PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 1.—The market is quiet. Ontario wheat is firm, but there is little business doing. Manitobas are more active. Prices are:

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white winter, 71c to 72c; No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; No. 2 mixed, 71c to 71½c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 86½c to 87½c; No. 1 northern, 80c to 86½c, at lake ports and North Bay; No. 2 northern, 85c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 38½c to 39½c outside; No. 2 mixed, 37½c to 38c.

Peas—78c to 78½c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, American, 52½c to 53c, at Toronto and west; Ontario, 45c to 46c, Chatham freights; none offering.

Buckwheat—57c to 58c outside.

Rye—63c to 64c; no demand.

Barley—52c to 52½c outside; No. 3 extra, 50c to 51½c; No. 3, 50c to 51c.

Flour—Ontario 90 per cent patents, $2 70 asked, $2 67 bid; Manitoba, first patents, $4 50; seconds, $3 75; bakers, $3 90.

Bran—$20, in bulk, outside.

Butter—Firm.

Cheese—Firm.

Eggs—Easy.

COBALT

All mining stocks bought and sold. Private wire to Toronto, New York and Boston stock exchanges.

H. C. BECHER 432 Richmond Phone 213

DAIRY MARKETS.

LONDON.

London, March 30.—The cheese market has been quiet, as is usual the first week before Easter; choicest, 67s; first, 66s.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 30.—Butter—Firm; creameries, 22c to 29½c; dairies, 20c to 27c.

Cheese—Weak, 13c to 15½c.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 30.—Butter—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,958 packages.

Cheese—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,281 boxes.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 30.—Oil opened and closed at $1 78.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., March 30.—Credit balances, $1 78.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 30.—Holiday on the sugar exchange. Molasses quiet.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 30.—Sugar—The market continues firm and active; Montreal granulated, in barrels, $4 40; yellow, $4; Ontario beet, $4 24; in bags, 5c less.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 1.—Cotton—Futures opened steady: May, $9 49; July, $9 50; August, $9 52 to $9 54; September, $9 60; October, $9 81; November offered at $9 84; December, $9 88; January, $10 05.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 30.—Baled Hay—The market is very firm, and prices show general advances. Holders at outside points are asking much higher prices, and show no anxiety to sell unless they get them. One large hay dealer here was of the opinion that these higher prices would eventually have to be paid. There is, however, considerable hay held in store by hay dealers, and this is holding prices to some extent. No. 1 timothy is quoted at $12 to $15 on track here, but it is doubtful if this really covers the extent of the advance, as hay can hardly be bought at less than $12 outside, which brings it very near $14 on track here.

Baled Straw—Firm, at $7 to $7 25 on track here.

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Monday, April 1.

There were 13 loads of hay on the stand today; sales were fairly brisk, at $13 to $14 25 per ton, according to quality.

Straw sold at $8 and $8 50 per load.

Oats sold quickly at $1 25 to $1 28 per cwt.

A deckload of live hogs were purchased by Dr. McIntyre at $6 50 per cwt for selects.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, about 22,000; mostly 10c higher; beeves, $4 25 to $8 30; cows, $1 80 to $6; heifers, $2 75 to $5 40; calves, $5 50 to $7 50; good to prime steers, $5 60 to $6 65; poor to medium, $4 30 to $5 50; stockers and feeders, $2 65 to $5.

Hogs—Receipts, about 20,000; 10c higher; light, $6 45 to $6 75; mixed, $6 45 to $6 75; heavy, $6 35 to $6 75; rough, $6 35 to $6 50; pigs, $5 30 to $6 65; good to choice heavy, $6 60 to $6 75; bulk of sales at $6 60 to $6 70.

Sheep—Receipts, about 28,000; weak to 10c lower; natives, $4 25 to $6 50; westerns, $4 25 to $6 50; yearlings, $6 25 to $7 35; lambs, $6 to $8 10; westerns, $6 to $8 10.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, March 30.—Canadian cattle are firmer, at 11c to 12c per lb; refrigerator beef is 8c to 8½c per lb.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; active and 50c to 20c higher; prime steers, $5 60 to $6 10; shipping, $5 to $5 50; butchers, $4 50 to $5 35; heifers, $3 50 to $5 25; cows, $3 to $4 50; bulls, $3 25 to $4 65; stockers and feeders, $3 50 to $4 50; stock heifers, $2 75 to $3 25; fresh cows and springers steady, $20 to $52.

