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TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR | TEN PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 7 1905—TEN PAGES | ONE CENT

Senate Reading Room—S-541

Premier's Memory Failing Very Fast Says Rogers
His Excellency Surely Misapprehends Says Campbell

MOST SURPRISING PART IS REFERENCE TO P.M.G. —ROGERS.

Never in Any Form, Manner or Fashion Did He Seriously Discuss the Matter.

Winnipeg, April 6.—(Special.)—Hon. Robert Rogers, when seen in regard to Sir Wilfrid's denial of any knowledge of the memorandum presented to Mr. Campbell by Mgr. Sbarretti, said.

"I don't think anyone expected Sir Wilfrid, from his place in the house, to acknowledge that he was guilty of assisting Mgr. Sbarretti in making the demand which he did. However, Mgr. Sbarretti acknowledges the correctness of my statement and does not attempt to deny the statement that the failure of the Dominion government to act on this matter at an earlier date prejudiced our claim for extension of our boundaries westward. Regarding Sir Wilfrid, I am more surprised at his statement, where he says that since July, 1896, they never received communication from Manitoba for extension of the boundaries.

"The journals of the house of commons for 1901 will give the record.

"I am again sorry that Sir Wilfrid's memory appears to fail him in respect to his distinct statement that we were to remain in Ottawa for three or four days, when he hoped to be in a position to give us an answer. These were certainly his last words to Campbell and myself when leaving his room.

"However, the part of the statement which surprises me most of all is that in which he refers to Sir William Mulock, and which is followed by a statement from the postmaster-general himself. When Campbell and myself arrived at the outer office of Sir Wilfrid we were met by Sir William, who was in close conference with Senator Choquette. Mr. Fitzpatrick almost immediately entered and invited Mr. Campbell and myself to enter the office of Sir Wilfrid. I proceeded with the presentation of our claims, to which Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fitzpatrick listened attentively, Sir William not being present. When I had finished Mr. Fitzpatrick made some remark in respect to that portion of territory referred to by Sir Wilfrid in Saskatchewan, immediately north of the boundary of Manitoba, and walked over to a map at the other side of the room. He was followed by Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Campbell and myself.

At this moment Sir William and Senator Choquette entered the room, when Mr. Fitzpatrick, pointing to the map, remarked in a jocular manner, "Sir William, these gentlemen want all this territory immediately north of Ontario." Sir William adjusted his glasses, walked up and looked at the map for a moment or two, turned around and made some jocular remark and immediately shook hands with Mr. Campbell and myself, apologized for the fact that he had a most important meeting to attend and was unable to take part in the discussion, and at once left the room, and never in any form, manner or fashion opened his mouth by way of seriously discussing the matter.

SOME DIFFICULTY.

"I notice in Sir Wilfrid's statement that he appears to have some difficulty in explaining his failure to answer the letter which we addressed to him on Feb. 23. In one place he goes so far as to say that he did not receive it, then he proceeds to explain that it is not of much consequence in so far as the matter under discussion is concerned. In this I leave the public to draw its own conclusions as to the correctness of Sir Wilfrid's statement, especially in view of the distinct statement of Mr. Staples in actually naming the messenger in the house who delivered the letter.

"Sir Wilfrid goes on to make the point that the policy of his government in respect to the extension of our boundaries was fixed when he made his speech of Feb. 21. This, to my mind, absolutely proves beyond successful contradiction, the statement which I made that Sir Wilfrid and his government are answerable to the charge of being ap arty to the policy of penalizing the Province of Manitoba on account of our school law. It is a strange coincidence that the very day upon which we had our interview with Sir Wilfrid, Sir William Mulock spent his time in the outside room with Senator Choquette, who, I see by the press, purchased a few days afterwards Mr. Fitzpatrick's interest in Le Soleil newspaper, which is the acknowledged personal organ of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and no person denies the personal friendship which exists between Sir Wilfrid and Senator Choquette, as is evidenced by the fact that Sir William was obliged to turn down Premier Parent of Quebec in order to satisfy his friend Senator Choquette.

