

THE TREATING HABIT.

Subject Discussed by Prominent Members of the Ontario Legislature.

In the Ontario legislature Wednesday, Mr. McNaught, in moving the second reading of his anti-treating bill, pointed out the intentions of the measure, which aimed to make treating unlawful, rendering the person liable to fine and imprisonment who offered to treat, and also punishing the hotelkeeper or servants who abetted. The bill aimed to reform the custom of the province and bring it into conformity with European countries, where the custom was unknown. The excessive use of intoxicating liquor was a curse to any country. It was claimed by some that spirituous liquor was good as a medicine, but bad as a beverage. It was not so much the use as the abuse of it that made restrictive legislation necessary. Treating was not only at the root of the drinking evil, but created more drunkards than any other practice. When half they usually treated all round, though any one of them would have called any person a fool who should have told him he was going to take six glasses of liquor when he left the house. A man must either walk out or reciprocate when a treat is offered, and the money so spent is often badly needed elsewhere. Habits so formed brought men to shame and disgrace, and that he was drawing no fancy picture might be verified any day. Such testimony was not confined to cities, but personally, and from scores of letters he had received, he believed it was infinitely worse in villages and country places. The treating habit was the occasion of three-fourths of the drunkenness of Canada, and the effect of the bill would be to reduce the amount of liquor consumed, and even to do away with drunkenness. Scarcely one in ten drank without treating, and to do away with treating would largely settle the whiskey question.

WAS FOOLISH AND PERNICIOUS

Mr. Preston (Brant) whatever was the outcome, considered Mr. McNaught had conferred an advantage by bringing the subject of the bill prominently forward. He thought a clear case had been made out, and reinforced the argument by a statement by the Moderate Drinkers' Club that treating was the "most foolish and pernicious habit that ever cursed a city." It was very largely the cause of the increase in the consumption of liquor. Anti-treating legislation had already been adopted in New Hampshire and Vermont, and a bill in Ohio had progressed to a second reading. On account of its educative influence he desired to support the bill.

Mr. Clark had always been in favor of pulling in the reins on the liquor traffic as public sentiment would allow. In the past he had favored such a law, and he believed that if it were adopted it could be enforced, chiefly because the feeling would be in favor of it. At the present time the Legislature was treating for a fixed period before elections was well obeyed.

OPPOSITION LEADERS' VIEWS.

Hon. Mr. Ross agreed cordially with the observations of the member for North Toronto. From the information which he had reached him, and the opinions of those in a position to know, he gathered that the treating habit was really an evil. It was a pity that the social habits of the Anglo-Saxon race should be in this respect, a snare to otherwise self-respecting members of society. True, it might take some time to convince the people that such restraint as that proposed in the bill

was proper and in their best interests. Great advances had been made in the past, however, largely by the educative influence of the law. Every restraint imposed in respect to the liquor traffic was no doubt violated by somebody, but that had not prevented progress towards better things, and should not prevent a start being made now in the phase of the question under discussion. The educative effect of such a measure begun now would continue to gain rapidly in strength. He thought the House should hesitate before rejecting this measure. A slight relaxation might perhaps be made in the bill in regard to privileges of members at meals in well-conducted club houses. He had pleasure in supporting the measure.

Mr. Graham thought more young men learned to drink because they wanted to be sociable, than from any other cause. Possibly 40 per cent. of the men who were drinkers in the Dominion would have arrived at that condition but for their dislike to be unsociable when asked to take a glass with some open hearted jolly fellow. This measure was not for the mean man who never treated. It was for those who were too open-handed and generous.

NOTICEABLE ON PAY NIGHTS.

One evil of the treating habit was specially noticeable on pay nights at industrial institutions. The men would go into hotels with the intention of taking just one drink and going home, and often because of the treating habit they spent all their money before they left the hotels. Mr. Graham thought there would be considerable difficulty in framing a law on the point which could be properly enforced. He suggested that clubs should file copies of their by-laws with the Provincial Secretary's Department so that there could be some wider supervision over them than now, by seeing that those by-laws were proper and were obeyed.

WAS IN A RECEPTIVE MOOD.

