The Molsons Bank

Incorporated 1855

Record of Progress for Five Years—1906-1911

	1906	1911
CAPITAL	$ 3,000,000	$ 4,000,000
RESERVE	3,000,000	4,000,000
DEPOSITS	23,677,730	35,042,314
LOANS AND INVESTMENTS	27,457,090	38,854,801
TOTAL ASSETS	33,090,192	48,237,284

Has 83 Branches in Canada, and Agents and Correspondents in all the principal Cities in the World.

A General Banking Business Transacted

Savings Bank Department

At all Branches. Interest allowed at Highest Current Rates.

Dickson & Carling, Solicitors. N. D. HURDON Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT
ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER

CAPITAL, - $10,000,000 REST, - $8,000,000

MONEY ORDERS

The Money Orders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce are a safe, convenient and economical method of remitting small sums of money. They are payable without charge at every branch of a chartered bank in Canada (except in the Yukon Territory) and in the principal cities of the United States.

The Orders and full information regarding them may be obtained on application at the Bank.

In the event of loss of a Money Order the Bank will, on receipt of a satisfactory guarantee, make arrangements to refund the amount of the lost Order.

Exeter Branch—G. L. WAUGH Manager

BRANCH ALSO AT CREDITON

NORSEMEN NEEDED.

New Ontario Requires the Scandinavian Peoples.

"Ontario is now obtaining a larger proportion of the right sort of men and women from the United Kingdom whom we require; this result is largely due, I think, to the good accounts that are sent 'home' by those who have settled in the most British province of the Dominion since we established headquarters in London and organized a campaign throughout Greater Britain." Mr. C. C. James, C.M.G., former Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Government made these remarks to a representative of the press not long ago. "Now that the superior opportunities Ontario can offer various classes of intending emigrants are becoming better appreciated, we hope to use the machinery of our agencies on this side more effectually in sending the right people to the right localities. For instance, my visit to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark has confirmed an impression I formed on my first short visit to these areas two years ago that there is a large Scandinavian population who will find in the prolific virgin soil of the newly-opened areas of Northern Ontario, climatic and other conditions similar to those in which their present persevering, intelligent hard work leaves them only a bare existence. While I should be very careful as to what British agriculturists I advised to settle in Northern Ontario, I think it would be difficult to make a mistake in encouraging Scandinavian emigrants to these areas, and the more of this class of foreign settlers we can get into Northern Ontario the better it will be for the province, and, indeed, for the Dominion as a whole.

"Ontario has become a great manufacturing province, by far the largest in Canada, and her growth in this regard is increasing more and more. The one thing in which Ontario has been deficient, and for which she has had to depend upon the adjoining states, is coal, but the great water powers, and the distribution of electric power will soon make the province well-nigh independent of the coal fields of Pennsylvania. That Northern Ontario also has its part to play has been shown by the recent mining developments in the Cobalt area and the Porcupine district; its local markets will in time be unexcelled. For the present we advise the British newcomer to spend a year or two in Southern Ontario before taking up land in the area more remote from conditions as to schools, neighborly intercourse, and general routine, than those he has been accustomed to in Britain. Toronto, our capital, it should always be remembered, is within seven days' reach of London, and in the centre of the most thickly populated part of all Canada. Our manufacturing industries are growing so rapidly in the area that the agriculturist is sure of his market. But speaking as Deputy Minister of Agriculture, responsible for advice to the emigrant, it is to the agriculturist, the domestic servant, and the prudent investor, that we hold out the most inducements."

As illustrating the extent of the organization of Ontario's Department of Agriculture, for the benefit alike of the new-comer and the native born, it may be mentioned that it has fifteen district representatives in various parts of the province, and there are eleven separate branches, managed by experts in dairying, live stock, fruit growing, or co-operating with farmers' institutes, agricultural societies, and women's institutes.

"The latest addition to the Agricultural Department," concluded Mr. James, "is a veterinary college, which will shortly have a new building in Toronto, and add to the opportunities afforded at Guelph, at Kingston, and Toronto, for the most practical education to be given upon reasonable terms, to the sons and daughters of those who decide to cast in their lot with the prospering Province of Ontario."

Mr. James was recently appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, upon the recommendation of the Governor-General, Earl Grey, as a recognition of his general services in promoting the scientific promotion of agriculture in the Dominion.

