FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.
I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.
I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure — you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head; back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.
I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial; and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book — "WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.
Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all woman's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:
- - - - WINDSOR, Ont.

couver church. During that time more than 100 members have been received. The outlook for the church is full of promise. Bro. Prosser's friends in the maritime provinces will be glad to know that he is in good health and enjoying life and work on the Pacific coast.

On Sunday morning, March 30, after a service of six years on the Manchester field, Pastor R. H. Bishop tendered his resignation, to take effect on May 11. But, on the following Sunday, April 6, in compliance with the wishes of his people as expressed in their unanimous vote, he consented to withdraw his resignation, agreeing to remain another six months as their pastor.

Rev. F. C. Rideout, pastor of the Second Baptist church, of Bridgeport (Conn.) is being blessed in his work. During the past year over sixty persons have been received into membership, about forty of them by baptism. The church is in a better financial condition than for a score of years. A new electric lighting system has been installed and new hymn books provided for the church. The young people have placed a new piano in the chapel, and there has been an increase in attendance at all the services, especially the Sunday evening services. The Brotherhood, organized by the pastor, in addition to their Sunday Bible class, has interesting monthly meetings for addresses and the discussion of social topics. These have been a source of information and enjoyment to the men of the class.

How Twenty five Cents a Day Grows

In Collier's Weekly is printed a letter that should interest every thinking father and mother. A letter that tells how twenty-five cents saved daily provided one boy with a two thousand dollar capital and a college education. Enough for any boy in the world to start life with.

His parents commenced to save twenty-five cents a day when the boy was but six years old. The money was prudently invested and by the time he was ready for college amounted to more than two thousand dollars. The income from this plus the daily twenty-five cents and a small amount advanced by the father, paid his college expenses.

When cooling newly baked bread cover it lightly with a clean cloth.

Old Things Look New
when they are dyed with Maypole Soap. It gives them beautiful, rich shades, fadeless in sun or rain.
MAYPOLE SOAP

is very easy to use, and will not stain hands or kettle. It will save you many dollars a year.
24 colors to choose from. Colors 10c, Black 15c at all dealers, or postpaid with free Booklet "How to Dye" from
F. L. BENEDICT & CO. 75 Montreal.

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Pure—Rich Flavor—Fragrant
best cup of tea you ever served
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BLETS
ine flavors used.

TORONTO MAY BUY ITS STREET RAILWAY

Board of Control Favors It

The Same Conclusion Was Arrived at About Lighting

Will Involve an Outlay of $26,000,000 and the People Will Have a Chance to Vote on Proposal—Mayor Assured That Legislature Will Consent.

Toronto, April 16—If the voters of Toronto will ratify the necessary bye-law, the ownership of both the Toronto Railway Company and the Toronto Electric Light Company will pas into the city's hands within the next few months. This was announced by Mayor Hocken in the meeting of the board of control today.

The question of legislation came up, and while the controllers believed it would be a year at least before the necessary arrangements could be made, the mayor again showed his hand by announcing that the matter could be put through without delay.

Once the situation was fully comprehended by those controllers who were not previously in on it, the matter was hurried through, and with almost no discussion, arrangements were made for a special meeting of the city council tomorrow afternoon to put through the necessary bye-law.

Legislation will follow at once, the mayor having the assurance that the bill will be put through, and then little remains beyond the sanction of the voters.

Outlay of $20,000,000.

The cost of the street railway lines to the city has not been announced, but it is understood from an authorative source that it will be slightly in excess of $20,000,000. In addition to $11,000,000 share capital there are bonds amounting to $3,858,940 to be assumed. It is stated that a definite proposition has been made to the mayor and that this will be announced at the proper time.

It is the opinion of the mayor that the public will see the importance of this move and will ratify the action of the council, which is expected to be favorable. The mayor has the word of the president of the Toronto Railway Company that the offer is bona fide.

The proposition of the Toronto Electric Light Company is also said to be a definite one, which will involve around $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. This will follow along the efforts of the city government to unify the system.

TITANIC FUND GAVE $157,273 IN HELP

Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee Issues Report

Three-fourths of Grants Awarded to Families, Sixty-three Having Lost Husbands and Fathers—Records Show Loss to Health and Property in 198 Instances.

