LOCAL MARKET.

Monday, April 8.

There was not much business transacted at the market as there was very little stuff offered.

There were about a dozen loads of hay offered. Sales were slow, for even this small number, as there were 132 loads offered last week. Most of the liveries and hotelkeepers were stocked up. Prices today were $12 to $12 per ton. A couple of loads of oats were offered, which brought $1 20 per cwt.

There were not many live hogs brought in today, as there will be another shipment on Thursday next. The prices today were $6 35 per cwt for selects.

The farmers report that the sap is running fine today. This will increase the output of maple syrup, for which there is a good demand at $1 25 per gallon.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

Liverpool, April 6.—Canadian steers, 12½c; United States steers, 12½c to 12¾c; bulls, 9½c to 10½c; trade firm, but slow.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 8.—Cattle—Receipts, about 50,000; steady to 10c lower; beeves, $4 15 to $6 65; heifers, $1 75 to $5 30; cows, $1 80 to $4 90; calves, $5 25 to $7 25 good to prime steers, $4 35 to $6 65; poor to medium, $4 15 to $6 30; stockers and feeders, $2 80 to $5.

Hogs—Receipts, about 54,000; generally 15c lower; light, $6 45 to $6 65; mixed, $6 45 to $6 65 heavy, $6 30 to $6 62½; rough, $6 30 to $6 45 pigs, $5 90 to $6 55; good to choice heavy, $6 50 to $6 62½; bulk of sales at $6 55 to $6 62½.

Sheep—Receipts, about 20,000; natives, $4 50 to $6 60; westerns, $4 50 to $6 60; lambs, $6 50 to $8 35; westerns, $6 50 to $8 35.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, April 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; slow and 10c to 20c lower; stockers and feeders 10 to 15c higher; prime steers, $5 60 to $5 90; shipping, $5 to $5 50; butchers, $4 40 to $5 25; heifers, $3 75 to $5 10; cows, $3 to $3 50; bulls, $3 25 to $4 60; stockers and feeders, $3 75 to $4 65; fresh cows and springers active and $2 higher, $20 to $52. Veals—Receipts, 2,200 head; active and 50c lower, $4 25 to $8 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; active and 10c to 15c lower; heavy, mixed, Yorkers and pigs, $7; roughs, $5 90 to $6 10; stags, $4 50 to $5.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 9,200 head; active; sheep steady, lambs 50c higher; lambs, $5 to $9 25; yearlings, $7 75 to $8; wethers, $6 25 to $6 75; ewes, $4 75 to $6 25; sheep, mixed, $5 to $6 25.

DAIRY MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL DAIRY REPORT, WEEK ENDING MARCH 22.

[Hodgson Bros.' Letter.]

Cheese—There is practically no change to advise with regard to cheese. The market has ruled steady, with quiet demand, and there is no material alteration in quotations. We quote today: Finest Canadian, fall makes, white and colored, 66s to 67s 6d per cwt; finest States, do, 64s 6d to 65s 6d; secondary qualities, States, small shapes, full creams, 58s to 63s; lower grades, skims and half-meats, according to quality, 40s to 52s.

Butter—The market rules quiet, without change in values. There is a steady consumptive trade doing on strictly choicest qualities, but anything below this grade is a slow sale. The Copenhagen quotation is cabled unchanged for next week. We report today's values as follows: Choicest Canadian creamery, in 56-lb boxes, nominal; choicest continental butter, in Kiel casks, 108s to 114s per cwt; choicest Russian and Siberian, do, 90s to 97s; secondary grades, do, 80s to 85s; choicest Australian and New Zealand, 94s to 103s; choicest Argentine, 92s to 100s; choicest Irish creamery, none offering; choicest States creamery, nominal; States process creamery, according to quality, 78s to 85s; States ladles, imitation creameries and Canadian dairies, from 80s to 84s.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 6.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 22s to 29½c; dairies, 20s to 27s.

Cheese—12½c to 15c.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 6.—Butter—Quiet and steady; unchanged; receipts, 3,103 packages.

Cheese—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 952 boxes.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 6.—Oil opened and closed at $1 78.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., April 6.—Credit balances, $1 78.

LONDON.

