THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW—FAIR AND MILD.
Sun rose this a.m. 5.57, sets 6.16.

94TH YEAR NO. 71. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

Light, Heat d Power Co's Bill Put rough Legislative Council

Montreal's Protests Have No Weight at Quebec.

SAY CITY HAS BEEN SHAMEFULLY TREATED

Quebec Profoundly Thankful for Not Coming Within the 100 Mile Limit.

Quebec, March 23.—(Special.)—The Unspeakable Tanks method of conducting the affairs of his domain has been often commented upon unfavorably, but in his most censorious mood he could not have supposed the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in the passing of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company's bill, a measure which practically establishes one of the biggest monopolies in Canada.

Despite the earnest protests of all the citizens of Montreal, the measure has gone through the various stages of private bills committee, Legislative Assembly, private bills committee, and Legislative Council, and the only result of the fight is the addition of a number of useless amendments which safeguard the city so little that they are perfectly concurred in by the company.

Everyone in Quebec outside of the Parliament Buildings is talking of the matter, and while on some subjects Quebec has no love for Montreal, in this case the overwhelming opinion is that Montreal has been most shamefully treated.

It is thought that the way in which the protests of the citizens have been ignored by the Legislative Assembly and the Council is a slap in the face to the province, especially when a few representatives from Montreal but ever were present. There is a great deal of feeling in Quebec over the Private Bills Committee [illegible] yesterday afternoon

HOW IT WAS DONE

Mr. [illegible] proposed the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company. Mr. [illegible] moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. [illegible], that the bill be not now read a third time, but be referred back to the committee on private bills, with instructions to amend the same by striking out section 16, which was carried by a vote of 13 to 7.

The following were the members who voted:

FOR—Messrs. Archambault, Cormier, Dubeau, Duhamel, Pelletier, Sylvestre, Tessier, Vaillancourt, Wilson—9.

AGAINST—Messrs. Bellerose, Bourgeois, Casgrain, Choquette, Dechene, Dupuis, Fiset, Gendron, Gosselin, Lachapelle, Lavergne, Lemieux, Mathieu, Normandin, Pelletier, Pouliot, Price, Roy, Tessier, Vaillancourt, Wilson—21.

Mr. [illegible] moved that the Private Bills Committee be instructed to amend the bill in accordance with the amendment carried yesterday afternoon

[illegible]

Messrs. Archambault, Cormier, Pelletier, Sylvestre, Tessier, Vaillancourt, Wilson, and Mr. McCorkill.

Against

ELBERT HUBBARD A GREAT TALKER

Head of the Roycroft Shop Tells the Herald Something of His Venture.

Mr. Elbert Hubbard, the organizer and high priest of the Roycroft temple of art and industry in the village of East Aurora, where dwells a simple but not too prosperous community, some twenty-odd miles from Buffalo, came here late yesterday afternoon to expound the principles of universal brotherhood between man and man, and to show how life may be made brighter, happier, better if one would only realize that he is in a measure his brother's keeper.

A very singular and striking personality is Mr. Hubbard—striking in face, figure and expression, and striking the work that he has set himself to do and in his method of doing it. A tall, straight figure, with long coal-black hair falling over his neck after the fashion of the pilgrim fathers—a face that combines the characteristics of Abraham Lincoln, William Jennings Bryan and Henry Ward Beecher all in one; eyes that are keen and penetrating and yet soft and kindly when their owner is discoursing on some ordinary topic, but which flash with the light of inspiration when one touches on points that appeal to his imagination, all tell of a person who is not as other men.

Comparatively young in years—from forty to forty-five his movements are easy and graceful. When he arrived at the Windsor Hotel last evening, he was plainly dressed and wore a silk muffler round his neck and over his breast instead of the orthodox collar and tie. A few minutes' conversation with this practical philanthropist, this gatherer of the waifs and strays, this lover of the beautiful, revealed the fact that he is a hero worshipper and his hero is William Morris.

"Of all the men whom the last century has produced, William Morris is the greatest," he said, in a tone which indicated that to doubt the truth of the assertion would be equivalent to denying that the earth was round. "The master of half a dozen handicrafts—poet, prose writer, orator, socialist, all combined—and such poetry, and such prose, and such handicrafts! It was from what I saw when I visited the Kelmscott Press, his London establishment, on the left bank of the Thames as it flows down from Chiswick to Hammersmith, that I gathered the idea of the artistic in printing which we have brought into vogue at the Roycroft establishment."

"How came you by the idea in the first place of setting up such an establishment as you have at East Aurora, where, I understand, you give employment in artistic pursuits to some 200 persons who had no training of any kind until you took them up?"

"Well, it was like this. I am a farmer; I had been a printer in my youth. I had always kept a small hand press with which I filled up my leisure time, and seeing that the people around me were poor, that the district around me was very poor, and that unless something was done for them, these people would drift into the cities, I determined to establish on my own farm, just outside the village, a place at which the young people could be given employment on a remunerative basis.

"We make books with fancy bindings; we make plain, substantial, but artistic furniture, and we make fancy ironwork, and for all our work we get good prices; we get good prices because the work is all good. We have been at it now for six years, and we are making it pay because people have confidence in us. We have got as much as $100 for a single binding—all our binding is done by hand.

"We try to make all our people as happy as possible; we provide for their intellectual as well as their physical training. We refuse employment to nobody who asks for it—that is, if he or she belongs to the district, but we never go beyond our own district or we would simply be deluged by applicants for work. We ask for no references and we read no letters of recommendation. We care not what the person's past may have been. If he or she has been guilty of any crime we think it all the more reason why they should be given a helping hand and encouraged to do good."

"But in opening the doors of your altruism so wide, don't you find yourself deluged with incompetents—persons who have no capacity for such work as yours?"

"No; we can always find work of some kind for them to do. There is no person so low in the scale of human evolution as to be unfit for all kinds of work. We begin those whose intelligence is not bright with simple things, and gradually bring them on. You would hardly believe that this beautiful illuminated printing—he held up a very pretty sample of artistic printing—is done by the boys and girls of our own village, and not by us."

"We allow them almost the utmost freedom and encouragement to express themselves in art. We have pages of prose floating; we have many poems appearing; we have our own [illegible] of 200 volumes, and we have [illegible] like those which [illegible] at Kelmscott House, [illegible] and the [illegible] keep [illegible]

AT THE WINDSOR.

Two [illegible] arrived [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. Hubbard [illegible] hear Mr. Hubbard [illegible] makes money, a [illegible] enjoys making it, and how [illegible] people [illegible] could make it, Mr. Hubbard [illegible] the world as Fra. Elbertus [illegible] from a little pamphlet. The Philistine which he publishes quarterly, and which is a periodical of protest. It is a kicker's magazine in which he says just what he thinks about it, the way he thinks it, and not as he thinks other people think he should think it. The conventions of society are recognized in the magazine in a negative way only—by being snubbed. On the platform he is more tractable than in print. His personality is striking and interesting. He dressed like a country parson, he had a face like a country girl, and talked like a schoolmaster. He is one of those speakers who warms up, and if ten o'clock had not arrived so soon, the audience would have heard a good deal more than they did. Fra. Elbertus had finished with facts, and was wandering in the speculative field of opinion when bed time in East Aurora arrived.

Six years ago he and a young journalist, who had more time than anything else, decided to attack their enemies and print a pamphlet. They had a press, and the journalist attacked William Dean Howells, because he was successful. He attacked Edward Bok, "the man who tells widows it is not correct to wear tan shoes." The pamphlet did not give them an opportunity to say all they wanted to, so another was issued. The Philistine has been in existence ever since. They decided to print a book. A girl who painted china suggested putting the capitals in by hand afterward. This was done, and the book sold.

Another book was printed, another girl employed to draw in capitals, boys were hired, and so the Roycrofters were established.

A Spotless Skin

And a clear complexion are desired by every woman and admired by every man.



Eruptions, pimples and similar blemishes are caused by an impure condition of the blood. These skin blemishes are permanently removed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which thoroughly purifies the blood and cures the cause of the disease.

"For about one year and a half my face was badly broken out," writes Miss Carrie Adams, of 116 West Main St., Battlecreek, Mich. "I spent a great deal of money with doctors and for different kinds of medicine, but received no benefit. At last I read one of your advertisements in a paper, and obtained a bottle of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Before I had taken one bottle of this medicine I noticed a change, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured.

Free. The Common Sense Medical Adviser 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of customs and mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for paper covered book, or 50 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Men, Women and Happenings

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Durnford, Dorchester Street, have left for New York, where they will spend several days.

A most charming afternoon tea was given on Thursday by Miss Muriel Greenshields. Mrs. Greenshields received the guests, assisted by Miss Greenshields and Miss Cook. The tea table, which was beautifully decorated with pink hyacinths and mignonette, was presided over by Miss Cook and Miss Ramsay, while a number of young ladies lent able assistance. Among the invited guests were Miss Helen Marler, the Misses Cassils, Miss Lily Young, Miss Annie O'Brien, Miss Murray, (Toronto); the Misses Rawlings, Miss Black, the Misses MacCallum, Miss Reford, Miss Estelle Holland, the Misses Stephens, Miss May Stephens, the Misses Ferriet, the Misses Cook, Miss Parker, the Misses Dunlop, Miss Ella Molson, Miss Arnton, Miss Eadie, the Misses Bond, Miss Hester Peck, Miss Hampson, Miss Marguerite Macpherson, Miss Ada Lindsay, the Misses Molson, the Misses Stearns, Miss Shaughnessy, Miss Ethel Strathy, Miss Sise and others.

Mrs. George H. Smithers and family, Sherbrooke Street, left on Thursday night for Atlantic City, where they will make a stay of some weeks duration.

Among the audience at the General Hospital concerts on Thursday night were noticed Mr. Thomas Crathern, Mrs. A. McArthur, Mr. F. Crathern, Dr. F. G. Finley, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. J. S. Allan, Miss Beatrice Allan, Miss A. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gilmour, Mrs. Lonsdale, Mr. W. B. Blackader, Miss Blackader, Miss Muriel Greenshields, Mr. Samuel Finley, the Misses Finley, Mrs. Edward Fetherstonhaugh, the Misses Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. Osborne Shorey, Miss Florence Wishart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shorey, Mrs. Birkett-Jones, Miss Birkett-Jones, Mrs. Charles Blackader, the Misses Thomson, Dr. A. A. Robinson, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Alexander Robertson, the Misses Johnstone, Miss Florence Terriel and many others.

Mrs. Lyndon Smith, Shuter Street, who has been confined to the house for some time is now much better.

A farewell dinner was given at the Hunt Club on Wednesday night to Mr. A. E. Ogilvie. The decorations were pink and white roses.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Pease are at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

Dr. F. J. Hackett, St. Antoine Street, has returned to town completely recovered from his recent severe illness. He will resume his practice at once.

Dr. and Mrs. David A. Hart, of 74 Hutchison Street, celebrated their silver wedding on Thursday evening at their residence by a family party.

A very pleasant ladies' afternoon euchre was held at the residence of Mrs. H. Austin Jones, 30 Park Avenue, on Thursday. The first prize was won by Mrs. Conkey and the second by Mrs. Marson.

Last night Prof. Colby lectured in Ottawa before the May Court Club.

The Bishop of Qu'Appelle and Mrs. Grisdale leave to-day for Ottawa and the West.

Mrs. Hall, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Hodgins, Ottawa.

Miss R. Greeny, of St. John, N.B., who has been visiting the Misses Feron, St. Antoine Street, returned home last evening.

Amongst Elbert Hubbard's admirers who listened to his account of the Roycrofters last night were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Lady Hingston, Mrs. McCarthy, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. H. Burland, Mr. and Mrs. Voigt, Mrs. J. T. Shearer, Mr. and Mrs. Magor, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Francis, Miss Eglaugh, Mr. G. W. Stephens, jr., Mrs. Grafton, Mrs. Wallace Stroud, Rev. Mr. Sparling, and many others.

WOMAN'S ART ASSOCIATION.

Next Saturday, March 30th, will be studio day at the Women's Art Association. The studio will be open to the public, and the pretty sketches and ceramics are well worth going to see. The address is 2204 St. Catherine Street.

THE LODGES

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY.

Can.O.F.—Des Barbier, 662½ Craig.
I.S.O.B.—Victoria, 251 St. James; Aberdeen, 1863 Notre Dame.

MEETINGS ON MONDAY.

I.O.O.F.—Mount Royal 251 St. James; Beaver Rebekah, 590 Wellington.
R.Arcanum—Laurentian, Masonic Temple.
A.O.U.W.—Metropolitan, 1008 St. Catherine; Mystic, 2444a St. Catherine; Longueuil, at Longueuil; Charlemagne 1070 de Montigny; Lachine, at Lachine; DeSalaberry, 119 Maisonneuve; Chambly, at Chambly.
S.O.E.B.S.—Cardigan, at Montreal South.
K.O.T.M.—Montreal Tent, Monument National.
R.T. of T.—Reliance, 816 St. Lawrence.
I.O.G.T.—Unity, 2444a St. Catherine.
Can.O.F.—Freedom, 2542 Notre Dame; Sacre Coeur, 229 Plessis; Lartigue, 777 Sanguinet.
I.O.F.—St. Francis, 122 St. Denis; Sir George E. Cartier, Maisonneuve; Court Napoleon Premier; Carillon, 213 Maisonneuve; Maisonneuve, 392 Lagauchetiere; Carnival, 6 Phillips Square; Court Arbitration; Ste. Marie, lady companions, at Court St. Paul; Laviolette, lady companions, 119 Maisonneuve.
Cath.O.F.—St. Gabriel, Centre and Lapraire; St. Louis de France, Cadieux and Roy.
O.S.C.—Clan Gordon, 3 Victoria.
C.M.B.A., Canada — Branch 26, 92 St. Alexander.
C.M.B.A., Quebec—Branch 1, 1717 Notre Dame.
L.O.A.—Prince of Wales, 2204 St. Catherine
All Nationale—St. Edouard, 1786 St. Hubert
Union St. Joseph—1796 St. Catherine.

CLARENCE LODGE, A.O.U.W.

There was a large attendance at the regular meeting of Clarence Lodge, No. 16, A.O.U.W., held in the York Chambers on Thursday evening, when Supreme Trustee Thos. Liggett and Grand Receiver G. Lefebvre paid an official visit. At the close of the regular work, a pleasant social hour was spent. The members of Clarence Lodge will pay a fraternal visit to the A.O.U.W. lodge at Lachine on Monday evening.

NEW WEST INDIA SERVICE.

The Imperial Direct West India Mail Service was inaugurated a week ago by the sailing of the Port Morant from Liverpool. This is the first of a regular line run by the Elder, Dempster Co.

The Liverpool Daily Post says:—A happy conjunction of effort on the part of Mr. Chamberlain, as the head of the Colonial Office, and of Mr. Alfred L. Jones, principal of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., which has resulted in the establishment of the new Imperial Direct West India mail service between England and Jamaica, bids fair to draw on the dawn of a new era in the chequered commercial career of the Isles of the West Indies. The paramount importance with which the inception of the new service is fraught is justification for describing its inauguration on Saturday as an event of national moment, affecting as it does in some measure, directly or indirectly, the people both of the Mother Country and those of our kin in the more remote quarters of the Empire.

ALDERMEN INDULGE IN RECRIMINATION

Mr. Victor Dubreuil, who has been superintendent of the garbage department for several months, has resigned, having been appointed to a lucrative position in the civil service. The question of his successor was consequently discussed at the meeting of the Incineration Committee yesterday. Applications from the following were received for the vacancy: D. Nadeau, D. Poitras, L. H. Roberge, H. Plante, A. Cossette, H. Brunette, and H. Chaust.

Finally, Mr. Plante, who has latterly had charge of the western incinerator, was recommended for the appointment, but not before an animated discussion had occurred. Ald. Lavallee maintained that the man who secured the position should be able to write with facility and correctness in both languages. Some of those who had applied were seemingly not able to do this, and, in view of that fact, an examination into their qualifications should be held. Ald. Gallery said that Montreal was the only city in America where the dual language was accentuated to such an extent, and he moved for the peremptory appointment of Mr. Plante. Ald. Lavallee, Ald. Roy and Ald. Bumbray made uncomplimentary remarks relative to the previous appointment, when the Council, at the instance of Chairman Lariviere, ignored the suggestion of the committee and made an altogether different selection. Ald. Lariviere affected not to understand these criticisms, but that only made his associates more angry. "You pulled the wool over our eyes then," exclaimed Ald. Gallery, "but you can't do it again." Ald. Gallery's motion to appoint Mr. Plante was put and carried by 4 to 2, Ald. Bumbray, Turner, Gallery and Roy voting in the affirmative, Ald. Vallieres in the negative. Ald. Lariviere and Lavallee did not vote, as they were in favor of examinations.

GIRL HAD DIPHTHERIA.

HOW THE PUBLIC HEALTH IS MENACED.

A surprising condition of affairs developed yesterday, when a little girl, about 13 years of age, suffering from diphtheria, was sent from the Notre Dame Hospital to the offices of the Medical Department on Champ de Mars Street. Upon examination, Dr. Laberge found that the diagnosis of the case was correct, and immediately telephoned to the Civic Contagious Disease Hospital for the ambulance. In the meantime the patient, owing to no isolation room having been provided the department, was forced to remain in a public place that is visited every day by scores of citizens. When spoken to Dr. Laberge admitted there was grave danger, but said that the necessary facilities were wanting. In the new offices at the City Hall an isolation apartment is to be provided, so that this grave menace to the public health will be largely mitigated.

ARRIVALS AT PLACE VIGER HOTEL.

Edgar Clement, Quebec; W. L. Dunn, Quebec; C. H. Tiffany, Berlin Falls; James Lareu, Toronto; H. Warrick, New York; J. S. Ewart, Winnipeg; A. E. Chatterson, Toronto; E. T. Hugemann, Copenhagan, J. E. Archambault, Ottawa.

NO CELLARS FLOODED

City Surveyor Barlow says that in view of the unprecedented fall of snow during the past winter, coupled with the fact that there has been almost no mild weather, it would not be surprising, now that the spring thaw has set in, if some few cellars were inundated. But, so far, no complaints of this character have reached the Road Department. That a few may still arise is inevitable, but they are bound to be unconsequential. All the gullies have been opened up and the watercourses in every thoroughfare have been made. So that, as the accumulated snow of several months melts away, it will disappear with ease through the adjoining sewer. Mr. Barlow says that citizens are apprehensive regarding the flooding of cellars when there is no need to be; the accumulation of a small puddle of water in the vicinity is oftentimes sufficient to start them upon an application for relief from the department. "A source of danger that might readily be avoided," he remarked, "is provided by the people themselves, who, contrary to law, refuse to keep their sidewalks clean throughout the winter. The consequence is that, when spring arrives, the city is put to the altogether unnecessary expense of cleaning these pathways with pick and shovel. Were the sidewalks always kept clean, the snow thus set aside would be removed from time to time in the general work of levelling the roadways, and a constant menace to the surrounding property would thus be obviated."

OIL PAINTING OF THE KING.

A very handsome picture is the 12 x 9 oil painting of King Edward VII, by Margaret Curran. It is practically painted from life, as Mrs. Curran was with her husband in the 4th Hussars for years, and knew the King well by sight. Just at this time a good picture of the King is very opportune.

Mrs. Curran paints also a large number of military pictures which are accurate in every detail, as she knows the service so well. Field Marshals Wolseley and Roberts have sat before her easel.

OBITUARY

Boston, March 21.—The death of Charles P. Clark, formerly President of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway Company, at Nice, was announced Thursday, from heart trouble, brought on from overwork.

LYNN—General Charles C. Fry, alderman and treasurer of the Lynn Gas and Electric Company, died Thursday, of pneumonia.

BILBAO, SPAIN—Ignace Paderewski, the pianist received a telegram Friday announcing the death of his son, Hippolyte. He left immediately for Warsaw. Before leaving he telegraphed an order to have the body embalmed, and announced that he would go into mourning for a year, and would not appear in public.

NEW YORK—Herbert F. Munn, a prominent member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and an active broker, died Friday at Atlantic City, of acute gastritis. Mr. Munn was a member of the old cotton firm of S. Munn & Co.

TORONTO, March 23—Mr. James Hammond, a well known mining man and promoter of the Hammond Reef Company, was killed yesterday near Fort William. He was assisting to unload a boiler at the mine when it fell upon him and an assistant, John McGrath, both being instantly killed.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Damascus Lodge had another rousing meeting last night, and fully demonstrated the fact that there is lots of enthusiasm being created in connection with the big entertainment which they propose to hold at the next regular convocation, when it is expected that six candidates will receive their first lesson in Pythianism, from the ritualistic team of Damascus.

UNEQUALLED FOR THE CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

Wills' English Pills are as far superior to the ordinary cathartic pills of the day as the diamond is ahead of cheap glass. They never produce griping or nausea, and are the only guaranteed pills for the banishment of constipation. While constipated and dyspeptic sufferers are using Wills' English Pills, we would strongly recommend as a diet Malt Breakfast Food, light and comforting for the stomach. Wills' English Pills, 25 cents per package, at all druggists, or mailed by The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, on receipt of price.

Fol and Next R M Precede by Rule ..

CHARGE AGAINST FIREMEN DISPROVED

An instance of the readiness with which the Underwriters' Association and the citizens generally are prepared to reflect upon the efficiency of the fire department has just come to light. A fire occurred last Saturday night on Craig Street, and on Monday Chief Benoit was notified, through the Underwriters' Association, that his men had been intoxicated when they reached the fire. The Chief, who is resolved to let no complaint of this character pass unchallenged and without the fullest investigation, immediately made enquiries. The proprietor of the building that was endangered said that he was present throughout the whole proceeding, and that, so far as his observation went, he had no complaint whatever to register in regard to the work of the firemen. Further enquiry elicited the information that the complaint had been originally preferred by the night watchman on the premises, but the proprietor informed the Chief that this very man was addicted to drink, and had only that day been discharged for being drunk on duty. "So that," remarked the Chief, "the probabilities are that his own unsteadiness merely tended to reflect what he presumed to be unsteadiness in the deportment of others."

WANT HIM REINSTATED.

A petition has been forwarded to Chief Benoit asking for the reinstatement of a fireman in Hochelaga Ward, who was discharged this week for inebriety at the Hudon, Hebert & Co. fire on Saturday morning last. The family physician has also written to say that he has known the man for twenty years, and has never known him to be the worse of liquor. He asserts that, upon the present unfortunate occasion, the man drank champagne on an empty stomach, and was naturally bowled over in short order. The parish priest comes to the rescue as well with a statement as to the eminently respectable status of the discharged fireman, who, he says, was always temperate. "Notwithstanding," said the Chief, "I will not take him back unless he is forced on me."

TEST IS INJURIOUS.

Some of the Keystone hose recently purchased by the department was tested at the Central Station yesterday morning, and proved entirely satisfactory. Each length of fifty feet stood a pressure of 200 pounds. "I must say," asserted Chief Benoit, "that I do not approve of this practice of testing every length. The undue strain that it is put to robs it of at least two years of life. When the hose is connected in longer lengths, as at fires, it never has to undergo so great a strain. A modified test is all right, but there ought to be some other method of guaranteeing the city than this of testing each length up to contract capacity."

OFFERED $25 FOR TESTIMONY

At the opening of the Court of King's Bench this morning, John Plamondon was put on the stand and his examination began by Crown Prosecutor Desmarais. His evidence caused a tremendous sensation in court, being an accusation that John Hoolahan had tried to bribe him to give false testimony.

According to the witness, Hoolahan offered him $25 if he would testify as he requested. He was taken, he said, by Hoolahan, who met him in the Court House, to a lane on St. Philipe Street, and was shown a place in a shed where oil cans were placed. Hoolahan then asked him to come to court and swear that he had seen Landreman taking the cans from there.

The witness swore, however, that he had never seen Landreman before and knew nothing about him.

His cross-examination was being conducted at a late hour this morning by Mr. St. Pierre.

LONGEST PAPER READER

MR. M. O'HEIR ISSUES A CHALLENGE—HE HAS READ THE HERALD FOR 55 YEARS.

Mr. H. O'Heir issues a novel sort of a challenge. He says he has read one newspaper continuously longer than any other man in the province, and can prove what he says.

He does not look an old man, yet he has read The Herald for 55 years. He began as a boy in 1845 and read it till 1849. Then for two years he did not see it. In 1851 he began reading it again and has kept it up to the present time, never missing a day.

That is a record few, if any, in the province can equal.

Prussian blue is injurious, and yet this is what a large percentage of Japan teas are doctored with. "Salada" pure uncolored Ceylon green is infinitely superior in strength and flavor. Sold only in sealed lead packets, 25c and 40c per pound.—Adv.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM BYRD.

The funeral of the late Mr. Wm. Byrd, the well-known contractor took place yesterday to Mount Royal Cemetery, and was attended by a very large gathering of Montreal's prominent citizens. The services were conducted at the house of Mr. Charles Lyrd, 70 Durocher Street, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell pastor of St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church, of which the deceased gentleman was a member.

BISHOP LEWIS VERY ILL

His Grace, the Most Reverend Doctor Lewis, Lord Archbishop of Ontario, and Metropolitan of Canada, is dangerously ill in his apartments in the Hotel Empire, at the corner of Broadway and Sixty-third Street, New York. His illness is attributed to hard-ship and exposure during the early years of his episcopacy, which sapped the vigor from a strong constitution. Now at the age of seventy-six he is lying dangerously ill in New York with heart disease and pneumonia. He was on the way South with Mrs. Lewis to recuperate his health when stricken with the illness. His latest official act has been to issue a call to the House of Bishops to meet in Montreal March 15.

HAVE YOU ECZEMA?—Have you any skin disease or Eruptions? Are you subject to chafing or scalding? Dr. Agnew's Ointment prevents and cures any and all kinds of these, and cures Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles besides. One application brings relief in ten minutes, and cases cured in three to six nights. 35 cents.—71

BIRTHS.

FULLARD—On 19th March, at 117 Selby St., Westmount, the wife of Chas. W. Fullard, of a daughter. 70x

DEATHS.

FRASER—At 20 Seymour Avenue, March 23rd, John Fraser, commission merchant, age 59 years. Funeral from his late residence on Monday at 2.30 p.m. 72x

RICE—At Bedford, Que., on the 21st March 1901, Burnham Henry Rice, aged 2 years and 7 months, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Rice. 71x

TO CURE THE GRIP IN TWO DAY
Laxative Brome-Quinine removes the cause.

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING TO MAKE PROTEST

Westmount will tell What it thinks of the Light, Heat and Power Co. Affair

Mr. W. D. Lighthall, Mayor of Westmount, this morning telegraphed Ald. Laporte and Ald. Lebeuf, who had remained over at Quebec until noon to-day, inviting them to address the meeting called for this evening at Victoria Hall, to discuss the provisions of the Heat & Light Company bill. Hon. Dr. Guerin has also agreed to address the meeting. Mayor Lighthall and a number of prominent citizens of Westmount will strongly protest against the provisions of the bill, as it is felt that the powers given the company will result in serious injury to the interests of the town. The meeting is likely to be one long to be remembered.

BOTHA HAD MADE NO OBJECTIONS

London, March 23.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in the House of Commons to-day, said no specific objections had been made by General Botha to any of the peace terms offered by General Kitchener, and General Botha ha dmade no counter-proposals. The only information in the possession of the Government, outside of that published in the papers, was contained in a private telegram from General Kitchener saying General Botha had a strong objection to Sir Alfred Milner.

The Belfour Memorial Church at Queen's Park, Verdun, which is under the auspices of the Diocesan College, will be opened on Easter Sunday, when the Rev. Principal Hackett will preach. On the following Thursday the church will be formally opened by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, when the Very Rev. the Dean will preach and a large attendance of the clergy is expected. There is still a debt of $700 on the building.

Dominion Square Methodist Church—Rev. W. H. Stevens will preach at the morning service, 11 o'clock, Rev. T. J. Mansell at the evening service, at 7 o'clock.

STRUCK BY A CAR.—Stephen Melan, of 3 St. Philip Street, was struck by a street car last night, at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Philip Street. He was badly shaken up and transferred to the General Hospital in the ambulance.



QUEENS AUCTIONEERS M. HICKS & CO.

No. 4071 Tupper St.

(Near Greene Ave.)

Mr. W. J. Price has instructed us to sell at his residence on

Wednesday Morning,
MARCH 27th

All his elegant furniture and effects,
—AS FOLLOWS—

"Nordheimer" Upright piano, Wire Back Drawing Room Suite, Odd and Easy Chairs, Turkish Carpets, Fancy Tables, Swiss Lace Curtains, Portieres, Combination Brass Gas and Electrolieres, Fine Pictures, Ornaments etc., Oak Sideboard, ex-Dining Table, Leather covered Chairs, Dinner Waggon, Crown Doulton Dinner and Tea Sets, Fine China set of Cut Glass Plated Ware, Cutlery etc., etc., Turkish and Brussels Carpets, Oak Parlor Set, Poker Table, Oak Bookcase, Rattan Chairs and Rockers, Brass Bedsteads, Bedroom sets, Oak and Birdseye Maple Bureaus, and Washstands, Hair Mattresses, Chiffonier, Lounges, Toilet Sets, etc., etc., Gas Stove, Prowse refrigerator, Oilcloth and Kitchen effects, 2 boys' Bicycles, etc., all in splendid order.

House on view Tuesday afternoon.

SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

TO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

WANTED TO PURCHASE—NICKEL PLATING plant, a bargain wanted must be up-to-date, with strong dynamo. G. Chaplean & Sons, 414 St. Lawrence Street. 76x

FOR SALE—BREEDING PEN WHITE Minorcas, Wyandottes and Rocks, including prize winners, St. Jonns and Montreal, eggs $1.50; 2 settings $2.50; W. J. Wilson, Amherst Park, Montreal. 76x

FOR SALE—STONE COUNTERS, BICYCLE plant and second hand bicycles, 2411 St. Catherine Street.

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, WAGES $12 a month. Apply 2411 St. Catherine Street. x

TO LET—6 ROOM TENEMENT WITH OPTION of buying carpets, oilcloths, gasaliers, stoves, crockery, glassware, furniture etc. Apply to 2721 Notre Dame Street, West. 76x

WANTED—PATTERN MAKERS AND MACHINISTS wanted. Good wages for good mechanics. Apply Box P 2, Herald Office. 76x

WANTED—A TRAVELLER, TO CARRY A side line of men's shirts, on commission. Box P, 38 Herald. 76x

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, AGE TWELVE TO fourteen; must be well recommended. Apply in own handwriting, giving name and address of parents. P.O. Box 2245. 71x

WANTED—LATHE HANDS, TWO, ON AGricultural implement work. Steady job to good men. The Frost & Wood Mfg. Co., Ltd., Smith's Falls, Ont. 76x

WANTED—FOR 10TH APRIL, GIRL ABOUT 15, as mother's help, in a small family. Apply now to "Help" Herald Office. 72x

WANTED—PIANO SCHOLARS, INSIDE OR outside teaching, prices moderate. Please come or write to Piano Professor, 44 Manufacturer Street, Point St. Charles. 76x

FOR SALE—VAULT DOORS, WITH COMbination lock, 6 feet by 3 feet. John Crowe & Sons. 76x

ROOM—LARGE FRONT ROOM, NEWLY furnished, suitable for one or two gentlemen; bath and hot water, 2472 St. Catherine Street, near Stanley.

TO LET—NEW LOWER TENEMENT, 32 Guilbault Street, six rooms, bath, etc. Daisy furnace, everything up to-date, and in first class order. Apply, MILLER & BREMNER, 2325 St. Catherine St., Tel. 1384. 76x

HAMILTON'S

ONLY TWO WEEKS TO EASTER SUNDAY

We have been looking forward to and preparing for this occasion, procuring the latest styles of the world's foremost fashion centres. Come and enjoy this fashion display, which includes, in part:

Ladies' Jackets and Suits.

On Monday morning our Mantle Department will make a special display of its best and newest spring novelties in

Tailor-made Suits, New Spring Capes, and Jackets, Ready-to-wear Skirts, Handsome Silk Waists, and Dainty Silk Petticoats.

Our past achievements are too well known to require any comment on our part; suffice to say that what we show on Monday will surpass anything we have ever had.

Garments designed for the best and most select trade; dreams of beauty and daintiness. Come and see them.

Our New Spring Millinery.

Our millinery display has been praised in the highest terms by the hundreds of critical women who attend our openings, and practical proofs of the sincerity of the admiration are orders already pouring in.

With only two short weeks to Easter, we foresee a "big" struggle to please everyone, unless you place your orders early next week. While we are better prepared than ever before to execute your orders on the shortest notice, we would advise you not to delay; allow us an opportunity to give every detail the attention it deserves, and we guarantee you satisfaction. "Come and see our exclusive Imported Models."

New Spring Silks.

You knew the enviable reputation this store has gained for its excellent assortment and qualities of Black and Colored Silks, winning the highest praise from those competent to judge.

This season we show a galaxy of beautiful Silk Fabrics in exclusive styles, combined with exquisite colorings, worth coming especially to see.

New Dress Fabrics.

We cannot remember any previous season when we had such a beautiful range of High Grade Dress Materials for Spring and Summer wear.

Prudent buyers are making their selections now, thus ensuring a good choice, and especially as many novelties that we show are exclusive designs, cannot be duplicated this season.

Easter Novelties "on Main Floor."

Tucks and Duttons' Artistic Easter Cards, from 3c up.

White Opal Easter Plates and Trays, handsomely decorated, 12 1-2c.

Brush and Comb Trays, Handkerchief Boxes, Glove Boxes, Fern Dishes, Powder Boxes, Vases, etc., etc., in White Opal, beautifully decorated in colors and gold. Hundreds to choose from Monday, at 25c.

Out of town people can have a copy of our illustrated Hat and Suit Folders, by sending in their name and address.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine and Peel Streets and Dominion Square.

Office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

MARCH 21, 1901.

To the Stockholders of

Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company,
National Tube Company,
American Steel & Wire Co. of New Jersey
American Tin Plate Company,
American Steel Hoop Company,
American Sheet Steel Company.

Referring to our circular dated March 2, 1901, we announce that holders of the following percentages of the entire outstanding amounts of the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named companies have accepted the offer made to them by us in our said circular, viz.:—

	Percentage of Preferred Stock.	Percentage of Common Stock.
Federal Steel Company	97	96
National Steel Company	97	98
National Tube Company	98	93
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey	97	92
American Tin Plate Company	94	99
American Steel Hoop Company	97	98
American Sheet Steel Company	97	94

The PLAN proposed in our circular therefore has become OPERATIVE.

In view of the fact that there are stockholders who desire to participate in the plan, but who have been unable to deposit the certificates for their stock within the time limited in our circular, we have extended the time for deposit of stocks under the terms and conditions of our said circular of March 2, 1901, UNTIL AND INCLUDING MONDAY, APRIL 8ST, 1901, after which date no deposits of stock will be received except in our discretion and on such terms as we may prescribe.

The COMMON STOCK of any Company offered for deposit AFTER THE DATE OF CLOSING THE TRANSFER BOOKS of such Company for the payment of dividends upon the Common Stock, must be accompanied by an ORDER FOR SUCH DIVIDEND.

Deposits must be made with the following depositaries respectively:

FEDERAL STEEL PREFERRED STOCK / COMMON STOCK	with	Colonial Trust Co., N.Y., or with Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
NATIONAL TUBE PREFERRED STOCK / COMMON STOCK	"	Morton Trust Co., N.Y., or with Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston.
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE PFD. STOCK / COMMON STOCK	"	Standard Trust Co., N.Y. Guaranty Trust Co., N.Y.
NATIONAL STEEL PREFERRED STOCK / COMMON STOCK	"	Central Trust Co., N.Y.
AMERICAN TIN PLATE PFD. STOCK / COMMON STOCK	"	Mercantile Trust Co., N.Y.
AMERICAN SHEET STEEL PFD. STOCK / COMMON STOCK	"	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N.Y.
AMERICAN STEEL HOOP PFD. STOCK / COMMON STOCK	"	N.Y. Security & Trust Co., N.Y.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., - - Syndicate Managers.

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS M. HICKS & CO.

Balmoral Castle Hotel.

As instructed by the Estate Late W. W. Ogilvie, and A. Arch. Welsh, Esq., Proprietor, We will sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

Without reserve, the entire Furniture and Effects of this First Class and Up-to-Date Hotel, comprising:

Contents of Drawing Room, Dining Room, Reading Room, Billiard and Pool Tables, Elegant Bar Fixtures, Stock of Liquors and Cigars, Cash Registers, Safes and Office Fixtures, Combination Gas and Electroliers, Bell Upright Piano, Mason & Risch Baby Grand Piano, Pienishings of 180 Well Furnished Bedrooms, 3 Hotel Busses, etc., etc.

Sale will commence

Tuesday Morning, April 9,

and be continued every day until the last lot is sold. Details will be given in due course, mentioning date and hour for the sale of the different departments.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

TO LET—AT HUDSON, QUE., FURNISHED house, nicely situated. Address E. A. Hodgson, Vankleek Hill, Ont. 73x

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING BETWEEN CRESCent and Mountain, a small black beaded purse, containing car tickets and about two dollars. Reward 2496 St. Catherine Street. 76x

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS M. HICKS & CO.

The subscribers have been favored with instructions from

Mrs. Harry S. Phillips

to sell at her residence.

No. 439 Elm Avenue
(WESTMOUNT).

All the costly furniture and effects therein contained, comprising in part,

J. P. Hale & Co

THE CIVIL LIST AND WHAT IT NOW MEANS

Edward VII. in Different Position from His Predecessors in the Matter.

A committee of the British House of Commons has now under consideration "so much of His Majesty's first speech to both Houses of Parliament as related to the civil list, and His Majesty's most gracious message of March 5th relating to grants to Her Majesty the Queen and members of His Majesty's family." In the passage here referred to in the King's speech at the opening of Parliament, the King, in accordance with constitutional practice, placed the hereditary revenues of the Crown at the disposal of Parliament, and expressed his reliance upon Parliament for proper provision for the maintenance of the dignity of the Crown. In the message of March 5th the King asked that provision should also be made for Her Majesty the Queen, for the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and for other specified members of the royal family. This second request is rendered necessary by the fact that the existing provision for most of the members of the royal family lapses at the end of six months after the death of the late Queen. Some new provision must, therefore, be made promptly, and Parliament may be relied upon not to approach the subject in any niggardly spirit.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

As regards, however, the larger subject of the surrender of the hereditary revenues and the establishment of a civil list, an important constitutional question arises. There is a popular notion that the surrender of the Crown lands and of other small branches of hereditary revenue by each successive sovereign is in the nature of a bargain with the nation. The King—so it is argued—gives up various sources of revenue to which he is legally entitled and receives in return a fixed stipend from the nation. That is not the fact. At no period of our history have the hereditary revenues of the Crown been treated as exclusively the property of the sovereign, to be spent upon his own purposes. For many centuries the sovereign was directly responsible for the whole expenditure of the state. To meet that expenditure he had to rely mainly upon the rents of Crown lands, and upon feudal dues payable to him by the owners of all the rest of the land in the kingdom. These permanent sources of revenue were supplemented by Parliamentary grants of tonnage and poundage—generally granted for each sovereign's life—and by "subsidies," which were practically equivalent to our present income tax. Even as late as Charles I.'s time the hereditary revenues were still relatively so important that the King was able, with strict economy, to carry on the government of the country for eleven years without coming to Parliament for a subsidy. After the upheaval of the great rebellion one important change was made in this system. The first Parliament of Charles II. abolished the old feudal dues on land, and granted to the King instead an hereditary excise upon beer. The change was not effected without many contemporary protests that the landowners in Parliament were relieving their own estates of a traditional burden upon the poor man's beer. In the House of Commons itself the resolution was only carried by a majority of two.

THE CIVIL LIST OF GEORGE III.

This change did not, however, in the least affect the broad principle that the royal revenues, whether hereditary or temporary, were all liable for the general expense of maintaining the government of the country. The first breach in this principle was effected after the revolution that placed William III. on the throne. It was then arranged that Parliament should take upon its own shoulders the military and naval expenditure of the country and the cost of the national debt; the King would still remain liable for the whole of the civil expenditure, which he had to meet out of his hereditary revenues and certain specified taxes. On the accession of George III. a further change was made. The hereditary revenues were surrendered by the Crown, and the proceeds of all taxes were retained by Parliament. The King received, instead, a fixed "civil list" of £800,000, out of which he had to provide not only for the maintenance of the Crown but for the civil government of the country. The sum fixed was quite inadequate, and George III. had frequently to come to Parliament to pay his debts. The arrangement under George IV. was a distinct improvement. A portion of the civil list was then marked off for the maintenance of the royal family, and another portion for meeting certain charges of civil government, such as the salaries of judges and ambassadors. On the accession of William IV. this latter portion was removed from the civil list altogether, and placed upon the consolidated fund. The total amount of the civil list was proportionately reduced. The same arrangement, with differences of detail, was continued under Queen Victoria.

NO QUESTION OF A MONEY BARGAIN.

The term Civil List, which originally implied the expenses of the Civil Government, including the maintenance of the Crown, has thus come to mean nothing more than the sum granted by Parliament for maintaining the dignity of the Crown and for providing a few small pensions. From the brief historical sketch it will be seen that the Civil List thus constituted has no legal or constitutional relation to the value of the Crown estates and other sources of hereditary revenue. The King could not resume the hereditary revenues of the Crown without also resuming the hereditary obligations of the Crown, and the latter are far in excess of any estimate of the value of the former. It is necessary, therefore, now, as on previous occasions, to set aside all consideration of the value of the Crown lands in fixing the amount of the Civil List. When Queen Victoria came to the throne the net income from the Crown lands was only £180,000; yet the Civil List was fixed at £385,000. At present the value of the Crown lands has happily swollen to £450,000; but, as already explained, that fact gives to King Edward no claim whatever for an additional grant, because in the meantime the civil expenditure, which used to be met from this source, has grown far more rapidly. The only ground on which the proposal to give King Edward VII. a larger Civil List than Queen Victoria can be supported is the ground of the increased cost of living and the larger calls now made upon the Royal Family.

THE INCREASED CLAIMS UPON ROYALTY.

And that is a fully sufficient ground. With the increased wealth of the nation the standard of living has gone up in all classes of society, and the Royal Family is not exempt from this general law. In addition, the greater activity of the nation requires a greater activity upon the part of the sovereign and the members of his family. Scarcely a day passes that some call is not made upon some member of the Royal Family for the discharge of some ceremonial duty. It is, therefore, unreasonable to expect that a scale of expenditure which was sufficient in the early years of Queen Victoria's reign will also suffice sixty years later for King Edward and Queen Alexandra. That the cost of royalty in the United Kingdom is not excessive as compared with the cost in other countries may be inferred from the following figures:

COST OF ROYALTY COMPARED WITH TOTAL NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

	Cost of Royalty as stated in published accounts.	Total ordinary national expenditure.	Relative cost of royalty per million of national expenditure.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	533,000	110,000,000	5.027
Holland	67,000	12,605,000	5.318
Russia	969,000	135,820,000	7.125
Prussia	786,000	109,350,000	7.210
Belgium	132,000	19,033,000	7.333
Austro-Hungary	800,000	85,370,000	9.302
Italy	602,000	63,742,000	9.406
Portugal	117,000	11,719,000	9.750
Spain	380,002	37,400,000	10.136
Sweden & Nor'y.	99,000	8,973,000	11.000
Greece	53,000	4,137,000	13.250
Denmark	62,000	3,210,000	20.666
Japan	500,000	23,000,000	21.739

The above figures, supplied by different embassies, do not tell the whole story, for in many countries the Crown still possesses large estates, the revenues of which are devoted to the maintenance of the Royal Family. In England the revenue of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster are still treated as the exclusive property of the Crown, not having been surrendered when the other Crown estates were given up. In Holland, in the same way the Crown possesses large estates, and if the revenues of these were added, the total income of the Dutch sovereign would work out to about £100,000. In Russia, the Emperor, besides the sum of nearly one million set down above, has estates estimated to yield a revenue of nearly two millions sterling. The King of Prussia also possesses an immense property in the shape of agricultural land, forests, castles and mines, and the revenues derived from these sources are additional to the sums assigned for the royal household in the Prussian budget. As far as can be learned the King of Prussia receives no additional allowance as German Emperor. Finally, the King of Greece, in addition to the sum quoted in the above table, which is charged upon the Greek budget, receives an allowance of £12,000 a year paid by England, France and Russia jointly. All these facts very seriously affect the bearing of the figures quoted and of the diagrams based upon them. But as far as investigation can be made, there is little doubt that if the whole cost of royalty in each country could be ascertained, the English Royal Family would still prove to be one of the least costly in Europe.

THE CHURCHES

Sunday School Lesson for March 24th:—The subject of the lesson is "Jesus Crucified and buried."—Luke 23, 44-53. Read 35-53. Compare Matt. 27, 31-66. Mark 15, 20-47. John 19, 16-42.

Golden Text—Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures.—1 Cor., 15, 3.

Hints to the Teacher:—1. The Importance of the Cross.—Show how the cross of Christ was regarded by the apostle Paul in 1 Cor. 2, 2, and Gal. 6, 14; by the apostle John in 1 John, 1, 7, and Rev. 5, 9; by the apostle Peter in 1 Pet., 1, 18, 19. Let these texts be read as an introduction to the lesson.

2. The Place of the Cross.—Two locations are given; the traditional place on the west of the city, at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the recent location at the grotto of Jeremiah, north of the city. Opinion seems to tend strongly toward the latter place.

3. The Crucifixion.—Carefully describe the manner of the crucifixion, yet in such a way as not to call the mind from the spiritual lessons.

4. The Words from the Cross. — The seven utterances should be given, but emphasis laid on those which are related in Luke, particularly the prayer of the penitent thief.

GOSPEL LESSONS.

Lesson I.—The Birth of Jesus. Luke 2, 1-16. The Gospel of Peace on Earth.—To the ears of the shepherds in the field at night came the message that a King was born at Bethlehem and lying in the manger, who should bring "peace on earth, good will to men." Just so far as Christ is received by men he brings peace to hearts and among nations.

Lesson II.—The Child Jesus Visits Jerusalem. Luke 2, 41-52. The Gospel of Love for God's House.—The boy Jesus, at twelve years of age, is drawn by cords of love to the temple, where God is worshipped, and where the coming sacrifice for sin is foreshadowed. So deep is his interest that he forgets every other interest, and for days dwells in the temple.

Lesson III.—The Preaching of John the Baptist. Luke 3, 1-17. The Gospel of Practical Ethics.—The herald of the new dispensation stands forth before the eyes of all the nation and proclaims that God seeks, not the external forms of service, not sacrifices, not birthright children of Abraham, but righteousness in life—fruits of character worthy of repentance.

Lesson IV.—The Baptism and Temptation of Jesus. Matt. 3, 13 to 4, 11. The Gospel of Loyalty to God.—Two pictures are presented in this lesson, very different from each other, yet one principle underlies both. Alike in the river and in the desert we see the Son of Man loyal to God, even to the uttermost of his being.

Lesson V.—The First Disciple of Jesus. John 1, 35-46. The Gospel of Obedience to Christ.—As Christ was loyal to His Father, so these five men, the first disciples, stand pledged by following Jesus, to obedience and loyalty to him. What he demanded of those men he demands now of every follower.

Lesson VI. — Jesus and Nicodemus. John 3, 1-18. The Gospel of the New Nature.—That which was a mystery to Nicodemus, and remains a mystery to the world, is the joyous experience of every true believer; that he who accepts Christ receives the Christ nature.

Lesson VII.—Jesus at Jacob's Well. John 4, 5-26. The Gospel of Love for Souls.—That which sent Jesus through Samaria, that which prompted his wonderful conversation at the ancient well, was the fact that he felt an interest in every man and in every woman. He loved souls, no matter what their nationality, or social standing, or moral state, for in the lowest sinner he could see the germ that might become the highest saint.

Lesson VIII.—Jesus Rejected at Nazareth. Luke 4, 16-30. The Gospel of Comfort.—To the villagers at Nazareth, as later to the multitudes on the mountain near the sea, Jesus proclaims the message of help to the poor, of healing to the broken-hearted, of deliverance to the captives, of sight to the blind, of freedom to the oppressed, and of grace to all.

Lesson IX.—Jesus Healing in Capernaum. Mark 1, 21-34. The Gospel of Health.—He lifted up the sick, and the pulse of fever was stilled; he touched the blind, and light dawned upon them; he laid his hands upon the lepers, and they were clean; he spoke to the wretched soul possessed by an evil spirit, and the demon took his flight. What he wrought for the body is an image of the greater work he does for the soul.

Lesson X.—The Paralytic Healed. Mark 2, 1-12. The Gospel of Sins Forgiven.—There is a need deeper than that of healing to the body; it is the need of pardon for sins, taking away the sword that hangs over the sinner, and opening upon his eyes the Sun of righteousness. Christ comes to bring men the glad news that their guilt has been cleansed.

Lesson XI.—Jesus at Matthew's House. Mark 2, 13-22. The Gospel of Brotherhood.—When Jesus sat down with the publicans and allowed the sinners to eat with him, he proclaimed that all men are brothers, that the distinctions of social condition are laid aside under the Gospel, and that all mankind are equal before God and in the sight of his Son.

PALM SUNDAY.

FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

Christ Church Cathedral.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Cathedral service, preacher, the rector; 4.15 p.m., litany; 7 p.m., Cathedral service, preacher, Prof. Steen. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod hall, 3 p.m. Lent daily services, with addresses by the city clergy at 5 p.m. Monday, the Annunciation, Holy Communion at 10 a.m. Thursday, confirmation class, 8 p.m.

St. George's Church.—Holy Communion after morning service. 11.05, morning prayer, preacher, Rev. J. Curmichael, rector of Vaudreuil, Que. 3 o'clock, Sunday school and Bible classes. 7.05, evening prayer, preacher, Rev. O. W. Howard. Tuesday, confirmation class. Wednesday, special Lenten service, 8 p.m. Friday, teachers' meeting, 2.30 p.m. Special Lenten service, 5 p.m.

Maisonneuve Mission, St. George's Y.M.C.A., cor. Pie IX. and Adam streets.—11 a.m., morning service; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., evening prayer.

The Church of St. James the Apostle.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer, preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood; 7 p.m., evening service, preacher, Rev. C. G. Rollit; 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class; 5 p.m., daily, during Lent.

St. Thomas Church.—11 a.m., morning service, preacher, the rector; 3 p.m., Sunday school and rector's confirmation class; 4 p.m., administration of baptism; 7 p.m., evening service.

St. Stephen's Church.—Celebration of Holy Communion at 10 o'clock; morning service at 11 o'clock, preacher, Rev. Principal E. I. Rexford, B.A.; Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 o'clock; evening service at 7 o'clock, preacher, Rev. Day Baldwin, B.A.

St. Jude's Church.—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector.—March 24th, morning prayer at 11; evening prayer, 7; preacher at both services, Rev. H. Gomery. Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Bible class for men and women at 3 o'clock, Rev. J. S. Ereaux.

All Saints Church.—Corner St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free. 11 a.m., the Rector, Canon Evans, M.A.; 7 p.m., Rev. Principal Rexford, M.A.

St. Martin's Church.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., preacher at both services the rector. All seats free and unappropriated.

St. Paul's Church.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 7 o'clock; Sunday school at 3 o'clock. King's Daughters Sewing Circle, Tuesday at 10.30.

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

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's)—Morning service, 11. Rev. T. S. McWilliams, D.D., American Presbyterian Church, will officiate. Afternoon, 3, minister's class; Sunday school. Evening service, 7. Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., will officiate. United services every evening—Monday to Friday—in Emmanuel Church, at 8.00.

St. Gabriel (Presbyterian) Church—11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D.; subject: "Gods thoughts for Man" B 40, 5. Sunday school 3 p.m. Rev. C. A. Doudiet at Bible class on "The Lord's Parables, 3.15 p.m. C. E. meeting, 8.15 p.m. Bible reading Wednesday, 8 p.m.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., pastor, will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

Douglas Methodist Church—Rev. G. W. Kirby, B.A. pastor. 11 a.m., subject "A Corn of Wheat." 7 p.m., subject, "The Artificial Man." Special choral service by choir at evening service. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 3 p.m., Douglas Young Men's Brotherhood; Topic, Evolution of Methodism; the Dynamics of the Protestant Reformation. Rev. Prof. Harris, M.A., B.D.

Mountain Street Methodist Church—The Rev. Dr. Jackson, pastor, will preach at the morning service on "Responsibility Proportioned to Privilege." Rev. H. H. Raney, B.A., will preach in the evening. Sunday school at 3 p.m. No week evening services, owing to union evangelistic service in the West End Church.

Point St. Charles Congregational Church—Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 p.m.

Bethlehem Church (Congregational), cor. Clarke and Western Avenues, Westmount—Rev. R. Hopkin, minister. Sunday, March 24, at 11 a.m., "Serving, Suffering, Rejoicing." 7 p.m.—"What is Repentance?"

Advent Christian—Drummond Hall, 81 Drummond Street. Meeting at 7 p.m., subject of lecture, "Salvation is of the Jews."

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesday at 8 p.m. Reading room on the premises open daily to the public, from 10 till 12 noon, and 3 to 5 p.m.

Protestant House of Industry and Homes, Longue Pointe—On Sunday, March 24, at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service by the Rev. H. Jekell, B.A.

Stanley Street Presbyterian Church—Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and the Rev. J. Boforth, of Honan, China, at 7 p.m., Sunday school and pastor's class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15 p.m.

Churches

Trinity Church, St. Denis Street—Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., rector. Fifth Sunday in Lent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer; 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class; 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher at both services, the rector.

McGill Y.M.C.A.—All students are invited to hear the Rev. ponathan Goforth in the McGill Y.M.C.A. on Sunday at 3 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Goforth has had much experience among the students of China and a most interesting address is expected.

Sunday excursions, Montreal to Valleyfield, Ste. Timothee, Beauharnois, Bellevue, Woodlands and Chateuguay, via New York Central, from Windsor Station, 9.45 a.m., returning, 9.20 p.m.—Advt.

APPOINTMENT OF CURATORS.

Messrs. Gagnon & Caron, accountants, have been appointed curators to the estate of L. G. Jourdain, merchant, Three Rivers.

The never failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc., even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.—adv.

DISTRICT NEWS

BROCKVILLE SCHOOL BOARD.

Brockville, March 21.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Public School Board last night W. H. Foster was appointed teacher of the entrance class to succeed Mrs. Wilford who resigned to accept a more lucrative situation.

Rev. C. J. Cameron, formerly of St. John's Church here, has severed his connection with the Boston church, of which he has been pastor for some years, and is now taking a past graduate course at Harvard University.

Mr. John Webster, cheese buyer, has purchased the store on the corner of King Street and Victoria Avenue, from the McCullough estate, for $4,250.

SHERBROOKE ITEMS.

Sherbrooke, March 22.—(Special.)—Laura Carbonneau, a girl seven years of age, was drowned in a well near her father's home, in Val Racene, Compton County, on Tuesday.

Mr. H. W. Mulvena has been appointed president, Mr. E. W. Farwell vice-president, and Mr. E. O. Grundy secretary of St. George's Club.

Mr. J. M. M. Duff, of Montreal, one of the chief census commissioners for the Province of Quebec, was in town yesterday swearing in the different commissioners for the counties in this section. The following were sworn in: Sherbrooke County, Messrs. E. H. Begun and J. D. Kennedy; Compton County, Messrs. J. B St. Laurent and G B. Cleveland; Megantic County, F. T. Savvie; Richmond County, S. Frasier; Wolfe County, F. C. Gingras; Arthabasca County, M. Millot; Stanstead County, Dr. Goyette, of Magog, and F. E. Wadleigh, Coaticook; Drummond County, Mr. Manseau.

Sussex Preceptory, K.T., made a pilgrimage to Newport, Vt., to-day (Friday).

A rummage sale in aid of the Protestant Hospital, which has been running for the past four days, has realized $525.

AT THREE RIVERS.

Three Rivers, Que., March 22.—(Special.)—Cercle Ville Marie repos held its annual meeting recently. After receiving a satisfactory report from the treasurer, it proceeded to elect officers, with the following results: J. A. Tessier, president; A. W. Gauthier, vice-president; A. Dallaire, treasurer; P. O. Guillet, N.P., secretary; committee, A. Brunelle, R. W. Williams and A Nobrat. This summer retreat is about two miles from the city, has an artificial lake filled with trout, and is the most restful spot a tired citizen can find.

ARNPRIOR.

Arnprior, March 22.—Mrs. Campbell and family, of McNab, are taking up their residence in town in the house owned by Mr Robert Harvey, John Street North.

Mr. John Ritchie has purchased the house of Mr. James Grace, Daniel Street.

A tea was held at the house of G. E. Neilson on Friday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid. It was well attended and a pleasant time was spent by all.

A very sad death occurred at the home of Mr. Alexander McKay on Wednesday evening. Mrs. McKay and her sister were taking the only child, Walter, an infant of 9 months, for a drive. Scarcely had they reached the bridge when the baby was taken ill and died almost immediately.

While on the train the other day, Mr. Mathewson, of the Grand Union, fell in with a detachment of the Strathcona Horse. Mr. Mathewson invited them to stop off at Arnprior and put up at his house. They accepted his invitation, and for several days we had the pleasure of seeing them on our streets. On Monday a parade was formed composed of the band, soldiers and school children.

Another case of poisoning by canned salmon took place at the home of Mr. Lyons, McNab. His grandchildren were visiting him; nine of them partook of the salmon, one is already dead and two others are in a precarious condition.

Mr. A. D. Sinclair is moving his business down to his new stand in the Rudd Block.

The annual St. Patrick's concert was held on Monday evening and was, as usual, a decided success. Mrs. Gormully sang a song entitled the "Arab's Love Song," which was brought by Father Chaine from Paris. It was, in many people's opinion, the hit of the evening. Instrumentals were rendered by Misses Galvin and Kearns. A charming little tableau was enacted by little Miss Stocking and Master Wilfrid Tierney, entitled the "Rose and the Lily." The lily was well represented by Miss Stocking, who is a decided blonde, while little Wilfrid made a glowing rose.

Misses Jennie Jeffrey and Cavanagh, of Kinburn, visited friends in town this week.

THE FOIL VERSUS MODERN SWORD

Paris, March 22.—Every boulevardier being an expert fencer, Paris is much wrought up over the squable about the respective merits of the old-fashioned foil and modern sword for duelling. A well known Parisian writer sneered at the foil in the presence of an aged stockbroker who is an enthusiast of the old style, and demonstrated its superiority by pinking his opponent. Then M. Emile Andre, a recognized authority on duelling, sneered at the sword, whereupon Baron Heeckeren jabbed him with that weapon. So far the score is indecisive.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

FRANCE'S LATEST RAPID-FIRE GUN

New Field Weapon is Believed to be in Advance of all Others.

Paris, March 22.—The artillery experiments which have just been carried out at Harfleur, in the presence of representatives of the Ministries of War and Marine, were watched with eager attention by foreign military and naval attaches. The opinion of experts is that the French artillery in precision and rapidity of fire is at present unquestionably in advance of all others. Secrecy is maintained in regard to several technical points of mechanism, but a professional paper gives some highly interesting details and results of the experiments. Four guns were tested—the 120-millimetre siege gun, which throws a 47-pound projectile; the new 75-millimetre field gun, with its 17¾-pound shrapnel, and two howitzers. The rate of fire of the new field gun attained the unprecedented average of 30 shots in one minute and 50 seconds. Even when fired at this rate the shells do not necessarily fall on the same spot, in spite of the automatic manner in which the gun keeps its position. By mechanical manipulation of the copper cap which determines the explosion of the shell it can be made to burst a little earlier or a little later, and to deviate to right or left. It is possible in this way, without resighting the gun or interfering with the rate of fire, to dot with shell in zigzag fashion a space of ground 300 metres square. A single gun firing almost continuously can thus spread havoc in a column of troops. Special interest was taken by the experts in the experiments with field howitzers, the utility of which against an intrenched enemy, after being contested for a time, is now considered to be fully demonstrated. The difficulty of regulating the plunging fire of howitzers has been overcome, and absolute accuracy is now obtainable.