(N. Y. Journal of Commerce).

Out of the sum of $163,107 collected in this country for the Titanic relief fund, the preliminary report of the Red Cross emergency relief committee, published on Saturday, a year after the disaster, shows that $157,273 has been expended for relief purposes, at a cost of $5,204, while $630 remains for the publication of the full report, now being compiled by the committee, of which Robert W. de Forest is chairman and Frank Persons secretary.

The number of records of individuals and families the committee has been in touch with is 492, and of this number 131 relate to families in which need was occasioned by death of bread winners, husbands and other relatives. To these families the grants awarded totaled $120,737.54, or three-fourths of the fund. Included in this group of bereaved families are sixty-three who lost husbands and fathers, and to these families was given $92,807.34.

In 198 instances the records relate to those whose loss was one to health or property. In this group are included thirty-seven families to whom was given $15,112.50. To individuals of these families $21,358.53 was given. In addition to these disbursements the Red Cross in New York also has records of 112 individuals and families who are entitled to relief from the British funds.

The remaining fifty-one of the records refer to those who had no claim upon the relief fund or who, though survivors of relatives of those who perished, refused to make a claim upon the fund. A few of the claimants in this group, it is stated, were deliberate impostors, a few others could not be held responsible because of their mental condition, while others innocently asserted claims which proved to be without merit.

"The American public," the report says, "and particularly the citizens of New York, were prompt and generous in their gifts to relieve the needs of those who lost relatives, property and other means of support in this disaster. To the Red Cross emergency relief committee of the Charity Organization Society contributions were made aggregating $163,107.84. This sum was accumulated as follows: $131,813.11 received through the office of Mayor Gaynor, $29,787.84 by gifts made directly to its treasurer, Jacob H. Schiff; $543.75 received in Washington at national headquarters of the American Red Cross and $963.14 interest on deposits."

MAINE AGAINST FREE TRADE IN HER PRODUCTS

Has Objection to Abolition of Duty on Potatoes and Print Paper.

Bangor, Me., April 14—In the coming struggle over the reduction of the tariff, which is the principal business of the special session of congress, Sen. Charles F. Johnson of Maine will be the spokesman of the New England Democrats in both branches. All matters of the tariff concerning their interests will be brought to him for adjustment. The people of Maine and the rest of the New England states are looking to Sen. Johnson to do something to alleviate the reduction that has been proposed, and which means a great deal to the protection of New England's large industries.

Senator Johnson is the only Democratic senator from Maine on the finance committee and is consequently in a position of strategic advantage on the whole tariff matter.

As he has repeatedly stated, Senator Johnson does not believe in high duties, but he does believe that most of the duties on New England products could well be reduced, if not reduced too much.

He has been quoted as opposed to removing the duty on potatoes, one of Maine's staple crops, and he does not favor free print paper in view of the immense value of the pulp and paper mills to the state of Maine.

The tariff question is agitating the whole of the state of Maine. The state board of trade, an influential organization of the leading business interests of the state, has forwarded to the governor and the two presiding officers of the Maine legislature copies of a resolution against the removal of the tariff on Maine products.

The resolution recites that the tariff bill now pending in the National house of representatives calls for reductions which will seriously affect the products of the land, forest and manufactures of the state of Maine. If passed in its present form the state board of trade complains that it is an unjust discrimination against business interests in Maine.

One of the largest individual timberland owners in the state of Maine, who is conversant with the lumber and pulp business states that there is no business reason why lumber should be put on the free list. "The duty is now $1.25 per thousand feet, and there is just about a difference of $1 a thousand in favor of Canada in gathering lumber from the stump and getting it to market. This difference is due to the less cost of supplies and labor in Canada," he says, "when compared with this cost in Maine.

"If the duty was reduced to $1 a thousand it would make a fair even competition as matters stand today," he contends, but if lumber is made free it would be found that the consumer would go to Canada where there would be an increase in the cost of timberlands and a higher price demanded for stumpage.

"Print paper has been put on the free list in the new tariff, but for no good reason. This has been urged largely by the great metropolitan dailies. With the free print paper investments of millions of dollars in paper manufacture in Maine would suffer.