Veals—Receipts, 1,600 head; active and steady, $4 25 to $8 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,800 head; active and 5c to 20c higher; heavy, $7 to $7 10; mixed and Yorkers, $7 to $7 05; pigs, $7 05 to $7 10; roughs, $6 10 to $6 20; stags, $4 50 to $5.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 22,000 head; active and steady; lambs slow and 30c lower; lambs, $5 to $8 45; yearlings, $7 50 to $7 75; wethers, $6 25 to $6 75; ewes, $4 75 to $6 25; sheep, mixed, $3 to $6 25.

STOCK MARKETS.

HOLIDAY ON 'CHANGE.

The Montreal Stock Exchange is closed today.

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 1, Close.	Ask	Bid
C. P. R.	190	188
Rio Janiero	42½	41
Sao Paulo Tramway	126	124½
Twin City	94½	93½
Winnipeg Railway	..	179
Northern Navigation	95	..
St. L. & C. Navigation	125	..
Bell Telephone rights	..	6⅚
Canada General Electric	128	..
City Dairy, com	87	..
City Dairy, pfd	90	..
Dominion Coal, com	62	..
Dominion Telegraph	..	118½
Electric Development	50	..
Mackay, com	67½	67¼
Mackay, pfd	67	66½
Mexican	..	46
North Star	13	..
Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land	..	100
Bank of Commerce	175	..
Dominion Bank	240½	240
Bank of Hamilton	210	..
Imperial Bank	..	220¼
Ottawa Bank	226	..
Traders' Bank	..	138
Agricultural Loan	..	122
Canada Landed	135	..
Canada Permanent	..	123¾
Central Canada	..	160
Dominion Savings	..	71
Hamilton Provident	..	128
Huron & Erie	..	185
Landed B. & L.	..	124
London & Canada L. & A.	108	..
London Loan	118	..
National Trust	..	158½
Ontario Loan and Deb	..	136
Toronto Mortgage	..	110
Mexican Electric bonds	79	..
Rio bonds	..	74½
Sao Paulo bonds	..	92¼

Morning Sales: C. P. R., xd., 10 at 189, 25 at 189½, 5, 5 and 5 at 188, 10 at 187; Winnipeg, 5 and 25 at 178; Mexican L. and P., 25 at 46; Canada Permanent, 20 and 20 at 123¾; Mackay, common, 25, 25 and 25 at 67, 25, 25, 20, 10 and 9 at 67½, 10 and 25 at 67⅜, 25 at 67¾; do, prefered, 25 at 67; General Electric, 10 at 125¾; Sao Paulo, xd., 5 at 123⅝, 25 at 125; Twin City, 25, 25 and 50 at 94; Imperial Bank, 2 at 220½, 5 at 221; Bank of Commerce, 2 at 175; Bell Telephone, rights, 15, 5, 5, 4 and 2 at 6½, 6 and 5 at 6, 40 and 15 at 6⅝, 12 at 6¾; Dominion Bank, 6 at 240.

Dividends payable today: Halifax Electric Tram, 1½ per cent; Toronto Railway, 1½; Twin City, preferred, 1¾; Tri-City, preferred, 1½; Canadian General Electric, common, 2½; Mackay, common, 1; do, preferred, 1; National Trust, 1¾; Toronto Electric Light, 2; Metropolitan Bank, 2; Traders' Bank, 1¾.

Dividends payable tomorrow: C. P. R., 2 per cent; Royal Bank, 2½; Bank of Commerce, 3 plus ½; Sao Paulo, 2; Winnipeg Electric Railway, 2; Dominion Coal, common, 1; Dominion Bank, 3; Molsons Bank, 2½; Bank of Nova Scotia, 3.

JUDGE M'HUGH IS APPOINTED

Is Promoted to the Senior Judgeship of Essex County.

