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THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1909.

THE ICE-BREAKER'S GREAT WORK.

The work accomplished by the department of marine and fisheries in improving the St. Lawrence channel, and making the St. Lawrence route what it should be, is of far-reaching importance. The channel has been widened and deepened, and provision has been made for properly lighting it so as to make navigation safe at night. In addition to this, Montreal harbor has been vastly improved, and before very long new docks and wharves will be constructed, which will make the port one of the best-equipped in the world.

The chief drawback to the St. Lawrence route is the long period each year during which it is blocked by ice. The department has long realized that anything that could be done to shorten the period of the annual tie-up would be of immense advantage. During the past winter a determined effort was made to clear the river of ice, and keep it clear, by putting ice-breaking steamers to work. So successful have been their operations that navigation will open this season much earlier than usual. The ship channel in the St. Lawrence is already clear of ice all the way from the gulf up to Montreal harbor, two weeks ahead of the usual time. Valuable experience has been gained as a result of the operations of the past winter, and it is confidently expected that next season the St. Lawrence will be open for navigation by April 12.

The Montreal Herald, describing the ice-breaking operations, says the task has been neither easy nor short, for the steamer Montcalm has been at work since Jan. 12, during all weathers, and in all conditions of temperature down to about 20 degrees below zero, for the most part plugging her big solid steel nose into the ice jam at Cap Rouge, a few miles above Quebec, the most troublesome point in the river until the spring waters bear the ice down to the sea. By the beginning of April a solid jam three miles in length and forty feet deep was shattered like stone from a quarry. Sometimes the progress was slow, at others more rapid, 400 feet of the full channel width of 1,000 feet being considered a very good day's work for the Montcalm. The work was comparatively easy, however, after Cap Rouge was clear. Up the river the ice was for the most part light, and it was not difficult to make three or four miles in a day. The Montcalm reached Lake St. Peter last week, and with the assistance of her sister steamer, the Lady Grey, had the lake channel cleared on Sunday last, the ice disappearing down stream. The last of the ice was broken up a couple of days ago, when the Lady Grey smashed a big jam in Montreal harbor.

MIDDLESEX FIFTY YEARS AGO.

An anonymous correspondent recently sent to this office a pamphlet published just after the election of 1848, which returned the LaFontaine-Baldwin ministry to power with an overwhelming majority, and signally repudiated the policy of Sir Charles Metcalfe. Under the caption "Middlesex Redeemed!!" the pamphlet reads:

"The following are the returns from the seventeen townships, constituting the great county of Middlesex, by which it will be seen that 700 more votes have been polled than at any former election, viz., 2,700. Fifteen hundred and thirty freeholders have recorded their votes against the rump of Lord Metcalfe's administration, and Mr. Notman now stands in the proud position of representative (on constitutional and reform principles), of the greatest constituency in Canada West. Hurrah for our glorious constitution! Three cheers for the freemen of Middlesex! God Save the Queen."

The events leading up to the election are familiar to students of Canadian history, but they may be recalled with profit, as they are full of instruction. When Lord Metcalfe presumed to make appointments to office against the remonstrances of his ministers, he struck a blow at the first principles of responsible government, and reversed the wise course taken by his predecessor, Sir Charles Bagot. The members of the Government resigned with the exception of Mr. Dominick Daly, and for a period Lord Metcalfe governed solely with the aid of that obliging gentleman. In the election which followed (in 1844), the loyalty cry was raised by the adherents of Metcalfe, and the Reformers were defeated. A ministry was pieced together, chiefly out of the remnants of the Family Compact, but it lost its mainstay in 1845 when Lord Metcalfe left the country (owing to a mortal malady). Things went from bad to worse. The Government described in the pamphlet as "the rump of Lord Metclafe's administration," had so plainly lost the confidence of the country that Lord Elgin soon after his arrival dissolved parliament, the writs being returnable in January, 1848. The Reformers had a sweeping triumph, to which the riding of Middlesex contributed, Mr. Notman's majority being 360 in a total vote of 2,700.

