POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2034

LORD STRATHCONA DISCUSSES THE ALL-RED-LINE

His Lordship Will Recognize No Obstacles as Insuperable

From the Special Correspondent of the Star, resident in London.

LONDON, April 22—Listening to Lord Strathcona's paper at the Royal Colonial Institute tonight, one wondered how, despite his 88 years, he could have the face to call himself an old man. "I am not exactly a young man," was the way he put it in his concluding sentence. "and the years remaining to me may be few;" but for all that it is doubtful is any one of the distinguished and representative assembly which crowded the Whitehall Rooms could have put the case for the All-Red Route with greater precision and vigor. And at the end of his hour's speaking, his voice was as fresh and clear as at the beginning. After a lifetime given to public affairs it takes much official dilatoriness to damp the zeal of Lord Strathcona, and long-drawn-out though the All-Red negotiations have been, he is evidently as full as ever of determination to see realized his favorite dream of a highway to Australia by way of Canada, all-British in character and of unsurpassed efficiency.

It was almost amusing to watch the ease with which Lord Strathcona swept aside the difficulties which critics have raised from time to time. It has been said that nobody reallly wants this All-Red schere, these 25-knot boats on the Atlantic, this shortened journey across the Dominion and these 20-knot boats on the Pacific. "Not wanted!" exclaimed Lord Strathcona in reply; "why for more than twenty years Canada has had upon her Statute Book an Act authorizing a large subsidy for an improved Atlantic service and at the Imperial Conference of 1907 the representative ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand pledged themselves not alone to the principle of the All-Red project, but to the financial support necessary to bring it into existence."

A "DANGEROUS" ROUTE.

"But your route is a dangerous one," others have said. "Dangerous!" retorts Lord Strathcona: "do you know that the Cunard Company for half of its existence called at Halifax for every outward and homeward voyage and never lost a passenger the whole while; and as for the Gulf and River St.Lawrence, do you know that in the last 27 years only five passenger steamers have been stranded there, and four of them because of accidents which were adjudged to be due to incompetent and careless navigation. To careful navigators, the route presents no serious difficulty," And he proceeded: "It will not be long before there is a channel 1,000 feet wide in its narrowest part and 40 feet deep at the lowest tide right up to Quebec—the advantages of which are obvious. The question is also under consideration of laying cables between Quebec and Belle Isle on the up and down tracks of steamers which will enable them by means of instruments on board to keep on a certain defined route in the Gulf and River, and to be in electrical communication all the time and thus further decrease the present very slight chances of accidents. Indeed, thanks to the continual provision of additional aids to navigation,the constant employment of wireless telegraphy, and an ever-increasing intimacy with the route, the causes that make for accidents are, as far as is humanly possible, nearing year by year, the irreducible minimum. Lord Brassey stated recently that after much experience of the Gulf of St. Lawrence he fully concurred in the opinion that it had no difficulties which could not be surmounted by proper navigation and such aids as the Canadian government was supplying and had supplied; and, further, that he was convinced that the All-Red Route would be carried into effect at no distant date.

"VESTED INTERESTS."

But what about the heavy financial burden? Lord Strathcona was too wary to go into figures on this delicate point for he knows that the Committee of the British Cabinet which is considering the question has called for fresh estimates; but he did go so fas as to say this: "Personally I do not think the subsidy required will be so large as the figures that have been mentioned from time to time." Also he took care to make the most of the example of the British Government's support of the Cunard Atlantic service. If it were worth the while of the Imperial Government to give this substantial aid to a line terminating at a foreign port how can it be argued that British interests are not even more vitally concerned with an all-British service which should shorten the passage to Canada by one and a half to two days, bring New Zealand within twenty-five days of London, and Australia within twenty-eight days, as compared with the thirty-one and thirty-seven days respectively now occupied via the Suez Canal route.

