THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1908.

## THE MESSAGE OF EASTER

"Christ is Risen!"

Once more in its annual journey round the sun this earth enters the joyous dawn of the anniversary of the day, of momentous import to mankind, when first the exultant announcement was welcomed by the followers of the Man of Nazareth, whose person, whose teachings, whose influence, enemies thought they had consigned to oblivion. "Oblivion!" The very act of atrocity which filled up the measure of their enmity but crowned with eternal glory Him whom, misunderstood, mistaken, rejected, they had persecuted and done to death for righteousness' sake. And nearly two thousand years afterward His followers are counted by increasing scores and hundreds of millions, while His beneficent teachings exercise yearly an extending and deepening influence upon the world! Surely mankind is realizing the fulfilment of this saying, that being lifted up He would draw all men unto Him!

Perhaps even now you do not fully appreciate the true significance of the stupendous event which Easter celebrates, or its part in the structure and economy of the Christian religion. You may have accepted the fact, without grasping its pregnant meaning in all its compelling power and grandeur.

Easter celebrates the Resurrection—life from the dead—the triumph of the Saviour of mankind over the last enemy—His subjection of every foe, His victory over Death and the Grave.

Yes, you knew all that before, of course. Have you adequately considered that it is just in this respect that Christianity most differs from other religions, codes of morals and schemes of philosophy? If not, it will perhaps be worth your while to ponder it.

Other religions have had their miraculous births, their devoted teachers and prophets, their moral systems—some of which had many admirable characteristics—all doubtless glints from the one great Source of Light. Their founders and teachers, however, all passed into the bondage of Death. On them the grave was sealed. Sad-eyed, heavy-hearted followers saw no third day reappearance of their risen and glorified leader, the pledge of that eternal life which the Risen Christ gave to His devoted disciples. The good they had done, the wisdom which they had taught remained; but, alas! they were dead, dead!

But the Christian's Lord lives! He burst the gates of death. In that respect Christianity is unique and incomparable. Its founder was not only one of us—a puling babe, a boy of the village, a toiling youth, "the Man of Sorrows and acquainted with grief," our Elder Brother, teacher, exemplar, friend—He was the sacrifice for the sins of the world: He is the beacon light of the ages which shall never be extinguished and which shall serve to guide all who look up to it to present and eternal safety. He is a living Saviour!

Because, you should bear in mind, Christianity—the Christianity of Jesus—is as much a religion for living as for dying. Take it into your life, into your home, your business, your work, your play. You can remember the Golden Rule without great effort. Practise it. Think of what the world would be if all did that! "Love your neighbor" is not hard to remember. Do you do it? Some old religions taught that you should be just to your enemies. That was regarded as a pretty high ideal. Jesus said, "Love your enemies." He taught love and compassion and charity and brotherhood. How little of warships and cannon and criminal courts and penitentiaries we should need if His teachings were really lived up to!

Would you make of the Easter celebration something more than an elaborate form, sit down and ponder these things. Reflect upon what Christianity has brought us, much as we are deficient in living up to it, and then think of the stupendous significance to Christianity of the Great Event you celebrate, and your Easter Day will not be profitless to you.

## AT THE BAR OF THE WORLD.

Only a few months ago smart paragraphers, laboring under the delusion that the effort to establish a permanent court of arbitration at The Hague was sure to fail, and eager to win the applause of the professional militarists ever on the watch to ridicule and decry the work of the earnest workers for the world's peace, were indulging in ribald jokes at the expense of international advocates of the settlement of difficulties between nations by the same principles of justice and rules of reason as we yield to in the settlement of private difficulties in our courts of law and justice. But their ill-concealed satisfaction was premature. The court was established, and most of the nations sending representatives to the Peace Conference gave their pledges to be bound by it in cases submitted to its arbitrament.

A case soon to come before The Hague Court of Arbitration has a very near interest to the people of Canada, as it vitally affects our sister colony, Newfoundland. Agreement has been reached to submit the long-standing vexed question of the Newfoundland fisheries for the international court's adjudication. The principal question at issue will be to decide what were the rights or privileges granted to United States fishermen by the treaty of 1818. The British contention has been that the United States fishermen obtained, by the terms of that treaty, only such rights and privileges as British subjects, then or afterward, might possess. That view, of course, leaves the question of "how much" subject to whatever change Newfoundland might make by colonial regulations. The United States fishermen, on the other hand, claim to have been granted unlimited privileges by the treaty, and deny the right of Newfoundland to regulate or restrict. The question is one of law, and the interpretation of the treaty clause. Heavy fines recently imposed on United States fishermen, who set at naught the Newfoundland regulations, have probably expedited action to secure a settlement of the difficulty. There seems to be no reason why the reference should not result in deciding the matter on lines of justice. Perhaps it would be folly to expect both parties to be perfectly satisfied with any decision arrived at, but if right prevail, settlement will be best for all in the end.

