

SCOURING CITY IN SEARCH OF RUEF

Notorious Boss Fugitive From Justice.

BURNS HEADS THE SEARCH

As Detective Enters Office, Ruef Sneaks Out of Rear.

HIDING WITH HENRY ACH

Judge Dunn Sternly Demands Presence of Defendant in Court—His Bail of \$50,000 Forfeited. Judge Hebbard Intoxicated.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—(Special.)—Abraham Ruef, the indicted boss of the city government, is a fugitive from justice. The Sheriff has been ordered to locate and arrest him and hold him in prison without bail. Special Agent William J. Burns, with a corps of detectives, is scouring the county tonight for the missing man. That Ruef is in this city in hiding, with his attorney, Henry Ach, there is small doubt, and the prosecution expects him to bob up tomorrow morning with a fresh set of appeals and petitions. Thrice Judge Dunne, before whom Ruef is to be tried, called court today. Thrice the name of Ruef was called, and thrice there was no answer. Then it was that Francis J. Heney, Assistant District Attorney, Nemo's of grafters, big and little, arose in court. He made every effort to remain calm, but the blood surged to his face, and his upturned hand trembled with the intense emotion that held him. "Produce client," thunders Dunn. "Your Honor," he said, "I ask that the bond of Abraham Ruef be forfeited and that he be declared a fugitive from justice."

Attorney Samuel Shortridge, representing Ruef, was in court. He jumped to his feet in an instant. "I protest," he shouted. "This proceeding is impossible."

"Whom do you represent?" calmly inquired Judge Dunne. "Abraham Ruef," was the reply. "But where is your client?" pursued the Judge. "I think he is somewhere in the city," Shortridge stammered. "This court demands the attendance of clients in felony cases," Judge Dunne declared emphatically, his voice growing louder and louder as he spoke. "Produce your client in court."

"The proceedings of yesterday (alluding to the incident before Judge Hebbard) will not deter this court. I shall proceed with the trial of Abraham Ruef, unless stopped by the Supreme Court. Yesterday's proceedings, I take it, came about through a species of fraud."

His \$50,000 Bail Forfeited.

Judge Dunne then gave orders to Sheriff O'Neil to arrest Ruef on sight, and ordered his bond of \$50,000 forfeited. Burns hastily left the courtroom and hurried to Ruef's office at Bush and Fillmore streets. Ruef was there. As Burns approached he escaped through a rear exit. Burns followed and Ruef fled into Delmonico's restaurant on the first floor of the building. As Burns pursued, Ruef dodged into a side room and out. Burns abandoned the chase for a time.

Today was to have opened the Ruef trial. Seventy-five trial jurors had been chosen. The writ of error obtained by Ruef yesterday from Judge Hebbard was deemed sufficient by Ruef's attorneys to block the case, but Judge Dunne absolutely refused to recognize the ruling of Judge Hebbard. The ruling of Hebbard is regarded by local judges and attorneys as too absurd for discussion. Heney said: "It would startle the brain of an idiot."

Judge Hebbard Was Very Drunk.

In addition Heney yesterday charged that Judge Hebbard was drunk when he made the ruling, and said that the entire proceeding had been programmed by Ruef's attorneys. Today Judge Hebbard was unmistakably drunk. Tonight he is at the Clara Barton Hospital in a delirious condition.

During the day a newspaper reporter, C. A. Horne, called upon Judge Hebbard at his apartments at the Hotel Majestic. The reporter was taken to his apartment by Richard Gatlin, the chief clerk. The Judge invited Horne into his apartments and then drew a pistol, placed himself at the door and the weapon between himself and Horne. In peril of his life, Horne grabbed the pistol, secured it, and in order to escape was forced to throw the Judge to the floor. He charges over his signature that Judge Hebbard was "very drunk."

Got Their Cue From Collins.

At the end of the week the Bar Association will take up the case of Judge Hebbard. The association will also consider the disbarment of Abe Ruef and certain of his attorneys. If it can be proved that Judge Hebbard's ruling was the result of a conspiracy, several attorneys will be disbarred.

During the day it developed that Ruef and his attorneys had taken their cue

from George D. Collins, the notorious bigamist, who tied up the local courts for a year. In Judge Dunne's court, Attorney Shortridge dropped a brief, which proved to be a copy of one used by Collins in a similar proceeding.

SENATOR HIS OWN LAWYER

Patterson Argues Appeal in Colorado Contempt Case.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Patterson, of Colorado, today began an argument in his own behalf in the Supreme Court of the United States in the contempt case brought against him by the Supreme Court of Colorado. This case grows out of strictures on the court made by Mr. Patterson in his two Denver papers, the News and Times.