But what of the existing companies: is it just to step in with State subsidies and snatch away the cream of the traffic they have had the enterprise to create and cater for? To this Lord Strathcona's reply is to the effect that the new route is an Imperial necessity. There would be, he urged, incalculable advantage to the Empire in bringing about a closer acquaintanceship between its various members, in promoting personal intercourse and travel, in encouraging British emigration to British colonies and in stimulating inter-Imperial commerce. In a word, the All-Red project is designed to create new trade and new traffic; and Lord Strathcona, sanguine as ever, has so firm a belief in Colonial expansion that he declares there would be more than enough for all.

AN OLIVE BRANCH.

However, he made a significant admission when he said we need not assume that it is necessary to form a new company or companies, and he warmly repudiated the notion that there is in this scheme any thought of company exploitation. Indeed, he threw out suggestions that the existing companies, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Allan Company and so on, may very well find it their interest to combine for the creation of these new facilities and amply recoup themselves from the British and Colonial Governments. In time he believes the service will be self-supporting, and he hints at a danger. If the present opportunity be missed "foreign countries might take it up, obtain control of the routes, gather the passenger trade largely into their own hands and make a bid also for commercial supremacy in our dominions." He calls upon the citizens of the Empire to put aside "local prejudice and insular narrowness" and regard this great scheme from a broad British and Imperial standpoint.

Incidentally Lord Strathcona dealt with the suggestion that the Panama Canal when completed will rob the new route of many of its advantages. Said he: "Slightly shorter as regards mileage the Panama route may be, but we must bear in mind that 3,000 miles of the proposed route is on land, along which trains can travel at 50 miles per hour and even greater speed; and that it has advantages in the way of climate and scenery which cannot be afforded by way of the proposed canal. Further, it is not only a question of a through route between Europe and Australasia which is under consideration, but of travel and trade to and from Canada—the 'half-way house' of the Empire—and between the Dominion and New Zealand and Australia. For these reasons I am still strong in my faith that the All-Red route as the British high-way between the different parts of the Empire is sure to become popular and that it will not be subject to much interference by the Panama Canal — which at the best must take many years to complete.

And finally he paid a tribute to the enterprise with which the Canadian Pacific Railway has opened up an Imperial route to China and Japan—a tribute of especial interest at this moment when the British subsidy for this route is coming under Ministerial revision. The line does not, it is true, form a part of the All-Red scheme, but Lord Strathcona recognizes "its great Imperial importance."

WINDERMERE.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir:—In the last twenty-four hours the secretary of the N. B. Fish and Game Protective Association has received communications from men whose standing is unquestioned, complaining of open and wantonless slaughter of game during all seasons of the year. Some speak of the killing of moose and deer of all ages. Others of the finding of fish all along a river's bank where they have been blown up by dynamite and then washed ashore. Not only was the killing dastardly but the game was left to rot and decay. He has also been informed by men known to him personally of the finding of nets in non-tidal waters and of the Sunday massacres conducted in some lumber camps where game was killed and left to the prowling bears, wildcats and foxes.

Any one sufficiently interested can stand on the banks of rivers within a hundred miles of this city and watch salmon literally piled on one another and trying to get up river to spawn. They are prevented from so doing by dams erected by pulpmills which either have no fishway, or one which is a fish ladder in name only. There will be a bill introduced at Fredericton within a few months asking for a charter to dam the mouth of the Tobique River. If that bill passes the salmon fishing of Saint John harbor will in a few years be nothing but a mere legend. There are rivers in this province which wipe out thousands of fresh run salmon because their waters are polluted by the dumping of sawdust and general refuse, such as slids, by these same mills. The mill-owners in defence say the mill gives employment to the nearby inhabitants and that the value of their wages is greater than that of the fish. Yet in the State of New York where a careful and deep-thinking corporation erected an additional plant to manufacture first but ten per cent. of their refuse, they have now a plant which consumes the entire refuse, and at a profit. So much for education.