## HANNA BACKS OUT.

There seems to be no doubt that the Collingwood license by-law was prepared and passed with the approval of Hon. Mr. Hanna, who advised that the $2,500 license fee decided upon was that legalized in Massachusetts. Justice Britton quashed the by-law on the ground that the license fee was excessive, being greatly in excess of the amount at which licenses were fixed in the large cities of Ontario. Hon. Mr. Hanna last May led the upholders of the by-law to believe that his Department would uphold his opinion by making a test case. His words were "One or two cases would serve to settle the law. To that extent it is a matter of public interest under the act, and the department would not hesitate to incur the expenditure necessary." Now, however, he refuses absolutely to have anything to do with the appeal, alleging that the parades, etc., of the supporters of the high license fee demonstrate that the object of the by-law was prohibition, and that any appeal must fail.

## A PASSING DELUSION.

The reaction against the silly wave of prejudice against examinations is already making itself felt. Educators, men who take the trouble to use reason and comomn sense, appreciate that examinations are not only good, but they are a necessary part of every qualifying course, and are a healthy stimulus to educational effort. The educational anarchy introduced in the Ontario Department of Education since the schools of the Province unfortunately fell into Whitney's hands, is leading to much confusion, and disastrously reacts upon the pupils. Even such a thorough-paced Whitney adulator as the Toronto World is moved to enter protest in this manner:

There has been not a little mixing and meddling of late over this matter betokening a too feverish haste to "do something." Changes have been introduced without due notice in the middle of the year, only to be followed by other changes based upon the fact that the first were found to be unworkable. Teachers are puzzled, and many are disgusted. Mutterings are heard to the effect that as Mr. Ross went examination crazy, Mr. Whitney is allowing the pendulum to swing too far in the opposite direction.

The excuse for all this unsettlement, that Ross went examination crazy, is the sheerest nonsense. Under Mr. Ross, examinations were eliminated to as near the danger point as it was safe to go. No excuse was left for the bull-in-the-china-shop methods introduced in the Whitney regime. Probably Whitney felt that a show of doing something, even at the expense of undoing our system of education, was necessary to save his face; so the schools suffer. The wonder is that some men and newspapers ordinarily supposed to have a little of the common sense which induces people to come in when it rains, should be found giving their approval to a condemnation of any attempt on the part of teachers to ascertain by examination of their pupils what progress they are making. Politics blind men to a great deal, and in this matter some people have donned the Whitney blinkers to the despising of the teachings of reason and experience with an alacrity and devotion that are astonishing. One of these days the awakening will come, and they will blush with shame at the figure they have cut. Meanwhile, the loss is the pupils', and the annoyance and unsettlement disgust the teachers.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

United States exports fell off in March about $20,250,000 from the figures of March, 1907.

According to the Toronto World, Dunlop, the Tory member for Pembroke, will not again run as a Whitneyite. His personal dislike of Whitney is stronger than his party fealty.

The Toronto World boasts that it is "no hide-bound organ." Then it proceeds to illustrate by severely denouncing A. G. MacKay, M. P. P., because Whitney guaranteed $2,500,000 of C. N. R. bonds, and gave a large land grant to another railway. Meanwhile, it is diligently touting for Whitney!

Mr. Gary and Mr. Schwab, of the U. S. Steel Trust, are quoted as saying that "the law of supply and demand is obsolete, and competition is out of date." Is it possible that these tariff-fattened trust magnates are about to throw in their lot with the Socialists? Or are they only making a half way resting-place of Socialism on their march toward anarchism?

Col. Tisdale, M. P., has announced his intention to retire from politics, and he will decline to again be a candidate. Col. Tisdale is a Parliamentary veteran, a Tory, and a fighter, but he must have found much to disgust him in the methods of the party in the hands of the element which now controls its destinies. Why can't the clean men stay? Could we not better spare the Bennetts, the Fosters, the Fowlers, et al?