DID NOT AFFECT MONTREAL.

The reference to the Hudson River Water Power Co. bonds, in yesterday's Herald, was misleading in that it would lead readers to believe that the deal affected Montreal. The General Electric Company referred to was of Schenectady, N.Y.

Indorsed By The Highest Authorities in the Science of Foods.

Malt Breakfast Food

The Healthiest and Best of all Known Breakfast Cereals.

Malt Breakfast Food is the first practical and successful grain breakfast food made according to the recommendations of such famous British food scientists as Sir Henry Thomson, Dr. J. Milner Fothergill and Prof. W. M. Williams. These three celebrated writers on "Dietetics" strongly recommend the use of Malt to increase the digestibility and the nutritive qualities of all grains used as foods.

British, American, French and German food experts are of opinion that in Malt Breakfast Food the highest degree of perfection has been reached as a health food for old and young.

Malt Breakfast Food combines in proper proportions the freshest and purest Malt and the choicest wheat, the whole partially cooked and predigested, producing a muscle-building and bone-forming food of unequalled value. Rich in flavor, satisfying, easily digested and readily absorbed are the leading qualities of Malt Breakfast Food. Sold by all grocers.

Interested in Typewriters?

THE BOOK OF THE NEW CENTURY is the handsomest typewriter catalogue ever issued. It will give you a lot of valuable information. Write for a copy.



THE ALBERT BRYCE CO., 11 Bleury Street, Montreal. Tel. Main 3214.

Call a "Spade" a "Spade"—

And the dealer who libels our good name by offering "bulk Teas" under the name of "Salada," "A Fraud."

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is never sold in bulk, but only in sealed lead packets—25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c—Black, Mixed, Uncolored Green.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE

At the Rooms, 181 St. James Street,

FRIDAY, MARCH 29th, at 11 a.m.

1.—A well-built three storey red sandstone front house, NO. 4166 SHERBROOKE STREET (near Greene Avenue, Westmount). House 26 feet wide, with two storey extension; hot water heating, electric wiring and every convenience. Can be seen daily from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

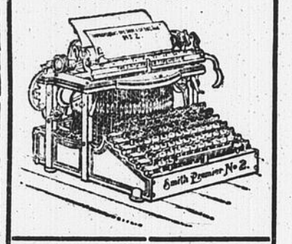
2.—NO. 26 TUPPER STREET—A 1½ storey solid self-contained brick house, about 21 feet wide, comprising a finished basement and two floors above. Nine rooms.

3.—NO. 1093 CADIEUX STREET—A stone front, self-contained 1½ storey house of two floors; Daisy furnace in cellar; six rooms, in good order and with open plumbing.

The above properties MUST BE SOLD, even if at bargain prices.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.
181 ST. JAMES STREET.
W. M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

PHONE MAIN 983



Smith Premier Typewriters

Are the strongest and most reliable. Cost practically nothing for repairs.

WM. M. HALL & CO.,
1702 Notre Dame Street.
Typewriters Rented, Exchanged and Repaired
All work guaranteed.

A superior line of Supplies for all makes of Typewriters.

REAL ESTATE -- FORCED SALE.

I am instructed to sell for account of a Bank the following Properties:—2 Cottages (stone front) on Durocher street and Green Avenue, close to Sherbrooke street.

3 LOTS on Mentana street and Maple street.

This is a genuine opportunity. Must be sold.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st FLOOR, TEMPLE BUILDING.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS.

New Black Voile de Paris.
New Black Batiste.
New Black Crepeline.
New Black Nun's Veiling.
New Black Plain Grenadine.
New Black Batiste Mikado.
New Black All Wool Crepe de Chine.
New Black Vicuna Suiting.
New Black Satin Broadcloth Suiting.
New Black Venetian Suiting.
New Black Fancy Dress Goods, all prices and styles.
New Black Silk and Wool Henrietta.
New Black Silk Warp Eudora (Priestley's).
New Black French Cashmere.
New Black Plain and Fancy Mohairs.
New Black Satin Amazon.
New Black All Wool Cheviot Suitings.
New Black Fancy Crepons.
New Black Figured Grenadine.

With the Spring Comes Tne Question of Curtains!

NEW LACE CURTAINS!

New Irish Point Lace Curtains.....$3.25 per pair
New Swiss Net Curtains.....From $4.50 per pair
New Swiss Tambour Curtains.....From $4.75
New Nottingham Net Curtains.....From 75 cents
New Florentine Curtains.....From $4.50

NEW CURTAIN NETS!

New Florentine Curtain Net..... 35 cents
New Swiss Net.....From 30 cents
New Nottingham Net.....From 20 cents
New Fancy Curtain Net.....From 15 cents

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Terms Cash. (CORNER METCALFE.) Telephone Up 933

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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City Property and Farms. Loans made to Municipalities and School Corporations. Debentures bought. Amounts and terms to suit all classes of borrowers.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

For further information, blank forms, etc., apply to

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MONTREAL,
Decorator, Wall Paper, etc.
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STOVES

It is now time for you to get a stove at bargain prices. Ours come from the best factories, and are guaranteed in every way. We keep them in storage for you without extra charge. Our assortment is the most considerable in the city.

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THE HERALD

WESTMOUNT'S PROTEST.

At Quebec there is a disposition on the part of some Montreal members to complain because at least three thousand people did not go down to protest against the passage of the Heat and Light, Gas Company and Chambly bills. The complaint is not well based. There is no good reason why anyone should be obliged to go from Montreal to the committee rooms at Quebec to plead for justice for this city. There is no reason why even the members of the City Council should be compelled to go there. But the fact is that Ald. Laporte and Ald. Lebeuf did go, under special authorization of the Council, that the City Clerk, Mr. David, the City Attorney, Mr. Ethier, the Consulting Atorney, Mr. Atwater, and a legal representative of the Board of Trade and the town of Westmount went also, and that every argument that could be advanced by three thousand or thirty thousand Montrealers was put forward by these gentlemen in plenty of time to have objectionable legislation killed if the members of the Legislative Council were prepared to do their duty. We have not yet reached the stage under Confederation when the personal contact of the masses with the legislature should be invoked to influence legislation, as it was at the time the Parliament buildings were burned in Montreal.

Nevertheless, the highly proper objections urged in the name of the city and of Westmount having failed, it is highly proper that adequate protests should be entered against such high handed outrage as the Legislature has practically sanctioned. We take it that the amendments sanctioned by the Legislative Council yesterday will make it necessary for the bill to be returned to the Assembly for further ratification. The meeting of citizens called for this evening by Mr. Lighthall, Mayor of Westmount, is therefore still in good time, as indeed it would be even if the final stage had been passed. Mr. Lighthall is to be complimented upon the public spirit he has shown in this particular, and it is to be hoped the meeting may be made the occasion of expressing the protest not only of Westmount but of Montreal.

THE KING'S RELIGIOUS TEST AND THE CIVIL LIST.

The curious point raised by Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved in the British House of Commons for the appointment of a select committee to consider the provision to be made under the new reign for the civil list of His Majesty the King, is of interest throughout the Empire, not because of its intrinsic importance, but because of the change in these days in the public sentiment as to the religious test to be applied to the occupant of the throne. The committee was to consist of twenty-one members, representing all shades of political opinion. The Irish Nationalists refused to act upon it, and their leader proposed an amendment on the ground that the King, at the opening of Parliament, made a declaration "grossly offensive to His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects." The Speaker promptly ruled Mr. Redmond's amendment out of order. The language which was put into the King's mouth comes down from a time when there was substantial reason to dread the result that would follow the elevation of a Roman Catholic prince to the throne, and when nothing less than such a declaration would have prevented this. But there is no reason for it to-day, when the question is not so much what religion a sovereign has as whether he has any at all. The question raised by Mr. Redmond was not an exclusively Irish grievance. It affects Catholics in all parts of the Empire, but it has nothing to do with the civil list, and the Speaker's ruling was of course correct. But in order to mollify Mr. Redmond and conciliate the Roman Catholics the world over, Mr. Balfour announced that a "Committee of Enquiry into the oath of accession is to be appointed." It will be a joint committee of both the House of Lords and House of Commons, and it will doubtless be able to discover a way by which the Protestant character of the British constitution will be preserved without making it incumbent upon the King to use phrases borrowed from the sectarian controversies of the seventeenth century, and needlessly irritating to large numbers of loyal subjects of the Crown.

As far as the work of the select committee on the civil list is concerned it will take up the consideration of various questions from a practical point of view, such, for example, as the increase in value of the hereditary revenues surrendered by the Crown, and on the other the income derived by the Sovereign from the Duchy of Lancaster and by the Heir-Apparent from the Duchy of Cornwall. Consideration will probably be given to the increase in the cost of living since the early days of Queen Victoria's reign. The sum of £385,000 sterling, at which the civil list stood when the late Queen died, will probably be increased to £400,000 with £50,000 additional for the Queen and her court, £40,000 a year to the Duke of Cornwall and York and £10,000 to the Duchess, with £6,000 each to the King's daughters—the Duchess of Fife, the Princess Victoria, and Princess Charles of Denmark. There is every reason to believe that an arrangement on something like this scale would be satisfactory to the British people and adequate to the dignity of the Crown.

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK.

Those who can afford the time from the ceaseless grind of the daily task to discuss world matters on a broad plane must be impressed with the fact that the economic progress of the century upon whose threshold we now stand will be entirely different in its character from that of the remarkable century that has just closed. During the nineteenth century the progress made was largely in the direction of the fuller development of the crude inventions that illumined the close of the eighteenth. The invention of the steam engine required a half century to equip the world with railways and to create the steamship traffic which we look upon to-day as a matter of course. And the machinery of modern manufacture has required a long interval of persistent development to arrive at its present efficiency. More than all, time was required in which to develop those transportation facilities which have minimised the cost of gathering raw material and distributing the finished product to the centres of commerce.

The point of the world's nearly complete equipments with the requisite facilities of production and exchange may be said to be coincident with the general adoption of the gold standard some thirty years ago. And as usual in such periods, when production comes faster than economic digestion can absorb, there came a time of over-supply which culminated in the panic of 1873. The years that followed were those of adjustment to new conditions, of the improvement of the mechanism of production on the one side and of the gradual expansion of the consuming power on the other. In this gradual process of evolution there came a sudden accumulation of capital never before witnessed in any age of the world. And it is this problem of the productive investment of this mass of capital that the twentieth century is destined to face.

Hence the eager search for new markets and for new opportunities for investment that has made the demand of every nation for colonial expansion one of the features of the dead century. Hence the partition of Africa and the struggle for concessions and "spheres of influence" in China. These are both new territories, but slightly exploited as yet, and waiting to be equipped with the modern mechanism of production and exportation before they can usefully absorb the saved capital of the more advanced nations. But they represent the one opening to-day. And hence the nations are already struggling for the control of their opportunities.

For the underlying feature of to-day is the way in which production has outrun consumption, of the manner in which the steady improvement in mechanical facilities has over-crowded the markets of the world. Most nations are feverishly reaching out for new outlets for their wares, and jealously conserving her own markets by restrictive and sometimes prohibitory tariffs. One notable example still stands alone whose markets are open to the traders of the world. But even Great Britain may not find it convenient to continue the unselfish policy which has made her the commercial centre of both hemispheres.

THE REJECTED TERMS OF PEACE

The veil of mystery which has hung so long over the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Louis Botha has been lifted, and now that the terms have been revealed they certainly show that the Imperial Government were prepared to grant their defeated enemy very favorable conditions in order to bring the irregular fighting which has been characteristic of the later stages of the campaign to a close. General Botha is said to have held out for a complete amnesty to the rebel leaders in Cape Colony, and to have dissented strongly from the proposal to give even a modified citizenship to properly domiciled and registered blacks. The Boer leader seems moreover to have taken offence at the idea of Jewish capitalists being allowed full scope for the exercise of financial talents, and he probably regards with distaste the possibility of the hangers-on of the financial houses in Johannesburg receiving official appointments. These all seem to be very small matters compared with the misery and suffering involved by the continuation of the war, and in view of the generous conditions which Great Britain was prepared to concede. Botha mentioned plainly enough the basis upon which the negotiations were to be conducted, and it is clear from the nature of some of the provisions that Lord Kitchener must have gone considerably more than half way to meet the views of the Boer chief. If, as has been reported, the refusal to grant an amnesty to the Cape rebels was the principal objection to the acceptance of the terms one may recognize the chivalry of the commander who would not receive concessions for himself and the burghers which were not extended to their sympathizers and friends outside the quandom republics; but it would not only have been contrary to all precedent, but absolutely foolish, to have allowed the Boer general any locus standi in the settlement of the trouble in Cape Colony. The Imperial authorities must obviously reserve for themselves a free hand in dealing with that colony which is honeycombed with sedition, and has required the exercise of the greatest vigilance in order to prevent a general rising.

Now that the negotiations have been broken off we can only look forward with profound regret to the necessity for the prolongation of the war, the further waste of money and loss of life, the possible recrudescence of trouble in Cape Colony and the continuation of the misery of thousands of helpless refugees who are deriving a scanty subsistence at the public expense. Sir Alfred Milner has taken up his permanent residence in the new crown colonies, and he will, no doubt, set about his task of reorganization, notwithstanding the rejection of the peace proposals, but his progress in this respect will be greatly retarded by the renewal of hostilities. In his recent address to the Mayor of Cape Town when he announced that he would not again return to that city as governor of Cape Colony he spoke of his determination to labor in the service of South Africa and for the welfare of her people. Few will envy him the task he has before him as administrator of the new colonies. That he is eminently fitted for it by his abilities and natural disposition there can be no doubt, but many think the Boers will regard him as their special enemy, and those who think so would on that account prefer to see an untried man in the position. But to have experimented with an untried man there would have been a dangerous thing. The bitterness of the Boers at this moment can hardly be any stronger against Sir Alfred Milner than against the British nation in general. Unfortunately that bitterness will not decrease with the resumption of the fighting on the conditions under which Lord Kitchener will feel it incumbent upon him to continue the war.

MR. MULLARKEY'S COURSE APPROVED

Directors of Terminal Co. Will Fight for Access to City—Big Contracts.

An important meeting of the directors of the Montreal Terminal Company was held in the offices of the company in the Street Railway building yesterday afternoon. This was the first gathering that has taken place since the new owners came into possession of the property, and judging by the plans that are now outlined, they intend to make the most of an already valuable asset.

The following board of directors was elected: Mr. Dennis Murphy, of Ottawa, president; Mr. H. H. Melville, of Boston, vice-president; Mr. J. P. Mullarkey, managing director; Mr. Charles Magee, of Ottawa; Mr. S. H. Ewing, of Montreal; Mr. John Joyce, of Lowell, Mass.; Mr. C. H. Catelli, of Montreal, and Colonel McNaught, of New York.

That the new owners contemplate infusing new life and vigor into the enterprise is attested by the fact that they decided to spend considerable money on the line between Montreal and Bout de l'Ile. They will construct additional tracks, augment the copper wiring and renovate the present rails. A large quantity of new rolling stock is to be purchased, contracts for the construction of which will be awarded almost immediately, and the existing rolling stock is to be freshened up and repaired. These improvements, it is felt, will increase materially the already large passenger traffic of the company.

The directors also confirmed and approved of all the steps taken by Manager Mullarkey in connection with the company's extension into the city, and they announced their intention of immediately pushing the matter as much as possible, in order to secure at an early date a definite decision from the City Council.

The directors of the Chateauguay and Northern Railway Company, which comprise the same people, also held a meeting subsequently, when officers identical with those of the Terminal Company were selected. The directors then decided to advertise for tenders for the construction of the railway between Montreal and Joliette, including the large railway and vehicular bridge across Riviere de Prairie between Pout de l'Ile and Charlemagne.

FIRE PROTECTION

LA CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE FAVORS SPENDING MORE MONEY.

The change in the insurance rates resulted in a special meeting of the Chambre de Commerce being held yesterday. There was abundance of opinion expressed, most of it to the effect that it would be better for property owners to spend more money in improving the present and maintaining a larger fire department than to pay more money to insurance companies.

It was finally resolved to ask the City Council to adopt a by-law, subject to ratification by the proprietors, in conformity with article 348 of the city charter, permitting the Council to float a loan for a sum sufficient to put the fire fighting apparatus in a satisfactory state.

ART OF THE EAST

LECTURE ON SARACENIC ART BY MR. WALTER S. PERRY.

A lecture on Saracenic Art was delivered at the Art Gallery last night by Mr. Walter S. Perry, director of the art department of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Assisted by stereoption views, Mr. Pratt traced the development of Saracenic art to its splendid climax. It had a religious characteristic which was the case with no other school in such a degree. The laws of Mohammed forbade the use of figures of men and animals, so designs were specimens of highly developed geometrical art. This restriction produced the three great domestic features of the school, the dome, the balcony window and the grill in the porch.

WRONGFULLY CONVICTED.

The Count of Appeal has rendered judgment quashing the sentence of the Criminal Court in the case of Riendeau, who was convicted of rape a year ago and has since been confined in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. The Court held that part of the evidence which the trial judge refused to admit should have been accepted.

20 YEARS OF VILE CATARRH.—Chas. O. Brown, Journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from Throat and Nasal Catarrh for over 20 years, during which time my head has been stopped up and my condition truly miserable. Within 15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I obtained relief. Three bottles have almost, if not entirely, cured me." 50c.—73

ALLEGED INCORRECT WEIGHING.

Mr. Charles A. Bull, 441 St. Paul Street, put before the Butter and Cheese Association yesterday a charge of incorrect weighing by the public weighers of the association, and claims to have ample proof that the weighing of butter and cheese has not always been just. With Mr. C. J. Benham, of Sweetburg, a delegate appointed by about thirty factories, Mr. Bull met the Hon. S. A. Fisher last Tuesday, when the minister promised to take the matter in hand. Mr. Bull will be glad if factories will write their views to him.

WISEMAN'S HOTEL BURNED.

A serious fire took place at about 1 o'clock this morning at Victoria Park, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, resulting in the complete destruction of Wiseman's Hotel. The volunteer fire department from St. Lamberts did excellent work, and at half-past 3 o'clock this morning the fire was reported to be under control. The loss is a total one, but it is understood to be fully covered by insurance.

AN UMBRELLA EVENT.

It will not require to rain or even be cloudy Monday to make us busy in this section at The S. Carsley Co., Ltd. The barains we offer are such that no lady should neglect and consists of ladies', children's and men's at special prices.—Adv.

POINT ST. CHARLES

THIRTY YEARS A FIREMAN

SUCH HAS BEEN THE CAREER OF CAPTAIN THOS. MANGAN.

A career that has certainly been filled with events that stand out prominently in the history of the city, is that of Captain Thomas Mangan, of No. 9 Fire Station. With over thirty years of service to his credit, he is at present the oldest fireman on actual duty. Born in the City of Limerick in 1847 he came to Montreal while still a young man. In his boyhood days he showed all those predispositions which signal a man out for the calling of a fireman and no one was surprised when on the 9th of May, 1870, he joined the city brigade.

For ten years he was attached to No. 3 Station as driver of the hooking ladder, till in 1880 he was appointed captain of No. 2 Station. Here he remained for four years when he was changed to the position he now occupies as captain of the oldest, and for a number of years the only fire station in the Point, No. 9. At present in his fifty-fourth year his general health has been undermined by exposure, but still at the sound of a fire alarm he at once becomes as lively and active as ever, and 'tis said, can scale a ladder much in the same way as in the days when he was twenty-one. Since his arrival in the city in the early sixties he has been present at all the big fires that have brought ruin and devastation to different parts of the city.

Of a cold winter's night when seated with



CAPTAIN THOMAS MANGAN.

a number of friends round the stove of old No. 9 Station the captain in his modest and quaint way sometimes recalls the experiences of his career, which show clearly the dangers and hardships that beset the life of a real fireman. Way back in the seventies he toiled away at the big St. Urbain street fire in which eleven of his companions met an untimely end. Later on fresh honors were gained by him and the men in his charge at the big fires that swept away the greater part of Griffintown, the different Herald buildings and the Shearer Mills fire, perhaps the largest ever seen in the Point. One incident the captain seldom refers to but which his many friends often recall with pride is his heroic work during the Macdonald Tobacco factory fire. While on his way along Wellington Street to the scene of the conflagration his horse slipped on a broken rail and in being thrown from the reel he had his thigh broken. Notwithstanding the intense pain caused by the injury he again climbed up and continued on his way. At the fire itself he performed what was considered the most daring and heroic act of that eventful day. A fireman of No. 11 Station was on the roof of an adjoining building and so rapidly did the fire spread that before he had time to realize his position all means of escape were cut off. Hidden from view by dense clouds of smoke, he had, as he afterwards said, given up all hope of being saved and was half suffocated when someone grabbed hold of him and carried him to a place of safety. That someone was Captain Mangan. Regardless of his broken thigh he had climbed up to him, and at the risk of his own life, saved that of a fellow-fireman. The Royal Humane Society has often given medals for less heroic deeds than that.

In the recent fire in the Thomas May & Co.'s establishment the captain and his men were again signalled out for praise for their good work. They were the only ones who ventured into the Victoria Chambers adjoining and by their efforts prevented the flames from spreading in that direction.

For a number of years the captain has had as his constant and faithful friend a dog that is commonly known throughout the Point as the Cap's dog, Mastiff. The noble animal is endowed with all the wonderful powers usually attributed to a fireman's dog, and never fails to answer a fire alarm. The captain is soon to have a new large station to look after and his many friends hope that he may long continue to be the chief of the fire brigade in the Point.

WANTS HIGH LEVEL TRACKS

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION HOLDS AN INTERESTING MEETING.

The death of Albert, son of Mr. J. C. Robitaille, 499 Centre Street, took place yesterday.

Mrs. Robert Ferguson, 104 Rushbrooke Street, has returned home after an extended visit to New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. F. S. Morrison returned home to Concord, N.H., yesterday.

Mrs. Ellis Dickson, May Avenue, has recovered from her recent illness.

The Cinderella Euchre and Social Club will hold its fortnightly meeting on Monday evening.

The Sunday afternoon meeting at the Railway Association will be conducted by Mr. W. H. Blackaller.

The Point St. Charles lacrosse team have decided to apply for admission to the Senior League, and have already forwarded a letter to this effect. Among the reasons brought forward justifying their action is the past record of their team, and the big advantage it now has by the association having taken over Queen's Park.

The campaign of the New Century Evangelistic Union formed in the Point will begin its work in the various charities to-morrow morning. The union services will be started on Tuesday evening, the first one to be held in St. Matthew's Church.

That the property-holders and tenants of Victoriatown are not going to have an abattoir built in their district without making a stubborn fight against it was shown by another meeting held by them at the Exchange Hotel, Mill Street. After a number of speeches were made, the most important of which were those of Messrs. W. Darlington, H. J. Elliott and W. McDermott, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"After mature deliberation, the proprietors and tenants of Victoriatown, in meeting assembled, desire to record their protest against the establishment of an abattoir and meat-packing establishment such as is sought for, and that a formal petition be presented to the City Council, praying for its intervention against the proposed legislation now before the Quebec Legislature at the instance of the Laing Packing and Provision Company."

A treat was in store for the Scottish folk who attended the concert given last evening by the choir of St. Matthew's Church. From the time of the opening chorus, "Wha Wadna Fecht for Charlie," till the large audience rose and sang "Auld Lang Syne," every number of the nicely varied programme was good. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie presided. Among those who contributed to the success of the evening were:—Messrs. Wallace, Stevenson, Barrie and Edward, Misses Russell, Mrs. G. H. Flint, Mr. Calbert Wallace, Miss Thompson, Mr. J. Hardman, Messrs. W. C. Montignani, J. T. Edward, organist and choirmaster, and Mr. B. A. Edward, accompanist.

A good business meeting, at which various Point matters were discussed, was held last night in Lomas Hall, Wellington Street, under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association. Mr. W. Darlington presided. The first question taken up was that in reference to a civic hospital. Mr. Darlington, as well as many others present, expressed the opinion that it was an absolute necessity that Montreal should have civic hospitals as soon as possible. The chairman submitted the resolution passed by the Board of Trade in reference to the matter, and this was unanimously adopted. After discussing whether the city should control its own electric light, the vital question of the evening was reached in the matter of the Grand Trunk and Point St. Charles. After a number of warm arguments had been advanced, the following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting urge upon the city to come to a better agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway at the earliest possible date whereby the tracks of the said company shall be, as soon as possible, elevated, bridged or subways constructed at every street contiguous to the railway, as further neglect of this matter is homicide on the part of those who can prevent the continual loss of life, 99 per cent. of which is of the working classes." On the suggestion of ex-Alderman Connaughton, it was decided that the aldermen of St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's Wards be instructed to oppose the expenditure of money by the city in elevating the tracks to St. Henri, unless Point St. Charles was included in the improvements. Before closing another resolution was passed to the effect that the Legislature she requested not to entertain the Laing Packing Company's bill.

Easter in New York city. Round trip excursions at single fare ($10.65) via New York Central from Windsor station, April 4, 5 or 6, good to return until April 15th. Call at 129 St. James Street or Windsor station for full particulars.—Adv.

INVENTORS' WORK.

CANADA.

Nos. 70,589, Joseph W. Harris, Montreal, P.Q., acetylene gas generator; 70,598 Joseph Couture, Montreal, P.Q., door locks and latches; 70,618, John Coxworth, Deloraine, Man., pneumatic straw stacker; 70,619, Gordon R. Kennedy, Winchester, Ont., nut lock; 70,623, Alfred E. McCormack, Lachine, P.Q., guard.

UNITED STATES.

Nos. 668,629, Louis Arsene Desy, Montreal, P.Q., dredge; 669,579, Felix Gregoire, St. Jean Baptiste, Man., Riding Plow; 669,980, Lewyn F. Cutten, Boissevain, Man., hammock swinger; 670,068, John Tourigny, Windsor Mills, P.Q., ventilated shoe; 670209, Herve Dyas de St. Cyr, St. Henry city, soft tread horse shoe.

The "Inventor's Help" a 148 page book, containing all information necessary to inventors, the cost of patents in the most important countries of the world, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

The S. Carsley Co., Ltd. overflows with selected models from Paris with the addition of new creations from our own workrooms.—Adv.

A MONCTON PRODIGAL.

Alfred Thibaudeau, 13 years old, of Moncton, N.B., who came to Montreal with the returning members of the Strathcona Horse, was found in tears in Bonaventure Station by Constable Baker last night. He told the officer he had run away from home for the purpose of seeing the world. Since his arrival here, he said, he had lived at an hotel near the station, but now he had no more money, and he was lonesome.

Constable Baker took him to No. 6 Police Station for protection for the night, and some effort will be made to have him return to his parents in Moncton.

60 SPECIALISTS ON THE CASE.—In the ordinary run of medical practice a greater number than this have treated cases of chronic dyspepsia and have failed to cure—but Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets (60 in a box at 35 cents cost) have made the cure, giving relief in one day. These little "specialists" have proven their real merit.—72

Music and the Drama

Windsor Hall will be crowded on Monday evening to see and hear the great Scotch hypnotist, McEwen. The sale of seats opened yesterday morning at Shaw's music store, and by six oclock in the evening a very large number of seats had been marked off the plan. In McEwen's entertainments is found all that appeal to the cultured and high class and his performances are clean and up-to-date.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto,

Dr. Chase's Ointment

NO MASS FOR LATE QUEEN, SAYS THE ARCHBISHOP,

Was Celebrated in Montreal—The Church's Position Towards Heretics.

The attention of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi was drawn this afternoon to a very remarkable article from the Rome correspondent of the Times, which appeared in a recent issue of the leading English journal, discussing the question of the possibility of celebrating requiem masses for non-Catholics and especially for the late Queen Victoria.

The Times correspondent's letter from Rome contained long extracts from La Civilta Cattolica, the official organ of the Society of Jesus, amongst them being the following:—

"... For the present it suffices us to adore the Divine judgments and to hold with firm assent, according to the Catholic doctrine often inculcated by the Pontiffs, that as there is but one God, one faith, one baptism, so there is but one way and one guide to lead men to salvation: the way is Christ, the guide is the Church, by Himself constituted sole depositary of all the means of human salvation."

"Ignorance of these truths, adds the Civilta, can alone explain the arrogant conduct of certain writers who have censured Cardinal Vaughan and other English bishops for not consenting to celebrate a solemn Requiem Mass and other Catholic rites in honor of the memory and in suffrage of the soul of the Protestant Queen Victoria of England. Requiem Masses, it says, are not simply civil and external honors ascribed to the defunct by survivors, but are religious acts and constitute the prayer which the Catholic Church offers that its children may be received into the eternal peace of the just.

"Therefore, to claim a right to this solemn prayer for whomsoever died separate from the community of the faithful, or even only to pretend that, for reasons of human policy or ill-comprehended patriotism, Catholics should be allowed the privilege of honoring with Catholic obsequies the King or Queen who voluntarily and publicly lived and died Protestant, would be a profanation, a non-sense (controsenso), a placing upon the lips of the Church words and formulae which in such case would be lying and fraudulent.'

"Since, adds the Civilta Catholica, Protestants deny the Real Presence and all those dogmas which form the basis of Catholic Liturgy, they cannot reasonably be presumed ever to have desired the celebration in suffrage of their souls of that Sacrifice (the Mass) which they publicly and constantly stigmatize as a blasphemous fiction and a pernicious imposture. As to the case of the late Queen Victoria, she is known to have been the head of the Protestant Anglican Church and to have professed and to have been in duty bound to maintain its articles of religion. Now, in the 31st of these articles it may be read that 'the Sacrifices of Masses, in the which it was commonly said that the priest did offer Christ for the quick and the dead, to have remission of pain or guilt, were blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits.'

"The Civilta Cattalica declares itself authorized explicitly to deny that solemn funeral services were celebrated for the late Queen Victoria 'by Papal dispensation' in the cathedrals of Santiago di Cuba, Ottawa, Montreal, Malta, Cape Town, or Boston (Massachusetts). These facts, concludes the Civilta, must be profoundly impressed upon the minds of the faithful 'not only that they may return thanks to God for being Catholics and may deplore as an immense misfortune the condition of the heterodox and of all who live outside the fold of Christ, but also that they may not be spoiled by the false doctrines which aim at fomenting the deplorable religious indifference about mentioned—indifference which unfortunately has insinuated itself and is gaining proselytes even among the Catholics who imprudently preach ill-considered tolerance.'"

The Archbishop, when shown these extracts, said the Civilta Catholica was perfectly correct in its denial that "solemn funeral services were celebrated here for the late Queen Victoria."

"There was," said His Grace, "no requiem mass; the laws of the Church do not allow that; but the laws do not prevent Catholics from holding a special service giving expression to the feelings of profound sorrow which they, in common with all subjects of the Empire, shared at the death of the Queen. I made this very clear at the time, and a solemn mass was held to pray for the royal family in their affliction and to solicit divine intercession for the new King.

"In my address afterwards I explained what the Church permitted to be done and what had been done. It was just as I have said. Queen Victoria being a Protestant, we could not pray for her soul; but we could pray for the new King.

"Three questions were asked the Holy See as to what Catholics might properly do in the circumstances. The first was:—'Could they attend a service for the Queen held in a Protestant church?' and the answer was in the negative.

"The second was:—'Could Catholics hold, in their own church, requiem mass for the soul of the Queen,' and the answer to that too was 'No.'

"The third was:—'Could Catholics hold a service of mass to pray for the new King,' and the answer was 'Yes.' This was what was done here."

REPORT OF THE GRAIN COMMISSION

Ottawa, March 22.—(Special.)—The report of the grain commission, of which David Horn, of Winnipeg, was chairman, will be laid before Parliament to-day. The commission was appointed in response to complaints from Great Britain over the character of the certificates supplied to grain at Montreal. The chief recommendation in the report is that the inspector should be paid by salary and not by fees. In this connection it is also suggested that two districts should be organized for grain inspection and a chief inspector appointed for each. It is likely that Port Arthur will be the dividing line, one district east and another west of that point. The chief inspectors will have assistants to enable them to have the work thoroughly done. The result of this would be greater uniformity. It is also very likely that grain inspection will be taken away from the Department of Inland Revenue and added to the Department of Trade and Commerce. As far as the Montreal inspector is concerned, they say that he has done his work honestly, but he had too much to do and not enough of assistance. Indeed, his assistance was said to be altogether inadequate. The Government has been looking into the report and will no doubt act upon it at an early day.

SUNDAY STREET CAR QUESTION COMES UP

Toronto, March 22.—(Special.)—The Sunday car question cropped up in the Railway Committee of the Legislative Assembly yesterday. The electric railway which now runs from Hamilton to Beamsville asked authority to extend to St. Catherines and Niagara. Its charter allows it to run cars on Sunday, and, of course, this would apply to the extension. Rev. J. A. Radcliffe and ex-Ald. Reid, of St. Catherines, and Alex. Mills, representing the Lord's Day Alliance, and a number of clergymen from the Niagara peninsula were present to oppose the granting of this clause. Mr. Carscallen, of Hamilton, could see no reason why they should not get the same powers over the new portion of the road as those in force on the old roadway. It was absurd that they could only run Sunday cars to Beamsville and not beyond that point. Nevertheless the privilege of Sunday cars on the extension was rejected by 15 to 8.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Many advantages are offered to the prompt shopper Monday in this department at The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., delightful minglings of shades, new designs, bright oriental ideas displayed for Spring wear.—Adv.

MISSIONARIES CHOSEN BY PRESBYTERIANS

Toronto, March 23.—At the meeting of the Presbyterian Home Mission Committee the following apointments of students for the next six months and ministers for two years were made:—

Quebec—Rev. G. E. Gordonsmith, Rev. J. S. Stewart, A. W. Lochead, W. Miller.

Montreal—Rev. J. J. Anderson, W. G. Brown, W. G. Menzie, J. D. Morrow, H. S. Lee.

Otawa—Rev. J. D. Byrnes, Rev. A. G. Cameron, D. J. Craig.

Lanark and Renfrew—Rev. Jas. Wallace, Rev. G. D. Campbell, Rev. M. D. M. Blakeley.

Brockville—Rev. V. Evy, R. Taggert, Y. C. Brown.

Kingston—Rev. G. W. Thorn, Rev. G. A. Yeomans, V. Moore, K. C. McLeod, F. W. Mahaffey, M. A. Lindsay, J. C McConachie, J. M. Donald, J. H. Douglas, A. J. Fowler, J. A. Donald, F. W. N Atkinson.

MR. RIVET'S EUROPEAN TOURS.

Send your name and address and you will receive a fine map and description of the St. Lawrence River. Rivet's European Tours, care of Dominion Line, 17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, P.Q.—Adv.

PERSONAL.

Why not buy Templeman's pure pork sausage? All other meats of the highest class. Delivery to all parts of the city. Tel. E., 180 St. Lawrence Main Street.—Adv.

FRUIT GROWERS

The best Spray for trees is a solution made with

GILLETT'S LYE.

If interested write us for particulars.

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PIANO

An Upright Mahogany Cabinet Grand. A piano to delight any music lover in Canada. Perfect as new in tone and appearance. Here is a piano we especially recommend to refined people as a bargain of the highest class. Regular price, $700.00. Can be had now for $350. Terms to suit.

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This is an unprecedented offer. You need not take our word that our book will teach you the grandest science of the century. We do not ask you to rely on a so-called "guarantee of success." WE PROVE OUR STATEMENTS, OR REFUND YOUR MONEY. What more could you desire? Remember, the price is only One Dollar. No charge whatever for the demonstration.

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P.O. Box 503, Montreal.

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Is now ready, and, as usual will be in charge of
MR. L. MITTENTHAL, SHOMER,
fully equipped with all the necessary stores for the Holidays.

Goodman's Berliner Tea Matzoths (Passover Biscuits)
Goodman's Celebrated Matzoths,
Goodman's Matzoth Meal in small bags,
Goodman's Potato Flour in 1-lb bags.
Meyer London Matzoths,
Genuine Imported Holland Giant Cucumbers,
Gonda "Kosher" Cheese, with Rabbi's certificate.
Austrian "Hood" Sugar, with Rabbi's certificate.
Rum Shrub, Slevowitz (Hungarian Prime Brandy),
London's Brandy, Vinegar, Oil, Spices, Teas, Coffees.
Zimmerman's "Kosher" Sausages and Meats
Olives in bulk and glass.
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The pick of the New York market.
PINE APPLES, INDIAN RIVER, FLA., ORANGES, FLORIDA GRAPE FRUIT, and PALERMO LEMONS.
"Smooth Cayennes" Fancy Large Florida Pine Apples, 60 cents each.
Florida Indian River Oranges of the very finest quality, 60 cents per dozen.
"Golden Eagle" Brand, Arcadia, Florida Fancy Grape Fruit, largest sizes and finest quality of Shaddocks.
Fancy Shaddocks, 20 cents each, $2.00 per dozen.
Fancy Shaddocks, 25 cents each, $2.50 per dozen.
Fancy Shaddocks, 30 cents each, $3.00 per dozen.
All the "Golden Eagle" Brand and all the same superior quality, only difference being in size of fruit.
Choicest Palermo Lemons, 25 cents per dozen.
Tangerine Oranges, Etc., Etc.

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FARM SPECIALTIES.
Deerfoot Sausages.....in 1 lb. parcels
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Also, the famous
NEW ENGLAND
HOME-MADE SAUSAGE
From Plymouth, N.H.
Devonshire Cream in glasses,
Neufchatel Cheese and Bar-le-Duc Jelly,
The Viger Cream Cheese, etc., etc.

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Davis' "Concha Regalia" .... In Boxes of 50..	$4.00	$8.00
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Davis' "Puritanos Finos .... In boxes of 50..	5.00	10.00
Davis' "Perlas.. .. .. In boxes of 25..	3.00	12.00
Davis' "Perfectos".... .... In boxes of 25..	3.50	14.00
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It will include about forty pages of beautiful color and half-tone.

ART AND LITERATURE will combine to make this number attractive and interesting. It will be a number to look forward to, to enjoy and to preserve.

IT WILL CONTAIN many special Easter features in prose and picture.

ORDER AT ONCE
THE GREAT EASTER HERALD
OUT MARCH 31.

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We have some specialties for Easter, suitable for presents for all. Our Jewellery department is worth a visit as there are some very novel articles shown there.—Our novelties in Ladies' Neckwear are going fast, and no wonder for they are cheap, chic and compact.

Just peruse the 3 lines in the Grocery Department. We have only to remind you of them to get your custom.—Prices and quality to the front again.

N. B.—Mail orders promptly attended to.

To our Custome.. at Longueuil, Montreal South and St. Lambert—We deliver goods to you on Wednesdays. Orders should be received not later than Tuesday evenings.

Ladies' Neckwear

Ladies' Satin Stock Collars, pink, sky, cardinal, white, mauve and black, 25c.
Ladies' Chenille Neck Ornament, with gilt fasteners and gilt aiglon ends, colors white, pink, cardinal, black, at 25c.
Ladies' Stock Collars, with large bow attached, fancy colored silk and black satin, 55c.
Ladies' Turnover Linen Cuffs, with round corners, regular 20c, for 12½c per pair.

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Nickel Plate Watch, best American movement, at 95c.
Sterling Silver Manicure, an appropriate Easter present, 25c, 55c, 85c, 99c.
Chatelaine Bag, morocco leather, with small purse and perfume bottle inside, at $1.59.
Nevada Silver Tea Spoons, 60c per dozen.
Nevada Silver Dessert Forks, $1.50 per dozen.
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THREE SPECIAL LINES.

New Laid Eggs, 15c per dozen.
Naval Seedless Oranges, 25c per dozen.
Breakfast Cocoa, 15c per lb.

Basement

No. 9 Wash Boiler, heavy tin, rivetted handle, regular 75c, for 49c.
3 quarts, Tin Dippers, regular 10c, for 5c.
Tin Stew Pans, assorted sizes, regular 12½c, for 5c.
Milk Jugs, white granite, assorted sizes, regular 25c for 15c.
Flint Spirit Glasses, assorted shapes, regular 75c dozen, for 3½c each.
Saucepans, steel enamelled, lipped, large sizes, regular 35c, for 17c.

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

AN INITIATION INTO THE BUFFALOES

The Ancient and Exclusive Order of Buffalos is the latest in the world of secret societies. Its growth in Montreal has been almost phenomenal and the joke, which is the initiation, has been played on many a Montrealer. Mr. Williams, of Westmount, made arrangements a few days ago to turn the joke back upon the Buffaloes if any of them tried to initiate him. He went to the bank and got a handful of pennies and a lot of dimes, and put them into one of the outside pockets of his overcoat, where they would be easy to find. He was not going to be caught without eleven cents in change if he knew it.

During the forenoon Mrs. Williams came down town and called on her husband, probably just to make sure that he was well, or it may have been that she wanted to see what kind of a looking young woman his new stenographer was, or there may have been some other reason why she "dropped in." At all events, she suddenly entered his office and sat down to stay awhile. During her visit Mr. Williams was called to the office of an attorney, on the floor above, and while he was away his wife looked through the pigeonholes and the various drawers of his desk. Then she sauntered carelessly over to the door behind which his overcoat hung and fumbled around there for a while.

When he returned she said she would have to be going, and he, pretending to be sorry she was in a hurry, led her out to the elevator.

At luncheon Williams expected to have some fun. He knew of a place where half a dozen pikers always met, and he felt sure that if he went in where they were gathered they would at once propose to initiate him into the order of the Buffaloes.

So he went to Bankhead, the attorney on the floor above, and to three or four other good fellows who had offices in the building, and invited them to go along to participate in the joke.

"You see," he explained, "they'll ask me if I'm a Buffalo, and I'll say no. Then they'll propose to initiate me and I'll say all right, and they'll tell me the fee is 11 cents, expecting, of course, that I haven't the money in change. Everybody is invited up to have something when a Buffalo is initiated, and if he hands out $1 or $5 or any other sum no change is ever returned. It all goes to give the boys a good time. But in case the Buffalo who is being initiated has the 11 cents then the fellow who springs the joke has to put up the extra money that is needed to furnish the refreshments. So the more of us there happen to be the bigger the joke we'll have on the other fellow."

When Williams and his party reached the place where his fun-loving acquaintances were in the habit of taking lunch the latter had already found a table, but changed over to a bigger one after introductions had been made, and in a few minutes some one suddenly asked:

"Oh, by the way, old man, have you joined the Buffaloes?"

Williams winked at one of the men who had accompanied him and replied:

"The Buffaloes? What do you mean?"

"It's the new society," Barkwill replied.

"You ought to go in. Everybody's joining. Initiation fee's only 11 cents and no dues." Sly glances were exchanged by the jokers, and Williams, pretending to be as innocent as a lamb, gave his friend the attorney a nudge, replying:

"If that's all, I guess I'll have to go in. Where can a fellow join?"

"Right here," said Barkwill; "I'll initiate you now if you like. All you have to do is pay the initiation fee."

Down in his heart Williams felt sorry for Barkwill. There were nine men in the party, all more or less extravagant in their tastes. Barkwill was not a rich man and he had a family to support. But he had brought the thing upon himself, and would have to bear the consequences. After looking in a knowing way at the men who had been admitted to his confidence Williams said:

"All right; I'm ready. No goat-riding or anything of that kind, is there?"

"No. All you have to do is to produce your 11 cents."

Then Williams went to the chair where they had piled their overcoats, and having found his own began feeling in the pockets. Those who were watching him saw that something was the matter. A dazed look overspread his countenance, and as he put down the coat, at last, he had the expression of one who had just opened his eyes after being hit by a switch engine. Not a penny nor a dime had he been able to find, and the only money he had in his possession was a $10 bill.

When Williams was sitting at home, thinking, that night after dinner, his wife, suddenly remembering something, said:

"Fred, it seems to me you're awfully careless with your change. I found a whole handful of dimes and pennies in your overcoat pocket to-day. I was afraid you might lose them, so I saved them for you by putting them in my purse."

He said nothing. He was afraid to trust himself to speak.

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Choice of 5 French Burl Walnut Upright Pianos; 3 pedals, rich tone, elegant appearance—fully warranted. Complete, with stool and drape for $250 each; payable $7 monthly. These are regular $350 pianos, which we have put in at $250 to clear. To be seen in our main warerooms 2366 St. Catherine Street or branch warerooms, St. Catherine east, corner St. Hubert. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.—Adv.

WINTER SPORTS ON STREETS ARE DANGEROUS

All winter citizens living in the vicinity of the mountain have been complaining of the uses to which the streets are being put to by skeists, tobogganists and those using bobsleighs. At night it has been dangerous for a pedestrian to cross any of these thoroughfares without imminent risk of being run down. Nor have these pleasure-seekers confined their attention to the roadways; they have also invaded the sidewalks. On all the streets running north and south these practices have been indulged, and particularly on McTavish, Redpath and University streets. As usual, Chief Hughes' finest have been conspicuous by their absence.

PAY FOR WAR FROM UNCLAIMED FUNDS

Increase in Income Tax Will Weigh Heavily on the Middle Class.

London, March 22.—Arnold White, writing of the income tax in the Daily Mail, says:

The probability, almost the certainty, of a further increase to the income tax is bad news to the middle classes.

The possession of £10 or £20, or the payment of that sum as income tax, makes more difference than the very rich or the very poor can possibly imagine. To a householder enjoying an income of from £400 to £800 a year with a family of from two to five children, the raising of the income tax from 1s to 1s 6d in the pound makes a great difference in the happiness of family life. If the money about to be demanded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to be extracted from the pockets of the middle classes in the form of income tax a great injustice will be committed. The rich do not feel the burden of income tax: the poor do not pay it.

To the ordinary middle-class man a payment of 1s 6d in the pound on his income means the loss of a summer holiday, or the necessity of sending a clever boy to an inferior school instead of a better-class establishment, where his future career would probably be shaped on lines that would ensure success. It means that the dress money of the wife and daughters is decreased; that little indulgences, like smoking or an occasional pint or claret, are to be temporarily dropped in order that a badly managed war shall be paid for by the people who can least afford it.

SQUEEZABLE PATRIOTS.

The acquiescence of the tax-paying public in the necessity of paying for the South African war arises from patriotic motives. No one likes to be the first to cry out against a tax the imposition of which is necessary for Imperial purposes. The raising of the income tax for 1s to 1s 4d or 1s 6d is regarded in many quarters in the same light as the procession or the equinoxes or the coming of Christmas once a year—that is, that it is inevitable.

But is it necessary to raise the income tax in order to pay for the South African war?

It is easily understood that from the point of view of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to raise the income tax is the line of least resistance open to him, and is, therefore, naturally adopted. In the first place, the income taxpayer is politically impotent. He may grumble and even squeal, but he can do nothing, for two reasons; first, because the income tax payer, as a rule, is an Imperialist, and will do nothing to injure a Government defending the interests of the Empire; and secondly, he is inclined to keep his objections to himself, and, in our English fashion, to confine himself to a grumble and a payment. I am not a financier, and do not pretend to any financial skill or knowledge beyond that which is commonly possessed by educated people who are accustomed to follow public affairs with more or less continuity of purpose.

BASHFUL BUT TAXABLE.

There is, however, one source from which money has been obtained in the past with satisfactory results and without evil consequences following, which established a precedent worthy, I venture to think, of the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Every Londoner who passes down Fleet Street and the Strand cannot help seeing the great Palace of Justice. The Law Court buildings are a standing monument in stone, unanswerable, permanent and convincing, of the wisdom and courage of the Finance Minister who erected the Law Courts without calling upon the taxpayer for the payment of a penny. The Law Courts cost a million and a half sterling before they were finished. Not one sixpence of this sum was ever contributed by the taxpayers. The money was obtained by annexing certain unclaimed moneys in the Bank of England termed the Suitors' Fund. Since then this fund has not been touched. For thirty years the process of distilling unclaimed cash has been at work.

But the unclaimed Suitors' Fund is not the only unclaimed money in the country. There are other funds to which the nation has as good a right as to the money which was taken for building the Law Courts in the Strand. Some of these funds are in official or semi-official hands. Others are in the hands of joint stock and private banks. The whole question of unclaimed and derelict cash in the hands of bankers and trustees is one of great interest to the threatened income tax payer. Every bank in the country is the illicit custodian of unclaimed property. The shareholders or partners in these banks have no more title to the ownership of derelict accounts than the man in the street.

THE LEGAL TIME LIMIT.

That there are legal difficulties in the way of operating in the national interest upon the vested "rights" in cash which belonged to depositors who are dead, intestate, or who have disappeared, is, of course, obvious to the meanest capacity. When the period required by the statutes of limitation has expired without any payment of principal or interest having been made in respect of a deposit, the bank, like any other debtor, is, I am informed, exonerated from liability. This has been the law ever since Stuart times.

I will not venture to state what is the amount of derelict money lying at the Bank of England, in the Post Office Savings Bank, and in the hands of joint stock and private banks. The surplus assets in bankruptcy, funds in chancery, intestate estates, and unclaimed bank deposits, added to valuables placed in the hands of bankers for safe custody, including diamonds and plate, must amount to a very large sum. The unclaimed money in chancery is alleged by some authorities to amount to £10,000,000 sterling. This is a conservative estimate. What are the amounts of unclaimed funds now lying in the hands of joint stock and private banks it is impossible to state with accuracy; but we shall probably be very largely within the mark in estimating that the unclaimed money in the United Kingdom amounts to at least seven or eight times as much as the unclaimed money in chancery.

That the amount is enormous is shown by the furious indignation of bankers at the suggestion that the State should require a return of all bank accounts not drawn on for a period of two years. My suggestion is that this money should be used to pay for the South African war.

Income tax payers who prefer to pay 1s 6d in the pound will, of course, withhold their support from this scheme.

Of Things Military

... By Corporal Trim ...

"AN ABSENT-MINDED WAR."

"An Absent-Minded War," being some reflections on our reverses and the causes which have led to them, by a British staff officer," is the title page of the book which has raised such a row in England. The book rips to pieces the present system of training. It praises the bravery of officers and men, which, it says, has never been surpassed, but which it also says will be of little use in the field as long as the present system of training is in force.

The criticisms are severe in the extreme, but are so much to the point that prominent officials and officers in England did all in their power to have the book suppressed, which, it is said, they have succeeded in doing.

And most of these criticisms are quite applicable to our own militia army.

Here are some extracts from the opening chapter, which will be supplemented weekly in this column till the end of the book is reached:

"From the day on which the soldier joins his regiment, whether as officer or man, his time is occupied in a variety of duties of which not one-tenth forms any useful training for war.

"It has for long been perfectly plain to all soldiers who have taken the trouble to occupy themselves with speculation as to the form which warfare of the future would take, that the flat trajectory and enormous rapidity of fire of modern weapons would render attack impossible except by troops who had been thoroughly taught to act and to think for themselves when under fire, whose 'moral' had been improved by the inculcation of habits of self-denial and abstinence, who had been trained to avail themselves of the smallest inequalities in the ground between them and their enemy, and who had been made thoroughly expert with their rifles.

"The fact is that for years past our officers and our men have been trained in an absent-minded manner, . . . and the absent-mindedness of our generals at the seat of war suddenly woke the nation in earnest, and led to the infusion of some energy into the hitherto slipshod conduct of affairs."

Such is the general tone of the book. The extracts in following weeks will contain the criticisms of the system in detail.

THE WEEK'S APPOINTMENTS.

The following are the appointments of the various corps for the coming week:

Duke of York's Hussars—Monday, squadron drill; Tuesday to Friday, trooping riding classes; Saturday, officers' riding classes.

3rd Field Battery—Friday, battery drill.

2nd R.C.A.—Monday, No. 1 Company; Tuesday, No. 2 Co.; Wednesday, No. 3 Co.

1st P. of W. Fusiliers—Tuesday, N.C.O. class; Friday, recruit class.

3rd Vics—Monday, 1 and 4 Co's.; Tuesday, 2 and 3 Co.'s; Wednesday, stretcher-bearers; Thursday, Nos. 5 and 6 Co's.; Saturday, recruits.

5th Royal Scots—Monday, right half battalion; Wednesday, recruits; Thursday, left half battalion.

6th Mount Royal Rifles—Wednesday, general parade.

NO. 2 CO. VICS' EUCHRE.

No. 2 Co., Victoria Rifles, held a successful euchre last Saturday evening in their company room. Two handsome prizes were given by the officers. Private Harry C. Matthews got first place and Corporal W. K. Tasker second.

After the euchre there was a very enjoyable impromptu concert when refreshments were served.

RE RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

There is no evidence yet that the rifle shooting organizations are alive. Yet it is within a couple of months of the opening of the ranges at Pointe aux Trembles, and there is a great deal of work to be done.

There is the question of car service, dates of matches and a hundred and one things about the ranges themselves which have to be attended to before the shooting season. If there is to be any organized shooting at all.

First of all, the regimental associations should meet this month and appoint delegates. Then a meeting of the M.A.R.A. should be held immediately and take up all matters of general interest in connection with the ranges.

Though the range contractor says he has till July to complete the work, the ranges will likely be opened in June. If the M.A.R.A. got to work there should be no difficulty in securing, say, a dozen targets in May.

ROYAL SCOTS BEGIN DRILL.

On Monday of next week the regiment will parade by half battalions for company drill. This is the first of the season with the Scots.

MOUNT ROYALS' FIRST PARADE.

There will be a parade of the 65th on Wednesday evening next, when there will be drill for the officers and non-commissioned officers in one class and for the men in another.

The battalion will then go on with its work weekly.

BISLEY DATES FIXED.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of the Bisley meeting of this year being held on Monday, July 8, to Saturday, the 20th.

CRITICISES OUR DRILL.

"Blue Nose Boer" writing in the Canadian Military Gazette gives the red book a pretty thorough overhauling and in the main he is right. Speaking of the marching instruction, he says: "This information makes an excellent question for examination papers—read it Mr. Editor, and you will be convinced that the author of this book was a great and good man. He puts it quite plain that in marching, "the right arm swings forward with the left leg, and the left arm with the right leg." Now, had this great military expert not inserted this thoughtful item, we might to-day be marching with the right arm and leg swinging together, and become pacers.

A CHALLENGE CUP.

Ottawa, March 20.—(Special.)—The Militia Department has issued the condition of competition for the challenge cup presented by Hon. J. R. Gowan, Barrie, Ont. The cup is to be competed for annually by Regiments of military districts 1, 2, 3 and 4, during the annual training. The regulations refer to turn-out, appearance, manual and firing exercises, marching, shooting and charging.

RECRUITING FOR HALIFAX.

Ottawa, March 20.—(Special.)—Militia orders announce that District officers commanding, within whose districts are units of the permanent force, will arrange for a specially selected N.C. officer, of such permanent corps, to proceed to the principal towns within their districts, on dates to be fixed by the district officer commanding, for the purpose of recruiting men for the 3rd (special service) Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment.

Recruits will be sent to the headquarters of the district for final approval and enlistment, and while there will be attached to the unit of the permanent corps for rations and quarters until orders are given for them to proceed to Halifax.

FIRED AT RANDOM.

Lieut.-Col. Cartwright, who is to command the School of Musketry at Ottawa, will be succeeded as assistant-Adjutant-General by Lieut.-Col. Vidal.

Lieut.-Col. Buchan has been appointed inspector of infantry, and will command the R.C.R.I. at Toronto. This is taken to mean that Col. Otter will soon be transferred to headquarters at Ottawa.

The Vics. practiced guards mounted and sentry duty this week.

The 2nd R.C.A., held their annual meeting last Monday.

Lieut. H. Fleming, A.D.C., to the Major-General commanding, has been granted leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, from the 14th instant to the 13th proximo.

Captain J. H. C. Ogilvy, R.C.A., will be temporarily attached to the staff of His Excellency the Governor-General for one month, for duty in connection with the South African Constabulary force now being organized in Canada.

Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, has been granted to Lieut.-Col. J. B. Maclean, D. of Y.R.C.H., from the 16th instant to the 16th May.

ON CAVALRY STIRRUP.

A writer in the Canadian Military Gazette, says:

"The present ridiculous and old-fashioned steel stirrup has many faults: It is noisy, draws the frost in cold weather, is dangerous in retaining the foot if a man gets thrown, and most important, is often most difficult to recover if once lost while a horse is trotting, and unless frequently roughed cannot be retained by the foot. It also flashes the sun, and helps to make bodies of mounted men conspicuous. The only reason I can think of why it is retained by the Imperial cavalry is, becausse when burnished, it looks well on parade. With the stirrup in use by the United States cavalry, it is almost impossible for a man to be dragged by his stirrup, as the leather placed over the front prevents the foot being thrust home, and also serves to keep the foot warm when facing a cold wind, and in going through bush and long grass prevents the sole of the boot from getting worn through.

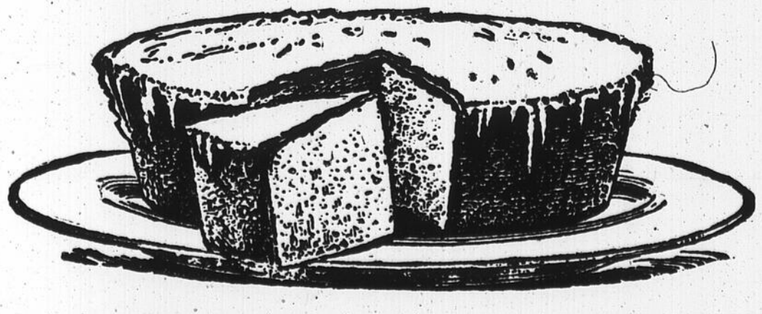
"The heavy weighted wooden stirrups of the Western saddle hang always in place, ready for the feet, dismounted or mounted, and do not dangle or fly about like steel stirrups."

BANKING AND COMMERCE.

Ottawa, March 22.—(Special.)—The Committee on Banking and Commerce this morning passed the bill to incorporate the United Empire Life Insurance Company. The promoters are chiefly Ottawa men. The committee decided to take up the St. Lawrence Lloyds bill on April 3rd.

Spinal Pains.

Weak back, pains in the side, number their victims in thousands. Only very powerful and penetrating remedies will reach these distressing complaints. Nerviline is as sure to cure them as anything in the world can be sure. One drop equal in pain-subduing power to five drops of any other. Potent, penetrating, persistent in action, these express the qualities of Nerviline. Druggists everywhere sell it.



ROYAL Baking Powder is indispensable to the preparation of the finest cake, hot-breads, rolls and muffins.

Housekeepers are sometimes importuned to buy other powders because they are "cheap."

Housekeepers should stop and think. If such powders are lower priced, are they not inferior?

Is it economy to spoil your digestion to save a few pennies?

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

Alum is used in some baking powders and in most of the so-called phosphate powders, because it is cheap, and makes a cheaper powder. But alum is a corrosive poison which, taken in food, acts injuriously upon the stomach, liver and kidneys.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Organ Recital

MR. PERCIVAL J. ILLSLEY, B. MUS. (Organist of St. George's Church) Will Formally Open the New Organ in

First Church of Christ Scientist,

41 and 43 Closse St., Western Square. MONTREAL,

Thursday Evening, Mar. 28, 1901 at 8.15 o'clock.