It is interesting to note how the several townships have maintained their party affiliations through the course of over half a century. London Township in 1848 showed a Conservative majority of 74 out of 364 votes polled. In the last Dominion elections the majority was 400 out of 1,774 votes polled. Westminster had a Liberal majority of 131 out of 275 votes cast in 1848, while the elections of 1908 show a Liberal majority of 398 out of 1,206. In Lobo, 50 years ago the Liberal vote was 110, and the Conservative vote 15, while in the last election it stood 407 to 195. Caradoc went Liberal with a very small majority in 1848, as in 1908. Delaware, Adelaide, Ekfrid, Mosa, and Williams all showed a Reform tendency that is still apparent. Metcalfe was Conservative as at present. The only turnover to be noted is Dorchester, which at that time had a decidedly Liberal bent. In place of the other townships that now constitute the county of Middlesex, there were the townships of Aldborough, Dunwich, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide and Bayham, now in Elgin County.

Accompany this interesting document was a writ of the county of Middlesex appointing Calvin Burch, of the township of Westminster, as a scrutineer. The document was signed by William Notman, the Liberal candidate. Calvin Burch was the father of Squire Burleigh Burch, who still resides on the old homestead in Westminster Township, and is well-known throughout the county.

THE JUDGMENT IN THE COBALT LAKE CASE.

The Ontario Government is circulating in pamphlet form the judgment of the court of appeals in the much-discussed Cobalt Lake case.

The defendants, the Cobalt Lake Mining Company, in January, 1907, purchased from the Province for the sum of $1,085,000, the mining rights under Cobalt Lake, an area of 55 acres. The plaintiffs, the Florence Mining Company, are the assignees of one W. J. Green, who, it is alleged, made a discovery of valuable ore under part of the lake on March 7, 1906. On the strength of this alleged discovery, the plaintiffs claimed to be entitled to the parcel of land under the lake staked out by Green, and contended that the letters patent granted the Cobalt Lake Mining Company were issued erroneously and by mistake.

The appeal court in upholding the decision of the trial judge against the plaintiffs, holds that Cobalt Lake had been withdrawn from exploration, sale, lease, or location by an order-in-council of Aug. 14, 1905, seven months before Green's alleged discovery, and that the bureau of mines was within the law in rejecting his claim. The court finds that Green before he undertook to prospect made no inquiry as to whether Cobalt Lake was open for location, but merely asked for literature, and that if he was misled by it he had only himself to blame. The decision of the court, therefore, is that Green's exploration did not create a right to a mining claim; and that the plaintiffs have no status to impeach the title of the defendants.

The keen public interest in this case has had nothing to do with the merits of the dispute between the Florence Mining Company and the Cobalt Lake Mining Company. It was aroused by the extraordinary Act passed by the Legislature of Ontario which declared the sale to the defendants to be valid and ruled the Florence Mining Company out of the courts. The court of appeal in discussing this point utters these significant words:

"Even supposing the opinion of the court to be that the letters patent issued in error and improvidently, the Act must still remain as a legislative declaration of the validity of the sale. And in that respect the Act would form a bar to the plaintiffs' alleged rights."

In other words even if the Florence Mining Company was legally entitled to the property it would be refused justice, because the Government had so decreed. The fact that the company has been adjudged to have no claim by the court of appeal does not in the least impair the force of the argument against the legislation enacted at the instance of the Government. The same principle is involved in the case of Smith versus the corporation of the city of London, which the Government took out of the hands of the courts. It would be well if both cases could be carried to the Privy Council to decide once and forever the constitutional validity of such measures.

The Government of Saskatchewan has bought out the Bell Telephone Company. Manitoba and Alberta led the way. All three provinces introduced public ownership without confiscating private property. They have set an example better than Ontario's.

The announcement that the new public school readers will be sold at 39 1-5 cents for the set, as compared with the old price of $1 15, will be received with pleasure. It is not fair, however, to contend that a comparison of the two prices throws discredit upon the former government, and proves that parents were being robbed. The present Government bears the expenses of the preparation of the books, copyright, the work of composition, electrotyping and suplying the plates and all other incidental expenses, which were formerly included in the publishers' contracts.

The Montreal board of trade refuses to send a representative to the Detroit conference on reciprocity. For business men the members of the board are taking a very unbusinesslike course—as well as an unneighborly one.

Counsel for Captain Hains, in the Long Island murder case, argues that there is a law higher than the state law. He means the "unwritten," not the divine law. Our neighbors are in danger of having the former placed above both the divine law and the state law unless they reform the administration of justice.