The case was reached only about half an hour before court adjourned today, and most of the time was spent by the Senator in outlining the case and explaining the fact that he was appearing as his own lawyer.

The case grows out of reflections by Mr. Patterson on the decision of the state court in the Colorado election cases of 1904, in which the court was accused of revolutionary and partisan conduct. He afterward justified these statements as within the facts, and he repeated this assertion to the Federal Court. The state court imposed a fine of \$100.

CORRECT TO THE DOLLAR

Experts' Count of Money Fails to Account for Missing \$173,000.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Any possibility that the missing \$173,000 from the local sub-treasury might have been mislaid with the currency on hand was eliminated today, when the four experts from the United States Treasury at Washington counted the last of the paper money in the vaults. "It came out correct to the dollar," said Sub-Treasurer Goldswick. Tomorrow a count of the gold and silver in the vault will be begun. One of the theories upon which the Government has based its case, workman industriously is the one that the money was taken from Fitzgerald's cage by some ill-advised practical joker among the eight or nine persons who had access to the department and who is now afraid to confess. It has been learned that on several previous occasions money was taken from Fitzgerald's cage as a jest and restored later, after Fitzgerald had worried sufficiently to satisfy the practical joker.

STANDARD OIL ON TRIAL

Accused of Receiving Rebates From Alton Railroad.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Government's statement of its case was made today in the Federal Court of the Standard Oil Company, under indictment for accepting rebates on shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis.

Texas Wars on Theatrical Trust.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 5.—Governor Campbell today signed the anti-theatrical trust bill. This law is effective immediately and relieves Texas theatrical managers from oppression by the theatrical trust.

Archie Roosevelt Out of Danger.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Archie Roosevelt, the President's third son, who last night suffered from diphtheria since last Friday, tonight was declared to be entirely out of danger by Surgeon-General Rixey, the attending physician.

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MILLIONS OF ACRES NOW IN RESERVES

One-Fourth of Area of State Set Aside.

16,551,728 ACRES IN ALL

Speculation in Timber Lands Will Be Retarded.

CORPORATIONS SET BACK

While Timber Industry Will Be Prevented From Acquiring Title to Lands, Timber Within Forest Reserves Is Purchasable.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S FOREST RESERVE ORDER.

Further speculation in Government timber lands has received a setback in consequence of removing practically all of the timber lands of the state from entry. Development of the state on the same account will be retarded for the opportunity to acquire a timber claim has always held out inducements to the homeseeker. The timber industry of the state will be prevented from acquiring title to these lands, although there is nothing to prevent the legitimate acquisition of timber on Government lands by purchase.

By the action of President Roosevelt in adding 4,051,000 acres to Oregon's forest reserves, more than a quarter of the area of the state is now included in these reservations. The orders of the President are extensive and place within the reserves already created practically all of the surveyed unappropriated public lands of the state. The effect of this action is to withdraw from entry nearly all of the timber lands of the state, leaving some of the Government land offices without any lands over which to officiate. With the addition to the forest reserve that has been ordered by the President, these reservations aggregate 16,551,728 acres of a total area in the state of about 58,520,000 acres.

President Roosevelt's action is taken to indicate his displeasure with Congress in its failure to enact remedial land legislation, other than to reserve to itself the right to create any further forest reserves. It is further taken to mean that the President desires to place all of the public land business in the state, so far as its timber lands is concerned, in a state of statu quo until Congress shall yield to his demands for a modification of existing laws as to the administration of this department of the Government service. It is true Congress has the right to override the President and restore all or any part of the reserves to public entry, but the action that has been taken, it is believed, will have the effect of hastening favorable action by Congress in carrying out some of the reform ideas of the President respecting public lands.

There are within the state 12 separate forest reserves and the area of a ma-

jority of these reserves will be increased by the work of the President. The reservations so ordered will, it is estimated, include all of the vacant unappropriated lands that have been surveyed in both the Roseburg and the Oregon City land districts. But the withdrawal of these lands will not leave either of these offices with business to transact, for the principal part of their work for some time has been to handle relinquishments and other details relating to the interchange of these lands.

In directing that an additional area of 4,051,000 acres be added to the forest reserves of the state, the area of the Blue Mountain reserve in Eastern Oregon receives the largest addition, 975,000 acres being added thereto. Other additions are as follows: Siskiyou, 446,000 acres; Weneha, 71,000; Cascade, 514,000; Ashland, 154,000.

