

Gordon Examined.

LONDON, To-Day. The Board of Assessors had an array of the most brilliant attorneys, with an audience of fashionably dressed women, spent the greater part of to-day probing the statement of Charles Hendrickson, the fireman, that Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff Gordon had protested against returning to the scene of the disaster to try and rescue some of those struggling in the water. After some preliminary sparring between bench and counsel as to the order in which evidence should be taken, it was decided to let the members of the boat's crew tell their stories first, leaving the testimony of the Gordons, who were in court, till later. They sat near the witness stand with their legal advisers, among whom was Henry Duke, M. P., one of the most highly paid lawyers in the country. Hendrickson, whose cross-examination had been postponed until to-day at the request of Sir Robert Finlay, counsel for the White Star Line, stuck to his evidence, although he could not specify when he first made his statement to the Duff Gordon's Attorney General Isaac was able to prompt him from the depositions taken at the time of the arrival of the crew in England in which witness had said that the passengers protested against the boat going back. Duke's examination indicated that the case for the Gordons will be an absolutely different story from what they will support with the evidence of members of the lifeboat's crew. Duke suggested that Lady Duff Gordon refused to go in the boat without her husband. After it was lowered she was so sick that she was unable to protest. Hendrickson admitted she was lying on the seat, but said she was able to converse with her husband. Mr. Duke suggests that Hendrickson was the first to hit at a reward for the crew of the boat and produced a document in Hendrickson's handwriting, giving the names of the crew, which he handed to Sir Cosmo to enable him to make out the cheques for £5 each. Sir Cosmo was called to the stand this afternoon and gave an absolute denial to the story that either he or his wife had protested against the lifeboat returning to the rescue; that the question of going back was never mentioned. He reported that he and his wife had been told to go on as they had been told to. On conclusion of the direct examination of Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon, the Court of Inquiry adjourned until Monday next, May 20th.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS

COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS

Lady Macbeth
BY H. L. RANN.



Lady Macbeth is the heroine of one of the most pleasing pieces of flagrant fiction invented by Mr. Shakespeare, who dabbled in light literature with so much enthusiasm that most of his language has had to be either extracted or deodorized. This process has robbed Shakespeare's books of a good deal of their pristine vigor, but has made it possible to read him out loud in a select company without causing anybody to reach for the Florida water. Lady Macbeth was a strong-minded female who had positive convictions on a great many subjects. One of these convictions was that it would be a kind act to remove a number of people who had planted themselves on the right of way leading to the throne of Scotland, and she nagged Macbeth until he finally slew the king with every semblance of cordiality. Banquo was the next in line and the Macbeth family had him killed one evening so that he wouldn't interrupt the coronation ceremonies. Shakespeare, who was on familiar terms with the Macbeths and too long-hand notes of most of their conversation, tells us that Banquo, having a previous engagement in another climate, sent his ghost to the banquet to annoy Macbeth, who immediately threw some light and airy persiflage in the direction of the ghost and felt into a profound fit. Lady Macbeth was one of the most profane women Shakespeare ever met, which is saying a good deal, and the neighbour became very tired of seeing her rinse her hands under the kitchen pump and hearing her cry, "Out, damned spot," several times in succession in the key of six sharps. After his wife's death Macbeth got to consorting with a number of well-known witches, who were slightly nutty. These ladies made a scant but honest living by telling fortunes out of a soup bowl and advising people when to let go of U. S. steel common, and they informed Macbeth that he would not die until something like forty acres of red oak timber, popularly known as Birman's wood, should rise up and fall on him. Macbeth was much pleased to hear this, and before departing deposited a Canadian quarter in the soup which the witches were about to inhale. Banquo had a son named Malcolm, a very obstinate and ill-tempered person, who had no regard for human life and decided to slaughter Macbeth before the market declined. He therefore called out the militia, and arming them with the deadly scrub oak marched on Macbeth to the tune of Chopin's funeral oration. Macbeth ran out to meet them in considerable trepidation and an orange tunic, but was stopped a short distance from the windmill by Malcolm's sword, which made quite a rent in his person before backing out. This is a sad tale and teaches us that in the midst of life we are in death.