The Niagara River below the Falls is dammed by ice, and the water keeps rising because the Falls refuse to dry up. "Forty billion gallons of water come down every second," said an imaginative American to a tourist from Yorkshire, who was somewhat bored by his informant's grandiloquence. "I see naught to stop it," said the Yorkshireman.

The Hon. Bob Rogers, of Manitoba, denounces the Laurier Government for not contributing a Dreadnought to the British navy. He should include in his censure the Federal Opposition which sided unanimously with the Government on the question, if he wants to be consistent; but he has never been accused of that virtue. His ruling passion is to thwart the Laurier Government, which stands in the way of his ambition to enter the Federal sphere as the Big Noise of the West.

THE LITTLE THINGS.

[Kansas City Times.]

"It's much easier," observed Mr. Taukaway, "to stumble over a mole hill than over a mountain."

GO, WINTER.

[James Whitcomb Riley.]

Go, winter! Go thy way! We want again
The twitter of the bluebird and the wren;
Leaves ever greener growing, and the shine
Of summer's sun—not thine.

Thy sun, which mocks our need of warmth and love
And all the heartening fervences thereof,
It scarce hath beat enough to warm our thin
Pathetic yearnings in.

So get thee from us! We are cold, God wot,
Even as thou art. We remember not
How blithe we hailed thy coming—that was, oh!
Too long—too long ago!

Get from us utterly! Ho! summer then
Shall spread her grasses where thy snows have been,
And thy last icy footprint melt and mold
In her first marigold.

TAINTED MONEY.

[Hamilton Times.]

Patten, the wheat speculator, won some millions by his corner; also the curses of many thousands of bakers thrown out of employment, and of the poor, whose hardships he has intensified.

A SKEPTIC.

[Boston Transcript.]

Scott—I remember reading of a very rich man who said he'd sooner be poor.

Mott—Yes, and probably you remember reading somewhere that all men are liars.

WE NEED IT.

[Toronto Globe.]

An Eskimo boy has disappeared from New York quite disgusted with civilization as exemplified in that city. He should send some missionaries from his Arctic home to preach kidness, humanity and the rights of property.

MODERN DRESS.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"Pa—pa, where's the shoe horn, quick!"

"I don't known. What do you want the shoe horn, for?"

"Ma's got stuck half way in her new dress, and can't get it on or off."

STEP FORWARD.

[New York Sun.]

Knicker—How does your daughter get on cultivating her voice?

Bocker—Fine, I guess. She doesn't sing any more; she interprets.

GETTING TIRED.

[Calgary News.]

The Marathon races are beginning to pall on the Canadian appetite for athletics.

DOWN WITH POLES.

[Tacoma Ledger.]

In cleaning the city let us also get rid of all telephone and light poles that can possibly be spared. They are an eyesore at best.

GLADSTONE'S FOUR MASTERS.

[Hawarden Parish Magazine.]

The figure of Aristotle by the eminent sculptor, G. Walker, has recently been placed in the niche prepared for it outside the south wall of the residence. It is the gift of Dean Lincoln and Mrs. Wickham. The four niches outside St. Deiniols are intended for the figures of those four great men who were regarded by Mr. Gladstone as his chief masters—Aristotle, St. Augustine, Dante and Bishop Butler. Three are now in position, all of them the work of Mr. Walker. It only remains for that of Bishop Butler to be given to complete the set.

THE DENSITY OF THE PEOPLE.

[The Globe.]

If the spectacle of the private interests at Washington fighting and logrolling for special favors at public expense does not educate the public that great entity must be helpless.

THE PROPER SWORD.

[Kingston Whig.]

The Toronto Star notes the strong opposition which is being shown to the proposed military training of our boys. A land of peace has no use for any weapon save the sword of the spirit.

BATH FOR THE EYE.

[Family Doctor.]

In case of exhaustion of the eyes or of simple inflammation few things afford more relief than the eye bath. No special appliances are needed. Any small cup or glass can be used. It should be quite filled with water as hot as the eye can bear, and each eye held in it for at least five minutes, the water being kept as hot as can be borne.