Ottawa, March 31.—Judge McHugh, junior judge of Essex County, has been promoted to be senior judge, and E. P. Clement, K.C., Berlin, has been appointed junior judge of the county. These appointments were made at Saturday's meeting of the cabinet.

SPANISH QUEEN HAS CHILL

Palace Alarmed—Advent of Heir Expected Next Month.

Madrid, March 30.—The palace staff was electrified today by the belief that the Queen had been accouched somewhat prematurely. Her majesty was attacked by a sudden indisposition, and her English physician was hastily called. The trouble proved to be only temporary, and the Queen recovered.

It is expected that the Queen will be accouched not later than the middle of April. Her physicians have advised the King to shorten as much as possible his visit to Cartagena, where he is going to meet King Edward.

WINE WITHOUT GRAPES

Ingredients Were Glycerine and Acids, and Sold as Roselle.

Munich, March 30.—A Bavarian wine dealer named Kern, has been sentenced in the Frauental criminal court to two months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,500 for systematic adulteration of his wine.

It was shown that in one year he manufactured by means of chemicals 55,000 gallons of wine without a single drop of grape juice.

Dr. Roesicke, the Agrarian leader, has made some startling revelations of the poisonous concoctions which are being sold as Rhine and Moselle wine.

One chemical manufacturer, whose name is made public by Dr. Roesicke, is proved to have supplied no less than 267 wine merchants with injurious chemical preparations used to adulterate wines.

The annual average of 100 wine merchants are convicted for illegally doctoring wines in Germany, and during 1905 70,000 gallons of wine were condemned by state inspectors to be poured down the drains as unfit for public consumption.

In one case the inspector found 10 per cent of pure wine and 90 per cent of chemical concoctions. One wine merchant was proved to have used within a period of seven years no less than 300 tons of glycerine, 120 tons of tartraic acid, sixteen tons of potash and evelen tons of citric acid.

SUPPRESSING GAMBLING.

London, March 31. — The Victorian State Parliament has passed a gaming suppression act. All lotteries, whether for charity or for public or private gain, are illegal, and advertisers, sellers or printers transmitting tickets are made subject to the direct penalties. "A place" is defined thus: "Any place whatsoever, whether upon land or water, whether defined as to area or not, and whether private property or otherwise." Any normally private premises may under given circumstances become in the eyes of the law a common gaming house. Betting is expressly allowed upon any licensed race course during the holding of race meetings.

WHAT MR. MACKAY MEANT

Contradicts the Statement That He Favored the Confessional.

Montreal, March 30. — Rev. John Mackay, who delivered an address at the induction of Rev. W. J. Clark, contradicts the statement attributed to him that he believes in the confessional. He explains his position in a statement given out today, saying: "I do not believe in the confessional as an institution, nor do I believe that any man should stand between God and his fellowman, by any other right than that which character and experience give him. But I do believe that the Protestant Church ought to have much more of that which the confession gives, viz., direct personal contact between the pastor and individual members of his congregation."

ENGLAND'S SURPLUS.

Lindon, March 31.—The exchequer's return for the fiscal year ending last night shows the total revenue of the United Kingdom to have been $775,182,290, an increase of $5,276,960 over the previous year. The surplus balance in the exchequer is $9,721,535.

PAINS, LIKE THE POOR, ARE ALWAYS With Us.—That portion of man's life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain, and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedies are always the best in treating bodily pain, and a safe, sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when required.

SEALER GOES DOWN BUT CREW ESCAPES

Newfoundland Tars Have Terrific Battle With the Ice and Heavy Seas.

St. Johns, Nfld., March 31.—The sealing steamer Greenland, which became disabled on the sealing grounds early this week, has sunk. All the members of her crew were rescued by the steamers Newfoundland and Erik. The news of the loss of the Greenland was brought here yesterday by the sealing steamer Algerine, which put in here from the sealing grounds with a broken rudder.