On any public holiday in the fall, you will find hundreds of men returning in the evening with a small or empty bag, and a tired disgusted bird dog. Yet the paper boasts of some hunter who by buying up numerous covers, returns with a record bag, while he could have had sufficient sport were the number limited and the covers open to all paying a small gun license of say a dollar a year. How many small wage earners who are limited to a week or a fortnight holiday, plan a trip after ducks and who, starting on the opening of the season, as the laws so demand, find their favorite marshes frequented by only a stray whistler. They learn from the nearest farm house that shooting has been going on for a fortnight past. Is there any reason they return disgusted and have little respect for the laws in future?

What is true of wing shooting, is also true of trout fishing. How many hundreds if not thousands of lakes are regularly fished through the ice in the winter. Judge Fralick at the annual convention of the Ontario Fish and Game Protective Association in 1906, an institution with upwards of fifty branches and which was founded through the untiring efforts of Mr. A. Kelly Evans who is to visit this province next week, produced ample proof that this winter fishing had completely depleted certain lakes of fish. As I have before stated, ample proof of the use of dynamite can be shown and that many hundred of nets annually destroy the fish in many rivers, we have also the word of reputable men.

Aside from pleasure afforded worn out business men, this natural heritage has a value second to none in the province, and the great point is it requires no investment but simply protection which in many famous game countries has been kept up almost entirely by non-resident license fees, and practically millions of dollars annually flow into these countries without one cent of expenditure on the part of the people. The time has therefore arrived when the attractions of New Brunswick's forests, seashore and streams should be brought and kept to the attention of every tourist. Think of the millions at this moment preparing for their annual trip. How many of them even know of this province as a pleasure resort, let alone the unequalled grandeur of the Saint John, Lake Utopia, the peacefulness of the stream or the roar of the breakers. Think of the tourist traffic here ten years ago and think of it today what greater encouragement does the most ardent citizen desire. The opportunity is here and it is one of the objects of this association to take advantage of it.

DOUGLAS CLINCH.
Secretary Treasurer.

WOMAN SAID TO BE ANOTHER BORGIA

Accused of Poisoning Many of Her Relatives Without Apparent Reason.

PARIS, April 22—A woman named Jeanne Gilbert is under arrest in the village of St. Amand Montround on suspicion of a series of murders of relatives by poising. If the charges be proved against her, they will form one of the most terrible crimes in history.

In the village, and in the town of Bourges near it, the belief in the guilt of Jeanne Gilbert is unanimous, and several efforts were made to lynch her as she was taken to prison.

Jeanne Gilbert is a married woman, with a fortune of $20,000 of her own. Her husband, a man in a good position, absolutely refuses to believe in her guilt. He has closed all the shutters of his house and shut himself up with his little daughter, refusing to see any one.

Jeanne Gilbert is 30, and has been married for ten years. She is a good-looking woman, dark-haired and dark-eyed, a good housewife and, until the deaths of many of her friends and relatives from arsenical poisoning threw suspicion on her, she was popular in the village.

SERIES OF TRAGEDIES.

One evening about two years ago M. Gilbert's father, after eating some chicken prepared by his daughter-in-law, was taken violently ill and died. A few days later his wife was taken ill in the same way and died within an hour.

In September, 1906, Jeanne Gilbert's father, M. Girault, received a present from his daughter of a plum tart made by her own hands. That evening he died in terrible pain. Mme. Girault, Jeanne Gilbert's mother, who had also tasted the tart, was very ill, but recovered. Less than two months afterward she died, suffering from exactly the same symptoms as before, after eating some grapes which her daughter had sent her, And a servant of the Gilberts died in the same way a few weeks later.

In every one of these cases the symptoms were the same — violent burning pains, uncontrollable sickness, and death.

On March 21, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, Jeanne Gilbert went to see her cousin, M. Pallot, whose home is some fifty yards from her own. M. Pallot and his wife were at work in their vineyard. Jeanne Gilbert passed through the empty house, and joined them here, leaving them soon afterward.

ARSENIC IN CHEESE.