Keeping Out Whiskey.

It was to protect the Indians from whisky traders from the American side of the border that the Northwest Mounted Police came into being in 1874. So well did they succeed that within a year Col. Macleod, who was stationed in a district which now forms the southwest corner of Alberta, reported that the whiskey trade had been completely stopped in that part of the country, and that drunken riots were at an end.

His first blow at the liquor traffic was the capture of a colored man named Bond, and some other Americans, who had a trading post about fifty miles from the colonel's headquarters. An Indians named "Three Bulls" informed the police that he had bartered two of his horses for a couple of gallons of whiskey. An officer, with ten men, accordingly set out, and rode down Bond and his associates after a forty mile chase, arresting the party, five in number, and seizing two wagons containing cases of whiskey and buffalo skins, which had been received from the Indians. Heavy fines were inflicted, and the first step in protecting the Indians from their worst enemies was a great success.

Influx of Americans.

"The present outlook is that there will be forty thousand more Americans enter western Canada this year than last," said Mr. W. J. White, superintendent of American immigration agencies, who was in Ottawa recently.

SUFFERED FROM VIOLENT CATHARTICS

The Warning of Mr. Geo. C. Fox Is One That Should Be Heeded by All.

Few men on the road are better known than genial George Fox, whose friends throughout the West are legion. In the following letter he expresses gratitude for signal services rendered by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. He goes on to say: "Until I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills and experienced their wonderful mildness and curative power, I estimated the value of every pill by its activity. Talking about this to a well-known physician I met on the train the other day, he explained there are different kinds of drugs that act upon the bowels, the most active being known as drastic. Except in extreme cases where the life of the patient depends upon speedy evacuation of the bowels, pills should never be drastic. Purgatives cause catarrh of the bowels and inflammation; their dose must be increased, causing even more harm. With such a clear explanation I could see why Dr. Hamilton's Pills are curative and not irritating, why they are mild, yet most searching.

"From my experience I recommend everyone that takes pills to give up the old-fashioned harsh, purging pill, and, instead, to use Dr. Hamilton's. They cure headache, biliousness, constipation, bad stomach, and keep the system in perfect condition."

Refuse any substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills; sold for 25c., all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool and Chicago Wheat Futures Close Higher—Live Stock—Latest Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Closing—Wheat—Spot, firm; No. 2 Manitoba red western winter, 8s 4½d; No. 3 Manitoba, 8s 6½d; futures, firm; May, 7s 11⅝d; July, 7s 10⅝d; Oct., 7s 7⅝d.

Corn—Spot, firm; American mixed, new, 6s 6d; old, 6s 11½d; new kiln dried, 6s 9½d; futures, firm, May, 6s 7⅝d; Sept., 5s 4½d.

Flour—Winter patents, 29s 6d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast), £10 to £11 5s.

Liverpool wheat closed ⅛d to ¾d higher than yesterday, and corn ¼d to ⅝d higher. Paris wheat closed 5c to 1½c higher; Antwerp unchanged; Berlin, 1½c higher, and Buda Pest, 1½c higher.

Winnipeg Options.

	Op.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	103⅞c	104⅛b	103½	103⅞b	103⅝
July	104⅞c	105⅝a	104⅝	105b	104⅝
Oats—				To-day.	Yest.
May				48c	48
July				47b	47

Toronto Grain Market.

Wheat, fall, bushel	$1 00 to	$....
Wheat, goose, bushel	0 96	....
Rye, bushel	0 85	....
Oats, bushel	0 55	....
Barley, bushel	0 85	....
Barley, for feed	0 65	0 75
Peas, bushel	1 25	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 63	0 65

Toronto Dairy Market.

Butter, creamery, lb. rolls	0 36	0 37
Butter, creamery, solids	0 34	....
Butter, separator, dairy, lb.	0 34	....
Butter, store lots	0 31	....
Eggs, new-laid	0 23	0 24
Cheese, new, lb	0 16½	0 17
Honeycombs, dozen	2 50	3 00
Honey, extracted, lb	0 13	....

Montreal Grain and Produce.

MONTREAL, April 18.—There was no improvement in the demand from foreign buyers for Manitoba spring wheat. The demand for low grade oats has improved considerably and some large sales have been arranged for foreign account. On a limited demand the butter market continues weak and prices are steadily tending towards a lower level. Demand for provisions increasing and the market is firm. Potatoes are strong and prices have advanced 15c per bag, owing to the increasing scarcity.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 81c.

Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 54c to 54½c; do., No. 3, 50½c; extra No. 1 feed, 51½c; No. 2 local white, 50½c; No. 3 local white, 49½c; No. 4 local white, 48½c.

Barley—Manitoba feed, 66c; malting, $1.05 to $1.10.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 74c to 75c.

Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.80; seconds, $5.30; strong bakers, $5.10; winter patents, choice, $5.10 to $5.35; straight rollers, $4.65 to $4.75; straight rollers, bags, $2.15 to $2.25.

Rolled oats—Barrels, $5.35; bag of 90 lbs., $2.55.

Millfeed—Bran, $25; shorts, $27; middlings, $29; moullie, $30 to $34.

Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $14.50 to $15.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 14½c to 14¾c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 31c to 31½c; seconds, 30c to 30½c.

Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $22; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $22.50.

Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 8¾c; wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 9¼c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12¼c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 12¾c.

Beef—Plate, bbls., 200 lbs., $14.50; Plate, tierces, 300 lbs., $21.50.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto Live Stock.

TORONTO, April 18.—The railways reported 65 cars of live stock, comprising 483 cattle, 3059 hogs, 139 sheep and 180 calves.

Butchers.

Prime picked lots of heavy cattle sold at $7 to $7.12½, and a very few $7.25; choice lots and loads, $6.70 to $7; good, $6.25 to $6.60; medium, $5.50 to $6.10; common, $5 to $5.50; cows, $3.50 to $5.75, and $6; bulls, $5 to $5.75.

Stockers and Feeders

Both of these classes were scarce and demand greater than supply. C. Maybee & R. Wilson bought one load, 700 to 800 lbs., at $5.25 to $5.50, and Crawford & Co. bought 2 loads, 700 to 900 lbs., at $5 to $6.

Milkers and Springers.

There has been a little more life in the milker and springer trade. Prices ranged from $40 to $65 each for the bulk, while a few went up to $70.

Veal Calves.

Receipts were liberal this week, and prices ranged from $2 to $3 for bobs, and $5 to $7.50 for medium to good, and a very few choice at $8 to $8.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep, ewes, sold at $5.50 to $6.50; rams, $4 to $5; yearlings, $6.50 to $8.50, with some few selects at $9; spring lambs, $4 to $7 each.

Hogs.

Receipts were liberal. Prices unchanged at this market at $8.50 for selects fed and watered, and $8.15 f.o.b. cars.

East Buffalo Cattle Market.

EAST BUFFALO, April 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 50 head; market, active, strong; prime steers, $8 to $8.50; butcher grades, $3.50 to $7.50.

Calves—Receipts, 100 head; market, active, firm; cull to choice, $5.75 to $8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4000; market, fairly active, steady; choice clipped lambs, $7 to $7.25; wool lambs, $7 to $8.60; cull to fair, $5.50 to $6.90; yearlings, $6 to $6.50; sheep, $3 to $6.

Hogs—Receipts, 2550; market, active, firm; yorkers, $8.20 to $8.35; pigs, $7.25 to $7.40; mixed, $8.35 to $8.45; heavy, $8.40 to $8.45; roughs, $7 to $7.40; stags, $5 to $6.50.

Memorial to Dufferin.

Ottawa, April 19.—In memory of Lord Dufferin, a former Governor-General of Canada, and a past member of St. Bartholomew's Anglican Church, a brass tablet will be unveiled there on Sunday, April 28, by the Duke of Connaught.

Several memorial windows decorate this place of worship, among the number being two dedicated to members of the Dufferin family, one being to Lord Ava who was killed in South Africa, and the other to Mrs. Stephens, sister to Lady Dufferin.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

National League.

Clubs—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cincinnati	4	1	.800
St. Louis	4	2	.666
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Boston	3	3	.500
New York	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	2	3	.400
Chicago	1	4	.200
Pittsburg	2	4	.333

Yesterday's score: Pittsburg 4, St. Louis 3.

Games to-day: Brooklyn at New York, Boston at Philadelphia, Cincinnati at Chicago, St. Louis at Pittsburg.

American League.

