United States consulate. The fighting continues. The assistant governor, M. Echenique, and the commander of the government forces, General Pena, have been killed. It is expected that the government troops outside the city will attack the revolutionists who are in San Domingo. General Wos Gil has assumed command of the revolutionary forces.

General Papin, at the head of a force of revolutionists, attacked the forts at one o'clock to-day, and released the political prisoners. The stores are all closed, and business is at a standstill. Washington, March 23.—General Maxwell, United States consul-general at San Domingo, has cabled the State Department that a revolution has broken out in that city and that at the hour he sent the cablegram heavy firing was in progress.

AN INSANE ACT.

A MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN KILLS HER FOUR CHILDREN AND HERSELF.

Southbridge, Mass., March 23.—Mrs. Louise Burke killed her four children with an axe at her home in Eskedale to-day, and then killed herself by cutting her throat. The woman set fire to the house, and the bodies of three children were badly burned. Persons attracted by the smoke gave the alarm, and the flames were extinguished in time to show the results of the tragedy. It is thought the woman was insane. Mrs. Burke was the wife of a machinist in an anger factory. Her victims were Lilla, six years; William, five years; Louise, one and a half year, and May Rose, five months old, respectively.

When neighbors arrived and looked into the house a blackened man was seen. In this heap were the bodies of Mrs. Burke and her four children. The fact that she killed them was not disclosed until one by one they were taken out, and then it was seen that every one of the little ones had its head split open, while the cause of the mother's death was seen in the gaping wound in her throat. The weapon with which she, one by one, crunched out the life of her offspring was a large axe. Mrs. Burke must have dragged all the children into the closet and then taken a bottle of kerosene and threw it upon their clothing, about the walls, and then upon herself.

REFUSED ADMITTANCE.

A MOB IN PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, ATTACK THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., March 23.—Several thousand persons besieged the government building to-day, protesting against the refusal to admit them with tickets to a demonstration condemning an obnoxious water bill. The mob stoned the building and finally set fire to it. The Governor and the councillors were in the building, and were unable to escape. They were rescued by an armed landing party from the British cruiser "Pallas." The mob refusing to disperse after the riot act had been read the police fired into the crowd, killing several persons and wounding a number of the others. Great confusion prevails in the city.

GERMAN AMERICAN CABLE. Emden, March 23.—The laying of the second cable of the German-American Cable Company between Emden and New York by way of the Azores was begun to-day.

Another MR. SU Ottawa, Canadian raised a fair treat cattle at is eleven Board of poration ordered the ten days announced cattle ver portation would spray herd, that any in her body herds are clusion or have been son for its sect King The foll The openi To inco Transport Respect Mr. Geoff Western To inco party—Mr Respect Woodmen To inco of Metallo To inco Pacific H. The Ho port of Toronto, ernal pleo to the Gr line of rai ance up Ontario, saying th profitable aid. M the gover on this t Opposition that poli appeal for Grand T to open a portion of a line The Pr seen the would be lock's re appeal for correctly the gover regard to brought think, leagues a duty to twent Mr. f for con to the Br following That is no in the Di Britain That the have b eses. This plication the has the trade This natives ince u or pros This govern vigorous steps, mova on the British case, the Board of Br from cattle hury's tire, and cattle know in a 700,000 Irish percent was a Count have b mainte protect The resolu ed to govern present cust tion. More few d duction show since remov Dr. dion suffic emed th