When M. and Mme. Pallot and their son and daughter-in-law returned to the house they found a large, white cheese on the windowsill. Thinking that it was a present from one of their relations, who had probably left it there, on finding no one at home, the whole partook of it at dinner. But soon after they were taken violently ill, and on Monday Mme. Pallot expired, in spite of the care bestowed on her by her cousin Jeanne, who had hastened to her bedside to nurse her on hearing of the occurrence.

The remainder of the cheese was examined and found to contain arsenic, whereupon M. Pallott openly accused Jeanne of having done the work.

In spite of her vehement protestations of innocence, her house was searched, and the discovery of a piece of brown paper, which proved to be the other half of that in which the cheese was wrapped, led to her immediate arrest.

Since her arrest, Mme. Gilbert has maintained calm demeanor, and she declares that it is a pity "such silly tales get about."

Before going to prison she sent a wreath of flowers to "my beloved cousin," but it was returned by M. Pallot.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER IMPORTANT WITNESS

OAKLAND, Cal., April 23.—An attempt was made on the life of J. L. Gallagher, one of the main witnesses for the prosecution in the San Francisco bribery cases last night at the home of Wm. H. S. Scheneck, his brother-in-law, at East 20th Street, and Nineteenth Avenue,East Oakland, when a huge bomb placed in the porch exploded and tore away the whole front of the house. Gallagher was upstairs with his wife and four children and Doctor Guy Brown. All escaped except one boy who was hit in the neck by a flying missile. Gallagher's hat was pierced by a splinter. The house was wrecked. Gallagher was a member of the board of supervisors of San Francisco who confessed to receiving bribes. He was chairman of the finance committee and according to his testimony acted as an intermediary between Abraham Ruef and other members of the board.

COMMERCIAL

BANK CLEARINGS.

Week ending April 23..	$ 998,520
Same week last year..	1,243,201
Decrease....	$244,681.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Chicago Market Report and New York Cotton Market.
(Furnished by D. C. Clinch, Banker and Broker.)
St. John, N. B., April 23.

	Wed. Cl'g.	Thurs. Op'g.	Noon.
Amalg. Copper, ex. div. ½ per cent..	58	57½	57⅞
Anaconda..	37½	37¼	37¼
Am Sugar Rfrs..	126½	126⅞	12..¼
Am. Smelt. and Rfg ..	69	69¾	69⅝
Am. Car Foundry	33	....	....
Atchison....	76⅝	76⅝	76⅞
Am. Locomotive.	45⅝	45⅞	45⅞
Brook. Rpd. Trst... ..	45⅞	46	45⅞
Balt. and Ohio..	83⅞	84¼	84¼
Chesa. and Ohio..	....	31⅞	32⅛
Canadian Pacific.	154⅞	154	155
Chi. and G. West.. ..	4⅝	4¾	4¾
C. C. C. and I. R.. ..	24½	24	24
Great Northern Pfd ..	123	123⅛	132⅞
Erie....	18	18¼	18⅝
Erie, First pfd..	34⅛	33¾	34
Kansas and Texas.. ..	24⅞	25¼	25
Louis. and Nashville ..	99	100⅛	100⅛
Missouri Pacific..	44	45¼	45½
N. Y. Central....	97¾	97⅞	98
North West..	.....	148½	148½
Ont. and Western.. ..	33½	33	33
Pacific Mail..	24⅞	....	....
Reading....	105⅞	105¼	106¼
Republic Steel..	17	17	16¾
Sloss Sheffield....	43	....	....
Pennsylvania..	117	117⅞	117⅞
Rock Island..	15⅛	....	....
St. Paul..	118⅞	118⅝	119¼
Southern Ry..	14½	14⅛	14⅛
Soo..	111	111	111
Southern Pacific.	74⅝	74½	74⅞
Northern Pacific.	126¼	126¼	127½
National Lead...	55	....	....
Union Pacific.	129	129	130¼
U. S. Rubber..	....	20¼	20¼
U. S. Steel..	35¼	35¼	35⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd..	99¼	99¼	99¼
Wabash, pfd...	....	17⅛	17⅛

Total sales in New York yesterday, 348,800 shares.