Vocalist—MR. G. ERNEST MUIR.

ADMISSION—25 CENTS.

Tickets on Sale at Layton Bros., Peel Street, and at the Church.

ARENA SKATING!

3.00 to 6.00 THIS AFTERNOON

P. W. F. Band.

Weather permitting the Rink will be open for Skating ALL NEXT WEEK.

The World's Greatest Hypnotist

WINDSOR HALL commencing MON. EVE.

Famous SCOTCH **McEWEN** HYPNOTIST and Mind-Reader.

Sale at Shaw's. 50c, 35c, and 25c.

Blair's Pills



Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO. MONTREAL

AMUSEMENTS.

First Prince of Wales' Regiment Fusileers

Commencing Monday, 25th instant, and until further notice, Companies will parade weekly, as follows:

Monday, A and B; Tuesday, C and D; Wednesday, E and F; Thursday, G and H.

All parades 8.15 p.m.. Uniform—Drill order.

By order,
G. H. FERGUSSON, Lieut., Adjutant.

MONTREAL DIET DISPENSARY

The Annual Meeting

Of the Diet Dispensary will be held in the Committee Room of the Young Women's Christian Association, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27th, At HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

All friends of this work are cordially invited to be present.

Art Association of Montreal.

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Saturday March 23rd. LAST DAY of the Twentieth Annual SPRING EXHIBITION.

Open at 9 a.m. Closing at 6 p.m.

Music in the Afternoon. ADMISSION 25cts.

WINDSOR HALL

Friday, March 29th, at 4.15.

GRAND **Testimonial Concert** To PROF. GOULET.

ORCHESTRA OF 60.

Reserved Seats, 50c. Admission, 25c

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—This Week Matinee Saturday

Ward & Vokes, The Floor Walkers

40 people, all Music, Fun and Song superbly staged. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00—No higher. Next week—"SAPHO."

ACADEMY NEXT WEEK. Mat. Saturday.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

First Time in Montreal.

THE OLGA NETHERSOLE

Production complete.

SAPHO

—WITH—

MISS SADIE MARTINOT

—AND—

60 People in the Cast.

All the Original English Company, All the Elaborate Scenic Investiture, All the Magnificent Details

Which characterized its presentation 150 Nights at Wallack's Theatre, N.Y., under the direction of

LOUIS NETHERSOLE

THEATRE ROYAL | Every Afternoon and Evening.

THIS WEEK, MARCH 18th.

—ON THE STROKE OF 12—

A great cast. Elaborate scenery.

Prices..... 10c, 20c, 30c.

Next week—REAL WIDOW BROWN.

MONTREAL DRAMATIC ACADEMY,

2444a ST. CATHERINE ST.

The Only School of Acting in Canada.

Classes now open in Dramatic Elocution and Physical Culture, Amateurs coached. Plays for sale. Entertainments furnished for all occasions on short notice. Call or send for prospectus. ARTHUR J. COLEMAN, Director.

PROCTOR'S

F. F. PROCTOR, Proprietor. THE POPULAR FAMILY THEATRE J. AUSTIN FYNES, General Manager.

Devoted to Continuous Performance of HIGH CLASS REFINED VAUDEVILLE

PERFORMANCES EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

BIGGEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN MONTREAL

CROWDED HOUSES SHOW POSITIVE PUBLIC APPROVAL.

Attractive Prices

AT NIGHT.

ALL ORCHESTRA 50C
ALL BALCONY 25C
ALL GALLERY 10C
BOX SEATS $1.00

AFTERNOONS.

ENTIRE ORCHESTRA 25C
ALL BALCONY AND GALLERY 10C
BOX SEATS 50C

CROWDED to CAPACITY at EVERY PERFORMANCE! And with the REPRESENTATIVE PEOPLE OF MONTREAL, too! And why not? The PROCTOR VAUDEVILLE is bound to draw crowded houses at all times and to ATTRACT THE BEST PEOPLE. It is built on lines calculated to bring about such results. During the three weeks since its establishment here nearly EVERY THEATREGOER IN THE CITY has seen the EXCELLENT SHOWS and all have become converts to the vaudeville habit. The general verdict is that MONTREAL NEEDED A PROCTOR THEATRE and that the new enterprise is going to be the MOST POPULAR AMUSEMENT RESORT in Canada. The bills are filled with COMEDY and NOVELTY, and REFINEMENT IS THE KEYNOTE of everything about the theatre. The only thing that is CHEAP is the scale of PRICES.

AFTERNOONS 10 and 25 Cents, and NIGHTS 10, 25 and 50 Cents. By the way, you must not forget that there is a CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE EVERY DAY, COMMENCING at 2 O'Clock.

Marvellous Bills

TURNER'S PICKANINNIES and PAULINE MORAN.

SIDNEY GRANT.
ELSEETA.
JULIA RALPH.
WESTMAN & WREN.

THE HOSEAS
And Last Week of MARCEL'S ART REPRODUCTIONS, with a NEW SERIES OF PICTURES.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 EVERY EVENING AT 8
10c, 25c, 50c.

Specially Selected Features for Ladies and Children. Performance Continuous

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL. COMFORTING.

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor. Superior Quality and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1-4 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA



We Are Ambitious

To secure the largest Trouser trade in Montreal. We offer you the following inducements to become our patrons:—

Firstly—The best possible value.
Secondly—Perfectly fitting trousers.
Thirdly—Reliable material.
Fourthly—Up-to-date style.

ROBERT SEATH & SONS, The Trouser Makers. 1817 NOTRE DAME STREET.

AUCTION SALE

$25,000.00 WORTH OF **STEEL.**

We have received instructions of Messrs. Hanson & Kennedy, of the Dominion Adjustment Bureau, to sell at No. 27 William Street,

On Monday, 25th March

At Ten O'Clock A.M.,

Without reserve and in lots to suit purchasers,

About 250 Tons of Steel,

Assorted in sizes and qualities, and damaged by fire at the Warehouse of Messrs. W. H. DeCourtenay & Co., St. Paul Street.

The sale is made for the Insurance Companies, and every lot must be sold.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

L. Aronson,

Pawn Broker. 601 Craig Street.

Money to lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Furs, Dry Goods, and all kinds of merchandise.

BUSINESS STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Furs stored at low charges during summer months.

NOTICE.—THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE carried on by the late L. Aronson, as Pawnbroker, at 601 Craig Street, will be conducted as usual, under the management of the partner, H. Rutenberg, at the Old Stand. March 16th, 1901. tf

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co., Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—In January last, Francis Leclaire, one of the men employed by me working in the lumber woods, had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. He was, when found, placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery, his hips being badly bruised and his body turned black from his ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain, and with the use of three bottles he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

SAUVER DUVAL, Elgin Road, L'Islet Co., Que., May 26, 1893.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES —ARTISTICALLY ILLUMINATED— EDWIN COX & CO 114 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

TOWN OF WESTMOUNT.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting of citizens and ratepayers of the Town of Westmount will be held on Saturday evening, the 23rd March instant, at 8.15 p.m., at Victoria Hall, to consider and discuss the provisions of the Light, Heat and Power Company's Bill now before the Quebec Legislative Council, insofar as the said Bill affects the people of Westmount.

By order,
WM. MINTO, Secretary-Treasurer.

HOUSE TO LET

No. 426 ELM AVENUE

One of the most charming houses in Westmount.

G. J. ADAMS & CO. 205 St. James Street

Tel. Main 505.



The Plans And Specifications

For your new building should include Lumber from

U. PAUZE and SON, Contractors

Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, Fixtures, and all kinds of Woodwork.

193 St. Urbain Street.

MANY MEMBERS STILL TO SPEAK

Little Chance of Budget Debate Ending by Tuesday—Yesterday in the House.

Ottawa, March 23.—(Special.)—Another day of the budget debate has passed, and at the present rate of progress it will last well into next week. There is an understanding of a sort that a division is to be reached on Tuesday night, but there is very little chance of this unless gentlemen on both sides can forbear to make the speeches which they have made with so much care. The Speaker has a list on his deck containing the names of at least a quarter of a hundred members, and if all speak there can be no division on Tuesday night.

The only speeches delivered yesterday which are worthy of comment irrespective of politics were those of Messrs. Oliver of Albert and Wade of Annapolis. Mr. Oliver voiced the wishes and ambitions of the western portions of Canada, in which the future of this Dominion is bound up, and Mr. Wade spoke the feelings of the Maritime Provinces, in which the feeling of loyalty to the great British Empire had its birth and in which provinces the same feeling is alive to-day as strongly as ever, no matter what the political prejudices of Conservative members may induce them to say in the House or on the election hustings.

Messrs. Haggart and Lennox expressed the views of His Majesty's loyal Opposition, which is, not to mince matters, that the policy followed by the Liberal Government of giving a preference to the British peoples in the countries from which most of the Canadian peoples have sprung is a fallacy and a snare. Needless to say, these gentlemen met with very little support in the House. The members of this ninth Parliament are Canadians and British subjects, and will not hear of a policy which proposes to ask the Motherland in the spirit of the alms-seeker to give us something for the very substantial advantage which we now give the British people in Canada. They affect to despise the advantage which Canada undeniably has in the British markets, but only a man here and there has the hardihood to declare that Canada's offer of a preference to the Motherland is a sham, a delusion and a snare. The issue can very well be left to the Canadian people, and especially to the farmers of this country, whose prosperity depends on a policy which opens up to them the illimitable markets of the land from which we have sprung.

SOME NEW BILLS.

Mr. Bickerdike (St. Lawrence, Montreal) introduced a bill respecting the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co., Ltd., of Montreal.

Dr. Sproule sought to introduce a bill to incorporate the Canadian Nurses' Association, but the Speaker pointed out that a similar bill had been introduced by Dr. Horsey.

Dr. Sproule objected that Dr. Horsey's bill had been presented in blank, contrary to the rules.

The Speaker ruled that the time for taking objection to Dr. Horsey's bill had passed, but he declared that it was very undesirable, as well as against the rules, to present bills in blank.

Mr. J. A. C. Ethier (Two Mountains) entered a protest against the delay in getting out the French edition of Hansard, a delay caused by the Printing Bureau and not by the translators.

THE FARMERS' VIEW.

Mr. Frank Oliver (Ind. Lib., Alberta) resumed the debate on the budget. He considered that on the revenue side of the tariff necessaries should be taxed as lightly as possible. A ten per cent. duty on everything would be a greater burden on the people at large than a thirty per cent. duty applied to certain articles. On the protective side those industries which depended on the export markets could not derive as much advantage from the protection afforded as those industries which depended on the home market. The interests of the people west of Lake Superior were necessarily bound up with a low tariff on necessaries. How did the farmers stand in regard to the alternative proposition offered by the leader of the Opposition? Paragraph one declared for a protective tariff to all industries, paragraph two declared for trade advantages to be given to all parts of the Empire, and paragraph three declared for a tariff war against all the rest of the world. For his part, the honorable gentleman said, he was a protectionist in theory and principle. He believed it was the business of any government to protect the interests of the country over which it was called to rule. If the leader of the Opposition could show him a way to protect the farmers, the miners, the fishers, by a protective tariff, he would have his vote, but judging by the working of the so-called protective tariff the experience of the farmers led them to believe that the so-called national protection meant protection for one class and one interest of the community and the sacrifice of every other interest.

It was for the Opposition to show how they were going to benefit the West by their tariff, but they had not done so. As to the preferential clause of the present tariff it was understood that the Opposition were opposed to it, though they had not said so definitely. He wished they would come off the fence, and that they would understand that the preference met the views of those who depended on the British markets for their ultimate success. Coming to the third paragraph of the Borden amendment, Mr. Oliver denounced it. Canada should regulate its tariff according to her own needs and requirements, and in her own interests. It was not a principle capable of application that whenever a certain country saw fit to place a high tariff against Canada this country should place the same tariff against it.

Mr. Oliver deprecated the slurs cast on the western members for their persistency in Parliament, and asserted their right to voice the wishes and needs of their clients. He declared that there was no sectionalism out there; the people liked to see the East built up; but they could not stand up and hear that the manufacturing industries must be protected at all hazards and at the cost of everything else. The success of the East depended upon the proper development of the West, and all sections must support such a policy.

THE PROTECTIONISTS' AIM.

Hon. J. G. Haggart (South Lanark) thought it seemed strange that the Conservative party should be called upon at this late day to affirm the policy of the encouragement of home industries by a high tariff upon all articles imported from outside. Such was the policy of Russia under the guidance of the ablest financier in the world, M. De Witte. "The ultimate aim of the protectionist," said Mr. Haggart, "is, after all, the high ideal of the policy at present in force in England. The ultimate goal must be, after our industries have received the status necessary to becoming a nation, to abandon as nearly as possible all protective duties, but we are far from it to-day."

Regarding preferential trade, Mr. Haggart said the first duty of this country was to the inhabitants of the country itself. Great Britain ought to be proud of a country which understood the principles of political economy, which intended to develop its industries so as to become even more politcally and commercially great than it is, and to be able to give more assistance to the motherland than was given by the present preference. There was no one in Canada who did not believe that if we had a preference in Britain it would be better for this country. The only argument brought against it was that all the proposals for mutual preference were brought before Mr. Chamberlain, and that he would only admit the principle of a zollverein between all the colonies of the Empire. It had been said by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the fundamental basis of that was free trade in all the colonies, that the principle of free trade was so embedded in the minds of the British nation that it was impossible to effect any arrangement unless taht principle underlay the zollverein. Mr. Haggart denied this and interpreted Mr. Chamberlains statements on the subject as being, in a few words: "Put your duties as high as you like for the purposes of Government, but have a preference for England."

The ex-Minister of Railways went on to elaborate this view of what Mr. Chamberlain meant by declaring that he was opposed to the "one-sided" preference for the making of which there was no necessity.

Mr. F. B. Wade (Annapolis) recalled the very emphatic manner in which on two occasions the people had repudiated the old Conservative policy of protection. The last election had also involved an equally emphatic endorsation of the Fielding tariff, the revenue tariff which was promised to the people by the Liberal party when before them in 1896. After a few general remarks on the tariff, Mr. Wade referred to the conditon of the apple trade and the transportation facilities. He read letters from English fruit merchants and letters and resolutions of fruit growers associations.

Mr. Houghton Lennox (South Simcoe) made a most wearisome speech of close on two hours length, in an empty chamber.

Mr. Walter Scott (West Assiniboia) secured the floor for Monday, and the House adjourned at half-past eleven.

MUSIC

In addition to the services of the Symphony Orchestra there are quite a number of musicians who have promised their services and it is confidently expected that this will be the finest concert of the season. The Cavatina of Raff will be played by twenty violins all in unison and the Tannhauser march will be played with six trumpets in the orchestra. The concert will take place on Friday afternoon the 29th at 4.15.

The programme will be as follows:

Wagner—"Rienzi".. .. ..Overture
Mendelssohn—"Scotch".. .. .. ..Symphony
Viensetemps—"Adagio Religoso".. ..
Violin and Orchestra
Maszkowsky, two Spanish dances.. ..
Weber—"Concerto".. Piano and Orchestra
Raff—"Cavatina".. .. ..
Twenty Violinists
....Violin ensemble and orchestra
Wagner—"Tanhauser".. .. ..March

Mrs. Shannah Cumming, who made such a brilliant success in Montreal two years ago has been engaged by Horace W. Reyner for the two grand Messiah performances on Thursday April 4th, and Good Friday, April 5th.

She first came into prominence here through her appointment to succeed Clementina de Vere as soprano soloist of the West Presbyterian Church, New York, and from that time her rise has been rapid as a soprano for concerts and oratorios. She has sung with the leading musical societies all over the United States. In addition to voice culture, Mrs. Cumming has been thoroughly trained in piano, harmony and instrumentation.

The forthcoming concerts are arousing more than ordinary interest. The first on Thursday April 4th, will be the open public rehearsal as in New York, at nominal price of admission when the whole oratorio can be heard with all soloists, band and chorus for twenty-five cents. On Good Friday will be given the final grand performance. The band and chorus will number 300. Prof. Goulet will lead the orchestra. Mrs. Chadwick, organist, with Horace W. Reyner, conductor. The plan opens next Saturday at Shaw's.

Mr. Percival J. Illsley will inaugurate the new organ in the First Church of Christ, Western Square, with a recital Thursday evening at which the following programme will be given:

Marche Triomphale.. .. ..Grison
(a) Andante (Sonata in C sharp minor).. .. .. ..Basil Harwood
(b) "Priere a Notre Dame" (Suite Gothique).. .. ..Boellmann
Organ Sonata in C Minor (No. 2) .. ..Mendelssohn
(1) Grave. (2) Adagio. (3) Allegro). (4) Fugue.
Vocal Solo.
Recit. "Comfort ye My people."
Aria "Every valley shall be exalted." .... Handel
Mr. G. Ernest Muir.
"Chorus of Angels.".. ..Scotson Clark
Prelude and Fugue in E minor..J. S. Bach
Romance in B flat.. ..H. A. Wheeldon
Vocal solo.."The Lord is my light" ....Francis Allitsen
Mr. G. Ernest Muir.
(a) A Church Prelude....Sir J. Stainer
(b) Barcarolle (from Violin Concerto).. ....Spohr
Postlude in D.. .. ..Henry Smart

The concert given under the auspices of St. Stephen's guild in aid of the rectory fund at Lachine, was a great success, both from a financial and an artistic point of view. The programme opened with a piano duet by Mrs. Magduff and Mrs. Galletti, after which Miss Marie Hollinshead sang Mascheroni's "Till Death I Love You." She was in splendid voice, and of her three numbers her rendering of "For all Eternity," with violin obligato by Mlle Ducharme is worthy of special mention: Mlle. Ducharme also contributed a violin solo. Master Ernest A. Forrest gave a couple of banjo solos, and in response to an encore played an overture blindfolded. Mr. J. P. Kelly rendered "My Queen" and Mr R. M. Davy contributed two songs. Mr. Allan J. G. MacDuff's musical sketches kept the audience in roars of laughter, and Miss Beatty's readings from Dr. Drummond's poems was enjoyed. The hall was beautifully decorated with hothouse plants from the conservatory of Dr. Morphy.

WESTMOUNT

A PUBLIC MEETING

CALLED FOR THIS EVENING—PERSONAL—OTHER INTERESTING ITEMS.

The Misses Hodgson, Argyle Avenue, have returned to town.

The Westmount Gun Club will hold its first special practice this afternoon.

Miss F. Kittson, Elm Avenue, has left to spend a couple of weeks at Berthier.

Westmount had the full benefit of yesterday afternoon's snow and wind blizzard.

Mr. W. R. Gilbert, of Westmount Boys' School, has recovered from his recent illness.

Mrs. H. S. Dunning, Albany, N.Y., is the guest of Mrs. George Luckhurst, Hillside Avenue.

Mr. Norman F. Lewis, of the head office of the Royal Bank, is at present acting as teller in the Westmount branch.

The collections for diocesan missions in St. Matthias' Church this year amounted to $365, a big increase over last year's collection.

There is a movement on foot among the congregation of St. Matthias' Church for the purchase of land and the erection of a rectory. The matter will be the first on the order roll at the Easter meeting.

Mr. J. H. Lauer has sent in his resignation as organist of the Church of the Advent, on his being appointed to a similar position in the Church of St. James the Apostle. His successor has not been named as yet.

The new parish of Westmount will hold service in Elm Hall to-morrow. The masses will be at 7 and 10 o'clock and vespers in the evening. At 7.30 o'clock Rev. F. Perron, the parish priest, has already organized a good choir. Sermons will be delivered in French and English. The congregation numbers a hundred and fifty families.

Mr. Charles Stevens, of Western Avenue, has been appointed census commissioner for the electoral district of Hochelaga. As Westmount forms a part of that district, he will supervise the work of the enumerators in the town.

Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., will deliver a lecture in Bethlehem Church shortly. His subject will be "Three Tramps on a Trip."

The semi-annual meeting of the Quebec branch of the Congregational Women's Board of Missions will be held on Tuesday next in Bethlehem Church. There will be morning, afternoon and evening sessions. In the evening an address will be delivered by Miss McCallum, who has recently returned from ten years of missionary labor in Turkey.

At the weekly meeting of the Y.P.S.C.E. of Bethlehem Congregational Church a very enjoyable musical and literary programme was given by the members. Among those who took part were Miss I. Innes, F. Watson, M. Thompson, S. Bolt, Misses Barrat (Winnipeg), T. Bolt, Messrs. Freeman, F. Lryscale, J. Peard, F. Mock, W. Baker, S. Anthony and R. Drysdale.

Great is the interest that is being manifested in the public meeting called by Mayor Lighthall for this evening in Victoria Hall. The subject of discussion that is now being talked of by every property holder in Westmount is the provisions of the Light, Heat and Power Company's bill now before the Quebec Legislative Council. Several prominent men have already promised to attend. The chair will be taken at 8.15 o'clock.

On Thursday evening next the new organ of the First Church of Christ Scientist will be formally opened by Mr. Percival J. Illsley, B.M., organist of St. George's Church. A fine programme has been arranged with Mr. G. Ernest Muir as vocalist. The organ, which has just been put in, is the work of Messrs. Casarant Bros., of St. Hyacinthe. It is built upon the tubular pneumatic system and consists of three manuals.

Victoria Hall presented a very pretty and gay appearance last evening on the occasion of the dance given by the Westmount Dancing Club. The large hall in particular looked very striking with its tasty decorations, consisting of flags and natural flowers. To crown the efforts of the committee who had gone to so much trouble in making the event a success, there were over a hundred and sixty people present. Altogether it was voted to be one of the most enjoyable social functions of the season in Westmount.

Bishop Street Cottage Quick Sale

I can sell for May delivery or sooner a modern stone front Cottage, with bay window, cemented basement, deep extension, five bedrooms on one floor, open plumbing, for

$8250.

EASY TERMS.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st FLOOR, TEMPLE BUILDING.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

That large and commodious property, No. 100 St. Denis Street, corner Dorchester. Land 82x150, with wide lane in rear. House 32x45, 2 storeys, basement and attic; solid stone; well laid out and finished inside. New h.w. heating, first class plumbing. Large stables and yard. One of the finest properties in that part of the city. Equally suitable for private residence, club house, or assembly hall. Apply on the premises, or to

JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP,
No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

To Let or For Sale.

FURNISHED.

STANLEY HOUSE, New Richmond,
BAY OF CHALEUR, P.Q.

Belonging to the Earl of Aberdeen, and occupied by him while Governor-General of Canada as a summer residence, together with Salmon and Trout fishing on Grand Cascapedia River, extending about one mile frontage, and situated about eight miles up river. Easy access to fishing by canoe or road.

A Store of Ice has been laid in.

Sea Bathing close beside the House.

For particulars, apply to

GEO. REID,
Govt. House, Ottawa,
Or to ALFRED GILKER,
Caretaker.

Who will show the place and make explanations.

WESTMOUNT—FOR SALE

ABERDEEN AVENUE, WESTERLY CORNER MONTROSE STREET.

Comfortable detached residence, with grounds, comprising about 28,511 feet of land. House is well laid out, has hot water heating, and wired for electric lights. Would be sold with or without the adjoining land. For full particulars, apply to

The J. Cradock Simpson Real Estate and Agency Co.
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

St. Catherine Street West,

North Side, between St. Matthew and St. Mark Streets.

FOR SALE

Well built semi-detached house, stands on lot 50 feet front; area about 5,400 feet; lane in rear; contains 6 bedrooms, side light; moderate price.

The J. Cradock Simpson Real Estate and Agency Co.
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Pains in the Chest.

Aggravated by a Tight, Hacking, Tearing Cough, Point to Bronchitis, a Forerunner of Consumption—Dr. Chase's Treatment.

When it hurts to cough and when each long breath brings pain and a tearing, burning sensation on to the chest, you may be sure there is a deep-seated cold creeping along the bronchial tubes towards the lungs. It is a common practice to neglect a cold until it is beyond the reach of medicine. It is on this account that consumption claims so many victims.

If you are anxious to obtain prompt and thorough relief for a cough, cold or any form of throat or lung irritation, you should lose no time in procuring Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, which is undoubtedly the most effectual treatment obtainable. While aiding expectoration and clearing the throat and bronchial tubes, this preparation also heals the torn linings and allays the inflammation. Scores of thousands of families in Canada would not think of being without Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house.

The approach of consumption is marked by loss of weight and general weakening of the system, and in order to fight off disease the body needs assistance such as is best afforded by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood builder and nerve restorative. Weakness and debility, from whatever cause they may be, are overcome by the wonderful unbuilding effects of this great food cure

Many a case of consumption has been cured by this combined treatment. While the linseed and turpentine heals the inflamed parts, the Nerve Food revitalizes and reinforces the constitution. You can rely on this combined treatment as most efficient in the cure of la grippe and as a preventive and cure for pneumonia and consumption. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

W. SCOTT & SONS

1739 NOTRE DAME STREET.

New Consignments of
Eastern Rugs
Selected by Our MR. HEATON,
Arriving Shortly

HATS THE LATEST HATS

We have received all our Latest Hats for this Spring and Summer season, from the celebrated makers

Leslie, Wakefield, Cavendish and others.

These goods are positively the latest and of superior manufacture, in all colors, Stiff and Soft, well assorted to suit all ages and in all prices.

Also a fine assortment of Golf, Fancy Caps, etc. Not omitting a large assortment of Tams (all colors), and prices.

The balance of our FUR STOCK we are clearing at cost.

Call and See Us.

E. Collette & Co., 1973 Notre Dame St.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Mar. 23rd, 1901.

BIG UMBRELLA DEAL.

The Company has just completed a Big Deal in High Class Umbrellas, which enables them to offer very special inducements in prices, particularly in high class goods, with expensive handles.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS

Regular Price $0.35	Now	$0.25
Regular Price 0.65	Now	0.49
Regular Price 1.25	Now	0.99
Regular Price 2.00	Now	1.47
Regular Price 3.50	Now	2.19
Regular Price 5.00	Now	3.25
Regular Price 7.75	Now	5.00
Regular Price 9.50	Now	6.00

MEN'S UMBRELLAS

Regular Price $0.65	Now	$0.49
Regular Price 1.00	Now	0.73
Regular Price 2.00	Now	1.75
Regular Price 3.50	Now	2.97
Regular Price 5.00	Now	3.25
Regular Price 8.50	Now	5.00
Regular Price 9.75	Now	6.00
Regular Price 10.50	Now	6.75

—IMMENSE PURCHASE OF 750—

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS

THE BEST Dress Skirt Values In the World.

ON SALE Monday Morning At 8 O'Clock sharp.

THIS CHOICE LOT OF LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS was purchased from a large Western manufacturer at our own price. They came in too late for Friday's Sale, we therefore offer them to you for Monday morning at less than the manufacturer's price.

Do not miss this opportuity, as they are the newest styles, and at about Half Price.

150 LADIES' BLACK BROCHE LUSTRE DRESS SKIRTS, in neat designs, lined through and latest style. Regular value, $3.00. Monday's Sale Price, **$1.59**

275 LADIES' BLACK ALL WOOL ESTAMINE SERGE DRESS SKIRTS, latest style and lined linenette. Regular value, $3.75. Monday's Sale Price **$2.29**

100 LADIES' TAILOR MADE DRESS SKIRTS, in Serge, Amazone Cloth and Homespun, latest flare style. Regular value, $7.00. Monday's Price **$3.95**

200 LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, in Black, Oxford, Fawn, Navy, Green and Grey, all tailor made and new flare style. Regular value, $8.00. Monday's Price, **$4.95**



SPRING JACKETS.

Busy times are experienced in this department now that Spring has fairly asserted itself, and the output of Spring Jackets is greater than ever before. Our prices are based on the strict merit of value. Here's a few irresistible proofs:

LADIES' NEW SPRING JACKETS, in Drab Covert Cloth, made double breasted style, step collar, satin revers. A pretty Jacket. Special **$4.50**

LADIES' SPRING JACKET, made of Black and Drab Box Cloth, well made and finished, stitching, lined through satin, cut double breasted. A smart Jacket. Special **$6.90**

LADIES' SPRING AUTOMOBILE COAT, made of Drab and Black Cloth, cut the very newest style, double breasted, with the sleeves tight fitted, shoulders and full flaring cuffs, trimmed all round with satin edging, lined through silk serge. Special Price **$9.75**

LADIES' SPRING ¾ JACKETS, made by artist tailor, in Black and Fawn Cloth, beautifully stitched, trimmed with narrow straps and braid piping, lined through fancy striped satin to match, double breasted style. Special Price **$13.25**

MONDAY'S SLEDGEHAMMERS.

	Regular.	Monday.		Regular.	Monday.
Finest Dairy Butter	22c	19c	Coat Hangers	10c	5c
Rolled Oats	25c	21½c	Lip Saucepan	25c	15c
Sardines in Oil	20c	10c	Tea Trays	50c	21c
Malt Breakfast Food	15c	12½c	Egg Beaters	5c	3c
Strawberrics	25c	15c	Sponge Holders	15c	5c
Wash Boards	20c	12½c	Crystal Tumblers, dozen	40c	25c
Polishing Mittens	20c	12½c	Cups and Saucers	7c	4c
Scrubbing Brushes	15c	9c	Butter Coolers	25c	15c
Towel Racks	13c	8c	Tea Sets	$1.00	$2.95

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS AND PUBLICATIONS ON SALE AT

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

NEW GOODS

In Our Dress Goods Dept.

New Goods arrive in our Dress Goods section daily. To-day we announce a fine assortment of HOMESPUNS, and a large variety of Golf Cloths, also the newest in Cashmeres. New Cloths for Rainy Day Skirts. Ladies are cordially invited to visit this department and inspect the new arrivals.

SILK BLOUSES

Ladies' Blouses, in Foulard Silks, white and blue effects, were $4.50 each, now clearing at $2.00 each, while they last.

FELT HATS

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed, all shapes and colorings. Were $1.00 to $2.50, now clearing at 25c each.

In Our Mantle Dept.

LADIES' SKIRTS—A fine lot of Dress Skirts laid out to clear, while they last, at $5.00 each. These Skirts are marked $7.85 to $11.75; now $5.00 each.

CHILDREN'S REEFERS—The balance of our Reefers (for Girls), that were $3.80 to $6.00 each, now $2.00 each.

COSTUMES

See our special line of Ladies' Costumes at $10.00 each; also our line made with English Homespun, double breasted Eton Jacket, lined with Roman Satin, Flare Skirt, lined with Linenette, bound with Velvet, $12.50 each.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR DR. DEIMEL'S LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR.

CORSET DEMONSTRATION, Monday Afternoon, 25th March, and until further notice.

MILLINERY AND MANTLE OPENING, 26th March.

OGILVY'S

Trade Sale.

At our Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

Wednesday, March 27

At 10 O'Clock A.M.

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

Also—At 11 O'Clock A.M.—For account of Curators,

Two Bankrupt Stocks of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Smallwares, etc., amounting to $10,000.

In lots to suit the city and country trade.

Sale without any reserve.

Liberal terms.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE.

On Wednesday, March 27

We will sell at our St. James Street Rooms, in lots to the trade and without reserve, a

Large Quantity of Dry Goods

Damaged by Fire and Water.

Tweeds, Tailors' Trimmings, Linings, Suitings, Cottonades, etc.

Also a big stock of

BANKRUPT GOODS—ASSORTED:

Dress Goods, Linens, Lace Embroidery Cottons, Prints, Umbrellas, Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Buttons, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Collars, Braids, Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Fine Suitings and Pantings, Towels, besides a stock of Tailors' Goods and Trimmings.

Easy terms.

Sale at 10 o'clock.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CAMERLAIN—At St. Lambert, March 18, the wife of Alfred Camerlain, of a daughter.

CASSAN—At Vaudreuil, Que., March 18th, the wife of M. S. Cassan, G.T.R. agent, of a daughter.

DAGENAIS—On Monday, March 18, the wife of S. Dagenais, of a daughter.

DONOGHUE—A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Donoghue, of New York, formerly of Montreal.

DUPONT—In this city, on March 19th, the wife of J. E. Dupont, of a daughter.

FRY—At Westmount, on March 17, the wife of Henry Fry, of a son.

GORDON—At St. Lambert, on March 18, the wife of E. Percy Gordon, of a daughter.

GRANGER—At No. 120 Wolfe Street, on March 18th, the wife of J. L. Granger of a daughter.

HISLOP—At the residence of Mr. Robert Hislop, St. Laurent, Que., on March 18, a daughter to Mrs. John Hislop.

LALEERGE—In this city, on March 19th, the wife of Omer Laberge, of a son.

TAYLOR—At 2704 St. Catherine Street, on March 20, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. Percy Taylor.

MARRIAGES.

BELL-McARTHUR—At Caledon, Ont., on March 12, by the Rev. Geo. McKay, M.A., Elma, eldest daughter of the late Duncan McArthur, to Thomas C. Bell, of Cataract, Ont.

CROSS—WILSON—At the parsonage, Escott, Ont., on March 20, 1901, by the Rev. W. J. Conoly, B.A., Mr. Vernal Henry Cross, of Warburton, to Cora, eldest daughter of James T. Wilson, of the same place.

CROZIER—HARRISON—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, on March 20, 1901, by the Rev. John Pearson, rector, John William Crozier, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Port Perry, to Annie Johnson, eldest daughter of Henry Harrison, Esq., of Cannington.

McDONALD-FRASER — At Sunny Lane Farm, Eremont, Ont., on March 16, by the Rev. John Morrison, assisted by the Rev. Geo. Kendall, Sara Annie, only daughter of Rod. Fraser, Esq. (niece of the late Rev. D. Fraser, B.C.), to the Rev. N. A. McDonald, B.A., Lorneville, Ont.

OGILVIE-BRAINERD—At Montreal, on the 21st March, by the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, A. E. Ogilvie, eldest son of the late W. W. Ogilvie, to Caroline B., daughter of T. C. Brainerd, Esq.

THOMSON—POLSON—At the residence of W. J. McWhinney, Bedford road, Toronto, on March 20, 1901, by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, M.A., B.D., Bessie Stephen, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thomson, of Toronto, to Franklin Bates Polson, also of Toronto.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

FELIX—In this city, on the 20th inst., Percival Adolphe, eldest son of Adolphe Felix and Annie Liggett, age 20 years and 6 months. Funeral from his father's residence, 710 St. Urbain Street, Saturday, 23rd instant, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. New York, Boston and Worcester papers please copy. 69x

KENNEDY—In the city on the 20th inst., Johanna Conroy, age 58 years, wife of E. H. Kennedy. Funeral Saturday, 23rd, at 8 a.m., from 758 Lagauchetiere Street, to the church of Gesu, thence to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice. Please omit flowers. 70x

McEVOY—In this city, Thursday, March 21st, 1901, at the age of 5 years, Francis Augustine, son of Patrick McEvoy, 100 Canning Street. Funeral private. 70x

McKAY—At 101 Mance Street, on March 21, Margaret Caln, widow of the late William McKay, daughter of William Caln, of Ottawa, sister of J. P. Caln, of this city, and sister-in-law of P. J. McMullen. Funeral took place this morning.

MILLER—In this city, on March 20, Ada Wilson, aged 2 years, 11 months and 13 days. Also Helen Emma (Grace), died on March 11, only beloved children of Alexander W. Miller, 624 Sanguinet Street. Funeral private.

PERRIN—At St. Henri, on the 20th inst., Hilda Augusta Ellemora Larsson, formerly of Sundsvall, Sweden, beloved wife of Wm. John Perrin, aged 24 years. Funeral on Saturday, the 23rd inst., from her late residence, 1673 St. James street, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery.

SEATH—Died, on 20th March, Margaret Key, widow of the late Thomas Seath, in her 89th year, a native of St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland. Funeral on Friday, 22nd inst., at 2.30 p.m., from 93 St. Famille Street. 70x

VANIER—On Wednesday afternoon, 20th inst., Wilfred Augustin, aged 3 years 6 months and 18 days, beloved son of Philias Vanier, of 398 St. Antoine st., Funeral private.

WASS—March 20th, Caroline Donington, beloved wife of G. H. Wass.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

BROWNSON—On March 14, at Dunnville, Ont., Elizabeth Brownson, relict of the late Orr Brownson, in her 84th year.

CAMPBELL—At St. Hyacinthe, on March 21, at the age of 25, Marie Pagnuelo, wife of Ernest Campbell, of the Eastern Townships Bank.

CRAIG—On March 20th, 1901, at Toronto, William Craig, in his 79th year.

DAVIDSON—At Manotick, on March 12, 1901, P. Davidson, aged 82 years and two months. Belfast papers please copy.

FRENCH—At Island Brook, Que., on the 8th of March, Margaret Stevenson, wife of Luther French, aged about 70 years.

FRASER—At Geneva, St. Andrews, Que., on March 16, George Fraser, aged 76 years and 4 months, a native of Scotland.

HOWIE—At Greenfield, Mass., on the 19th of March, 1901, Winnie Gal, youngest daughter of W. S. Eldridge, of Knowlton, Que., and beloved wife of H. A. Howie, aged 21 years and 3 months.

MARTIN—On March 15, at Ottawa, Addie Martin, aged 12 years, only daughter of Mrs. J. Martin.

ALDERMEN ADORE

lady charlotte gelatine.

WAR HORSES

Just received, ex SS. Lake Champlain, three more thoroughbred HUNTER STALLIONS, specially selected by Lt.-Col. H. F. Dent, Imperial Remount Officer for Canada, for breeding Army Remounts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Telfer & Climie Company

STABLES:
19 St. Maurice Street, Montreal.



GIVE OUR NEW PROCESS BREAD to the little ones and then watch them grow. Everything Boys and Girls need is to be found in our Bread. Protein, which was wanting in the "Emergency food," you will find in our Bread.

JAMES M. AIRD

IT IS THE WAY YOU USE IT.

It's the Method Employed Which Makes Success or Failure.

One man with pen, ink and paper can produce a landscape, another man with same pen and ink may not be able to write his own name legibly. It is all in knowing how.

It is equally true in the use of medicines. The same remedies we have to-day have existed for thousands of years, but if their existence was known the knowledge of how to use them was lacking.

They became valuable to the human race only when experiment and science showed the way to use them to get results.

The grip is an old disease with a new name; it is really catarrhal in character and the usual symptoms are those of acute catarrh, but the old time catarrh powders, salves and sprays do not cure it, neither does the application of antiseptics through an inhaler give anything more than relief for a short time.

The antiseptics are all right; they will kill the germs of catarrh and grip if they are applied rightly, but their local application the nose and throat avail little because the germs are in the blood and through the whole system.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain many of these same antiseptics, that are used in sprays and inhalers, but instead of applying them to the inflamed membranes of the nose and throat, they are taken into the stomach and thus reach the blood, the real seat of the disease, and drive out the infectious germs through the natural channels of the bowels.

In other words Stuart's Catarrh Tablets reach the cause of the mischief instead of merely local symptoms.

The remarkable success of these tablets in curing grip, catarrh and throat and lung troubles is because they drive the catarrhal poison from the system and the nose and throat become clear of the excessive secretion of mucus, which causes the hawking, spitting and gagging, because the secretion is not supplied from healthy blood.

Two years ago Stuart's Catarrh Tablets were unknown, but to-day have become so popular through positive merit that druggists everywhere in the United States, Canada and Great Britain now sell them.

No attention paid to classified advertisements unless accompanied by cash.

People's Popular Exchange

TWENTY WORDS, 10 CENTS: 6 INSERTIONS, 25 CENTS.

No attention paid to classified advertisements unless accompanied by cash.

DOGS LOST, WANTED, FOR SALE

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

LOST — ON THE 19TH, A ROUGH IRISH terrier, long hair, long ears, white on breast; answering to name Carlo. Please return to stables, corner Laval avenue and Sherbrooke st., and receive reward. Parties detaining after this date will be prosecuted. 74x

FOR SALE — A SNAP, BULL TERRIER dog and one English pug. James H. Esdon, Curry Hill, Ont. 71x

FOR SALE — FINE BRED YORKSHIRE pups, now four weeks old, thoroughbreds and beauties. Address W. D. E., 5 Moulton st., Portland, Maine. 73x

WE HAVE A COUPLE GREAT DANES left; were ordered; not yet taken. Champion Sandor Vonn Inn stock. Bargain. Apply Box 486, Truro, N.S. 71x

WANTED — FOX TERRIER PUP, DOG. Send price and particulars, to Box P 19, Herald Office. 71x

LOST—A BROWN COLLIE DOG. ANSWERS to the name of Bobs. Return to 38 Argyle avenue, city, and be rewarded. x

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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

FOR SALE — COMPLETE OUTFIT, FINE horse, piano box buggy, cutter, sleigh, harness, robe, cost new $125. Giving up keeping a horse. Will sell cheap. Address P 30, Herald. 75x

FOR SALE — ENTIRELY NEW KENSINGton carriage and Gladstone sleigh, will be sold at a positive bargain. Taken in part exchange for a Bell orchestral piano. May be seen at Bell Piano Warerooms, 2263 St. Catherine st. 77x

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

HORSES FOR SALE BY AUCTION EVERY day at 2.30 p.m. Private sales at all times. Trial given. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. W. Foster & Co., 597-601 St. Paul st. Tel. Main 3265. 78x

WANTED—BY APRIL 1ST, HEAVY STALlion, 1300 to 1400 lbs. Give color, weight, age, price, etc., P. O. Box 226, Windsor Mills, P.Q.

FOR SALE — CHEAP, A CART, SUITABLE for butcher or milkman. Apply 594 Sanguinet st., between the hours of 8 to 12, or after 6 in the evening. 70x

BUSINESS CHANCES

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

WANTED — PERSON WITH THREE OR four hundred dollars, to join advertiser in best paying business in city. Box P 32, Herald. 76x

GOOD OPENING FOR A FIRST CLASS furrier. Wm. Todd, Orillia, Ont. 81x

FOR SALE — CONTENTS OF DINING room, doing good business. Everything new. No reasonable offer refused. Other business to attend to. 752 Craig st. 72x

FOR SALE — HOTELS, LICENSED RESTaurants, grocery, cigar, confectionery stores; also dining rooms, butcher stalls and other business. Always Dagenais & Co. for bargains. 505 Craig st. Telephone East 1810. 84x

FOR SALE — HOTELS, LICENSED RESTaurants, groceries, tobacco stores, dining rooms. Purchasers meaning business call for bargains on L. Harris, 118 St. James street. 84x

WANTED TO HEAR FROM THE BUSINESS men of some town or village in this Province, or Eastern Ontario, where there is an opening for the establishment of a job printing office. Would be willing to purchase business, or an interest in a business, already established, if, upon investigation, everything proved to be O.K. Address P 6, Herald Office. 76x

How Herald Wants Are Appreciated.

March 18, 1901.

Dear Sirs,—I have sold through your paper everything I advertised. I like your way of doing business in every respect, and have advised others to use your paper. Respectfully yours,

M. G. SHELDON,
528 St. James Street.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

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

DESKS! DESKS! AT THE OLD RELIABLE. Bookkeepers' double and single, our own manufacture, 5, 6, 7 and 8 ft., always in stock and ready for shipping. Also new and secondhand roll and flat top desks, at greatly reduced prices. Call or telephone 2806 Main. W. P. Stanton & Co., 9 St. John st. 76x

WANTED TO BORROW

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

WANTED—TO BORROW TWO HUNDRED dollars for three months; big interest best security and references to Mr. N. Theoret, notary, No. 61 St. Gabriel St. 74x

UNDERTAKERS.

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

MR. WM. WRAY, FORMERLY OF ST. DOminique street, has opened an undertaking business at 2436 St. Catherine st. Phone Up 2967, just west of Stanley st. 94x

In answering advertisement in this column please mention that you SAW IT IN THE HERALD

HOUSE TO LET

That modern built dwelling house, No. 467 Sherbrooke Street, 12 rooms, extension kitchen, h.w. heating and sanitary plumbing. Large grounds, fine situation. Most desirable locality. Apply to

JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP,
No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

Herald Crayon Portraits

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

TERMS:

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

(Coupon No. 13.)

DAILY HERALD, Montreal.

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

Or I enclose 30 of these coupons, consecutively numbered.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Agent's Name and Address.

ROOMS AND BOARD

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

ROOM — TO LET, FURNISHED, WITH OR without board, in St. Henri, for lady only; gas, hot water, bath, etc.; no children or other boarders kept; not moving in May. Terms very reasonable to suitable person. Box P 37, Herald. 71x

ROOMS — TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, on first floor, also single room, with board; table board; not moving. 73 McGill College ave., near Sherbrooke st. x

ROOM — FINE DOUBLE ROOM, FRONT and back parlor, with or without board; also table board. 6 Durocher st. 71x

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE SUNNY ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, modern conveniences; good house, in quiet street, near restaurants and cafes. Apply to Box P 34, Herald. 76x

ROOM — ONE LARGE, BRIGHT FRONT room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 49 Beaver Hall Hill. 71

ROOM — FURNISHED, NEWLY DECORATed; gentlemen only; private family; all conveniences. 69 Mansfield st., near Windsor Hotel. 72

ROOMS — NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, telephone, Auer light, hot water and all modern conveniences; also good table board. 862 Palace st. 71

ROOMS — TO LET, THE LARGEST, NEATest, quietest in city; front parlor, back parlor, single room; first flat; not moving. 26 Union ave. 71

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO LARGE, COMfortable rooms, with good board, near Mountain st., 2486 St. Catherine st. 72

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED, SUITABLE for light housekeeping, at 20 City Councillors st. 72

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE front room, electric light, hot water, etc. 70A Crescent st. 71

ROOMS — GENTLEMAN CAN FIND NICEly furnished rooms, on bath flat, all conveniences in house. 90 Mansfield st. 72

ROOMS — DOUBLE FURNISHED BEDroom, on bath flat, all conveniences in house. 90 Mansfield st. 72

ROOMS — TO LET, ONE LARGE FURNISHed double front room, with board, for married couple or two; also one single room, bathroom flat; all conveniences. 78 Victoria st. 72x

ROOMS — TO LET, PARLOR AND BEDroom, adjoining; also small front room on bathroom flat. 6 Beaver Hall square. 72x

ROOMS — WARM SINGLE ROOM, ALSO large one on bathroom flat, to gentlemen of quiet habits, hot water heating. 95 University st. 71x

ROOM — LARGE FRONT ROOM, NEWLY furnished, suitable for one or two gentlemen; bath and hot water. 2427 St. Catherine st., near Stanley. 70x

MACHINERY FOR SALE

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

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

24 inch S. A. Woods Machine Co. Heavy Double Surface Fast Feed Flooring Machine.
Self Feed Rip Saw, second hand, MacGregor, Gourlay & Co.'s latest improved.
20 inch Pony Planer, in good order.
24 inch Pony Planer, in good order.
24 inch Planer and Matcher, in good order.
Power Mortising Machine, in good order.
Blind Stile Mortising and Boring Machine, in good order.
20 inch Iron Drill, in good order.
60 H.P. Tubular Boiler, in good order.
50 H.P. Tubular Boiler, in good order.
25 H.P. "Clipper" Engine, in good order.
A. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,
320 St. James Street, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

WANTED — CUSTOMERS TO BUY AWNings from us at 60 cents per foot, 10 oz. white duck, and 70 cents per foot for striped. We believe in small profits and quick sales. Work guaranteed, and all orders promptly attended by experienced hands. J. K. Bellon & Co., Awning and Tent Makers, 374 St. Lawrence Main st. Telephone E. 1948, Merchants 720. 77x

GO TO E. R. BAKER, 285 BLEURY STREET, and have your carpets cleaned and made over. Mattresses remade and returned same day. Upholstering. tf

HARRIS & HOPTON'S, 2562 ST. CATHERINE st., is the place to get your plants and cut flowers. Mushrooms, always fresh. 77x

CROCKFORD'S DINING ROOMS — BREAKfast, dinner or supper, 15c; best in city. Table board, $2.50 per week; 21 tickets, $2.75; always open. 537B Craig st. 84x

PIANO TUNING, BY A TUNER OF 25 years' experience, price $1.50 each tuning. Drop postcard or telephone Up 998. W. H. Leach, Piano Dealer, 2440 St. Catherine st., between Stanley and Drummond. 87x

WANTED TO RENT

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

WANTED — FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR the summer, within 20 miles from city. Box P 24, Herald. 73x

PERSONAL

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

PERSONAL — WE MAKE AWNINGS FOR stores, offices, hotels and private residences cheaper than any other makers in the city. Should any person require awnings, call us up for an estimate before placing your order. Measures taken and estimates given free of charge. Tel. Bell E. 1948, Merchants 720. J. K. Bellon & Co., Awning and Tent Maker, 374 St. Lawrence Main st. 77x

MEDICAL—FOR $5.00 I WILL CURE PERmanently any case of tape worm. No cure, no pay. Scientific Tape Worm Cure, 1527 St. Hubert Street. 74x

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

PERSONAL—SAVE YOUR EYES! GLASSES only render defective eyesight chronic. Discard glasses! Our "No medicine, no cost" cure will positively save your eyes. Full directions, $1.00. Drugless Cure Co., Box 6, Ste. Cunegonde, Que. 73x

PERSONAL — WANTED, FAMILIES TO subscribe to new plan to relieve heavy funeral expenses. For an annual subscription of One Dollar ($1.00), we will furnish a coffin, varnished, or covered in black, a hearse with two horses, and the necessary house furnishings. Wm. Tracey & Co., Funeral Superintendents, 37 and 39 Inspector st. Bell Telephone, Main 2486. Est. 1882. tf

PERSONAL — THE CITY, FORMERLY DOminion Steam Carpet Beating Co., asks a call from those who wish their carpets cleaned. No. 11 Hermine st. Punctual, reliable, clean. Bell Tel. Main 798. 93x

PERSONAL — MUSICAL HEADQUARTERS. The Canadian Foreign Music Co., 2354 St. Catherine st. (near Peel). tf

PERSONAL — QUICKLY DONE, OFFICE, store or warehouse alterations. General estate work a specialty. R. G. Salloway, Carpenter, 123 Bleury st. 129x

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPING.

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

WIRE AND WIRE NETTING.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.



THE THOS. FORRESTER CO.
325 St. James St., Montreal.

TELEPHONES

It costs nothing to see our new line of Telephones, and get prices for a system in your home, factory or warehouse. Call us up, Main 1123, TELFER, TELFER & Co., 44 Bleury St

TO LET.

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

HOUSES TO RENT — 127 DRUMMOND ST., 20 rooms; 3 Beaver Hall square, 13 rooms; 66 McTavish Street, 14 rooms; 2767 St. Catherine Street, 8 rooms; 307 Elm Ave., 7 rooms. D. W. Ogilvie & Co., Merchants Bank Building, Tel. Main 3113. 71x

TO RENT — SHOP AND DWELLING, ST. Catherine st. Shop, Nos. 2569 and 2561, very suitable for a shoemaker or dry goods business. Dwelling, above the store, with stables. Rent $600 per annum, without taxes. Apply at 152 Bleury st. 70x

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 349 OLIVER avenue, Westmount, for six months or year; low rental for summer; extension, gas stove, electric light. Apply on premises. 70x

TO LET — NO. 129 BAYLE ST., MIDDLE flat, 6 rooms, rent free to first May if taken for a term. Also lower flat, No. 133 Bayle st., 6 rooms. Apply to James Ballue, 67 St. Francois Xavier. Tel. No. Main 1724, or Mount 96. 75x

TO LET — UPPER TENEMENT, 5 ROOMS, bath, w.c., rent eight dollars per month; burn very little coal. Apply 74 Knox st. 76x

TO LET — 39 BELMONT STREET, LOWER tenement, 6 rooms, Daisy furnace. Apply 47 Belmont Park. 75x

HOUSE TO LET — NEW, DETACHED 10 room House, 42 Chesterfield ave., Westmount. All modern improvements. No expense for lighting fixtures. Webster Norris. Telephone Mount 530. x

TO LET — MACKAY STREET, GOOD BRICK house of 12 rooms, heated by stoves, fuel shed; plumbing, drainage, etc., good. Rent moderate. The J. Cradock Simpson Real Estate and Agency Co., 181 St. James st. 76x

TO LET — NO. 1199 DORCHESTER, CORner of Fort, large self-contained house, having 12 rooms, hot water heating, cold storage, bathroom, etc., in good order throughout. Rent $400 and taxes. 60x

TO LET—NICE WARM UPPER TENEMENT, 511 Amherst Street, below Ontario, rent $12. Apply 31 St. Lambert Hill. 71x

TO LET—FLAT, WESTMOUNT, 3 GLADstone Avenue, corner Dorchester. Rent low, six rooms. Apply to No. 5 Gladstone Avenue, or telephone Mr. Skelcher, Main 2978. 74x

285 UNIVERSITY—TO LET, A THREEstory stone front house, of eleven rooms (seven bedrooms, servants' bedroom, bath, etc.), Daisy furnace. Will be renovated throughout to suit tenant, and modern plumbing put in. THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., 181 St. James Street.