MILLIONS OF CELLS

The human body is composed of countless millions of cells. These cells are constantly dying and new ones are being created. Dead cells are removed from the blood by the bowels, kidneys and skin. These great eliminating organs filter this waste matter from the blood, and thus purify the blood.

If there is constipation, or non-action of the bowels—if the kidneys are strained or weakened—if there is defective or weakened—if there is deare not removed from the body. The blood thus becomes loaded with impurities, and we suffer for it.

The only way to purify the blood is to cure the skin, bowels and kidneys. When these organs are healthy and doing their work as nature intended them to do it, waste matter is promptly removed and the blood is kept pure and rich. "Fruit-a-tives"—the famous fruit liver tablets—act directly on the skin, the bowels and the kidneys. "Fruit-a-tives" purify the blood because they keep the whole body strong, vigorous and healthy. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial box, 25c. At dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

NOT REAL PEACH BASKETS.

[Detroit News.]

The truth is the hats only look like peach baskets; if they really were peach baskets they could be bought for 11 cents a dozen, instead of costing an average of $16 33 each.

A PLEA FOR THE NOVEL.

[Woodstock Sentinel.]

Fiction is today the great agency of the man or the woman with a message. Through the novel, Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Kingsley and the rest have been able to reach the ears and the hearts and the understanding of the multitude. Through the novel they continue to speak. And it is through the novel that the multitude today is receiving a large measure of its most important and useful information. Even the so-called worthless novel may have its place. The mind needs relaxation as well as the body, and the poor tired woman who finds belief from the nerve-destroying realism of a hard and pitiless work-a-day world in a good cry over the romantic sorrows of some impossible Angelina—is she to be deprived of her consolation, or denounced for the depravity of her taste? No doubt it would be better for her if her tastes could be directed to a higher source of consolation and satisfaction; but we must take people as we find them before we can have them as we want them.

TARIFF INTRICACIES.

[Washington Star.]

A tariff is a simple thing:
It seems surpassing queer
That men so many words should bring
To something that is clear.
In traffic I'm engaged, you see,
And doing very well,
Let all things be entirely free
Save those I have to sell.

Or take it 'round the other way,
And view both sides with care,
That none may have a chance to say
That I have been unfair.
If broadcast duties you impose,
Just be discreet and try
To tax all articles save those
That I'm compelled to buy.

FATHERLY.

[Chicago News.]

And a father is as anxious to repeat the smart sayings of his children as other people are not to hear them.

GLASSY.

[Puck.]

And yet if all those who lived in glass houses refrained from throwing stones, there would be practically no social conversation.

APRIL.

[William Watson.]

April, April,
Laugh thy girlish laughter,
Then, the moment after,
Weep thy girlish tears
April that mine ears
Like a lover greetest,
If I tell thee, sweetest,
All my hopes and fears.
April, April,
Laugh thy golden laughter,
But the moment after,
Weep thy golden tears!

STORE OPENS DAILY AT 8 A. M.

CHAPMAN'S

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

In the Dress Goods Section Are the Goods You Want

French Worsteds—Extremely handsome Suiting for suits and tailored gowns. In shades of brown, grey and gobelin blue. 52 inches wide, at, yard **$1.50**

West of England Worsteds—Just one suit of a kind. Very exclusive suitings in cadet blue, olive green, reseda, taupe and tabac brown. 50 inches wide, at, yard.... **$1.50**

Grey Striped Suiting—Fine Saxony finish. Shown in modish herringbone stripe effects, in grey shadings, 44 inches wide, at, per yard **$1.00**

Fine French Cheviot, in marine blue; also warranted indigo blue worsted serges. Nothing finer or more distinctive for tailored suits, at, per yard **$1.00**

Splendid Suit Chance

A group of Ladies' Handsome Spring Suits, made of Fine Quality Broadcloth, in black, navy and brown shades. Coats are in the approved long, semi-fitting styles; some are trimmed with satin and combination buttons. Skirts are trimmed to match. Perfectly tailored, good style. Sizes 36 to 40. Sold regularly at $18.50 to $20. Special for **$14.75**

$7.50 to $9 Skirts for $4.85

Ladies Separate Skirts of Panama, Broadcloth or Venetian; pleated and gored. Colors navy and brown.

CORSETS

The proper models for the new straight gowns.