Clubs—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	4	1	.800
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
Cleveland	4	2	.667
Chicago	4	3	.571
Detroit	3	3	.500
Washington	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	4	.333
New York	0	4	.000

Yesterday's score: Chicago 12, St. Louis 7; New York at Boston, Philadelphia at Washington, and Cleveland at Detroit, rain.

Games to-day: New York at Boston (2 games), Philadelphia at Washington, Cleveland at Detroit, Chicago at St. Louis.

STAGE MEMORIES.

When Miss M. E. Braddon Appeared as an Actress.

To the present generation of playgoers, perhaps, the name of Mrs. Charles Calvert is not so very familiar. Years ago, however, the appearance of this talented lady, one of the cleverest and most finished actresses of the day, was hailed with delight, particularly in the provinces, where she and her husband, the late Charles Calvert, did so much to elevate dramatic art. Even as late as last year, however, Mrs. Calvert, in spite of her seventy-four years, was associated with Sir Herbert Tree's magnificent production of "Henry VIII.," while many will probably remember her delightful portrayal of the amorous widow in "Beauty and the Barge" six years ago at the Haymarket.

Mrs. Calvert made her debut when she was a tiny tot of six, and she tells some fascinating stories of stage life in her Reminiscences — "Sixty-Eight Years on the Stage." One of her fellow-players in the old touring days was Miss Braddon, who began life as an actress, and was known on the stage as Miss Mary Seyton, and she draws an interesting picture of their life together at Southampton, where they first met.

"Those were happy times for us two girls," she says. "We each had our first sweetheart. Mine was the 'leading gentleman,' whilst Mary accepted little attentions from Mr. Brandon, and as an instance of her cleverness, when I said one day:

"'Well, Mary, I wouldn't be seen with a Brand on,' she retorted, 'Well, your taste I call "vert".'"

Some years afterwards Mrs. Calvert met Miss Braddon again at Brighton. She was still playing "walking ladies," and it was evident had made very little progress in her profession. As a matter of fact, Miss Braddon's thoughts were far from acting. She was writing a novel, and Mrs. Calvert remembers one night when half Miss Braddon's speeches in a certain Shakespearean scene were impromptu (though somehow she always managed to alight on the last two or three words correctly). Mrs. Calvert remonstrated:

"Oh, Mary, how you can go on for an important Shakespearean part, knowing as little as you do, I can't imagine!" Miss Braddon merely laughed and said: "My dear, I gave you all your cues!" "Which she certainly had," remarks Mrs. Calvert, "but she had arrived at them by a route which was far from Shakespearean."

And then there is this little homely story, which illustrates Miss Braddon's kindness of heart. "Towards the end of the season," says Mrs. Calvert, "I was again compelled to absent myself—and about the time of its close my third little son, Louis, arrived. Knowing that my landlady was no adept in the culinary art, kind-hearted Mary often stepped across with something covered over in a breakfast cup, and the remark:—

"'Mamma has been making some good soup, and I feel sure you would like a little,' or, 'Mamma has stewed some sweetbreads for our supper, and we think a little will do you good.'"

A Merry Old Sole.

Tennyson clung as tenaciously to his old boots as to his old hats. William Allingham records in his diary on March 20, 1881: "Browning dined at Tennyson's last night. Tennyson in great force. He said, 'This pair of dress boots is forty years old.' We all looked at them, and I said it was good evidence of the immortality of the soul."—London Chronicle.

Mountain of Gold.

Mount Morgan, in Queensland, Australia, is described as almost a mountain of gold. Since its discovery in 1886, $73,000,000 has been taken from it, besides 33,000 tons of copper, yet the ore has averaged less than half an ounce of gold a ton.

FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

HAMILTON IS BISHOP

He Takes Charge of the Mission Diocese of Japan.

Rev. Heber J. Hamilton Is the Choice of the M. S. C. C. For Important Post In the Foreign Field—Bishop Lea and Rev. Mr. Shortt Are Also Nominated But Fail to Receive the Support of the Delegates.

Toronto, April 19.—By a majority of 45, Rev. Heber J. Hamilton was yesterday afternoon elected by the M. S. C. C. to the position of Bishop of Japan. There were 71 delegates present, and so his election was assured after he had received a majority of 35.