Dr. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Prisons for Ontario, has been doing a great deal of talking about the immigration of recent years increasing the expenses of our prisons. Strange to say, the figures of the cost of maintaining the prisons in 1907, $164,852, is but $6,678 more than in 1906, an increase of only a trifle more than 4 per cent. That is perhaps the smallest increase recorded in any spending department since Whitney opened the Province's strong box.

Col. Matheson's loan, of which we have heard so much, is not a flotation of Provincial bonds. It is a temporary raising of $2,000,000 by the issue of treasury bills which he has discounted for 6 months, the money being urgently needed. He has been advised that it would be unwise to attempt to float the $4,000,000 bonds at present. It is hoped that the market conditions will, within 6 months, have so improved as to justify the floating of the loan, and the taking up of these bills.

The Montreal Gazette says: "A new estimate puts the cost of the National Transcontinental Railway from Moncton to Winnipeg at $64,000,000. This is the section Mr. Fielding spoke of as not to cost the country more than the surplus of 1904, which he had already spent." We have heard that sort of talk from some Tory organs whose regard for veracity is not high, and who have a low estimate of their readers' intelligence. The Gazette, however, should be above that sort of thing. It knows perfectly that what the Minister spoke of was not the amount invested in the railway, and on which we shall receive rental, but the amount which we contribute as aid to the road, and on which we shall not draw an annual dividend!

This week's Canadian Courier announces that the Toronto News is to throw off its mask of independence and become the leading Tory organ in the Province. The party is dissatisfied with the Mail and Empire, as well it might be, and thinks Mr. Willison and the News will fill the bill exactly. Well, the News could hardly be more Tory than it is and has been for a long time, and it will require little or no change of policy in assuming its new role. This is just another instance of the hollowness of the pretence of independence on the part of papers like the News. It did its best or its worst to overthrow Mr. Ross' Government, and now it seldom or ever misses a day or a chance to strike Mr. MacKay below the belt or to misrepresent and vilify the Liberal Government. The biographer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has again come to his own.

## OUR EXCHANGES

### Thinks They Are Stables.

(Toronto Telegram.)

"Hamilton police station not fit for animals." Well, why should it be—aren't the former all stalled in the newspaper offices?

### Rev. Mr. Mitchell.

(The Presbyterian.)

The call which has been extended to Rev. A. E. Mitchell, of Erskine Church, Ottawa, by Knox Church, Hamilton, is a recognition of seven years of faithful and successful work in the capital. He began in 1901, with a small handful of people in a mission hall, and has seen the membership grow from 85 to 722; the families from 100 to 400 and the Sunday school from 190 to nearly 1,000. The congregation has a fine church and manse valued at $50,000. Mr. Mitchell's first charge was St. John's, Almonte.

### Mackenzie Among the Best.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The fact that Mr. Asquith is a lawyer, and that lawyers seldom rise to prime minister's rank in Great Britain, has led some to make contrasts of the state of affairs referred to and conditions as they exist in Canada and to assume that in this country only lawyers have a chance of obtaining the highest office of parliamentary life. The assumption is not justified. Canada since Confederation has had seven prime ministers. One was a stone mason, one was a printer and one a physician; and when men think of those who among the whole were in their way strongest and best the stone mason's name is among the first to suggest itself.

### Money Accumulating.

(Toronto Saturday Night.)

Money continues to accumulate at all big centres. This is a natural condition in times of commercial and industrial inactivity, and when speculation is at a low ebb. Uniformly the official gold reserves of state banks in Europe are higher than they have been for the past few years, while ready money is flowing very leisurely into business undertakings. In many European countries there is now a determined struggle to increase permanently the official gold reserve. It is the first, and most obvious lesson of the crisis which has affected all of them. In New York the surplus reserves of the associated banks now reach $43,265,000 as compared with a deficit in reserves of $54,103,000 on November 23rd last. Not since September 1, 1904, have reserves in New York been as large as at the present time. There is likely to be gold exports from New York soon, but these are not feared by bankers there, owing to the strong position the banks are now in. Money is becoming a glut in the leading markets. Financial institutions find themselves in possession of funds that they canot profitably employ owig to the universal contraction in business and the stagnation in speculation. Safely of principal, however, is what is looked into; for while New York and London civic loans have attracted $300,000,000 and $300,000,000 subscriptions, corporate borrowers in the United States have been unable to raise capital on reasonable terms. As yet there is little change in money in Canada, but the outlook is for lower rates.