London, April 6.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 13-16d; spirits, 7¾d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, April 6.—Petroleum, 21 francs 25 centimes.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., April 8.—The Standard Oil Company today put up quotations on all grades of refined oil ½c per gallon. Quotations on gasoline and naphtha are unchanged.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 6.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅞c; molasses sugar, 2⅞c; refined steady. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, April 6.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 9s; centrifugal, 10s 6d; beet sugar, April, 9s 1½d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 6.—Sugar—Unchanged, as follows: Montreal granulated, in barrels, $4 40; yellow, $4; Ontario beet, $4 24; in bags, 5c less.

The world's visible supply of sugar is 2,810,000 tons, as against 4,010,000 tons last year, and 2,960,000 tons in 1905.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, April 6.—Beans—Cash, $1 36; May, $1 38 asked; June, $1 40 asked.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 8.—There is little business doing. Offerings are light and the demand quiet. Supplies of Ontario wheat are very light, what there is being in the hands of a few dealers. Bids of 90c for No. 1 northern, spot, North Bay, have been in for some time, but without bringing any offerings. The scarcity of barley continues. Corn is easy in tone, but quotations show no change. Quotations are:

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white, 72¾c asked east; No. 2 mixed, 72c asked outside, 71c bid on main line west, 71½c bid at 78 per cent points; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 87c to 87½c; No. 1 northern, 86½c at lake ports, 90c bid at North Bay; No. 2 northern, 85c at lake ports.

Barley—No. 3 extra, 53½c asked outside; No. 3, 51c to 51½c; No. 2 is nominal, at 55c.

Peas—No. 2, 80c asked outside.

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

Corn—No. 3 yellow, American, 52c to 52½c at Toronto and west; Ontario, 45c to 46c.

Rye—65c to 65½c.

Flour—Ontario 90 per cent patents, $2 70 asked, $2 67 bid; Manitoba, first patents, $6 20; seconds, $5 75; bakers, $5 90.

Bran—$20 bid, in buyers' backs.

Butter—Firm; supplies light.

Eggs—Easy, 16c to 16½c.

Cheese—Steady.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 7.—Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy is quoted at $12 to $13, and secondary grades at $9 50 to $10 50, on track here. Baled Straw—$6 75 to $7 25.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 6.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; May, $9 50; July, $9 60; August, $9 60; September, $9 65; October, $9 85; December, $9 93; January, $10 07.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 6.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red western winter, 6s 2½d; No. 1 California, 6s 5d. Futures quiet; May, 6s 4½d; July, 6s 2½d.

Corn—Spot, American mixed, new, steady, 4s 2½d do, old, firm, 4s 9d. Futures quiet; May, 4s 5¼d; July, 4s 5¼d; September, 4s 5d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 6s 8½d.

Cheese—Canadian finest white steady, 66s; do, colored, steady, 67s.

Butter—No stock.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 7s 9d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast quiet, £2 16s to £3 10s.

Beef—Extra India mess quiet, 8s.

Pork—Prime mess western quiet, 85s 9d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 56s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, quiet, 48s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, easy, 51s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, dull, 50s 6d; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, quiet, 50s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, dull, 47s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 49s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, quiet, 38s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, dull, 45s 9d; American refined, in pails, dull, 45s 9d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, quiet, 46s 3d; American refined, in pails, quiet, 46s 3d.

Tallow—Prime city dull, 32s 6d.

Rosin—Common firm, 10s 9d.

Petroleum—Refined steady, 6⅞d.

Linseed Oil—Quiet, 23s.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 8.	12:30. Ask	Bid
Canadian Pacific	176½	176
Montreal Street Railway	220	209
Toronto Street Railway	108	107½
Twin City Electric Railway	97¾	95½
Detroit Railway	76½	76
Toledo Railway	27½	26
R. & O. Navigation	82	77
Montreal Power	93	92½
Dominion Steel, com	22	21½
Dominion Steel, pfd	54	53½
Dominion Coal, com	62	60
Illinois	90	88
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal	75	72
Montreal Telograph Co	160	..
Bell Telephone, xd	140	138
Ogilvie Milling, pfd	130	115
Mackay, com	70¾	70
Mackay, pfd	..	70
Lake of the Woods, com	..	76¾
Laurentide Paper, pfd	108	106
Mexican Tramway	49¾	49¼
Rio	43	42¾
Montreal Cotton	122	119
Dominion Textile, pfd, xd	93	92
B. N. A. Bank	..	151
Bank of Toronto	224	..
Royal Bank	236	..
New Brunswick Bank	272	..
Hochelaga	149	140
Ottawa Bank	222	..
Textile bonds A	91	87
Textile bonds B	91	87
Textile bonds C	90	85
Dominion Cotton bonds	95½	95
Scotia, com., bonds	103	101
Canada Colored Cotton Bonds	100	..
Dominion Coal bonds	99½	..
Dominion Iron & Steel bonds	76	75
Montreal Street Ry. bonds	104	..
Lake of the Woods bonds	107	..
Mexican Electric bonds	..	76
Mexican Power bonds	79¾	79¼