The Greenland was abandoned on Tuesday. The gale which accompanied the severe blizzard of last Saturday and two following days repeatedly drove her with terrific force against ice floes with which she was surrounded. On Monday an attempt was made to give the vessel steerage way in a sheet of open water, but the sails were blown away and the craft again became helpless. The gale dashed the broken propeller and shaft against the hull and forced open the stern, through which the water made its way to the hold.

The men kept the pumps working steadily, but could not free the hold. The decks had been crushed by the heavy pack ice and the crew saw that the steamer could not be kept afloat long.

On Tuesday more ice was encountered, and it was decided to abandon the Greenland and go on the ice floes. The boats which had escaped damage were provisioned, and the crew was about to leave the vessel when the sealing steamer Newfoundland was sighted. The Newfoundland was soon joined by the steamer Erik, and, later, the Adventure came along. Part of the Greenland's crew was transferred to these vessels.

The Alegrine reported that the Greenland sank soon after being abandoned by her crew.

On Wednesday night the sealing steamer Grand Lake arrived here and reported that the steering gear of the Greenland had become disabled as a result of heavy weather and contact with the ice, and that drifting helplessly she had disappeared from the sight of the other vessels of the sealing fleet. The disabled vessel had 183 men on board.

The Newfoundland Government on Thursday chartered the steamer Portia to search for the Greenland, which was believed to be in great danger.

Yesterday the Portia started out with a week's supply of coal and provisions.

No word has yet been received from her.

WINNIPEG GIRL MAKES A STRIKE

Posing as a Man She Seeks Gold to Save Her Lover.

Winnipeg, Man., March 31.—A dispatch from Crook City, S. D., says: Miss Ethel McNeil, a Winnipeg school teacher, has donned male attire and searched the wildest western mining districts for gold. She found it and made her fortune, all for the purpose of saving her sweetheart from consumption by marrying him and taking him to a more favorable climate.

Miss McNeil met Wilson McWhorter at a Canadian teachers' convention, and their engagement followed. It scarcely had been announced when the white plague laid such hold on McWhorter that he no longer could work. It seemed inevitable he would die, unaided and in poverty. His loyal young sweetheart disappeared one day. When she reappeared suddenly in the mining camps of Idaho, Montana and South Dakota, she was so disguised that none suspected that she was other than Kingsley Malcomb, a prospector. She went about fearlessly among the rough characters, and was unmolested. Long search ended here with a "strike."

This she has sold, she says, for more than she ever expected, and with the sale she has made known her sex. She could have made money by holding the mine, but she needed the money at once if she were to save her lover. She is now on her way to Winnipeg, and despite the contagious nature of the disease, will marry McWhorter and take him to New Mexico, in the hope that the climate there will restore his health.

MILAN'S AWFUL NECROPOLIS

Bodies Buried in a Vault a Century Ago Found Only Half Decayed.

London, March 31.—A horrible discovery was made recently in the Milan necropolis, in which, it is estimated, 80,000 persons have been buried. The Milan general hospital possesses near the Porta Victoria a plot on which there is a mortuary chapel. Beneath this chapel there are 79 vaults, each 25 feet long, 14 feet wide and 13 feet deep. The only means of access is a manhole.

Between the years 1700 and 1783 innumerable dead were cast into the vaults until they were full, when they were sealed up. Recent excavations again brought the long-forgotten burial places to light. As the vaults were faced with stone and hermetically sealed, the decomposition of the bodies had been extremely slow.

The stench was so awful that laborers could not be found to remove the bodies, and a serious epidemic was feared. Treatment with chemicals was unsuccessful, but the municipal sanitary experts finally found a means to create heat of 200 degrees centigrade, whereby the remains were gradually calcined.

Four hundred cartloads of human remains have already been removed by night to the cemetery. It will take some weeks longer to clear the vaults thoroughly.

SWEDISH PRINCE A FAMOUS ARTIST

Eugene, One of Sons of King Oscar, Making Name for Himself.

Berlin, March 31.—Art circles of the German capital are much interested in an exhibition of paintings of the leading Swedish artists at the Kuenstler Haus, and the most notable feature of the show are paintings by Prince Eugene, one of the sons of King Oscar. Like all the Bernadottes, Prince Eugene has inherited artistic talents. King Oscar's position as a poet and historian are well known, and his brother and predecessor, King Charles, was an artist of no mean ability. While, however, only working as an amateur, his nephew, Prince Eugene, has received a thorough art education.