"If anything, there should be a gradual reduction and when the less cost of labor and supplies to the Canadian manufacturer is considered a duty of $3 a ton would place the paper manufacturers of the two countries on an equal footing. There should be neither free pulp nor free print paper under any circumstances if Canada places an export duty upon any kind of woods used in their manufacture whether from the crown lands or those held under private ownership."

All Maine is watching the action of the special session and looking to Senator Johnson to safeguard its interests.

Rule Seventeen and Mr. Hazen

(Toronto Globe.)

Some Conservative journals have been calling attention to Rule Seventeen of the house of commons procedure in ways to mislead the public. The matter is quite simple and easy to understand. The rule is that "when two or more members rise to speak Mr. Speaker calls upon the member who first rose in his place, but a motion may be made that any member who has risen 'be now heard,' or do now speak.'" According to invariable custom in such situations and on such occasions the leader of the opposition is allowed to reply to the premier, and it would at any time be deemed an act of extreme discourtesy, of which no gentleman would be guilty, for any other member to attempt to deprive him of this privilege. But the Rogers-Borden conspirators did worse than that; they could not prevent Speaker Sproule from giving the floor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but under Rule Seventeen they could and did take away from him the right of replying to the premier's speech and of moving that the closure resolution be referred to a special committee of the house. Mr. Hazen, who was willing to act as catspaw, did not make a speech; he simply moved the previous question to prevent Sir Wilfrid from moving his amendment.

It has been pointed out by many Conservative journals that Rule Seventeen was in force in Sir Wilfrid's time, and some have alleged that he is responsible for its enactment. The fact is that the rule in one form or another is a very old one in the British parliament, that it was in force in the parliaments of Upper Canada and the Province of Canada, and that it has been among the standing orders of the house of commons ever since confederation. It is to the credit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and of all the premiers who preceded him, that no attempt was ever made to use it against any member of the house of commons. To Mr. Borden belongs the bad pre-eminence of being the first premier to ask the house to overrule the Speaker's decision as to who has the right to speak when several members rise together for that purpose. Bourinot says "it is irregular to interfere with the Speaker's call in favor of a member," and unfortunately it is not possible to relieve Mr. Borden of the imputation that he was prompted by a sinister motive to perpetrate an absolutely unprecedented and "irregular" violation of the well-understood courtesy of parliament.

EX-SPEAKER MARCIL CONDEMNS CLOSURE

No Justification for the Gag

Cites British Precedent to Prove His Contention—Other Speakers Intimate That Liberals Will Never Submit to New Rules—Serious Charges Against Government in Connection With a Strike.

Ottawa, April 15—"There is no question in Canada which cannot be satisfactorily solved if we go about it in the right way, the fair way, the British way."

Such was the quietly spoken and telling sentence of the Hon. Charles Marcil in the course of an effective argument against the Rogers-Borden closure proposal, when the debate was resumed in parliament tonight. Mr. Marcil is the former esteemed speaker of the house and he dealt with the issue in the light of his own experience of nearly eight years in the deputy chair and chair. His argument was constitutional his references and quotations apposite, and his summing up judicial.

He contrasted the condition prevailing in the Canadian house of commons with those which obtained in the British house when closure was adopted by the imperial parliament. He contrasted the attitude of the present premier of Canada with that of the former premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when a revision of the rules was under consideration in 1910.

He showed that in 1910 the matter was properly referred, according to all constitutional authorities and practice, to a special committee for the purpose and quoted the utterances of Premier Borden, Speaker Sproule, Hon. Mr. Foster, Hon. Col Hughes and W. F. MacLean from the Hansard of that date to show their strong declarations against any curtailment of the freedom of debate.

Mr. Marcil maintained that the existing rules in a young and extensive country like Canada with its diversified interests and intricate problems, served, as it was, by provincial legislatures, were the safety of responsible government and the assurance of public rights.

In matters of deadlock when government and opposition differed on great or fundamental issues the safe and sound as well as the effectual solution was direct appeal to the Canadian people themselves.

More Hot Shot.

Mr. Michaud and Mr. Demers followed with brief but trenchant speeches condemning the "policy of oppression and tyranny," adopted by the government to prevent half the people from discussing unwise and unconstitutional measures and to escape the verdict of the electors.

Mr. Demers declared that the action by the government in preventing any amendment of the new rules of debate was against all dictates of common sense, decency and public interest. In effect, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the whole opposition had been first gagged and then magnanimously allowed to "now speak."