SHERBROOKE STREET— TO LET, STONE front house of 10 rooms, with hot water heating and modern conveniences. Is being entirely renovated. THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., 181 St. James Street. x

BAYLE STREET — TO LET, A GOOD stone front house, containing 10 rooms, hot and cold water, good state of repair. Low rent. Can be had at once. THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., 181 St. James Street. x

TO LET, BAYLE STREET, GOOD STONE front house, containing 8 rooms, hot water heating, in good state of repair. Immediate possession. THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., 181 St. James Street. x

BAYLE STREET — TO LET, A GOOD stone front house, containing 9 rooms, hot water heating and modern improvements; state of repair good. Can be had immediately. THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., 181 St. James Street. x

TO LET — HOUSE, 351 PRINCE ARTHUR, upper flat, 8 rooms, rent $18.00. 353 Prince Arthur, lower flat, $15.00. Apply 692 Craig street. 73x

TO LET — 260A UNIVERSITY STREET, house, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences. Rent only $350, no taxes. Steel range, gas stove, electric fittings, carpets and mantel mirrors would be sold to incoming tenant if required. E. M. Renouf. Telephone, House, Up 278; Office, Up 1084. 2238 St. Catherine st. 73x

TO LET — SIX-STALL STABLE, WITH A little lodgment in the same yard if wanted. Apply 163½ St. Antoine st., or 2137 St. Catherine st. 73x

TO LET — STORE, AT 250 ST. PAUL ST., occupied at present by Messrs. Liddell, Lesperance & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods. This store is large and well lighted, with entrance on St. Paul street and Commissioners street. Apply to Liddell, Lesperance & Co., 350 St. Paul st. 72x

TO LET — NICE SMALL STORE, SITUATE No. 59 St. Sulpice street. Apply to Cyrille Laurin, Room 5, Imperial Building. 71x

TO LET—58 VICTORIA STREET, 10 ROOMS, extra large yard, twenty-seven dollars per month. Next door, No. 60, 13 rooms, all modern, Daisy furnace in both, $32 per month. 381 Dorchester, nine rooms, $20. Houses guaranteed very warm. No taxes. Apply 83 Union ave. Mrs. Barry. 70x

WANTED — ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE to let portion of office down town. Address R 350, Herald Office. tf

TO LET—THE HALL Over THE MONTREAL School of Elocution can be rented for meetings, etc., in mornings and at other times when not in use. Enquire at office on premises, 2426 St. Catherine st. 81x

TO LET — NO. 35 ST. LUKE STREET, 13 apartments, h.w. heating; in good order; nice locality; rent moderate. Wm. Cooper, 251 St. James st. 70

TO LET — NO. 96 SHUTER STREET, 11 apartments, extension kitchen, h. w. heating; in good order; rent low. Wm. Cooper, 251 St. James st. 70x

TO LET — LOWER DWELLING, 23A University street, suite of three large rooms on first flat, dry basement, Daisy furnace. D. S. Leach, 180 St. James. x

LOST

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

LOST — BROWN DOG, PART COLLIE, with leather collar, named Bob. Return to 38 Argyle avenue and get reward. 71x

LOST — ON 21ST, ON ST. CAHERINE ST. car, Morgan's, or Beaver Hall square, a pearl brooch. Please return to 4638 St. Catherine st., Westmount, and receive reward. 76x

LOST — BAG SCHOOL BOOKS, YESTERday afternoon, marked "F. Drury, 5 Emily street." Please return and expenses will be paid. x

LOST — ON UNIVERSITY STREET OR Union avenue, a right hand fur mitt. Reward if left at White Bros., Grocers, 33 University st. 73

LOST — YESTERDAY, A SMALL PURSE, containing $6 and some change, between Macgregor, St. Catherine to Crescent. Reward at 18 Macgregor st. 73

LOST — STRAYED, ON TUESDAY, THE 19th inst., black cocker spaniel, answering to name of "Prince." Return to 117 Queen st., and get reward. 74

LOST — BETWEEN MOUNT PLEASANT avenue, Westmount, and Victoria avenue and Chesterfield, on Saturday evening last, a pair of gold rimmed eyeglasses. Finder will oblige by returning to 427 Mount Pleasant ave., Westmount. 75

LOST—STRAYED OR STOLEN ON TUESday the 19th inst., black cocker spaniel, answering to name of Prince. Return to 117 Queen Street and get reward. 69x

LOST — SOME DAYS AGO, SWAN FOUNtain pen. Finder rewarded on bringing it to 72 McGill College avenue. 74x

LOST — WHITE BULL TERRIER PUP. ANswers to name of Fitz. Reward, 542 Sherbrooke. 72x

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, A MODERN up-to-date house, of not less than 11 rooms, with extension kitchen; location, west of Peel st. Price, from $10,000, but not to exceed $17,000. Will pay all or part cash. Box P 28, Herald. 72x

WANTED — A GOOD SECOND HAND tread power, either one or two horse power. Give all facts. Lowest price. Box 486, Truro, N.S. 71x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing. We pay the best prices. U. Pearson, 2104 Notre Dame st. Mail orders promptly attended. 75x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, a collection of old postage stamps. Also wanted a large quantity of Canadian Revenues. Address, giving full particulars, Box 71, St. Anne de Bellevue. 58x

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

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

WANTED — BY A WIDOW LADY, HUSband recently killed, position as experienced nurse, entire charge of infant, or as companion and care of invalid; well educated; music; any work not menial. 33 Latour st. Madame L. 72x

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes for daily work or a few hours daily. Apply 6 Berthelet st. 75

WANTED — BY STRONG YOUNG WOMAN, who speaks both languages, situation at restaurant work or housecleaning; good references. 267A St. Dominique st. 74

WANTED — WORK BY THE DAY, WASHing, housecleaning or office cleaning. 196 St. Martin st. 74

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER desires sewing by the day in English private family, cut and fit guaranteed; highest references. 61 Delisle st. 72

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, position as cook. Address No. 39 Dowd street. 72

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OF ANY kind, cleaning offices, or washing. Address 712 Lagauchetiere Street. x

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A POSITion in a wholesale silver or retail store, one who would be willing to make herself useful. Understands shipping and packing goods. Box P. 25, Herald. 71x

WANTED — BY A STRONG WOMAN, work by the day or half day of any kind; references. 23 St. Charles Borromee st. 71x

WANTED — BY A POOR WOMAN, WITH 4 small children, work of any kind by day. 272 William st. x

WANTED — SEWING BY THE DAY. Diploma in cutting and fitting. Address or call, K. D., 1680 St. James st., St. Henry. 69x

WANTED — POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER or lady's companion, by person of experience; best of references. Address C. C., 72 Victoria st. x

SITUATIONS VACANT

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

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; willing to go to the seaside for summer. Apply 358 Olivier avenue. 75x

WANTED—TRAVELLER, TO CARRY SIDE line of soaps; ground east of Kingston and Ottawa district; calling on laundries and groceries; good thing. Drawer 18, Colborne, Ont. 73x

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, able to cook; no washing or ironing. Apply morning or evening, 4195 Sherbrooke st., cor. of Greene ave. 75x

WANTED —YOUTH, WITH A FAIR EDUcation, healthy, and willing to make himself generally useful. Wm. Currie, Clothier, 1967 Notre Dame st. 75x

WANTED—BLACKSMITH; ONE ACQUAINTed with horse shoeing and general custom work. Apply or write to N. G. Stevens, Coaticook, P.Q. 75x

WANTED — TWO PIANO SALESMEN OF proved experience and ability. Satisfactory financial arrangements made and permanent positions secured to men who are capable of selling high class piano at moderate prices. Best talking points of any piano offered in Canada. The Bell Piano Company, 2263 St. Catherine st. 72x

WANTED —LADY AGENTS EVERYWHERE to canvass for Magnetic American Health Corsets and Petticoats, to order. Fast selling, Madame Stevens, 2515 St. Catherine St., Montreal. 74x

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT No Washing, 419 Lansdowne Avenue, Westmount. 74x

WANTED—Young man to learn illustrating, Bookkeeping or advertisement writing by mail. Tuition payable 60 days after position is secured. Information free. Correspondence Institute of America, Scranton Pa. x

WANTED — A GENERAL; MUST BE A good plain cook; references required. Apply 35 Tupper st. 73x

ARTICLES FOR EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE — NOTICE TO DRESSMAKERS, milliners and military tailors. Have a good selection of silver, gold braid, soutache, and everything belonging to that line; genuine French article; discount to trade. Montreal Stamp and Book Exchange, 2414 St. Catherine, near Peel. 76x

FOR EXCHANGE — STONE FRONT DOUble tenement, on Bishop street; extra well built; two fine dwellings, with side lights; wide lane, good stable; all in good order and well rented; would be exchanged for a self-contained house in the West End. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. x

WANTED — HIGH PRICES PAID FOR books, collections of old postage stamps, old china, brass and plated ware, firearms, ancient clocks, and any kind of antiquities. Special price paid for entire collections. Montreal Stamp and Book Exchange, 2414 St. Catherine, near Peel. 103x

FOR EXCHANGE — STONE FRONT DOUble tenement on Bishop street; extra well built; two fine dwellings, with side lights; wide lane, good stable, all in good order, and well rented; would be exchanged for a self-contained house in the West End. H. L. Putnam, 1st Floor, Temple Building. 73

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE FOR EQUITY a soda apparatus, made by John Matthews, New York, gas generator and three cylinders, used for one year. Address J. W. Elder, Bebe Plain, P.Q. 73

TO EXCHANGE — GOOD BICYCLE, FOR incubator and brooder. Address M., P.O. Box 2299. 70x

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GAS GENerator burning coal oil, complete and in good order, can be seen at 2593 St. Catherine Street. 74x

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE, A HAND printing press, in good order, suitable for card work. Would trade for bicycle or canoe. Address Canoe, Herald Office. x

TO EXCHANGE — A MANTLE BED, IN good order. Would trade for a bureau or other suitable furniture. Address Mantle Bed, Herald Office. 73x

WE TELL YOU HOW YOU CAN LEARN Hypnotism. Free. Drop us a postal card. Don't miss this opportunity. Address W. E. Hunt, 2 Beaver Hall Hill. 73x

75 GOOD SECONDHAND BICYCLES, AT prices to suit. Let us send for your wheel to repair, clean, or exchange for new one. In new wheels we have the Remington, I. Johnson, Antelope, Goderich and Champion. Low prices. Open evenings. S. S. Kimball, 577 Craig st. 71x

ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY, ENGLISH edition, new, seven volumes, for bookcase. F 64, Herald. x

FOR SALE — ONE SET IMPERIAL ENCYclopædia Dictionary, in ten volumes. Cash or monthly payments, or would trade for gent's racoon coat. Apply Box P 1, Herald. 74x

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE FOR MONEY, all kinds of electric fixtures, 25 per cent. discount. Tel. Main 1033, Sayer Electric Company, 60 and 62 Victoria Square. 74x

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE, A FUR LINED overcoat, worn two winters, best of beaver cloth, collar otter plucked and dyed to look like seal. Would trade for nice ladies' coat or furniture. Address Fur Coat, Herald Office. x

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE, A COLLECtion of old Harper's Magazines for other books. Address Harper, Herald Office. x

WANTED — TO TRADE TWO FINE EDItions of Pascal's letters, published about 1809. Bound in leather and gold. Containing family autograph. Address Pascal, Herald Office. Would exchange for Thackeray or Lytton. x

A HANDSOME BABY CARRIAGE FOR A Go-Cart. Box P 21, Herald Office. 74x

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, LADIES' COAT, fit of cloth, green, silk lined, two years old. Style old, but coat originally cost $50.00. Would exchange for some pots, pans, a stove, or household articles. Address Green Coat, Herald Office. x

WILL GIVE SHORTHAND INSTRUCTIONS for folding bed, or offers. Pitman, Herald. x

A WELL-BRED YOUNG MAN WOULD EXchange his services as teacher, etc., after 7 p.m. Mutual, Herald. x

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING HIS EVENINGS free, wishes to make translations, German, French and English. Box P 76. x

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, GOOD GENT'S road bicycle (Dunlop tires) for racer. Will pay difference, or to buy racer. P 10, Herald Office. 74x

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE, OLD STYLE Gordon printing press for secondhand body or job type. Box P 16, Herald. 74x

WILL EXCHANGE A PIANO, PURCHASED at $350, as good as new, for a pair of roadsters, or will swap for anything of equal value. P 13, Herald Office. 74x

WILL EXCHANGE ONE OF TAYLOR'S fireproof safes for a good roll top desk. Maybe we could make a deal on something else. Write P 11, Herald Office. 74x

WILL EXCHANGE A QUANTITY OF ELECtric light fixtures for gas fixtures. Wm. Buckley, 399 St. Dominique. 74x

WILL EXCHANGE A GOOD HANGING lamp for pictures or books. 137A Hutchison st. 74x

WILL EXCHANGE A RARE COLLECTION of copper coins for roll top writing desk. 137A Hutchison st. 74x

WILL EXCHANGE A PARROT FOR A SEWing machine. P 15, Herald Office. 74x

WILL EXCHANGE A GOOD BUILDING LOT in Longueuil for its value in coal. W. J. Taylor, Y.M.C.A. 74x

FOR SALE — ONE SET IMPERIAL ENCYclopædia Dictionary, in ten volumes. Cash or monthly payments, or would trade for gent's racoon coat. Apply Box P 1, Herald. 74x

Once for 10 Cents; a Week for 25 Cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

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

WANTED — BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, with many years experience as first and second cook in hotels, clubs, restaurants, etc., a position as steward or overseer, in the city or on steamboat. Thoroughly competent. Best references. Strictly temperate. Box P 31, Herald. 72x

WANTED — WELL KNOWN MONTREAL business man, going to England for April and May, would undertake commissions or other responsible duties for reliable parties. Box P 29, Herald. 72x

WANTED — POSITION AS TRAVELLER IN Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Ten years' experience on road. Good connection. References. P 27, Herald. 74x

WANTED—BY SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, situation as storeman, shipper or packer. Address J. M. C., 30A Chaboillez st. 71x

WANTED — POSITION AS FOREMAN farmer, married, steady and trustworthy, well posted in horses, cattle and general farm work; can furnish good references; also single man, two good ploughmen, and not afraid of work. Address A. B., Place Sans Bruit, P.Q. 73x

WANTED — BY A RELIABLE, HONEST and industrious gardener, a situation by the year. No objections to distance. Address P 22, Herald. 72x

WANTED — A THOROUGH HOTEL MAN would like a hotel to manage; speaks French and English; references furnished. Do not want too large a house, and would prefer country. Apply 528 St. James. 71x

WANTED — SITUATION AS ENGINEER, by party holding first class certificate; A1 mechanic; thoroughly understands mill work of every description. Apply Box P 18, Herald. 71x

WANTED — PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT yet put up double windows to employ James Johnston, 245A Bleury st. Best work, low prices. Full stock of hardware kept. tf

WANTED — SITUATION AS GARDENER; first class references. Apply 383½ St. Dominique st.

WANTED — BY A RELIABLE YOUTH, A position in wholesale house, where he would have good chances of advancement; well recommended. Address J. M. W., 310 Bourgeois st., Pt. St. Charles. 69x

EDUCATIONAL

OXFORD GRADUATE GIVES LESSONS IN Latin, Greek, modern languages, and prepares for all examinations on moderate terms. Apply Box P. 25, Herald. 74x

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

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING — MISS Graham, Temple Building, St. James St., Phone Main 1714. Typewriting neatly, accurately and promptly done. Typewritten circular letters at reasonable rates. Stenographers sent out by hour, day or week. All work guaranteed. 81x

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a small family. Apply 3 Lorne ave. 73x

WANTED — AT ONCE, TWO GOOD AND sober travellers in cigars. High commission and wages to reliable men. The Emporium Cigar Factory, St. Hyacinthe. 73x

WANTED — YOUNG MAN WITH A FEW years' experience at job printing, also experienced boy for Gordon press. 741 Craig street. 72

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant for small family, without children, desirable place, with lots of money for the right party. 78 Tupper st. 74

WANTED — A HOUSE AND TABLEMAID. Apply 1266 Dorchester st. 75

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT. GOOD home for suitable person. No children. Apply Mrs. Harris, 374 Sherbrooke street, corner St. Denis. 73x

WANTED — BLACKSMITH HELPER; ONE with some experience in horse shoeing and general work. Apply to Geo. D. Hodgson, Hudson Que. 73x

WANTED — A GOOD COOK; REFERENCES required. Apply to 1059 Sherbrooke st. 71x

WANTED — PORTRAIT AGENTS AND dealers, write for price list just published. Wholesale prices in portraits and frames. Work guaranteed. The Alert Portrait Co., Toronto. 73x

WANTED — GOOD ERRAND BOY, WOULD prefer one having references. Apply at once. Tuddenham and Anderson, 344 St. James st. 72x

WANTED — A STRONG YOUTH FOR A farm, Lachine; one accustomed to cattle and general work. Good wages. Apply between 10 and 12, at Est. D. J. Macdonald, 71 Wellington street. 73x

WANTED — GARDENER, WHO UNDERstands vegetables, fruit and flowers. Apply to Dr. Fisher, 1018 Sherbrooke st. 72x

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR light housework; two in family; a comfortable home for the right person. 466 Grosvenor ave., Westmount. 72x

WANTED — A GIRL ABOUT 16, TO DO light housework in a small family; must sleep at home. 621 City Hall ave. 72x

WANTED — GIRL (17 TO 19 YEARS OLD) for light housework, in small flat; no children. Apply 49A St. Famille st. 71x

WANTED — GOOD SMART BOY; MUST have good references. Apply from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m., at 4209 St. Catherine street, Westmount. 71x

WANTED — OPERATORS AT ONCE. EXperienced operators on Singer machine; steady work and good wages. The Progress Mfg. Co., corner St. Urbain and St. Catherine streets. 71x

WANTED — A LIVE MAN ON THE ROAD, to sell the best hames fastener made. Try it. E. K. Baston, 77 Traverse st., Boston, Mass. 74x

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

WANTED — GORDON PRESSMAN. ONE with two or three years' experience. Apply Foreman, Herald Job Dept. x

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a family of two; no washing or ironing. 15 Tower ave. x

SITUATIONS VACANT.

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

WANTED — A COMPETENT GENERAL servant, also young girl to assist. Personal references required. Apply 105 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount. 74x

WANTED — A SERVANT GIRL THAT UNderstands cooking and speaks a little French. 1130 Dorchester st. 76x

WANTED — A COOK, HOUSEMAID AND tablemaid

ATHLETICS

POINTS EXPLAIN THEIR POSITION

And Ask the Support of the M.A.A.A. in Their Application to Lacrosse League.

The following letter explains the position of the Point St. Charles team in its application for admission to the senior lacrosse league:

Montreal, March 22, 1901.

Henry Brophy, Esq., President, M.A.A.A., Montreal:

Dear Mr. Brophy,—As you have doubtless learned through the medium of the press, our association is applying for admission into the Senior Lacrosse League.

This step is being taken after a careful analysis of the responsibilities which it would be necessary for us to assume, and we are quite prepared for all emergencies. We have completed arrangements for taking over the Queen's Park grounds, and they will be put in first class shape for the playing of lacrosse, and all other field sports, and we can rely on placing a team in the field that will do credit to ourselves and the city in general. Point St. Charles has long been recognized as the home of lacrosse players, and many of those who have figured on the Montreal teams have come from our quarter and made a name for ourselves.

In fact, Point St. Charles sporting men, and there are a goodly number of them, are very fond of lacrosse, and it is their unanimous wish that we obtain an entrance into the big league.

A good many will argue that there are already enough senior teams in Montreal, but our admission would not in any way detract from the attendance at the games, but, on the contrary, tend to stir up even more interest in our section of the city and elsewhere.

The different Montreal teams now in the league have their followers from different parts of the city, and a Point St. Charles team would have a large, if not a larger following than any of them, who would attend the matches in large numbers. Our people are clanish to this extent, and no lack of support would be shown.

We have approached the Shamrock and Capital clubs, and have been assured of their support. This, however, is not sufficient, for we must have the unanimous support of all the clubs comprising the league before being granted admission, and our object in writing you is to have you use the influence of your strong position to gain the vote of the Montreal Club in our favor, and in so doing, we feel that we are not asking too much.

We are a young organization, but have made good strides in our short career, and our sole object has always been to further sport in all its branches. When the idea was first broached of forming an athletic association in Point St. Charles, several prominent members of your association were taken into our confidence, and one and all promised us all the support your association could give us. Up to the present we have not looked to the mother association for assistance, but now we are in need of it, and come out boldly and ask for it.

Our idea would be to have the league composed of, say eight clubs: Montreal, Shamrock, National, Capital, Toronto, Tecumseh, Cornwall and Points—to form two leagues, each composed of two Montreal clubs and two western clubs, the winners in the respective leagues to play a series of games to decide the championship. This idea would, there is no doubt, boom the game; it would lessen the travelling expenses of all the clubs, and it is needless to say, the final games would draw immense crowds. On the whole, our application is a just one, and should be given the fullest consideration, and our admission, we feel sure, would advance the game of lacrosse.

I think I have now laid our case before you in a plain manner, and can only ask that you bring the matter before your authorities, and use your influence for the furtherance of the grand old game of lacrosse and sport in general, which is the object of your noble association.

I am, yours, very truly,

W. C. JENKIN.

NEW BOXING LAW

Albany, March 22.—At last a boxing bill has reached Albany and it probably will be introduced by Assemblyman Charles Brocks, of Buffalo. The bill was brought here by Assemblyman John T. Dooling, of Tammany Hall. It provides for sparring exhibitions of not more than fifteen minutes' duration before amateur athletic associations for medals and prizes other than money. While the bill refers only to amateurs, some say it might offer a loophole for the professional fighters to do business. It is also pointed out that this bill, if passed this year, might blaze the way for broader legislation next year. However, the present prospects are that there will be no boxing legislation by the Legislature of 1901. Some of the New Yorkers here say it is a relief to be free from the game as it had been conducted in the metropolis under the Horton law.

The bill which Mr. Brooks has in his pocket is in the shape of an addition to section 458 of the Penal Code and reads as follows:

"Provided, however, that sparring exhibitions with gloves of not less than five ounces each in weight may be held by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States or any domestic incorporated amateur athletic association when such exhibitions are between amateurs and do not exceed fifteen minutes for an exhibition between any two such amateurs and are for medals or prizes other than money.

Sec. 2. This action shall take effect on September 1, 1901.

THE CATAPULT PUNCH.

"Of the making of 'blows' there is no end."

And the latest one is stowed away 'neath the steel-clad muscles of one Terence McGovern, champion featherweight of the world. It is called the "Catapult punch." The Brooklyn wonder didn't pin this title to it; it took all his time inventing it.

Charlie White, who watched the birth of the blow a few days ago while McGovern was sparring with Danny Dougherty, did the christening act.

And the "Catapult" is like everything else Mr. Terence has sprung on the fistic world, a stunner.

Just ask Dougherty about that.

The new "punch soporific" lacks the element of corkscrew twirls, double action twists and circular inshoots that havemarked the inception of other twentieth century creations in the "walloping" line.

Ground down to first principles, its nothing more nor less than terrific right hand drive straight out from the shoulder.

McGovern, however, has tacked some up-to-date preliminary twirls onto it that bring new terrors in its wake.

As it's something bran new the little champion has not yet had the chance to use it in battle. He has "tried it on the dog," however, with poor little Denny Dougherty playyng the canine role, with dire effect to, or on, the latter.

Just how it will act when in action and under high pressure remains to be seen.

New blows are like sitting for your photograph; you can never tell how you are going to look from the way you sit. Neither can you guess the value of a so-called "new blow" by practising it on a sparring partner.

The working of the blow when "under fire" is what tells the tale.

McKEOWN VS. ROONEY.

McKeown and Rooney are matched for a ten-round go at Maisonneuve on Tuesday, April 2.

ANOTHER BIG RACE

Boston, March 22.—A race for a $50,000 purse, made up of $10,000 a corner and $20,000 added by Thomas W. Lawson, between Charlie Herr, Cresceus and Boralma, is announced by Mr. Lawson. A statement issued by the latter tonight says the race will be at Readville in the week beginning September 16, all the gate receipts to go to charity. The race will be handled by the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association.

Mr. Lawson said that as soon as the proposed race with The Abbott was called off, he proceeded to arrange a triangular race, doing it before he knew that The Abott's owner had changed his mind. The arrangements were immediately completely between Cresceus, Charley Herr and Boralma.

The race is to be best three in five heats, first horse to take $30,000; the second, $20,000; each owner to deposit $2,500, and the balance the night before the race; all gate to be divided equally between the West End Nursery and Infants' Hospital, and the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children.

HORSE SHOW PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

The Montreal Horse Show, to be held May 9, 10 and 11, will unquestionably be a grand success. A number of our best citizens have taken the matter in hand, and the financial support that has already been guaranteed places the management in a position to add very materially to their prize list and other attractions. A number of special prizes of considerable value have been given by individuals, and altogether the show promises to be far in advance of the one held in 1900.

ABBOTT IS SOLD.

New York, March 22.—The sale of the world's champion trotter, The Abbot, 2.03¼, for $40,000, to Fred Gherken, has been practically completed, according to the Times.

TOD SLOAN WILL SHOOT.

Pittsburg, March 22.—Manager Shaner, of the interstate association, announced today that he had received the entry of Tod Sloan for the Grand American Handicap to be shot at Long Island next week. Slan's handicap has not been announced. Shaner says the handicap will have over 200 entries. The list from Chicago contains a large number of experts.

WILL NOT JOIN QUEBEC

Members of the Ottawa Football Club say that there is no truth whatever in the statement that they will endeavor to get back into the Quebec Rugby Union. Mr. R. T. Shillington, a prominent member of the club, speaking yesterda yabout the matter, said the Ottawas had no intention whatever of leaving the Ontario Rugby Union. They had not even thought of trying to get back into the Quebec Union, and there was not the slightest likelihood of their taking any step to do so. President J. A. Seybold, of the club, said he had not heard of any move whereby the Ottawas wanted to get into the Quebec Union, and Mr. L. N. Bate, a member of the executive, expressed similar views. President Thomas Clancy, of the Quebec Rugby Union, states that he had not received any application from the Ottawas.

It is pointed out that if the Ottawas should go back into the Quebec Union it would lessen their travelling expenses and help their finances along better, but the Ottawas say that in spite of this they will stay with the Ontario Union.

CANADIAN COLLIE CLUB'S OFFICERS.

A meeting of the Canadian Collie Club was held last evening in the Natural History rooms, Mr. Alex. Smith in the chair. There was a good attendance of members and the reports showed the club to be in a flourishing condition. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the following:—A. E. Coleman, president; Alex. Smith, vice-president; A. Brosseau, secretary-treasurer; executive committee, A. McAllister (Peterborough, Ont.), W. O. Roy, Jos. Reid, George Kidd, John Cumming (Petite Cote), D. Alexander, and Jas. Reid and Walter Elliott (St. Lambert).

MORE MONTREAL DOGS WIN AT TORONTO.

The show of the Canadian Fox Terrier Club, now going on at Toronto, has been one of the most successful in the club's history. The entries are numerous, especially in the fox terrier and collie sections, the latter especially is said to be the finest collection of high-bred animals ever brought together in Canada. As usual, Montreal has taken first place in the prize list, two of Mr. Joseph Reid's young dogs leading the string all through. Both are under 1 year old and were therefore entered in the puppy as well as the other classes. The following is their winnings:—Logan's King Edward VII., 1st puppy, 1st novice, 1st limit, 1st open and winners, with special for best collie in the show. Logan's Earl, 2nd puppy, 2nd novice, 2nd limit and 2nd open. These wins are highly creditable to Mr. Reid and show that he possesses a thorough knowledge of the collie and how to rear and breed it.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.—adv.

YACHTING

LIPTON WANTS RACE WITH BOSTON YACHT

But the Independence Will Not Be Ready in Time to Go to the Clyde Races.

Boston, March 22.—An invitation from the yachting committee of the Glasgow Exposition will, it is said, be extended to the leading clubs of America to participate in the Clyde regatta on June 7 and 8, and it is especially desired that the Independence should go across and race, under American rules, with the two Shamrocks, the Meteor, the Bona, the Distant Shore and the Sybarita.

This is all very pleasing to Thomas W. Lawson, but it will be impossible to take the Independence to England for the races. In the first place, it is not likely that she will be launched much before May 1. At that time there will be considerable interior work to finish up and rigging will also have to be considered. So it is likely that another three weeks will elapse before she is ready for her trial trip. The Columbia was ready two weeks after launching, but there was considerably less interior work to be finished up on her than there will be on the Independence.

Then after having her trial trip, it would be necessary to put on a jury rig, which would take at least a week. Allowing for the necessary preliminary trial or trials, under racing rig, it would be at least June 1 before she would be ready for the ocean voyage with the jury rig on. The passage across would take from twelve days to a month, according to the weather, so that the proposed regattas would be a thing of the past when she reached the Clyde.

Even if, by some miracle, she should be able to reach the Clyde in time for the races, she would not be able to make the voyage back in time to be in any kind of condition for the trial races or even the cup races here. It will take all the time previous to the trial races to get the Independence into racing trim, and have her crew working smoothly together, and the trial races are the particular events for which she is being built.

There was a meeting at the office of the Lawley corporation yesterday morning, but it was only the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the company. Nothing concerning the possibility of an injunction being placed on the Independence was officially discussed.

George F. Lawley said that he did not imagine that there would be any suit brought. He said that John A. Stetson, who has a half interest in the McIntyre patent, was very much averse to such a proceeding. Even before the pattern of the bottom of the keel had left the shop Lawley was officially notified by Mr. McIntyre's counsel that proceedings would be instituted, but Mr. Lawley did not consider the matter very seriously, and he does not appear to be much worried over it at present.

Templets were fitted yesterday at the Atlantic works for the steel plate that goes between the stringer plates at the stern and also for the steel tie plates. The plates will probably be cut out and fitted to-day. The brackets, which brace the deck beams and the frames, are being rigeted up. Frame No. 1, which was recently taken out, was refitted to place yesterday. Nearly all of strake D has been bolted to place, and the work of rivetting on the other strakes is proceeding smoothly. There remain only a few rivets to be driven on strake H on the starboard side.

WITH M.A.A.A. GYMNASTS.

Below are the entries for the annual gymnastic competition, which opens on Monday evening next:—

Championship—A. Chaplin, J. C. Allan, E. Eaves, C. S. J. Thomson, H. Donnelly, G. de L. Selby.

Novice—E. L. Wilson, J. Gowan, E. J. Johnston.

Green—P. D. McKeddie, W. B. Strachan, T. K. Walton, F. J. Eveleigh, H. W. Hill.

Floor—S. G. Dowsley, L. B. T. Brown.

The usual regulations with regard to costume apply to these competitions, and it is absolutely necessary that all competitors should report not later than 8 o'clock on Monday, to draw for places.

The exercises will be called in the following order:—

Monday—Indian clubs, light dumbbells, vaulting, parallel bars, flying rings, bridge ladder.

Wednesday—Bar bells, heavy dumbbells, trapeze, ropes, horizontal bar, inclined ladder.

Friday evening will be fully occupied with special work on the horizontal and parallel bars, and flying rings.

SIX-DAY MEN'S PRIZES.

The following are the amounts each man received as his share of the receipts in the late six-day go-as-you-please race, including extra prizes:

	Miles.	Laps.	Amount.
John Glick	485	2	$1,584 50
Gilbert Barnes	480	0	904 00
George Tracey	465	0	670 50
Patrick Cavanaugh	451	9	457 00
James Dean	400	5	357 60
Peter Golden	392	6	268 20
Peter Hegelman	375	0	198 80
Frank Hart	314	16	99 40

The rest of the contestants received from $5 to $15, according to how they finished.

SCHEDULE STANDS.

As some of the dates in the National League schedule were not satisfactory to all the club owners when the arrangement of games was considered at the recent meeting in New York, the schedule was adopted pursuant to changes that might be made. Charles H. Ebbetts, of Brooklyn, was appointed a committee of one to make the changes. He did so, and submitted the amended schedule to other club owners. There has been a unanimous negative to Mr. Ebbetts' amendments, and so the schedule stands.

ST. JOHN'S WILL HAVE VISITORS.

Last year we had a visiting cricket team, but this summer the footballers intend having their innings. Some young men interested in the game wrote the football team of the Ontario Normal College, of Hamilton, Ont., asking their co-operation to arrange for a visit, and the idea has been enthusiastically taken up. The team is one of the best in the Province, and they are arranging matters to come here. They will arrive about the middle of June, remaining for a week and playing a series of matches with our boys.—St. John's, Nfld., Herald.

TESTIMONIAL TO PROF. GERSTEL.

Next Wednesday afternoon and evening will be testimonial day for Professor Gerstel at the Balmoral Castle Hotel billiard parlors. Professor Gerstel is deservedly popular and his friends will no doubt be there in force.

SCOTCHMEN WON.

The Scots of St. Lawrence Rink defeated all other nations, as the following score shows:—

Pure Scotch.	All Nations.
H. Watson	A. Bremner
D. Anderson	F. Fournier
D. Guthrie	L. Rubenstein
F. C. Saunders	R. J. Griffin
(skip)—11	(skip)— 8

ONLY LANSDOWNE KNOWS THE FACTS

London, March 23—In the House yesterday the Indian Secretary, Lord George Hamilton, explained that the relations between Great Britain and Russia in China at one time had been critical. If a collision had occurred it would have been difficult to foresee the ultimate consequences. Therefore it was impossible to make a statement until the negotiations had reached a final, satisfactory settlement. Lord Lansdowne only received the acceptance of Russia to the terms suggested by Great Britain as he was leaving the foreign office for the House of Lords. Lord Lansdowne possessed facts which were unknown to any other Minister and, knowing how far the negotiations had gone, he felt he ought to tell the House, when asked a question on the subject.

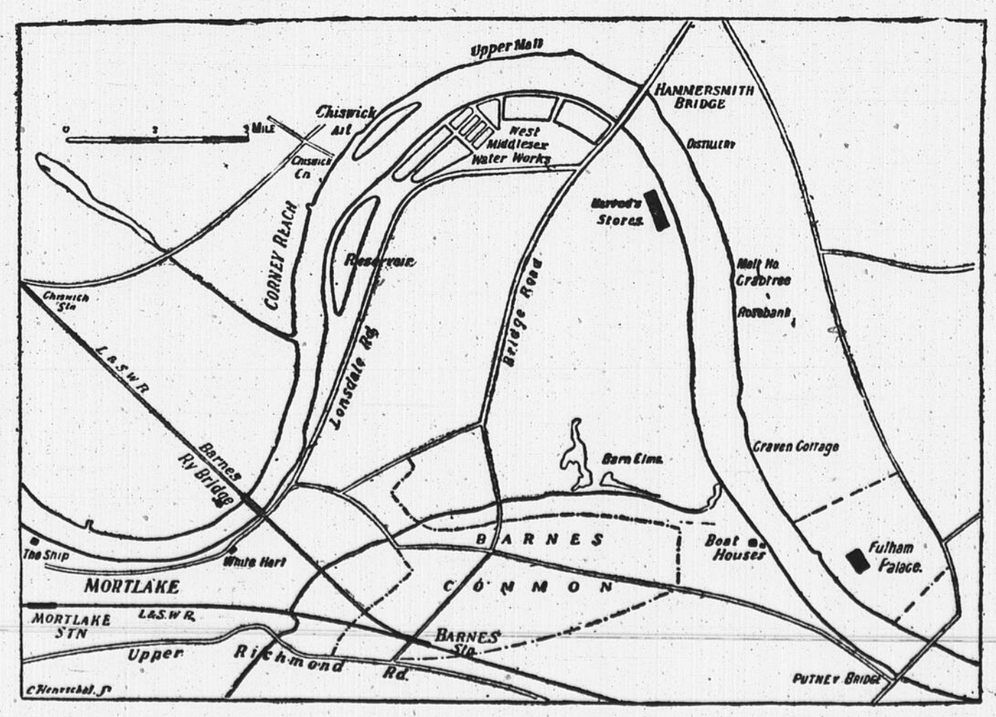
In all cases of lung or throat diseases, use Morin's Cresophate Wine.

THE LANDMARKS ON THE COURSE WHERE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE RACE NEXT WEEK

The course over which the Oxford-Cambridge University boat race is to be rowed a week from to-day extends from Putney Bridge to the ship at Mortlake, and is shown on the accompanying cut. It is generally known as the Thames championship course. For boat-racing purposes it is undoubtedly the best four miles of river to be found anywhere above London Bridge.

The only question is whether four miles, 440 yards (for that is the exact length of the course) is not too long a course to afford a close contest over its whole length. Flesh and blood cannot stand the strain of top pressure for such a length of time, and what generally happens is this—the crews race neck and neck for a certain period until the cracking point of one or other is found, the stronger, more skilful, or better-trained crew then definitely forges ahead, the other drops into its wake, and the remainder of the race is merely a procession.

As a rule this breaking point comes by the time Hammersmith Bridge is reached, and only once in the history of the race has the crew first through Barnes Bridge failed to win the race. So little was a close finish of this kind expected that, incredible as it may seem, in 1877, the year of the dead heat, there was no definite winning-post fixed. Phelps used to go down in a boat as judge, and fire a gun when the first boat passed him, and that ended the race, but there was no definite line by which a close-rowed race could be judged. There was a general impression that the race was always over at Barnes Bridge, and so things had been allowed to drift on in a haphazard fashion. After 1877 all that was altered; but as a general rule the race is decided long before Barnes Bridge is reached. Only it is necessary to provide for exceptions.



FEATURES OF THE COURSE.

In order to follow accurately the fortune of the race in its changing phases it is necessary to know something of the points, natural or artificial, which are used as landmarks. These are marked on the accompanying chart of the course.

The start usually takes place from skiffs moored about fifty yards above the fine five-span new stone bridge which was opened at Putney in 1886. At first the points of interest come thick and fast as the rival crews struggle to get the best of each other at the start. The first landmark is the Star and Garter, which lies on the right or southern bank of the river only a few yards from the starting-point. Next to this comes Alexander's boathouse, a little further up on the same bank. Soon after this the embankment begins, which extends nearly to Hammersmith Bridge. Almost opposite the beginning of the embankment on the left or Middlesex bank of the river lie Craven Point and Steps. The Point marks the first distinct bend in the course, which here slants to the north of Hammersmith.

Up to here, the boats have had a straight line and fair sailing; but now the boat which has the Middlesex berth gets the advantage of the turn, which coming at this early point in the race, is often of the highest importance. In this connection, it is well to note that during the history of these races the crew which has won the toss has also won the race in far more than the proper proportion of times. It is only where a distinct superiority exists on one side or the other that the position becomes a matter of minor importance. Later on in the race, the advantage rests with the boat which has the Surrey side; but by that time the struggle has been generally fought already, and the boats are no longer abreast.

Just above Craven Point comes the grass Wharf and Walden's Wharf on the same bank, and then the well-known public house, the Crab Tree, marks a point just a mile and a quarter from the start. By this time the crews have got their second wind, and there is a broad and fairly straight reach before them leading up to Hammersmith Bridge. If they are evenly matched this reach affords an opportunity for a ding-dong struggle, which should find out the weak points in one or other of the opponents; but the advantage naturally rests with the boat which has first turned the corner of Craven Point into the straight. Between the Crab Tree and Hammersmith Bridge the chief landmark is found on the opposite or Surrey bank. This is the old Soap Works, which is now Harrod's Stores Wharf. At this point the river begins to bear round again, so as to give the advantage to the boat on the Surrey side, which is increased by the necessity of shooting Hammersmith Bridge on the slant. If the boats are still abreast here, the berth on the Surrey side brings all the best of the position right up to Barnes Bridge.

Beyond Hammersmith Bridge the odds are that the struggle is not quite so close, and therefore not so many landmarks are required. A little more than a hundred yards through the bridge comes the Doves, a very old and picturesque public house, much frequented by oarsmen. The Waterworks, a little farther on, separate Hammersmith from Chiswick, and from this point the river trends rapidly away to the south. Round the corner comes Chiswick Eyot, to the south of which the boats have to pass, and beyond the point of the eyot, on the Middlesex bank, lie Thorneycroft's world-renowned torpedo boat works. From here, again, there is a long reach, with only a slight curve extending to Barnes Bridge.

At the bridge the river once more turns northwards, and gives the benefit of the bend to the Middlesex position; but by that time the race is generally all over bar shouting, and it is only a few hundred yards more to the Ship and the winning-post.

A Certain Remedy for Corns.

And one always to be relied upon, is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Safe, sure and always painless. Nearly fifty imitations prove its value. Beware of such. Get Putnam's at druggists.

"Wah Tan Ah Siam" TOOK AN ORDINARY 5c CIGAR WHEN I COULD HAVE HAD THE Stonewall Jackson FOR THE SAME PRICE.

BRINGING DOWN FALSE RETURNS

Manitoba Free Press Makes Grave Charges Against Roblin Government.

Winnipeg, March 22.—(Special.)—The Free Press says:—"The Roblin Government seems to be as fond of bringing down false returns as it is of registering under false names. On the 5th inst. the House made an order for a return showing the names of all employes of the Government whose appointments have been rescinded since January 7, 1900, and the names of all officials appointed by the Government since that date. The return brought down by the Government contained the names of 38 dismissals and 52 appointments. The public will be interested and the House will no doubt be shocked to learn that so far from having complied with the order of the House, there is official record of 108 dismissals since January 7, 1900, beginning on the 22nd of that month, and the number of appointments is much larger. Of this number of 108 dismissals, the 60 game guardians are not included, neither are 441 justices of the peace.

"In order to make the matter clear, a list has been compiled by the Free Press of the number of persons relieved from office, according to the Manitoba Gazette, supplemented by the names of nearly a score of persons dismissed, but whose removal from office was not gazetted. The names of those persons would not be known except by reason of the return brought down by the Provincial Secretary. There is one dismissal which was neither gazetted nor included in the return.

"There was a return brought down last session, in response to the same class of order, which contained the names of three persons as having been dismissed whose removal is not noted either in the Gazette or in the return brought down this session. It will be seen, therefore, that the Government is bringing down returns to which the terms suppressions and falsification would properly apply."

$400 HAS DISAPPEARED.

St. John, N.B., March 22.—(Special.)—The grocers had a meeting to settle up affairs in connection with their picnic, and it was found that members of the ticket committee had failed to make returns of money paid over to them. It is believed that about $400 has been stolen. The money was to have been given to the public park and a very thorough investigation is likely, and some sensational developments may follow, as leading grocers are said to be among those implicated.

One of His Majesty's Ontario Officials.

He is Freed From the Terrors and Dangers of Dyspepsia By

Paine's Celery Compound

He Speaks of Years of Failures With Other Medicines.

His Happy Experience With PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND Compels Him to Recommend it to Others.

Now is the time, if ever, to banish dyspepsia, indigestion and health-destroying stomach troubles. During this month nothing should interfere with the work of toning the weak nerves of the stomach and giving strength to the various organs of digestion, so that the whole digestive machinery may work harmoniously. After Paine's Celery Compound has begun the good work, food will enrich the blood, make bone, build muscle, and physical vigor and strength will increase from day to day.

Paine's Celery Compound is the only remedy that can give a guarantee of striking directly at the root of all stomach and digestive troubles and give a permanent cure. Read the testimony of a prominent Ontario gentleman, Mr. John MacKenzie, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Clerk of the Township of Sarawak and Brooke, Ont.:

"You will think me ungrateful in not sooner acknowledging to you my entire cure from dyspepsia through the use of Paine's Celery Compound; but when I tell you that I suffered all the tortures of dyspepsia for five years, and during that time having taken most of the great remedies advertised as the only sure cure for the horrible complaint, with little or no benefit, I was determined to be cured before I would be satisfied. Some of the great remedies would give me a little relief while I was taking them, but as soon as I stopped them I was as bad as ever.

"When I commenced taking Paine's Celery Compound I fully expected the same results as my confidence in all patent medicines was shaken; but from the first dose of the compound I felt better, and after taking two bottles I thought I was completely cured, but to make the cure certain I took four bottles more. It is now over two years since I took the last dose, and have not had the least symptom of the disease in any way. When suffering from dyspepsia I could not look a hog in the face; now pork and beans is my favorite dish. I can from my own blessed experience, recommend Paine's Celery Compound as a sure cure and a very pleasant medicine to take."

Radnor...

Is the most refreshing of natural mineral waters for table use, and mixes well with any wine or spirits. It takes the front rank of the table waters.

—The Nursing News, London, Eng.

SAMPLE SHOE SALE



A full line of Samples at a saving of 25 to 50 Per Cent. Sizes marked on every lot. Come early and have your pick.

FRANK POWER

1847 NOTRE DAME STREET, near McGill Street.

WILDER'S FINE FURNITURE.

All Orders of Carpets taken before April 1st will be sewed and laid Free of Charge.

FREE

Have you seen our stock of Baby Carriages and Go-Carts?

NEW STYLES, LOW PRICES.

H. A. WILDER & CO.,

2415 St. Catherine St.

258 St. James Street, 1837 Notre Dame Street.

A UNIQUE RESOLUTION

IRON MOULDERS OFFER ADVICE TO McGILL GOVERNORS.

At their last meeting the Iron Moulders discussed the question of wages and other clauses in the agreement with their employers which must be renewed in a short time. The following unique resolution was passed:

"Whereas, certain citizens have recently donated sums of money to McGill University; and

"Whereas, these moneys are derived from the sale of products which the Moulders believe to be nuisances, notably tobacco and liquors;

"Be it resolved, that in the opinion of the Moulders the governors of McGill should not accept such moneys for the proposed purposes, but allow it to be placed at the disposal of Professor Penhallow to be used to organize conferences to instruct the citizens of Montreal after the fashion of the celebrated Carrie Nation."

The next meeting the subject of discussion will be: "The low wages paid in the Province of Quebec, the causes of this condition of affairs, and the possible remedies."

The Federated Trades Council has adopted a resolution protesting against the City Council granting further privileges enabling a private company to exploit the mountain railway.

The Building Trades League have requested the Catholic School Commissioners to employ union men exclusively in the erection of the new St. Gabriel School House.

J. C. Scott, who was named special organizer for the International Shoeworkers' Union in this Province, has resigned his commission, and will be replaced by M. Simard.

Mr. J. F. Fontaine, president of the Barbers' Council, has returned from St. Hyacinthe, where he has succeeded in settling difficulties among the barbers there.

In view of the Federated Trades Council's demand for improvements in the factory inspection system, the following remarks from the report of Chief Inspector Lessard are interesting: "It has not been possible yet to establish a statistical service on a really satisfactory footing, although it would be of great benefit in facilitating rapid research and in easily supplying all the information relative to the inspection work. In reviews or in tables covering periods of five or ten consecutive years, it would allow of following or tracing on the spot the developments of the institution. It would also favor an increase in the improvements and more exactness in the system of supervising and controlling the inspection, which is inseparable from continuous progress. The establishment of such a service is much to be desired, as the benefits derivable from it would soon justify its creation."

Jacques Cartier Typographical Union will hold a special meeting this evening at 8 o'clock in St. Joseph's Hall, Elisabeth Street. Several speakers will discuss questions of importance respecting the craft.

The executive committee of the Cigar Makers' Union meet this afternoon in Blue Label Hall.

Black Diamond Assembly, K. of L., meet to-night at 662½ Craig Street.

Bakers' Union meets this afternoon at 1796 St. Catherine Street.

Barbers' Protective Union meets to-morrow afternoon at 662½ Craig Street.

Are you weak? Use Cardinal Pills.

Spring Trousers at $3.00 to order.

FIT, STYLE, WORKMANSHIP PERFECT

SMITH & CO. 135 St. Peter

MADE A RECORD VOYAGE FROM COAST TO AUCKLAND

Vancouver, B.C., March 23.—A new record between San Francisco and Auckland has been established, the trip being made in 19 days, 7 hours and 39 minutes. This, the quickest run on record, was made by the Sonoma, the second of three new sister ships built for the Pacific service between San Francisco and Sydney, via Honolulu, Samoa and Auckland. After breaking the record to Auckland from San Francisco, the Sonoma maintained the distinction by also lowering the record between Auckland and Sydney. Between these two intercolonial ports there was a race between the Sonoma and one of the fast vessels of the Union Company, the Mararoa. The latter vessel surpassed herself in that she beat her own previous record. This, however, the Sonoma was able to lower by 4 hours 16 minutes, accomplishing the run of 1,281 knots in 3 days, 4 hours and 4 minutes. Upon this maiden trip the Sonoma steamed 425 knots in 24 hours, or an average speed of almost 17¾ knots per hour, approximating 20 statute miles per hour.

OPENS WITCH DERAILS THE SYDNEY EXPRESS

Halifax, March 23.—The Sydney express was derailed at New Glasgow yesterday by the main switch being left open at the Bridge street crossing. The engineer saw the open switch, but he was unable to stop the train in time. The engine and baggage car plunged from the track, but no one was injured.

THE CLERGY LIKE IT.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Cures All Creeds. It Believes in 10 Minutes

Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all it claims: Bishop Sweetman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist) and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking, 25 cents.—

R. Wilson-Smith
INVESTMENT BROKER,
181 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Government Bonds,
Municipal Securities,
Industrial Securities
A large line of gilt edge investments always on hand.

TRANSVAAL,
CAPE COLONY,
NATAL, RHODESIA.
The Imperial Bank of Canada
Is prepared to issue Letters of Credit Negotiable at Branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

GREAT BRITAIN IN YANG-TSE VALLEY

Other Nations Entering Into Competition—Separate Concessions.

The London Times publishes the following correspondence from Shanghai: When I last went up the Yang-tsze, five years ago, British interests and British influence were not only everywhere predominant, but their predominance was practically unchallenged. We had compelled Japan to refrain from all hostile operations in that region throughout the Chinese war, and none had questioned our right of intervention. Since then events have moved quickly throughout China, but nowhere more, though less obtrusively, than in the Yang-tsze Valley. Russia has established a sphere of influence in the north, and Germany one in Shan-tung, which the Powers have more or less formally recognized. We have certainly talked, and talked overmuch, about the British sphere of influence in the Yang-tsze; but not only is the Yang-tsze to-day not a British sphere in the same sense as Manchuria is a Russian sphere and Shan-tung a German sphere, but, instead of becoming angliozed, the Yang-tsze is steadily growing less and less English and more and more international. And the term "international" as employed throughout China by other Powers in dealing with questions in which British interests are concerned seems always to mean "what is yours is ours, but what is ours is our own."

Take, for instance, Shanghai. This great emporium of Eastern trade is overwhelmingly British in every sense except that of territorial sovereignty. The whole community, even foreigners of other nationalities ,anticipated when trouble first broke out that England would, as in 1894, again act as sole warden of the Yang-tsze. That the Viceroys themselves expected and desired it was shown by Liu Kun-yi's proposal for joint occupation of the Wu-sung and Kian-ning forts by British and Chinese troops. As a matter of fact, during the most critical period the safety of the Yang-tsze was absolutely dependent upon the energy of the British Consuls and naval commanders, whose half-dozen ships constituted the only available force for the protection of the European settlements the whole way up the river. We bore the brunt of the danger; we reaped none of the benefits. With the rejection of Liu Kun-yi's offer and the long-drawn hesitation respecting the landing of the Hong-Kong contingent at Shanghai the golden opportunity passed away. While at Niuchwang, which is just as much an international treaty port as Shanghai though Russian material interests there are infinitesimal, Russia claimed and exercised the sole right of intervention, Shanghai is now committed indefinitely to the care of an international army of occupation, France, Germany and Japan having each in turn hurried her troops here on the heels of the British force after the real danger was already over. The same thing happened all the way up the Yang-tsze, where formerly scarcely any flag was ever seen except the British, and where none other was seen during the worst period of the crisis last summer. Now, from Wu-sung to Han.kau, French, Russian and German ships place themselves everywhere in evidence.

Take Han-kau itself, which, perhaps, illustrates even more forcibly the steady decline of our position in the Yang-tsze Valley relatively to that of other Powers. Six hundred miles up this marvellous waterway, where the Yang-tsze is still nearly a mile broad and is accessible to the largest ocean-going steamers during the flood season, Han-kau is the key of the Upper Yang-tsze, and is apparently destined by nature to become the future industrial metropolis of China. Five years ago Hankau was essentially a British settlement with no foreign neighbor or rival. The only important non-British interest was the Russian tea trade, which grew up and throve within the British concession. France and Russia were first to demand separate concessions for themselves, carrying out their respective areas with scant respect for the prior rights of British landowners. Germany and Japan they followed suit, and to-day, alongside the British concession, four other foreign concessions occupying over two miles of river frontage are being developed at an immense outlay on embankments, roads, and other public works which can scarcely be credited to private enterprise alone. No more important centre of inland navigation exists than Han-kau, at the junction of altogether 3,000 miles of navigable waterways. None would have benefited more from the arrangement which Sir C. MacDonald concluded three years ago in Peking for opening inland waters to navigation had the British Government enforced the arrangement. But we allowed the Chinese to stultify it by regulations under which freedom of navigation of inland waters remains and must remain a dead letter. At Han-kau, within a few years, the great trunk railway from Peking to Canton will bisect the heart of the Yang-tsze Valley. When the northern section from Han-kau to Peking was allowed to fall into the hands of the so-called Belgian Syndicate under Franco-Russian protection we were officially comforted by prophecies that the railway would never be built. Yet the construction proceeds with the utmost energy and skill; already 50 miles are in working order northwards from Han-kau, while a still more important section is being pushed southwards from Peking. British influence, we were told, would at any rate have a share in the Han-kau-Canton line, as the American syndicate which had obtained the concession had undertaken to join hands with the British and Chinese Corporation. But the American syndicate has recently ceded its controlling interest to the same so-called Belgian group, and the entire line from Peking to Canton via Han-kau will ultimately be worked in the Franco-Russian interest.

What is going on at Han-kau is going on more or less throughout the Yang-tsze Valley. The whole country is overrun by German, French, Belgian and Swiss engineers and traders exploring its mineral wealth and commercial resources. British shipping had formerly a monopoly of the river trade, for which two German lines are now briskly competing. Everywhere foreign interests are being ostentatiously built up in competition with British interests, and the often truculent energy with which they are officially backed up in all disputes with the Chinese authorities betrays the political purpose underlying this activity. To quote only one typical incident. Owing to the tremendous rise and fall of the Yang-tsze, all river steamers require hulks moored to the shore for landing operations. When the Germans established a line of steamers they demanded at Wu-hu a berth for their hulk, which, although unquestionably the most eligible berth at the port, had always been refused to British companies on grounds considered reasonable. The Chinese authorities similarly refused it to the Germans, whereupon a German gunboat was ordered to tow the hulk up river and moor it at the coveted berth, daring the Chinese to interfere. The Chinese, naturally, submitted.

Briefly, the sole practical result of the precious Yang-tsze assurance to which British Ministers are pleased to attribute such mysterious potency has been from the moment of its publication to stimulate every other Power to peg out as many claims as possible throughout the region covered by that assurance. The individual enterprise of the British, coupled with the advantages of prior possession, will, no doubt, for a time hold its own even against State-aided competition, but the steady decay of British prestige and the absence of a definite policy cannot fail to have a depressing effect. Is, for instance, the humiliating story of the Shan-hai-kwan railway calculated to encourage British capital to invest in railways in other parts of China? Yet in the Lower Yang-tsze the important lines already conceded to the British still await construction, and such valuable concessions in more remote regions as those of the Peking Syndicate cannot be properly developed without railways to render it independent of the Franco-Russian system, which threatens to close in all round its field of operations.

The one advantage we still possess over other Powers in the Yang-tsze Valley is the confidence and good will of the better classes among the people and officials of Central China. Realizing that Western influence cannot be altogether excluded, they hope that by co-operation with England they may yet escape the multiple evils of international interference. This one advantage we seem inclined, as I showed in my despatch of the 7th, to muddle away as we have muddled all the others away. All this may have been unavoidable. China is too remote, the ignorance of Downing Street too dense, the indifference of the general public too great, Imperial responsibilities elsewhere too heavy. But the supremest folly is to attempt to bury hard facts under pleasant fictions, and the time has come for the country to realize that British influence in the Yang-tsze Valley, as in the rest of China, is, relatively to that of other nations, not an increasing but a steadily and rapidly diminishing quantity.

THE WEEK IN MINING STOCKS

Weekly report of transactions on the Montreal Mining Exchange, issued by John J. Galletti, mining broker, 18 St. Alexis Street:

STOCKS.	Opening. Saturday.	Closing. To-day.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	Bid.	Bid.	Sold.	Sold.	Sales.
Payne	47	34	45	36	4,300
War Eagle	42	38	43	40	4,500
Republic	39½	30	39½	34	5,600
North Star	75	75	...	...	...
Virtue	22	16	24	22	2,500
Montreal-London	3¾	3½	4	3¾	3,500
Big Three	1¼	1¼	...	...	...
Brandon & Golden C	3	...	...	...	...
California	4	4	5	5	3,000
Can. Gold Fields Syn	6½	6½	...	...	...
Evening Star	3	...	...	...	...
Knob Hill	54	54	54	54	500
Monte Christo	...	...	1¼	1¼	1,000
Montreal Gold Fields	1	...	...	...	...
Noble Five	1	1	...	...	...
Novelty	¾	½	1	¾	4,000
Old Ironsides	77	79	...	...	...
Rambler Cariboo	22½	24	...	...	...
Bullion	4	...	...	...	...
Morrison	5½	...	...	...	...
Golden Star	2½	3¾	...	...	...
Slocan Sovereign	3	...	...	...	...
Winnipeg	6	8	8	8	7,500
Deer Trail, Cons	2½	...	2½	2½	500
Unlisted—					
Decca	...	1	1¼	1¼	10,000
Dominion Cons	...	1¼	...	...	...
Montreal and Oregon	9	10	10	10	19,000
Granby Smelter	43	43	48	48	1,000
Majestic	5	...	...	...	...
Giant	3	...	...	...	...
White Bear	3¼	4	...	...	...
Grey Eagle	50	50	...	...	...
Certainty	2	2	...	...	...
Centre Star	...	...	100	100	500

WOVEN DOWN DUSTERS



It absorbs the dust—
Don't need it?

Does not scatter the dust and deposit it on new surfaces.
It is as soft as down and will not scratch the finest furniture.

CHARLES F. DAWSON,
COMMERCIAL STATIONER,
226 St. James St., Montreal.

The Proper Treatment for Catarrh.

Is a remedy that reaches all the affected parts. That remedy is Catarrhozone, which is inhaled along with the air you breathe and permeates the most minute air cells in the lungs, throat, nasal passages and bronchial tubes, cleansing as it by fire. It is the pleasant, volatile effect of pure, healing, essential oils, and by virtue of its antiseptic properties kills the germs that cause the disease, allays any irritation or congestion of the mucous membrane, heals raw, sore spots, and never fails to effect a perfect cure. It is clean, convenient and pleasant to use, and contains no injurious ingredients that could harm even the weakest infant. The complete outfit, price $1.00, is guaranteed to cure, or your money back. Small size, 25c, at druggists or by mail. A trial sent for 10c by N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Canada, or Hartford, Conn., U.S.

Letters to the Editor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

AN ANSWER TO THE OPINION OF BISHOP FALLOWS.

To the Editor Herald:

Dear Sir—In a recent issue of The Herald you reprint the following from an exchange: "A Bishop's Opinion of Christian Science," in which he is credited with saying: "He tells his good friends in the church who are inclined to be Christian Scientists, that if they are going to start a new religious system because they happen to have been healed at some time through the influence of a mental law as universal as gravitation, then the people who have been cured by patent medicines have just as good reason to establish medico-religious cults, as they have." Commenting upon this the same article further says: "Bishop Fallows is doubtless brought into contact with a good many persons who mix their theology with their therapeutics, and therefore his suggestions are worth heeding." Christian Scientists are not trying to establish a system of healing, but are endeavoring to fulfil the promises given to us in the Bible, and by so doing restore the full force of the gospel message and reinstate primitive Christianity. In "Rudimental Divine Science," a work published by the Rev. M. B. G. Eddy, the leader of this great movement, she says: "The emphatic purpose of Christian Science is the healing of sin" and in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text book of Christian Science, written by the same author, we read "The same power which heals sin, heals also sickness. This is the beauty of holiness, that when truth heals the sick it casts out evils, and when it casts out the evil called disease it heals the sick. When Christ cast out the devil of dumbness or dumb devil (to use the gospel phrase) the dumb spake." "Jesus established in the Christian era the precedent for all Christianity, theology and healing".....It was the theology of Jesus which healed the sick and sinful. Jesus certainly combined his theology with his therapeutics, and as a result he was the greatest physician the world has ever seen, and he says to his followers in this and every age, "He that believeth on Me the works that I do shall he do also." When will the world take Jesus at his word? The lecture delivered in the Karn Hall here recently by the Hon. Wm. G. Ewing, of Chicago, an ex-Judge of the Superior Court of the United States, and a member of the board of lectureship of the First Church of Christ Scientist, Boston, Mass., made the identity of Christianity and Christian Science clear.

POINTS UPON WHICH ALL CHRISTIANS AGREE.

Doubtless there are many points involved in Christian belief and conduct, respecting which you and Christian Scientists are in perfect accord; a brief reference to these will, I think, bring us a little closer together, possibly inspire in us mutual confidence, and enable us, at least, to prosecute the inquiry of the hour in the pleasing assurance that we are equally earnest and honest in our search after the ultimate good—a knowledge of God—"Whom to know aright is life everlasting."

I certainly am safe in assuming that you are in favor of whatever makes men and women better, happier, purer, more loving and lovable? So are we. You will aid whatever will lessen the burdens and sorrows of men; whatever will banish superstition and minimize fear? So will we. You, I am sure, will encourage whatever will destroy avarice, selfishness, and lust; whatever will exalt manhood, sanctify the home, enthrone virtue, affection, sympathy and love? So will we. You, I trust, believe in one God and Father of all, infinite in wisdom, justice, goodness, mercy, truth, and love—a divine, spiritual, incorporeal intelligence, without "form or parts, beginning of days or end of years;" Who fills all space; is omnipresent and omniscient; Who made all that was made and pronounced it good. You believe in, love, worship and adore such a God? So do we.

You believe in Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, who taught in the Temple; preached the gospel; healed the sick; made the lame to walk; gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, purity to the sinful; was crucified, buried, and on the third day arose triumphant over death and with the radiant splendors of the transfiguration, spanned the heavens with a bow of promise, and dispelled forever the shadows of earth by the demonstrated truth of life, immortal as God. You believe in this dear, compassionate, loving, healing Christ as your Lord, your Saviour, your exemplar? So do we. You believe the Bible is the divinely inspired revelation of God to Man? So do we. You believe the Ten Commandments are God's laws of requirement and restriction, to be resolutely and absolutely obeyed, one not less than another? So do we. You believe that prayer is both a privilege and a duty? So do we. You believe in the great commandment, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy mind;" and the second, which is like unto it, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"? So do we.

Thus it is found that we are substantially in accord upon the essential requirements of the religion of Christ as you understand it. And is this not sufficient to establish the conclusion that we should not antagonize each other, even if we have different ways of reaching the same Omnipotent God, we in common profess to love?

Let us therefore start out with the distinct announcement that Christian Science offers to the world no new Bible, and no vague or mythical construction of the old one; it enthrones no new Divinity; but the "one only living and true God," so long ignorantly worshipped; Him, Christian Scientists re-enthrone and proclaim unto you. Indeed, the very substratum of Christian Science, its initial principle, the premise of all its reasoning, is the declaration of, and insistence upon, the patent fact that "God is all in all." This premise, I venture to say, no intelligent believer in God, will presume to question; and yet, if conceded, the genius of Bacon or Locke could not imperil the logic of Mrs. Eddy's conclusion, namely, Christian Science.

WHAT IS THE HEALING POWER?

The older Christian churches urge as an objection against what they conceive Christian Science to be, that it is sheer impiety for any person to assert that he is clothed with the power of God to heal the sick. The striking weakness of this objection is that Christian Scientists do not profess any such thing. As it was in the time of Jesus, so now the power that heals the sick is the power of God.

Christian Scientists assert that the beneficent God of nineteen hundred years ago, who so loved the world that He gave His son to suffer whatever might be necessary for him to suffer to reconcile man to God, to enable man to know God, is our God to-day, with all the power, all the tenderness, all the love, all the sympathy for man that He manifested nineteen hundred years ago, and that it is the same power and love that now makes the lame to walk and the blind to see.

I submit this in the hope that it may correct some of the false impressions regarding Christian Science.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. W. PEARSON.

MONTREAL ISLAND A A PROVINCE.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—Your article touching upon the manner of treatment Montreal receives from the Parliament of Quebec, and the statement of the large proportion of provincial revenue paid by the city has, I believe, presented to many citizens the possibility of separating Montreal Island from the rest of the Province and making it self-governing in the manner somewhat of the London County Council. An agitation for this desirable end would at least warn the rural members at Quebec of the danger of too far sacrificing the interests of this, the Canadian metropolis. The German method of creating a County Council is a just one, one-third by the mass of citizens, one-third by the property-owners and one-third by the Federal Government.

A MONTREAL PROPRIETOR.

HOW TO MEET THE WEATHER CHANGES.

You do not need to go South for a change of climate because just now changes occur daily in Montreal. Rubber goods are absolutely essential in clothing to meet these changes, and Mr. N. Claman, of 164 St. Lawrence Main Street, is a leader in this line. He is a fashionable manufacturer of waterproof garments, and this year has styles prettier than ever before. The store is one of the finest of its kind in the city, and despite the current increase in price of rubber, the garments in coats, capes, overwraps, etc., will be made by Mr. Claman at the old price. Old and new customers may be sure of prompt, polite attention. Mr. Claman is an expert in the rubber business, and is offering to-day and up to April 1, discounts of 15 per cent. and 7 1-2 per cent. from April 1 to 15. A call at the store is requested where trying to please is no trouble, and all the newest colors and styles will be displayed without charge. As this is the only place where pure rubber garments are made to order, it will be worth your while to give him a call.—Adv.

NOT SUPPRESSED IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

St. Petersburg, March 22.—The most important event in Russian newspaper annals has just been celebrated in the twenty-fifth birthday of the Novoe Vremya, the leading paper.