Morning Sales: C. P. R., 20 at 173, 1 at 173½; Bell Telephone, rights, 80 at 6½, 100 at 6⅞, 8 at 6½; Illinois Traction, 25 at 89, 15 at 89, 10 at 88¾; Toledo Railway, 5 at 27; Toronto Railway, 20 at 108, 10 at 108, 10 at 107¾, 10 at 107½; Montreal Railway, 10 at 219; Power, 75 at 92, 25 at 92⅛, 50 at 92¼, 75 at 92½; Detroit Railway, 25 at 75¾, 10 at 76½; Mackay, preferred, 75 at 70, 30 at 70; Woods, common, 25 at 76⅞, 50 at 77; Iron, common, 150 at 21¼, 150 at 21, 200 at 21½; Royal Bank, 5 at 235¾; Scotia, comon, 10 at 74; Mexican, 5 at 70; Scotia, preferred, 6 at 116¾; Mackay, 5 at 70; Mexican Power, bonds, 21,000 at 79¾; Dominion Cotton, bonds, 2,000 at 85½; Iron, bonds, 1,000 at 75¾; Merchants' Bank, 10 at 165; Molsons Bank, 4 at 209, 7 at 204½, 1 at 209¾.

COBALT

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

H. C. BECHER 432 Richmond Phone 213

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 8.	12:45. Ask	Bid
C. P. R.	..	173
Niagara St. C. & T.	48	42½
Sao Paulo Tramway	126½	126
Toronto Railway	..	106½
Tri City, pfd	90	95
Twin City	97	96
Northern Navigation	..	90
St. L. & C. Navigation	127	..
Bell Telephone	135	..
Tel. Wrights	6½	6⅜
Canada General Electric	..	127
City Dairy, com	37	..
City Dairy, pfd	90	..
Consumers' Gas	..	200
Dominion Coal, com	61	60
Dominion Steel, com	.	21
Dominion Telegraph	..	120
Electric Development	50	..
Mackay, com	70	69¾
Mackay, pfd	71	69½
Mexican	50	..
North Star	20	..
Nova Scotia Steel, com	74½	71
Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land	..	100
Bank of Commerce	173½	..
Dominion Bank	244¾	244
Bank of Hamilton	210	205½
Imperial Bank	227½	224
Merchants Bank	167	..
Bank of Nova Scotia	292	..
Ottawa Bank	226	..
Sovereign Bank	..	124
Bank of Toronto	225	..
Traders' Bank	..	139½
Agricultural Loan	..	122
Canada Landed	124	..
Canada Permanent	..	124
Central Canada	..	160
Colonial Investment	..	73
Dominion Savings	..	71
Hamilton Provident	..	123
Huron & Erie	..	185
Landed B. & L.	..	124
London & Canada L. & A.	108	..
London Loan	118	..
National Trust	..	158½
Ontario Loan and Deb	..	134
Toronto Mortgage	..	110
Mexican Electric bonds	77	..
Mexican Power bonds	81½	..
Rio bonds	75½	75

Morning Sales: Sao Paulo, 15 and 5 at 126½, 25 at 126; do, bonds, 10,000 at 94¾; Consumers' Gas, xd., 1 at 200 Rio, 25 and 25 at 43, 20 at 42⅞; do, bonds, 1,000 at 75½; Toronto Mortgage, 9 at 111; Twin City, 10 at 97; Mackay, common, 25 and 25 at 70, 25 at 69⅞; St. Lawrence, 5, 5 and 1 at 125; Bell Telephone, rights, 62, 26, 100, 147 and 1 at 6½; Mexican L. and P., 5 at 49¾; do, bonds, 1,000 at 80; Nipissing, 25 at 13½; Canada Permanent, 20 and 75 at 125; N. S. Steel, common, 25 at 73; Standard Bank, 5 at 220; Bank of Commerce, 6 at 173; Dominion Bank, 3 and 1 at 244; Traders' Bank, 4 and 1 at 140; Sovereign Bank, 50 at 124; Imperial Bank, 3 at 224, 6 at 224½; General Electric, 5 at 128. Omitted on Saturday, Soo, common, 25 at 110.