FAILING MEMORY.

"Again Sir Wilfrid's memory gets him into trouble when he makes the following statement: In fact the government of Canada never had any correspondence with Cardinal Rampolla, and never brought down any correspondence because theer was not any to bring down."

I never used the language credited to me, as above by Sir Wilfrid; what I said was:

"For example in 1896 he signed an official statement declaring himself to be entitled to the credit of the final settlement of the Manitoba school question, while immediately following we find from the correspondence brought down in parliament of Canada the following extract from a letter to Cardinal Rampolla, which he has never denied."

IN A NUTSHELL.

"Sir Wilfrid further says in his statement that he and several other members were having some difficulty in regard to some church matters and appealed to the authorities of the church for settlement. Sir Wilfrid said: 'We did this not as government but simply as men belonging to the Catholic Church.' If he will turn to page 5355 of Hansard, May 11, 1898, he will find a copy of the appeal to which he refers and from which it is clear at the outset that it is not as Sir Wilfrid states, 'prepared as a document of members belonging to the Roman Catholic Church.'

"An examination of the official records and facts goes most clearly to show that unfortunately for Sir Wilfrid his memory is failing very fast, and far be it from me to suggest that Sir Wilfrid would make any statement that he did not believe to be true, and certainly in his failing memory he is entitled to the sympathy of the people who have taken the trouble to follow this controversy."

THAT LETTER OF INVITATION

Apostolic Delegation.
Ottawa, Feb. 20, 1905.

To Hon. Colin Campbell, Attorney-General of Manitoba, Russell House, Ottawa:

Honorable Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency Mgr. Sbarretti, apostolic delegate to Canada, to write to you to say that he would be pleased to see you before your return to Manitoba, if you could find it convenient to come to the delegation. You will kindly let me know if you can come and when you will be pleased to do so.

I am yours very truly,
Alfred A. Sinnot,
Secretary.

Canal Driveway, 2 North Bank-street.

LAURIER TO FIGHT OUT QUESTION IN THE HOUSE

Twitted by Mr. Borden, Prime Minister Attempts to Explain Sbarretti's "Political Expediency," and Ends With Taking Up a Challenge—Messrs. Maclean, Foster, Sproule and Others Heard—Sir Wm. Mulock Gets Some Rough Rubbing.

Ottawa, April 6.—(Special.)—The reply of Monsignor Sbarretti, practically admitting the gravamen of the charge that he had offered to see that Manitoba's boundaries would be extended if certain concessions were made to the Roman Catholic minority in the province was made the subject to-day of one of the most noteworthy debates that have ever taken place in the Canadian house of commons. The subject was introduced by the leader of the opposition.

THINGS WELL KNOWN.

Mr. Borden said that he knew nothing of the circumstances under which Mgr. Sbarretti came to this country, except what was said by gentlemen opposite, and he gathered from their statement that his excellency came to this country not at the instance of the bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, but, as Mr. Bourassa very frankly stated, because of a difference between the laity and clergy of the church over a political question, the Manitoba school case. As to the prime minister's statement that Manitoba never petitioned the government in the boundary matter from 1896 until this year, Sir Wilfrid well knew of the resolutions passed by the Manitoba legislature and knew that the boundary question was very much to the fore ever since his promise made in September last of autonomy for the territories.

Mr. Borden quoted again the editorial remarks of The Northwest Review, in which it was stated that Manitoba would have to be content to be a small mean province so long as she maintained her "small, mean school policy." But that small mean policy was the school policy which Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself declared in the house to be "the happy solution of a very difficult situation again." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Borden also quoted the editorial of Le Soleil in which it was plainly stated that Manitoba would not have her boundaries extended so long as she had her pretentious school law. This Le Soleil, Mr. Borden pointed out, was then as now the declared organ of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and managed now by Senator Choquette, whom Sir Wilfrid had taken off the bench to make his political organizer.