Prince Eugene was born in August, 1865, in the summer residence of the royal family at Castle Drottingholm, near Stockholm. Like all the other sons of the King he received a most careful education. After passing his lower examinations he studied for a half year in Christiania, later served as an officer in the army, and next attended the famous University of Upsala. Prince Eugene, unlike other royal princes, took little interest in military matters, and, what is more, being imbued with thorough liberal views, is known among the people as the "Red Prince."

The prince has also devoted considerable attention to the applied arts and his drawings of artistic furniture have been published. Prince Eugene is a great believer in Slojd, and was for many years the chairman of the national organization.

Prince Eugene in 1892 was made an honorary member of the Stockholm Academy of Applied Arts, and two years later headed the Gotenburg art exhibition. Through his influence such notable artists like Puvis de Chauvannes, Watts, Lenbach were induced to exhibit at the Stockholm art show, held in 1897.

Prince Eugene has a thorough appreciation and deep understanding of nature. Moreover, as a man he is most popular, owing to his frank and friendly manners. He is united to the leading Swedish artists by bonds of warm friendship. One of his best friends is the noted artist, Anders Zorn, who was in charge of the Swedish art exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair. Prince Eugene is a frequent visitor at the artist's home in Mora.

Prince Eugene usually resides at his Castle Valdemarsudde, in Stockholm. He also spends much time painting at Tyreso, a charming country region. It is the general opinion of leading artists that Prince Eugene is only at the beginning of his career, and that the fruits of his labors show that he would have become a distinguished artist, even if he had not been born in a royal castle.

PUBLIC UPHOLDS SLAYER RAYNER

Revolt at Sentence of Death Upon Man Who Killed Whiteley.

London, March 31.—Public indignation has followed the sentence of death upon the young man, Rayner, for the murder of William Whiteley, known as the "universal provider." Before the trial and while it lasted English law prevented an expression of public opinion.

To print any opinion which might have its effect upon the minds of the jury while a case is subjudice, is held to be contempt of court, rendering the offender liable to a severe term of imprisonment, but now that the trial is over, the newspapers are full of angry letters denouncing the sentence of death, especially as the judge said the prisoner need not expect any reprieve.

Rayner claimed that he was an illegitimate son of Whiteley, and had his mother's evidence in support of the allegation. In fact, he called himself Cecil Whiteley when he was charged with murder.

He was married, and, with his delicate wife and two children, he came to London, starving, and went to Whiteley for assistance, hoping that his father would help him to obtain employment.

He had a revolver with him, with which, he said, he meant to blow out his own brains in the event of his father not doing anything for him. He did not want money, but work.

Whiteley declined any help, and, so Rayner says, told him to go to the Salvation Army for assistance. In his weak, nervous and starving state that made his blood boil, and he was raised to greater passion when Whiteley sent for a policeman to have him removed. He then fired at Whiteley, and followed that up with shooting himself through the head, blowing out one of his eyes. Whiteley died, but Rayner was nursed back to life.

Was Rayner justified in taking the life of this man, whom he called father? The controversy, through the medium of the country's press, is heated, but a great majority of opinion is on the side of the condemned man. The country is horrified that a young man should have to undergo torture under the surgeon's knife and be nursed back to life only to be given up to the hangman.

Laurence Irving, son of the late Sir Henry Irving, thus voices the general feeling throughout the country when he asks "if Rayner, under the stress of hunger and its attendant miseries, having pawned everything down to a woolen muffler, believing that the man to whom at last he appealed for help was his father, or, in any case, knowing that he had been connected with his mother's family to its dishonor, and that, being refused assistance, he shoots William Whiteley and then himself, can anyone question that in the moments when he lay moaning on the floor asking only to be allowed to die, and in the succeeding days and weeks, when that sad, wrecked, loathsome thing, his life, was being given back to him, can anyone question that in that interval he suffered all and far more than all pangs of hanging?