GAS TANK WAS IN PERIL

Chatham Firemen Have Desperate Two Hours Fight With Flames.

Chatham, April 7.—There was a serious fire in the Chatham Gas Company's works here last night. It started in the auxiliary room of the plant, and it required nearly two hours of the hardest kind of fighting to subdue it. The flames were in close quarters to the gas tank, the explosion of which would have no doubt caused serious damage and possibly loss of life.

The colonial secretary of the Bahamas states in his report of the islands for 1905-6 that no complaint of error or delay has been received by the telegraph department for 14 years.

THE GATHERING OF THE PREMIERS

Some Subjects for Discussion at Colonial Conference.

IMPERIAL DEFENSE PROBLEM

Australia to Demand Trade Reciprocity and New Zealand Exclusion of Asiatics.

London, April 8.—The fourth colonial conference, which will assemble here on April 15, promises to be the most interesting and most important yet held. Although the absence of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the ex-colonial secretary, whose imperialistic enthusiasm gave the movement its greatest impetus, and the death of his personal antithesis, the bluff and picturesque Richard Seddon, premier of New Zealand, will be greatly felt, popular interest in the conference is enhanced by the participation of Dr. Jameson, the famous Transvaal raider, who is now premier of Cape Colony, and Gen. Louis Botha, premier of the newly-reconstructed Transvaal.

Alfred Deakin, the Australian premier, Sir Joseph G. Ward, premier of New Zealand, Frederick R. Moor, premier of Natal, and Dr. Jameson, whose health is now precarious, have already arrived in London, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of Canada, Premier Sir Robert Bond, of Newfoundland, and Gen. Botha are on their way here.

Premier Botha embarked at Cape Town, March 27, with the declared purpose of convincing Great Britain of the loyalty of her Dutch subjects. He will be given a hearty and official welcome on his arrival at Southampton, which will echo public feeling.

The Questions.

The most important questions slated for discussion during the conference are a project for a permanent council; preferential trade between the colonies and Great Britain, and among the colonies themselves; imperial defense; emigration and minor questions like penny postage, naturalization and patent laws.

Preferential trade looms up as the largest subject in the preliminary talk.

While the colonists are anxious to give the mother country advantages, they chafe under the one-sided arrangements which yield them no return. Premiers Laurier and Deakin have already gone on record to this effect, and the tendency of colonial opinion seems to be voiced by the following resolution, which Premier Jameson proposes to introduce at the conference:

Must Be Reciprocity.

"This conference, while adhering to the principle of preferenetial treatment, for products and manufactures of the United Kingdom, desires to impress upon his Majesty's Government the opinion that the continuance of such preferential treatment to British products and manufactures is largely dependent upon the granting of some reciprocal privileges to British colonies."

This would mean taking a step away from free trade and the Government appears anxious to evade that dilemma.

The next thorny question is that of imperial defense, on which greatly conflicting opinions are expressed. The inherent difficulty of the problem will be to draw the distinction between Great Britain's position as a European power and as the mother country of a great colonial empire. Thus, it will be argued, Great Britain could not expect the colonies to bind themselves to assist her in any European war in which they were not concerned, while at the same time, under the existing conditions, any colony could embroil Great Britain in war without incurring any but the moral obligations to come to her assistance.

The idea is to endeavor if possible to arrive at some agreement or alliance insuring consultation and co-operation in any conflict arising from causes outside of purely European politics, all parties thereto contributing men and money for a common defense upon a population and revenue basis. Dr. Jameson intends to propose the organization of some plan whereby contributions from each colony should be equitably fixed on the condition that colonies be represented upon the imperial council, at which questions concerning the peace of the empire shall be discussed.

Premier Ward, of New Zealand, favors increasing the colonial naval contributions to the imperial defense. Australia is determined to bring up the Asiatic exclusion question, and Premier Ward declared, on being interviewed on the subject, that New Zealand was against the admission of Chinese and Japanese, between whom and New Zealanders he sees the inevitable struggle for supremacy. The premier said:

"We object to being bound by treaties in which we have no voice, to admit Asiatics freely."

The Government has reserved fifty rooms in the Hotel Cecil for the entertainment of the premiers and their staffs and families. The visitors will be banqueted extensively and will be given the freedom of several cities.