Bishop Lea, a former Canadian missionary, now bishop under the English Synod, was the second choice, and Rev. Mr. Shortt, who was understood to be the nominee of Trinity, came third. Rev. Mr. Robinson and several other missionaries were also in the running, but Mr. Hamilton's majority towered far above them all. The House of Bishops must now ratify the choice.

Rev. H. J. Hamilton was nominated by Hon. Sam Blake, who stated that he considered him the best man for the position. Another delegate proposed the name of Bishop Lea.

"I am strongly opposed to electing a bishop already elected," declared Mr. Jenkins, a delegate from Petrolea.

"Let us ballot for whom ever we like," shouted another delegate in the audience. "If the man we nominate does not want it he can refuse."

A letter from Bishop Lea was read in which he stated that he did not think he could very well make a change after being in his present position only two years.

The report of the general secretary, Rev. Canon Gould, referred briefly to the immigration into Canada, especially that from the British Isles, and also to the situation facing the Christian Church in Japan and China. The most significant features in the latter are the recent change in the seat of Government in India, from Calcutta to Delhi; the conference of leaders of Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity in Japan; and the revolution in China, all of which have had a most important bearing on the work of Christian missions.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Rev. Robert Campbell of the First Presbyterian Church, Montreal, celebrated his 50th anniversary of his ordination last night.

One hundred and seven gold miners were killed and 80 more were wounded in a fight with Russian soldiers at the Lena Gold Mining Co.'s workings in Siberia.

Charged with wounding Gustave Hillicon, of 5 Shannon street, by throwing carbolic acid in his face, Madeline Lallamond of Toronto, was in the police court yesterday. She was remanded for a week.

The police are working on the mysterious disappearance of Nathan Smith, of North Bay, who went to Tomiko, 20 miles north of that town, on the T. & N. Railway, on April 2, and has not been seen or heard from since.

Bogus telegrams marked "collect," called many people to the Montreal hospitals Wednesday night, where they found a trick had been played on them by an unknown man, who collected the charges on the telegrams.

Melbourne Nancy Isaacs, daughter of Justice Isaacs, of Melbourne, was raised to the bench of the Commonwealth High Court, and will be her father's judicial associate. The appointment is regarded as the greatest triumph of women lawyers.

Arthur Hawkes, special immigration commissioner, was in Ottawa yesterday conferring with Hon. Robert Rogers with a view to the early publication of his report. Mr. Hawkes laughs at the suggestions that his report did not suit the Minister.

During army maneouvres near L'Orient, France, a couple of battalions of sharpshooters were ordered to fire on a body of cavalrymen. They did so, and immediately a quarter-master of the cavalry fell mortally wounded. Two men are suspected.

"His excellency, Mgr. Stagni, apostolic delegate to Canada, has had no cable from Rome regarding the appointment of a Catholic archbishop of the See of Toronto," said an official at the delegate's residence, Ottawa. If an appointment had been made, the apostolic delegate would be the first notified.

Citizens of Fez Rebel.

Tangier, Morocco, April 19.—Confirmation has been received by the French commander-in-chief here of a revolt of the citizens of Fez, who were joined by mutinous Moorish troops.

The outbreak was a very serious one and the efforts of the French troops stationed at the Moorish capital to quell the disturbance have not yet been successful. A number of French officers have been killed in the fighting.

The Sultan is besieged in his palace by the armed populace, and the mutinous Moorish soldiers, but despatches received here state that the foreigners are safe.

The French troops in the city number 2,000.

Mr. Dewart for Chicago.

Toronto, April 19.—Mr. Hartley Dewart, counsel for Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, had a long conference with Sam Rogers at the Parliament Buildings yesterday afternoon. It is quite possible that Mr. Dewart will go to Chicago [illegible] a little more info[illegible] new charges of [illegible] red against Dr. [illegible] he will go to C[illegible] with Mr. P[illegible] there, and [illegible] ciding whe[illegible] extradition [illegible]

CANADIAN HEROES.

Montreal Woman and Child Stayed With Father.

New York, April 19.—A story of absorbing interest to Canadians is said to have been received by the White Star Line and given away by a clerk. It concerns the Allison family of Montreal. "Because Mr. Allison would not take to the lifeboats, but stayed behind with the men," said this clerk, "his wife and daughter also refused to leave the ship and went down with the Titanic, having first put the little boy safely in one of the boats in charge of his nurse."