Mr. Hughes, Prince Edward Island, boldly declared that it was not reasonable to expect that members on the opposition side of the house would submit to the enforcement of rules in which they had no part at all in the making.

"We will be justified," he said, "in absolutely refusing to be bound by rules abolishing all the rights of a free people passed in any such arbitrary and high handed manner."

The government apparently seemed to think that half the people of Canada had no rights at all.

More Government Misconduct.

Determined to prevent the operations of the Rogers-Borden closure from being used to shut off the vetnilation of serious charges of government misconduct, Mr. Carroll unexpectedly moved the adjournment of parliament at this afternoon's sitting in order to discuss, prior to the adoption of the "gag" the conduct of the labor and interior departments, both for the time being under the direction of Hon. Mr. Crothers, in regard to breaches of the immigration laws in connection with the strike of photo-engravers in Toronto and other points in Canada and the attitude of the government in connection therewith. Mr. Carroll charged that the government had connived at a violation of the immigration laws for the purpose of enabling the Grip Co. of Toronto to "break" the strike.

The Cape Breton Liberal made a strong case and presented considerable documentary evidence. On January 29 last, he stated, the Photo-Engravers Union in Toronto, after negotiating with the employers in Toronto and Montreal, had gone out on strike in order to better their conditions. Employing firms had thereupon advetrised in the United States and England and had imported engravers nuder false pretenses. Moreover they had advanced to those they brought in drafts for $50 which they were required to return to their employers on reaching Toronto and were advanced solely for the purpose of negativing the immigration laws by providing strike breakers with amounts they had to show immigration officials on entering Canada. The unions at Toronto and Montreal had brought the matter to the attention of the minister of labor and acting minister of the interior, but the department had done nothing. It was true that immigration officials at the ports of Halifax and St. John had been instructed to detain, "if they could do so legally," immigrants giving other than their correct occupations and telegrams had been sent out, Mr. Carroll maintained, for the purpose of "hoodwinking the Canadian photo-engravers." He also charged that Mr. Murray, of Toronto, had been in negotiation with the department to get the latter to relax the immigration laws to the detriment of the Canadian workers.

Ottawa, April 16—The noose was tightened about the neck of the opposition in parliament today by rulings of the speaker. The proceedings showed the government's absolute determination to stifle free speech in order to accomplish their purpose. Today they absolutely reversed declarations which they solemnly gave parliament but a few days ago. Such flagrant disregard of promise by contrary performance has never been seen in the Canadian house before.

The proceedings had one serious result. For the first time in parliament members felt compelled to declare that they could no longer rely upon the solemn pledge of a Canadian prime minister. Today members told Premier Borden that they could not accept his word and they refused to take it.

A few weeks ago it was ruled in parliament that on motion to adjourn the general topic before the house could not be discussed. Today the speaker ruled that, on motion to adjourn, discussion could only be on the general topic before the house or reasons for adjournment.

Liberals have been protesting closure because they held it would prevent the conduct of a minister being discussed.

Premier Borden disputed this and said the conduct of a minister could always be discussed on the stake of a sitting known as "motions."

To test his good faith the Liberals today sought to discuss the conduct of Hon. Robert Rogers in handing friends, as farm property, eighty acres in the city of Prince Albert. The attempt was made on motions, and Premier Borden asked the speaker to rule this out of order because such discussion could not take place on motions. The speaker did as the prime minister asked. It was after this that members refused to take his word.

Battled to Save Rogers.

All the afternoon Premier Borden and his supporters battled the Liberals' efforts to have the conduct and operations of Hon. "Bob" Rogers reviewed by parliament before the passing of the Rogers-Borden closure put the gag into force.

It was an illuminative illustration of what the government proposes to accomplish by the closure in stilling the exposure of administrative, scandals. In vain Premier Borden asked Liberals to "wait" until the closure was passed.

"I do not desire to give offence," said Mr. McCraney, pointedly, "but after witnessing the use to which the rules of the house were put recently and the manner in which the premier introduced his closure we prefer that the rights of parliament should be based upon the explicit declarations of this house rather than the sufferance of the premier or the government of the day. The rights of parliament are a matter of right, not of favor or sufferance."