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT. CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS. Dalhousie.

I cured a horse, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT. EDW. LINLIEP. St. Peter's, C. B.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT. THOS. W. PAYNE. Bathurst, N.B.

Try a 25 cent bottle of "Staford" Prescription "A" and take according to directions on the bottle and be cured of Indigestion and Dyspepsia may 9, 11.

Interesting Proceedings.

Special to Evening Telegram. LONDON, May 17. Lord Mersey, the Board of Assessors had an array of the most brilliant attorneys, with an audience of fashionably dressed women, spent the greater part of to-day probing the statement of Charles Hendrickson, the fireman, that Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff Gordon had protested against returning to the scene of the disaster to try and rescue some of those struggling in the water. After some preliminary sparring between bench and counsel as to the order in which evidence should be taken, it was decided to let the members of the boat's crew tell their stories first, leaving the testimony of the Gordons, who were in court, till later. They sat near the witness stand with their legal advisers, among whom was Henry Duke, M. P., one of the most highly paid lawyers in the country. Hendrickson, whose cross-examination had been postponed until to-day at the request of Sir Robert Finlay, counsel for the White Star Line, stuck to his evidence, although he could not specify when he first made his statement to the Duff Gordon's Attorney General Isaac was able to prompt him from the depositions taken at the time of the arrival of the crew in England in which witness had said that the passengers protested against the boat going back. Duke's examination indicated that the case for the Gordons will be an absolutely different story from what they will support with the evidence of members of the lifeboat's crew. Duke suggested that Lady Duff Gordon refused to go in the boat without her husband. After it was lowered she was so sick that she was unable to protest. Hendrickson admitted she was lying on the seat, but said she was able to converse with her husband. Mr. Duke suggests that Hendrickson was the first to hit at a reward for the crew of the boat and produced a document in Hendrickson's handwriting, giving the names of the crew, which he handed to Sir Cosmo to enable him to make out the cheques for £5 each. Sir Cosmo was called to the stand this afternoon and gave an absolute denial to the story that either he or his wife had protested against the lifeboat returning to the rescue; that the question of going back was never mentioned. He reported that he and his wife had been told to go on as they had been told to. On conclusion of the direct examination of Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon, the Court of Inquiry adjourned until Monday next, May 20th.

The Brooding of Chicken.

A MATTER OF IMPORTANCE.

The Question of Feeding and the Danger of Overdoing It—A Good Place to Keep Hen and Young Ones.

Many men successful in the incubating of chicks meet their Waterloo in the brooding of same. The brooding problem is not so easy as it looks, for die the chicks will, in many cases without apparent cause. In one case coming under my notice the attendant scarcely dared to open the brooder in the morning—the mortality was so great. The brooding problem is one, however, which every man must try his hand at if he has attempted the other problem of incubation. It will not do either to wait as the lady did to see what luck she had with the hatch before buying the brooder or planning the subsequent work. Everything must be in readiness for the reception of the young brood.

As with incubation the natural and artificial brooding are employed and both found satisfactory under special conditions. The small grower of chickens, in fact most farmers, should rely on the hen for his brooding. It is surprising what a hen knows and what she will accomplish for you if given a fair chance, and sometimes that chance is not what man would call fair. We have not forgotten the number or quality of the offspring in such cases when the hen stole her nest as well as her feed, and picked up whatever came to hand for her offspring.

As soon as the chicks are out of the shell many feel like getting them out of the nest and feeding at once. A greater mistake could not be made. With careless feeders chicks often live longer without food than they do with it. Let them remain in the nest for forty-eight hours without food. Just as the little chick is hatching the remains of the yoke are withdrawn bodily into the body cavity. The food contained in this absorbed yolk-sac provides the chick's existence until it is able to obtain food by its own efforts. If the hen becomes restless she may be taken off for a few minutes and allowed to pick up a little white corn. With this and a little water she will be perfectly content.