The Premier expressed the opinion that the well known evil of this habit rendered it unnecessary to dwell on that phase of the question. He hoped that this matter would not be dropped forever but would be discussed from time to time until its educative strength would bring about largely the desired result. "Whenever it can be shown to me," he said, "and I am in a receptive mood, that legislation of this description is within our power and right, and, in addition to that, that it will have the desired effect, no man in this province will go farther than I will in bringing this legislation about, if I am not convinced on either of these points."

Continuing, the Premier said the great evil of the habit was the harm done to boys and youths, and every man of mature age ought to be willing to make every sacrifice to hasten the time when this habit would be abandoned. He spoke of the improved conditions in regard to drinking in Canada, which was due to the meetings of even the leading men of the community. A healthy sentiment and education had brought about a wonderful change. He did not think that legislation of the nature mentioned advisable at this time, but he urged that in every way those who deprecated the evils of the drinking habit would continue the discussion and agitation until public sentiment had reached that stage where such legislation would not only be welcomed but capable of enforcement. The bill was withdrawn.

LOVE-CRAZED IN COURT, KISSES DIVORCEE'S PHOTO.

Louis Gardner, of Boston, Followed Mrs. Mabel M. Hull, Manhattan, and Annoyed Her.

New York, April 6.—On the complaint of Mrs. Mabel M. Hull, 38 years old, a beautiful divorcee, whose home is in Providence, R. I., but who is staying on a visit at 116 East Forty-sixth street, Manhattan, Louis Gardner, 36 years old, of Boston, president of the Nantasket Steamboat Company, and treasurer of the National Gas Company, of that city, was arraigned in the Yorkville police court, Manhattan, this morning on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Gardner is staying at the Hotel Manhattan. He was arrested at 8 o'clock this morning, when, after lurking about the house where Mrs. Hull is staying all night, and trying repeatedly to enter, he at last succeeded in his purpose. In spite of his protestations of love for her and his appeals that she would look kindly upon him, Mrs. Hull again repulsed him, and when he persisted in remaining in the house she called Patrolman Barnes, of the East Fifty-first street station, and had him arrested.

In the police court, however, upon a promise made for Gardner by Harold Spielberg, a lawyer he had retained there, that he would cease annoying her and go back to Boston, Mrs. Hull withdrew her complaint and Magistrate Pool discharged the Boston man. As soon as she left the court, Gardner resumed his attempts to persuade Mrs. Hull to give him her favor, in spite of her repulses, and followed her to the house where she is living.

Patrolman Barnes was so impressed by Gardner's actions and apparent state of mind that he advised that the prisoner be not released until he had been watched for a while. He tried to have such a complaint drawn that Gardner would be held awhile,

and when this proved impossible he exclaimed:

"Well, I've done my duty, but I say again that it's dangerous for that man to be at large. He will do something desperate before we are through with him."

According to Spielberg, Gardner's lawyer, both the prisoner and Mrs. Hull are members of the most exclusive social circles in their respective cities. Gardner is said to be a close friend of Mrs. Hull's husband, from whom she was recently divorced.

What the respective relations of the three were the lawyer and the principals in court refused to disclose. Mrs. Hull told Magistrate Pool that she came here from Providence several weeks ago to escape the attentions of Gardner. She has no enmity with him, she declares, except for his attentions to her, which she declares she did not invite, and does not wish to be continued.

Gardner appeared to be enamored of Mrs. Hull to an extreme degree. In the pen at the police court, before he was arraigned he took a photograph of Mrs. Hull from his inner breast pocket and kissed it and cried over it. He cried again at her repulses in the court, and after he was released.

When Gardner was arraigned and saw Mrs. Hull on the bridge as his accuser, he cried out:

"Oh, Mabel, Mabel, why did you do it?"

"I will let you go if you give me your promise to let me alone," she said.

Gardner nodded miserably and Mrs. Hull then made an affidavit, setting forth her desire to withdraw the complaint if Gardner would promise to annoy her no more.

Mrs. Hull then hurried out of the court as soon as Gardner was discharged. Gardner followed close upon her heels. On the stairs he pleaded with her not to be harsh to him. This angered her, and, with a stamp of her foot she told him that if he didn't detest her would have

him re-arrested. But he kept on after her and repeated his protestations on the street. She fled away as quickly as she could, but he kept after her. Patrolman Barnes, shaking his head doubtfully, and looking for more trouble, hurried back to his beat after the couple.