Hon. Dr. Beland likewise emphasized the fact that Liberals could no longer be content to be guided by the assurances of the premier. "After what we have witnessed, the manner of word and the manner of action, and the irregularities introduced with his support and approval to take the floor from the Liberal leader after the latter had been recognized by the speaker," said he, "we quite realize that we may expect anything."

The consistency of government procedure was also brought into review. Replying to Hon. Dr. Pugsley in the course of his speech introducing closure last Wednesday, when the member for St. John had asked concerning charges against ministers of the crown, Premier Borden replied, as officially reported in Hansard: "I think the proper place to have made it (a motion concerning a minister of the crown) would have been under 'motions.' So far as I am concerned I so understand the rules. No objection will ever be raised on this side of the house to any question of privilege being brought up on occasions when a motion is proposed to be made. I would be the last one in the world to attempt any reviison of the rules which would tend to take away any right of that kind, and I can assure my honorable friends on the other side of the house that there is absolutely no desire or intention of doing anything of the kind."

Borden Reverses Himself.

One week later, this afternoon, when Hon. Mr. Oliver introduced under "motions," his resolution calling for the censure of Hon. Robert Rogers and a review of the latter's conduct and operations in connection with the Prince Albert homestead scandal, Premier Borden objected that he was not in order, and that he must withhold his resolution and move it after the closure had been passed, on the government's motion to go into supply.

It was also significant that while Speaker Sproule ruled that it was unnecessary that a full two days' notice should be given, as required by Rule 40 of the Borden-Rogers closure resolution and the Hazen resolution that "the question be now put," his honor ruled Mr. Oliver's motion censuring Mr. Rogers for granting to Arthur Donaldson on April 16 last homestead property in Prince Albert in contravention of the rules of the immigration department, was out of order because this two days' notice had not been given.

"The motion should be moved when the house is moved into committee of supply," ruled the speaker when Mr. Oliver presented it, after calling attention to the lack of notice under Rule 40.

Closure Would Save Rogers.

Dr. Pugsley pointed out that it would be impossible to bring the matter up at all under closure except by the consent of the majority of the house. "This is a matter of grave public importance," continued Dr. Pugsley, "and distinct assurances were given by the premier—"

"I have ruled it out of order," interrupted the speaker.

"Will you permit no discussion of that ruling?" asked Dr. Pugsley.

"The speaker must rule according to his judgment."

"The matter is one of enormous importance to the good name of Canada and its government," persisted Dr. Pugsley. "Are we to understand that it cannot be brought into review by parliament, that its investigation is to be debarred if the majority so choose?"

Premier Borden stated that as soon as the present debate on closure was closed the motion could be presented on motion to go into supply. There were three days of the week when such a motion could be moved, and he would undertake to see that the opportunity was given.

"Tomorrow?" queried Sir Wilfrid.

"After this closure debate is concluded," retorted Mr. Borden.

Mr. Oliver preferred to take the matter up while the right of freedom of speech was still a right and not a matter of government favor.

Dr. Pugsley pointed out that the matter could not be brought up after closure was put in force under the consent clause of the Borden-Rogers gag.

The speaker said he understood consent to mean unanimous consent.

"Government in a Panic."

"The government is in a panic," announced Mr. McCraney, who then rose to resume the closure debate. "It is afraid to go to the people and is attempting to put through this closure, in order that it may not have to face the electors. While the government may delay the day of reckoning by various discreditable expedients, there is no doubt that when the consent does take place, public opinion, outraged by the premier's policy and the general conduct of his government, will pass condemnation in an emphatic manner."

Hon. Mr. Oliver then moved the adjournment of the house in order to discuss the charges against Hon. Mr. Rogers in connection with the Prince Albert deal.

Again the government forces, led by Messrs. Borden and Rogers, sought to fight off the investigation. Mr. Meighen rose to protest that Mr. Oliver's motion was out of order since he had already spoken on the main motion.

Speaker Sproule ruled that Mr. Meighen's point was well taken and Mr. Oliver was out of order.

Fred Pardee then moved the adjournment of the house.

Speaker Sproule ruled Mr. Pardee out of order. The chief Liberal whip had moved the adjournment of the debate the previous night.

"Since you refuse to accept an adjournment motion from the member for West Lambton," said Hon. Dr. Beland, rising, "I will submit such a motion."