The significance of this record is shown by the fact that three-fifths of the Russian journals are less than ten years old, and it is a rare event for any paper to reach its fifteenth birthday without being suppressed by the Government.

The circulation of the Novoe Vremya is only 50,000; that of the Svet, with the biggest circulation in Russia, is under 75,000.

The Novoe Vremya was founded by Suvorin, who still edits it, and who to-day received sixty congratulatory deputations and sheaves of telegrams from foreign newspapers, felicitating him on his unexampled achievement in keeping his newspaper alive a quarter of a century in Russia.

THE METROPOLITAN STOCK EXCHANGE
MAIN OFFICE, BOSTON, MASS.
Incorporated under laws of Massachusetts. Capital, $100,000; fully paid.
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Stocks, Cotton, Grain and Provisions bought and sold on margin or for cash.
Bell Telephone Main 4181.

F. C. HIRSCH,
Member Montreal Mining Exchange
MINES and MINING STOCKS BOUGHT and SOLD.
45 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL
Telephone Main 1249

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to Incorporate the Canadian National Bank for the purpose of doing a general banking business. W. J. Clark, Solicitor for Applicant. Toronto, 9th January, 1901.

Tenders for the Construction
— OF A —
TWIN SCREW STEEL STEAMER

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Steel Steamer," will be received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries until 4 p.m. on Tuesday, 30th April, 1901, for the construction of a Twin Screw Steel Steamer of the following dimensions:

Length, 210 feet; breadth moulded, 34 feet, depth moulded, 18 feet.

The contract to include hull, masts, rigging, engines, boilers, and all other machinery and equipment, complete and ready for sea.

Plans and specifications can be seen in this Department at Ottawa, at the Halifax and Quebec Agencies of this Department, and at the Custom Houses at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston.

Each tender must be accompanied by at least the names of two good and sufficient sureties, and an accepted cheque for ten per cent. of the amout of the tender, which sum will be forfeited should the tender be accepted and the tenderer refuse to enter into contract and bond.

The cheque must be certified good until the contract and bond are duly executed.

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

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, 15th March, 1901.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of A. A. McCAUGHAN & CO. No. 551 Mount Royal Avenue, Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, en bloc, at No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal,

WEDNESDAY, THE 27th MARCH, 1901,
At 11 O'Clock A.M.,

The assets of the said Insolvent, to wit:

Stock of Boots and Shoes	$1,362.22
Fixtures	63.50
Book Debts, as per list	100.00
	$1,525.72

The store will be open for inspection on the 26th instant.

For further information, apply to
ALEX. DESMARTEAU, Trustee,
No. 1598 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of J. A. LALIBERTE & CO., No. 3553 Notre Dame Street, St. Henry of Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by public auction en bloc, at No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal,

WEDNESDAY, THE 27th MARCH, 1901,
At 11 O'Clock A.M.,

The following assets:

Stock of Boots and Shoes	$4,163.62
Fixtures	157.75
	$4,321.37
The Book Debts, as per list, will be sold separately	322.26
	$4,643.63

The store will be open for inspection the 26th instant.

For further information, apply to
ALEX. DESMARTEAU, Trustee,
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FOR CHEAPER THEATRE SEATS

Paris, March 22.—Five franc orchestra stalls is the watchword of a campaign inaugurated by MM. Fouquier, Duquesnel, Arene and Lemonnier, all influential dramatic critics, for the ostensible purpose of conjuring the crisis in affairs theatrical. Already the Chatelet has taken up the idea. M. Antoine was the first manager to introduce cheap prices, under pressure of competition from so many Montmaitre sideshows and theatres. Other houses are bound to come into line. Yet cheapness is not a necessary road to success, as witness the failure of the Comedie and Opera Populaire, organized by the Matin with a public subscription of 50,000f. six months ago.

A coming theatrical sensation is the appearance of M. Victor Maurel in comedy with the charming Danish actress, Mlle. Charlotte Wiehe, for whom M. Francis Croisset, a young poet and dramatist, has written a special play. It is whispered that M. Maurel forsook the Opera Comique in order to satisfy a tender passion, and that his partnership with Mlle. Charlotte Wiehe may take a permanent form. I am told that M. Croisset's play is based on a Franco-American marriage. Mlle. Charlotte Wiehe's strong foreign accent will be utilized for the part of the American heiress, while M. Victor Maurel appears in the character of a broken down nobleman hunting for a dower.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
District of Montreal.
Municipality of the Town of Westmount.
PUBLIC NOTICE.
To the inhabitants of the Town of Westmount, and all others interested:
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Secretary-Treasurer, that the Special Assessment Rolls, prepared under By-Laws 26, 46 and 47 of the Council of the Town, of the assessment and apportionment of the costs of certain macadamizing works and sewers or drains, made in the Town under the provisions of said By-Laws, have been deposited in the office of said Council, open to the communication of all interested, and that the same will be submitted for homologation to the Council at a General Session of the Council, to be held at the ordinary place of sessions, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the First day of April next, nineteen hundred and one (1901), when the said Council shall be prepared to hear all the parties interested, and will thereafter homologate the said Special Assessment Rolls, with or without amendments, as the case may be.
Given at the Town of Westmount, this fifteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and one (1901).
WM. MINTO,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the "MONTREAL BRIDGE COMPANY," to elect Directors, to authorize the issue of Mortgage Bonds, and to authorize an increase of the capital stock of the Company, will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 16 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1901.

L. A. GLOBENSKY,
Acting Secretary.
Montreal, 12th March, 1901.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
MONTREAL TIME BILL.
ST. JOHN, HALIFAX — Lv. †8.05 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO — Lv. †8.55 a.m., *9.30 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †7.00 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. †9.30 a.m. Ar. †6.10 p.m.
S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger, †8.30 a.m., †5.40 p.m. Ar. 12.55 p.m., †10.00 p.m.. Lv. Windsor St., †8.30 a.m., †9.55 a.m., †4.10 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †9.35 a.m., †11.20 a.m., †6.10 p.m., †6.40 p.m.
QUEBEC—Lv. †8.20 a.m., †2.00 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m., §6.30 p.m. (Sun. only.) *8.20 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
BOSTON — Lv. †9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. †4.15 p.m., a5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *9.30 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †12.10 p.m., †7.00 p.m.
VAUDREUIL — Lv. †8.55 a.m., (I)1.30 p.m., *8.35 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., †8.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.20 a.m., †5.10 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.20 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.20 a.m., (I)2.00 p.m. Ar. †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m.
ST. JEROME—Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (D)1.45 p.m., †5.30 p.m., a6.15 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.05 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
STE. AGATHE—Lv. (W)9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., (W)7.05 p.m.
LABELLE—Lv. (W)9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.59 a.m., (W)7.06 p.m.
*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. xDaily, except Monday. aDaily, except Saturday and Sunday. (I)Saturday only. (W)Wednesdays only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued between stations Port Arthur and east at
SINGLE FARE,
Good going April 4th to 8th inclusive. Good to return until April 9th, 1901.
SCHOOL VACATIONS.—Round Trip Tickets on presentation of certificate at One Way First Class Fare and One-Third.—March 29th to 6th April, 1901, inclusive. Good to return until April 16th, 1901, inclusive.
Special rates to and from Quebec and points on and via the C.P.R. Short Line to Maritime Provinces.
For further particulars, apply to C.PR. Agents.
SUNDAY SPECIAL TRAIN TO ST. ANNE'S AND RETURN.
Special train will leave Montreal, Windsor Station, for Dorval, St. Anne's and intermediate stations at 10 a.m. on Sunday, March 24th. Returning will leave St. Anne's at 5.00 p.m. same day.
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Return Tickets will be issued at First Class SINGLE FARE.
Between all Stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N.Y., Massena Springs, Rouses Point, N.Y., and Island Pond, Vt.
Tickets good going April 4th to 8th inclusive.
Return Limit, April 9th, 1900.
SCHOOL VACATIONS.
First Class Single Fare and One-Third, on surrender of Standard Certificate, signed by Principal.
Going Dates, March 29th to April 6th inclusive.
Return Limit, April 16th, 1901.
EXCURSION TO NEW YORK.
Round Trip Rate $10.65
Going Dates, April 4th, 5th and 6th.
Return Limit, April 15th, 1901.
CITY TICKET OFFICES:
137 St. James St. and Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1901, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 12.00 noon, for Halifax, N.S., The Sydneys, St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.
THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 5.30 p.m.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.05 p.m.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Levis daily, except Sunday, at 4.20 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10.00 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.
ACCOMMODATION LEAVES LEVIS at 11.40 a.m. daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10.30 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FOR NICOLET leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4.20 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FROM NICOLET arrives at Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 10.55 a.m.
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NOT CONFIDENT OF LASTING PEACE

British and Foreign Office Looks Askance at Russia and Japan.

London, March 23.—The Foreign Office takes a pessimistic view of the immediate future in the Far East, in spite of the settlement of the Tien Tsin incident and entertains grave fears that the relations between Japan and Russia may shortly reach the danger point. Judging from information obtained in various official quarters in London, Japan has confided to at least some of the powers her determination to oppose at all costs any secret agreements made between Russia and China by which the former could secure territorial or other advantages contiguous to Korea.

The British Government has received no official confirmation that the Japanese fleet is mobilizing; but it would not be surprised to learn that such were the facts. A highly-placed British official, in an interview to-day, said :—

"All Japan wants is a free hand against Russia. This she has got so far as England and Germany are concerned, and, I presume, so far as the United States Government is concerned, although I do not imagine for one moment that any of the powers mentioned would be drawn into a war between Japan and Russia. If Japan sees nothing for it but to fight she would have the moral support of objections committed to paper by, at least, two other powers against secret treaties with China. That is all; but Japan seems to consider it sufficient to provide against interference."

Confirmation of the foregoing definition of the situation was afforded by the secretary of the Japanese legation, who said in the course of an interview :—

"While rejoicing at the fact that England and Russia have reached a pacific settlement over the minor issue, the main question—the integrity of the Chinese Empire—remains unsettled. In response to pressure brought by Japan upon Russia, it was announced that Russia's secret treaties with China had been modified. Until we see the treaties, we will not be satisfied that the modification does not consist of words merely, without any alteration in the spirit. In this contention we believe other powers will support us."

It appears that Great Britain would be quite willing to refer the whole Manchurian matter to arbitration on the lines of The Hague conference. The Tien Tsin siding affair is not considered important enough to be disposed of in this way, and it will immediately become a matter of diplomatic interchange between St. Petersburg and London.

THE MANCHURIA TREATY.

Shanghai, March 23.—The North China Daily News asserts that a Chinese telegram has been received from the north affirming that the Russo-Chinese treaty will be signed March 26, with not a single word changed.

VON WALDERSEE REPORTS ON TIEN-TSIN INCIDENT

Berlin, March 23.—The War Office has received the following from Count Von Waldersee:

The Anglo-Russian dispute at Tien Tsin has been settled from a military standpoint in a manner satisfactory to both parties at a conference between General Wogack and General Barrow. Both guards and posts have been withdrawn and salutes have been exchanged.

"The British declare that no offence to the Russian flag was intended and that the alleged removal of the Russian boundary marks was neither by the command nor with the knowledge of the military authorities.

"The work on the disputed land will not be continued until the Governments have reached an agreement as to its possession or until a special understanding has been attained."

OPERATIONS IN THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY

Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, Mar. 22.—Military operations in the southwestern part of the Orange River Colony are progressing. Major Julian Byng has brought in 300 refugees, 16,000 cattle and 40,000 sheep from the Wepener and Smithfield districts. Colonel Bethune has sent in seventeen prisoners from Thaba N'Chu. Three hundred prisoners are now camped here.

200 OF FOURIE'S BOERS CAPTURED

Operations Near Thaba N'Chu Result in Capture of Men and Supplies.

Bloemfontein, March 23.—The result of the combined movements against General Fourie near Thaba N'Chu was the capture of 200 Boers, 140,000 sheep, 5,000 horses and a host of cattle.

The Boers broke southward to the right and left.

Cape Town, March 22.—The Boer raiders in the eastern part of Cape Colony, are, with the exception of almost daily skirmishes, keeping out of the reach of the British. Colonel Scovill engaged Commandant Fouche and Commandant Malan near BlaawKrantz, March 20. Three British were killed and four wounded, and four Boers killed. The number of Boer wounded has not been ascertained.

Commandant Kritzinger is marching steadily northward.

It is officially reported that General De Wet's commandoes have been broken up for the present. This is probably to give the men a rest.

BRITISH OFFICERS BADLY TREATED.

London, March 23.—Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in South Africa, sends his paper an interesting account of DeWet's brutality.

Among the prisoners in De Wet's possession during his pursuit by Plumer were twenty Yeomen of the 65th Company, under a lieutenant, and Major Bogle Smith and Captain Williams, of the 4th King's Dragoon Guards, belonging to Plumer's column. The prisoners were terribly treated. Their water bottles were taken from them, food refused, and they were forced to march on foot and keep pace with the mounted Boers. From 11 a.m. until 1 the next morning they were hurried on, their requests to see the commandant being refused, until finally, unable to proceed, they threw themselves upon the sodden ground. Within a quarter of an hour De Wet himself rode up. He was evidently in a towering rage, and roared, "Whar's the officer?" "Here I am," said Major Bogle Smith, rising. De Wet rode at him and began lashing him with the heavy rhinohide sjambok he always carries. He managed to get in three or four blows, when the astonished Smith grabbed his arm, and nearly pulled him from his horse. Thereupon De Wet yelled, "Whar's my pistol? Whar's my pistol?" Bogle Smith moved off in the dark, but De Wet, still in a fury, lashed out, hitting right and left at the other officers, and our soldiers, and the Boer escort joined in, driving us along.

CZAR DISTRUSTS HIS OWN HOUSEHOLD

His Study Lined With Steel Plates and Closed With Special Doors.

Cologne, March 23.—The Koelnische Volkszeitung prints a letter from St. Petersburg declaring that the police who are entrusted with the safety of the Czar do not quite trust all the members of the imperial household. The mechanism attached to the doors of His Majesty's bedroom and study lately has been altered so that only two or three persons know how to open the doors from the outside. The study is provided with five writing tables, which the Czar uses indiscriminately, so that nobody will know exactly in what part of the room he is sitting. The walls of the study and bedroom have been lined with steel plates, and also provided with several secret drawers.

The correspondent asserts that there is great socialistic activity in Warsaw. Many arrests have been made, and the prisons are overflowing. Large quantities of revolutionary pamphlets and proclamations have been seized.

STUDENTS STILL AT IT.

London, March 23.—The Moscow correspondent of the Standard, in a communication dated March 18 says : A great demonstration of 20,000 students and workmen was planned for yesterday, but possibly on account of the elaborate police and military precautions it has been postponed until the body of Bogolepoff, the victim of Karpovich, is brought here for burial. "For the last ten nights the troops of the Moscow garrison have slept in their clothing, ready for instant action. It will be surprising if matters are finally settled without bloodshed."

RESULTS AT M'GILL

REPORT IN SECOND YEAR ANATOMY, MEDICAL FACULTY POSTED.

The following results of the spring examinations were posted in the McGill medical faculty yesterday:—

Second year, anatomy:—Honors—1, Nelson, W. E.; 2, Burns, A. S., B. A.; 3, Elder, R., B.A.; and McLaughlin, E. M.; 5, English, J. M.; 6, Parris, N. D.; 7, Cowperthwaite, H. H.; 8, McCulloch, J. M.; 9, Freeze, E. H.; 10, McEwan, J. R.; 11, Rehfuss, W. N.; 12, Hutchinson, J. W.; 13, Morris, S. C., Steeves, E. O., and Turner, G. H., B.A.

Of these the first nine obtained over 80 per cent. of the marks.

Pass list (in alphabetical order)—

Allan, R.; Allum, A. W., Anderson, C. W., B.A.; Andrews, J. J., Auston, J. B., Bailey, G. W., Bishop, G. A., Blair, A. K.; Boulter, J. H.; Boyd, O.; Briggs, J. A.; Brooks, J. E., B.A.; Campbell, W. G.; Chaplin, H. L. S.; Church, H. C.; Crosby, P. C.; Cumming, W. G., B.A.; Dickson, A. J., B.A.; Dickson, W. H.; Donnelly, W. H.; Doyle, F. H., B.A., Ebbett, L. P.; Ells, R. H., B.A.; Forbes, R. D.; Ford, W. S.; Fortin, C. E. F., B.A.; Frost, A. C.; Gale, W. P.; Gilmour, C. R.; Gow, R. J.; Grant, W. W.; Hansen, N. C., M.A.; Hardisty, R. H., B.A.; Hart, F. W., B. A.; Horsfall, F. L.; Hyatt, E. A., B.Sc.; Jones, N. C., B.A.; Kenny, R. W.; King, R., B.A.; Kissane, J.W.; Lamb, W. V.; Langsford A. W.; Laurie, E., B.A.; Lyman, W. S.; Lynch, A. L.; Macdonald, R. St. J., B.A.; Mackenzie, W. A.; McDonald, S. H., B.A.; McEachran, I. W. T.; McEwan, J. R.; McGrath, F. C.; McGuigon, J. D.; McIntosh, H. H.; McIntosh, J. A.; McKechnie, D. W.; McLaren, D. D.; McPherson, T.; Maby, W. J.; Magee, C. F.; Mason, F. C.; Meindl, A. G.; Mitchell, I. E.; Montgomery, C. H.; Moses, H. C.; Munro, J. H.; Munroe, H. E.; Murray, J. S.; Nelson, J. S.; O'Brien, C. W., B.A.; O'Neill, J. M.; Park, A. W.; Patch, F. S., B.A.; Peterson, G. R.; Puddington, B. A.; Secord, W. H.; Seifert, F. W., B.A.; Shillington, R. N. W.; Slack, M. R.; Smith, C. M.; Strong, N. W.; Taggert, E. A.; Thomas, S. B.; Tracy, E. A., B.A.; Truax, W.; White, P. G.; White, S. G.; Wilson, A.; Wilson, C. F.

Passed examination—Robertson, W. G.

Passed examination—Chamberlain, H. B.

IN TERROR OF A REVOLUTION

The Strike at Marseilles, it is Feared, Will Have Serious Results.

London, March 23.—The special despatches from Marseilles represent the situation there as very serious. The Daily Mail's correspondent says:—"The inhabitants are scared by the talk of revolution. Ten thousand troops will be here to-day (Saturday) and a state of siege will probably be proclaimed."

Marseilles, March 23.—Late this afternoon the strikers attacked and wrecked two street cars on the Cannebere. The engineer and conductor were roughly handled. A detachment of gendarmes and hussars succeeded in rescuing the engineer and conductor amid the hooting and stone-throwing of the crowd.

Yesterday's decision of the council of the labor union and the labor exchange in favor of a general strike and their issuance of an invitation to all unions to cease work has increased the gravity of the situation. The cabinet workers, the locksmiths, the engineers, the caulkers, the oil workers, the millers and the bakers' unions have either struck already or will go shortly. A corps of military bakers from the neighboring garrison is being organized to replace the bakers on strike. The Mayor of Marseilles has convoked a meeting of deputies, general councillors and municipal councillors in the Marseilles town hall to-morrow to consider the situation.

Bodies of turners proceeded to a number of engineering works, and persuaded the employes to abandon their duties. Three establishments were forced to cease.

The Society for the Defence of Commercial Interests has appealed to the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and the Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, to use their personal and official influence to bring to an end "The present regime of terror."

It appears that during the afternoon's rioting the gendarmes fired not only in the air, but into the crowd. A child was wounded in the shoulder, and a number of people wer also wounded. The disorders were due principally to bands of roughs having nothing in common with the strikers, and these were responsible for the stoning and pillaging of shops that occurred.

Naples, March 22.—Two thousand of the 2,500 dock laborers who went on strike here Tuesday, in sympathy wilth the Marseilles strikers, decided to-day to resume work, provided vessels from the South of France were not admitted to this port.

It is expected that the local strike will end to-morrow.

NO PUBLIC MEETINGS.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—In connection with the riots here, the prefect has issued a decree forbidding meetings and assemblages in the streets and squares. Persons infringing this legislation are liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and a fine not exceeding five hundred roubles.

ACCUSE MARK TWAIN OF UTTERING LIBEL

Boston, Mass., March 23.—The executive officers of the American Board have just received a cablegram from Rev. Arthur H. Smith and Rev. Dr. Sheffield, missionaries of the Board at Pekin, as follows:

"Mark Twain's attack on Ament a libel. Facts verified. Retraction demanded."

This refers to a statement made in a magazine article by Mr. Clemens a few weeks ago, in which he endorsed an allegation that Dr. Ament, a missionary of the American Board, had collected thirteen times the amount of losses incurred during the siege of Pekin, and appropriated the amount for the spread of the Gospel.

FIRE DRILL SAVES CHILDREN'S LIVES

Binghamton, N.Y., March 22.—The Bevier Street school house in this city was totally destroyed by fire shortly before noon today. The entire fire department was called out but the flames fanned by a high wind spread so rapidly that all efforts to save the building were futile and the firemen turned their attention to saving adjoining houses and stores.

The fire was discovered by the Principal of the school and he sounded the alarm for the fire drill, the five hundred children, with perfect composure, marching simultaneously from the several rooms to safety. Outside the building the roll was called and several pupils failed to answer. tI was feared at first that they had perished, but later they were accounted for.

The loss on the bluilding is estimated at $18,000.

HON. S. H. BLAKE MAY ACT AS COUNSEL IN COOKE CASE

Ottawa, March 22.—(Special.)—It is understood that Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., Toronto, will be engaged by the Government as counsel to appear before the special committee of the Senate appointed to enquire into the Cook charges. The committee meets on Tuesday next. J. A. Ritchie, K.C., Toronto, has been appointed by the other side, and is here working up the case.

DEEPENING ST. JOHN HARBOR.

Ottawa, March 22.—(Special.)—The delegation from St. John, N.B., this morning had an interview with the Minister of Public Works in regard to the deepening of the entrance to St. John harbor. The Minister said he was short of dredges, but promised to look into the representations of the deputation. The delegates leave for home this afternoon.

THIRTEEN CARS OF HAY WRECKED.

St. John, N.B., March 22.—(Special.)—Thursday evening a C.P.R. train was derailed at Phillips Creek, near Woodstock, and thirteen cars of hay were toppled over. The wreck was a bad one, but very few particulars have been learned. It is understood nobody was injured.

THE MASSACHUSETTS FLOAED.

Washington, March 23.—Admiral Farquhar, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, has telegraphed the navy department as follows, under date of Pensacola, March 22:

"Massachusetts has been floated. Apparently not damaged. Will sail as soon as she has taken on board her stores."

HENRY BIRKS AND SONS

Diamond Merchants,
MONTREAL.

Is This a Diamond?

There is no need for asking this question in our store. We keep no imitations—every diamond is a diamond.

Now-a-days much jewellery is set with "white pastes" in imitation of the real stones, and these imitations are so good that at first sight one is apt to be deceived.

There is no simple test for diamonds whereby the unexperienced person may detect the genuine from the spurious, therefore it is a decided advantage to be able to deal in a store where there are no imitations and where expert advice is given in the choosing of a stone.

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New Prices for
NEW WALL PAPERS
In the NEW STORE.

REDS — Floral Reds, Plain Reds, Scroll Reds, Antique Reds, Striped Reds, Reds from 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c to $3.50 per roll.

GREENS — A flower garden of Green Wall Paper, Plain, Striped, Scroll, Burlap Effects, Embossed Greens. Green effects in Wall Papers, 7c, 12½c, 20c, 40c to $15 a roll.

YELLOWS — Elegant English and American Yellow Wall Papers in Silk Effects, 40c, 50c, 75c a roll.

Satisfaction in Wall Papers in Old Gold Shades, Sky Blues, Old Rose, Chocolate Shades, Coffee Colors.
Wall Papers, from 3c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, $1.00 a roll to $15 a roll.

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FURNACE, EGG, STOVE and CHESTNUT
COAL
ARRIVING DAILY FROM MINES BY RAIL.
PROMPT DELIVERY.
THE HARTT & ADAIR COAL CO.
222 ST. JAMES STREET.

Scotch Whisky
Walker's Rye
Port Wine
Sherry Wine
Claret Wine
Burgundy Wine
Brandy
Old Tom Gin
London Dry Gin
Rhum
White Wheat Whisky

You can choose any bottle in this list for
75 cents
AT
Gravel Freres & Co., GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
2241 St. Catherine Street.
Queen's Block.

AUCTION.

Retiring from Business.

The most Gigantic Sale ever contemplated in the history of Montreal, will be inaugurated by

R. A. DICKSON & CO.

Jewellers, 2261 St. Catherine Street.

Wherein is involved their entire stock of

DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, WATCHES, STERLING SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE, BRIC-A-BRAC, CUT GLASS, NOVELTIES, etc., to be sold to the highest bidder without reserve. . . . . .

The public is well aware of the unquestionable quality of the goods we sell. Never has there been in Montreal such a stock put up at public auction.

THE SALE WILL COMMENCE

Saturday, March 23rd,

At 2 O.Clock p.m.

And Continue Every Afternoon and Evening, at 2 and 7.30 p.m.

☞Ladies Specially Invited—every accomodation arranged for them.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.

2261 St. Catherine Street.

☞The Store will be Closed Thursday and Friday to arrange for the sale.

Shattered Nerves and Weakened System,

THE AFTER EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

Have You Had La Grippe?
Did it Leave any After Effects?

If it did, read what Mr. F. J. Brophy, of Montreal, Que., has to say of the good Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills did him.

He Writes: I had a very severe attack of la grippe, which left me all run down, very nervous and extremely weak. I could not sleep at night and was troubled with profuse perspiration, which caused me much annoyance. Hearing of the good effects of Milburn's Pills, I began taking them. Much to my gratification they braced me up, invigorated my whole system, and made me feel like a new man. I can recommend them to all suffering as I did.



Eagle Bicycle Advertising Competition.

OPEN TO EVERYBODY IN CANADA.

CONDITIONS—Send or call for Catalogue of EAGLE BICYCLES; read up about them; then write your advertisement. Size not to exceed the dimensions of this one. Send us your advertisement before May 1st. Judges—Messrs. Ed. Desbarats and W. R. Granger.

PRIZE for Best Advertisement—A Model 50 or 51 EAGLE BICYCLE, fitted with DUNLOP Tires. We will pay the sum of $1.00 for each advertisement we use.

We will be pleased to show and explain the new features and improvements in EAGLE BICYCLES to all who may call.

T. W. BOYD & SON,

Established 1845. 1683 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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SECOND SECTION
PAGES 11 TO 18.

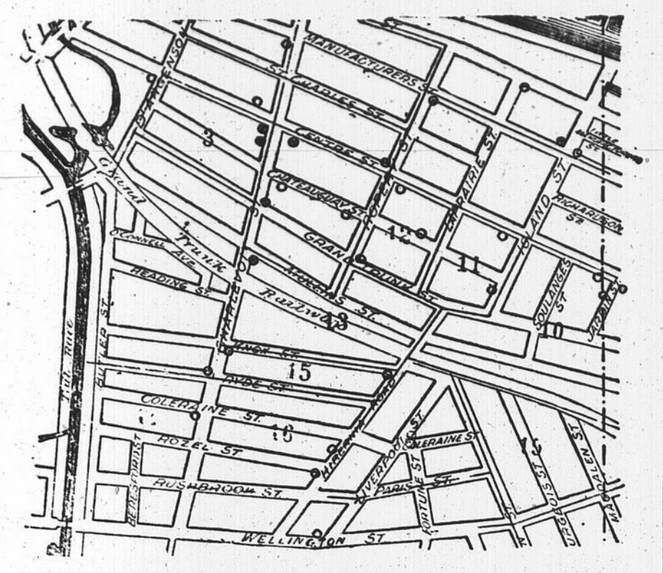
THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION
PAGES 11 TO 18.

94TH YEAR NO. 71. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

St. Gabriel Ward is Helped by Grand Trunk

Railway Objects to More Licenses, But as it is There Are Enough Liquor Places to Supply the Demand.



ST. GABRIEL WARD IS TEMPERATE—PLAIN CIRCLES, LIQUOR GROCERIES; CROSSED CIRCLES, BARS.

The thirteen thousand toilers of St. Gabriel Ward have thirty-one places within the bounds of their district where they can purchase intoxicants. The ward is a sober one, although it has a couple of thirsty neighbors, St. Cunegonde and St. Ann's ward, each of which is equipped with liberal accommodations for tipplers and where there is a large amount of very hard drinking. St. Gabriel stands between these two, a sober citizen, and a model of self respect and a shining example of abstinence. There are only four bars and eighteen licensed grocers in the ward and the greater part of the business of bars is done with transients. The groceries too, are more than mere liquor depots. Bottles do not constitute the bulk of stock of most of them as is the case in many other wards. For each bar there are 3,281 people, and for each license 423 people.

The Grand Trunk Railway, which gives employment to most of the workers of St. Gabriel Ward, is largely responsible for the sobriety of the district. It discourages the consumption of liquor in a most emphatic fashion and places the highest possible premium on sobriety. One of the qualifications a man must have to remain in the employment of the road is that he does not drink. Intoxication is a warrant for dismissal, therefore drinking is not as popular among the employes of the railroad. It was found that the surest way to obtain sober men was to encourage them to keep from temptation and to encourage temptation to keep from them. Several men with an eye for business have observed the infrequency of bars in St. Gabriel in proportion to its inhabitants and have tried to obtain a license to do business in a dry spot. They have invariably met opposition from the big railroad and have failed to obtain their license. There is not a bar in the ward south of the railway track.

The community is a quiet, hardworking one, which, besides the four bars has four schools and ten churches.

ANNUAL DEPARTURE OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEALERS

The annual departure of the sealing fleet from St. John's, Nfld., is an event of great importance to the colony. This year the occasion was peculiarly marked as Governor McCallum departed on the same day for his new post of duty in Natal, of which colony he has been appointed governor.

Governor McCallum took a formal farewell of the sealers on the day before their mutual departure. The occasion was marked by a somewhat important utterance which indicates that Great Britain is going seriously into the business of obtaining men for her warships from the colony. On this point the Governor said in his farewell address:

"The naval reserve he hoped would prosper, and he would like to see every young sealer a member. The Calypso would be here this season, and when the summer's fishery was over would require 350 men, and he felt certain that Newfoundlanders would show their loyalty by enrolling for King and country's honor. Had he remained it was his intention to advocate among steamer owners the bettering of the men's condition by improved sanitation, a special sick bay, and other slight reforms that would nevertheless go far towards the comfort of the crews. All he could do now, however, was to wish them all full trips. 'Good-bye,' 'God-speed,' and 'God bless you.'"

The reply of the captains of the fleet to the Governor's address indicates the feeling of the island on the subject. The captains' address contained the following:

"By your efforts the naval reserve has been made a reality in Newfoundland, and 'our boys' are now wearing the King's uniform,' with credit to themselves and their native land, and with satisfaction to their superiors. May the fruits of your labors in this respect increase and multiply, until the most ancient shall prove by her works that she is in reality also the most loyal of Britain's colonies beyond the seas."

GOVERNOR LEAVES FOR NATAL.

Their Excellencies Sir Henry and Lady McCallum left for Halifax by the Glencoe on March 9, a St. John's exchange says. The occasion was marked by a large gathering of their friends to wish them farewell. The vice-regal party boarded the ship at noon, a company of police being present as a guard of honor. In the saloon an informal levee was held, and there were many warm and sincere expressions of hope that the future might be propitious for those leaving. The ship was decked with bunting and the tug Ingraham had been engaged by the C.L.B., whose band was on board, to play farewell airs as the liner left the wharf. This she did at 1.10, and as she swung outward hearty cheers went up from the assembled crowd for the departing viceroy and his good lady. The members of the Ministry and leading citizens were present and the send-off was a hearty one.

At 1.30 Hon. Joseph I. Little, chief justice of the colony, arrived at Government House and there took the oath of office as administrator until the arrival of the new Chief of State.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry McCallum, departs to assume his new post in Natal, and carries with him the best wishes of the people of the colony for his future welfare and that of his family, the latest member of which is specially endeared to us by reason of our city being his birthplace. It is just two years ago since the Governor landed amongst us, and his sojourn has been marked by an interest in the welfare of our people and desire for the advancement of the colony, which does credit to his head and heart. In an autonomous colony it is difficult for a Governor to find an outlet for his activities or initiative, unless it be in social or philanthropic affairs, and Sir Henry McCallum applied himself to visiting the people, observing their methods of life, and helping to make their circumstances more favorable. This was specially manifested in the manner in which he sought to assist the sealers, the fruition of which efforts in one direction is seen in the procuring of doctors for the ships. In numerous other ways he has shown his eagerness to assist in the remedying of the chief defects in our conditions of existence, and he has imparted to the colony a unique status by procuring the establishment here of the naval reserve. This will always remain the chief monument to his administration, and we hope that its foundations have been laid so broad and deep that it will eventually become a structure capable of bearing no inconsiderable portion of the burden of Imperial defence.

SAILING OF THE FLEET.

The St. John's Herald gives the following account of the sailing of the fleet:

"Once more was the sailing day of our sealing fleet ushered in by auspicious weather. The sun rose majestically and with its first appearance the town began to be astir. There was but little wind and the harbor soon became enveloped with a dense pall of smoke which hung over the waters, obscuring the view for some time. Gradually the bustle and rush of sealers began, whistles sounded shrilly, from the ear-splitting siren to the ordinary howler, while thousands of our citizens lined the streets, wharves and points of vantage to watch the hardy toilers of the Arctic floe leave port for their arduous undertaking. As the morning advanced the harbor became clear, with a very slight draught from the west, and soon amid vociferous cheering the fleet began to move out the Narrows. Just before eight o'clock the steamship Neptune, Captain S. Blandford, steamed ahead of the others, and rounding the Northern Cape, turned her prow north in quest of the gold harvest that lies on the frozen ocean. Launches and tugs were out crowded with people, while, as the ships passed out cheering from all sides, and responses from the crews, made the hills re-echo.

Following Captain Sam came the remainder of the fleet—Vanguard, G. Barbour; Terra Nova, A. Jackman; Iceland, W. Winsor; Southern Cross, D. Blandford; Labrador, G. Hann; Virginia Lake, J. Knee; Greenland, I. Mercer; Leopard, J. Kean; Aurora, A. Kean; Ranger, H. Dawe; Diana, A. Parbour; Algerine, D. Green. The latter closed the door on the fleet, having been detained longer than the rest by her anchors. The Leopard looked well coming down the port under canvas and steam. As the fleet cleared port and headed to open water it was one of the prettiest sights that could be witnessed. Gradually positions were changed, the faster ships forging ahead until no difference was seen in the position of each. The sea was like a sheet of glass, not a breeze to ruffle its pacific surface, with only the gentle upheaval always apparent. The dense smoke vomited from thirteen funnels hung in a dark cloud over the whole ocean, obscuring the vision, so that a mile beyond the port nothing but a black wall was visible. Going down shore the speed of all were well tested, and at Cape St. Francis shortly after ten o'clock the Virginia Lake was leading well, followed by the Neptune, with Terra Nova a good third. All the rest were coming down the shore in a bunch, with very little difference in their positions. They have a splendid time off, everything being favorable. We trust that as the day has been auspicious, so their voyage may be productive of full loads without any of the attendant disasters or illness among the crews. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to where they will meet the seals this spring, but in all probability the captains have made their calculations ere leaving port. We wish them one and all good luck."

Pure Milk Free for the Children of the Poor

Loeal Council of Women Has Completed Arrangements for the Opening of the First Depot in May.

At last definite steps have been taken to check what has been truly called "the massacre of the innocents," during the hot weather. In a few weeks' time there will be opened, through the untiring zeal and personal effort of the Local Council of Women, at least one pure milk depot in Montreal.

It was fitting that a plan to save the lives of little ones and bring hope to the sad hearts of the Rachels weeping for their children, should be born in the hearts and carried out by the hands of women. These women had not only warm sympathies, but felt a responsibility resting upon them to do their share in reducing the fearful death rate amongst the children of the poor.

LONG AT WORK.

For more than a year the Women's Council has been studying the question. The presidential board consists of Mrs. Bovey, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. G. A. Drummond, Mme. Gerin Lajoie, Mrs. J. R. Learmont, Miss Reid, Mme. Thibaudeau and Mrs. Walton. This winter their plans for helping assumed definite shape. The best authorities on the subject, such as Dr. Adami and Dr. D. J. Evans, both of whom have lectured before the Council, declared that about 90 per cent. of the deaths among little children are due to impure milk, in which lurk deadly evils. Dr. Evans' lecture, given on February 13th of the present year, dealt principally with a pure milk supply and how to obtain it. Rochester was cited amongst other places as a city in which the death rate had been very considerably reduced, through the establishment of pure milk depots. These depots are controlled by the Board of Health of the city. The speaker ended by saying that once such depots were started here they could be run with but little expense, in fact the work would almost run itself.

The ladies carefully investigated. They were unwilling to make known their plans until they were in possession of full details as to cost, necessary appliances, the best locality for starting the work, etc., etc. They wished to be in a position to lay before the public a matured plan, and not a vague proposal.

A DEFINITE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The time has now come to make a definite announcement. It is hoped that about the middle of May or beginning of June the first pure milk depot to be opened in the city of Montreal will be started in Point St. Charles. This will be managed on the most modern hygienic lines. The milk will be purified and sterilized and in a perfect state for children's food. But the work does not stop at providing pure milk. There will be a trained nurse in charge of the depot, who will meet all the women coming for milk and give them practical useful advice and assistance in the care of their delicate babies. This feature of the work will be very important. Each day there will probably be doctors in attendance who will give advice free to the mothers of ailing children. The benefit to the public of such an establishment is incalculable.

Those who can afford to pay will be expected to do so. Those who cannot will be enabled to procure tickets for milk, through the Charity Organization Society free of charge. As far as the price is concerned this purified milk will be sold for no more than that bought from the milk dealers. It is not the idea of the promoters of the scheme to undersell regular dealers.

Careful calculation has proved to the Council that this first depot—the forerunner it is hoped of many others—will cost about $500 for four months.

Rumor, and sometimes such is well informed, has it that the Women's Council has already received an offer from a well-known body, to start the depot, but it is not yet known if the offer has been accepted. Either the depot will be opened under the auspices of the Local Council or by a public society. Full particulars will, however, be very soon made public.

The organizing of such large philanthropic works plays a prominent part in the duties of the Women's Council. The Council investigates, organizes, sets the machinery in motion, and then goes on to "ye next thynge."

As to the benefits of such milk depots it is impossible to speak too strongly.

IN OTHER CITIES.

In Rochester, N.Y., pure milk depots have been in existence for several years, and the results are splendid.

For sixteen years prior to 1896 the percentage of deaths under five years of age in Rochester averaged more than one-third of the deaths from all causes. For three years past the percentage has been but 22 per cent. of deaths from all causes. Prior to 1896 the death rate of children under five ran up to 963. For 1899 the number of deaths under five years of age was 481. This difference in the death rate is due to the establishment of milk depots under proper supervision, such as it is proposed to establish here.

The report of the Board of Health of the city of Rochester gives a minute account of the attention paid to the milk supply. Hundreds of samples of milk are examined by chemists to determine the food value of the milk, its richness, the absence of dilutents, and its cleanliness. Much of the milk brought into cities is dirty, and until sterilized or pasturized is unfit for children's use.

Another useful department of this work in Rochester which might be copied with advantage here, is the free distribution of booklets, in various languages, on "How to takes care of babies, during hot weather." The booklet gives a few rules on how "to keep a baby well," gives hints about air, food and water, over-feeding, sleep, clothing, bathing, as well as rules for sick children.

A piece of practical advice given on the cover of this little book is probably as much needed by Montreal as by Rochester mothers. It is

"Give the baby water. Don't feed bananas, candy, sausage, pop-corn, crackers, or anything but milk and water."

The death rate amongst young children in Montreal is enormous. Hundreds of babies are swept out of existence each year, and their deaths lie at the door of ignorance, poverty and miserable conditions on one hand, and the lack of much practical helpful Christianity on the other.

The Women's Council has taken the first step. Who will come forward to enlarge and carry on this work of relieving misery and saving the lives of some of the "least of these?"

EXCESSIVE CHARGES MADE BY CABMEN

Chief Hughes Suggests Means of Stamping Out the Evil.

From time to time complaints reach the police in regard to the actions of city cabmen. Not alone do they attempt, it is alleged, to extort exorbitant fares from travellers and citizens, but as in all large cities, it is alleged, they have been known not unseldom to act as procurers for establishments of questionable repute. A great deal has been heard by the general public in regard to the former alleged misdemeanor, but no satisfactory method has as yet been devised of circumventing these practices; in regard to the latter the police are exercising ceaseless vigilance. But notwithstanding the utmost endeavor of Chief Hughes and his men, young girls, who come to the city primarily to secure honest employment, are often recruited into the ranks of the vicious. All kinds of tempting baits are held forth to these unsuspecting ones. Secretary Barry, of the Police Committee, told The Herald this morning that at least half a dozen cases of this character come under the notice of the police each year. "That," he asserted, "is half a dozen too many." The police think the complainants in such cases form a small portion of those who are offended against.

Respecting the practice where an excessive fare is demanded and, in most instances, secured, Chief Hughes has been addressed himself to achieving redress. Where their demands might have been viewed as too brazen it is alleged the cabmen have adopted various means for allaying suspicion. For example, a very common practice has been to drive a passenger by a widely circuitous route from the station to his destination, and thus a few minutes' drive has often been prolonged to an hour. One cabman was asked at the Windsor Station to drive a passenger to the Stanley Hotel, which is on the opposite corner. Instead of informing the unwitting traveller, the resourceful jehu drove him for three-quarters of an hour through various parts of the city and then brought him back to his starting point. A young lady asked a cabman to drive her to some number on St. Antoine street, and the cabman drove her down to Maisonneuve. When his fare was demanded, the fair traveller, as was natural, instituted a protest. The cabman, thereupon, drove her to the nearest police station and lodged a complaint. When the lady explained, the officer, of course, saw what was the trouble, and the cabman was forced to drive his passenger to her proper destination for the sum that he should originally have charged. But these disputes are unpleasant to the average person, and, rather than enter into an altercation, the amount demanded, however excessive, is nearly always paid over.

AT BONSECOURS STATION.

Chief Hughes has thought of suggesting to the Police Committee that the aid of the railway companies should be enlisted in an endeavor to stamp out this practice. His idea is that a special officer, whose salary shall be paid in part by the company and in part by the city, should be placed at the exit end of each station. That officer he would supply with a small pad, upon which, when a cabman was about to remove a load from the station, could be entered the number of the cab, the number of occupants, the hour of departure and the destination of the passengers. By this means, if any complaint were subsequently made as to excessive charges or other misdemeanors, the record would show clearly who was the culprit.

Railway officials, with whom the Herald reported conferred, do not see what interest the companies have in the matter; it is, they maintain, the part of the city to protect those within its gates.

At all the station entrances there is now located a policeman, placed there by the city, whose duty it is to see that no crowding occurs, that the course of pedestrians remains untrammelled, and to mitigate unpleasantness to any degree within his power. It is pointed out by those conversant with life about a railway station that this officer could not possibly assume this additional duty with any degree of efficiency. When a heavily loaded train comes in his time is fully occupied.

MR. MILLER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Robert Miller, station master at the Windsor street depot, thought the Chief's suggestion would be feasible in some measure and he believed it would achieve the end in view. But he felt that it would require the services of an extra and special officer. In order to avoid delay he said that he would not make it compulsory to learn the destination of each cab-load; that would, in moments of rush, consume too much time. He entertained the impression that it would be sufficient to take down the number of the cab, the number of occupants and the time of departure. That would be close enought to ensure indentification if complaints were aftrewards made.

SARDOU'S "PATRIE" DISGUSTS CRITICS

Paris, March 22.—The dramatic event of the week was the revival of Victorien Sardou's huge melodrama, "Patrie," which failed in 1869 and never had been played since.

Most of the critics condemn the piece in scathing terms. The literary public also dislikes it. Several angry members of Parliament intend to arraign the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts for permitting such an unworthy drama to be produced at the subsidized Comedie Francaise.

Despite the universally severe verdict, "Patrie" probably will please the mob. It is full of color and movement, there are great crowds upon the stage, and there is ringing, if absurd, patriotism.

IRELAND'S GREATEST LEADER SINCE PARNELL

London, March 21.—William O'Brien, M.P., has returned to Ireland in a serious condition of health.

He attended Parliament when he was only partially convalescent from pneumonia. Now he is suffering from a dangerous lung trouble as well as from the nervous exhaustion consequent on his great efforts at the general election in building up the United Irish party.

He has offered to his constituents in Cork City his resignation, as he cannot at best fulfil his Parliamentary duties for some months, but they refused to allow his retirement.

O'Brien is the greatest political power in Ireland since Parnell.

CANADIANS IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 22.—(Special.)—The following are among the arrivals from Ottawa at the Hotel Empire, New York city: W. Duval, H. B. Hutton, C. Spittall, H. Westwick, M. Roger, A. Sexsmith, H. Henry, P. Butler, R. T. Schillington, S. M. Leneghan, M. Boyd, E. P. Dey, E. J. Walsh.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Quebec, March 22.—(Special.)—Probably from the selfish consideration that he is not affected personally, the business or professional man is generally comparatively indifferent regarding the progress of agriculture. To him the farmer is a man who does 13 months' work every year and receives about 3 months' remuneration. He admits the truth of the old rhyme "The farmer is the man who feeds us all" but he does not for a moment consider that in these days the agriculturist must possess a scientific knowledge of his subject, must act on established principles and must conduct his farm on the most up to date lines to succeed. The profession of farming is to-day on the same basis as any of the other learned professions and with all due respect to the physician, the lawyer and the civil engineer, is of vastly greater importance. In Ontario and other parts of Canada it is the fixed conviction of every one that in matters agricultural, Quebec is a hundred years behind the age. It is the general opinion that our farming community is in the direst poverty and that the French habitant is a shiftless ne'er-do-weil, who will never learn the art of success.

It is unfortunate that this opinion is held by so many for it is the result of ignorance and it is a slander on the population of this province. The French-Canadian farmer is a model of industry. He is happy and contented, and notwithstanding the opinions of outsiders, he is an earnest lover of progress. True he does not see the advisability of mortgaging his farm in order to build a new house or to establish some new fangled labor saving device, and it might be well for the Ontario farmer to consider the beam in his own eye before expressing an opinion on the mote in the optic of his Quebec brother.

To those who have never seriously considered the position of the farmer in this, Canada's oldest province, the report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, will come as a surprise. It is a volume of 450 pages and is accompanied with a supplement of 250 pages more, the whole being crammed with the most valuable and interesting information. Hon. Mr. Dechene, the Commissioner of Agriculture, in his preface states that in 1900 the Province of Quebec had 530 farmers' clubs, with 43,363 members, and 66 agricultural societies with 16,077 members. During the year there was an increase of 4,021 in the number of members of these associations. The special report on these organizations shows that they are found in all parts of the province, being divided among 62 counties. These clubs, which are fathered by the Department of Agriculture, are giving splendid satisfaction, each one acting as a distributing centre for agricultural information. Mr. Octave Ouellette says in the report:

"During the year the Department of Agriculture distributed chemical and artificial fertilizers amongst a certain number of farmers' clubs in order to try them. According to the programmes of operations submitted to us, experiments have been made in various parts of the province to ascertain the respective values of these fertilizers. The result of these experiments will be published in the next report of the Department of Agriculture.

"We have also sent to these various agricultural associations a series of questions on different kinds of farming operations. The answers sent us show that considerable interest is taken in many cases and may be useful in deciding the direction that agricultural operations should take in each region by telling us what kind of farming and what industries should be encouraged in preference to others."

It does not require the wisdom of a Solomon to decide that. Hon. Mr. Dechene, in supporting and using these organizations, must accomplish much in the stimulation of agriculture in the province.

AGRICULTURAL LECTURES.

The present commissioner, Hon. Mr. Dechene, has inaugurated a system of lectures delivered before Farmers' Clubs, which have been of the greatest value to the farming community. The reports of the special lecturers, Prof. O. E. Delaire and Dr. W. Grignon, appear in the Departmental Report. Prof. Delaire concludes his remarks as follows:

"And it is very pleasant for us to be able to inform the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture that most of the agricultural lectures are brought to a close with a vote of thanks for his kindness towards the farmers.

"The attendance at the lectures is, generally speaking, very numerous, and we are not afraid to assert that the farmers are more than ever appreciative of all the attention and solicitude which the government is lavishing upon them.

"There is a feeling that our entire population have determined to make the Province of Quebec the finest in the Dominion by the union of its farmers, the development of practical education and the improvement of its work."

Dr. Grignon gave 124 lectures to an aggregate audience of over 18,000 people. Says he:

"In each of the 124 parishes which I visited, I took notes on the cultivation of wheat. I was astonished at the quantity of wheat harvested. Within three years this crop had increased 300 per cent."

This is a fact to be considered, even by the most blase resident of the province. If the raising of wheat can be encouraged, and it can, there is no reason why the province should not produce all that we can use, and in that manner keep our money at home and enrich our population. No one believed that wheat could be profitably raised here until the matter had been investigated through the Agricultural Department.

The lecturers devote themselves to the discussion of the following points:

1. Wheat growing.
2. The care and cleanliness of milk.
3. The selection of milch cows.
4. Hygiene in the stables.
5. The care of manures.
6. Improvement of the pastures and meadows.
7. Stock feeding in winter.
8. Better roads.
9. The working of farmers' clubs.
10. Farm bookkeeping.
11. The cultivation of orchards.
12. The judicious and economical employment of chemical fertilizers.

Numbers of farmers, says Prof. Dalaire, have been pleased to acknowledge their thankfulness by loudly proclaiming that they are indebted for a large share of their success to the organization of the clubs and the lectures.

AGRICULTURAL MERIT.

But the Department has not been satisfied even with the good results from farmers' clubs and agricultural lectures, and the Hon. Mr. Dechene has introduced a system of competition which cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to the entire agricultural population. A committee of judges appointed by the Government visits the property of everyone that enters for the competition, and everything is carefully inspected, according to the following headings:—1, system; 2, division; 3, fences; 4, weeds; 5, dwelling house and buildings; 6, implements; 7, manure; 8, order; 9, accounts; 10, improvements to soil; 11, cattle; 12, state of cultivation of the different crops. A certain number of points are awarded for each heading, making an aggregate of 100; of this, 30 points are put down for No. 12 and 15 for No. 10. The awards are a bronze medal, a silver medal and a gold medal of "Merit Agricole," and last year there were 24 competitors from all parts of the Province. Mr. W. W Ogilvie, of Lachine, received the gold medal with a total of 98.45 points. Other high marks were:—Robert Reford, 98.10; John Nesbitt, 91.50; J. A. Chauret, 89.25; Damin Pilon, 87.25; Seminaire de Ste. Therese, 85.75; Ovide Valiquette, 85.50.

The report of the Department gives a full detail of the inspection of these farms and a schedule of the points awarded under each heading. Besides this, there are long and detailed descriptions of the property of the successful candidates, and these are illustrated with handsome half-tone engravings of different parts of the farms, and with plans of the arrangement of the barns and other outbuildings. Altogether the report of the judges is remarkably interesting.

The scoffers at the farming ability of the French-Canadian will do well to pay attention to the success of Mr. Mathias Menard, of St. Marguerite, county of Terrebonne. Seventeen years ago Mr. Menard bought his farm of 200 acres for $500 on credit. He was poor, had no stock, except a poor horse and a kind of a cart, for which he also owed. To-day his land is paid for; he has $500 to $600 out on loan, and his farm is worth, according to him, $1,200, apart from his movables and his cattle, which may be worth $1,000. He is noted for his active and intelligent labors, his useful and profitable improvements, consisting chiefly of stoning and stone-fencing, for his system practised with forethought and economy, and for his success, which is so manifest in the conditions of soil and locality, demonstrating his ability or his good luck as others would say.

The judges of this competition say:—"We are satisfied that therefrom will result a keen and noble emulation which will impart a fresh impetus to the progress of our agriculture."

The report also contains a section on road improvement, and states that in the past year 6,000 miles of roads have been reconstructed by means of the road machines of which the Government helps to bear the cost. There also is a very full and interesting report on the cheese and butter industries of the Province, with a complete and careful summary of what is needed for the improvement of cheese-making in the Province of Quebec. Hon. Mr. Dechene says:—"The policy of the Government regarding curing rooms for cheese factories has been warmly received by the public, for in this year, 1900, alone we have already paid out nearly $5,000 in bonuses, and fresh applications are sent in every day. There is reason to rejoice at this, for the amounts so spent are for the benefit of all the farmers, and they allow of our relying on a certain improvement in the manufacture of cheese."

The present Commissioner of Agriculture is not only in love with his work, but he is a thorough student of the desires and the necessities of our farming people. It has been his aim in the past, and will continue to be in the future, to make the farmer of this Province capable on technical and experimental knowledge to compete successfully with the agriculturists of any province in Canada or any country in the world. He has through his department accomplished marvels towards enriching the farmers who form the backbone of our population, and not only is he deserving of the highest praise and of continued confidence on the part of the farmers, but he merits the warmest thanks of every citizen of the Province who has the welfare of this grand old country at heart. Through him the intellectual and material condition of the farming community has been vastly bettered, and the Province is richer through Hon. Mr. Dechene's appointment to office and the earnest, untiring thought with which he has administered his department.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION FLOWING TOWARD CANADA

Forty Thousand Settlers Have Registered in Winnipeg in Six Months.

From Europe, the United States and Canada men who are dissatisfied with their surroundings and opportunities are flocking to the great Canadian West, which half the world knows as a promise land. Almost every ship from Europe which docks at New York, St. John, Halifax, Portland or Montreal, carries families who in strange tongues are enquiring the way to Manitoba or the North-West Territories. In the summer-time the tide of immigration flows very strongly to the West, and finally scatters over the broad prairies of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. These lands, which have been lying idle for ages, are being fertilized by this human flood and made to serve man after long useless years.

Blue books as a rule contain a great deal of very interesting information which is put in a very uninteresting way. A man who reads a Government report has a motive other than amusement. The annual blue book of the Interior Department for 1900, which has just been issued, states that during the year immigration increased the population of the Canadian North-West between forty and fifty thousand.

There is a great increase in the demand for farm lands in Western Canada. "The vast area of land disposed of represents over 4,000 quarter-sections. Allowing one settler for each quarter-section disposed of, and one each for the 8,000 entries granted by the department, it gives, in round numbers, a total of 12,000 settlers who have located on lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories during the past year; and allowing an average of four for each family, the total number of souls that have been added to the rural population might very fairly be estimated at 48,000, which would about agree with the statement of the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg to the effect that over 25,000 people registered at his office during the first six months of the calendar year. Should this estimate, however, appear too optimistic, there can be no question that at least 10,000 settlers took up lands in the periods mentioned, that is, allowing 8,000 for the free homestead entries and 2,000 for the 4,000 quarter-sections sold. This, at four per family, would give a total of 40,000 souls, which is in itself a very remarkable showing, when it is borne in mind that a considerable proportion of the incoming immigrants hire out with farmers, or engage in the work of railway construction, during the first year of their arrival, and before selecting their holdings."

By no means were all of these people foreigners. Twenty-two hundred homestead entries were made by men from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. From the United States 1,462 men came and made homestead entries. Three hundred and fifty entries were made by men from Great Britain. There were a thousand Galician entries, and, in fact, every country of Europe except Turkey sent a few homesteaders.

The United States heads the list of foreign countries in contributing citizens to Canada. They have not gone from the East to the West so much as from the South to the North. The States which contributed most largely were Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Michigan, Indian Territory and Kansas. The men who crossed the forty-ninth parallel belonged to a good class. They are men who had accumulated some property in the West, and were impelled to move north by tidings of a better land and the ambition to take full advantage of their opportunity.

The records of the Interior Department show that the West is being rapidly filled up, and the unoccupied land taken. During the year ending June 30th, 1899, 845,920 acres were taken for homesteads, and during the year ending June 30, 1900, 1,188,160 acres were taken for the same purpose. It will only be a few years until the varied races which have settled in the West will have been assimilated by the country, and under the liberal laws turned into good Canadian citizens. Schools are provided, which will make the second generation a better one than that which is now pioneering in the virgin country. The process which has been found so successful in the United States is being repeated under more favorable conditions in Canada.

The Interior report says:—"It is very satisfactory to note that the people who have been induced to move to Canada this year are reported to be of a very desirable class. It is of much moment, no doubt, that the settlement of the country should be proceeded with as quickly as possible, but it is of still greater importance that the settlers coming in to take possession of our vacant lands, and who will eventually enjoy the benefits of Canadian citizenship, should be thrifty and industrious and possessed of sufficient means to enable them to successfully engage in agricultural or other pursuits. The Department has therefore made it a point to impress strongly upon the minds of all its agents the necessity for exercising the greatest care in the selection of persons who should be induced to come to this country, and, further, restrictive measures have been enforced with a view to preventing the entry of any undesirable arrivals."

And in conclusion, on a much-debated subject:—"It is very satisfactory to note that both the Galicians and Doukhobors are rapidly adapting themselves to the manners of the country, especially in regard to language, which is, no doubt, the first and most important step towards their becoming true Canadians. Many of these people, although they have been in the country for scarcely two or three years, are now reported to have a fair knowledge of the English language. While this is certainly to the advantage of the country, as it tends to the unification of the different elements which must necessarily meet and live side by side in Western Canada, it will at the same time be of material benefit to these settlers themselves, as they will thus be placed on a footing of equality with older residents in matters of trade and education."

WHY COLVILE HAD TO RESIGN

Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons Explains the Two Incidents.

English papers contain the following report of Mr. Brodrick's remarks on the Colvile case :—Mr. Brodrick said that the points which brought Lord Roberts's censure upon General Colvile were as follows : Tht first was the action at Sanna's Post, on March 31 last year. He recapitulated in a few words what the position was when General Colvile with his command arrived there. He described the circumstances under which General Broadwood's convoy got away in confusion, when the bivouac was attacked by the Boers, the commander detaching two batteries of horse artillery and some mounted infantry to protect the convoy, while he himself, with the cavalry, turned against the enemy. When the Boers seized the guns as they crossed the spruit, the horse artillery managed to save five of their guns by an amount of hard fighting and perseverance and courage that had not been surpassed in any action in the war. (Hear, hear.) General Broadwood, when he fell back with his remnant of horse artillery and mounted infantry, was in dire difficulties. He had himself to find his way across the spruit some miles further down, and after a very serious opposition from the enemy he made his way to the near side of the spruit to Bloemfontein, and drew up his force. That was at 11 o'clock on the 31st. Broadwood had then been marching and fighting with his men since 11 o'clock the preceding day, and men and horses were suffering from fatigue and hunger. This was the moment when General Colvile's command of 4,000 fresh troops arrived at Boesman's Kop, which was situated about 2 1-2 miles from the spot at which Broadwood had then drawn up. He (Mr. Brodrick) was now talking of nothing which was disputed by General Colvile. He proposed to lay on the table the explanation which the latter himself gave. At the moment when Colvile was only 2 1-2 miles away from Broadwood's shattered force, the guns which the Boers had taken had not been moved, and, so far as he (Mr. Brodrick) could make out, they were not removed till one o'clock in the day.