Mrs. Hull refused to say much about Gardner's conduct towards her, further than that he appeared to be crazed over her, while she did not care for him.

FOUND GUILTY WITHOUT EVIDENCE.

Intricate Murder Trial Just Concluded at Berlin.

Berlin, April 6.—There has just been concluded at Munich, one of the most intricate murder trials that the German police have ever been called upon to deal with. A retired Hamburg tradesman named Cramm two years ago went to Munich and lived with a married couple named Shellhaus. In the spring of 1904 Cramm suddenly disappeared. At first, no particular notice was taken of this as it was supposed of course, that he had returned to Hamburg. Later, however, an anonymous letter was received by the police to the effect that Cramm's landlady and his wife had murdered him to obtain money which they knew was in his possession.

The police then kept watch on the couple with the result that they found in the house \$10,000 in paper money besides many valuable articles which the couple did not possibly have purchased for themselves. One of the small pension which Shellhaus received from the government as a retired civil servant.

Further inquiries revealed the fact that Shellhaus had bought large quantities of cyanide which was afterwards found in the house. The police came to the conclusion that Cramm had been killed by the couple and that the body was afterwards cut up and burned in small sections, several portions being taken by Shellhaus as a considerable distance before being disposed of. With this end in view before murdering Cramm they had induced him to purchase a motor car.

The trial has aroused sensational interest in Germany, especially as no absolute proof exists against the couple and no trace of the body has been discovered. Finally, however, amidst the greatest excitement a verdict of murder was returned against the two Shellhaus, but an accomplice, accused of forging certain records, was acquitted. It is believed that despite the verdict the death sentence will be commuted.

SIGNOR BILSMITH.

The Only Reason Why a Great Artist Comes to Canada.

According to the newspapers the principal reason for the visit of any great musical artist to Toronto dwells in the fact that they are perishing for an opportunity to use some particular brand of piano. For instance, Signor Bilsmit, the eminent tenor, says that he is languishing in England and United States in boredom because he could not find an instrument worthy of his glorious voice. He knew the Minnehaha piano was manufactured in Canada, and, therefore, he came to Canada. No other instrument would do for his concert. One thinks of this gentleman paying fabulous amounts to induce the manufacturers to allow him the use of one of their instruments. In reality, though, the manufacturer takes the artist's manager into a corner and says: "What will it cost? Of course nothing is paid to the artist for the approval, but the manager generally makes an entry on the credit side of his ledger. But what of the smaller concerts and recitals throughout the city? In such cases as these the promoters pay for the piano they use. Moreover, they are able to choose what they will have. Now, it is interesting to note that, during the season, Messrs. Goulay, Winter and Leeming have had on hand for such rental purposes never less than six Goulay pianos. The demand for the Goulay is very strong and is constantly increasing. It is a piano of inherent merit and does not need to depend on a reputation to interest possible purchasers.

RUSSIA PROPOSES IMMENSE LOAN.

Expects \$400,000,000 and Perhaps \$800,000,000 to Pay War Expenses, Exchange Bills, Big Deficit.

St. Petersburg, April 6.—At the ministry of finance today it was stated authoritatively that the Russian government is now hopeful of placing a very large foreign loan in the near future, probably before Parliament convenes. A prominent official said:

"The financiers of Europe are interested in putting Russia on her feet. With the close of the Algerias conference the time is propitious for floating a loan. Russia has made no concealment of her financial straits. The whole programme for the reform and regeneration of the country, the solution of the agrarian problem, the rebuilding of the fleet, etc., waits upon money. In addition to the \$125,000,000 required to redeem the exchequer bills, we need \$225,000,000 to liquidate the war expenses and \$50,000,000 to cover last year's deficit. We expect to be able to contract for a loan of not less than \$400,000,000, and possibly \$600,000,000. You can state positively that the question of the hypothecation of the state railroads is not involved."

"I want to know," said the irate matron, "how much money my husband drew out of this bank last week."

"I can't give you that information, ma'am," answered the man in the cage.

"You're the paying teller, aren't you?"

"Yes, but I am not the telling payer."

THE HERALDS FASHION PLATE.