CHICAGO MARKET REPORT.

	Wed. Cl'g.	Thurs. Op'g.	Noon.
May corn..	66¾	66⅞	66¾
" wheat.	96½	97	97½
" oats...	53⅝	53½	53¼
" pork...	12.77½	12.72	12.80
July corn..	62⅝	62⅝	62¾
" wheat.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
" oats.	45⅝	45½	45½
" pork...	13.10	13.15	13.15

MONTREAL QUOTATIONS.

	Wed. Cl'g.	Thurs. Op'g.	Noon.
Dom. Coal.	47	46¾b	46¾b
Dom. I. and Steel	17⅛b	17¼	17¼
Dom. I. and S., pfd ..	64b	....	....
Noca Scotia Steel.. ..	52½	51¾	51½
C. P. R..	155⅞	....	....
Twin City..	86b	....	....
Montreal Power..	95½b	96	95½
Rich. and Ont. Navg..	76b	....	....
Detroit United..	32⅛	32	32
Mackay Co..	60	60	60
Toronto St. Ry..	99⅞	100¼	100¼
Ill. Trac. pfd....	87½b	88	88

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

	Wed. Cl'g.	Thurs. Op'g.	Noon.
May	8.52	8.38	8.37
July..	8.65	8.52	8.55
October..	8.58	8.49	8.48
December	8.60	8.50	8.50

..⅜⅜9 .⅜Nm 7⅜O⅜Jw 759RA HT SE

MONTREAL SALES — MORNING, APRIL 23.

Montreal Power—10@96; 15@95½.
Illinois pfd—1@88.
Toronto Ry—10@100¾.
C P Ry—25@154½; 26@154⅜.
Iron Com—10@17¼; 10@17; 25@17⅛.
International C & C Bds—1000@75.
Montreal St—4@179¾.
Mexican L and P—50@47⅞.
Molson Bank—4@196½; 1@196¾.
Detroit Elec—1@32.
Montreal Tel—11@138.
MacKay Com—100@60.
N S Steel—50@51¾; 10@51½.
Duluth S S and A Ry—100@14½; 50@15.
Textile pfd—3@83½.

Uptown—Some weeks ago the head of a representative bond house in this city who had been extremely conservative for a year and a half expressed the opinion that before the close of 1908 we would have a big bond market. He based his belief on the idea that the individual possessors of money would gradually regain confidence in corporation affairs and would consequently turn to bonds first in casting about for mediums of investment. In the opinion of some conservative financiers the floating of the Pennsylvania bonds will prove to be the entering wedge of a decidedly better bond market. From what can be learned banking interests are disposed to give only secondary attention to the speculative end of the stock market, but propose to do all in their power to restore confidence to the extent that investors who have been allowing their money to be unproductive for some time will come forward and buy first class bonds.

NEW YORK, April 25.—(Morning letter).—The source of the recent underlying strength of a dull and uninteresting stock market was easier to trace yesterday when attention was turned to the improving demand for bonds. The absorption of gilt edged bonds has proceeded slowly but persistently over a long period until now dealers report something approaching a scarcity of this class of offerings. This accounts largely for the favorable reception tendered the new Pennsylvania issue and for the complacency with which the street await similar offerings by other railroads. There is little doubt that the substantial support given the stock market over recent periods has been directed towards stimulating a demand for bonds, and it is expected that the same efforts will persist for some time to come.

LAIDLAW AND CO.

Western weather. — Winter wheat belt generally cloudy with some rains in eastern Nebraska, though Iowa, Missouri and parts of Illinois. Temperatures 58 to 71. Cloudy in northwest with rather light scattered showers. Temperatures 50 to 60.

Sterling—Demand 487.20a25; 60 days 484.85a90; cables 487.50a55.