Under those circumstances it would be well to note what followed. On Feb. 16 Messrs. Rogers and Campbell came to Ottawa. After their final interview with the prime minister, and while they were waiting in Ottawa at his request, they received an invitation from Mgr. Sbarretti. The situation at that time was that the autonomy bill had been introduced by the prime minister in the name of the whole administration, but with the authority of only part of the administration, altho the minister of agriculture and the postmaster-general avowed in the house that they knew all about it.

Mgr. Sbarretti said in his statement of the interview: "I remarked that from the point of view of the Manitoba government some action on those lines would be politically expedient." What did he mean by "politically expedient?" Mr. Borden asked. "Let us consider it for a moment," he continued, "it would be politically expedient for the government of Manitoba, which denied the extension of its boundaries, to make certain amendments to that law which the prime minister declared to be a happy solution of a difficult situation. Politically expedient? Who had the power to extend these boundaries? The government of this country, the hon. gentlemen sitting on the other side of this house. There was only one power in this country that could deal with that question, and that was the power represented by the fourteen or fifteen gentlemen who sit around the council board of Canada. And his excellency declared that from the point of view of the Manitoba government some action on these lines would be politically expedient.

ONLY ONE MEANING.

Now there is only one possible meaning to that, which is, that his excellency thoroly believed that he had the authority to suggest to the Manitoba delegates that if they acceded to his demand with regard to the school laws there would be such an extension of the boundaries of Manitoba as the government of that province desired," said Mr. Borden. "I am reluctant to believe that his excellency would have made any such suggestion unless he believed he had authority of some kind."

"I am not concerned," said Mr. Borden, "with the question as to whether or not his excellency should be recalled. I said yesterday he is not responsible to us in any sense; he is responsible only to his superior. But the government of this country are responsible to us, and if there has been any suggestion of this kind by or in behalf of the government of this country, or by or on behalf of any member of it, then, I say, the country will demand, and I think the people of the country will demand, the dismissal or retirement of any member of this government who ventured to confer upon his excellency any such authority. He is not responsible to us, but the members of the administration are. That was not an ecclesiastical matter, it was a purely political matter, the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba.

"Mr. Borden concluded amidst applause by declaring that further explanation was demanded from the prime minister."

SO SUDDEN.

The prime minister was also cheered by his followers as he rose to reply. Sir Wilfrid said: In the exchange of courtesies that usually prevail between the two sides of this house it has been customary up to this time for my hon. friend, when he intended bringing up some important question, to give some intimation of his intention. My hon. friend, for some reason of his own, has not seen fit to do so on this occasion.

Mr. Borden: I received no intimation of the right hon. gentleman's extended remarks yesterday.

Sir Wilfrid: Because I made yesterday a statement which concerned myself personally. Nor do I think that when a member is attacked in the press he is called on to give any notice of his intention to offer an explanation, particularly when the matter is in no way controversial. I must say that I have had time to read in but a cursory way the statement which has been furnished to the papers by Mgr. Sbarretti. We have to-day a new phase of this question, and I am glad to hear my hon. friend say so, because it is a confirmation of the statement which I offered on the floor of this house yesterday.

"In Mr. Rogers' interview Mgr. Sbarretti was credited with saying that if Manitoba had restored separate schools to the minority in that province it would have facilitated the extension of their boundaries westward. I could hardly believe that his excellency used such language, because then and there Mr. Rogers would have answered to the apostolic delegate that Manitoba had never made any demand to Ottawa for an extension of their boundaries prior to January last. Now to-day we have the confirmation of my opinion that Monsigneur never used these words to Mr. Rogers for the very good reason that he never saw that gentleman.

AS BETWEEN FRIENDS.