### Life and Love.

(Jean Blewett in Toronto Globe.)

Bloom on, brave wind flower, in your sheltered nooks,
Flaunt wide your golden gleams, fair daffodil,
Sing, sing your maddest melody, oh brooks,
The world but yesterday was grey and chill!

Narcissus nestling 'mong the tender grass,
And violets blue as are the skies above,
A rapturous note thrills in the winds that pass,
"Two things there be immortal, Life and Love!"

Oh lily, lifting up your fragrant breath
Where late the snowflakes drifted riotously,
You whisper soft: "Where is thy sting, oh Death,
Oh Grave, where is thy boasted victory?"

Each Eastertide a Resurrection Song
Fills every valley, every field and grove;
The growing green things chant it all day long:
"Two things there be immortal, Life and Love!"

### End of a Dream.

(Montreal Witness.)

Mr. Joseph Patterson, the millionaire controller of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, has been unfortunate in his dream for the industrial betterment of his employees. During the course of twenty years he has been busy with methods for the feeding, housing and recreation of the work people of the company. He insisted upon all employees taking physical culture exercises every morning before going to work; he built a great Welfare Hall, which held a twenty-five-thousand-dollar organ, and in which Lyceum lectures were given every week, while education in the Humanities and the Science of Health took several hours each day of the time of every worker. For some reason, this has all proved a failure. Mr. Patterson himself has suddenly swept it all aside, and, not only that, but describes what has been his hobby for so many years as 'hell fire work.' He declares that he has been annoyed by a hundred petty grievances and believes that only by rare luck has he been able to nip in the bud a conspiracy to have him declared insane. So he has shaken the dust of the 'mean little town of Dayton' off his feet, and is determined to punish it by removing the offices and works to another town far away. Who is to blame? Mr. Patterson says it is the twenty-seven hundred people to whom seventy-two thousand dollars are paid weekly, or the high average of nearly twenty-seven dollars each. The work people, on the other hand, declare that Mr. Patterson is an autocrat, that he is a man of iron, that he is under the influece of low-born favorite—a sort of Cardinal Wolsey to Henry VIII.—and that his favorite has taken complete charge of the factory over the heads of men who have grown old in the school of experience. It is, however, a pity that such a well-meant experiment should have failed. Probably there were faults on both sides, the fault of Mr. Patterson being that he did not allow enough for the innate sense of independence, or the desire for 'working out their own salvation,' which virile men are not inclined to subdue or lose. 'Better a crust in a garret with liberty than a Lucullus feast in chains' was a sentiment Mr. Patterson does not seem to have allowed for. While he had undoubtedly sincere desire for the welfare of the work-people, he did not take individuality into account. He insisted, it would appear, upon them all being happy and good in one way—his way. So have perished, so far, all communis- which was that everybody should be of one excellent pattern. Individuality has always conquered in the end over every system of social despotism, no matter how beneficent, no matter whether the ideal of a forceful autocrat or the common purpose of a socialistic organization.

FEARFUL ITCHING AFFLICTS FAMILY

For Six Months They Suffered Tortures—Patches of Humor Became Raw—Could Hardly Sleep—Medical Treatment Did No Good but

TWO SETS OF CUTICURA CURED THEM IN TEN DAYS

"Last February my sister broke out with a humor which gradually spread to the rest of the family, I being the last to take it. It manifested itself in patches varying from the size of a pea to that of a silver dollar. The joints of our limbs were most affected. The parts where the skin was tender soon became raw and irritated and we were able to sleep but little because the itching got so bad at night. My sister consulted a physician but he was unable to name the disease and the treatment he prescribed did no good at all. As the warm weather came on we were tortured worse than ever, the irritated parts causing us to scratch until they would bleed. In August, when it was at its worst, my sister was given a cake of Cuticura Soap. This she tried and it afforded so much relief that I bought the complete treatment, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. This we used according to directions and immediately the humor began to disappear. I then bought another set and the whole family were cured by these two, the blotches disappearing in ten days. After this we used the Cuticura Pills for ten days more to be sure that the humor had gone to stay. We have not been troubled since and we all think that if it had not been for the Cuticura Remedies we would have been suffering yet. George W. Brown, 18 Linden St., Rockland, Mass., Jan. 28, 1907."