Dr. Beland had not heretofore contributed in any way to the closure debate, and the point of order raised against Messrs. Oliver and Pardee accordingly had no avail in his case. Speaking to his motion the eloquent young Liberal from Beauce told the house that the conduct of the government was arousing public opinion from one end of the country to the other, as well as in Britain. "Supported by the majority of the Canadian people," said he, "Liberalism in parliament is offering a strenuous resistance to the government's course.

"Let me remind the premier," said Dr. Beland, "of the words of a great British statesman, Edmund Burke, who said: 'A British subject is the least fitted person on earth to argue another British subject into slavery.' Not alone did the government purpose to use this power to close off debate on the naval issue but to prevent the ventilation of matters which it feared and the investigation of the conduct of ministers of the crown, directly charged with misconduct."

FREE WOOL CLAUSE IN TARIFF PASSES

Strenuous Fight in Democratic Caucus for Fifteen Per Cent. Duty Voted Down—Debate Marked by Bitter Attack on President Wilson for Activity.

Washington, April 16—The Democratic caucus voted decisively late today to support the wool schedule of the Underwood tariff bill, placing raw wool on the free list, after Representative Underwood had made a stirring appeal for the support of the caucus.

By a vote of 190 to 42 an amendment offered by Representative Dies, of Texas, to place raw wool on the dutiable list was rejected. Representative Dies' amendment proposed to place a duty of fifteen per cent ad valorem on raw wool, he and other champions of dutiable wool insisting that this was the judgment of the ways and means committee before President Wilson saw the bill and suggested a change.

Majority Leader Underwood, in winding up the discussion, warmly defended both the committee and the president. He declared that the president had a right to make suggestions to congress relating to the tariff, but that the bill as a whole met with the chief executive's approval when he first read it, as it came from the committee.

"Out of 4,000 and more items in the bill," said Mr. Underwood, "the president only made two suggestions, those affecting the sugar and wool schedules. It seems to me that we should accept those suggestions from the president of the United States." Representative Rainey, of Illinois, and Harrison, of New York, also spoke on behalf of the committee, defending its action and the attitude of the president.

Attack President.

The attack on the committee and the president began as soon as the insurgent Democrats began discussion of the schedule.

Representative Alexandra, of Missouri, declared that the committee overstepped all proper bounds in holding up President Wilson as a club over the heads of the members and that the president had exerted "undue influence" in having wool placed on the free list in the bill.

Representative Montague, of Virginia, a new member, defended the president, declaring that it was his "constitutional and inherent right" to suggest what should go in a tariff bill, and that neither he nor the committee were subject to criticism for their co-operation in framing the bill.

Representative Dies insisted that the government was made up of three distinctive branches with separate duties to perform.

"It is not only the right of congress," he said, "to originate revenue measures, but its exclusive right, and any attempt from another branch of the government to dictate or interfere with that right should not be permitted by this body."

A Warm Debate.

The debate on this phase of the tariff fight was heated and prolonged, the president and the committee being criticized and defended. Representative Curley, of Massachusetts, was one of the president's champions. Among the principal supporters of the Dies amendment for a fifteen per cent duty were Representatives Ashbrook, Post and Bathrick, of Ohio; Ferguson, of New Mexico; Adair and Cline, of Indiana, and Stout, of Montana.

Before reaching wool the caucus disposed of the cotton and flax schedules, voting down all amendments to lower or increase the dtuies proposed in the committee bill. It is expected that more rapid progress will be made in caucus consideration of the bill from now on, the silk schedule following wool.

Representations concerning the tariff bill filed with the state department by foreign diplomats have not been taken up by the ways and means committee, but may be considered at a meeting of the committee tomorrow.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY ON ST. JOHN RIVER

J. Fraser Gregory Reviews Its History and Tells of the Business in the Olden Days—To be Hoped That No St. John Mills Burn Down.

Wednesday, Apr. 16.

J. Fraser Gregory lectured before the members of the Natural History Society last evening on the lumbering industry on the St. John River. The address was very interesting and Mr. Gregory held the attention of his audience for nearly two hours. He reviewed the history of lumbering in this province from the earliest time and showed the rise and decline of the industry in the vicinity of St. John and he said that it was very improbable that any saw mill at St. John would be rebuilt if it were destroyed by fire. It would be more likely to be removed and erected on a line of railway close to the timber limits. Today the total yearly capacity of the St. John mills is 111,000,000 feet while thirty years ago the mill capacity was twice this amount.