"There are many things in that interview published by Mr. Rogers which turn out to be not altogether according to the facts. You have the impression given by this interview that Monsigneur sent for Mr. Rogers and his colleague to discuss with them the extension of Manitoba boundaries. Is that according to the facts? No, sir, we find to-day that Mgr. Sbarretti never knew Mr. Rogers, but the invitation was extended to Mr. Campbell, whom he knew and treated as a friend. It is a very different thing to have an official interview and a conversation between the delegates of a government and a private interview and conversation between his excellency and a gentleman who happened to be in Ottawa at the time and who was a member of the government of Manitoba. There are many things alleged which I might comment on in this interview. It is quite evident from the explanation of his excellency that the interview was not a public one, it was merely a friendly conversation between two gentlemen who had previously met to discuss a question which they had informally discussed.

"Mr. Borden has attempted to create the impression that the government of Canada was actuated by a sinister motive with regard to Manitoba, and that we refused to extend the boundaries because we wished to punish the province for having abolished separate schools. To establish his point he quotes Le Soleil, which he holds me responsible for. Why does he not hold me responsible for the attitude of The Globe? If I am not responsible for the attitude of The Globe why should I be responsible for Le Soleil? There are other matters than politics that on which men can differ and it is unworthy of Mr. Borden to say that the government should be actuated by belief in a certain liberal line of policy because that policy is supported by a certain newspaper.

CALLS IT CONSPIRACY.

"Mr. Borden has endeavored to convey the idea that there has been an understanding—he did not use the word conspiracy, but he intended to convey the idea if he meant anything at all—that there had been a conspiracy between the government of Canada, and in particular myself and the minister of

Continued on Page 6.

NEVER MET MONSIGNOR UNTIL THAT INVITATION —CAMPBELL

Neither Was There Any Communication—His Excellency is Under a Misapprehension.

Winnipeg, April 6.—(Special.)—Your correspondent called upon Attorney-General Campbell to-day and asked him whether he had any reply to make in reference to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement in the house. The attorney-general said:

"I regret to notice that evidently Sir Wilfrid's memory is failing him. I was in Toronto when Laurier made the speech on the autonomy bills."

"What about his promise to meet you in three or four days and give you an answer?"

"I remember this very distinctly. It was when we were leaving, and he requested that we should remain for three or four days and he would give us an answer. Mr. Rogers remained in Ottawa and I went to Toronto and returned especially for the purpose of keeping the appointment, and when the incident was fresh in our minds we sent the letter of Feb. 23, in which we repeated the promise that Sir Wilfrid had given us on Feb. 17. In further confirmation of this, I had intended returning immediately to Winnipeg to attend a specially important meeting that I had arranged before leaving, and on Feb. 17 I wired Prof. Hart, secretary of the Manitoba College board that I was unable to return owing to the further interview to be held with Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"Sir Wilfrid says that I did not take much part in the discussion of the question on Feb. 17. In this I think that he is likewise mistaken, as I took considerable part. I framed and moved a resolution of the legislature on which the memorial was based, and I was very much interested. When we met Sir Wilfrid he asked who should speak first, and I suggested Mr. Rogers. Mr. Rogers left me to deal with the northern and eastern portions of our claims.

SIR WILFRID'S INTIMATION.

"Sir Wilfrid intimated that it was his intention to add all new territory lying immediately north of Manitoba, now embraced in the territories on the Saskatchewan and Athabasca into the new Province of Saskatchewan, in accordance with his agreement with the northwest representatives. I pointed out to him that if the territory lying immediately north of Manitoba, that is at the heads of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Winnipegosis, was embraced within the Province of Saskatchewan, that the Dominion would be powerless to give it to Manitoba, as no part of the provincial territory could be taken away from the province without legislative action on the part of the province itself.

"Mr. Fitzpatrick agreed to this, and I felt that we had secured an important concession from Sir Wilfrid in this respect, that he would not include that territory in the new Province of Saskatchewan. Upon discussion of territory to be added from the District of Keewatin, both Mr. Rogers and myself were very much astonished when Sir Wilfrid made the suggestion of calling in Quebec and Ontario, and I asked Sir Wilfrid if the government of Ontario had ever advanced any claim or suggested that they had any claim in

Continued on Page 6.