THE new C-C a La Grace Corsets are designed along the new lines—"straight," to give the slender effect; extra long to properly encase the hips, and the effect gained is what fashion requires.

$3.00—Extra long, high bust models of C-C a La Grace Corsets.

$2.50 — American Princess back Corsets, to give the girlish effect.

$2.00—Similar models, extra long, snug-fitting hips.

$1.50 — A long-hip model, suitable for medium figures.

DIRECTOIRE CORSET—An extra special corset, with long, tight, snug-fitting hips, made of summer-weight batiste. All sizes. Special $1 00

BLACK HEATHERBLOOM PETTICOATS

Just 36 left out of the last shipment. You can get one tomorrow if you come early—genuine Heatherbloom petticoats—black only. Special $1 89

TO GET EVIDENCE IN THE SOUTH

Commission Likely To Be Appointed in the Kinrade Case

BAUM MAY BE WITNESS

The Police Are Said to Have Located the Mysterious Marion Elliott.

Hamilton, April 22.—There is a possibility of a commission being appointed to visit Virginia, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and other points in the United States to take evidence in connection with the Kinrade murder case. For that reason it is probable that there will be another adjournment of the inquest Thursday evening. The programme of the inquiry has not been definitely mapped out yet. There is not the slightest probability of any witnesses from the other side of the border being called this evening, with the possible exception of Jimmie Baum and the Pinkerton detectives who have been employed on the case.

The crown cannot force the witnesses from the other side of the border to attend the inquest, unless they agree voluntarily to come. If the crown decides that their evidence is material, judged from the reports made by the Pinkerton sleuths, George Tate Blackstock, K.C., who has charge of the case for the Government, will ask tonight for another adjournment until the commission can go to the other side and secure the evidence.

May Cross-Examine.

If the crown decides that the evidence collected by the Pinkertons is not material to the case, it may be used in another way—as the foundation for cross-examining Miss Florence Kinrade.

If it is decided to send a commission to take evidence in the United States, the cross-examination of Miss Kinrade will be postponed, and no witness of any great importance will be heard this evening. Mr. Blackstock will ask for an adjournment, and will postpone the cross-examination of witnesses until after the return of the commission.

All the evidence obtained by the Pinkertons is in the hands of Mr. Blackstock. He, with Crown Attorney Washington, had a long consultation Tuesday at Buffalo with the Pinkerton men.

The authorities claim that they have located the "luxurious" Marion Elliott, but will be unable to get her evidence and the evidence of other witnesses unless the commission is appointed.

The authorities do not even know whether Miss Florence Kinrade will be able to attend the inquiry this evening, if it is decided to proceed with it. They have been told that she was staying at the Del Monte Hotel, Preston, and that her physical condition was such as to make it doubtful if she would be able to attend.

The police are not depending very much on the evidence of the Hamilton witnesses. They are debating whether it is worth while calling C. S. Wilcox, who is prepared to swear only that he heard several explosions about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the murder. He says he cannot tell from which direction the sound came, and thought at the time it was blasting.

Luke Copple, the delivery boy, insists to the police that he can throw no light on the tragedy or what led up to it.

The movements of Provincial Detective Miller are very mysterious, and it is impossible to locate him.

TO PUSH BOUNDARY OF QUEBEC NORTH

Sir Lomer Gouin Will Move for the Opening of Negotiations.

Quebec, April 20.—In accordance with the measures outlined in the speech from the throne, Sir Lomer Gouin has the following notice of motion concerning the annexation of Ungava. That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Coucil may enter into negotiations with the Governor-of-Canada-in-Council respecting the annexation to the Province of Quebec of all territory situated to the north of the northern frontier of this province, and extending to Hudson's Straits between the bay so named and the Atlantic Ocean, with the exception of the strip of territory which may belong to Newfoundland, along the shore of such ocean, including on the west coast the archipelagoes and islands adjoining the mainland, as well as the following islands and groups: Ottawa, Sleepers, Baker's Doze, Belchers, North Belchers, King George, Mansfield, Charles and all the islands of Ungava Bay and the Button Islands, upon such terms and conditions as may be accepted by the Government of Canada and that of this province.

JILTED BY FIANCE SHE TRAMPS TO POORHOUSE

Woman, Deserted by Claimant for Millions, Appeals to Authorities.