GUATEMALA FOR PEACE

Guatemala City, Guatemala, April 6.—The representative of the Associated Press had an interview yesterday with President Manuel Cahrera, who authorized the correspondent to make the following statement: Guatemala views with extreme regret the present disturbing and strained relations that exist between the other republics of Central America. The Government of Guatemala works assiduously for peace and it would welcome with particular pleasure an arrangement between all the parties concerned guaranteed by the Washington Government. This Guatemala considers the only satisfactory solution of the present situation in Central America."

Telegraphic messages from this city for outside points go forward with considerable delay, probably on account of the censorship.

HOPELESSLY BANKRUPT

Harriman and Friends Played Ducks and Drakes With the Alton.

Springfield, Ill., April 7.—Attorney-General Stead today handed Governor Deneen an opinion on the dealings in the Chicago and Alton Railroad properties within the last few years by E. H. Harriman and some of his financial associates.

Mr. Stead says that there is not the least doubt that a civil remedy exists against the "financiers who have wrecked this prosperous railroad and at the expense of innocent stockholders and bondholders have gathered to themselves a harvest of millions of dollars." Mr. Stead is doubtful, however, whether it is the province of the State of Illinois to enforce the remedy. The revocation of the company's charter, which apparently would be the natural procedure on the part of the state, would bring most of the suffering upon innocent stockholders, because, Mr. Stead says, Mr. Harriman and his friends have already unloaded a large portion of their holdings.

The attorney-general states that if he should become satisfied that a remedy can be enforced by the state, he will institute proceedings. No opinion is expressed as to whether the members of the Harriman syndicate are criminally liable under the statutes of Illinois.

According to the figures set out in Mr. Stead's opinion Mr. Harriman and his associates made a total profit of $24,648,700 out of their respective operations involving the Alton properties. As a result of this enormous profit to themselves the railroad companies comprising the Alton system are thrown into hopeless bankruptcy.

THAW FOR SOUTH AFRICA

That's the Tombs Rumor After His Wife Makes a Visit to Him.

New York, April 7.—District Attorney Jerome and Delphin Michael Delmas spent yesterday preparing their final pleas to the jury which is to decide the fate of Harry K. Thaw.

Young Mrs. Thaw called on her husband in the Tombs. After her visit it was said that Thaw has made up his mind that he will be freed, and he has decided to go to South Africa with his wife. According to the keepers Thaw is having sent to the Tombs all the literature he can get on South Africa. He thinks it will be a good place for him to keep out of the limelight. His family has the idea he is going to Europe. He says that no matter where he goes his wife will go with him.

There is no doubt that the trial will be resumed tomorrow. Mr. Delmas thinks he will begin to sum up about 2 o'clock. He expects to talk all Monday afternoon and most of Tuesday. In that event the case will not go to the jury until Thursday.

COXEY TO TRY AGAIN

But This Time Will Use a Train of Cars and a Huge Tent.

New York, April 7.—Jacob Sehler Coxey, of the Coxey Army of 1894, is planning another great national crusade on new and sensational lines, and he may commence operations the present year. It all depends on the outcome of his investments. Since he went through bankruptcy two years ago, following the failure of the steel mill which he had built at his home in Monnt Vernon, Ohio, he has been engaged in retrieving his fortune.

Mr. Coxey was in New York several days ago and said: "I am preparing to take up my campaign of education where I was forced to leave it several years ago. I shall conduct this compaign on new and original lines, and in a way that will be certain to attract the attention of the nation. I will travel with an entire train of cars and a tent capable of seating many thousands. This country is becoming ripe for just such a great movement."

LORAIN'S LABOR TROUBLES.

Lorain, Ohio, April 7.—Notices were posted at the mills of the United States Steel Corporation here yesterday that the plant would be shut down for two weeks for repairs.

This has affected 8,000 men. It is said that most of the employes of the great steel plant are union men. The enforced idleness of so many men at this time may have an effect upon the strike at the shipyards.

That the city authorities think so is shown by an order of Mayor King to Captain Gove, of Company B, to keep his company at the armory under arms until further orders.

GUELPH CHURCH AFIRE.

Guelph, April 7.—A Saturday afternoon fire practically destroyed the Paisley Street Methodist Church, of this city. Flames were discovered in the roof of the building, which is in close proximity to the Guelph Stove Company works.

After an hour's work the fire was under control, but not before the whole roof was burned and fell in. The church was erected in 1873 by the Primitive Methodists. The insurance will probably cover the loss. The congregation today worshiped in Carnegie Hall.