The hen should be dusted with insect powder and the chicks carefully examined for lice. Oil, in very small quantities, will be found effective in ridding the birds of lice if placed on the head and under the wings. Freedom for the chicks if judiciously given is the best tonic; but if the mother is allowed to roam through wet grass, difficulty is sure to overtake you. The lungs of the young bird are situated along the spinal column and are protected by a thin membranous lining and a thinner coating of feathers. It is for this reason that chicks are so often chilled when obliged to follow the mother through wet grass.

A coop with a tight roof and without floor, is an ideal place for the mother hen while employed as a brooder. A liberal coating of coarse and perhaps a very little hay in the coop will keep things snug and warm. These coops may be made to look attractive if a pitched roof is used and the sides covered with ordinary tarred paper. They are cheap, too, and may be used year after year.

The temperature problem need not worry you under natural brooding conditions if the coop is dry and fairly wind-proof. The hen is ready at all times to do her part.

Many formulae have been given for the correct feeding of young chicks. There is no best way, yet bad feeding is responsible for many failures. The impression prevails throughout many sections that corn meal hash is the best chicken food. I have seen chickens literally "stuffed" with this as soon as they came out of the shell. Sometimes they lived in spite of this treatment, yet the feeder could have done much better. Mash of any kind is likely to sour and consequent intestinal trouble sure to ensue. Cracked corn, cracked wheat, dry oatmeal and millet are good; but even with these foodstuffs it is better to keep the chickens hungry and keep them working for what they get. If insects are allowed to run. Hard boiled eggs chopped fine are excellent. Don't forget the water supply. It should be pure and abundant. If no meat, eggs or insects are available, skimmed milk will give good results. When chicks are a fortnight old they may be fed soft mash with safety. Feed in small quantities and see to it that no food is left after they have finished the meal.

Even when artificial incubators are used, hens may be forced to do the brooding. Usually some are broody about the time the hatch is coming off. They are quite willing to accept fifteen or twenty chicks at the end of a few days of broody conditions, and make satisfactory mothers. The only difficulty is that you are never sure that the hens will be broody in sufficient numbers at the right time to accommodate the entire hatch. This necessitates the use of artificial brooders.

The simplest kind of artificial brooder is a box kept warm by means of a lamp. There may be many devices to keep the temperature even, to ventilate the box and to make cleaning easy, but the principle is the same. Success brooders have not been found satisfactory in the main. If large plants, where chicks are to be raised on a large scale the brooder house heated by hot water pipes is the most economical. In this case only one building is required and all the work to be done in caring for the chicks may be done in one place. Great attention must be given to detail here, however, for with the best of care the mortality under such congested conditions is very great. For the farmer who intends making poultry a specialty, colony brooders would be more satisfactory than the continuous house. The mortality is lower, the chicks are stronger and stand a better chance of picking up more of their living.—E. M. Straight, MacDonal College.

CHAUFFEURS ARRIVE.—Mr. F. Dodd, chauffeur for J. W. Grant, and a chauffeur for Mr. F. W. Ayre came from England by the Pomeranian last night.

GOOD TROUTING.—Quite a number of trouters came back again by last night's train from various parts of the country. They had fares averaging from 10 to 20 dozen fine fish.

Clays Cleanse Liver and Bowels.

Business, Headache, Sick, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Coated Tongue or Constipation. Stomach, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Skin and Miserable Headache from a torpid liver and bowels, which cause your system to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments in a still barrel. That's the step to untold misery—indigestion, flatulency, bad breath, yellowish complexion, everything that is and nauseating. A Cascara will give you a thorough cleanse and straighten you out. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good. Millions of men and women use a Cascara now and then to get their stomach, liver and bowels cleaned, and never know a miserable day. Don't forget the children—little insides need a good, cleansing, too.