NEW YORK—Sub-treasury gained $416,000 from the banks yesterday and since Friday it has gained $1,176,000 from the banks.

Indications already point to a heavy oversubscription of the new Pennsylvania loan which will probably be offered to the public next Monday.

Sub-treasury debit at clearing house $1,156,896.

MONTREAL—Merchants Bank declared quarterly dividend 2 per cent. payable June 1st to stock of record May 15th.

CHICAGO,—Hog receipts today 17,000 estimates for tomorrow 16,000. Price 5.45 to 5.60. Provisions opened steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL—Closed steady 12 down.

NEW YORK—It is understood that new issue of Pennsylvania bonds will be offered to public subscription tomorrow and subscriptions will close at the close of business on Monday next. It is also understood that a 5 per cent. deposit will be required with each subscription.

LONDON, April 23—Consols—money 86 13-16 off 3-16 from last night, account 86 16-16. Americans steady about parity. London market quiet and inclined to sag. Bank rate unchanged at 3 per cent. Bank of England return—reserve £26,728,000 against £26,114,000. Proportion of reserve to liabilities, 50.52 per cent., against 50.06 per cent. Bullion £37,000,000 aginst £36,831,00 last week.

LONDON, 12.30 p. m.—C P R 153¾; Money on call 2¼ to 2¾ per cent., short bills 2½ to 2⅝ per cent., for three months bills 2⅝ per cent.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton, moderate business, prices easier; middlings off 10 points. Futures opened easier at 5½ to 9½ decline. At 12.30 p. m.—Quiet and steady 8 to 9½ off from previous closing.

EARNINGS—Detroit United, second week April, increase $2,152, from January 1, decrease $20,914.

Norfolk and Western directors meet today for action on common dividend.

SUMMARY.

Gold exports to date now total $7,500,000.

Kansas City southern year expected to show 8 per cent. earned on preferred.

Net earnings Erie are not nowsufficient to pay fixed charges.

Stocks plentiful in loan crowd.

May dividend disbursements will exceed $85,000,000 as compared with about $82,000,000 in May, 1907.

North American officials deny any early resumption of dividends.

Receipts of currency from interior offsetting gold exports.

New York Central's bill for new terminal facilities at 149th street defeated at Albany.

35 roads second week April show average gross decrease $17.75.

Federal Grand Jury commence Paper Trust enquiry.

Pressed Steel Car declared regular dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred payable May 20, books close sixth.

Iron age says no improvement in iron industry.

Penna R. R. officially anounced that proceeds of $40,000,000 bond sale will be used to meet expenditure upon New York tunnel extension terminal station in New York City and other construction work including improvement on main line.

Eastern trunk line officials say that arranging for the test advance in class and commodity rates will take up a month or two.

Order issued by Burlington R R closing all shops of the company west of the Missouri river.

LONDON, 2 p. m.—Exchange 487.35. Anc 37 1-8 Acp 57 3-4 Atch 76 1-2 Bo 83 1-2 Ca 31 1-2 Gw 4 5-8 C P R 154 rie 18 3-8 Ef 34 Kt 25 Ln 99 1-4 Np 126 Cent. 98 Ow 33 1-4 Pa 116 7-8 Rg 105 5-8 Ri 15 1-8 Sr 14 1-8 Sp 73 7-8 St 118 5-8 Up 128 3-4 Us 35 Ux 99 Wz 17.

LIVERPOOL 2 p m—Futures easy 10 1-2 to 13 advance.

N. Y.—Ex-dividend Amal Copper 1-2 per cent.

Advance of ten per cent. in all classes of rates has been approved by presidents of western roads. No plan for putting it into effect, however, has been arranged.

MORE APPOINTMENTS.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 23—The Royal Gazette today contains appointment of sheriffs and revisors for the entire province and among other appointments are the following:

G. J. Sproul, D. D. S., of Chatham; Chas. A. Murray, D. D. S., Moncton, and A. F. McAvenney, D. D. S., of St. John, are re-appointed members of the Council of Dental Surgeons of New Brunswick.