FINED FOR REBATING.

Minneapolis, April 7.—Upon agreeing to a stipulation of facts as to fifteen counts involving illegal rebates, the Great Northern Railroad was found guilty yesterday, and was fined $15,000 by Judge Page Morris in the federal district court.

This procedure, it is stated, is to facilitate an appeal by the railroad, based on the question whether it is possible to bring prosecution under the Elkins law on charges which the road alleges are covered in the new Hepburn law. With the appeal in view both sides stipulate that the fine imposed shall in no way be construed as a precedent in other cases.

Rebate cases against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha roads were taken up by the court after the disposition of the Great Northern matter.

BIG-HEARTED WAS POET DRUMMOND

Anxiety for His Men Took Him to the Cobalt When Far From Well.

Montreal, April 7.—News of Dr. Drummond's death, which reached here late Saturday afternoon, brought sorrow to the entire city. Few men were better or more favorably known, and his sudden end has caused great grief to those who knew and loved him.

His last appearance in Montreal was at the banquet given by St. Patrick's Society on March 17 at the Windsor Hotel. On that occasion he made a witty speech and recited a poem he had composed for the event entitled "We're Irish Yet."

His recent trip to Cobalt was solely because he had heard that smallpox had broken out among the men at his mine, and although far from being well himself, his great heart prompted him to go to the relief of others. He had been unwell all winter, and experienced a great deal of difficulty in walking and moving about.

In a city such as this, of mixed French and British origin, Dr. Drummond was the ideal citizen. He had a genuine affection for the French-Canadian people. To him they were not merely "copy" for the dialect poems that spread his fame to the remotest corner of the empire, but men to be understood, and loved because understood. No man did more than Dr. Drummond to bring the two races together. He was active along many diverse lines. He was a practicing physicians; he lectured often before public bodies—chiefly Canadian clubs in the last few years; he was in demand as an after-dinner speaker, for the keen wit that he brought from his native land was never used to wound; he was greatly interested in fish culture and game preservation and in the Montreal Kennel Club. He lived a happy outdoor life whenever he could fly the city, and it was in the camps of the northern woods that he heard many of the tales that he embodied in his three books, "The Habitant," "Johnny Courteau" and "The Voyageur." It was perhaps most fitting that he should die in those same woods with French-Canadian miners around.

A Typical Poem.

In the brief limits of a newspaper article it is impossible to even indicate the range of Dr. Drummond's verse, but below will be found some extracts from his most popular poems:

Here are a couple of typical verses from "De Habitant":

"De fader of me, he was habitant farmer,
Ma gran'fader, too, an' hees fader also;
Dey don't mak' no monee, but dat isn't funny,
For it's not easy get everything, you must know.

"All de same, dere is something they got ev'ryboddy,
Dat's plaintee good healt', wat de monee can't geev,
So I'm working away dere, and happy for stay dere,
On farm by de reever, so long as I leev."

The Nile Expedition.

"Maxime Labelle" is a Canadian voyager's account of the Nile expedition. He explains the reason Queen Victoria wanted Canadians to go down the Nile to the relief of Gordon.

"I got de plaintee sojer, me, beeg feller, six foot tall,
Dat's Englishman and Scotch also don't wear no pant at all;
Of course de Irishman's the best, raise all de row he can,
But nobody can pull batteau lak good Canadian man."

Dr. Drummond sketched the innate gallantry of the French-Canadian in his fine poem, "De Nice Leetle Canadienne":

"You can pass on de worl' we'erever you lak,
Tak the steamboat for go Angleterre,
Tak car on de State, and 'den you come back,
An' go all de place, I don't care—

Ma fren', dat's a fack, I know you will say,
W'en you come on dis contree again,
Dere's no girl can touch w'at we say every day—
De nice leetle Canadienne."

Then the poet of the habitant touches lightly on the French-Canadian tendency to large families—

"I marry ma fiancee w'en I'm just twenty year,
An' now we got fine familee,
Dat t'ip roun' de place lak leetle small deer,
No smarter crowd you never see.

"An' I t'ink as I watch dem all chasin' about—
Four boy and six girl, she mak ten,
Dat's help mebbe kip it, de stock from run out,
Of de nice leetle Canadienne."

Among his poems are the Voyageur, which reads as follows:

The Voyageur.