Mr. Yerburgh—The right hon. gentleman says he makes no statement which General Colvile disputes. General Colvile himself distinctly traverses the statement that the guns were not removed till between eleven and one. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Brodrick—I am sorry to have to make the statement, but General Colvile did not take the means of ascertaining where the guns were at that time. The evidence which I am obliged to give on that point is evidence which is given by other officers who were in a position to give it. I was not aware that General Colvile disputed the statement as to the hours eleven and one o'clock—I thought he took exception to the statement that they were not removed till two. General Colvile's explanation of his action at Boesman's Kop was that he hastened himself to Boesman's Kop, where he found Colonel Broadwood, who appeared to be two miles eastwards. He at once sent Captain Ruggles-Brice to General Broadwood with the message that he was too tired to come to the rear. "Under ordinary circumstances," added General Colvile, "I should have taken serious notice of such an answer, but I gathered from Captain Ruggles-Brice that General Broadwood appeared to be wholly broken down under the circumstances with which he found himself, and I thought it better to let it pass." Lord Roberts had occasion to comment on this, as it appeared to him, extraordinary narrative. The General whom the Commander-in-Chief had sent to relieve Broadwood and to assist him, being himself two miles and a-half from the scene of action, sent General Broadwood an order to leave his troops—who were still engaged with the enemy, and between whom and the Boers there was still firing going on—in order to come to the rear to confer with him as to what was to be done! Lord Roberts thought that this action was in itself a mistake, and that General Broadwood was amply justified in refusing to leave his troops. (Hear, hear.) General Colvile appeared to have taken serious exception to what Broadwood had said. But it was almost impossible to realize the state of mind which caused General Colvile to take the action he did after eleven o'clock that day. At a moment when information as to the enemy's position was of the highest value, when he himself admitted sending for Broadwood to confer on the necessity of relieving Broadwood, General Colvile made no further effort whatever to come into touch with him. At an hour of the day when every moment was of importance with regard to the rescue of the guns, General Colvile took no step in any direction whatever till nearly two o'clock. He left Broadwood's shattered force severely alone when it was of the utmost importance that he should, by bringing forward his fresh troops, do all he could to restore the confidence of the men. Finally, without receiving any further communication from General Broadwood as to the situation, General Colvile marched his troops in another direction. General Colvile said he had no intimation or suggestion of what Broadwood reported, that by a direct advance on the spruit over the Post there was a chance of assistance. Whichever way that statement went, it cut against General Colvile, as he ought to have taken pains to find out. As between two generals, one of whom was only two and a half miles from the other, and the other in need of assistance, the inaction of the general who had been sent to assist the other seemed to Lord Roberts, and would seem to the House, very extraordinary. But the net result of all these operations was that, after having left the men whom he had been sent to help, General Colvile blundered about with his force—he (Mr. Brodrick) used the word blundered, as the general appeared to act without guidance—or he manoeuvred about with his force until dark, when his men were wearied out and had marched twenty-two miles. Evening came on, and in the meantime the Boers had carried off the guns unmolested. Lord Roberts had reported that General Colvile had shown a want of forwardness and enterprise in this matter, which had the worst possible effect on those whom he had to lead. He did not think this estimate erred on the side of severity. One at least of the brigadiers who was with him had vainly endeavored to get General Colvile to march where he ought to have marched—straight to the enemy.

Mr. Yerburgh—May I ask what was the opinion of the other General who was with General Colvile?

Mr. Brodrick trusted he would be allowed to tell the story in his own way, and his hon. friend could interpose later. (Hear, hear.) He had seen it in General Colvile's own handwriting that he was not in the habit of taking the opinions of his subordinates. What occurred at Sanna's Post lost General Colvile Lord Roberts's confidence. Lord Roberts did not for some time hear of the facts. General Broadwood's report did not reach him for three weeks afterwards. General Colvile's reply did not reach him for a much longer period. In the meantime Lord Roberts thought his best course was to take General Colvile away from his position, and send him further back with a less command, and he waited, with that moderation which always distinguished him, to learn all the events before dealing finally with General Colvile's case. Unfortunately, before that occurred, a fresh incident had taken place at Lindley. All these questions about the telegrams were immaterial to the case. General Colvile marched from Lindley on the 27th of May. When he had got to a point eighteen miles off he received a message from Colonel Spragge, who informed him that he had found no one at Lindley, that he was there with 500 men and one day's food, and asking for help. General Colvile did not dispute that he received that message early on the morning of the 28th of May. As regards the question as to whether he should have gone forward or backward, that was a military question on which he thought the military men were more fitted to deal than any of them. General Colvile was within eighteen or twenty miles of the scene of action; he got this demand from a body of troops in difficulties, and had no means of knowing whether they could get out of those difficulties without surrender. Lord Methuen, who was forty-four miles off, marched his men there in twenty-seven hours in order to relieve them. General Rundle, forty-five miles off to the south, threw himself on the Boers in front of him in order to draw them off from Col. Spragge. He lost 150 men in the attempt, and could not get through. A man sent with a message to General Colvile returned with the reply that Colonel Spragge was to find his way out as best he could. General Colvile was the only officer in the army who for the second time in the space of eight weeks found himself obliged to leave a large body of men in difficulties without the smallest effort to relieve them. He would now say why it was necessary to raise the question again. Lord Wolseley looked into the question, and made the recommendation to Lord Lansdowne that General Colvile should be allowed to return to Gibraltar. But he discovered that Lord Wolseley had never communicated with Lord Roberts, and had never asked Lord Roberts whether the opinion that General Colvile's action had been such as to render his further employment in the field undesirable also extended to the further employment of General Colvile at home. He was asked whether Lord Roberts before he arrived at Gibraltar knew that General Colvile was going to be removed. Most unquestionably he did. When asked his opinion Lord Roberts stated that he was unhesitatingly in agreement that General Colvile should not be allowed to maintain his position at Gibraltar. He (Mr. Brodrick) had no alternative in the matter. (Hear, hear.) He knew he had taken a responsibility, but he would have taken a graver responsibility if, in the face of the recommendation of the man under whom General Colvile had served in the field and the officer whose duty it was to advise him at home, he had retained in his command an officer whom they regarded as incompetent. He directed that General Colvile should be communicated with quietly, and that he should be given the opportunity of resigning. The hon. member (Mr. Douglas) had said it was compulsory. It might have been, but it might have proceeded from General Colvile himself, and need not have attracted public attention. He had desired to avoid that. But, after what had occurred, he contended that General Colvile's action could not be defended by anyone. Lord Roberts held that General Colvile had shown a want of forwardness, enterprise, and sound judgment. He considered that he had set an example which, if followed, would be fatal to an army in the field, and other circumstances had come to Lord Roberts's knowledge in which General Colvile's relations with his subordinates and the absence of control and supervision were such as seriously to impair the confidence which troops should have in their leader. He (Mr. Brodrick) made that statement by Lord Roberts's desire. Lord Roberts considered that General Colvile had been dealt with more leniently than if he had been brought to a court martial. Influences had been brought to bear upon him to reconsider this question, and a continuous stream of attempts had been made to influence, corruptly as he maintained, his judgment in favor of a general who was only distinguished over his fellow officers in that he occupied the unique position as commanding a brigade of Guards. He (Mr. Brodrick) would not give way to these attempts. (Cheers.) He would not accept the view that because a man had powerful friends he was to be retained in a position for which every man who had served in South Africa knew him to be unfit. Whether he was attacked or applauded, criticized or encouraged, he was determined that while he held his present office these things should not be done in the British army. Lord Roberts had won and deserved all the distinctions and decorations that had been bestowed upon him. But they would be travesty and tinsel if they were not accompanied by the confidence of his fellow-countrymen with respect to his decision on the case of a comrade with whom he had served. For that reason he earnestly begged the House to put confidence in the Government in these matters. (Loud cheers.)

DOING GOOD EVERYWHERE.

A Medical Discovery That Effectually Cures Piles in Every Form

For many years physicians have experimented in vain, seeking a remedy which would effectually cure piles and other rectal troubles, without resorting to a surgical operation. Many remedies were found to give temporary relief, but none could be depended upon to make a lasting, satisfactory cure.

Within a recent period, however, a new remedy, the Pyramid Pile Cure, has been repeatedly tested in hundreds of cases and with highly satisfactory results.

The first effect of the Pyramid Pile Cure is to instantly remove the pain and irritation generally present and from that time on the cure rapidly progresses, and before the patient is hardly aware of it he is entirely cured. The remedy seems to act directly on the nerves and blood vessels of the parts affected as it comes into direct contact with them and sets up a healthy action, which in a perfectly natural way brings the parts to their normal condition.

The remedy does its work without any pain or inconvenience to the sufferer and is justly considered one of the most meritorious discoveries of modern medicine.

Piles is one of the most annoying and oftentimes dangerous diseases with which humanity is afflicted. If neglected it frequently develops into Fistula or some equally fatal and incurable trouble, whereas, by the timely use of this simple but effective remedy no one need suffer a single day from any form of piles, unless they want to.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is perfectly harmless, containing no mineral poisons, and is also very reasonable in price, costing but fifty cents a package. It is sold in drug stores everywhere. The manufacturers of the remedy are the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., who have placed this excellent preparation before the public only after giving it thorough and repeated tests in the hands of reputable physicians. The results in hundreds of cases have convinced us that it will not disappoint you.

SVAMPA MAY BE THE NEXT POPE

Cardinal Most Prominent Among Those Mentioned as Successor of Leo XIII.

Rome, March 22.—Having occasion at the end of the old century to look through the accumulated newspapers of years, I was struck by the fact that even as far back as fifteen years ago Leo XIII. was expected to die, if not from day to day, at least from month to month. There were reports of his sudden illness, and even of his death, followed by denials.

Now, although Leo XIII. is, for him, quite well, his age is advanced, and the conclave for the election of his successor cannot be far off. This is realized by the Sacred College keeping its members on the alert, and giving rise to a rather unusual amount of intrigue and a distinct feeling of unrest among those who are Papabili (candidates for the Papacy) and their immediate supporters. Many anecdotes are told about the clear perception of the Pontiff of this state of things. Although advanced in age, his faculties are only sharpened by the passage of time. Perhaps the best of them are the two following:

One day he was really ill, and the Chamberlain of the Sacred College, Cardinal Oreglia, whose duty it is to formally prove the death of the Pope by tapping him three times on the forehead with a hammer, hearing of the sudden indisposition, hurried to the Papal bedside, not appearing as anxious, probably, as the circumstances would call for. Leo XIII. looked at him sharply for a moment and then said: "Has Your Eminence brought the hammer?" This was so near the mark that the Cardinal fled, and has since been as sensitive about the word "hammer" as Cyrano was about "nose."

At another time the rumor spread that the head of the church was dead, the news being brought to the Cardinals in Rome as they were gathered for some church business. The meeting immediately broke up in confusion, each rushing to his carriage and galloping to the Vatican, where they all arrived within fifteen minutes of one another. The rumor had by this time reached the Pontiff also, who, expecting them, gave orders that they should all be shown into the same room, where he himself arrived a few minutes later. "Your Eminences," he began, "I am delighted to see you all together; but to what am I indebted for this particular visit?" As no answer came from the embarrassed prelates, who now regretted their precipitation, he went on, with meaning: "I have not for a long time felt so well as I do today, and I beg Your Eminences to let emperors know that I am stronger than I have been for years."

One day lately finding myself with Professor Mazzoni, who cleverly operated on the Pontiff a year ago, he said, emphatically: "You know that usually as people grow old their veins contract, preventing perfect circulation. My patient has the immense and unusual advantage of having his veins as they were in his youth, so that he will in all human probability live for years to come." Professor Lapponi, the Pontiff's private physician, is of the same opinion, and predicts that if all goes normally Leo XIII. will live ten years more, until he is one hundred years old.

THE NEXT POPE.

But these are merely individual opinions. To the general public he is a wonderful old man, certainly much nearer the grave than the majority of persons. Therefore who will be the next Pope remains always a question just below the surface in Vatican circles. It has been brought up again by the reported illness of the present occupant of the Chair of St. Peter. Certain Cardinals are spoken of as Papabili, but at the last moment a person now unthought of may be elected. This is, however, unlikely, as, although the Pope need not be chosen from the Sacred College, he invariably is so chosen. All speculation on the subject is idle, as there are at least five Princes of the Church who have an equal chance. One of the most likely, however, is Cardinal Svampa, who has some drawbacks, such as his age—he is only fifty—and one great advantage, his name, which means "flame."

In the superstitious minds of most of the Cardinals and their followers, the predictions which Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, made in the sixteenth century, have a value which might powerfully influence the deliberations of the Conclave. Malachy left a Latin motto for each future Pope. There are just ten of these mottoes left, so that according to the infallible prophet, the Papacy has not many more centuries of life before it. Odd as it may seem, they have usually been perfectly applicable. For instance, that of Pius VI. was "Peregrinus Apostolicus," and his pontificate was certainly a series of peregrinations. Pius XI.'s was "Crux de Cruce," which well characterized the cresses in his life. That of the present Pontiff is "Lumen in Coelo," which is finely applicable either to his powerful mind or to his blameless life. The next in the list of prophecies is "Ignis Ardens" (ardent fires), which might apply to any one of three Cardinals, Oreglia di Santo Stefano, who has a blazing altar in his coat of arms; Gotti, who boasts a torch in his, and Svampa, whose arms show a dog with a burning torch in his mouth. However, Cardinal Svampa has other and more significant claims to the motto. His very name means flame, and when Archbishop he was at Forli, where the inhabitants have, in the language of the people, "fire in their veins," which shows itself in quick temper and readiness to take offence. The patroness of Forli is the "Madonna of the Fire," who gained her name through what was called a miracle. One day the schools of the town, which were in a large palace, caught fire, and the entire building was destroyed with the exception of a picture of the Virgin, which was not even singed. The picture so "miraculously" saved had a chapel erected for it, and may be seen in the town even to this day.

OTHER PROGNOSTICATIONS.

Besides the Malachy prophecy there have been prognostications touching Cardinal Svampa which, if not significant, are at least curious. The late Cardinal Gallimberti, who was always called "the Pope maker," exclaimed when he heard that the young Monsignor Svampa had been made a Cardinal, "He will be the next Pope!" When Svampa celebrated his first mass he was presented by the Rector of the Seminario Pio, Monsignor Plazza, with three books, which were thus inscribed: Volume I., "To Monsignor Domenico Svampa"; Volume II., "To His Eminence Domenico Svampa"; Volume III., "To His Holiness Domenico Svampa."

Diphtheria and scarlet fever cannot spread where Vapo-Cresolene is used. All Druggists.

ANTI-DUELING LEAGUE FORMED IN FRANCE

Paris, March 22.—While the Paris papers have been full of details of the negotiations regarding the Castellan-Rodays and Buffet-Deroulede duels, it would not seem that dueling as a custom were losing its hold in France. Still, the modern spirit which regards dueling as out of keeping with enlightened social life is steadily growing.

There have always been philosophically minded public men in France who had sufficient moral courage and authority to denounce the custom, but their example did not reach the ordinary Frenchman, whose imagination delights in the theatrical side of a reparation by arms. But recently an anti-dueling league was formed to propagate an anti-dueling spirit, and at its head are such men as General de la Roque, the Prince de Broglie, and the Prince de Bourg, whose influence will be felt in aristocratic and military circles, where the custom has its main stronghold.

These men contended that the epithet "coward," applied to a man because he will not fight a duel, results from vulgar prejudice, and that the man who, from serious conviction, refuses to fight, is worthy of the highest esteem. The league advocates the constitution of courts of honor, whose decision would be a real satisfaction to the party who is unjustly injured.

Good Digestion Should Wait on Appetite.—To have the stomach well is to have the nervous system well. Very delicate are the digestive organs. In some so sensitive are they that atmospheric changes affect them. When they become disarranged no better regulator is procurable than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They will assist the digestion so that the hearty eater will suffer no inconvenience and will derive all the benefits of his food.—adv.

SPOKE IN IROQUOIS TO THE COMMONS

Language of Aboriginies Used by a Member, but not Reported.

Caughnawaga, March 22.—(Special.) — In the Imperial House of Commons, Thomas O'Donnell insisted recently in addressing the members in Erse, the ruling of the Speaker of the House being disobeyed. In the Canadian House of Commons, at the time when the bill to enfranchise Indians was under discussion, two members spoke in Gaelic, Donald Macmaster, K.C., and John McNeil.

Long previous to these two, the Canadian House of Commons listened to Gaelic and Iroquois speeches. At a certain time in the House when members were speaking to make time, a member got up and spoke in Gaelic.

The late Mr. Gaucher, father of G. G. Gaucher, merchant of Montreal, and who represented at the time the county of Jacques Cartier, answered the Scotchman in the vernacular of the Mohawks.

The late Mr. Gaucher was born and brought up among the Iroquois of Caughnawaga. He spoke Indian like a native and his Indian name was "Kanenharoton." He died some years ago at Ste. Genevieve, county of Jacques Cartier. The Hansard did not report the two speeches, for the officials who indite the wisdom of our legislators were unable to take down either of them.

The nominations for councillors for the Caughnawaga Indian Reserve, according to the Indian Advancement Act, took place last Tuesday.

The partisans of tribal Government according to the old system of chiefs have always been the most bolsterous about these elections, and, owing to the mode of division of sections or wards, as in Montreal, have been able to apparently control the majority of councillors in the Reserve. The Reserve is divided into six sections, and in five sections, outside of the village proper, there are no more than twenty voters, while the village has over three hundred. Their majority comes mostly from these outlying sections and is used as a weapon to force and compel the Government to revert to that system of chiefs, for which there is no provision in the Indian Act.

The mode of procedure is as follows:—The Indian Advancement Act allows six councillors to Caughnawaga and stipulates for a quorum to be comprised of four councillors. These would-be chiefs, when in majority, adopt a trick of the white man and make a strike; they refuse to act and attempt to block the business of the Reserve. In such cases the Indian Agent is empowered to act alone. In view of this, the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs has notified the Agent Brosseau, that in the event of a councillor-elect refusing to act, the Governor-in-Council is empowered to name and appoint another in his stead, who will look after the welfare of Caughnawaga.

This new order has been made known to the chiefmakers. They are not at all pleased with this nonsense of affairs.

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, anxious for the material welfare of the wards of the county, has appointed Dr. A. D. Patton, an Indian of Caughnawaga, temporary medical health officer at St. Regis Indian Reserve. His duty will be to vaccinate the Indians of that Reserve; this appointment has been made to prevent the contagion of smallpox among these Indians.

Last week another grand pow-wow was held, this time at Oka. Apart from their troubles with the Sulpicians about the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, the Oka Indians are now exercised on an alleged claim for a large tract of land which they say is theirs, and in the event of not being granted the lands they are going to claim compensation from the Federal Government for the loss of the land. The pow-wow was attended by delegates from the other Iroquois Reserves. "The claim of the Oka Indians comprises a tract of country on each side of the Ottawa River, reaching from Oka for some one hundred miles upward; and they ask compensation for that territory which the Crown has granted away or the white population has occupied."

By official documents, this claim seems to have been, to a certain extent, recognized as valid by the first English Governors. The right of the Okas to this large tract of land, is based on the same grounds as the right of the St. Regis Indians to their Reserve and to the many Islands in the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence River. This new question is interesting all the Iroquois Reserves.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principals or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.—adv.

QUEEN'S GRANDSON LEFT PERSONALITY OF ONLY $205.00.

London, March 21.—Prince Christian Victor, the Queen's grandson, who died of enteric fever in Pretoria, left a personalty valued at only $205. He had only $2,500 allowance outside of his army pay, but by great prudence kept out of debt.

LONDON'S NEW BISHOP REMEMBERS WORKINGMEN

London, March 21.—Winnington Ingram, the new Bishop of London, bidding farewell to his working flock at Stepney, the poorest district in the East End, said he wanted to rent his two palaces as Bishop of London, but that would not be permitted, and he regretted he would be obliged to keep a carriage in his new see. He added: "If any of you see me driving through London in a lonely state give me a hail and I will be delighted to take you up and give you a lift."

Erysipelas

Is a dangerous and deep-seated disease, and it takes a powerful blood purifying medicine to relieve and cure it. This BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will do it faithfully taken according to directions. Here is unsolicited testimony we have received from people you may know:

January 8, 1900.

MAY A. PARR, Sleswick, Ont., writes: "I had erysipelas very badly, and my stomach was out of order. Doctors did me no good, so thought I would try BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. After using two bottles was completely cured."

February 26, 1900.

MISS ANNIE LANG, Liscombe Mills, N.S., writes: "I was for two years troubled with erysipelas, and could get no medicine to help me until I tried B.B.B. Four bottles completely cured me."

Jan. 28, 1899.

SARAH J. DUDLEY, of Ludlow, N. B., writes: "I suffered greatly with erysipelas, and commenced taking B.B.B. and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."

Feb. 6, 1899.

MRS. T. MARSHALL, Doe Lake, Ont., writes: "I am only too happy to let you know the good I have received from BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. I had erysipelas, was run down and got so weak that I could scarcely do my work. I commenced taking B.B.B. and it worked on me like magic, and made me feel like a different person. I cannot recommend it too highly."

300 PIANOS TO BE SOLD

Before moving to our new premises—EMPIRE BUILDING, ST. CATHERINE STREET,—we will sell our whole stock of 300 High-class Pianos and Organs at a sacrifice. Call or write for Removal Sale Lists, or Phone Main 1643.

WILLIS & CO., 1824 NOTRE DAME STREET, Near McGill Street.——MONTREAL.

Application will be made to List on New York Stock Exchange.

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5 Per Cent. First Mortgage—Sinking Fund—Gold Bonds.

20,000 HORSE POWER.

EARNINGS FOR ONE YEAR:

General Electric Company Contract (5,000 H.P.)	$112,500 00
Glens Falls Portland Cement Co. Contract (H.P.)	47,500 00
Saratoga Springs & Ballston Spa Plants (Net)	42,827 65
	$202,872 65
Applications for 9,112 H.P. Additional	160,910 00
Gross Earnings	$363,782 65
Annual Operating Expenses, including taxes	25,000 00
Net Earnings (showing interest on bonds to be earned more than four times)	$338,782 65
Annual Interest charge on $1,500,000 Bonds, 5 per cent	75,000 00
Net Surplus	$263,782 65

(Letter of President of the Company.)

GLENS FALLS, New York, March 15, 1901.

Messrs. E. H. Gay & Co., 131 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sirs,—I have your letter of recent date, enquiring of me concerning the progress of work at Spier Falls. We are making excellent progress, and judging from what has already been accomplished during the time which we have been working, we believe we will complete the whole proposition and be able to deliver power by the first day of November 1901.

Of the 15,000 horse power which we are planning to develop at this time, 5,000 has been sold to the General Electric Company at Schenectady and 2,000 to the Glens Falls Portland Cement Company. Our Saratoga and Ballston Spa plants will use about 800 h.p. We have applications for about 9,000 h.p. additional, and shall be able to sell this at even higher prices than we have made in our contracts, when we have the proposition completed.

Yours truly,

EUGENE ASHLEY, President.

We will furnish copies of Letters on the proposition, from Wm. Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission of New York, and Cary T. Hutchinson, Electrical Expert, of 71 Broadway, New York.

Price of bonds to yield about 5 per cent. Send for Special Circular.

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WATER COLORS	2.00.

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Specimens may be seen at the Herald Office, 603 Craig Street.

Subscribers residing outside the city must remit $1.40 for crayons, and $2.40 for water colors, to cover extra cost.

The portraits are done on heavy cardboard, 16x20 inches. Two faces on one card cost slightly more.

In sending orders, address "Portrait Department," Daily Herald, Montreal, and send good, clear photograph, which will be in all cases returned without injury. A week or two must elapse between the time of giving order and receipt of enlarged portrait. In order to secure return of money in case of dissatisfaction, notice must be received at Herald Office within five days of customer's receipt of picture.

Subscribers ordering portrait in water colors will state color of eyes, hair, beard, complexion and drapery.

FOR COUPON SEE PAGE 7.

This is same class of picture for which you usually pay $5.00

WEAK MEN HERE IS STRENGTH



ARE you a weak man? Are you nervous, fretful and gloomy? Is your sleep broken? Have you pains and aches in different parts of your body? Is your back weak and painful? Have you lost the vigor of youth? Is your vital power growing less? Are you rheumatic and Gouty? Have you Varicocele? These are all the result of the waste of vital force. The gentle stream of electricity from Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt going into the nerves and weak parts for hours every night soon replaces all the lost energy and makes every organ perfect. It cures permanently in every case.

WEAK MEN CAN BE CURED.

Men who are "only half men" can be made the most perfect specimens of physical manhood by wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It is worn for six or eight hours daily, mostly during sleep. It pours a glowing stream of electric energy into the weakened nerves and organs, filling them with the vigor of youth. From the first day a new spirit of manhood is felt in the veins, the joyous ambition of youth springs forth, and you are another of "Dr. McLaughlin's men," a Man of Might.

PAY WHEN CURED.

You run no risk. You pay only when cured, if you can offer reasonable security. Failure to cure costs you nothing, as I take all the chances. The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is the best electric body appliance that has ever been invented. (Latest patent June 19, 1900.) It is warranted on a bond of $5,000 to give a stronger current, last longer and to cure quicker than any other electric body appliance made. Guaranteed for one year at my expense. It does not fall to pieces, as the cheaply made belts do, and does not burn nor blister, as old-style belts do. It is the only up-to-date modern Electric Belt on sale to-day.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

My nerves are much stronger. The varicose veins have decreased in size considerably, and the emissions have entirely ceased. R. H. ROUTLEDGE, Galt, Ont.

The night losses which used to be so frequent are about stopped. I feel confident that in another month I will be entirely cured. DELBERT ROUSE, 24 Fair avenue, Brantford, Ont.

I have neither ache nor pain. The doctors told me there was no hope for my case. I am well pleased with what your Belt has done for me, and am recommending it to my friends. JOSHUA HICKS, Sudbury, Ont.

This terrible exhaustion from which I suffered is giving way to the Belt. Feeling well satisfied with what the Belt has done, I remain, ALLAN HAGGART, Richmond Hill, Ont.

I would not take double what I paid for it if I could not get another. I haven't been troubled with my back since using it. H. DAVIS, Kennicott, Ont.

I have and shall forever highly recommend your Belts to every suffering person. If this testimonial is of any use you can use it publicly, as anybody that knows me knows how I suffered. RALPH TAIT, Jun., Rapids Des Joachins, Que.

FREE BOOK. I want you to call if you can and test it free. If you can't call send for my book, which gives full information and is worth $100 to any weak man, Sent free, closely sealed.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 2303 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Que. Between McGill College Avenue and Mansfield Street.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday, 10 to 1 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday Evenings till nine.

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562 to 562½ CRAIG STREET.

SINGERS! The quality of the voice depends upon the shape and size of the vibrating places of the chest, head, face, and especially the nasal cavities. The manner in which they are utilized as resinators to reinforce the tone, the shape of the mouth, tongue, lips, and the position of the larynx also have the greatest influence on the singing voice. If you do not sing easily, if your tones are not rich, round, and penetrating, if you have a sensation of squeezing the voice which results in a throaty sound, and a tired feeling comes to your vocal organs, call and I will give you directions to remedy the trouble free of charge. O. Stewart Taylor, Studios, 1, 2, 3 and 4 Tooke's Building, 189 Peel st., Montreal.

Actors and Plays

By Jim the Penman

A play like the "Floor Walkers," wherein the dialogue is largely composed of slang—or "prose license," as it is now euphuistically called—shows that every day a higher education is becoming necessary to understand American humor. There were many times when Ward and Vokes paused for the laugh that did not come. Simply because slang is so refining on slang nowadays that the spice of it consists of what is left unsaid, and unless one is thoroughly acquainted with the original thought the improvement becomes as unintelligible as the conversation of an inebriated Polander. The curt symbolism of modern fun is in too much of a hurry to explain anything. It supposes you to be already in possession of the latest and shortest word or phrase, and interprets it by something newer and shorter still. Hence only a thoroughly posted listener can enjoy these imaginative tours-de-force. No wonder "Happy" Ward gazed despondently at the audience which sat as placid as a tabby kitten with a saucer of milk when he propounded to them a jest which ought to have tied them into as many knots as a mile of binder-twine. No wonder Vokes retired into the wings and shed tears over witticisms which dropped unheeded with the dull adhesive flap of an underdone pancake, instead of coruscating in peals of laughter among the chandeliers. They forget that the American humor of to-day requires a diagram and a can of oil when it is fed to strangers, and that we have no time to waste in that patient study of the latest catch phrase which appears to absorb the whole of the time which the average Gothamite can spare from the national pastime of being divorced from his own or somebody else's wife.

* * *

Yet the size of the audiences showed that Montreal enjoyed the show as fully as a small boy does a stolen apple. They laughed at everything; and frequently at nothing. Of course they often laughed in the wrong place. For American slang has become a form of the higher mathematics; and if we are to keep abreast of it we must import a Bowery gamin to keep us posted on its curves. But when a show is full of pretty girls in modish gowns, and there are some clever women in the leading roles, the crowd does not worry themselves over the men or the jokes. Besides in Sidney Brown they had certainly the best personator of a "Yeddish" character we have ever had in this city. The constructor of the play, too, had strengthened the part by making him the butt of the two principal comedians. The spectacle of the usually acute Hebrew being victimised right and left seemed to touch a responsive chord in the bosoms of the gallery. It was so strikingly opposed to their own experience. So they shrieked with delight every time he succumbed to the wiles of Happy Ward as easily as an Indian to a pint of rum. Isy Marks was the feature of the play. He fully shared the honors of the show with the two head-liners. In fact the play would have been very blank had he been left out.

* * *

Sylvia Lynden, who succeeded Miss Olga Nethersole temporarily as the "Sapho" in her famous company, has succumbed to the proposing habit acquired in a virulent form by Frank J. Marston, a wealthy ranch owner. It appears that the ardent cattleman had previously been absorbed in alternately chasing and being chased by the Texas steer. On one occasion when he was doing the sprinting, and the steer was attending to the other part of the business, he failed to clear the fence in his stride. So the steer helped him over with such enthusiasm that he had to go to the city for repairs. When the stitches had been taken out of his scalp he sought some milder form of excitement than allowing Texas steers to level the inequalities of the prairie with his carcass. So he attended a performance of "Sapho," in which Miss Sylvia Lynden was temporarily playing. I say temporarily, because she lasted about as long in the part as the cake at a church social. At all events Mr. Marston fell in love with her as swiftly as a heavy man goes through weak ice; and to save time he wrote a proposal on the edge of the programme and sent it into her by the candy-butcher. It was not Miss Lynden's day for proposals; so she declined the informal offer. But Marston was persistent. He could not forget her. In vain did he plunge into the wild vortex of excitement. Even the cattlemen's convention failed to interest him, and "red-eye" lost its exhilarating qualities. This was a month ago. And since then Mr. Marston has proposed every day with the usual matinees. Finally he rode opposite to her in the car all the way from St. Louis to New York, gazing at her beseechingly all the way like a boa-constructor at a rabbit. Then Miss Lynden wilted. The mental struggle involved in deciphering his daily letters and surmounting the eccentricities of his spelling had already prostrated her intellectually. So she gave in, on condition that the enamored cattleman at once returned to his normal avocation of cow-punching, and let her alone. But no wedding day has been set. In fact Miss Lynden says it may not be this year. This does not look very bright for Mr. Marston's chances. A great deal may happen for an actress in the matrimonial way in the course of a year. Instead of being the hero of Miss Lynden's first connubial venture Mr. Marston may find himself bringing up the rear of a considerable procession of "hubby dears."

* * *

In discussing the past history of the theatre, one is tempted to wonder what the condition of the box-office could have been during the early days before the cow was demonetized. For we must remember that in the days when Thespis ran his celebrated roof garden in the Acropolis at Argos the accepted unit of currency was the cow. And the sheep, the ass and the goat formed the small change of the period. Truly in those archaic days, when the "standing room only" sign was hung out, the treasurer's wicket must have resembled a matinee at an agricultural show if this was the popular form of paying for seats. Of course there were no cash registers in those days. It would have been simply too ridiculous. The spectacle of a perspiring ticket-seller boosting a healthy calf into the register and taking out a few sheep in change would have been one to make the gods weep. Still it must have been



MISS SADIE MARTINOT.

Who Takes Olga Nethersole's Place in "Sapho" at the Academy Next Week.

funny enough when the company started for the next city, to see the actors driving their respective salaries in front of them and prodding them with tier umbrellas to induce them to keep up with the procession.

* * *

Of course this system must have had its advantages. No one could mislay his pocket-book. A cow is a difficult thing to lose. Neither could the wife of the period go through her husband's clothes without striking a zoological surprise. No one could throw away his money then. For handling an active cow in a public thoroughfare would be a concrete fact that would expose the reckless spendthrift to popular derision. No doubt, when the archaic agriculturist dived into the corner grocery of the period with an ass under his arm and emerged shortly afterwards wiping his mouth on the back of his hand, with a kid tucked in his vest pocket, expressing his intention to see the living pictures in the Temple of Apollo or "bust," the blase citizen knew perfectly well that he would waken up in the morning with nothing but a deep maroon taste in his mouth to remind him of the previous night's festivities. Human nature was as much human nature three thousand years ago as it is now. We know from inscriptions in Ptolemaic temples that the Egyptian gilded youth tackled the sourbrette of those days with the same disastrous results that accompany a similar experiment to-day. Peaches were as expensive a luxury then as now. The small hot bird and the large cold bottle were favorite means of depleting the treasury in the days when men wrote their letters on bricks and a gentleman's library resembled a builder's yard on an off-day. There is nothing new under the sun. Ward and Vokes' witticisms appear among the cuneiform inscriptions. Some of them were loaded on the Ark to serve as ballast. In the days of Ahasuerus they were shipped at pig-iron rates, and the Ishmaelites of the desert used them to weigh down the flaps of their tents. But mankind laughs at them to-day, as they did when they were bright and fresh and new and prehistoric man had just constructed them with his little flint hatchet in those intervals of leisure when he was not engaged in dodging the queer animals whose presence must have turned this poor old earth of ours into a perpetual nightmare. We are a cheerful race after all. Goodness knows we have often little enough to laugh at. But give us only an excuse and we will forget our carking cares for a moment in the wholesome exhilaration of a hearty laugh.

* * *

Nothing so appeals to my inner sympathies as the struggle of a stranded company endeavoring to get out of town. Volumes could be written on the various expedients adopted by Thespians to reach the modern substitute for home and mother when a callous world has declined resolutely to pass up the necessary collateral to permit them to leave town in the orthodox fashion. And one of the most interesting chapters in such a work would certainly be that which chronicled the departure of the Pilar-Morin Company from this city. Poor things! They broke up here after one of those experiences which seem to befall every Thespian at one portion of his career or other. Yet they drifted out successfully. It is wonderful how they manage it. But they do. There is a large fund of good nature lying around loose among our hotel and railway men. For no town is so willing to let a "lame duck" flutter to its next stand as is Montreal. Many a company is to-day straining its gray matter in the effort to escape from other cities which would have been anchored in this one as firmly as the Nelson monument were it not for the kindly disposition of our Montreal hotel men. They do not turn a Nasmyth hammer on a broken reed. Nor do they put a bankrupt treasury under an hydraulic press.

* * *

Bronson Howard is evidently developing into an unconscious humorist. This is what he says of some of our recent dramatic importations from Paris:

"I have seen plays presented in Paris, wholesome, moral, sweet as a dewdrop, containing nothing that could offend or mislead. But that was in Paris. Those same plays if adapted or produced in England or America would be cried down as shamelessly vile and immoral. It is simply a matter of view point, a difference in education, a difference that is happily becoming lessened every day. Americans are beginning to appreciate the futility of false modesty, and the advantage of French frankness and candor. There is no doubt that we have been losing much that is valuable in French literature and art because of the affected difference produced by our unnatural training. Things are mending, however. People are becoming more modest and outspoken."

Isn't this refreshing? Can it be that our friend Bronson hath an axe to grind? Otherwise it is difficult to account for his righteous anger. No doubt a good many things happen in this world that we do not know of. Vice rarely makes much of an effort to advertise itself. But is there any reason why we should know more of it than we are obliged to? Is there any reason why what purity and faith is still left us should be undermined by treating us to a representation of things on the stage which we know must exist in ordinary life, but which the average man and woman never encounters, and is never likely to? The trouble is that the Parisian dramatist is not satisfied with holding the mirror up to the worst side of nature. He turns the Roentgen rays upon it. Now the average man or woman sees life as we look upon the portrait of a pretty woman. He does not dive below the surface. To drag the hidden side up to publicity is as ungracious and unnecessary a task as to publish an X-ray portrait of the Jersey Lily.

* * *

It is to be hoped that the Nethersole "Sapho," which appears at the Academy of Music next week, may do good business. The version is the one especially written for Miss Nethersole by Clyde Fitch, and it is as different from the "Sapho" we saw at Her Majesty's and the Royal, as three plays based on the same theme could possibly be. And clever Sadie Martinot is the leading lady. The company that supports her in the production is the same English one that supported Miss Nethersole; and it is over sixty people strong. Moreover the scenery and costumes are superb. In fact it is the finest production of "Sapho" ever seen in this country. The only trouble is that it should have come here sooner. "Sapho" is commencing to be a back number now. The vogue has died away. Other plays have come up and divided popular attention with it, and only those who go to see it as one of the triumphs of modern dramatic art take an interest in it now. Still I hope our citizens will not miss seeing it; if only for the absolute perfection of the production and the magnificence of its surroundings. A play that ran 150 nights at Wallack's should surely run for a week here.

* * *

A novel tour has been projected by a Chicago opera company headed by Henry Hallan, a tenor whom we remember here in "Erminie." It is to take a tour through China, Japan and the South Sea Islands. Its career in the islands will be most interesting from a gastronomical point of view, since the possibility of fricaseed actor taking the place of broiled missionary upon the menu will be a boon to the cannibal islanders. We say fricaseed advisedly. The average actor is too tough for a broiler.

* * *

Selden H. Talcott, superintendent of the New York State Hospital, reports a new cure for insanity in actors, which is so simple and so effective that it is wonderful that no one ever thought of it before. It appears that one of the patients entertained a grudge against one of the nurses and in order to break the fact to her gently he thrust a heavy iron cuspidor into his pillow-case, and with his up-to-date improvement on a slung-shot he laid low to swat her just where it would do most good. In the meantime the insane actor drifted into the room and the maniac with the loaded pillow-case thought it would be a good thing to fan him with it just to see how it would work. And he did. The recipient of this unexpected little attention fell senseless on the floor. But when the attendants lifted him up and pried the cuspidor out of his skull with the stove-lifter they found that he was as sane as any of them. All his dotty ways had left him. He is now as calm as Mary's little lamb and as harmless as a crockery dog. And he owes it all to that cuspidor. It is said he intends to have it framed and to have the pillow-case made into a shirt-waist for his best girl.

* * *

Few shows coming to this city have been so persistently advertised as "Foxy Quiller," which comes to the Academy now very shortly. For this particular huge comic opera sensation is the apple of Mr. Erlanger's eye. He has spared no expense to make it one of the great successes of the season. He has hired the best talent he could secure, and has fitted the piece with the largest chorus and most magnificent scenery and costumes that ever a travelling company has been blessed with. At first the public were somewhat shy of it. They thought that a company which required so much advertising must have a weak spot about it somewhere. But the reports of those who saw it are all enthusiastic over it. They say it is one of the best shows on the road, and one that nobody who wishes to see two clever comedians, a mass of pretty women, and a magnificent stage spectacle, should miss. The constant advertising is not a sign of weakness. It is simply Mr. Erlanger's way. He is a believer in printers ink, and he has worked as assiduously to promote the success of "Foxy Quiller" as a hen does to hatch out a cast-iron egg. But the show is quite good enough to stand alone. More especially in this city, where Jerome Sykes is a name to conjure with.

* * *

There is no necessity to draw public attention to the "Belle of New York," which is another Academy attraction. Of all the musical comedy-extravaganzas which George W. Lederer has contributed to the Casino stage in recent years, not one has so favorably impressed theatregoers as this veritable Casino cocktail. In fact, after playing 250 nights in New York it went to London and was the success of two seasons there, playing 697 performances at the Shaftesbury Theatre before packed houses. Now it is back again with brand new scenery and superb costumes, brightened up-to-date. Its catchy music has been whistled by every boy in New York and London and not one of our dramatically inclined citizens ever visited Gotham that did not pay his respects to the "Belle of New York," and who will not be glad to see her again.

* * *

Reading of the instantaneous success of Mae Sailor in the New York daily papers recently, just after she had made such a favorable impression as the piquant Fifi in "The Belle of New York," suggests an amusing story of her very early days, when she was engaged as an understudy to little Margaret Field, then a popular child actress. The piece was "Roger La Honte." Week after week went by, but no chance came to the little understudy, who was dying to try the part in public. But at last one night, word came to the theatre that little Miss Field was too ill to appear. Mae dressed eagerly for the part, and was standing at the wings waiting for her call, when she was told that Margaret Field had come to the theatre after all, and would be just in time to take the part. The poor little understudy burst into tears, then suddenly turned, rushed off to the dressing room gathered up her small rival's stage clothes, and flung them out of the window. The clothes could not be found for hours afterward; while, meantime, little Mae Sailor was sent on and made a big triumph.

* * *

People are commencing to look forward now to the opening of the Francais on the 8th of next month. Montreal's huge new theatre is now rapidly approaching completion and preparations are being made for the production on an elaborate scale of Hanlon's familiar spectacle "Superba," which has had all its old features relegated to the lumber room and replaced by new spectacular effects. In fact the whole piece has been sand-papered and varnished. The fly-specks have been cleaned off the dialogue, the jokes have been oiled, the moss has been rubbed off the situations, and "Superba" steps out like a new and polished beauty to meet the public of 1901. Already the theatre is a busy place. And it will be still busier when the crowd commences again to flock into what was, under the Phillips regime, certainly the most popular of all Montreal's popular price houses.

* * *

The piece that follows Superba at the new Francais is a story of Florida life called "Down on the Suwanee River." It is said to be free from horse racing effects, hair-raising escapes from ferocious cottongins, or startling steamboat explosions. But it has some beautiful scenic effects, and has what is called in the profession a "heart story." In fact the plot is one that might be laid quite as appropriately on the Lachine canal as on the Suwanee River—except that in the case of the former locality the dialogue would have to be several degrees more powerful in its character than that which is required on the placid rivers of the dreamy south. It is also said to have a healthy atmosphere (which seems to be somewhat incongruous when the plot is laid in a yellow-fever locality), as well as a story sufficiently strong to hold the interest of the audience until the actors have time to escape to their dressing rooms.

* * *

Poor old Ada Gray is dying in an hospital in Fordham, Mass. For the past half-century she has been identified with "East Lynne" and the memory of our oldest citizen hardly extends back to the time when she first took the role of Madame Vigne. Those of a later day have watched her grow gradually fatter and less like the character, until at last the imagination had to be stretched like a rubber band in order to identify her with the part at all. But it was Madame Vigne, or nothing, with Ada Gray. She was never any use in any other part. So she went on playing "East Lynne" until it was difficult to conceive the piece without Ada Gray in it.

* * *

It is pleasant to hear good words of old friends. Gaston Mervale, whom we remember as the heavy man in the long since defunct Grose English stock company at Her Majesty's has evidently made a genuine hit in New York. He is playing the part of the villainous Marquis de Synnelet in Burt Sayres dramatization of "Manon Lescaut," at Wallack's Theatre, and the newspaper critics give him high praise. They say:—"Indeed it was Mr. Mervale, as the villainous Synnelet, who did the only real good bit of acting in the piece. His conception of the part was intelligent, his rendition conscientious and picturesquely effective." Mr. Mervale's many friends in this city will be delighted to read such praise as this from so exacting a critic as the dramatic editor of the New York Herald. Of the play itself the same authority says:—"The play is a dramatization of the Abbe Prevost's famous novel, "Manon Lescaut." Written over a century and a half ago, it was the first and it remains by far the best piece of literature that attempts to present the courtesan as a human being who is likeable and almost lovable. In a franker age than ours Prevost could tell the truth. The rehabilitation of his novel for the stage of to-day demands, or, at least, Mr. Sayre evidently deems that it demands, a softening of the uglier side of the heroine's character, an apotesosis, in short, that turns her into a suffering saint. Otherwise he follows the thread of the story with sufficient, nay, with too much, accuracy.

* * *

George W. Lederer is now engaged in negotiations which may result in the transformation of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York into a place of popular amusement for the summer months. His plan is to give an entertainment, which will embrace circus acts, vaudeville, minstrelsy, burlesque and ballet—all for prices ranging from fifteen cents to fifty cents. If the pending negotiations turn out as he desires he will take possession on May 1, and for his pending ballet—a feature of the programme to which especial attention will be paid—he will probably present "Around the Town Again," a ballet that has just finished a run at the Empire, in London.

* * *

Mr. Lederer proposes to give seven evening performances and three matinees each week. He will open a tea room for his women patrons, and he will also provide a dormitory where babies may be checked. Smoking rooms will be provided, and no smoking or drinking will be allowed in the auditorium. Herein lies an idea for our managers. Why should not our summer theatres have a dormitory also, where babies could be checked? We have just as many babies here as New York people have. In fact more. And many a tired mother is kept at home at nights when she would gladly go to one of our summer theatres or parks simply because she has to look after the baby. A dormitory with pleasant nurses, where they could leave their babies with the certainty of getting the same one back again, would be a boon to them. Now, which of our managers will be the first to follow George W. Lederer's footsteps?

* * *

A Boston paper says: Sam Johnson is creating a sensation at the Nickelodeon by drinking ten quarts of ice water ten times daily. Where is Sarah Bernhardt now?

* * *

One of the great features of the kalatechnoscope at Proctor's next week will be a panorama of St. Catherine Street, taken on a bright Sunday afternoon when the street was crowded with promenaders. Many of our citizens who had no idea they were being photographed are depicted by the merciless film, and will make their first debut in vaudeville on Monday. The kalatechnoscope has added another terror to the streets. No one knows what apparently innocent street car is not loaded with a camera fiend engaged in preparing a series of moving pictures that will hold us up to the derision of our friends. If this goes on our citizens will be afraid to come out except by night. We shall be engaged in a permanent performance of "After Dark."

* * *

Proctor's Theatre, although but three weeks old as a vaudeville house, has already established a regular patronage, principally because its entertainments are now known to be as refined and delicate as a Boston art society and as inocuous as a plaster of Paris trout. No roughness or vulgarity is ever seen on the stage at Proctor's. Every turn is as harmless as a stuffed kitten and as interesting as a continued story. For next week the head-liners are the cute and comical little black pickaninnies, with Pauline Moran, the celebrated singer of "coon" ditties, as prima donna. Then comes Sidney Grant, a clever monologist. Eseeta is a star dancer, and her work upon her big toe would give a gouty sufferer the colic. Julia Ralph is a comedy entertainer who works along novel lines, and is always a favorite. West and Wren give a rustic sketch that has always been a winner in the States. The Hoseas are said to be a clever sketch team in spite of their names. And the best of the Marcel pictures will fill out the bill, which is the best one we have yet seen at Proctor's.

* * *

Messrs. J. B. McElfatrick & Co., who made the plans for Proctor's Theatre here, are now at work on the first sketches of their plans for Mr. Proctor's Newark Theatre, and they will be submitted for approval within a few days. The McElfatrick's are well known as the most experienced theatrical architects in America. They have designed and constructed more than three hundred theatres and will bring the best fruits of their ripe experience to bear upon Mr. Proctor's new continuous amusement resort. The house will include every convenience known to the science of modern architecture, and will have a number of features never before introduced. The lobby, which will be 100 feet deep by 30 feet wide, will be an especially attractive feature of the house, and the beauty of its decorations will surpass that of any other theatre in America. The house will be opened on October 1st.

* * *

The success of Mr. David Belasco's elaborate production of that dainty tragedy, ["Mme. Butterfly," at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, has shown that the scope of continuous entertainment is practically limitless. The little play will be seen at Proctor's Montreal theatre later in the season.

* * *

Minnie Seligman, the actress, who played at the Academy early this season in "When a Woman Loves," has just passed through an exciting experience. A deaf mute named Robert H. Moulton, who divides his time between taking morphine wholesale and passing bogus cheques, suddenly came to the conclusion that he loved her dearly. He emphasized this belief by following her to the Pabst Rathskeller, whither the buxom Minnie had retired with her manager to partake of a modest quencher, and fired five shots at the party generally—not for publication but simply as a guarantee of good faith. His aim was as poor as his judgment. The unfortunate manager stopped one of the bullets with his shoulder, and one went through the plump Minnie's skirts without even grazing her massive extremities. Then the police rushed in and arrested him for shooting actresses out of season. And he was summarily hauled off to the cooler before he had time to explain that he did not know it was loaded and that he did not care much for Minnie anyhow.

* * *

Paul Cazeneuve, whom we remember as understudy to the younger Salvini in "D'Artagnan," is now the leading man and stage manager of the Theatre Nationale Francaise. He has translated the time-honored "Ootoroon" which had whiskers on it long before many of our now prominent citizens had given up milk lunches, and he has called his version "La Mulatresse." He plays the Indian. And he will make himself up on the lines of the average cigar store red man except that he will not pass round any cigars. But he is well worth seeing, as we know from past experience, and Manager George Gauvreau made a ten-strike when he secured his services.

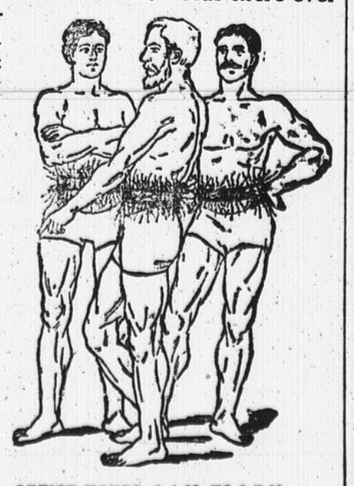
* * *

The late P. D. Armour, the Chicago pork magnate, was certainly not overburdened with hair when he died. But what few locks remained were of the color which he modestly called "sandy" himself, and which his friends referred to as red. Plain and simple red. But if Mr. P. D. Armour's researches into history are correct, he shared this lovely ginger chevelure with many of the great ones of the past. He asserts that Caesar's ambrosial locks were auburn, and that Cromwell had a head of hair that would fry an egg. Moreover, he asserts that Napoleon the Great did not ride on a white horse for nothing. Now here is where most of us will join issue. We admit that Queen Elizabeth, Joan of Arc, Lucretia Borgia, Cleopatra, Beatrice Cenci, Sarah Bernhardt, and Mrs. Leslie Carter, have, or did have, locks of Titian gold. But we kick on Napoleon. We have always heard that his hair was dark; if not actually black. P. D. Armour says no. He says Napoleon's hair was a sandy ginger. And he furthermore affirms that Shakespeare's head was the same. Here is a problem. Was Napoleon a red-headed conqueror of the world like Alexander? Or are our preconceived opinions that his hair was as black as the ace of spades correct?

ARE YOU STRONG OR WEAK?

You are **one** or the **other**. There is no compromise in nature. Have you closely **observed** nature's laws or have you **abused** them? Here is food for thought. Early indiscretions and excesses are followed by a train of symptoms such as **Drains, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Debility**, etc. If you realize your weakness and are an earnest seeker after health, come to nature's storehouse and be cured.

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If you are near this office drop in and examine my new invention. I am cheerfully willing that you should see it and test it—it will cost you nothing, or, if not convenient to call, I will personally answer your letters. Ask me to send my new illustrated book for men, called "Health in Nature," sent free by mail, in plain sealed envelope.

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SEVEN RETAIL STORES.

LOST FIFTY POUNDS.

A Lady in Nova Scotia Nearly Dies of Dyspepsia, but at Last Finds a Remedy.

Mrs. M. Sears, of Lochaber, N.S., says: "I am in my 70th year. I formerly weighed 186 lbs., but through the pains and starvation of Chronic Dyspepsia, I had run down to 136 lbs. I was a great sufferer. I had severe pain in the pit of my stomach. I could eat scarcely anything.

"I tried all kinds of Pills and advertised medicines for Dyspepsia, but all to no account. I even used a stomach pump, but nothing I could do seemed to help me in the least.

"I went away to Newfoundland for some months, in the hope that a change might help me, but to no purpose. I had almost given up all hope of a cure, when I read an advertisement of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"I bought one box and they relieved me a little, so I got five more, and I must say that I never had such relief in my life. I had doctored and done everything possible, but I found a true doctor only in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. I am now cured. I am gaining in weight, health and strength, and I am sure I will soon be myself again.

Mrs. Sears and her family are among the best known and most highly respected people in Lochaber. Her illness and wonderful recovery can be vouched for by anyone in the neighborhood. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will do for anyone what they did for Mrs. Sears.

SIR WM. DAWSON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Eminent Educationalist and Scientist Tells the Story of Fifty Years' Work in Canada—Interesting Record of a Full and Rich Life.

Under the title of "Fifty Years of Educational Work in Canada," we have the autobiography of Sir William Dawson, the late emeritus principal of McGill University and eminent geologist.

A modest volume surely, is this book of three hundred odd pages, when one considers the magnitude of the work Sir William Dawson has done and the great place he has filled as an educationist and scientist, but it is all that he himself has thought it advisable and desirable to give to the public and we must perforce be satisfied. The reader will rise from its perusal with but one feeling—that of regret that the record is so brief of this remarkably full and rich life.

McGill University as it stands to-day, with the colleges and adjuncts, is Sir William's greatest monument, and well may McGill be proud of its old chief who may be said to have given up for the university a large part of what was meant for mankind.

His sons, in the prefatory note to the volume, tell us that it is Sir William Dawson's own account of his life and work. From beginning to end it is his and his alone. It was never intended to be more than rough jottings of such events and periods in his life as remained after the lapse of years most vividly impressed on his own mind, but these "autobiographical notes" have a subtle charm, a strong fascination, and they are scholarly and prsented with faultless taste. They reveal as no previous writings have revealed, a personality of singular strength and beauty, an indefatigable worker whose activity at one period of his life seems to have practically known no limit.

Sir William speaks of these sketches as rather a record of failure or of very partial success but very few readers will regard his life in this light, although many will think that had he been less zealous as an educationist he would have achieved greater and more enduring fame as a geologist, naturalist and biologist.

His own vivid words show clearly the spirit in which he carried out the work that he set himself to do. "In so far," he writes, "as I have had any success as a teacher of natural science, it has been due to my reverend regard for every natural object as the handiwork of the Divine Creator, and as consequently a sacred thing—the description or illustration of which was to supersede altogether any consideration of personal display or reputation. This I believe to be the true secret of my power to influence young people—whether with regard to natural objects or as to higher things, whether the object referred to be the scale of a moth's wing or the structure of a mountain, it has for the time-being to be regarded as the work of God, and therefore transcendantly above either the speaker or hearer."

EARLY ENVIRONMENT.

A graphic description of the early environment and the hereditary influences that contributed to the making of the man—a glimpse of the old Scotch stock—distinctive characteristics of father and mother, when they settled down to their married life at the little town of Pictou, Nova Scotia, forms an interesting prelude to the story. The first handful of immigrants from the United States, then British colonies, next, the loyalists who had served on the royal side in the American War of Independence, whom tradition represents as having been "somewhat wild, dissipated and irreligious; and after them the Scottish Highlanders dispossessed in the clearing of estates in the north and west of Scotland, a sprinkling from the Irish exodus, and of Scottish and English miners, formed the nucleus of the population.

"There were thus," we are told, "persons of good education and of reputable antecedents, mingled with all sorts of waifs and strays, down to the negro recently emancipated, or to the poor micmac deprived of his lands and degraded into a gipsy and beggar." In such a society there was naturally a large proportion of odd, eccentric and misplaced people, and it is not surprising to read that to a thoughtful boy growing up in such a community the world of which he judged from what he saw around him seemed a strange jumble, and that the companions of youth have wandered far from their early homes, some of them to occupy honorable and useful places, others to fail hopelessly.

The early home had much in it to foster studies of nature, and both parents—who had their share of the ups and downs of life towards the close of the first quarter of the last century—encouraged such pursuits. One can picture the boy disporting in that "somewhat wild garden with many trees and shrubs"—full of objects of interest with rough pastures within easy walking distance, second-growth woods, bogs and swamps, rich in berries and flowers in their season, and inhabited by a great variety of birds and insects.

SCIENCE CLAIMS HER VOTARY.

An evidently faithful picture is given of school and college life—"a moderately diligent, but I fancy not very brilliant pupil, who had throughout the misfortune from rapid growth in stature, and perhaps because of having somewhat more than the average amount of intelligence, to be in a class with boys older than myself"—so he writes. I did not mix much with my schoolfellows, but generally ran home after school to enter into small pursuits of my own, such as angling, gardening, roaming along the shores and in the woods, or, in bad weather, taking up some books. A little later, when I began to make special collections, I went in search of shells, fossils, and rare birds. At this time I suspect that many hours which should have been given to lessons were devoted to the above pursuits, or to miscellaneous reading, though perhaps not more than other boys devote to sports and games."

This shy and rustic boy happened to come upon an excavation in a bank not far from the schoolhouse exposing a bed of fine clay shale, which some of the boys discovered to be available for the manufacture of home-made slate pencils. They amused themselves occasionally by digging out flakes of the stone and cutting them into pencils with their pocket-knives. While engaged in this occupation the future geologist was surprised to find that one of the flakes had on it what seemed to be a delicate tracing in black of a leaf like that of a fern. He was at the time altogether ignorant of geology and of fossil plants, but was greatly struck by the unexpected discovery. The effect on his mind of this new and mysterious fact which was the beginning of many similar discoveries was never obliterated. Digging further into the bed, he found more fragments of leaves, and soon had a little collection of them laid out on the shelf of a cupboard in which he kept all his childish treasures. He was puzzled by the question whether they were real leaves or not, and if real how they came to be in the stone; and such literature as he had access to was silent on the subject. They were shown with much trepidation to Dr. McCulloch, the learned principal of the college, and by him was assured that the impressions were real leaves embedded in the stone when it was being formed. Some fossil plants of the coal formation from England and Cape Breton, which were in the college, were shown to him, and from that time forth he became a geological collector, extending his researches to all the excavations and cliffs within reach, but he felt somewhat ashamed at this period at being seen digging for the fossils.

Later on came geological excursions to South Joggins on Cumberland Boy to Minas Basin, where there are great cliffs of volcanic agglomerate and beds of triassic red sandstone and dark carboniferous rocks, and to many other places. Thus the years of college life passed with practical studies which gave a knowledge of rocks, minerals and fossils and in methods of field work.

WITH LYELL AND LOGAN.

To Edinburgh University young Dawson in due course went to obtain systematic instruction in geology and natural history. On his return from his first year in Edinburgh began his association and friendship with Sir Charles Lyell, who more than any other man gave form to modern geological science, and Sir William Logan, who gave the first great impulse to the systematic geology of the older rocks of the North American continent, and originated the Geological Survey of Canada. "To other men who have passed away," says Sir William Dawson, "and whose friendship I have enjoyed, I owe much. Jameson, Murchison, Bigsby, Butler, Sedgwick, Phillips, the Carpenters' Hall, Agassiz, Salter, Dana and Hunt have all assisted me by their teaching and friendly co-operation, but to Lyell and Logan I owe most." In after years he paid a magnificent tribute to the influence and genius of Lyell. By Lyell he was encouraged to extend his studies and observations and to throw his work into the form of papers for scientific societies, and cautioned against entering into educational work unless of such a kind as to give time for research. "To me," writes Sir William, "the friendship of Lyell was of the greatest moment. His letters abounded with hints as to the newest subjects of discussion in geology; he was always ready to do anything in his power to advance my scientific or personal interests, and his placing me in relation with his friends Sir Edmund Head, had an important influence on my later life. In regard to local researches his interest in the relations of the different members of the carboniferous system led me to study these with care and to prepare a series of papers on them. Our finding of reptiliary remains in the interior of the erect trunk of a fossil tree at South Joggins led to an important series of discoveries. He entered, too, with zeal into my work on Devonian plants, and into those investigations of the fossils of the Laurentian limestones, in which after my removal to Montreal I was engaged with Logan, Carpenter and Hunt."