"An idea at which public conscience revolts is that of Rayner undergoing a more awful measure of punishment than Chapman or Deming, who tortured their victim to death, or that hideous Jack the Ripper would have done had he been caught. To the plain non-legal mind this is not justice."

Thousands of letters written in the same strain say if Rayner is hanged is certainly will afford a strange exemplification of the peculiar workings of English criminal law. Only a month or two ago a young man in Brixton, one of London's suburbs, stabbed to death a girl who did not reciprocate his affection as he wished; yet his story was considered so pathetic that the death sentence was commuted on the ground that he was insane at the time he committed the act, and in six months' time he will be a free man again.

A GREAT ATTRACTION

Knabenshue's Airship Secured for the Western Fair in September.

The New York Herald has the following to say of the airship attraction which will be seen at the Western Fair this year:

"A. Roy Knabenshue has at last accomplished his long-cherished desire of building an airship capable of carrying passengers. The parts of the ship are all completed, and all that is now necessary is their assembling, the inflation of the enormous gas bag, and—passengers to ride.

"That the ship is a success is assured by Mr. Knabenshue, who says his new airship will carry at least two persons, and probably three.

"All that was really necessary to accomplish this end was the invention of by far the most remarkable gas engine ever built. It was easy enough to increase the size of the frame and to increase the gas bag capacity, but when it is remembered that the weight of gas engines increases in four to five and six times the proportion that their horsepower does, it was not so easy to increase the gas engine capacity.

"This new marvel which Mr. Knabenshue has invented is a 12-horsepower gas engine, which weighs, complete, with flywheel, only 54 pounds, or less than the average 1-horsepower engine. Two of these engines, developing 24-horsepower, will be used for the propulsion of the new airship, and the two weigh little more than the one, half as large, which he used last year.

"This ship, with the five others which the aeronaut is building, will comprise the fleet with which he will tour the United States and Canada this summer."

AUCTIONEERS' WORD WAR

Mr. Joseph Brown Thinks Ald. Cooper Suffered From "Brainstorm."

Mr. Joseph Brown, the auctioneer who was one of the figures in the debate with Ald. Cooper on Saturday morning, wishes to state that he did not provoke a combat with Ald. Cooper. He points out that when the alderman attacked him he had not mentioned license fees at all. It was not until Ald. Cooper had passed remarks about him that he made the remark, "Well, I pay my license fee, anyway."

Mr. Brown says that Ald. Cooper did not call him a liar; it was Mr. Joseph Lawrence whom Mr. Cooper decorated with this term. Mr. Lawrence was one of those who engaged in an argument with Mr. Cooper during the intermission when Mr. Brown and the alderman were not conversing.

In conclusion, Mr. Brown gives as his opinion that Ald. Cooper on Saturday morning was suffering from a "brainstorm," else he never would have picked a quarrel with him (Brown).

JAP OFFICERS FOUND IN DENVER

Captain of Imperial Army, Clad as Section Hand, Is Caught With Uniform.

Denver, March 31.—Two officers of the Japanese army traveling as laborers in the company of section hands were recently unmasked at the union station, when one of them dropped a badly worn telescope valise, which breaking open disclosed to view the khaki uniform of a Japanese officer. The owner of the valise, whose name is given as Kin Hakahashi, narrowly escaped arrest on the charge of having the uniform of a United States soldier unlawfully in his possession. He only proved his innocence by displaying the collar of the uniform which had emblazoned on it the imperial chrysanthemum of Japan.

Takahashi, who admitted that he recently arrived in this country from Japan, with his comrade, I. Inouyo, disappeared from the station immediately after they had satisfied Policeman Smith as to the nature of the uniform. Members of the gang of laborers said that Takahashi was a captain and Inouyo a lieutenant in the imperial army, but said they did not know why they were in this country, and that they had joined the party at Pueblo.