Vineland, N. J., April 21.—Mrs. Mary Sherwood Smith started over the hills to the poorhouse with a heavy heart today. She became broken in health after her sons left and her fiance deserted her, and there was no other way, but to appeal to the authorities.

Two years ago Mrs. Smith was the affianced bride of George Swifte, reputed son and heir to the title and estate of the late Right Hon. Godwin Barnham Swifte, of Swifte's Heath, Ireland. Backed by a syndicate of New York lawyers, who believed in Swifte's claim to millions that he said his stepmother had unlawfully dispossessed him of, he started for England promising to return soon to claim his bride and take his Vineland friends on an excursion to see his estate in Ireland. The next news of him was an announcement of his marriage to a rich English woman.

Later news from England was that Swifte made a valiant fight for what he considered his rights, but was beaten, he said, because of some alleged irregularities in his father's marriage to the woman who was his mother. Mrs. Smith's two sons went to California fifteen years ago to seek their fortunes.

LOOKS WARLIKE.

St. Petersburg, April 22. — A special dispatch received here from Harbin, Manchuria, says that Japan is sending large reinforcements into Manchuria, and that the soldiers are spreading along the frontier.

Amusements

STREPHON'S BRIDE.

The Caste.

Mary, in love with Strephon ..... Miss Jean Robb
Delia (in love with Strephon) ..... Miss Irene Straitch
Cynthia, an old woman ..... Miss Isabel Peace
Rosalind, a shepherdess ..... Miss Elsie McCrimmon
Gladys, a shepherdess ..... Miss Clara Decker
Strephon (in love with Mary) ..... Mr. Norman Maudsley
Lubin (in love with Mary) ..... Mr. Calvin Hodgins
Randolph (once a butcher, now an outlaw) ..... Mr. Gordon Hunt
Colin, a shepherd,.. Mr. Will Robson

"Strephon's Bride," a comedy opera, the music of which is by Mr. J. Lamont Galbraith, L. R. A. M., and the words by Mr. George J. Hamlin, was given its premiere last night by local amateurs at the Grand Opera House, and made an instantaneous hit. The audience was quite large and very fashionable. The performers were given most kindly receptions.

The music of the opera is very pretty. In fact it is quite superior to the majority of the so-called musical comedies that visit the city, and won instant favor with the audience. There are many very pretty songs, and the duets and choruses are most fascinating. Several of the lyrics were excellent, and possessed a haunting sweetness that lingers in the memory for a long time. There was a quaint humor in the lines, although scarcely enough of it to relieve the play.

The story of the play is interesting. Mary, a charming young shepherdess, is beloved by two shepherds, Strephon and Lubin. She loves Strephon, who is also loved by Delia, a rival of Mary. On hearing the announcement of the betrothal of Mary and Strephon, Lubin and Delia meet and resolve to be revenged on Strephon, and to separate him from Mary. A means to this end is found in the fact that Strephon, being of a jealous nature, had bribed a butcher boy to slay a pet lamb, of which Mary was very fond. Lubin persuades the butcher to betray Strephon's secret to Mary, and in a fit of anger and misery, she casts him off, and he goes away from the happy valley to drown his sorrow in the strenuous life of a large city.

After three years have elapsed Delia and Mary meet in the meadow at early dawn, and each claims the still absent Strephon as her own. They quarrel violently, till separated by Cynthia, an old lady, who advises Mary to forget the past, and look only to the future. Lubin comes in and tries to win Mary to himself, but she only laughs at his suit. Shortly after Strephon appears on the scene, accompanied by Bardolph, the butcher, whom he has met during his travels. Both have become "men of the world," and scoff at the innocence of the simple Arcadian shepherds. After Bardolph retires, Mary enters, and discovers her long-lost longer, as she is too simple and inlover, but he refuses to love her any nocent to wed a "man with a past," so they say farewell. Here Cynthia appears with Bardolph to tell Mary that he is her son, she having lost him in infancy. They sing of the joys and sorrows of childhood, when a noise is heard outside, and the shepherds rush on to the scene chasing Lubin, whose treachery has been discovered. Strephon, however, saves his life, and the people congratulate Mary on the return of her lover. She, thinking that Strephon means to go away from her, asks Lubin to marry her, but Strephon declares that his love is hers alone. Lubin and Delia are condemned to marry as a punishment for their wrong-doing, and all ends "happy as a marriage bell."