In opening his talk Mr. Gregory described the work connected with lumber manufacturing, from the cutting of the logs in the forest to the time they were shipped from the mouth of the river as manufactured lumber. His story of lumbering was especially attractive and his vivid description of lumber camp life almost made those present wish for olden times again.

Mr. Gregory gave a detailed account of the lumbering, stream driving, lumber sawing and other operations. Up to 1844 the logs were looked after by individual owners and no united effort was made to have the logs rafted but in April 1844 the Fredericton Boom Company was incorporated with a capital stock of £2,000. The members of the company were John Glasier, Stephen Glasier, James Taylor, W. J. Bedell, Jacob McKean, Isaac Kilburn, Dinean Glasier and Stafford Barker. This company took contracts for driving and rafting.

The coming of the shear boom revolutionized stream driving in the river and reduced the cost by 75 per cent. Levi H. Pond, the inventor of the boom, came to this province from Michigan and introduced his patent boom to the lumbermen. The new contrivance did all that was claimed for it and has been generally adopted in the river. By this means the logs are kept in the stream and jams are avoided and the logs are brought down faster than ever before.

The St. John Log Driving Company was incorporated in 1886 and since that time many smaller companies have been organized.

Among the first lumber scallers to be licensed in this province were James Reynolds, Moses Tuck, Joseph Lingley, David Tapley, James Holly, Charles Eagles, John Coleman, J. E. Lingley and John Tapley.

The first steam saw mill in New Brunswick was built on the Strait Shore on the site of the Miller Bros'. present mill. Allan Otty and R. W. Crookshank were the owners and the mill was erected in 1822. It was opened in the presence of Jarvis Knight, governor of Nova Scotia, and General Smith. Before this time there were several tide mills, one of these was at the outlet to the Carleton mill pond back of Sand Point.

In the Old Days.

Between 1850 and 1860 there were 29 saw mills in St. John and this was the fourth largest ship owning port of the world. Up to 1880 sugar shooks were a great source of revenue to the mill and these were mostly sawn during the winter months from pine that was not considered fit for other purposes. These shooks were shipped to the West Indies, where they were used for boxes for sugar. The introduction of sacks for the purpose killed the trade.

In conclusion Mr. Gregory said that many lumber merchants of St. John have not been shipping lumber to the old country in their own names, but several large British lumber concerns have agents here and these buy the lumber and arrange for the shipping of it.

At the close of the address the thanks of those present was tendered the speaker by Dr. G. U. Hay, who acted as chairman.

REV. DR. E. H. HART, NOTED MISSIONARY, DIES IN CHINA

Montreal, April 16—The Rev. Dr. Edgerton H. Hart, brother of the Rev. E. I. Hart, pastor of the Dominion square Methodist church, a noted surgeon, who was at one time the doctor attached to the famous Li-hung Chang, died on April 14 at Wuhu, Central China, according to a cablegram received here today.

The Rev. Dr. Hart was well known throughout Canada and the United States, although not a visitor to Montreal for ten years. He had been connected for twenty years with the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States. He was a son of the late Rev. Dr. V. C. Hart, founder of the Methodist missions of Canada in China. He was particularly well known in Toronto, having received the greatest part of his collegiate and university education there, although he was also a graduate of Columbia University, New York.

WAS HE BLIND.

"Beautiful lady," cooed the tramp with the "I-Am-Blind" sign about his neck, "will you please give me a dime?"

The girl addressed blushed and tossed a coin into his cap. A few steps further, she turned to her friend and said:

"Do you suppose that man was really blind?"

"Certainly," sniffed her companion.

"Why—er what makes you think so?"

"He said, 'Beautiful lady,' didn't he?"
—Woman's World for May.

BELIEF THAT POPE PIUS' END IS NEAR

Cable at Ottawa to That Effect

Pontiff's Physicians Say His Condition is Unchanged

Frequent Coughing Spells and Bronchial Distress are Weakening the Patient—Cardinal Merry del Val Remains on Guard in the Sick Room.