Ax' heem de nort' win' w'at he see
Of de voyageur long ago,
An' he'll say to you w'at he say to me,
So lissen hees story well:
"I see de track of hees botte sauvage,
On many a hill an' long portage,
Far, far away from his own vill-age,
An' soun' of de parish bell.

"De blaze of hees camp on de snow I see,
An' I lissen hees 'En Roulant,"
On de lan w'ere de reindeer travel free,
Ringin' out strong an' clear.
Offen de gray wolf sit before
De light is come from hees open door,
An' caribou foller along de shore,
Der song of de voyageur."

Pride.

Ma fader he spik to me long ago:
"Alphone, it is better go leetle slow,
Don't put on de style if you can't afford.
But satisfy be wit' your bed an' board,
De Bear wit hees head too high alway
Know not'ing at all till de trap go smash,
An' mooshrat dat's swimmin' so proud today
Very often tomorrow is on de hash."

Edward de Seven of Angleterre
An' few oder place beside,
He's got de horse an' de carriage dere,
W'enever he want to ride.
Wit' sojer in front to clear de way,
Sojer behin' all dress so gay,
Ev'ry wan makin' de grand salaam,
An' plaintee of ban' playin' all de tam.

An' dere's de boss of United State,
An' w'at de call Philippine,
De Yankee t'ink he was somet'ing great
An' big as de king or queen.
So dey geev' heem a house near touch de sky,
An' paint it so w'ite it was blin' de eye,
An' long as he's dere beginnin' to en'
Don't cos' heem not'ing for treat hees frien'.

So dere's two feller, Edouard de King,
An' Teddy Roos-vel' also,
No wonder dey're proud for dey got few t'ing
Was helpin' dem mak' de show.
But, oh ma Gosh, w'en you talk of pride,
An' w'at dey call style an' puttin' on side,
W'ere is de man can go before
De pig-sticker champion of Ste. Flore?

Diendonne (God-Given).

No, sir! An' I can tole you, if you never know before,
W'y de kettle on de stove mak' such a fuss,
W'y de robin stop hees singin' an' come peekin' t'roo de door
For learn about de nice t'ings come to us.

An' w'en he see de baby lyin' dere upon de bed,
Lake leetle Son of Mary on de old tam long ago,
Wit' de sunshine an' de shadder makin' ring aroun' hees head,
No wonder M'sieu Robin wissle low.

An' we can't help feelin' glad, too, so we call him Diendonne,
An' he never cry, dat baby, w'en he's chrissen by de pries';
All de sam' I bet you dollar he'll waken up some day,
An' be as bad as leetle boy Bateese.

LORD AYLMER NOT DISMISSED CASE NOT AS WITH DUNDONALD

Minister of Militia Says He Retired at End of Term.

Halifax, April 8. — Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia, was a guest of the Halifax Hotel, en route for England. Seen Saturday morning, and asked to give some reasons for Lord Aylmer's dismissal, he said:

"Lord Aylmer has had no 'dismissal.' That's all nonsense. He was appointed for a limited time, expiring on Dec. 31 last, at which time he had earned his full retiring allowance. He saw the order-in-council and initialed it with his own hand. He continued to perform, after the date named, his duties, to suit the convenience of the militia department.

"There is nothing at all to say. I do not believe Lord Aylmer has originated this fuss. I believe him to be incapable of it, because he told me he was perfectly content with the arrangements made no longer ago than last Tuesday.

"His retirement," said the Minister of Militia, "is simply in accordance with the established custom by which senior officers give place to others under a system of promotion found necessary in the interests of the service.

Incentive to Efficiency.

"What incentive," Sir Frederick asked, "would a man have for entering the service were there not in operation some system which afforded him the certainty of promotion? None! Therefore, this system had been decided upon. Lord Aylmer's retirement was simply in the course of its usual operation. My first official act," said the minister, "was to appoint Lord Aylmer adjutant-general. He had, under the former Government, been acting adjutant-general, and I could not understand why he had not received the appointment before. He has always performed his duties in a most satisfactory way, has received rapid promotion, and the good treatment which he deserved. His position was that of inspector-general. He was not in command, his duties being those of inspection.

Not Like Dundonald.

"As I said before, his performance of his duties has been in the highest degree satisfactory, and he has received the good treatment he deserved.

"It has been said that his position is analogous to that of Lord Dundonald, which is absurd. He was appointed by the Canadian Government, and he retires under the regular operation of an established system."