J. McMillan Trueman, attorney-at-law, of St. John, to be a notary public.

A. W. Macrae, K. C., to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Boys Industrial Home, St. John.

Carleton County—Chas. Comben, barrister, to be a referee in equity in the place of Thane M. Jones, resigned. Owen Kelly, of Woodstock, to be a provincial constable.

Kent County—John Morton, of West Branch, to be a member of and chairman of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners in place of Clifford Atkinson, whose term of office has expired.

York County—Andrew R. Mowat to be a commissioner of the parish of McAdam second civil court, which is established by appointment.

Benjamin H. Duggan, M. D., of Harvey Station, and Percy W. Butler, M. D., of McAdam, to be coroners.

WELL BLANKETED.

(Everybody's Magazine.)

One day, in the spring of '74, Cap Smith's freight outfit pulled into Helena, Montana. After unloading the freight, the "mule-skinners," to a man, repaired to the Combination Gambling House and proceeded to load themselves. Late in the afternoon, Zeb White, Smith's oldest skinner, having exchanged all of his hard coin for liquid refreshment, zigzagged into the corral, crawled under a wagon, and went to sleep. After supper, Smith, making his nightly rounds, happened on the sleeping Zeb.

"Kinder chilly, ain't it ?" he asked, after earnestly prodding Zeb with a convenient stick.

"I reckon 'tis," Zeb drowsily mumbled.

"Ain't yer 'fraid ye'll freeze ?"

"'Tis cold, ain't it ? Say, Cap, jest throw on another wagon, will yer ?"

FLORENCE, April 23.—The foundation stone of the Church of St. James an American Episcopal church to be erected here under the rectorship of Herbert Vanable, was laid this morning by Lloyd C. Griscom, the American Ambassador to Italy. Mr. Griscom came on from Rome for the occasion and was accompanied by J. Pierpont Morgan and several other well known Americans.

Banquet and Reception Lamps

JUST RECEIVED.

Fitted with New Art Glass Shades in latest designs and novel decorations.

O. H. WARWICK CO., Ltd.
78 TO 82 KING ST.

HEATT'S HYGIENIC MILK BREAD

Delicious
The
Sup
From
The
Cup
Made of
HUMPHREY'S COFFEE

Others say so; so will you, when you do as they do, buy your coffee from this store.

HUMPHREY, 111 Charlotte Street. Phone 1785

LOCAL NEWS.

Steamer Lake Manitoba reached Liverpool at 11 a. m. today.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged today at 3 per cent.

Old Kentucky Jubilee Singers and sensational fire eater at the Every Day Club tomorrow evening. Admission 15 cents.

The Lake Michigan which sailed April 22 for London direct, had 602 head of cattle, 400 being American.

The members of the St. Stephen's Cadets are requested to meet at St. Andrew's Rink tonight at 7.30 to make preparations for their tournament.

The Every Day Club fife and drum band benefit in the Nickel in Carleton this evening will present a fine general programme in addition to the pictures. The band will march from its hall.

Tomorrow at M R. A.'s Ltd., a sale of 2,00 pieces of sample whitewear for women and children will be commenced at 8.30 in the morning. Every article is brand new 1908 stock but will be sold at bargain prices because of being samples.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Esther Green will take place tomorrow morning at 8.45 o'clock from the residence of her father, 485 Main St., to St. Peter's Church. Requiem high mass will be celebrated at 9 o'clock.

The funeral of the late Mrs. James Nixon took place this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from her residence 101 Exmouth street to the cathedral. Rev. A. W. Meahan conducted the services. Interment was made in the new Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Patrick Killorn took place this morning at 8.30 from her late residence 44 North St., to the cathedral where High Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev D. S. O'Keeffe. Interment was made in the old Catholic cemetery.

WORTH READING.