Ottawa, April 16—Archbishop Gauthier, Ottawa, has a cablegram from Rome, stating that the pope's end is near.

Condition Unchanged.

Rome, April 16—The bulletin issued by the physicians today indicated that the condition of the Pope is practically stationary. The evening bulletin was of a more optimistic tone, as it indicated that the temperature was normal and that there had been no recurrence of the usual night fever. The bulletin says:

"His holiness passed a quiet day without fever. This evening his temperature was 98 1-2. The catarrhal and bronchial affection is in the same condition as this morning.

(Signed)
"ETTORE MARCHIAFAVA,
"ANDREA AMICI."

The fact, however, that the bronchial affection is not abating detracts somewhat from the hopeful character of the report, as the occasional paroxyms of coughing are taxing the strength of the patient, who already has been under a great strain.

The condition of albuminuria has reappeared and to relieve the kidneys hot baths have been ordered.

Dr. Andrea Amici paid a visit to the vatican at 11 o'clock tonight and, according to his announcement, found only a slight elevation in the temperature and other conditions satisfactory. He reported to Cardinal Merry Del Val, who personally watched at the Pope's bedside most of the day and during the early hours of the night, and later telephoned his observations to Prof. Marchiafava, who has been connected with the vatican by special wire in order to avoid indiscretions.

Retained Food.

Further improvement in the Pope's condition was shown by the fact that he was able to retain a quantity of chicken jelly and that he slept peacefully for a considerable time. Early in the evening he acknowledged that he was feeling the benefit of the absolute rest imposed upon him and that he felt more inclined to sleep naturally than at any time since his illness.

The Pope is extremely concerned at the trouble that he gives to those around him, often expressing to them his deep gratitude, especially those who help him at night, repeatedly urging them to go to bed, and sometimes his insistence is so marked that in order to satisfy him they leave the room.

All his life the Pope has been a great lover of music. The composer, Mgr. Lorenzo Perosi, owes him much, as the Pope aided him to attain success. The two were great friends when the pontiff was patriarch of Venice. Once raised to the pontificial chair he did not forget the young composer, whom he took to Rome with him and allowed him, contrary to the tradition of the papacy, to share his meals.

With the aid of Perosi he accomplished those reforms in music which were among the first manifestations of his papal activity and which restored the Gregorian Chant to its original character and place in the church. His love for music seems to have been accentuated by his illness, the pontiff often asking for favorite hymns and chants, which seemed to sooth his restlessness and pain, and during the most trying period of his sickness he lay listening to the tones of a small organ in the adjoining chapel. It seemed somewhat incongruous, this sound of music from the room next to that in which the august patient suffered.

The Difference

(Toronto Globe.)

The London Sphere says: "The Drake, the late flagship of the Australian squadron, has just arrived home. On board she carried two hundred Australian seamen, who are to be 'polished up' in the fighting fleets of the mother country before they are sent back in the ships now building in this country for our patriotic kinsmen in the far south." There will be no Canadian seamen polished up in the British navy for service in Canadian ships under the Borden programme.

PUTTING AWAY CLOTHES IN A CHEST OR TRUNK.

If there is not closet room to hang the clothing start by putting away heavier garments first, such as coats and skirts. To fold a garment a flat, smooth surface is essential. First take the skirt: Fasten the waistband and placket. Then lay the skirt front side down on a smooth surface, such as a table or bed. Turn the sides of the skirt toward the back. Into the folds thus made lay sheets of tissue or newspaper, crinkle them into soft lines, pad, and lay one below another until they form a bar or pad five to ten inches wide. Place this where the seam is to be folded over.

This folding of the skirt is to decrease its length, and should always be made toward the top. Place the pad directly in the crease where the top of the crease folds over on the back. Make as few turns as possible in packing away clothes. Measure the folding of all garments to the length of the trunk or chest into which they are to be packed. After the skirt is laid into the trunk or chest more pads of newspaper should be placed in the sides and laid smoothly over the plaited, folded garment before another is packed on top of it to prevent crushing. Always use a generous supply of whatever moth preventive is chosen.—Eldora Lockwood Dow in Woman's World for May.

A little ironing board with a cretonne case is an excellent thing for women who travel, as it can be put into the trunk with the electric iron.