HIS WORK AT McGILL.

Sir William's resumption of his studies in Edinburgh, his marriage with Margaret Mercer, his educational work in Nova Scotia, where, through his friendship with Mr. Joseph Howe, he was prevailed upon to accept the office of superintendent of education, and to introduce the machinery of a new educational system in Nova Scotia must be passed over briefly. The account of his incessant work during the three years he held this position is most interesting, his travelling from county to county, convening meetings, examining schools, introducing agriculture into the educational curriculum, uniformity of text books and apparatus, disclose some curious local traits. Some of the experiences on these journeys make excellent reading.

The chair of natural history at Edinburgh University became vacant by the death of Edward Forbes—one of the finest minds engaged in the study of natural science in Great Britain who was destined to take the lead of all others in solving the difficult questions which lie in the confines of biology and geology, and Sir William Dawson was invited to become a candidate for the position, but there was a division of parties, one favoring the biological and the other the geological candidate, with the result that Dr. Allman was given the apointment. About the same time Judge Day, the president of the Board of Governors of McGill University, wrote offering Sir William the position of principal, which he accepted on condition that the chair of natural history should be added to the principalship. The condition of McGill at this time was very low with the exception of the medical faculty, which had ten professors and a demonstrator. Arts had only four professors, and law two. There was no applied science, no engineering or chemical building, no women's college, no normal school, no museum and no library—only empty shelves—no Presbyterian, Episcopal, Congregational or Wesleyan Colleges. Immediately Sir William assumed control the whole aspect of McGill was changed, and to his ceaseless energy is due in great measure the university as it stands to-day.

To follow him through the varying phases of his work is more than space will permit here, but the account of what has been accomplished is of intense interest to all who can appreciate educational progress. "My work," he writes, "during all the early years of my college life in Montreal included about twenty lectures weekly, besides the care and the management of the interests of the institution and frequent efforts for its extension and enlargement. It was therefore impossible for me to do much in special or practical work with the students. This had, in fact, to be limited to weekly excursions during the summer months and in winter to classes in manual determination and the study of fossils. In all this work I had no assistance except such as could be furnished by a few of the senior students themselves, and as the college was too impecunious to provide the necessary apparatus or specimens, it fell to my lot to do this also." There were summer excursions for the purposes of geological investigation to Nova Scotia, the New England coast, the White Mountains, the Laurentians, and the Lower St. Lawrence.

SCIENCE AND REVELATION.

One marvels how it was all accomplished, how at the same time the succession of books and papers on the most absorbing scientific problems of the day were produced, and how he could find the time in the midst of it all to contribute so greatly to the success of the British and American Associations for the advancement of science, in both of which bodies he filled the honorable and distinguished position of president. His discovery of the form of organic life in the Laurentian rocks and the great controversy into which it carried him with some of the greatest scientific authorities of the day would alone have been sufficient to establish a great reputation, notwithstanding the fact that his conclusions with respect to the eozoon Canadensis has hardly even yet met with universal acceptance. His work in connection with the higher education of women forms a most interesting chapter in the book, and his introductory lecture at the first session of the Ladies' Educational Association ranks amongst the finest efforts that have ever been made in any land to place the claims of women to higher culture before the public.

Sir William's views on the relations of science to revelation are not presented here, and many people will regret the fact. He was opposed to the theories of the evolution of man from brute ancestors, but he believed in the geological evolution of the earth from a primitive created condition. He believed also in the evolution of varietal forms in animal and vegetable life, and he has left it on record that "the term evolution need not in itself be a bugbear on theological grounds." One would have gladly welcomed a few chapters on these difficult and perplexing problems, to which he devoted much attention, and on the theory of man's physical kinship with the rest of the organic universe, but such of views must be sought in his other writings.

Dr. Rankine Dawson has admirably carried out the duties of editor, and all concerned in the production are to be congratulated upon the excellence of the work, which will assuredly command a large circle of readers. (London and Edinburgh: Ballentine, Hanson & Co.).

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Dr. Nansen is about to publish another volume of the scientific record of his Arctic expedition. This volume contains the results of the astronomical observations.

Mrs. Henry Wood's "East Lynne" is among the English novels which have a constant sale. The Macmillans are just bringing out the five hundredth thousand of this book.

Mr. Kipling's stage version of his "Jungle Book" must be a curious production. "The Gadsby's" shows that he can do terse dialogue, but it is a question whether his dramatic faculty will remain with him when he quits stories and begins to write drama.

Collectors have long been aware that there were seven signatures of John Milton in existence. An eighth has now appeared in a black-letter copy of the Geneva Version of the Bible.

Grim are the destinies of England in the eyes of some of the novelists. Mr. Wells has already informed us concerning what he feels must be the consequences of modern tendencies; and now Mr. J. S. Fletcher, in "The Three Days' Terror," has described a horrifying attack upon London by a secret society provided with a new destructive force.

In the forthcooming book by Captain Dreyfus no use has been made of his letters written to his wife during his imprisonment.

The first volume of Froissart in the "Tudor Translations" series was published six weeks ago. It is no longer procurable in the book market, the entire issue of six hundred copies having been promptly bought up.

The Tolstoi shelf in the libraries of Englishmen, it appears from the sad statement of one of the latter, "is the despair of those who have a passion for orderly book shelves. His works have been published in all forms and sizes, from the orthodox shape of 'Anna Karenina' to the flimsy paper covered parts in which 'Resurrection' aws first published."

Mr. Cecil Rhodes was the chief figure in one of Mr. Morley Roberts' novels, and this story-writer is now preparing another work of fiction containing in its central character a recognizable likeness of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, by the way, appeared in Mr. Anthony Hope's story, "The God in the Car."

What is said to be a vivid description of colonial life in South Africa a century ago will be found in the letters of Lady Anne Barnard, to be published soon. The author of "Auld Robin Gray" addressed these epistles to Viscount Melville, and they have been preserved unpublished in the archives of Melville Castle ever since 1801.

In his just published volume of reminiscences Sir Edward Malet, the English diplomatist, says of President Lincoln: "Of all the great men I have known he is the one who has left upon me the impression of a sterling son of God. Straightforward, unflinching, not loving the work he had to do, but facing it with a bold and true heart; mild whenever he had a chance; stern as iron when the public weal required it, following a bee-line to the goal which duty set before him. I can still feel the grip of his massive hand and the searching look of his kindly eye."

In connection with the Dickens celebration last week it may be remarked that the local habitation of Scrooge has been lately identified as an old jeweller's shop at Ludgate Hill, a little way from St. Paul's on the left hand side. Here lived a curious miserly old man, much such as Dickens described, and the most extraordinary entries were found in his book (when the accounts were gone over after his death), such as "one-fourth pence for milk" and "fourpence for a glass of sherry for a friend on Lord Mayor's Day." The shop answered exactly to the description of Scrooge's office, and it is probable that Dickens saw it in one of his many walks about London.

The difference in the commercial value of a book slightly imperfect and perfect has just been curiously demonstrated, says the London Chronicle, at Sotheby's, when a copy of the excessively rare "Brief Description of New York, formerly called New England," by Daniel Denton, 1670, came up for sale. "This booklet of less than twenty pages is perfect except that the date is cut off from the bottom of the title page, and it realized £75. A similar copy of this tract, but with the date intact, sold for £400 in November last. The value of a date, therefore, in this case may be placed at £325!"

Here is another glimpse of collectors' fads: A copy of the first edition of the "Ingoldsby Legends" lately brought about $23. At the same sale a copy of the original edition of Bradshaw's Guide fetched $125.

Mr. Edmond Rostand's health has greatly improved during his stay at Cambo, near Biarritz. He is now able to go out daily on his bicycle, and even on horseback. He also takes long walks in the beautiful district around his retreat, where he has enjoyed the mild and sunny climate throughout his convalescence, and where he inhales the invigorating breezes from the Bay of Biscay. The dramatist also states that owing to the orders of his medical man he has done little or no writing during his convalescence. He has merely thrown a few notes on paper for the comedy dealing with theatrical life which he intends to compose, and in which he hopes that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin will play.

UNEQUALLED.—Mr. Thos. Brunt, Tyendinaga, Ont., writes: "I have to thank you for recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for bleeding piles. I was troubled with them for nearly fifteen years, and tried almost everything I could hear or think of. Some of them would give me temporary relief, but none would effect a cure. I have now been free from the distressing complaint for nearly eighteen months. I hope you will continue to recommend it."—adv.

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Mrs. Chandonnet has been a sufferer for twenty years from general pains, which she attributed to rheumatism or neuralgia. Finally her trouble grew complicated, and she was attacked with a pain in the back, which was leading her slowly but surely to the grave.

Her days were spent in pain and her nights without sleep. She was unable to lie down.

One day that she was worse than usual, and altogether discouraged and hopeless of the future, she saw in the Quebec papers the advertisement of DR. ED. MORIN'S CARDINAL PILLS, and Mrs. Chandonnet gave a trial to that superior remedy. Her pains were soothed, her troubles in her back disappeared as if by magic, and her general health became excellent. Shs never misses an opportunity to attest her deep gratitude towards DR. ED. MORIN'S CARDINAL PILLS.

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Mr. John Fletcher, of Granton, Tells How He Was Cured of Lumbago by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Granton, Ont., March 22.—(Special.)—There are few people in this country who do not know Mr. John Fletcher, farmer, of Granton. Mr. Fletcher is not only well known but highly respected, and his many friends will rejoice to hear that he has entirely recovered from the very severe attack of Lumbago, which almost prostrated him last year. He has given out the following statement of his case and its cure:

"I have been troubled for over a year with Lumbago, also Kidney Trouble. My urine was of a very dark red color, and my back was fearful bad. I could get nothing to help me. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. I am well, Lumbago all gone, and urine natural color."

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

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. — See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

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THE SATURDAY HERALD
WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT

94TH YEAR. NO. 70. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT.

By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers.....

Even now it's spring time, for out in the bits of lowland the alders are swinging their gay little tassels and rattling their woody coves, and the osier dogwood is red against the snow. Some of the wildwood folk are light sleepers, and the first rushing sound of the spring wind wakens them. It takes either a good imagination or a good memory to draw us away from our cosy firesides on winter afternoons. But we're always repaid for going. There's always something to learn, something to love out under the skies, if only we will keep our minds and hearts open. A bush of osier dogwood is only a few red sticks in a swamp, but it means something—that bit of bright color. The green cones on the big pines are lovely to look at too, and we have always the pure sky which blesses the country, and the mystery of cloudland, and the magic of the earth's distances. How alluring those same distances are! How they coax you into their grayness and muffle your voice in their silence, and draw you off past the near browns and the more distant blues and purples and lose you in the silver land that lies just at the horizon. You'll need your highest rubbers and your shortest skirt. You must be warmly clad, yet not burdened with clothes, and must leave your worries and your duties at home. A walk will benefit you only when you devote yourself entirely to it.

"I haven't time to walk," cried a busy woman who is growing pallid and, I fear, just a little peevish from strain. And she is right—she really hasn't time, on account of the way she arranges her life. Her preserves and pickles are always perfect in quality, and too abundant in quantity. She puts eight button-holes where six would do nicely. She sits up at night to make new dresses for her children when no one but herself can see anything wrong with the old ones. Her husband is fond of long walks and all sorts of country expeditions, but he lounges about home now, and looks as if he got too little exercise and ate too much pastry. Of course we cannot all be alike, but when I think of that bit of marshland with the fringe of dogwood and the wedding catkins of the alder, I can't help wishing you had all taken just such a country walk, though the puddles and the deep snow were somewhat of a drawback. We cannot all live as we would. We cannot buy the things and go to the places we want to, but to most of us there is always possible the little journeys into the peaceful country. We may say we haven't time, and yet, if we arranged our lives more wisely, wouldn't we have liberty to strengthen our bodies and sweeten our minds with more exercise in the pure air?

Some days the telephone brings us voices we are glad to hear. Some days it bothers us a little. Very frequently it acts as if it had a special license to torment us, and intended to use up every atom of the permit. Often you hear that some one is coming and you are glad, and now and again a message of death comes over the wire. You are wanted. A voice hoarse with emotion says: "She passed away early this morning." Oh how it chills you! You were friends. She had been ill, but yesterday she was better. You expected only good news concerning her. Everything darkened. The sun fell from the sky, and you seemed to hear only the moans of an aged mother, to see only the set face of the bereft young husband. You rushed down the stairs to the 'phone with a merry laugh on your face, and as you talked through the little brown box, your face went gray with sorrow. When the old die we fold their hands and mark the peace upon their faces. When the young die, our hearts are hot with rebellion and our lips quiver as we think of the might have been. And above it all, there is the changeless fact—the life has slipped away—the thing which sheltered the life lies before us.

A correspondent writes:—"I haven't enough money to buy a whole new spring outfit. What would you do, if your suit was dowdy and your shoes and gloves and umbrella and hat were—well—a little worse."

Clean and press the suit and make it do. Then you can provide yourself with new gloves, a new umbrella, good shoes, a new hat, fresh veils and something dainty and becoming in the way of neck-garniture. I don't know how you feel about it, but I'm not bothered by a gown's not being up-to-date in style, so long as it is of fairly good material and not soiled or too much worn. At the same time shabby gloves and shoes and the etceteras do worry me, and I'm only putting myself in your place and giving you the advice I've given myself many and many a time, when the perplexing question, "wherewithal shall I be clothed," has loomed up in the horizon. Some women, you know, always have modish gowns and good "best" clothes, but they don't dress much for the home folks, and, while they have too many hats, they don't wear nice shoes, and always borrow wraps and travelling bags from their obliging relatives. And speaking of borrowing—don't you thing it's an awkward habit, and one likely to do the borrower lasting injury so far as her character-building goes? Sisters borrow from one another. Mother and daughter, friend and enemy, cousins and neighbors, all use each others goods. There are many times when it's very convenient, a few times when it's right, and many, many times when the effect upon the borrower is very far from good. It's a bit of vanity—very questionable vanity—to flaunt about in borrowed plumes. And so, brush your skirt and coat, see that it is clean and mended, and you'll feel much more comfortable if you spend your money on the necessary details. Of course you'll look longingly at the new spring goods. We all do that—we women—and they look twice as fascinating if we happen to have decided that last year's must do.

A word about condolences. A letter of condolence to one in sorrow may be the greatest treasure to the heart, or it may be an added burden. We need to understand pretty thoroughly the one to whom we send a letter when the days are dark. We need to be sure of ourselves and the one in grief before we venture to discuss their sorrow with them. A card with a message left at the door, a handshake without a word—these are sometimes best. If we are careful to consider the feelings of others we will know when we may leave the one, and when we should give the other. Sometimes, though, we go to the opposite extreme, and we are cruelly neglectful of those who suffer from bereavement. We excuse ourselves by saying we didn't know how they felt. You know you've done that. I have. It's just our clumsy selfishness. If we were tactful and sympathetic, we would know just what to do, and when and how to do it. It's well to be able to add to the joy of our friends by sharing it, but its even better to know just how to go about comforting those in trouble. We're too apt to say we can't bear the burdens of the world, and so shirk the whole responsibility. We'd be kinder of face and more tender of heart if we were saddened a little more with the sorrows of other people.

Some Lenten girls whom I know are saving their nickels by walking instead of riding these days. Of course the sun is hung so high that he is stronger than he was in the winter, but I question very much if even his benign influence can make walking in the dirty streets really economical. There are diseases in the filth which clings to our gowns and the warmer air of springtime coaxes them into the fulness of their strength. We may get wetter in the country roads. We may get muddier on muddy days, but the sand and water are clean dirt after all, and I very much question if it's wise to save even missionary nickels by wading through the filth of slush and snow and mud and water, all of which we get by turns in March days. The girls who do without creams and violets, who give up Easter hats and matinee tickets, are wiser girls than those who "save" on street car fares. Of course if the dear girls would wear bicycle gowns and go very sensibly shod, it might be different. But they won't—if it isn't a season of trains it's a season of unmanageable skirts which flop and loop down and wriggle out of the firmest grip you can give them.

What a curious spirit of inconsistency is that which makes us long for the unattainable, and sets us guessing how we can get rid of something we don't want and get our fingers on something we do want. If we have mahogany, we begin to admire Flemish oak. If we have a Saint Bernard pup, we can't help thinking how nice the Irish setter is who lives across the way. Every curly-haired girl wants to be straight-haired. Any man can give you a list of several professions or businesses or trades which are much better than his. The girl with a sapphire ring sees a fresh beauty in emeralds. The man who has made a million thinks two millions would be twice as nice. It's this spirit of unrest which keeps exchange columns going. For specific articles which the owners are willing to exchange for other articles I recommend you to a column which entertains me mightily. I mean the "swap" column of this paper.

Some women are talking of buying household trappings and of the difficulty experienced in getting shades which didn't war with one another. "Dear me," said the quiet little artistic woman who has been having a hard time for some years, "I can't think what it would be like to buy new things. I can scarcely remember what mine looked like when they were new. One thing I must say for them—they've all faded out well any way." She's the cheeriest, happiest bit of humanity that woman! She has a big load buckled to her shoulders, and yet she stands straight and smiles at the world. I wonder how many of us would get consolation out of the fact that our drawing-room furniture and carpets and curtains had "faded out well." I fancy there would have been a deal of grumbling and growling before those shades had bridged the differences between them and grown indistinct with wear and age and sunshine, and the tramp of many feet.

A man was asked his opinion of the modern drawing-room and he complained of three things—the lack of light, the crowded tables and the cushions which seemed to say "keep off the couch." He says he never can see when he gets into a dim room, and he believes blinds are kept down to hide the dirt. In fact he declares he's sure there's dust inches thick in the dark corners. As for tables, he says, you might think they were to put things on now and again when you had something in your hand you wanted to set down. He'd like to see anybody get anything bigger than a thimble on the ordinary drawing-room table, crowded with all sorts of trash more or less ugly and unclean. The pillows, he says, take up all the room in the cosy corners and on the couches, and some, they even set up on the rims of the sofas ready to fall on you if you joggle the springs the least bit. Poor man isn't he frank, and isn't it all too true.

A woman who has something of the reform spirit in her, who believes, in fact she has a mission to help women develop themselves along the lines of the best and highest education, said recently, "Women eat too much candy. They wear their corsets too tight. They take too little exercise. They are too easily satisfied in the matter of family, bearing one child, or none at all without feeling any reproach from the world or from heaven. They are too fond of gaudy clothes and too little concerned about the cleanliness of their skins.

CORRESPONDENCE

All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated; and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Herald Office.

J. A. P.—I'm glad you were interested in the Good Housekeeping subject. I wonder why some of the butterfly girls who say so pettishly that they don't want to know how to keep house, didn't tell us how things look from their side of things. 2. Have the gowns clear the ground for street wear and have dignified little trains for the house if you wish. 3. The pompadour and half-high knot still obtains for girls, but if the Madonna wave suits you, why not wear it and do your hair rather lower. The tendency is towards lower hair dressing, and it's much more convenient to have the styles come to you, than to wrench your friends' memories by reaching after the styles. 4. The New York papers predict a reign of brilliant shirt waists, with small flower designs to take the place of the stripes and checks. It's rather early, though, to determine the styles. White waists will be worn again and I do hope they won't be quite so transparent as they were last year. It doesn't look decent to me to see a white bodice so thin that you can determine the quality of material in the corset waist, and follow the windings and knots of the nicked little ribbons of blue and pink and yellow and red. 5. Not unless he had taken the lead in the matter. We should always allow men to take the initiative. They like it. If a woman is too energetic in affairs of that kind the men resent it. It's a great deal better he should think you over-reserved than easily won. 6. Why do you change your present employment? 7. Youz are generous, vivacious, decisive, earnest, methodical, self-controlled and independent.

A sweet little love story is hidden between the lines of these verses. You and I can't make it all out, but to "somebody" I daresay it will be very plain.

ABSENCE.

Dear me, how long it seems,
Since I saw you, my dear;
Tho' sometimes in my dreams,
You come, my heart to cheer.

But 'tis a happy thought,
To know you care for me,
And troubles are as naught,
Compared with love of thee.

Oft times my heart is "sair,"
with longing love for thee,
And tho' the world is fair,
What is it now to me.

Then, dearest one, so true,
I will no more complain,
But daily think of you,
Until we meet again.

Madge.—Poor lovely namesake, with only the memories of other days left! I'm glad you cared to write the letter and I do so wish I could help you even if we are far apart. There's nothing to do except bear it bravely. Trouble touches most of us at some time or another, and if it makes us more sympathetic, we are, perhaps, of more use in the world, after we've sorrowed and suffered and been tempted into rebellion and weak self-pity. Do something for somebody else. Believe me, it's the only way to forget your own grief. 2. Your writing shows fair persistence, much candor, a kindly and generous nature, fair persistence, much neatness and fair self-reliance.

Gertie.—Why do you call it a good work. I would like to know what you think of it. 2. Send the tripe recipe by all means. We are always delighted to have new ones recommended by practical housekeepers. 3. You are self-reliant, sympathetic, sensitive, intuitive, persistent and very industrious.

A. E. M.—I quite envey you the jolly tobogganning down the mountain side. No, I haven't gone this year, but I'm very glad it's come into fashion again. Montreal ought to make the best of her lovely winter season. 2. You are merry, sensitive, diligent, self-reliant, industrious, executive and very ambitious.

Purple Violet.—It's very hard to tell just how much may be infatuation and fancy, and whether there's anything to make friendship of beneath all the attraction. Sometimes women marry men whom they couldn't possibly make real friends of, and out of such marriages only misery can ever come. 2. You are not very hopeful, rather lethargic, fairly self-willed, original, generous and persistent.

Love.—I hope you will grow to love your new far-away home, but I also hope you will not forget gray, quaint, old Montreal. Write and tell us something of your land of summer-time to cheer us through the days of April slush and sharp-edged winds. 2. You are impetuous, mirthful, persistent, a little self-willed, cheerful and generous. I daresay the little bit of self-will gives you quite a deal of trouble. Most of us know the thing when we see it in other people, but we call it something prettier when we find it bobbing into our voices or manners or thoughts.

Awkward.—There is no remedy, except your own will. Don't pay any attention to it. Go on talking and call yourself names to yourself every time it happens. You'll come out bravely, I know, for you are persistent enough for half a dozen Scotchmen. 2. Your writing shows energy, sympathy, executive ability, industry, humility and ambition.

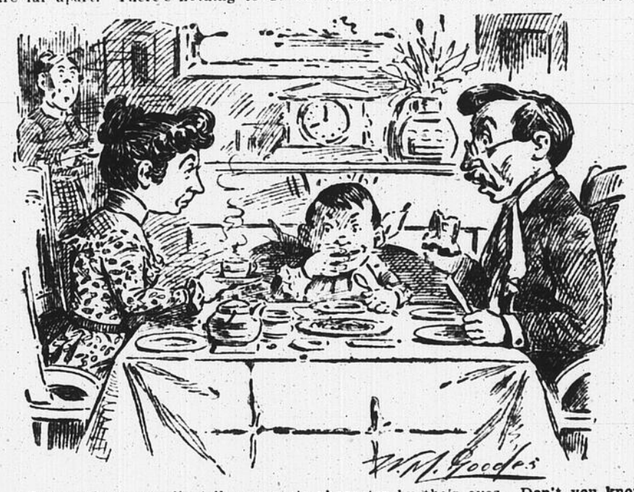
S.S.A.W.—Large ears indicate generosity and a flat ear is said to show self-control and evenness of disposition. I wouldn't pay too much attention to this branch of physiognomy. Often a boy's cap and the way he wears it has a deal to do with the shape of his ears in after life. 2. Change of scene heartens one and provides fresh interest. That may be the reason you work better when away from home. You wouldn't like me to suggest that you had a lazy streak, would you? 3. Candor, courage, sympathy, hope, energy and self-control.

Montreal.—So you've suffered from the 'To Let' habit, too. Shake hands, there's a dear! Your writing shows extravagance, some self-will, a spice of temper, originality, vivacity, much persistence and endurance. You are of the same stuff the heroes are made of. You could endure horrible pain and tell a funny story, and be cheerfully, unselfishly thoughtful of someone else when your heart is filled with dread. Perhaps you're a little vain about nice clothes and a little impatient when fate pinches her blessings and counts them out slowly, but on the whole you're a nice little girl, only I fancy you are tall and not short.

Irish Lass.—If you will telephone any prominent Presbyterian minister he will tell you. About the hair, it's unsafe to recommend a treatment, because the causes of dandruff and falling hair are so varied. Go to Madame Ireland's establishment and see what she can do for you. You are practical, systematic, generous, affectionate, ambitious and industrious.

W.R.J.—Train your dogs well. Don't let them thieve or disobey or tear things to pieces. They can be cured of mischievous habits if you punish them for chewing up other people's property and provide them with something of their own which they can chew and tear till they are tired. Feed them vegetables and meat (if full grown) at noon, and give only dog-biscuit at night. Fresh water, air and exercise are needed to keep them in good health. It's cruel to keep a dog chained up or shut in the house all the time. Desn't it make your heart ache to see the poor little doggies sitting in the windows and looking wistfully out into the streets? For a puppy soak dog biscuit in milk, and give him potatoes and gravy, but no meat and no sweets. If you break a biscuit into thirds and give him a long, slender piece, he will pretend to himself that it's a bone and he'll have such a good time with it. You are affectionate, self-reliant, industrious, orderly, fairly merry and very hopeful.

Glenna.—A medium weight tweed in a mixed brown effect makes a very serviceable and stylish suit. Have the coat turned away from the front to show a vest or shirt-waist, which may be flannel early in the season and gingham or muslin later on. You will need to buy your material carefully to get it for the sum you name; or it might happen you could get a ready-made one which was not quite new in style, but could be altered at slight cost. Panne is a velvet of which the pile is pressed down so it shines almost like a satin. The Panne cloth gives the same effect as seen in the velvet, and is a light-weight ladies' cloth. 3. You are practical, resolute, cheerful, executive, neat and very courageous. I'm very glad to get your letter, and I hope you will write again if I can be of any use.



Jones—"I can usually tell a person's character by their eyes. Don't you know that the eye is the window of the soul?"
Mrs. Jones—"Oh, yes; I see! I suppose that accounts for the glassy stare in your eyes when you came home from the lodge last night."

Plantagenesta.—The pearl and the bloodstone are both given to the March babies. You are prompt, executive, genial, fairly persistent and humorous.

When I read your request to gentlemen who read your page in The Herald to answer the young lady who asked the opinions and preference of gentlemen as to dressy girls and those who were good housekeepers, I said I would be one of those who answered, but these are busy days for me, and it was only when I saw the letters of "Bachelor" and "Bert," and your request for more letters on this point, that I remembered my resolution and thought that perhaps a letter from a man who was, perhaps, older than either of them, and also a married man, might be of service to you. By a "dressy" girl, I suppose to be meant one who thinks more of dress than of almost anything else, for I have known some such, but let me say right here, least you, or some one else, should overhaul me for railing against the frivolities of fashionable women, that there are men who are not one whit better in this respect, a fact which I feel free to confess after having walked the streets of Montreal for more than (40) forty years, and of many others between Victoria and Halifax, including both, as well as New York, Boston, Chicago and some other American cities. Briefly, then, a "dressy" girl compares to a good housekeeper (in my opinion) about as a little nigger does to a dark night. I don't mean by this that it is the dressy girl who is—in the slang phrase of the day—"out of sight," though she usually is out of sight when household affairs need attention. A neatly, nicely, becomingly dressed lady, whether her dress be print, silk or velvet, fills my eye with respectful admiration just as much to-day as ever, and I have never seen a fashion so extreme that I have not seen women who seemed superbly dressed in it, and some women look nice in any dress, but I thought your advice to a lady to stick to a fashion that was becoming to her, in spite of fashion's change to its opposite, was good. I once heard my father and another gentleman discussing a recent marriage which my father freely said he thought very unsuitable. The other gentleman said, "What kind of wives do you intend to pick out for your boys?" His answer was, "I don't intend to pick out wives for my boys, but I hope neither of my boys will ever marry a woman who don't know enough to get a meal of victuals!" Years after I was married I told this story in my wife's hearing, and she said, "Is that why you hung around my father's house for two or three years?" and—sooner than tell a lie—I was obliged to admit that it was! Anyhow, although I lost my father when I was lad, I never forgot his advice, and we have some girls, my wife and I, and I said to her once, "Teach these girls all you know about housekeeping, and then, if any man should happen to want one of them for a wife, he will have one of the same reasons to be glad of his choice that I have always had." I think I have said enough to illustrate my meaning and opinion clearly, and so will leave the field to others.

A MARRIED MAN.

I'm sure we're all very glad to hear from this "married man," and to learn that he considers good house-keeping a very important thing.

Pate.—If you could only have heard my sniff of disgust when I read that you were half-inclined to think me a man. If you haven't more discernment than that I'm afraid you wouldn't be a very interesting or pleasant acquaintance. You are executive, fairly patient, cheerful, hopeful, practical, persistent and very industrious.

N. Q.—Ambitious, cheerful, a little careless, very merry and very affectionate.

Dottie.—Candor, affection, mirth, fair diligence and fairly patient.

D.N.B.—Ambitious, extravagant, original, determined, merry and fairly patient.

B. Stone.—Ardent, generous, executive, determined, candid and prudent.

Jack C.—Persistent, artistic with regard to form, courageous, fairly generous, and fairly patient.

Edith.—Ambitious, sympathetic, intuitive, decisive and self-willed.

Cara Gill.—Affectionate, independent, shrewd and persistent. The signature to the letter is utterly beyond me. I can't make a word out of it, and I've turned it every way except inside out. She is ambitious, intuitive, fairly candid, very merry, not so hopeful as I could wish her to be, and a little imperious.

Thistletop.—You're not likely to be an old maid, if you've begun to look about already. 2. You are persistent, active, impulsive, ambitious, intuitive, and fairly systematic.

Nightingale.—Shrewd, sensitive, generous, persistent and very independent.

Echota.—Your hand expresses your character to a nicety. You have not a particle of deceit in your nature. You are abrupt and emphatic. You consider only whether a thing is true, not if it be pleasant. I daresay you make some enemies, but your friends know you never say yes when you mean no. Now, your writing could not possibly be trim and neat and even, with secretive little twists and shrewd little angles. It is just exactly you, and faith in yourself (which in your profession is, I daresay, a good thing).

Blackie.—Order, shrewdness, fair resolution, affection and vivacity.

Marion P.—Sympathetic, diligent, a little self-willed, fairly patient, and very unselfish.

Anxious One.—Affection, energy, diligence, fair prudence, much independence and self-control.

Topsy.—Merry, a little indolent, sympathetic, careless, fun-loving, fairly discreet and a little impatient.

Rowena.—Decision, energy, prudence, resolution, candor and self-control. You ought to do well at the music. May you have the jolliest time imaginable at Easter. Did you ever wheel down that hill that leads Sherbrooke people down to their station?

Topsy Turvy Jo.—Ardent, conscientious, ambitious, methodical and self-willed. See above for March stones.

Virginia.—Order, vivacity, some pride, resolution and much industry.

Salome W.—Energy, candor, persistence, and much hope.

Harry.—Energy, method, persistence, industry, self-reliance and self-control. You have all the qualities which make for success.

Raven.—Independent, unselfish, courageous and very industrious.

American.—Persistent, witty, candid, practical, a shrewd reasoner and fairly methodical in habit.

Pearl.—enerous, impulsive, fairly diligent, not very hopeful, and a little quick-tempered.

HOUSEKEEPING.

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

HALIBUT SALAD.

Chop very fine one pound of cooked halibut, season with a few drops of onion juice, two teaspoons lemon juice, one-half teaspoon paprika, one and one-half teaspoons salt and a few grains of cayenne; add one-third cup thick cream, which has been beaten until stiff, and the whites of three well-beaten eggs. Cook in buttered timbale molds until firm. Chill, remove from pans, arrange on salad dish, garnish with mayonnaise around and on top of fish and shrimps at the base.

RADISH AND CELERY SALAD.

Cut long radishes in slices lengthwise and the slices into strips one-sixteenth of an inch wide. Cut celery into straws. Use equal parts of each, mix with a French dressing and garnish with boiled or mayonnaise dressing and radish roses. Serve on escarole.

ESCALLOPED OYSTERS.

Cut into dice sufficient hard toasted or dried bread to make a quart. This will be sufficient for a quart of oysters. Put a layer of this bread in the bottom of a dish, then a layer of oysters that have been washed, a seasoning of salt, pepper and bits of butter; another layer of bread, and the oysters and seasoning, having the top layer bread. Put over a few bits of butter, and baste the top with either cream or milk. Bake in a quick oven for from 20 to 30 minutes. The bread must be crisp even after the oysters are baked. A sticky mass of cracker-crumbs and oysters is not only unsightly and unpalatable, but it is also most unwholesome.

SUCCOTASH SOUP.

Pick over and soak over night one pint of dried Lima or small white beans. In the morning rinse, drain and put on to boil in two quarts of water. Cook slowly till the beans are soft. When nearly done, chop one can of sweet corn as fine as possible, and stir it into the beans. Let it cook five minutes, then turn the whole into the strainer and rub the pulp through. Put it over the fire again and add to it one pint of white sauce, made with half cream and half milk, two tablespoons of butter and two of flour. Season with one teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon of paprika, one tablespoon of sugar and a trace of nutmeg. If you think you'll like the flavor, if too thick add more milk, and if liked richer, add two egg yolks. Serve with fried bread sticks, made by shaping the raised bread dough into small pipe stem rolls, then, after they have risen again till very light, drop them into hot fat and cook till brown.

FRICASSEE OF CHIPPED BEEF.

The cooking of dried chopped beef shows more plainly than almost anything else the knowledge of the housewife. Of all things served, this is the one least commonly served well. Have the beef sliced as thin as possible; then either put it through a meat chopper or pick it apart with the fingers into fine shreds. To each quarter of a pound allow a tablespoonful of butter, one of flour and half a pint of milk, a teaspoonful of browning or kitchen bouquet, and the yolk of an egg. If the meat is salt cover it with boiling water, and let it stand for 15 minutes; then drain and dry. Put the butter in a saucepan; when melted throw in the beef, and stir until the beef is thoroughly heated; then dust over the flour; mix, and add the milk. Stir constantly until boiling. Push to the back part of the stove where it will sort of simmer gently for five minutes. Add a dusting of pepper and the browning, and take it from the fire; add the yolk of the egg, and turn at once into the heated dish in which it is to be served. This may be garnished with slices of broiled or baked mush, or served with plain, well-boiled mush.

If the temperature of our rooms could be kept at 65 degrees we would be able to grow much healthier plants than we do at present, when 80 degrees or more is the average temperature of the living room. Aim to keep it as near 70 as possible. If you do this, and give your plants plenty of fresh air, and do not force them by overfeeding, you ought to be able to grow the majority of plants adapted to window culture.

Hardy ferns and mosses may often be transplanted from the fields and woods into pots or boxes, in September, and by keeping them in a cool, moist condition, they will last a long time, and even make some new growth. Some of the beautiful green mosses may be used to cover the surface of the soil in the window boxes or pots, with pleasing effects, and there is no more effective way of exhibiting hyacinths, tulips, narcissuses or other small flowering plants, than by plunging the pots under the moss, with the leaves and flowers only in view. If one does not succeed in keeping the moss fresh and green for a long time in the house, a supply may be gathered and kept on the north side of any building, slightly covered with leaves or snow until wanted to renew the early supply.

Fine French chestnuts are an expensive delicacy in this country, but in France the chestnut is so popular that if people cannot afford the big fat marrons they will take the humbler chatignes and think it a treat. There are ever so many ways of cooking chestnuts. They can be roasted on coals or in a hermetically sealed pot or boiled with celery. It is as common a thing in France to stuff a turkey with chestnuts as it is here to use oysters.

Of course millions of the nuts are candied. These are the fine, big marrons, which are as large as horse chestnuts. The poorer varieties are prepared in some parts of France as Americans mash potatoes, and are eaten almost every day.

Wigwas.—To corn beef use one quart of rock salt, one ounce of salt petre and four ounces of brown sugar to each gallon of cold water. As long as any salt remains undissolved the meat will be sweet. If any scum should rise, scald the brine and skim carefully, adding more salt, saltpetre and sugar. As you put each piece of meat into the brine, rub it well with salt. If the weather is hot, gash the meat to the bone and put salt in the gashes. Use a weight to keep the meat under the brine.

VEGETARIAN MENU
(Prepared by F.H.)
BREAKFAST.

Fresh fruits in season, shredded wheat biscuits, stewed prunes, fried lentils and eggs, bread (trifleumina), butter, cocoa.

DINNER.

Almond and apple soup, vegetable hot pot, black cap pudding, almonds and raisins.

TEA.

Fresh fruits in season, haricot bean pie, honey, bread, butter, tea.

FRIED LENTILS.

Wash and pick over 4 oz. lentils, tie tightly in a cloth and boil for an hour. Do these the day before using; slice and fry in boiling oil.

ALMOND AND APPLE SOUP.

Take one pound apples, core and cut them in quarters, put them in a saucepan with one quart of water, the grated rind of a lemon, a little sugar, cinnamon, a few blanched almonds, pounded fine, boil till the apples are quite soft, then thicken the mixture with a little potato or rice flour; strain through a sieve if desired, mix well together, sprinkle a little sugar and cinnamon over it, and serve very hot, with rusks or strips of thin toast.

VEGETABLE HOT POT.

Use one small carrot, turnip and Spanish onion, 1½ lbs. potatoes, half cup tapioca, butter, pepper and salt to taste, and half pint water; cut up carrots and turnips and boil one hour; steep the tapioca, cut up the potatoes into small pieces, and chop onion up fine; put a layer of onion at the bottom of the dish, over this some tapioca, and on the top of this some potatoes; add a little butter and sage to every layer; fill your pie dish with this, and have potatoes at the top. Lastly add your half pint water, cover and bake in a hot oven for one hour; the last quarter hour remove the cover to let potatoes brown on top.

BLACK CAP PUDDING.

Make a hasty batter; cleanse and pick some currants, which lay thickly at the bottom of a mould, or several little moulds (previously well greased with butter or salad oil), pour in the batter and boil for two hours.

HARICOT BEAN PIE.

Take half pound haricot beans, two eggs, three-quarters tea cupful tapioca, and half ounce of butter. Cook the beans in water in oven until the skins crack; do not let them get too dry. Boil the eggs hard and chop up. Soak the tapioca in cold water all night. Line the edges of a pie dish with paste, put in the ingredients in layers, first beans, then eggs, then tapioca, and lay over a few pieces of butter. Continue this process till the dish is full. Pour in half teacupful of water drained from the beans, cover in with paste, and bake in a moderate oven till nicely browned. This pie is intended to be eaten cold, but if taken hot serve with onion sauce.

During 1900 tourists spent about $250,000 in the village of Stratford-on-Avon. Nearly all of this, of course, may be charged to the fame which belongs to the village because of its Shakespearean associations.

CHATIER

The Beauty Doctor is still "at" us. He says:—

"To be beautiful, the hips should be in harmony with the rest of the body. If they are noticeable they are wrong. The moment they are too large everything possible should be done to reduce them. They are almost as objectionable as a large stomach.

"If you have prominent hips do not lace your corsets. The moment you pull in your waist your hips will increase in size.

"Be careful how you stand. This is as important for the hips as for the stomach. You can cultivate holding the stomach in and up as you can cultivate holding the hips straight."

Something very new in the way of a girdle belt is made of soft polka dot silk. The silk is divided in the middle by a band of velvet, and the belt fastens in front in a curious but effective fashion. The two ends of the upper part of the belt are tied in a knot and then the ends of the lower part of the belt are tied in a four-in-hand with long ends.

This belt is very pretty in white silk embroidered with a black polka dot; also in white, with the dot in yellow.

Germany has of late years been the stronghold of masculinity. The German women have been held up as paragons of all domestic virtues and steadfastly opposed to new womanhood. But even in Germany the throne of man is shaking.

Berlin now has an Association of Married Women for the Control of Husbands. The constitution and by-laws haven't been made public, and the meetings are private, but the name alone opens broad vistas of speculation as to the functions of the association.

Presumably the women will all read papers and compare experiences, and the discussions will take on a reminiscent and anecdotal character that will make them even livelier than a Sorosis election day.

Of course, American club women will look pityingly at their Teutonic sisters' effort to throw off the yoke. Organized effort toward the control of husbands isn't necessary over here. As the Wonderland Red Queen would say:—"Oh, we passed that long ago."

Each American woman controls her own husband with an ease that leaves her time and energy for problems more vital. Still, the German women have made a step in the right direction.

What the feelings of the German husband are when he sees his wife setting forth to a meeting of the A.M.W.F.C.H. is beyond conjecturing.

Summer fashions and fabrics are far more attractive than anything which is brought out for winter wear, so they are an effectual bait for women long before they are needed. The annual pilgrimage south to find appropriate Lenten pleasures which distance from home seems to provide brings an early need of summer garments, however, and assures their sale directly they put in an appearance.

If there is one thing more apparent than another among the models it is the continued popularity of tucks and their extended possibilities in the way of variety. They are of all widths and kinds, in vertical, horizontal and diamond shaped lines, and appear in every department of dress, from lingerie to hats, and it is hardly possible to run amiss of the style, no matter what dispesition you may make of them.

Very elaborate linen gowns in the paler shades of blue are trimmed with Irish lace or white embroidery, the former making the entire blouse in one pretty model. It is rather a coarse threaded and glossy linen that is employed for the gowns and waists, but it is soft and pliable all the same.

One feature of thin materials for summer gowns is the variety in neutral colors, the infinite sort of tints which form such an effective background for any contrast in trimming. One of the most stylish silk muslins is in a shade of ecru with medium large polka dots of dark blue or black scattered over it. This is especially pretty over white silk, or any color you may prefer for that matter, and has a style which is unequalled by any of the brighter colors.

All the light shades of grey and tan are very modish in the semi-transparent materials.

One of the oldest and most successful millinery schools in New York is having a particularly prosperous winter. It has students from California, Montana, Canada, Alabama, Texas and even South America; but the majority of the girls are from small towns in New York or neighboring States, and from New York city. With few exceptions, they evidently have comfortable homes. Some of the pupils expect to find work with millinery firms in this city, but more are taking the course, as a preparation for opening millinery shops of their own in small towns; and, particularly from the South, hundreds of women, well born and well educated, but financially embarrassed, come to the millinery schools to learn a trade that will support them.

Then there are the pupils who are studying for their own amusement and satisfaction.

"We have had many society girls this winter," said the superintendent of the school to a reporter. "They want to learn how to make and renovate their own hats, and they are awfully enthusiastic, but likely to get tired before they finish the three months' course, and to rebel against the prosaic side of the work. We've one New York girl, whose father is quite rich, and who is one of our most successful pupils. She is going to be married next June and she said that her husband would not be able to buy the sort of hats she is used to wearing, and that, anyway, she thought every woman ought to have some profession by which she could support herself and her children if necessary. She has a perfect knack for the work and we can sell her models as fast as she makes them. In April she is to come back here and make all her trousseau hats and her bridesmaids' hats.

A writer in an American paper says: "A person who will take into his house one hundred and fifty-six new books a year, or even a dozen, sits in the valley of the shadow of ignorance. One who will 'browse through,' or so much as open, that latter number of 'the very newest books' in a year 'to find out for himself what they are all about,' trespasses unwarrantably upon the domain of the 'book reviewer'—takes bread from the mouth of the 'critic.' If the reviewer does not live and labor for the sole purpose of telling us what 'the very newest books' are all about, pray what is he for? If we choose to 'find out for ourselves,' is it not clear that the poor fellow will have to relinquish his honorable employment and may be driven to work? It is to me no less than astonishing that any one not paid to do so should take the trouble to entertain and utter opinions about 'the very newest book.' True, the opinion commonly entertained and uttered is not of a character to imply any great labor in its acquisition. That it is 'perfectly splendid;' that it 'charmingly delineates character;' that it 'deals cleverly with the problem' of something or other (there is always a 'problem'); and that it is of course 'beautifully written'—the criticisms of 'cultured people' seldom go further or deeper than one or another of these 'appreciations.' But light and easy as they are, they could all be learned from the reviews of experts in the newspapers and magazines, without the trouble of looking into the book."

Madge Merton

The Memsahib

TEE HISTORY OF "BABY STUART"

The True Story of the Most Popular Baby Picture in Existence.

A daily reader of The Herald writes as follows:

"I shall be obliged if you can tell me who is the original of the picture of the child in a quaint square-cut dress, which is generally known as "Baby Stuart."

The following particulars of "Baby Stuart's" life and end will probably be of interest to many others who are familiar with the pretty child in the picture. The original and his descendants played an important part in history. Most popular of the many beautiful and cheap prints of the day, copies of famous pictures, much used in making the walls of our schoolrooms quite unlike they used to be, is Van Dyck's "Baby Stuart," "The sweet Duke of York," as he was called by a famous writer of his time.

Baby Stuart, or Jamie Stuart, afterwards James II. of England, would be 268 years old if he had lived until 1901. He was a prince of the blood of England and of France, the son of Charles I. of England, who was beheaded when "Jamie Stuart" was about sixteen years old. His great-grandmother, Mary Queen of Scots, had been beheaded less than 100 years before. There was a great deal in his family history showing that princes are not always to be envied—far from it. Henry of Navarre was his grandfather, the King of France, Louis XII., then on the throne, was his uncle. Not until he was 52 years old did he ascend the throne of England, and then in the face of great opposition, because of his open adherence to the Roman Catholic faith. Perhaps there was never a more unpopular king than James II. His reign was a short one—only about three years—and then he was glad enough to escape to France, and England was glad to have him stay there the rest of his days. Two of his daughters were crowned Queens of England—Mary, who was married to William of Orange, called to the throne left vacant by James II., and Anne, known as "good Queen Anne." All of which makes the baby face of Van Dyck's beautiful picture more interesting, sorry as we are to believe anything discreditable of the ripened years of the dear little fellow whose face is purity and innocence itself.

HE WAS BORN IN TROUBLOUS TIMES.

Religious wars were raging between Protestantism and Catholicism all over Europe, and had been for years, and England had had her full share of the conflict. James II., like his mother, would have been glad to see the Roman Catholic Church in control of England, and Protestantism no longer upheld, but as the ruling spirit of the country would not have it so, and the majority of the people of England were Protestants, and ready to die in defense of their faith, very naturally, James II. was about as unpopular as a king could be, save with the faction every loyal to the Stuarts, and believing that the king could do no wrong.

After the cowardly flight of James II. from England he lived in exile at the Court of France, a sad, disappointed old man. He was the father of fifteen children, and, let us not forget, he was a fond, loving father. One of his sons is known as the "Old Pretender," the "Young Pretender" was his grandson.

WHERE HIS REMAINS REST.

He lived in strict seclusion for some years before his death, giving his time to penance and prayer. In 1824, when search was made for his remains, presumably with the intent of removing them to Westminster Abbey, it was discovered that his heart had been deposited in the Convent of the Visitation at Charillot, his brain had been given to the Scot's College at Paris, his books equally divided between the English College at St. Omar and the parish church at St. Germains. All that was left after these bequests was placed in a coffin and deposited in the vaults of St. Denis, most likely (the record does not say where), but they were to be held in sacred trust until they could be laid in Westminster Abbey. During the fury of the French Revolution, when the tombs of the royalty of France were plundered that the lead coffins might be broken up for bullets, the remains of James II. were thrown into a ditch with the rest, and now only what had been preserved by the parish church of St. Germains is left of the earthly body of James II. of England.

NEW YORK CALLED AFTER HIM.

While he was Duke of York and Albany, and next in succession to the crown, his royal brother, King Charles II., gave him two large tracts of territory in the newly discovered country called the New World, made him proprietor of a vast realm. Now, the King of England had no right under the sun to give this territory to the Duke of York nor to anybody else, particularly as one of the tracts belonged to Holland, and had been settled by the Dutch. It was described in the King's patent as the whole country between the Connecticut and the Delaware Rivers, including New Netherlands and its colony at the mouth of the Hudson, called Manhattan by the Indians and New Amsterdam by the Dutch. Even the King's Parliament objected to this appropriation of Dutch territory, and naturally the Dutch colonists decidedly objected, but King Charles had his way about it all the same, even to changing the name of the settlement that had been called New Amsterdam, and that of the territory that had been called New Netherlands. Both were to be known as New York, in honor of their new proprietor, and not only must New Amsterdam give up its Dutch name, but Fort Orange, a trading post farther up the river, as well, that was to be Albany, to be sure. The Duke was about sailing for New York to see that things went to his liking when assurance was given him that all was quiet along the Hudson; so he gave up the voyage, and never saw the beginnings of the great city—the name-child he had kidnaped—never dreaming, we can believe, what a great city it would be some day, his memorial for all time.

UNHAPPY LIFE OF "BABY STUART."

It is hard to look at Van Dyck's "Baby Stuart" and believe what history tells us—that he became a political and religious bigot—a sullen, cruel, most unpopular man. The Duke of Buckingham once said of him and King Charles II.: "The King could see things if he would; the duke would see things if he could." How little of what came to pass in his unhappy life is foreshadowed in the sweet face of "Baby Stuart."

SUNSHINE

CANADIAN NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

Have you a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

The Sunshine Society is not a charity of any kind. It is a society for the exchange of friendly greetings and good cheer. You can work for anything you please, but there are no rules and regulations. It is a friendly society. The president-general is Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York, to whom you should write about forming branches. Any ten persons can form a branch.

The editor of this column is always glad to receive letters and clippings of interest. All news of branches should be sent for publication.

A SONG OF THE WAY.

I.

The way seemed bitter and black and long;
God fashioned the way, but it found a Song!
In the face of His Heaven—frowning black,
A lily bloomed in the thunder track!
And the song sang "Day!"
To the lonely way,
And the stricken winters of God were May!

II.

The way was bitter and black and long,
But a Harp was there, and a Soul said, "Song!"
And the Song said, "Sun!" — and the lily knew
A gleam of bright and a dream of dew!
And over the way
Was the glory of Day,
And never a rose did a red thron slay!

III.

God fashioned the way: It was His to say
If ever its Darkness should lead to Day:
If ever the rivers, of Light unblest,
Should ripple their wearisome way to rest,
The rivers tossed
Where His lightnings crossed,
But ever they sang, "Not lost! Not lost!"

IV.

Wherefore, I say: Not a darkened way
But a hand strikes through it and cleaves to Day!
Come hither, Sweet, of the shadowed eyes—
God's rain is but for His storm swept skies!
There is hope in His Night:
Love is bloom—Love is bright,
And you rest on Love's breast like a lily of light!

—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

There was a meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Sunshine Society on Tuesday evening at the Y.W.C.A.

The editor of this column acknowledges with thanks a copy of "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," from Mrs. Wood, Stanbridge, Que. If anyone would like to read this charming book, please send address to this column, and the book will be forwarded, on condition that it is "passed on" after being read.

SILVER LINED CLOUDS.

Although dark clouds in life appear,
Hope on and do whate'er is right.
The Father's love is ever near,
And will shine out in darkest night.

For when the shower thickets falls,
'Twill often, soonest clear away
For then the Father's voice oft calls,
And summons forth a brighter day.

The following clipping from the Medical Journal gives this good advice:

"Drink less, breathe more; eat less, chew more; ride less, walk more; clothe less, bathe more; worry less, work more; waste less, give more; write less, read more; preach less, practice more."

There are ten things for which no one has ever yet been sorry, says Woman's Life. These are: For doing good to all; for speaking evil of none; for hearing before judging; for thinking before speaking; for holding an angry tongue; for being kind to the distressed; for asking pardon for all wrongs; for being patient toward everybody; for stopping the ears to a tale bearer; for disbelieving most of the ill reports.

How beautiful and comforting the theory that we may if we will "study and practice cheerfulness constantly cultivating the habit until it becomes fixed as a mental state or characteristic." This attained, it has henceforth a power to brighten and sustain. However heavy the burden it helps to lift it, and if the outlook is dark and threatening, by its clear, true light, we find the "bright side," for if we look there always is one.

When the new clubs are fully organized the plan of study, by-laws, etc., will be made known that all may profit by them. Until then let us be of good cheer ourselves, and help others to be so.

THE PRETTY GOWNS FOR THE ROYAL TOUR

THE Pretty gowns etc 14.. .. ....

The Press Association says that the following are among the gowns prepared for the Duchess of Cornwall and York's colonial tour.

There is an evening gown in French crape which has the bodice trimmed with jet and sequins, embroidered in long lines most becoming to the figure. The short sleeves are of similar jet, and a large knot of black velvet roses with jet centres are fastened at one side. The lines of jet are continued down the skirt so as to secure a princess effect, while numerous small frills of the crape, each one edged with narrow lace, form a deep flounce at the back, which graduates to a point in front.

Another pretty dress in black sequined point d'esprit net has the bodice prettily draped with knots of black velvet.

A black satin evening dress, richly embroidered in very fine jet, in a design of trailing sprays of roses, partly on the satin and party of insertions of the net. The short sleeves and dainty little inner chemisette are in fine black net shirred in tiny narrow tucks. The skirt gored in quite the newest way has each seam joined by a narrow insertion of the jet.

Another evening dress in crepe de chine has the bolero bodice trimmed with net and black ribbon velvet arranged in bars over a very pretty inner vest of insertions and lace, the bolero falling over a high corded sash of black taffeta. The skirt made of the crepe de chine is finished with a deep flounce beginning just below the knee and incrusted with black Chantilly lace. This flounce is fastened on the skirt with bars of net and narrow ribbon velvet, and is edged with lace, showing underneath masses of little foamy frills of mousseline de Soie, each one edged with narrow lace.

A very smart little chiffon coat, prettily tucked, is strapped with taffetas silk and finished with extremely pretty revers of the taffetas arranged in wide tucks, each of which is hemstitched and embroidered. Falling over these, and having a very softening effect, are outer revers of fine black Cluny lace with biais of the dull silk.

A dress in black voile with satin pin spots, has the bodice trimmed with applications of handsome black guipure. Through this is drawn a soft chiffon scarf, finished at one side in a large bow. The vest is of tucked chiffon. Very pretty, indeed, is the skirt made with a deep flounce of taffetas fastened to the voile with guipure, while it is finished at the hem with many rows of chiffon ruches. This skirt was designed to be worn both with the bodice and the chiffon skirt.

A black cloth gown is made with a beautiful bolero, having the appearance of a small triple coat, each one coming beyond the other, these in their turn being lined with little coats of stitched silk. The handkerchief revers are daintily embroidered by hand, while the inner waistcoat—also of mousseline de Soie—is richly worked with very small silk buttons, like French knots and flowers in relief. On the skirt is repeated the exceedingly pretty effect in a triple flounce, each one alternating with another of stitched silk.

Black crepon composes another dress, which is appliqued with black taffetas embroidered in French knots, the applications being edged with ruches of softest chiffon, and opening over a vest of embroidered crepe de Chine. The skirt is made very long and olinging, and the entire dress promises to be a great favorite with the Duchess.

Another delightful gown is in black drap cashmere, profusely trimmed with narrow strappings of taffetas, each line fastened down with a very small black button. The bodice fastening at one side—a fashion much affected by Her Royal Highness—has the outlining edge richly embroidered. This opens over a vest of net, tucked lattice fashion, and powdered with black paillettes, the whole being softened with quiltings of black lace. On the skirt the pretty lattice work effect is repeated. To wear with this gown there is a little Eton coat, the revers of which are particularly pretty, being composed of chiffon drawn up in tucks in quite a novel fashion, on which the lattice work is again repeated. This coat will sometimes be worn over a skirt of black tricotrine bordered with black panne and guipure embroidery, the dullness of the silk and the brightness of the panne having a particularly pretty and pleasing effect.

Only black, as a matter of course, has been used, but in every case where it was possible English and Irish materials have been utilized, the Duchess of Cornwall and York having expressed a very strong wish in this matter. Many of the lovely crepe de chine dresses are composed of crepe de chine of English manufacture.

A few cool white skirts to wear in the tropics are daintily pretty. One is a new kind of English silk, having all the appearance of crepe de chine, takes most lovely folds when draped, and has the yoke enriched with motives of white silk flowers embroidered on lace.

Another, again of English manufacture, is patterned with pretty white butterflies on a dull silk background. It is made with a transparent yoke of fine lace, which is continued as epaulettes on the sleeves. The waist is finished with a ribbon sash clasped by a beautiful buckle in pale violet enamel.

THE AFTERNOON EUCHRE CRAZE

The following from a New York paper refers to facts not unknown, on dit, in Montreal:—

"The bridge mania has its bad points," said the Niece. "It keeps one up late at night and makes one hate one's dearest friends if they win, but auntie, dear, you must admit that the dear, old-fashioned, bread-and-tea respectable, bourgeois, afternoon euchre party is quite as demonstrating. Euchreists may not play for money, but they almost tear each other's eyes out for prizes. Go to a women's euchre party some afternoon and watch the scrimmage. There is no secrecy there; invitations are sent out formally, the forthcoming event is announced in the society columns of the newspapers; everyone knows about it, for, unlike bridge whist and poker, there is no moral stigma attached. Why, even the minister's wife attends, and plays just as hard as the other women for the first prize!

"But in some respects euchre is worse than bridge whist or even poker. In bridge whist there is less chance to cheat. Everyone runs an equal chance in 'bridge' of winning or losing. If you lose to your neighbor, you feel that, if the cards had been different, he would probably have lost to you. But euchre reminds one of a petticoated horde of vultures all swooping down to cover the valuable first prize; the one who carries it off then being turned upon by the entire horde. Sometimes it is a wordless war that is waged. The loser gathers up her skirts and passes on to the next table in icy silence. No words could better betoken her anger. When playing she may politely remark, 'It is your turn, Mrs. J——,' but her eyes are steely. Before the party is over half of the women are worked up to fever heat and nasty things are said.

"The hostesses are to blame. Once upon a time pretty souvenirs only were awarded at card games, and then everyone played for the pleasure of the game itself, and the winner was congratulated upon her achievement rather than upon the prize she had captured. But it is all different now. The first prize must be of cut glass, a bronze, some article of silver or its like; and if expensive prizes are not provided, the winner, instead of feeling relieved at not receiving an over-costly gift, is chagrined, and scoffs in private it she have the grace not to air her disappointment in public, as some women do.

"As I said before, many feminine rows and feuds may be traced to these prizes, but as society must keep up its pretence to politeness, women who become too rapid at card parties (and there are such, so don't disbelieve it), are apt to have their names crossed off the entertaining lists. A hostess is not going to have a wordy fracas if she can help it, and anyone who offends once in this respect is rarely given another opportunity to demoralize her parties."

WOMEN'S CLUBS IN MASSACHUSETTS

A Western correspondent of a Boston paper says, in a recent issue: "I do not know exactly how many clubs there are in Massachusetts, or even in Boston and vicinity, but I understand that when four or six women chance to meet in any place of favorable environment they instinctively and often involuntarily organize a club. I am told that a new woman's club is born in Massachusetts every hour, and that as woman with proper pride and glory of sex has a club for every hour of the day and night.