AS REPRESENTING 7,000,000 PETITION FOR QUICK HEARING.

St. Petersburg Urged to Hear the Cry Lest Popular Uprising Gets Beyond Control.

Samara, Government of Samara, southeast Russia, April 6.—The exchange here representing commercial connections over a region inhabited by 7,000,000 people, has telegraphed to M. Bouligan, minister of the interior, that the whole area is in a condition of extreme excitement, and that a terrible catastrophe is only avoidable by immediate summoning representatives of the people in accordance with the terms of the imperial rescript.

The exchange also demands a representation upon the commission which is considering the subject. The peasants are great aroused over the reports that the "Intellectual" are seeking to return them to a condition of slavery.

DECLARE FOR REVISION OF EDUCATION SYSTEM.

Moscow, April 6.—A general meeting of representatives of the higher schools of Russia here to-day adopted a series of strong resolutions, not only demanding a revision of the whole educational system of the empire, including freeing the schools and universities from government control, but declaring for a constitutional regime.

The last act of the congress of doctors from all parts of Russia was to despatch a telegram of sympathy to Maxim Gorky, addressed to him as "A valiant defender of the rights of man."

SURE, SOLID PEACE PLEDGE IS THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Kaiser Welcomed by Italy's King, With Whom He Exchanges Hearty Compliments.

Naples, April 6.—King Victor Emmanuel arrived here to-day from Rome accompanied by Foreign Minister Tittoni and Naval Minister Mirabello, to meet Emperor William. The harbor presented a magnificent spectacle.

A gala dinner was given at the Royal Palace to-night in honor of Emperor William. King Victor Emmanuel toasting the German Emperor, recalled the recent presence in Italy of two of the German princes.

"These," said the King, "are reciprocal bonds of intimate affection which for two allied peoples are pledges of peace and a prosperous future."

Emperor William answered in German. He said:

"The triple alliance is a sure and solid pledge of peace. Under its protection our peoples, allied, march happily towards a future of constant progress, firmly trusting to the loyal alliance and intimate friendship of Italy and her august sovereign."

Suits or Overcoats pressed, 50c., McEachren's, 83 Bay-st. Phone M. 2376.

Smoke Alive Bollard's Mixture.

RUSS TROOPS ON INDIA FRONTIER

Bombay, April 6.—The Times of India authentically states that Russian troops have replaced those of the Ameer of Bokhara at all posts on the Upper Oxus, in the districts of Shignan and Roshan; that 4000 men have been detached from the Merv garrison as a permanent addition to the Kushk and Muraghad River force, and that the deficiency at Merv has been replaced from Orenburg.

LINEVITCH MUST WITHDRAW

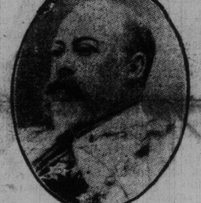
London, April 7.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of The Times telegraphs:

The latest official information leads to the belief that the Japanese are advancing in crescent formation—Oku on the left, Nodzu in the centre, and Kuroki and Kamamura on the right, and with a total strength of 475,000. It is feared that Linevitch will be compelled to withdraw.

DO CANADIANS LIKE IT?

JUSTICE AS WE HAVE IT IN CANADA IN THE YEAR OF GRACE, 1905.

KING AND LOUBET HEART TO HEART
GERMANY WARNED TO TAKE NOTICE



KING EDWARD VII.

Paris, April 6.—The arrival of King Edward in Paris to-day was the occasion for a notable manifestation of Anglo-French cordiality, which is being interpreted to-night as a conspicuous response to Germany's attitude regarding Morocco, altho the King remained but a short time. He was met outside the city by President Loubet, who held a private conversation with His Majesty, lasting nearly an hour. A semi-official outgiving recites that this meeting had far less reserve than that as between King and president, and that it was marked by the freedom of confidence exchanged. Beyond this private conversation King Edward confined himself to the usual public expressions of good will. He spoke at the station of the pleasure a visit to France always gave him.