DISFIGURING Humors, Eczemas, and Itchings Cured by Cuticura.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head, all demand a remedy of extraordinary virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills are such stands proven by testimonials of remarkable cures when all else has failed.

A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Mailed free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

Monday, April 20, 1908 — SHEA'S — Bargain Day

A Bargain Day in Samples

Hundreds of sample lawn blouses, print blouses, sateen blouses, silk blouses, sateen and print wrappers, cambric and flannelette night gowns, corset covers, drawers, skirts, etc. All new and stylish goods and in splendid condition, right off the road. Not a garment that is not worth full price as it stands. On sale Monday, Bargain Day, for less than manufacturers' prices.

Blouses 35c to $3, Gowns 35c to $2, Wrappers 59c to $1.50, Skirts 35c to $2.50
Corset Covers and Drawers 15c to $1.00

Children's Dresses 39c

Children's and Infants' Dresses, made of Ginghams, nicely trimmed with frills, navy, pink and light blue, checks, stripes and dots, good 60c value, on sale Bargain Day, each 39c

Black Sateen Waists 75c

Made of splendid Black Sateen, tucked back and fronts, long sleeves, open front, good $1.25 value, on sale Bargain Day, each .. .... .. .... 75c

Bargains in Our Staple Department

Mill Ends of cream Tabling, ¾ to 1 yard in length, good 40 and 50c value, on sale at per end .. .. ..... 17c

Mill Ends of Bleached Table Linen, in the very best patterns 64 to 72 in. wide, 1 to 3 yards length, slight imperfections, 60 to 75c value for per yard .. .. .. .. .... .. .. 32½c

Mill Ends of fine Lonsdale Cambric and fine White Cotton, full yard wide, and useful lengths, regular 15 and 18c, Bargain Day per yard 11½c

Mill Ends of Towelling, both Tea and Roller, checked and plain, worth 10 and 12½c, Bargain Day, per yard .. .. .. .. .. .. .... .... 7½c

White Quilts 79c Worth $1.25

White Spreads, full double bed size, hemmed ends in neat Marseilles patterns, good heavy weight, worth $1.25, Bargain Day .. ... ..... ..... 79c

Curtain Muslin Bargains

Plain and Frilled Curtain Muslin, in plain and figured net, with lace insertion, frilled edge, worth 18c and 20c, Bargain Day per yard 10 and ..... .... .. .. ..... 12½c

Big Bargain in Women's Coats

Women's spring Coats, made of fawn covert cloths and black broadcloths; also some good serges in white and cream, coats that are worth $6.00 to $10.00, on sale Monday, Bargain Day, for each .. $2.95, $3.95 and $4.95

Dress Skirts at Less Than Wholesale

Hundreds of splendidly tailored Separate Skirts in scores of different cloths and in many different styles, browns, blacks, navys, greens and a great variety of different light shades, on sale at the following cut prices: $3.50 Skirts for $1.50, $4.50 Skirts for $2.50, $5.00 to $7.00 Skirts for ..... .. .. .. ..... $3.95

Monday Bargains in Silks and Dress Goods

50 and 75c Values 29c

China Silks and Fancy Silks, in black, cream and colors, worth 50 and 60c. Dress Goods in Serges, Plaid Costumes, Fancy Waistings, worth 50, 75c. The whole lot goes on sale Monday, Bargain Day, per yard ... 29c

A Big Bargain in Muslin

White and Grey Lawn, with neat embroidered colored designs, 27 inches wide, worth 15 and 18c, Bargain Day, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 9c

A Bargain in Lawn 20c for 10c

36-inch Cream Lawn or Batiste, very fine quality, worth full 20c, Bargain Day, per yard ... ... ... ... 10c

25c Gingham for 13½c

Fine Mercerized Ginghams, in neat and fashionable designs, mauves, pinks and navys, worth 25c, on sale for, per yard ... ... ... ... ... ...13½c

Women's Hose Supporters 15c

Women's Hose Supporters, with Langtry pad, web belt round waist, very best post clasps, kind you pay 25c, for Bargain Day, a pair .. 15c

EASTER SHOE CHANCE

We have always upheld the "short-hour" system, and close our store every evening, excepting on Saturday, at 6 p. m., but on the Saturday before Easter we have found it almost impossible to handle the rush for our up-to-date Shoes. This season we are going to divide the Eastern business in this way:

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights this store will be kept open until 9.30, when we will OFFER A BIG INDUCEMENT to all economical shoppers to buy their Shoes on these three nights. From 7 to 9.30 we will ALLOW A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT. off every CASH PURCHASE made during these two and a half hours.