The fact that Japanese soldiers by regiments have been smuggled into Hawaii, and are reported to have been organized there into an army through secret societies bears out the story told by Jim Wung, the attendant of the press club, who says that the Chinese in the city know that Japanese officers are engaged in organizing their countrymen in America into a secret reserve force. The officers, he says, travel with the section hands, and appoint under officers, whose duty it is to keep the men organized. According to the Chinese, this work of organization has been in progress for the last year. The men enrolled are not told what is expected of them, but ordered to keep in readiness at the word.

LAURIER'S SOUND SENSE.

London, March 31.—The Birmingham Post fears that Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his speech, setting forth the objection of Canada to entertaining the creation of an imperial council, reflected the mind of the Dominion. The cabled reports are, however, so bald and untrustworthy that they do not permit of safe comment being made.

Referring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier saying that if the British Empire is to be maintained every nation in it must be allowed to determine what is best for the nation. The Aberdeen Daily Free Press says: "This is sound sense and there could not be a better statement of the principles which should guide the discussion of imperial unity."

SUDDEN TRANSITION from a hot to a cold temperature, exposure to rain, sitting in a draught, unseasonable substitution of light for heavy clothing, are fruitful causes of colds and the resultant cough so perilous to persons of weak lungs. Among the many medicines for bronchial disorders so arising, there is none better than Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Try it and become convinced. Price, 25 cents

CUBA DEMORALIZED BY GRAFT CRAZE

Country Debauched By Big Gratuities and Easy Jobs For Thousands.

Havana, March 29. — One of the causes of the unrest in Cuba and the demoralization of the common people is the manner in which they have been debauched by gratuities since the war of independence. From 16,000 to 18,000 men have obtained employment under the government, one-half of them holding sinecures at large salaries that were created for their individual benefit without regard to the public interest, and at least $70,000,000 has been distributed in cash theoretically as compensation for the services and the sacrifices of those who took part in the war against Spain. This generosity has enabled the more restless portion of the community to live without labor, and it is naturally difficult for them to settle down to work. According to common rumor the larger part of this sum went into the pockets of speculators and middlemen, and the pay rolls were padded with the names of impostors, so that the men who actually did the fighting got very little of it and are still clamoring for relief. Only the other day a committee of generals waited upon Governor Magoon and with rather peremptory emphasis demanded that he should immediately pay the veterans of the "war of liberation" the money that is due them.

A certain lawyer here in Havana is supposed to know everything and to tell the truth at all times. He is a good deal of a cynic and often speaks with a plainness that is painful. I was told that he could give me more accurate information on this subject than anybody else, and so I asked him how much money had been paid out in gratuities since the occupation of Cuba by the United States army in 1898.

"Altogether about $70,000,000," was his reply. "In the first place, the United States Government paid $3,000,000 cash to Maximo Gomez and his associates to keep them quiet during the early days of the occupation. When they discovered that we had no intention of giving the island over to their tender mercies after the evacuation by the Spaniards, they began to threaten troubles, and we bribed them to behave under the pretext of assisting them to return to their homes and to get a new start in life. We gave $75 cash to every man whose name was on any roll of the so-called army of the republican liberation. A great many more came than got the money. A great many who got the money never had anything to do with the war, and a good many honest men received nothing, because they refused to give a rake-off to the generals who made up the rolls.

"One of the first things the Cuban Government did after the republic was set on its feet was to borrow $35,000,000 to pay these same troops. They have since borrowed $16,000,000 more and have disbursed $7,000,000 in cash out of the treasury. That makes a total of $58,000,000. As soon as this loan was placed with New York bankers at a very heavy sacrifice the certificates furnished the alleged veterans became marketable assets. Certain speculators from the United States devised a method by which they were able to buy up nearly half of them at prices all the way from 15 to 50 per cent of their face value, and in that way a considerable portion of the money found its way into the pockets of our enterprising fellow countrymen."

RAILWAYS HIT BACK

Put Up Freight Tariff to Get Even for Two-Cent Rate Law.

Washington, March 31.—In accordance with their intentions expressed some time ago, the railroads constituting the western trunk lines, the Central Traffic Association and the eastern trunk lines, have filed with the interstate commerce commission tariffs increasing their rates on eastbound grain and grain products, to be effective about April 1.