President Loubet joined the royal train at Pierrefitte Station, where, surrounded by distinguished officials of both governments, the two rulers exchanged greetings. The King conducted President Loubet to his private car, where conversation continued until the Lyons railway station was reached. Outside the station the crowd was held back by cordons of police. During the half hour at the station King Edward continued to talk with President Loubet and held an extended conference with the British ambassador to France, Sir Francis Levison Bertie. King Edward left Paris at 7.10 o'clock for Marseilles, where he will join Queen Alexandra on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

TALKED FREELY.

The semi-official communication relative to the meeting of King Edward and President Loubet says:

"It is natural to suppose the conversation between the King and president led to an exchange of views on diplomatic questions of the day, but as neither has divulged the confidences it is necessary to receive with reserve the more or less ingenuous versions which will be placed in circulation. Judging, however, from external appearances one cannot but remark that the meeting to-day was marked not only by less reserve than that of last year, but notably by the greater freedom of confidence exchanged."

EMILE LOUBET.

PRESS VIEWS.

The public and press, however, herald the meeting as significant. The Journal Des Debats says: "It is a new affirmation of the Anglo-French entente, which will bel followed by

Continued on Page 2.

IS PEACE SOON TO BE? GENERAL POINTS SETTLED

Negotiations Said to Have Reached Point When Public Will Be Told All.

Paris, April 6.—Unless all the foreign ambassadors in Paris are very much astray, the peace negotiations which were begun two weeks ago have now reached a point where general publicity must take the place of the secrecy so far observed. There is hardly any doubt that an understanding has been arrived at between Japan and Russia in respect of the general terms of the peace treaty, and it would not be surprising to learn within a week that the two powers haveap pointed commissioners. For diplomatic reasons denials are made at every point, but it is nevertheless true that men who have been called into council have leaked sufficiently to make clear the fact that the two warring nations practically have agreed upon the general points at issue.

Use "Maple Leaf" Canned Salmon. The best packed.

Try "Lowe Inlet" Canned Salmon. Always Reliable.

WHERE TOGO IS.

Chicago, April 6.—A special to The Daily News, from Batavia, Java, says:

Togo's fleet was sighted this morning south of the Island of Mindanao, the southernmost of the Philippine group.

Karnak Cigarettes absolutely Pure. 135

No paste used in Tuckett's Cigarettes. 135

The World Over.

Guarantee bonds of all descriptions issued at liberal rates by the London Guarantee and Accident Company. Their bonds are accepted as sole surety by the governments of all civilized countries in the world.

10c Gato cigars for 5c Alive Bollard.

Babbit Metal, best made. The Canada Metal Co.

Fashionable Walking Canes.

Special—We have a line of silver-mounted partridge wood canes, which we are selling absolutely 25 per cent. below cost. United Cigar stores.

Storm Windows taken down and cleaned. Toronto Window Cleaning Co., Limited, 59 Victoria-street. Phone M. 1413

The annual dinner and theatre party of A Squadron of the Governor-General's Body Guard takes place to-night at the Grand Opera House and afterwards to dinner at the Richardson House.

Spring suits and overcoats, cash or credit. Avenue Tailoring Co., 476-480 Spadina-avenue.

GET GLASGOW'S ADVICE.

Glasgow, April 6.—Manage Dalrymple of the city's street railroad system has been granted a month's vacation to proceed to Chicago and confer with Mayor-elect Dunne on the municipalization of street railroads.

Pember's Turkish Baths remove all poison from the system. 129 Yonge-st.246

Crowds Increasing at the Pure Food Show.

Last night was a record breaker for attendance at the Pure Food Show. There was a continuous jam of funloving and amused people. "I'm coming again to-morrow night" was a common expression. Any grocer will give you a ticket which will admit you for fifteen cents.