"How do you know this?" the clerk was asked. He realized for the first time he was talking to two reporters. He tried to laugh off the story, but finding that impossible, admitted he got the information "inside," pointing upstairs to the executive office.

It is a fact that the family of F. J. Allison was aboard, and that neither Mrs. Allison nor Miss Allison, who were in the party, have yet been reported saved. When asked if he knew of any other story, the clerk smiled and replied that "One slip was enough for him."

The story received confirmation after the Carpathia landed. With a nine-months'-old baby wrapped in her arms, Jane Smith, an English nurse, came down the gang plank. The child was all that was left of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Allison. Mr. Allison, his wife and three-year-old daughter went down with the Titanic.

Mrs. Allison had refused to leave the side of her husband.

"Yours in deep sympathy,
"Eleanor Smith."

No More Bodies.

Boston, April 19.—A message to The Associated Press, just received from Captain Lord of the steamer Californian of the Leyland Line says:

"Arrived at the scene of Titanic disaster at 8.30 a.m. 15th. All survivors then aboard Carpathia. Have not and did not see any bodies."

"Nearer My God to Thee."

New York, April 19.—"The last I will remember of the Titanic was hearing the strains of 'Nearer My God to Thee'," said Mrs. A. A. Dick, who was saved with her husband. "There was a great sound of rushing water and the vessel sank.

"There was the wildest excitement when the ship struck. The crew at once ran to the rails to prevent passengers from jumping overboard. I was standing near the first two lifeboats launched. At first a few men struggled to gain seats. They calmed down when they saw the women and put us aboard the boats. Their bravery was wonderful. I shall never forget it."

GET SEVEN YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Bickford Are Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

Cornwall, April 19.—The trial of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Bickford, charged with manslaughter at the assizes here, was resumed yesterday morning. Dr. D. O. Alguire, of Cornwall, gave an opinion as the probable cause of death in view of the evidence submitted. This concluded the case for the crown.

The prisoners were both found guilty in the evening, and were each sentenced by Mr. Justice Kelley to seven years' imprisonment with hard labor. The jury were out over an hour and brought in a verdict of "guilty," with a recommendation of mercy.

The defence called two uncles and an aunt of the deceased girl, to show that she had not been scantily clad. Then Mr. and Mrs. Bickford gave evidence on their own behalf. They denied the evidence of Mrs. Killoran, sister of Mrs. Bickford, as to the latter beating and choking the child last November, and claimed that the child was well clothed and treated as one of the family. She had been subject to weak spells, which they believed to be epileptic fits, which were becoming more frequent and more prolonged.

The deceased had one of these on the night of her death. She staggered but Bickford caught her, and after working on her for 15 or 20 minutes, without result, carried her upstairs, and went for the doctor.

Bombardment Has Begun.

London, April 19.—The bombardment of the Dardanelles began yesterday, according to a special despatch received here from Constantinople. One of the Italian warships has been damaged by a shot from the land batteries.

Tenedos, Aegean Sea, April 19.—An Italian fleet, consisting of fifteen vessels, was sighted here yesterday bound in the direction of Seddul Bahr at the entrance to the Dardanelles. Seddul Bahr is the most extensive fortress in the straits.

Occasional firing of big guns has been heard coming from the direction of the Island of Imbros.

Constantinople, April 19.—The Sultan of Turkey in his speech at the opening of Parliament yesterday, referring to the war in Tripoli, said: "We desire peace, but that peace must be on the condition of an effective and integral maintenance of our sovereign rights."

Eloped With the Mayor.

Windsor, April 19.—Emile Sohier, former mayor of Houplines, France, pleaded guilty in Detroit to a charge of bringing Augustine Crocelle into the United States for purposes interdicted by the immigration laws. His companion will be deported. She is only 19 years old.

Her story is that she was dazzled by the prominence of the mayor of a French town into leaving her home and with him, though he was more than twice her age, and knew he left behind him a wife and daughter. The girl is now anxious to return.

Still Hope Out of Danger.

[illegible] Sir John Hare, [illegible] Earl Grey dramatic [illegible] who was taken [illegible] Wednesday night is now [illegible] out of danger.

TROUBLE IN SIGHT.

Steam Trawlers Cause Commotion In Fisheries.