Miss Jean Robb scored in the role of Mary. Her singing was marked by dramatic appreciation of the sentiments, and by a voice of a very sweet quality. Her acting left little to be desired.

Miss Isabel Peace gave the best piece of character work of the play, when she enacted the role of Cynthia, an aged woman. It was really clever, and she was given a fine reception for her good work.

Mr. Gordon Hunt, as Barthold, the bandit, was good. He showed full appreciation of his lines, and sang his songs in good voice and with dash and spirit.

Miss Irene Straitch as Delia was clever, and demonstrated marked ability. Miss Elsie McCrimmon and Miss Clara Decker were charming shepherdesses.

Mr. Norman Maudsley as Strephon, sang finely, and was capable. Mr. Calvin Hoogins and Mr. Will Robson were good in their roles.

The Seventh Regiment, under whose auspices the play is being given, were present in considerable numbers.

The officers had the two upper boxes, and practically all of them were on hand. Major Gibson and the officers of the R. C. R., had the lower right box. Col. Reid accompanied them. The officers of the Hussars occupied one of the lower boxes, on the left, and Col. Smith and party had the other.

The entertainment will be repeated this evening, and should attract a large audience.

Among those taking part in the choruses were:

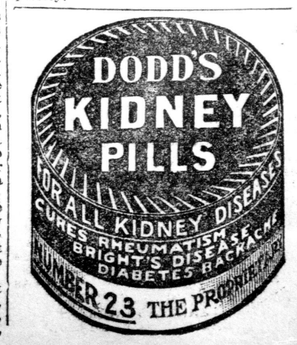
Shepherdesses—Miss G. Burr, Mrs Callaghan, Misses I. Campbell, V. Campbell, I. Chatto, E. Colquhoun, N. Colquhoun, C. Decker, M. Fallon, P. Gilbank, B. Gibson, M. Harvey, Hodgins, M. Laidlaw, Lylle, E. McCrimmon, McDonald, McEwen, A. McKenzie, I. Macleod, B. Maeleod, A. McLeod, R. McLeod, E. McLeod, A. McLeod, I. O'Neil, F. Peacock, Mrs. Robson, Misses N. Robinson, G. Rowan, M. Rowan, W. Scott, E. Smith, H. Stratfold, K. Telfer.

Shepherds—Messrs. J. Corpe, R. J. Cheswick, V. Davies, J. Ferguson, H. Fitzallan, Flory, B. Faulkes, C. S. Gibson, F. W. James, Maclaren, J. C. McGurk, D. MacInnes, J. S. Patterson, H. E. Roblin, W. Robson, E. Smith, M. Smith, T. Strongman, S. Sutherland, E. Tugwell, H. E. Watson, Geo. Wright.

Miss Amy McLeod danced very cleverly, and was assisted by the following young ladies: Misses V. Campbell, I. Macleod, V. Macleod, A. McLeod, E. McLeod, A. Mackenzie, M. Rowan, E. Smith, G. Burr, Chatto, P. Gilbank, E. McCrimmon, McDonald, I. O'Neil, F. Peacock, L. Rowan.

"The Land of Nod" Tomorrow.

"The Land of Nod," a musical extravaganza, will be presented at the Grand Opera House tomorrow evening. This musical play is said to be brilliantly witty as to dialogue; its music that of the jingling, "catchy" sort, its situations original and extremely laughable, and its character creations decidedly novel. The principal is the "Man in the Moon," who comes to earth and mingles with all sorts of characters until he is attracted, with others, to "The Land of Nod," where people who are only known in tales which are told of Fairyland and in Arabian Nights conceptions, are encountered.

William Faversham.

The appearance of William Faversham at the Grand Opera House on Saturday evening in "The World and His Wife" should prove a theatrical event of great importance. Mr. Faversham last seen as a star in "The Squaw Man," now comes as an actor-manager in complete artistic control before and behind the footlights. The dramatic worth of "The World and His Wife" has been proved in the important cities of the country. Mr. Faversham is evidently not depending solely upon his own popularity to satisfy the public, for he has surrounded himself with a company of the first quality.