We desire to call attention to the ad of the Union Clothing Company on page two of this issue. Today we are showing an exceptionally large range of raincoats and men's trousers. Call and see them.

THE BAND STAND.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir:—Yesterday's papers announce that the members of the Cornet Band have decided to take advantage of the permission granted to them by the Common Council and will erect the band stand over the fountain in King Square.

As the very large majority of citizens are strongly opposed to this site being used for such purpose it is certainly a strange state of affairs if a small musical organization of some twenty or thirty members, shall be permitted to defy the wishes of the body of citizens.

It has been suggested that if there is no legal way in which this act can be prevented, a petition be placed in some prominent shop so that citizens can in this way have an opportunity to express their wishes in the matter, and after same is handed to the Cornet Band they will require nothing further to convince them that in erecting a band stand over the fountain in King Square they would be committing a very unpopular act.

The band stand begins to look more like a hold up than a gift.

Yours respectfully,
A RESIDENT.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. References required. Apply Mrs. Gillis, 109 Union street. 23-4.

FOR SALE—Iron folding bed. Apply 49 Mecklenburg street. 23-4.

BARN TO LET—Apply 149 St. James street. 23-4.

HARD COAL
Put in the Bin Free

Best quality bright burning AMERICAN HARD COAL, thoroughly screened, delivered and put in the bin free for all cash orders placed Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.

The usual charge for bag delivery and putting in the bin is 50 cents extra above the delivered price of the coal.

Remember you make this saving if you order your coal this week at Gibbon and Co.'s, and you will have a chance to try A GOOD HARD COAL. No extra charge unless the coal has to be carried up stairs.

Order at....

GIBBON & CO'S

Uptown Office, 6½ Charlotte street, or at the docks, Smythe street, near North wharf, or 'phone 676.

Carleton and Fairville included in this offer.

SAVED BY EASTER HATS

Phalanx of "Merry Widows" Prevented Panic in Church

NEW YORK, April 22.—A despatch to The Herald from St. Louis says: — "Merry Widow" hats massed in a solid bank in the foremost rows of St. John's Catholic church, Soulard and Seventeen streets, today prevented a panic among the worshippers at Easter service by hiding from the congregation a dangerouse blaze on the altar, which was extinguished by a priest and two altar boys.

Bouquets of large paper lilies had become ignited by candles grouped on the altar, and while the fire burned fiercely those in the church remained with bowed heads in prayer, the view of the dangerous fire being blocked by the wide spreading Easter creations in the front of the church. The wearers of the "Merry Widow" millinery were almost directly under the sanctuary rail, in a position where they could not see the fire themselves. Father J. Stephen declares the women's vanity, which made the possessors of the hats of greatest magnitude seek places in the front of the room where they could be seen to best advantage, probably saved scores from injury and possible death.

MONCTON, N. B., April 23.—Amateurs of St. Bernard's church last evening gave an excellent production of the melodrama, "Irish Detective" in the Opera House. It was witnessed by a very large audience.

If We Could Look at the Heart of a Pale-Faced Person!

Few people ever stop to consider what pallor to the countenance means. In the first place it indicates an absence from the blood of the rich, red, life-giving elements so requisite to health; and in the second place it indicates a weakened heart action. These two things act and re-act. If we could look at the heart of one of these pale-faced people, we would see it flabby, weak and palid. No wonder they are easily tired, get out of breath quickly, have palpitation, are nervous and downhearted. Their muscles are poor, their stomach disordered, and their lives are seldom free from misery.

Let them take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills; there is no remedy to equal them for making pale faces rosy, weak hearts and shaky nerves strong, flabby muscles firm, and infusing new hope and ambition into life.

Mr. W. J. Churchill, Lombardy, Ont., writes: "I was troubled for three years with a weak heart and nervousness. I could not sleep and ever so little food would distress me. I also had faint and dizzy spells, and doctored with three doctors but was growing worse. After taking three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I feel as well as ever I did. They are the best pills on earth."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.