A condition is rapidly developing in connection with the Atlantic fisheries fraught with possibilities of serious international complications. In the last few years steam vessels using the Otter or beam trawl have been invading the waters used by the fishermen of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the New England States. At first these craft caught few fish in Western waters, and were regarded with amused tolerance, it being the opinion of our fishermen that the methods of fishing used so extensively in the North Sea were not adapted to the conditions of the banks of the Western Atlantic. But the beam trawlers have come over in increasing numbers, and have already proved their ability to adapt themselves to conditions over here and make large catches. Now it is contended that their operations are ruining the fishing grounds, and a vigorous agitation has been started in the fishing ports of Nova Scotia, New England and Newfoundland with a view to inducing the Governments interested to take action looking to the consummation of an international agreement prohibiting the employment of this type of fishing craft on the banks of the Western Atlantic. The Canadian Government has already prohibited the use of the Ottar trawl in our territorial waters, and the Nova Scotia fishermen are now asking that a regulation be adopted preventing the Otter trawlers purchasing coal or supplies in Canadian ports. That would be a rather large order for the Government to undertake; some of the beam trawlers hail from England and others from France, and it would be a serious matter, indeed, to deny the vessels of the Mother Country and France the ordinary privilege of buying coal and supplies. And in any case such a drastic measure would not achieve its purpose so far as the French trawlers are concerned, for they can use St. Pierre and Miquelon as a base of operations without any serious inconvenience.

In Gloucester, it is said owners of fishing vessels have pledged themselves to raise $100,000 to fight the invasion of beam trawlers, and in Lunenburg and other Canadian fishing ports feeling runs high and resolutions have been adopted at large public meetings, promising the Minister of Marine all sorts of trouble if he does not succeed in getting the other nations to agree to prohibit beam trawling.

And whether our fishermen following the old methods of fishing are right or not in their fear that the beam trawler will deplete our fisheries, they have good reason to fear the results of the extensive employment of the new methods. The beam trawlers are labor saving machines.

Their competition will drive the fishing schooner out of business. The building of wooden fishing vessels will cease, and ruin will fall upon a number of prosperous towns, dependent upon the vessel building industry. The business of handling fish will be centralized in a few ports, and the existence of hundreds of hamlets along the coast, now people by independent and prosperous fishermen and their families, will be menaced. A certain proportion of fishermen will find employment on the beam trawlers, but they will be mere wage earners—without as now a half interest in the adventure. A few big companies may make fortunes, but the fishing industry will support only a small proportion of the people who now derive a good livelihood from it. And with the passing of the fishing schooner will disappear the finest class of sailormen in the world, a hardy, vigorous race, self-reliant, inured to danger—a class from which an empire in its time of trouble might be glad to draw men to man its fighting ships. —Colin McKay in Montreal Standard.

Mail Can't Wait.

His Majesty's mail has quite astonishing privileges. Its drivers have power to requisition aid of any kind to avoid delay in deliveries, and City Solicitor Johnston of Toronto tells an interesting experience to show how this is sometimes done.

As a member of a hunting party he was being driven one day over one of the indescribably bad roads of Northern Ontario. The driver had the mail on board; he was taking it to a place called South River. Mr. Johnston is a big man, and as a heavy passenger he may have been the cause of the trouble which occurred. Anyway, one of the horses gave out, and it looked to the Toronto hunters as if they were going to be stranded for days in the wilds.

The mail driver didn't take that view at all. Happening to be near the home of a settler, he simply went to that worthy's stable, picked the best horse he found there, led it out, and put in its place the worn-out animal. The settler came out on the jump. "Here," he shouted, "what in blazes are you doing? Put that horse of mine back quick or there'll be trouble."

"No," said the driver coolly, "I won't put it back and there won't be any trouble. I've got to get the mail to South River to-night. I need your horse to make the trip and I've full power to take it. I'll bring it back in the morning."

And to South River the mail went, with the settler's best horse making one of the team which took it. The driver was quite within his rights.

Highly Unnecessary.

No man is more methodical in following the regular forms of Parliamentary expression and procedure than Hon. T. S. Sproule, the present Speaker of the House of Commons. When the House adjourned the other morning shortly after one o'clock, Mr. Speaker caused a smile by seizing his three-cornered hat and gravely declaring: "This House stands adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock in the forenoon." It does not appear to be the Speaker's fault if certain members forget or neglect the morning sittings.