Lennox & Lennox, Barristers, etc. T. Herbert Lennox, J. F. Lennox. Phone Main 5232. 34 Victoria-street, Toronto.

The Leading Tobacco.

Has the largest sale of any private brand. Sold all over Canada. Smokes cool, will positively not burn the tongue. Sold at a popular price 1 lb. tin $1, 1-2 lb. tin 50c, 1-4 lb. package 25c, sample package 10c. Get it from your tobacconist, or direct from A. Clubb & Sons, 49 King west.

The F. W. Matthews Co., Undertakers.

DEATHS.

DAWSON—Suddenly, at 195 Borden-street, Thursday, April 6th, Mabel Dawson, in the 17th year of her age.

Funeral from above address to Necropolis, on Saturday, at 10.30 a.m.

HARRIS—At East Toronto, April 6, Samuel Harris, proprietor of East Toronto Hotel, in his 38th year.

Funeral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock to Mount Hope Cemetery.

HUNTER—At Bendale, Scarboro, Samuel M. Hunter, on April 5, 1905, in his 49th year.

Funeral on Saturday at 2 p.m. to St. Andrew's Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

MACDONALD—At Empringham's Hotel, East Toronto, on April 3rd, Robert R. Macdonald, grandson of George Empringham, and stepson of W. J. Taylor of Winnipeg, in his 19th year.

Funeral will take place Friday, April 7, from Empringham's Hotel, to St. Jude's Church, at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

WILSON—At his mother's residence, 14 Elmer-avenue, Charles Edward, eldest and dearly beloved son of Mrs. Katherine Wilson.

Funeral Friday, April 7, at 2.30 p.m., to Norway Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

CANADA LIFE'S 58-YEAR RECORD.

Its record for fifty-eight years shows that the Canada Life has paid or credited to its policy holders and their beneficiaries over $7,000,000 more than it has received from them by way of premiums.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA, 28 King Street West, Toronto. Savings Department.

The Popular Alpines.

The popular Alpine, in light grey or slate, dark brown or fawn, or in pearl felt, comes from Italy. It's the popular Borsalino. Dineen Co. have some individual designs by this maker in featherweights.

Furniture polished, desks cleaned out, offices put in order for the season. Toronto Window Cleaning Company, Limited, 59 Victoria-street. Phone M. 1413.

FAIR AND COOL.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, April 6.—(8 p.m.)—Rain has fallen to-day from Eastern Ontario to the maritime provinces, with lower temperature, except in Nova Scotia. In the Northwest Territories and Manitoba the fine weather has continued and temperatures of over 70 have occurred in Assiniboia.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 14—42; Victoria, 42—54; Kamloops, 52—64; Calgary, 32—68; Edmonton, 34—68; Swift Current, 34—72; Qu'Appelle, 28—64; Winnipeg, 20—42; Port Arthur, 20—34; Parry Sound, 28—36; Toronto, 30—43; Ottawa, 32—40; Montreal, 34—38; Quebec, 36—38; St. John, 34—52; Halifax, 32—50.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Westerly winds; fair and cool.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh westerly winds; fair and cool.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Strong southwesterly and westerly winds; clearing and about the same temperature.

Maritime—Fresh southerly to westerly winds; fair and about the same temperature.

Superior—Fair and cool.

Manitoba—Fair, with higher temperature.

Get your office cleaned up. Small charge. Toronto Window Cleaning Company, Limited, 59 Victoria-street. Phone Main 1413.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

April 6.	At	From
Prinz Adalbert	New York	Genoa-Naples
Victorian	New York	Liverpool
Pomeranian	New York	Glasgow
Baltic	Queenstown	New York
Barbarossa	Plymouth	New York

Fireproof, Windows, Doors Skylights, Metal Ceilings, Corrugated Iron. A. B. Ormsby, Limited, Queen-George.