This action of the carriers was taken, it is understood, because of the enactment by legislatures of some of the western states of laws regarded as inimical to their interests.

The particular law to which the railroads took exception was the 2-cent fare act of the Legislature of Nebraska. Soon after the passage of that act officials of the railroads interested held a meeting in Chicago, at which it was decided not only that they should test the constitutionality of the measure, but that it would be necessary for them to increase their freight rates on eastbound grain.

In accordance with an agreement reached, the commission has issued an order granting the carriers permission at once to post and file, effective April 1, 1907, amendments postponing the date of the taking effect of the proposed advance in rates on grain and grain products to May 1, leaving the present rates in effect until that date, and on that date canceling the present rates and making the advanced rates effective.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

EUROPE BACKS FRANCE'S MOVE

Morocco Now in Peril of a Fanatic Uprising.

WILY GAME OF THE SULTAN

Is Busily Engaged Playing Off the Powers One Against Another.

London, March 31.—The French occupation of Oudjda has met with the universal approval of Europe. Spain has strongly supported it. In England it is pronounced the only possible course France could have taken. Even Germany, after some preliminary hesitation, is forced to confess that this is one of those cases in which France is entitled to show that "special interest" in Morocco which Germany admitted at the Algeciras conference.

Pointing out the necessity of the French action, the Spectator says:

"Ever since the visit of the German Emperor to Morocco a year after the Anglo-French agreement was made, French authority in Morocco has declined. The Sultan is playing the easiest and most profitable game which monarchs of weak, chaotic states can play in the face of the great powers. He is trying to balance one power against another, to set off Germany against France and to disregard France, because he knows she cannot bring him to book without the consent in some degree of Germany and shrewdly guesses that that consent will be withheld just at the stage where intervention is really effectual."

In pointing out the general importance of the question the Spectator says:

"It must be clear to the whole world that in the pre-Algeciras days, or rather before M. Delcasse fell, France would not have borne the present violence for a week. If the last murder were to go unchallenged nothing is more likely than that religious persecution would before long be set on foot, not against Frenchmen only, but all Europeans. A Moorish soldier at Tangier has actually told the Times correspondent that fanatics already talk of driving all unbelievers out of the country. Europe cannot afford to bicker if there is a bare possibility of such a thing."

Whether the action taken by France is strong enough to secure the end in view is still doubted in some quarters. It is pointed out that though Oudjda is the first important town on the route from the Algerian boundary to Fez, it is still very remote, some 500 miles from Marakesh, the scene of the murder, and 500 miles from Fez.

The Moorish foreign office itself in 1903 asked the French to co-operate in occupying Oudjda, which was then threatened on all sides by rebellious tribes. Such occupation would have been more dangerous from the Moorish foreign office's point of view than now, as at that time it did not count upon European jealousies to prevent it permanent occupation.

The moral effect on the native tribes in the immediate vicinity may not very materially affect the Moorish Government. Oudjda is regarded as only a preliminary step in the negotiations.

Girl's Dream Leads to Finding Vein of Gold

Having Vision Twice, Begs Father to Drill on His Land.

Port Huron, Mich., March 29.—Dreaming of a rich gold field on her father's premises, Miss Grace Gardner, of Blaine, begged him to drill on the property. It is said a rich vein of ore has been discovered.

Last September, Miss Gardner dreamed that her father's farm and the entire Comstock hills, for miles around, were rich with gold and minerals. The next day she told her father of the dream, but he ridiculed the idea and did not give it another thought.

A few days later, however, the dream was practically repeated. Again Miss Gardner told her father, but he refused to listen, and she actually begged him to hire a driller.

To satisfy his daughter's curiosity, Gardner secured the services of an old driller, and a hole a hundred feet deep was drilled. The driller was about to give up his task when something shining brightly attracted his attention.

The piece was sent to New York and assayed. The report came back that the mineral was gold and of a very rich quality.

As a result of finding the gold Grant Township is all excitement. Miners from Colorado have already secured options on nearly all the property, it is said. The property on which the gold vein is thought to be confined is owned by W. B. Comstock, John Hickey, W. J. Carl and Joseph Miller.