THE GIBSON SHOULDER EFFECT

Those smart tailored Russian blouses which have taken such an important place in the children's wardrobe of the past few years lose none of their favor; rather it is on the increase, judging from the new spring and summer lines displayed so attractively in all children's departments. The Gibson shoulder effect is a new note in many of these, and as becoming to the little wearer as it is new. Here the shoulder is built out well over the sleeve by means of the deep Gibson pleat, double stitched, and three broad box pleats, unstitched, run from the neck

and shoulder to the deep hem, also stitched. The stitched belt is in two pieces, the front portion cut in a deep point, which gives that smart long waist effect. This is buttoned on to the straight part, which runs through straps attached to the dress under the arm at the waist line. The back is pleated in the same manner as the front. Full bishop sleeves are pleated into the turnback cuffs stitched at the upper edge. The broad laydown collar is separate and may be of the same or different material from the little dress. The broad brimmed sailor, with its floating streamers, is a ting accompaniment.

TO A MOTHER, AT REST.

Beautiful hands that smoothed the way
Of the fevered night and the turbulent day.
Wonderful hands that miracles wrought,
Sacrifice lost in the joy of the thought,
None so unworthy they would not endow;
Beautiful hands that are folded now.

Beautiful eyes of tenderest ray,
Seeing the gold in the dress of clay;
Plead these tokens, else nought may atone—
The tear drop that trembled, the love light that shone;
Wonderful ineffable now do they see
Beautiful eyes that watched o'er me.

Beautiful lips that secrets gave
To the bruised heart, and left it brave,
Hushing each doubt with your love's pure creed,
Faith-illuminating word and deed;
Beautiful soul, Grief bids you go,
Smiling, because of the joy you know.

Richard Scrase.

Tooke

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EASTER OPENING

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AND FOLLOWING DAYS. A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

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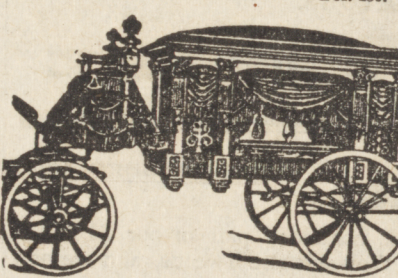
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Oct. 15th, 1905 trains will run daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE FREDERICTON

No. 303 Mixed for Campbellton, Moncton, Chatham and Loggieville.....	5.45
No. 301 Express for Montreal, Chatham, Loggieville.....	16.20
No. 317 Suburban for Marysville.....	6.15
No. 321 Suburban for Marysville.....	11.15
No. 323 Suburban for Marysville.....	18.45
No. 325 Suburban for Marysville.....	21.00

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON.

No. 302 Express from Montreal, Quebec, Chatham and Loggieville.....	13.05
No. 304 Mixed from Chatham Junction, Chatham and Loggieville.....	18.35
No. 318 Suburban from Marysville.....	8.15
No. 322 Suburban from Marysville.....	18.25
No. 324 Suburban from Marysville.....	19.15

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation. 24X
Clock is midnight.
Moncton, N. E. Oct. 12th, 1905

J. J. Winslow, B.A., F. H. Peters, B.A.,
C. H. Allen.

Winslow, Peters & Allen

Barristers and Attorneys-at Law.
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D. J. Stockford says that Mayor McNally told him that he heard Ald. McGinn say that Ald. Hanlon told him that Candidate Reid heard that there was no doubt that Ald. Maxwell said that Ald. Colter thought that Ald. Scott had told Ald. Hooper that Ald. Mitchell had declared for Candidate Kelly that it was generally believed that Harry McLeod said in plain terms that he heard Mr. Farrell say that his friend Ald. Moore had said that the city clerk informed him, at the city hall, that it was well known that Ald. Boyce had caught Ald. White in saying that in his opinion it was a matter of fact of great public interest, that George Beatty had said Solomon Kerner told him that

W. A. LINDSAY

would this week receive a fine lot of Boucouteaux oysters, which he will deliver to any part of the city for eighty cents a quart; also that Lindsay serves the finest twenty cent dinner in Fredericton.

Prince Edward Island Railway

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., and marked on the outside "Tender for Cribwork Rest Piers, Hillsborough Bridge, P. E. I.," will be received up to and including

TUESDAY, APRIL 17th, 1906.

for the supplying of materials and the construction of two Rest Piers for the Hillsborough Bridge, P. E. I. Drawings and specification may be seen at the Resident Engineer's office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager,
Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B.,
26th. March, 1906.
March 31—d131.