Day Services.

St. John the Baptist.—Communion every Sunday at 8 o'clock on the first Sunday of the month, at 7 and 8 a.m., and 12 noon. Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Days.—Holy Communion at Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 6.30 p.m. (Fridays 7.30, with Baptism.—At Matins or Evensong on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, and 29th of the month, and at 8 o'clock on Sundays. Other Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Bazaar.—Second Sunday of the month, 11 a.m.—At 2.45 p.m. Church of the Virgin.—Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month at 12.15 p.m.; other Sundays at 7.30 a.m., 11 a.m., and Evensong at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday School in the Hall at 2.30 p.m. Men's Bible Class at the Church at 2.15 p.m. Women's Bible Class in the Parish Room at 2.30 p.m. St. Andrew's Church.—Evensong at 3 p.m.; Sunday School at 4 p.m. Holy Communion, 3rd Sunday in each month at 10 a.m. Morning Prayer at 8 a.m. Evensong at 6.30 p.m. Daily—Morning Prayer at 8 every Friday evening at 7.30, and sermon. Holy Baptism every Sunday at 8 a.m. Public catechising every Sunday in each month at 3.30 p.m. Church, Queen Victoria.—Holy Communion second Sunday alternate at 8 a.m. Evensong at 6.30 p.m. in each month at 7 p.m. Other services at 3.30 p.m. Public catechising every Sunday in each month at 2.30 p.m. St. George's Church, Virginia.—Evensong every Sunday at 3.30 p.m. Public catechising third Sunday in each month at 3.30 p.m. St. Peter's Church, Cooktown Road.—Services, 6.30 p.m., Sunday at 3 p.m. St. George's Hall.—2.45 p.m., Evensong at 6.30 p.m. Salvation Army.—S. A. Citadel, New Street, 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. S. A. Hall, Livingstone St., 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. S. A. George St., 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. St. George's Church, Hurlingham St.—Worship at 11. Praise and Song at 7.30 p.m. Evangelical Meeting at 7 p.m. Books provided free. St. George's Mission.—193 New Gower St.—Sunday services at 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. every week day evening, except Sunday, commencing at 8 o'clock. Fowler, in charge.

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French Dress Goods, Direct from Paris in Green and Brown Stripes suitable for LADIES' COSTUMES, worth \$1.20 per yard. Selling at **75 cents.**

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Boys' Rompers, In Tan. Sizes: 3 years to 6 years. Prices: **45 cents up.**

Dainty NECKWEAR. A beautiful lot of makers' samples representing every known style that's POPULAR this season in smart CHIC NECKWEAR. They are all artistic creations of the highest order and are selling rapidly. Prices:— **8c. to 35c.**

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A Handsome 3-piece Parlor Suite, Mahogany Frame, upholstered in Silk Tapestry. Regular price, \$37.75. Realization price: **\$31.85.**

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An Attractive 5-piece Parlor Suite, upholstered with Velour, has richly carved Mahogany Frame, spring edge. Regular price, \$62.50. Realization price: **\$49.75.**

An extra high grade 5-piece Parlor Suite, upholstered in Rich Silk Tapestry, with best Mahogany Frame, has spring edge. Regular price, \$105.00. Realization price: **\$78.95.**

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Scenes in the Irish Capital, Monument of Daniel O'Connell, Cork Harbour, Waterford, etc. Scotland with its fine mountain scenery, Edinburgh Castle, Monument of Robert Burns, Melrose Abbey, the Highlands, places of great interest, many magnificent colour effects will be introduced, forming the most entertaining specialty on the vaudeville stage. All new and exclusive.

Jack (The Rossleys) Marie
A new specialty. Also, one of their real old timers, an act you all enjoy.

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In a fine double specialty, dancing, violin playing, songs and jokes.

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