STEAD URGES PEACE PILGRIMAGE

Presents Novel Scheme to Bring About Amity Amongst the Nations.

New York, April 7.—W. L. Stead occupied the pulpit in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, tonight, and set forth his views as to the opportunity which was afforded to Americans for the coming Hague conference of rousing the other nations to a sense of importance of making definite and immediate progress toward the ideal described by the phrase "The United States of the World."

He urged that at the coming peace conference twelve representative American men and women be selected as the nucleus of a pilgrimage of peace. Then they would approach the British ambassador, informing him of their intention to start at once for England to appeal to the British people for their support in pressing their requests upon the King and his ministers. Mr. Stead said that there was no doubt that they would receive an overwhelmingly popular reception in Great Britain.

At London they would be joined by four pilgrims from each of the three Scandinavian countries, and the Americans and the Scandinavians together, with twelve British pilgrims, who present their petition to the King at Buckingham Palace, and to his ministers in Downing street. The 36 pilgrims would then cross over to Paris, where they would be hailed with enthusiasm. The same thing would be repeated there.

The pilgrims now swollen to 48 by the addition of 12 French pilgrims, would pick up others at Geneva, and then go on to Rome. From Rome the pilgrims, now 62 in number, would go to Russia, and 86 would arrive at Berlin. Ninety-eight would reach Brussels and then 100 would finally gather at The Hague to present their petition to the conference, which is to assemble on June 5.

NEW MISSIONARY MOVE

Canadian Laymen Band to Take More Active Part in Work.

Toronto, April 7. — The layman's banquet, to be held in the Temple building on Tuesday next, is for the purpose of launching in Canada the Laymen's Missionary Movement, which is international and interdenominational. Its object is to lead laymen to take a more active part in the social and political mission of the church to the nation, especially in the line of missionary enterprise.

A strong central committee of 100 members has been formed, including prominent businessmen in the United States and Canada. The Canadian executive is comprised of N. W. Rowell, chairman; E. J. B. Pense, Kingston, vice-chairman; John Mackay, secretary; J. N. Shenstone, treasurer; Dr. N. W. Hoyles, H. H. Fudger and S. J. Moore, Toronto; A. O. Dawson and W. M. Birks, Montreal, and two others yet to be named.

MORE FISHING TROUBLE WITH U. S.

Vermont State Accuses Quebec Province of Breaking Agreement.

St. Albans, Vt., April 7. — United States Senator Redfield Proctor has written to Secretary Elihu Root, of the state department, calling his attention to the action of the Quebec authorities licensing seining in the Missisiquoi Bay, part of Lake Champlain, in alleged violation of a promise to the contrary, said to have been made last year by Jean Provost, minister of fisheries of Quebec. It is understood here that Secretary Root has announced his intention of bringing the matter to the notice of the British ambassador, Mr. Bryce.

In his letter to the secretary, Senator Proctor said that the people of Vermont are very indignant over the action of the Quebec authorities.

"There is," he said, "a United States Government hatchery, built and operated by the United States fish commission, six miles up Missisiquoi River from the place where the Canadian licensed seiners are operating, and the Quebec Government, besides its shameful breach of faith, directly injures and insults our Government by licensing seining to catch all fish that are on the way up to our hatchery, where their spawn would be taken and hatched, and young fish be put back in the lake for the benefit of Canadians and Americans alike.

"Does not this situation, Mr. Secretary, call for peremptory action on your part?"

ENGLAND'S ANTI-TIP LAW

Heavy Panalty for Bribing a Railway Carter to Deliver Parcels.

London, April 8.—The first case under the new prevention of corruption act came up in Manchester yesterday. A clerk in a clothes merchant's firm was prosecuted by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway for bribing their carter to deliver several parcels to a firm of customers. The bribe in one instance was threepence and in another a shilling.

Counsel for the railroad company said the customers lived where the carter did not need to go. Counsel for the defense simply pleaded the custom of taking such bribes.

The magistrate pointed out that a law had been passed for the very purpose of preventing such customs, but as this was the first case he would let the prisoner go with a light fine of $1 plus the ordinary costs and $52 50 for special costs.

IT LAYS A STILLING HAND ON PAIN.—For pains in the joints and limbs, and for rheumatic pains, neuralgia and lumbago, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is without a peer. Well rubbed in, the skin absorbs it and it quickly and permanently relieves the affected part. Its value lies in its magic property of removing pain from the body and for that good quality it is prized.