"The individual importance of these clubs no man is qualified to discuss. It would be presumption in the first degree to meddle familiarly with a subject beyond his limitations. The time may come when we may with propriety partake of the beneficence these clubs vouchsafe, but until we give to the women of Massachusetts the right of suffrage—and from external evidences that blessed day is not near at hand—we must let them work out their own salvation in their own way, and console themselves as their opportunities may direct. I suppose the women hereabout desire to vote because it is the only thing they have not done. What they will do for a novelty when they have gained the ballot only the Lord in his infinite wisdom can foresee.

"Unquestionably these clubs play an important part in the spread of culture, just as the clubs in the West have done good work in the direction of a coating of culturine. The female child is inoculated with the club virus at a tender age, and if it does not take within a reasonable time she is subjected to a second treatment. If this, too, is futile, she is married off to a foreigner as quickly as possible, in order to prevent the spread of heterodoxy. I think you will find that, with the possible exception of Miss Tennie Claffin, all American women who have risen to eminence in the connubial state in Europe have been inconspicuous in the noble duties and obligations of banded sisterhood. I have not the figures at hand to back up this assertion, but I believe it is true."

TO-MORROW'S MENU.

BREAKFAST—Fruit, shredded wheat biscuit and cream, Baked Ham and Potato Patties, Dropped Eggs on Toast. Rolls. Coffee.

DINNER—Sirloin of Beef. Brown Gravy. Glazed Potatoes. Macaroni with Tomato Sauce. Red Cabbage Pickle. Black Pudding. Liquid Sauce.

SUPPER—Veal Souffle. Celery. Parker House Rolls. Canned Strawberries. Marble Chocolate Cake. Tea.

BLACK PUDDING.

One cupful of molasses, one cupful of suet, one cupful of raisins, one cupful of currants, two cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of milk, two teaspoonfuls each of salt, nutmeg, cloves and cinnamon. Mix thoroughly, steam for two hours and serve with either hard or liquid sauce.

VEAL SOUFFLE.

Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, rub in two tablespoonfuls of flour, add one pint of scalding milk and cook until creamy. Season with pepper and salt, add half a cupful of fine bread crumbs and let cook three minutes. Remove from the fire, add the yolks of three eggs, beaten until light, one pint of finely chopped veal, one teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley, then fold in the stiffly beaten white of the eggs. Turn the mixture in a buttered dish suitable for the table and bake it in a moderate oven for about half an hour. Serve with bechamel sauce. — Chicago Times-Herald.

POT POURRI.

THE WAYFARER.

Must I fare on? The cold and cloudy skies
Invite me not; the tall trees, bare and grey,
Rise through a clinging mist, and the long way
Spreads solitary on. But in your eyes,
Whose smiles are living sunshine, comfort lies
And strength and gladness. Oh, that I might stay,
While deepening shadows gently close the day,
Where, at your hearth, these glowing flames arise.

Made fast your doors, let no chill airs invade
This household warmth—God's benison thereon!
But I—the skies grow dark—I must fare on.
Clasp hands; farewell! Look where the fiery blade
Of the young moon hangs low: a flaming sign
To bar me from a paradise not mine!
—Pall Mall Gazette.

PRETTY NEW BELTS.

Belts, girdles and waistbands of various kinds are very popular, and their making has become, with that of the ubiquitous neckband, the fancy work of the moment. A pretty velvet belt is easily made from a quarter of a yard of piece velvet on the bias. Put a narrow hem at top and bottom, turning the velvet over only once, and using the catstitch of millinery to keep it in place. Fold the belt lengthwise and cut in this fold three slits, each an inch and a half in depth and about the same distance apart. Open the belt and catstitch back the edges of these incisions, catching the velvet together between and at each side of the three-inch slits in a little pleat held by a small fancy button or buckle. At the front the velvet is gathered in a fancy clasp, the buttons or buckles at the back matching it in general design, gilt buckles with gilt clasp, enamelled buttons with a clasp of enamel, and so on. The effect of the belt when clasped about the waist is of a pointed girdle. It may be made of panne velvet or satin, though more difficult to finish neatly in the latter material.

GIRLS' NAMES.

Francis is "unstained and free";
Bertha "pellucid, purely bright";
Clara, "clear" as the crystal sea;
Lucy, a star of radiant "light";
Catharine is "pure" as the mountain air;
Henrietta, a soft sweet "star";
Felicia is a "happy girl";
Matilda is a "lady true";
Margaret is a shining "pearl";
Rebecca, "with the faithful few";
Susan is a "lily white";
Jane has the willow's curve and "grace";
Cecilia, dear, "is dim of sight";
Sophia shows "wisdom on her face";
Constance is firm and "resolute";
Grace, delicious, "favor meet";
Charlotte, "noble, good repute";
Harriet, a fine "odor sweet";
Isabella is a "lady rare";
Lucinda, "constant as the day";
Marie means "a lady fair";
Abigail, "joyful" as a May;
Elizabeth, "an oath of trust";
Adelia, "nice princess, proud";
Agatha "is truly good and just";
Letitia, "a joy avowed";
Jemima, "a soft sound in the air";
Caroline, "a sweet spirit hale";
Cornelia, "harmonious and fair";
Selina, "a sweet nightingale";
Lydia, "a refreshing well";
Judith, "a song of sacred praise";
Julia, "a jewel none excel";
Priscilla, "ancient of days."

AMERICAN GIRL'S SLANG.

The slang that is so generally used by the American girl of the period astonishes some of our English born residents, and one of them, a woman at the head of a large business concern, says: "The cleverness and the style of the American girls cannot be denied, but in spite of their wonderful opportunities in the way of education, they are not as thorough as our English girls, and such slangy talk as theirs, at least when they come in acre, would never be heard from an educated English girl. And as for talking about each other, I am surprised at the comments that some women make to me when the acquaintance or acquaintances with whom they have been chatting in my hearing, in the most friendly way, turns her back. Their conduct has made me shy of compliments, and when one of the worst offenders in this way that I have met made a pretty speech to me one day, I was rude enough to say, 'I hope you mean it.' The hint was sufficient, and I never hear any disparaging remarks from her now."

DIVIDED.

Apart so far, my own, my heart's most dear,
And yet I feel thee close, for thou are mine;
I share each thought, each inmost wish, of thine,
And there is never night but still doth shine,
Like starlight, in my dream, thy spirit clear.

I cannot weep, lest thou shouldst feel my tears;
I may not grieve, lest over thee should fall
My grieving, like to darkness; yet I call
With all my strength of love to thee, and all
My soul's deep longing calleth through the years.

Hear me, my own! Like as the rivers run
From one pure source to seek the far-off sea,
So, do we, severed, seek for unity;
So, though apart in time and space, yet we,
In spirit joined, for evermore are one.
—Helen Grace Smith, in Lippincott's.

SLEEP IN MARCH.

The month of March is a terror to many women, but instead of dreading it they ought to welcome it with open arms. The social demands of the winter have deprived them of needed sleep, and often healthful exercise, and even the season's debutante looks faded and worn. Then, if ever, do they need to remember that eternal vigilance is the price of beauty, and by making a virtue of Lent's necessity they may regain lost sleep and vitality before the summer campaign opens.

March should be sacred to sleep and fresh air. Its winds are not hurtful if the face be protected properly or a chiffon veil and preliminary anointing with cold cream. The face should be bathed in warm water and pure soap in the morning, then copiously sponged with clear, cold water, and just before going out cold cream should be applied, then rubbed off lightly with a soft handkerchief. A pure powder should then be dusted over the skin. This treatment will enable the most delicate skin to withstand the winds of March.

In selecting a veil care should be taken to have the spots far apart, as otherwise they are extremely hurtful to the eyes.

ORIGIN OF GOOD NAMES.

The sandwich is called for the Earl of Sandwich.

Mulligatawney is from an East India word meaning pepper water.

Waffle is from wafel, a word of Teutonic origin, meaning honeycomb.

Hominy is from anhuminae, the North American word for parched corn.

Forcemeat is a corruption of farce-meat, from the French farce, stuffing—i.e., meat for stuffing.

Succotash is a dish borrowed from the Narragansett Indians and called by them m'sickquatash.

Blanc-mange means literally white food; hence chocolate blanc-mange is something of a misnomer.

Charlotte is a corruption of the old English word Charlyt, which means a dish of custard, and charlotte russe is a Russian charlotte.

It is stated that since Glasgow has been using water from Loch Katrine dental caries and rickets have increased greatly in the Scotch commercial metropolis. The same result from the use of soft water has been noticed among the natives of South Africa.

THEY WONDER

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

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Continued cold, stormy and wet weather makes it impossible to carry out such work, but we trust soon to have work once more under way.

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Boys' and Girls' Circle

Horse With Spectacles

"Say, boys," said Tom Phelps at recess one Friday, "what do you think we've got in our barn? You could never guess."

"Give us ten guesses?" asked one of the boys.

"Yes, a hundred, if you like. I know you would never think of it."

Then the guessing began, and a great many queer things were thought of, but none were right, and finally they had to give it up.

"Well," said Tom, laughing, "of course you couldn't guess it, because you never heard of such a thing. It's a horse that wears spectacles."

"Oh!" said all the boys that had gathered round Tom, "that's mean to fool us that way. Didn't think you were joking," and they were turning to their games again when he called them back.

"But I am not joking. You know our horse, Prince?"

"Yes," came from a dozen boys at once. Didn't they know him? Hadn't they ridden behind him, filling Mr. Phelps' waggon running over full if ever he happened to drive along just as school was out, a hundred times? And hadn't they ridden on his back in the pasture, three or four in a row, and tumbled off three or four in a heap, and petted him and given him apples and sugar whenever they saw him? Every boy in Manlius knew Prince, and to know Prince was to love him, for



THE MARCH HARE.—"Mad? Of course I am! The noise you kids make around here with guns is enough to drive anyone mad."

a more intelligent, kind, and gentle horse never lived.

"What about Prince?" said several.

"Why, papa thought he was getting blind. He had always acted as if he could see just right, and so the other day papa took him to a—what do you callt it?" said Tom, trying to think of the big word he wanted.

"Was it an oculist?" said a voice.

"Yes, sir," answered Tom, for it was the master, Mr. Bragdon, who spoke. He had joined the group and was listening with interest to the news about Prince.

"The man looked at Prince's eyes just the way he would at anybody's, and found he was near-sighted, the way some people are. Then he wrote out something to tell how to make spectacles for Prince. Papa had them made and put on a bridle and Prince wore them yesterday."

"How did he act, Tom, the first time the spectacles were put on?" asked Mr. Bragdon.

"He acted at first as if he was sort of frightened, but it didn't take him long to get used to them."

"Well, that is wonderful!" said Mr. Bragdon, as he turned to go into the school room; and before recess was over half the boys in the school had agreed to go to Tom's the next morning to see how Prince looked in his spectacles. Mr. Bragdon was invited, too, for the boys all liked him, and thought they always had a better time when he was along.

Bright and early on Saturday morning a troop of jolly boys called for the "teacher," and were tramping gaily up the carriage road to the Phelps farm-house, when who should they see but Tom and his father in the big waggon driving Prince right toward them.

How funny Prince looked with his great goggles and how the boys laughed! It seemed as if Prince tried to laugh, too, for he shook his mane and opened his mouth in such a funny way.

"He looks like a Professor," said one.

"Or an owl," said another.

"Don't he look awful wise?" said a third.

"Why shouldn't he? He knows mor'n any of us," retorted one of Prince's most ardent admirers. And so the talk went on until Mr. Phelps ordered the visitors to "pile in" and go for a ride. They needed no urging, and their gay laughter, as they went through the quiet town, brought more than one staid body to the window to "se what on airth the racket was." No doubt more than one turned aside with a sigh to say, "It's only Deacon Phelps and that passel o' boys he's so fond of cartin' round with him"; for there are some people who never can endure noisy boys, and there are some of this kind in Manlius, who say Deacon Phelps "might be in better business." But he only laughs in his quiet way, and keeps the same big, warm place in his heart for "the boys."

When the ride was over, Mr. Phelps said:—

"Now, I'm going to turn Prince out to pasture. Yesterday he acted kind of queer and sorrowful when I took the bridle off. I wish you could watch him to-day, Mr. Bragdon, and see what you think is the matter."

So they all waited and watched eagerly to see what Prince would do, and the boys, who were used to his playful ways, were astonished to see him walk slowly part way across the barn with his head down, and then stand still like a person who is blindfolded and does not know where to go next.

"I believe he's cryin'," said little Jack White, in an awed whisper.

I think the boys would not have been astonished had real tears dropped from his eyes.

"Go on Prince," said Mr. Phelps, kindly, but he did not stir until taken by the nose and led out of doors. Then he walked slowly down the path toward the meadow, the whole group watching him in silence.

"He seems to miss the spectacles," said Mr. Bragdon, after a moment.

"Yes, that's just the way it seems to me," replied Mr. Phelps.

"Look at him now—he's coming back!" cried the boys.

Sure enough, Prince had turned and was on his way back to the barn. Slowly he came, went by the boys, never stopping for sugar or caresses, to the barn door, which had been closed, and there he stood whinnying softly.

"He's whinnying for those spectacles, papa. Do put them on," said Tom.

"Yes, why not see what he will do?" said Mr. Bragdon.

So the bridle was put on, bit and all, but Prince did not seem to mind the bit. Just as soon as the spectacles were on and fastened, he rubbed his nose lovingly against Mr. Phelps' arm, as if to say "Thank you," then kicked up his heels and galloped down to the pasture in the happiest possible manner.

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed Mr. Bragdon, "he knew what he wanted."

Mr. Phelps and Mr. Bragdon talked the matter over while the boys ran to the meadow to have a romp with their four-footed friend.

This is a true story. The horse which wears spectacles is now living, and I am sure you will all join with me in hoping that he may live to wear them many years.

Young Contributors

READ THIS—From time to time, under this heading, will be published letters, sketches and stories by members of the Circle. The Editor will decide about using the contributions or not. Don't just write for the sake of filling a piece of paper. Write about something. Tell an incident in your own life. Something about school, pets, the place you live in, etc.

Stories and letters intended for this department must be about 300 words long; written upon one side of the paper only, and signed with writer's NAME, ADDRESS AND AGE.

38a Fullum Street, Montreal.
March 11, 1901.

Dear Editor,—As you have asked us to write stories, I thought I would write one. It is called "The Story of a Rain-Drop." I made it up myself while attending school in Newark, N.J., where I lived nine years. I was born in Montreal, and was sixteen months old when I went to Newark.

Now we have just moved back to Montreal, where I expect to finish my school days. So you see I am a Canadian, though I have lived most of my life in the United States. Here is my story:—

I am a drop of water, and live in the Atlantic Ocean. One day I felt myself being drawn up through the air, away from my sisters and brothers. I grew warmer and warmer. Soon I came to some mountains. When I got to the top of them I grew very cold. I looked down and saw my sisters and brothers coming up to keep me company.

We got together and began to look like what the people call clouds. Soon there were so many of us that we all fell down to the earth. I thought I would look around me as I fell. I saw great fields of corn, and people with black things over their heads.

I jumped on one of them. Soon a girl came to a house, where she stopped. She called as loud as she could, and then a girl came out. But, just as she was going down the steps, her mamma called her in to get her umbrella. When she came out she had one of those black things. Then I knew what they were called.

I got tired of staying on the umbrella, so I jumped into a girl's hand. I heard her say she was thirsty, and was going to swallow us. Then I jumped between her fingers to the dirt, for I did not want her to swallow me.

I began to sink until I came to something hard. My brothers and sisters were coming, too. We pushed and pushed as hard as we could, until at last we got on top of the ground. Then we formed ourselves into a brook, and all took hands and ran as hard as we could. In a short time we came to a pool, and rested there, for we were very tired. When we had rested long enough we went on our way. We had not gone very far before we came to a river. It was called the Ohio River. I said "Oh, don't stay here; let us go on," so we went on, carrying great things on our backs that my sisters called boats.

You may think it is very funny, but they were not one bit heavy. We went on and on for quite a while until we came to the Mississippi River. Then we ran out of there into the Gulf of Mexico, and then into our old home in the Atlantic Ocean. I tried to tell my mother and father all that I had seen, but I was so sleepy that I said I would finish it next morning. Then I went to sleep.

MARY ALEXANDRA BRAENER.
Aged 11 years.

Our Puzzle Corner.

The answers to last week's puzzles were: Tom, Bill, Joe, Edward, Fred, Percy, Duke, Bob. (2) Plane, wrench, pick, shovel. (3) Trout. (4) Franklin, Gladstone, Longfellow, Walter Scott. (5) Tennyson. Those answering were Mollie, Jean Clark, Grace Smith, Ernest Taylor, John, Willie Tees, Harold J. Mack (such a smart little boy Harold), Marguerite Tees, Hazel MacAdam, Gordon Higginson, Lilian Mace, Gertrude Lamontagne, Jack Fraser, Geo. Brown, Katie Byrne, Cora, Clare, Nell.

These new puzzles are a little bit different, for hidden boys' names, etc., are better suited to the younger members of the circle than the bigger ones.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

The primals of this double acrostic spell the name of a renowned author and humorist, and its finals tell his nationality.

1. To expire.
2. A tavern for travellers.
3. A rugged rock.
4. A funeral bell.
5. First name of the inventor of the cotton gin.
6. Recent information.
7. A window frame.

A GEOGRAPHICAL STORY.

One day when my sister (a cape in Massachusetts) and I were out (a city in West Virginia) we came across our friend (a cape in Maine) (a city in Pennsylvania) under a tree. We stopped and asked her to (a city in Italy) with us in the woods. The day was very (a cape in Ireland), and in the midst of the forest we met a tame deer. It was very (a group of islands), and we fed it a (another group of islands). We had to (a cape in North Carolina) for a large (a river in Idaho), which my brother (a river in Virginia) said was there.

Clare sends in the following: Supply the blanks in the following sentences with words having the same sound, but spelt differently and with different meanings.

1. What a pretty little .... lamb that is in the field by the .... tree. Don't .... see it.
2. That boy performed the wonderful .... of jumping over a bar six .... high.
3. If I .... you doing such a piece of mischief again I shall take you before a magistrate and you will be heavily ....
4. That poor child is a .... of watercress, and she lives in that miserable underground ....
5. She thought to create a sensation by making a .... to ....
6. Well to be quite .... I do not care for .... fruit.
7. It is .... to make that poor girl sit at that difficult .... work all this fine morning.
8. What is the .... of that piece of meat? If you .... a minute I will tell you.
9. If I could .... enough money I would by a silver coffee ....
10. There is a .... fallen into the water. If he can only reach that .... he will be safe.

SO FUNNY.

Said the gay Sea Lion to the Crocodile,
As he waddled off home to sup,
"I should like your friends very well, you know,
If he wasn't so much puffed up!"

The Crocodile laughed till he cried, he did;
The Pelican shook his head;
"It may be a very funny joke, indeed,
But I don't see the point!" he said.

WHO IS YOUR PET HERO?

Now won't that make a first rate competition? That's what we'll have this week, and I expect some of the best results we have had from any competition. I want every member of this circle, from the small ones of seven and eight—we have several as young as that you know—to the big ones of 17, to take part. I don't suppose there is a boy or girl of any age without a hero. If there is I'm sorry. The difficulty will be to choose from several of your favorites in history or real life, which you'll write about. The account of the hero and your reasons for admiring him must not take more than 350 words, because we want room to publish several of the best. You should tell first who your favorite hero is, then a little bit about him, and why you consider him especially worthy of admiration.

The boy or girl who gives the best account and the best reasons, in the best way will receive a nice book for a prize.

All the compositions must be in by Wednesday afternoon, and the Maritime Province competitors have till Thursday morning, because it takes some time for their letters to come to Montreal. Address as usual, Pandora, Herald Office, Craig Street. Everyone is expected to try this. I feel like entering the competition myself just to exploit my favorite heroes.

PANDORA.

HOW TO BRAID AND THROW A LARIAT

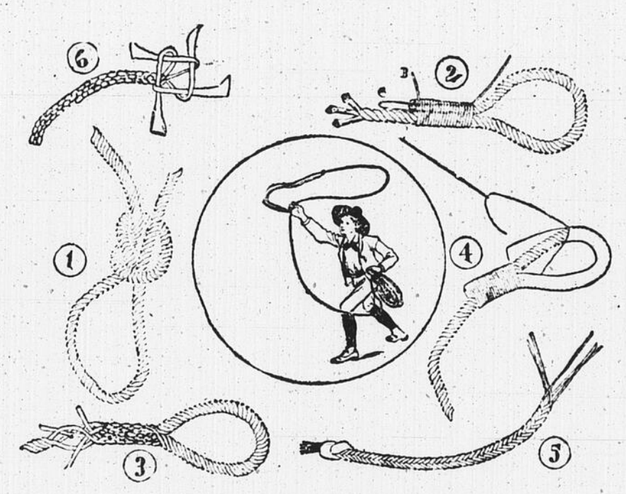


DIAGRAM OF LARIAT KNOTS AND LOOPS.

A good rawhide lariat costs from $8 to $25, and is therefore rather too expensive for the average boy, but even if it were within his reach it would be of little use to him, for the regulation lasso is from 40 to 50 feet long, and far too heavy for a beginner to handle. There is perhaps no possession of the cowboys more subject to variation than his lasso; what is exactly suited to one seems altogether unfitted for another, and without his own particular style of rope a man loses half his efficiency. I shall, therefore, in this article, suggest several styles of rope and each boy must select the one which seems best adapted to him.

Ordinary clothesline does not make a good lasso. It is rough and raw and frays too easily. If, however, clothesline is experimented with, use the slip noose shown in figure 1, or better, splice the rope back as shown in figure 3. Linen tape may be braided into a splendid rope and even cotton tape is an improvement on clothesline. Good, smooth cord will make a very fair lasso. Figure 5 shows a five-strand braid, which is very strong and pliable. Take alternately each outside strand and cross it over the two following strands. The four strand cording shown in figure 6, to my mind, gives a better shaped rope than the one just described. The diagram itself is the best description I can give of four strand cording. Arrange them as shown, each strand under the one next to it, and then pull them tight. About 25 feet is the best length for a beginner. To make the loop in a braided rope, fasten the end back by means of the endless tie shown in figure 2. When the winding is completed, put the end (B) through the loop (C) and pull the end (A) until the loop and end have entirely disappeared beneath the coil. Then cut off the end (A) and the endless tie is complete. In order to have the rope run smoothly cover the loop with canvas or some other strong cloth as shown in figure 4.

Real rawhide ropes are buried underground for some two weeks and afterward greased with mutton tallow to make them pliable. Two weeks underground will not improve a linen or hemp rope, but the greasing I would strongly advise; only be careful where you hang up your lasso when not using it, for grease has a very penetrating quality.

The art of throwing a lariat can not be reduced to rule. No two men do it alike. If you ask a cowboy to teach you he will say that every man must learn to do it for himself, by practice. He will be quite willing to show you how he throws the rope, but his style will be quite different from the very next cowboy you meet, and is certain to be entirely different from the method you finally adopt. The illustration shows the characteristic position assumed at the moment of delivery; but it can only suggest; practice is the only master who can teach lasso throwing.

The Post Bag.

You are invited to write letters, Address Pandora, Herald Office, Craig Street, Montreal. Write on one side of the paper only. Please put name, address and age, but you may sign any name you like.

Harold Idler.—Your Japanese picture didn't arrive till Monday, when the results had been published. How was that?

Muriel Liffiton.—Your Japs came too late. Send in on time when next you try, Muriel.

A. E. Mathewson.—Your picture, which was very nicely done, was only received on Monday. I'm so sorry.

Gertrude L.—What nice things to say about the circle. The editor is at this moment bowing a smiling acknowledgment. Of course you are a member. Look under heading, "Young Contributors" for an answer to your question.

Lilian M.—Oh, Lilian, airy fairy Lilian, why do you hesitate to reveal your age? Its one of the rules, you know, and even though you write in a neat hand on nice mauve paper, you must give name, age and address (see heading under Post Bag.) Write again.

Ethel Sharpley.—Why did your picture come in too late. It was a good one, too.

G. A. C. T.—What is your name?

John.—No; the editor last year was not the same. So sorry you've had grippe. Thanks for puzzles.

Mollie.—I humbly accepted your suggestion and had a little harder puzzles. I feel sure you have some heroes you are dying to write about, considering that you are an enthusiastic young woman.

Jibber-jabber bird. — Gracious me! What a nom-de-plume! You seem to have very interesting lessons. The picture was from Little Folks. I'm not sure that I quite understand what you mean by the rest of the letter. You see you evidently wrote in a hurry and left out some of the words. After reading your letter several times I've come to the conclusion that you mean to suggest a pamphlet the contributors to which will be all members of the Circle. Is that the idea? If not, please explain more clearly. It is a nice idea, but not feasible. You see the printing and getting out a paper of any kind costs a good deal, and our stories, etc., are hardly important enough to have a paper to themselves. The Boys' and Girls' Page is for the purpose of amusing the young people, and also giving them a chance to do original work. If those stories and puzzles are original, send some in and I'll see about using them if suitable.

A Pill for Generous Eaters. — There are many persons of healthy appetite and poor digestion who, after a hearty meal, are subject to much suffering. The food of which they have partaken lies like lead in their stomachs. Headache, depression, a smothering feeling follow. One so afflicted is unfit for business or work of any kind. In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will bring relief. They will assist the assimilation of the aliment, and used according to direction will restore healthy digestion.—adv.

Indian contractors have ordered a million pounds of trolly wire from Connecticut manufacturers. The wire will be used in street railway construction in Bombay, Calcutta and other large cities.

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S.S. BENGORE HEAD .....about Mar. 30
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16 March....Parisian....Tues. 2 April
21 March....Tunisian....Sat. 6 April
4 April.....Numidian....Sat. 26 April

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CALLING AT QUEBEC AND MOVILLE
From Liverpool. Steamer. From Montreal.
17 April.....Parisian.....Sat. 4 May
25 April.....Corinthian....Sat. 11 May
2 May.....Tunisian.....Sat. 18 May

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The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ship throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES — Cabin, $50.00 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets, except on lowest rates.

Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35 to $40 single; $68.88 or $76 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $26.00.

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Mar. 26....Lake Ontario .....April 12..April 13
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A MAN'S WOMAN

By FRANK NORRIS.

(Synopsis of Preceding Chapter.)

July, 1891, ship Freja, of Arctic expedition, under Ward Bennett, was crushed in ice and sank. With three dog-sleds, party starts south to Wrangel Island. Ice so rough that day's journey sometimes is only three-quarters of a mile. Lost one sled with part provisions. McPherson, one of the men, disabled. Bennett not disheartened. Bennett tells Ferriss, his lieutenant, of his love for Lloyd Searight. Ferriss is in love with her himself, but says nothing. Bennett got an observation, the first in a month, and found they were drifting north faster than they were marching south. Took to the boats and got to a bleak land. Everything left behind that men could not carry, and march south again. Rations become scarce. The carpenter dies. McPherson quits through weakness. Doctor says he cannot live, and Bennett gives the order "Forward," leaving him to his fate.

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

Near the flap of the tent lay the swollen dead body of Dennison; two of the party dozed inert and stupified in their sleeping-bags. Muck Tu was in the corner of the tent boiling his sealskin footnips over the sheet-iron cooker. Ferriss and Bennett sat on opposite sides of the tent, Bennett using his knee as a desk, Ferriss trying to free himself from the sleeping bag with the stumps of his arms. Upon one of these stumps, the right one, a tin spoon had been lashed.

The tent was full of foul smells. The smell of drugs and of mouldy gunpowder, the smell of dirty rags, of unwashed bodies, the smell of stale smoke, of scorching sealskin, of soaked and rotting canvas that exhaled from the tent cover—every smell but that of food.

Outside the unleashed wind yelled incessantly, like a Sabbath of witches, and spun about their pitiful shelter and went rioting past, leaping and somersaulting from rock to rock, tossing handfuls of dry dust like snow into the air; folly stricken, insensate, an enormous mad monster gambolling there in some hideous dance of death, capricious, henadstrong, pitiless as a famished wolf.

In front of the tent and over a ridge of barren rocks was an arm of the sea dotted with blocks of ice moving silently and swiftly onward; while back from the coast, and back from the tent and to the south and to the west and to the east, stretched the illimitable waste of land, rugged, gray, harsh, snow and ice and rock, rock and ice and snow, stretching away there under the sombre sky forever and forever, gloomy, untamed, terrible, an empty region—the scarred battlefield of chaotic forces, the savage desolation of a prehistoric world.

"Where's Adler?" asked Ferriss.

"He's away after shrimps," responded Bennett.

Bennett's eyes returned to his journal and rested on the open page thoughtfully.

"Do you know what I've just written here, Ferriss?" he asked, adding without waiting for an answer, "I've written 'It's the end of everything.'"

"I suppose it is," admitted Ferriss, looking about the tent.

"Yes, the end of everything. It's come—at last. Well." There was a long silence. One of the men in the sleeping bags groaned and turned upon his face. Outside the wind lapsed suddenly to a prolonged sigh of infinite sadness, clamoring again upon the instant.

"Dick," said Bennett, returning his journal to the box of records, "it is the end of everything, and just because it is I want to talk to you—to ask you something."

Ferris came nearer. The horrid shouting of the wind deadened the sound of their voices, the others could not hear, and by now it would have mattered very little to any of them if they had.

"Dick," began Bennett, "nothing makes much difference now. In a few hours we shall all be like Dennison here;" he tapped the body of the doctor, who had died during the night. It was already frozen so hard that his touch upon it resounded as if it had been a log of wood. "We shall be like this pretty soon. But before—well, while I can I want to ask you something about Lloyd Searight. You've known her all your life, and you saw her later than I did before we left. You remember I had come to the ship two days before you, about the bilge pumps."

While Bennett had been speaking Ferriss had been sitting very erect upon his sleeping bag drawing figures and vague patterns in the fur of his deerskin coat with the tip of the tin spoon. Yes, Bennett was right, he, Ferriss, had known her all his life, and it was no doubt because of this very fact that she had come to be so dear to him. But he had not always known it, had never discovered his love for her until the time was at hand to say good-by, to leave her for the mad dash for the Pole. It had been too late to speak then, and Ferriss had never told her. She was never to know that he too—like Bennett—cared.

"It seems rather foolish," continued Bennett clumsily, "but if I thought she had ever cared for me—in that way—why it would make this that is coming to us, seem—I don't know—easier to be borne perhaps. I say it very badly, but it would not be so hard to die if I thought she had ever loved me—a bit."

Ferris was thinking very fast. Why was it he had never guessed something like this. But in Ferriss' mind the idea of the love of a woman had never associated itself with Bennett, that great harsh man of colossal frame, so absorbed in his huge projects, so wedded to his single aim, furthering his purposes to the exclusion of every other thought, desire or emotion. Bennett was a man's man. But here Ferriss checked himself. Bennett himself had called her a man's woman, a grand splendid man's woman. He was right; he was right. She was no less than that; small wonder, after all, that Bennett had been attracted to her. What a pair they were, strong, masterful both, insolent in the consciousness of their power.

"You have known her so well, and for so long," continued Bennett, "that I am sure she must have said something to you about me. Tell me, did she ever say anything—or not that—but imply in her manner, give you to understand that she would have married me if I had asked her?"

Ferriss found time, even in such an hour, to wonder at the sudden and unexpected break in the uniform hardness of Bennett's character. Ferriss know him well by now. Bennett was not a man to ask concessions, to catch at small favors. What he wanted he took with an iron hand, without ruth and without scruple. But in the unspeakable dissolution in which they were now involved did anything make a difference. The dreadful mill in which they had been ground had crushed from them all petty distinctions of personality, individuality. Humanity, the elements of character common to all men, only remained.

But Ferriss was puzzled as to how he should answer Bennett. On the one hand was the woman he loved, and on the other Bennett, his best friend, his chief, his hero. They, too, had lived together for so long, had fought out the fight with the enemy shoulder to shoulder had battled with the same dangers, had dared the same sufferings, had undergone the same defeats and disappointments.

Ferriss felt himself in grievous straits. Must he tell Bennett the truth? Must this final disillusion be added to that long train of others, the disasters, the failures, the disappointments and deferred hopes of all those past months? Must Bennett die hugging to his heart this bitterness as well?

"I sometimes thought," observed Bennett, with a weak smile, "that she did care a little. I've surely seen something like that in her eyes at certain moments. I wish I had spoken. Did she ever say anything to you? Do you think she would have married me if I had asked her? He paused, waiting for an answer.

(To be Continued.)

KRUGER THE MAN TO STOP THE WAR

Young Erasmus Says That Negotiations Should be Opened With Him.

New York, March 22.—The Herald's European edition publishes the following from its London correspondent:

General Louis Botha won't make peace. What is going to happen now?

That is what is being asked in the House of Commons. That is what is being asked by the man in the street.

It just so happened that I met yesterday the very one man in the whole of London who may be the best qualified person in the United Kingdom to reply to the question which all are asking. That man is Mr. D. E. Erasmus, son of General Erasmus, of Pretoria. He is just the man to tell what the Boers may do next. He knows the country from end to end. His boyhood was passed just exactly upon the ground of the present scene of operations in the Transvaal. It is exactly there that his father's property lies.

The following is a summary of the interview I had with him upon the burning subject of the moment:

"First of all," he said, "I would like to tell you that the Erasmus who was recently captured, and about whom so much fuss has been made here, is not my father at all, but Abel Erasmus, a native commissioner of Leydenburg, an old man of about seventy years, who could not possibly have taken any active part in the war. General Steenkamp, a member of the Volksraad, is in command of the Leydenburg forces."

BOERS CAN STILL FIGHT.

"How can the Boers hold out against the English?" I asked.

He answered: "So far they have only met the Boers in open plains. The English public, for some unknown reason, has looked upon the war all along as mere child's play, notwithstanding the lessons which it received in the commencement of the war. Four hundred Boers are quite sufficient to harass the entire army for an indefinite period in the district north of Pretoria."

"What kind of country is that?"

"It is what is called 'bush veldt.' Regular cavalry cannot operate there. It is deep sand, which gives the poorest foothold. Owing to the fever, the British can operate but six months in the year. The Boers from childhood have accustomed themselves to this climate, and can stop there without much harm.

"In foreign countries people who are trying to make mischief out of the English reverses read in them a disgrace to the British army. But I can assure those pretended friends of my people that if they had had to do what the British are now trying to accomplish they might have done very much worse or succeeded less well in fighting. In this bush veldt, the British will be at a greater disadvantage than they have ever been before."

"But can the Boers get supplies?"

BRITISH AT DISADVANTAGE.

"More than they want," replied Mr. Erasmus. "There is plenty of food for the natives. The Boers can live upon the country. The British will have to bring everything with them."

"And horses?" I asked.

"As for horses," said Mr. Erasmus, "the Boers have their hunting steeds."

"And ammunition?" I queried.

"The country north is simply stocked with ammunition to-day. We can import none, but enormous stores were laid in before the war commenced. Much of that is in the north, ready to hand."

"What do you say to the report that Gen. De Wet has disbanded his commando?"

"That? Why, it is merely an ordinary measure when a leader is pressed. They have dissolved merely to meet again at a prearranged date and place."

"Can you tell me why the English terms were not accepted?"

He paused a moment, reflecting, then said: "Because the British Government is making a great mistake in allowing Sir Alfred Milner to carry on negotiations. You will never convince the Boers that that man means well by them."

WHAT ENGLAND SHOULD DO.

"But what would you suggest as an alternative?"

"This: That England should send some impartial Englishman, free from all party feeling. Lord Kitchener's name will not go either. He has been too much associated with Mr. Cecil Rhodes. You remember how their names were connected together when Lord Kitchener was in London; how they were coupled and how they took doctors' degrees together.

"In the district where the future scene of operations will be, the Boers know every inch. They have taken troops through it. But it took the Boers under Gen. Joubert nine months of hard work to capture three thousand unarmed natives. I repeat, the difficulties of the British are only just beginning."

"But tell me what will be the end? There must be some end."

"Just this," said Mr. Erasmus, with emphasis, "the Boers remaining must be either caught and exterminated or given independence. There was a time, after Pretoria was taken, when many Boers deserted or surrendered, in the belief that they would find their houses and families as they left them, if they were allowed to go free, promising not to fight again. The end of the war was then more than possible. My people were ready to give in.

TOO LATE FOR PEACE.

"But when the Boers returned to their homesteads and found their farms burned and their families gone, they knew not where, they were ruined men. From that day out, it should be well understood, the war became one of revenge, and no longer one of patriotism. Picture to yourself the situation. It is perfectly simple to understand the bitterness of the Boers."

"But what terms can Great Britain give?"

"The only ones satisfactory would be restocking the farms and making good that which has been destroyed. Otherwise why should our men not continue to fight? They have lost everything, and therefore have nothing to lose and everything to gain."

"Tell me about Mr. Kruger and his position in all this."

"Mr. Kruger is still absolutely President of the Transvaal Republic. People say he ran away. That is untrue. He was forced to leave by the Executive. It took 5,000 men to guard him. We needed those men elsewhere. Moreover, it was considered that he would be more useful over here."

"And his finances?" I asked.

"It is perfect nonsense to say he is worth millions. At most he may be worth a million, which he made from the purchase and sale of lands, just as any other man might. But much money has been intrusted to him for State purposes. That money he spends in the manner which is indicated to him and as intended by the Boer Executive."

"Have the Boers still the same faith in Mr. Kruger that they had before?"

MR. KRUGER COULD END THE WAR.

"Well, Mr. Kruger may have lost some weight with a certain number of people of the extreme section. But, remember this—it is important—Mr. Kruger is the one man to-day who could, if he liked, bring the war to an end. He could finish it to-morrow if he willed.

"That suggestion you give, that England should negotiate directly with Mr. Kruger is the very thing. If the British Government, instead of wasting time telegraphing backward and forward to the generals in South Africa, were to approach Mr. Kruger directly, he being within easy reach and on the spot, the results might be surprising. He is head of the Republic. You can't get out of that. Our people would never surrender as a whole without his approval. He would always consult his generals before acting, but they would be guided by him."

"Then you consider Mr. Kruger is a good statesman?"

DR. LEYDS TO BLAME.

"As an internal ruler he is perfect. But in foreign matters he is very ignorant. In such matters he trusted to Dr. Leyds, who took advantage of his ignorance of the people and has caused the downfall of the Republic by continuing his hostile policy against everything English. General Joubert nearly ousted Mr. Kruger in the year 1893, owing entire to the popular feeling against Dr. Leyds."

"How long do you think the war might yet last?"

"I remember well when speculators on the Stock Exchange here were talking about the war lasting four months. I then said that if it lasted a day it might easily last a couple of years. I now say that it might easily last three years longer. When peace comes it will be made by the people appointed to make it, Mr. Kruger and the extraordinary commission sent over here by the Boers, Messrs. Wolmerans, Wessels and Fischer. They have full power to act."

"And the Boer forces to-day?" I asked.

"I estimate them to number from 10,000 to 12,000," concluded Mr. Erasmus.

WHAT THE EMPIRE OWES THE COLONIES

(The Liverpool Mercury.)

The welcome which Liverpool gave on Saturday to the gallant body of Canadian troopers known as Strathcona's Horse was creditable to our local patriotism and sense of gratitude. Whatever blunders may have been committed by unwise English officers and unimaginative English officials in their treatment of our colonial kinsmen, Liverpool at any rate has not fallen short of a high conception of what England and the Empire owe to the brave men who voluntarily placed their services at the disposal of the Mother Country, and who have earned by their daring and efficiency the praise of every general who has been fortunate enough to have them under his command. The example set by the late Lord Mayor in this matter has been followed by his successor, who has done everything in his power to signify on behalf of the city the admiration and honor in which the men of Paardeberg and of many another glorious fight, are held by the people of Liverpool. It is eminently desirable that the extraordinary character of the work done by the Colonial troops should be generously acknowledged. Not the least of its recommendations is the fact that we have no sort of legal or constitutional claim to the assistance of the colonies. We could ask for their help, but we could demand nothing. Yet the Colonial Governments anticipated our necessities and freely tendered the valuable aid which they have since rendered. Nor must we overlook for an instant the exceptional suitability and fitness of the troops which they sent to South Africa. They have not furnished us with raw material, but with soldiers of the exact type which the conditions of Boer warfare necessitated. The Canadians have proved to be, like the New Zealanders and Australian Bushmen, superb horsemen, keen scouts, and unerring marksmen.

The question has already been raised whether the services rendered by our colonial fellow-subjects do not call for some change in our military system which will place their contribution to the defence of the Empire on a definite and permanent footing. It may be doubted whether it is wise in such a case to aim at a formal agreement. For one thing, we have no faith in the tact or good sense of the War Office, and the negotiations would require the possession of both these qualities in an unusual measure. If the Department of which Mr. Brodrick has charge has shown a capacity for anything, it is for wholly failing to perceive that it must not attempt to apply its cast-iron rules under all conditions. It needs no prophet to predict that if an attempt were made to bargain for an established contribution by the colonies to our military resources, the War Office would seek to impose a set of pedantic regulations which the Colonial Governments would probably reject, and which would, in any event, be highly unpopular. Strained relations and unpleasantness would be the almost inevitable results. On this ground, if on no other, it would be preferable to trust to the spontaneous goodwill of the colonies. A careful observer of recent occurrences will be confirmed in this conclusion by the replies of New Zealand and New South Wales to Sir Alfred Milner's inquiry whether an omcer might be sent to recruit in Australia. The answers from two of the colonies were unfavorable; and it may fairly be inferred that, if outside interference was not relished on an occasion of comparatively small importance, it would be still less agreeable when larger issues were involved. It is easy to understand with what longing eyes our military authorities must look to the Australian Commonwealth with its supply of sturdy squatters who live in the open air, who are at home on horseback, and whose rifle is their familiar friend. Such material for an army is not to be found in the anaemic population of our large towns, where the physique has been impaired by sedentary occupations and an impure atmosphere. But we must rest content that, in a just cause, the aid of our colonial fellow-subjects will never be wanting. The Boer war has demonstrated this fact beyond all doubt. The Canadians had no interest of their own in South Africa. The Australians had none: indeed, it might be argued that for the benefit of their own goldfields they would have done well to abandon the Transvaal to its fate. In the time of need, however, they both recognized their British citizenship and their share in the dangers as well as in the glories of the Empire. And they may be trusted to be equally loyal to their sense of duty when even graver perils threaten.

BRYAN, LIKE HADLEY, FEARS AN EMPIRE

Declares Public Sentiment Must Be Enacted Into Law.

"We shall have an Emperor in Washington within twenty-five years unless we can create a public sentiment which, regardless of legislation, will regulate the trusts."—President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale.

Omaha, March 15.—William Jennings Bryan is one of those who shares President Hadley's views in regard to the imperial tendencies.

Said he yesterday: "The public sentiment of 90 per cent. of the people is against horse stealing, but that wouldn't have the slightest effect upon the horse thief if it was not enacted into a law against horse stealing.

"There might be an overwhelming preponderance of public sentiment against trust monopolies, but the manager of this sort of a monopoly would have no trouble in finding plenty of his own kind to agree with him, and public sentiment would be of no avail against the trusts. Public sentiment must be expressed in laws to be powerful."

VIEWS OF SENATORS.

Washington, March 15.—Only a few Senators are willing to be quoted upon the assertion of President Hadley, of Yale, that an emperor would govern the United States within twenty-five years unless some method of curbing the trusts were found. Here they are:

Senator Mark Hanna.—Prof. Hadley seems to state his views at some length, but they are simply the opinions of an impractical man. Further comment is not necessary.

Senator Elkins—I do not share in the rather radical views of Prof. Hadley because of my confidence in the people of this country. The Government is not centred in Washington, but is in the hands of the people, and if the trusts grow to be such monsters of power so that they threaten the Republic with an empire, I have every confidence that the people will rob them of their power.

Senator Teller—The trusts will never have their feelings hurt by public sentiment. Only public laws, rigidly enforced, will ever affect their soulless beings.

REPUBLIC NOT IN DANGER.

New York, March 15.—John D. Crimmins when asked for an opinion said: "The progress of trusts, up to this writing, is not a menace to our country. I regard trusts, as they are discussed and as that term is applied to combinations in industries, as experimental.

"To say that we shall have an emperor, and to have such an expression come from a gentleman occupying so prominent a position as President Hadley, is, in a small degree, a menace. Nowhere are there any conditions in evidence so strong as to be alarming. The check will come. We will be back within a decade to principles which were fostered by the Democratic party, and that party will return from the waywardness into which it has been lately led.

"The youth and the men of middle age are as wise and patriotic to-day as they were in the days in which we were establishing a form of government. They are as proud and prouder of our country and its institutions, and the flag of independence, the flag of a republic, will be at our topmast most likely when there will be no emperor in a civilized country."

NO PROSPECT OF EMPIRE.

Palo Alto, Cal., March 15.—David Starr Jordan, president of Sanford University, said: "An emperor in name we shall never have in Washington. An emperor in fact we shall never have, unless the people become incompetent to manage their own affairs. Of this I see no prospect.

"An emperor is a visible sign of the mob without power of coherent action within itself. The people will be competent to enforce justice and publicity in corporate transactions involving public interests. They will do this through legislation or not at all.

"The public opinion we need is clear-sighted knowledge of the affairs of trusts, their growth, their advantages, and their menaces. In so far as they do not work injustice to the individual, their bigness will take care of itself. In any event intelligence and courage, not emotion, are our safe weapons of defence."

Ithaca, N.Y., March 15.—Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, said: "I see no grounds for the assertion that there will be an emperor in Washington in twenty-five years unless public opinion, irrespective of legislation, regulates the trusts.

"Even if the trusts desired to overthrow the republic they could not control the votes, and if the people rose up against the trusts they would not set up an emperor to govern them."

TO HELP GOVERNMENT IN FIXING RAILWAY RATES

The Daily Times of Victoria,, B.C., March 14, says:

An announcement extremly gratifying to the farmers of the province and to the mining sections as well was made this morning, when, in reply to the representations of the Associated Boards of Trade of Southern British Columbia, the Finance Minister, Hon. J. H. Turner, said that an official of the agriculture department would start out immediately to collect data for the use of the government in fixing railway rates.

At the request of the Farmers' Institute the C.P.R. appointed an official to cover practically the same ground. The delegates expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the action of the government, which would insure the collection of data from the standpoint of both the farmers and the railway corporations, and thus pave the way for bringing about an amelioration of the conditions under which the farmers of the province do business at the present time.

The delegates advocated free trade in railways and supported the charter sought by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company from Michel to the boundary.

During the discussion which followed, an announcement which created a profound impression was made by Manager Drewery, of the St. Eugene mine, who has acted for Goodeerham in the purchase of the Trail smelter. He said that he had the assurance from Elias Rogers, the managing director of the Crow's Nest Company, that if the railway charter was granted and the company thus enabled to put in their thousand coke ovens that the company would guarantee to supply the smelter at Trail with all the coal and coke it required at 25 cents a ton less than it was paying at present.

Mr. Turner asked if the company would put this in writing, or would consent to its insertion in the charter?

Manager Drewery replied that his principals had no hesitation in accepting the statement, and were not losing sleep lest Mr. Rogers should go back on his word.

WOULD FILL THRONE SHOULD THE KING DIE

The approaching departure of the Duke of Cornwall and York, the heir apparent to the British throne, has revived the old inquiries as to what would happen if his father, King Edward, should happen to die during his absence. The same question used to be raised periodically, during the latter part of the reign of Victoria in relation to proposed journeys of the then Prince of Wales. As a matter of fact, the public business of the Empire would not be interrupted even if the throne should be vacant for a few weeks. One of the earliest statutes passed after Victoria's accession to the throne was an act making special provision for carrying on the government of the country in case of such an emergency.

By this enactment, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord High Admiral, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench were appointed to act as Lords, Justices "to exercise all the powers and authorities of the successor to the Crown until his or her arrival in this kingdom, or until he or she shall otherwise order." During the passage of the bill through the upper house Lord Brougham moved an amendment designed to secure the addition to this list of some member of the royal family of full age and capacity, resident in the United Kingdom, and, being defeated thereon, he handed in a written protest which was duly entered in the journals.

MAGNITUDE OF AREA HOSTILITIES COVER

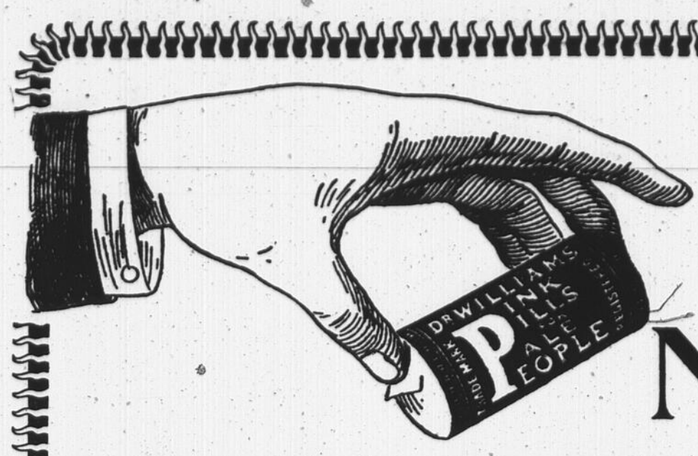
In his despatches Lord Roberts furnishes a couple of tables which drive home the often described and seldom realized magnitude of the area over which hostilities have spread in South Africa. The area of the operations was:—

	Square Miles.
Cape Colony	277,151
Orange River Colony	48,326
Transvaal	113,640
Natal	18,913
Total	458,030
Rhodesia	750,000

The distances troops had to travel:—

By Land.	Miles.
Cape Town to Pretoria	1,040
Pretoria to Komatipoort	260
Cape Town to Kimberley	647
Kimberley to Mafeking	223
Mafeking to Pretoria	100
Mafeking to Beira	1,135
Durban to Pretoria	511

"From these tables," the Commander-in-Chief observes, "it will be seen that the army in South Africa had to be distributed over an area of greater extent than France and Germany put together, and, if we include that part of Rhodesia with which we had to do, larger than the combined areas of France, Germany and Austria."



For Use Now

The necessity for a Spring Medicine is recognized by most people. The reason is easily explainable. Close confinement in badly ventilated houses, shops and school rooms during the winter months makes people feel languid, depressed, easily tired and generally "out of sorts." Nature must be assisted in throwing off the poison that has accumulated in the system during the winter months, else people fall an easy prey to disease.

Purgatives are of no use—they only leave people still weaker. **It is a tonic that is needed.**

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE

Surpasses all other medicines in their tonic, strengthening qualities. These Pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world, which is solid proof of their merit. Wherever they are used they make dull, listless men, women and children feel bright, active and strong.

GREATLY RUN DOWN.

Mr. E. Hutchings, a printer in the office of the News, St. Johns, Nfld., writes: "I am greatly indebted to you for the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was in a greatly run down condition, and suffered from pains in the back and stomach. My appetite was very fickle and often I had a loathing for food. I was subject to severe headaches, and the least exertion would leave me tired and breathless. I tried several medicines, but with no benefit—rather I was growing worse. Then I consulted a doctor, and was under his treatment for three months, but did not get any better. Having read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I finally decided to try them, and bought two boxes. Before these were all used I could see a marked improvement, and I purchased four boxes more. These completely restored my health, and I can now go about my work without an ache or pain of any kind. My recovery leaves no doubt as to the remarkable curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I may say their value has been further proved in the case of a friend to whom I recommended them."

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," are **not** Dr. Williams'. The genuine are put up in packages, with wrapper printed in red. Sold by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

HANDFUL OF WELSH DEFY 3,000 BOERS

Gallant Stand Made by New South Wales Borderers Against Heavy Odds.

London, March 22.—Details of the disaster to the South Wales Borderers near Krugersdorp are to hand, when for two days and a night one company of the regiment, aided by the details of the Imperial Yeomanry and Marshall's Horse, held at bay a body of 3,000 Boers only, however, eventually to be surrounded and captured, after terrible losses. The garrison, 200 strong, was in command of Captain Gray. For several days previously strong commandoes of the enemy were lurking in the vicinity, and on the night of February 29th they concentrated to the north of Losberg Mountain. On that day a British convoy from Krugersdorp was due to arrive on the kopje garrisoned by the South Wales Borderers. As the convoy was passing a nek a short distance from the kopje, the enemy, who had hitherto remained concealed, began the attack. A small party of Borderers, under Lieutenant Crawley, succeeded in driving back the enemy sufficiently toa llow the convoy to reach camp. In this preliminary skirmish Lieutenant Crawley and several of the men were wounded. The Boers, however, soon returned, and a commando of 500 made a hot attack on both sides of the kopje. The garrison, by means of heliograph, made urgent appeals to a neighboring garrison for relief. As the morning wore on the enemy was reinforced from Losberg, to the south, and laagers all round, bringing with them a pom-pom and four other guns. The British garrison had a solitary Maxim. The enemy speedily opened fire, and shelled the sangars, while the whole kopje which was two miles in circumference, was swept by a hail of explosive bullets. The fight was kept up all day, but with night came a cessation of hostilities, and the gallant Welshmen had fitful rest in the darkness. In vain had they heliographed for relief, while the Boers were once more reinforced.

SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.

The fight was repeated in detail on the second day. A neighboring garrison promised a demonstration in force along the ridges, but this brought no relief, and the cordon around the kopje was tightened hour by hour. Time after time the enemy forced their way half-way up the hill, but the Welsh Maxim played havoc with their lines, and compelled them frequently to retreat while on the point of rushing some of the sangars. At length Lieutenant Green fell mortally wounded by an explosive bullet. In one of the advance sangars Captain Maniac and his little party were holding out courageously. Step by step the enemy crept nearer, brandishing in untutored hands bayonets taken from English prisoners. It was only when the enemy were within revolver shot that Captain Maniac and his men fell back, shouting, in reply to the enemy's cry of "Hands up," the words, "No surrender." In a hand-to-hand conflict that followed, a man believed to be Commandant Edenberg, was killed, and Captain Maniac himself was severely wounded. The long day wore on, and relief seemed as far off as ever, but encouraged by the officers, the men held out gallantly. With the night came the blessing of rain, and the men scooped up the precious water from little holes in the rocks. The sky was overcast with thick black clouds, and the heavy rain pelted noisily on the stony ground. The enemy were not slow to seize their opportunity. Already their attacking line was dangerously close, but under cover of darkness and the rain they crept closer still. A small picket guarding an important point was overwhelmed by numbers, not, however, before they had made a stand, and the enemy were right on top of them.

THE END AT LAST.

Just before daybreak the enemy swarmed up the kopje in hundreds. Rifle fire and fixed bayonets alone met them, and the defenders did the best they could under the circumstances; but the enemy, too, had fixed bayonets, and they had courage and confidence in their numbers. The kopje was lost now. Resistance was not only useless, it was impossible. The men fought to the last, and not until two or three rifles and bayonets were pointed over the sanger tops at each man's head was the position won. By this time nearly one-third of the garrison had been laid low. The incidents that followed the rushing of the kopje reflect a mixture of credit and discredit on the Boers. One of the first things they did was to shoot most of the native mule-drivers, under the charge, quite baseless, that they had used arms against them. Some soldiers were deprived of money, watches, tobacco and so forth. The two officers, too, had their watches taken from them; but when Gen. Smuts, who throughout behaved like a thorough gentleman, came to hear of this, he compelled one delinquent to return his loot, and promised severe punishment for others. The prisoners were served out with rations, and were conducted to the laager. At 4 p.m. on February 1, after being prisoners for rather more than a day, they were conducted past two or three more laagers, through the several lines of picquets, until the last was passed some twelve miles outside the laagers, and a few miles outside Vereeniging.

FRANCE TORN UP BY STRIKES OF ALL KINDS.

Paris, March 22.—France continues to be torn up by strikes of all kinds. The Paris dressmakers are still out, though some of their number have resumed work and others have migrated.

At Montceau, Chalons, Sainteloy and several other places the miners, metal-workers and lacemakers must be restrained by large military forces.

The Marseilles dock hands succeeded in completely paralyzing shipping. Steamers are going to load and unload elsewhere. It is believed that syndicated labor at every Mediterranean port will soon strike in sympathy.

The Government already partly carries the Algerian and Egyptian mails on naval cruisers. The whole light squadron awaits developments at Toulon, to take complete charge of the posts if the liners are tied up.

FIREBUGS USING WIRE, NOT OIL

Chicago Fire Inspector Discovers Secret of Many Mysterious Fires.

Chicago, March 22.—"There wer 78 fires of known electrical origin in Chicago last year. There were hundreds of fires to which no cause could be assigned, and of these many, I am convinced, were deliberately planned and executed by defective wiring." So said Harry H. Hornsby, chief inspector, in City Electrician Ellicott's office yesterday.

In brief, the chief inspector asserts that property-owners who wish to profit by burning insured goods or buildings have found electricity a safer and less easily detected agent than kerosene. This conclusion he has reached as the result of closely watching the fires for which no apparent cause could be assigned.

PROOFS OF CRIME DESTROYED.

By the use of electricity as an agent of incendiarism he says every trace of the crime is obliterated, so that there is no way to determine exactly how the flames originated.

"The muse which is used to prevent trouble by protecting the circuits in the event of a short circuit or a grounding of the wire is made of soft lead," Mr. Hornsby added. "Whenever there is a short circuit, or the wires become grounded, the force of the current is taken up by the fuse, which commences to glow. As matters grow worse, the fuse gets hotter and hotter. Soon it reaches a white heat and melts.

"Here is where the firebug does some fine work. He places a heap of inflammable material, or innocent looking cotton under the fuse, and it ignites at once. A little care will produce a short circuit, or grounded wires. The whole thing can be timed, or worked from a distance, and no one in the world can tell how the fire was started.

ONE AGGRAVATED CASE.

"Of course, a short circuit or a grounding of the wires is likely to occur at any time, and for that reason fuses are used as a means of preserving the wires. If the work is done rightly, there should be no danger from this source.

"I have one aggravated case in mind. One of our inspectors last year was walking past a big store, when he noticed a defect in the construction of the window lighting fixtures. There was a fuse in the window, which was lighted brilliantly for display advertising. Just under the fuse there was a lot of white cotton, part of the decoration of the window.

"The inspector entered the building and at once had the connection with the rest of the lighting plant cut off from the window. That was on Thursday. Saturday night, the wires having been reconnected without a permit from the city, a fire broke out in the store at 11.30 o'clock, and the whole store went up in smoke. There was a loss of $200,000.

MIGHT HAVE PLEADED ACCIDENT.

"I have not the slightest doubt that that fire was of incendiary origin, and was set by means of the electric wires. But the evidence was totally destroyed. Had it even been found, the owner might have pleaded accident."

THE BABY'S COLD



What is to be done? Upset the stomach with syrups and home mixtures, and make a bad matter much worse? No, for there is a better, a far better way.

It's by using Vapo-Cresolene.

Just put the Vapo-Cresolene in the vaporizer, and light the lamp beneath. Soon the healing, soothing, penetrating vapor is given off.

Put it on the table near the baby's crib where he can breathe-in the vapor as he sleeps. You see this vapor passes right over the inflamed membranes in the nose and throat, then it goes down into the bronchial tubes, destroying all germs and quieting all inflammation.

For whooping-cough, croup, asthma, hard colds, diphtheria, influenza and hay fever, it is the one certain and safe remedy.

For a number of years a Vapo-Cresolene apparatus has been under my observation. I have found it of such great value in cases of whooping-cough, croup and other spasmodic coughs, that I have instructed every family under my direction to secure one. Children suffering from such diseases can oftentimes be relieved by the use of the above apparatus, and thus save being wakened and disturbed by the administration of internal medicines. A family once possessed of one will never be without it.

I. N. LOVE, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.

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CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, $1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.