The public know that our prices are marked in plain figures, and that we have but on price to every person, and that every pair of shoes in this store is well worth the marked price—but on these three nights you get ten per cent. off every cash purchase. We want you to fully understand that not any goods will be charged on these three nights.

You pay your money and take your choice from the largest and best assortment of Canadian and American Union-made Shoes in the city. This is no flim-flam reduction sale business, but your choice from the most up-to-date stock of shoes in Ontario.

See our windows and note the handsome styles, then come in and examine the quality and WORKMANSHIP. "STETSON" is the highest grade man's shoe imported into Canada, and we have them.

J. D. Climie, 30 and 32 King St. West

LARGEST CUSTOM TAILORS IN CANADA

If You'll Compare Values You'll Buy at Lyons'

Because we buy from the mills direct and save the jobber's profit, we can and do put better materials and workmanship in our special suit at $18 than other tailors can at $23—in fact better materials than you'll get in a ready-made at the price.

The ready-made manufacturer and retailer must each make a profit. This extra profit you save when you buy from Lyons and it more than offsets the extra cost that the immensely superior tailoring of our garments entails.

When you can buy snappy, high-class tailored garments, far superior, for less money, why buy ready-mades?.

35 smart up-to-date designs in Fine English Worsted, Saxony and Scotch Tweed, special value to order ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... $18.00

Blue and Black Suits in Clay Worsteds, Serge, Cheviot, Vicunas, etc., special values to order .... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... $18.00

LYONS TAILORING CO.

114-116 James St. North

UNION LABEL ON EVERY GARMENT

## LEFT CATTLE TO STARVE.

### Inhuman Act of Elmsley Township Farmer.

Brockville, April 16.—The story of the inhumanity of an Elmsley township farmer has just come to light here, the details of which are shocking and most revolting in their cruelty.

The man lives about fifteen miles from here, in the northern part of the country. He had thirteen head of cattle, eleven cows, two yearlings, two horses, a colt and one pig. He was not a prosperous farmer, and not only was his farm mortgaged, but so was all his stock. Like many others in this section, he had a poor hay crop last year, and feed was scarce. A few days ago he was in town, and when asked if he was going away laughed at the idea and denied it.

The next day he and his sister, who lived with him, left, and it is said, have gone to Dakota.

When the holders of the cattle mortgage heard that he had gone they made an investigation, which disclosed one of the most revolting stories of man's inhumanity to dumb animals that has been heard for many a day. When they drove to the farm house there were no signs of life about the place. In one stable they found six cows lying dead, five more cows and two heifers on the barn floor, two horses in another place, and the colt and the pig in another. All were dead.

The bodies were little more than skeletons, and their protruding bones and emaciated forms told the story of the slow starvation that had come to them. Six of the cows were lying fastened in the stalls, the colt had climbed into the granary, evidently in quest of something to eat, but of food for any kind of stock there was not a particle to be found about the place.

### English Immigrant Killed.

Prescott, April 17.—Wednesday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, Walter McKean, a young Englishman, who came from London, Eng., a year ago, was killed on the G. T. R. track just east of the Junction bridge. He was found this morning badly broken up. Death must have been instantaneous.

It is stated that the C. P. R. has decided on having open shops over the entire system.

Mr. A. D. George, barrister, of Chesley, who was arrested on a theft charge, was honorably discharged.

## FORGOT HER BABY.

### Easter Bargains Too Much for New York Shopper.

New York, April 17.—In the haste of closing a day's shopping yesterday a mother forgot her baby girl, three months old, in the store of James A. Hearn & Son, in West Fourteenth street. When clerks on the third floor were putting away their stocks for the day they were aroused by the wailing of a baby. Search in the nursery revealed a pink-faced infant who had been overlooked when the other youngsters were checked out to their mothers. The mother of this baby could not be found.

All the shoppers remaining in the store hurried to the third floor to look at the baby. They cooed at it, played with it, and some of the women wanted to adopt it, but James Gabay, house detective, vetoed that plan and carried the child to Mercer street police station. Captain Henry sent the child to Bellevue Hospital, where it spent last night.

City Engineer Rust, of Toronto, estimates the cost of the proposed tunnel under the western channel at $620,000.