The area of the different reserves as they existed February 1, according to a report of Gifford Pinchot, forester of the Department of Agriculture, aggregated 12,500,728 acres, distributed as follows: Ashland reserve, 21,120; acres; Blue Moun-



R. A. Ballinger, of Seattle, who assumed office as General Land Commissioner yesterday.

tain, 2,675,630; Bull Run, 142,064; Cascade Range, 5,355,320; Chemunmus, 320,320; Fremont, 1,235,720; Goose Lake, 650,000; Heppner, 222,150; Maury Mountain, 54,230; Siskiyou, 713,702; Willowa, 747,300; Weneha, 413,250. Adding to this the additional area ordered by the President makes a total of 16,551,728 acres.

Blow at Corporations.

"Preservation of public lands from the grasping corporations," said a man acquainted with the land office business, "is believed to be the purpose of the President in adding to the reserves by which he has practically withdrawn all unappropriated surveyed lands. It has long been the contention of the President that the public land laws are lax and under their administration the corporation interests and not the individual have been enabled to gain possession of the great area of the public lands of the state."

"There is need for revising the land laws. No change in the present statutes is more badly needed than one that will absolutely prohibit the exchange of one tract of Government land for another. The Government has never been defrauded to any extent at the hands of the homeseeker. The gross frauds have been perpetrated by the large interests through the medium of the law which allows the exchange of one tract of practically worthless land for another area of great worth. The enactment of more stringent legislation on this subject is more essential."

(Concluded on Page 3.)

JEROME OPENLY DEFIES THE COURT

Refuses to Cite Authorities on Demand.

JUDGE RULES AGAINST HIM

Dramatic Scene During Trial of Harry Thaw.

DELMAS RESENTS INSULT

Dull Expert Evidence Enlivened by Thrice-Cornered Row—Court Says Jury Is Not Concerned With Thaw's Present Sanity.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Interest aroused in today's session of the trial of Harry K. Thaw by the announcement that Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the defendant, would take the witness stand was quickly dulled by the continued cross-examination of Dr. Charles G. Wagner, one of the alienists for the defense, by District Attorney Jerome. But the session was made notable by a clash between Mr. Jerome and Justice Fitzgerald, at the climax of which the Prosecuting Attorney refused point-blank to cite to the court the authorities upon which he was permitted an argument. Mr. Jerome was requested by the presiding judge to submit to him whatever authorities he had upon the subject.

Jerome Defies the Judge.

"I have such a high respect for the courts of this jurisdiction," retorted Mr. Jerome, "that I will not submit authorities on a question of law which is so elemental in character and upon which the authorities are so abundant that I must presume the learned court knows of them."

With a flushed face and with a sharp rap of his gavel, Justice Fitzgerald said, if the District Attorney did not submit the authorities, the court would assume that he did not know of any. Mr. Jerome did not submit the authorities and Justice Fitzgerald ruled in favor of the defense on the point at issue, which was the question as to whether the state on cross-examination should be allowed to go further with an expert witness than counsel for the defense was allowed to go upon direct examination.

Mr. Jerome was as defiant in his tone as he was in the words he uttered. Justice Fitzgerald rapped several times with his gavel, twisted about impatiently in his chair, and it was plainly with much effort that he retained his judicial composure.

Offers Insult to Delmas.

The incident began with an objection interposed by Mr. Delmas to a question asked Dr. Wagner by Mr. Jerome. The District Attorney wanted the witness to repeat certain conversations he had had with Thaw in the Tombs. Mr. Delmas protested that he had not been allowed to go into these conversations on direct examination. He was proceeding at some length to state the position of the defense when Mr. Jerome interrupted with the remark that the argument did not call for a stump speech. Mr. Delmas protested against this "offensive language" by the District Attorney. Justice

Dr. Wagner said that, taken collectively, the facts indicated a mental fulmination—an extraordinary state of mind. Dr. Wagner declared that there was no evidence that Thaw regarded White as a "deadly enemy."

Suffered From Brain Storm.

Mr. Jerome read again that part of the hypothetical question which described the killing and the events immediately preceding and following it. "Now, doctor, take these facts and add to them the fact that the defendant knew that White had gravely and repeatedly wronged his wife, and that this was the first time he had had an opportunity to approach White without being observed and tell me whether you think this defendant was suffering from a brain storm."

"Yes, I think he was."

Mr. Jerome questioned Dr. Wagner about various forms of insanity. "Dr. Evans has testified that this defendant was suffering from a paranoiac form of adolescent insanity," said Mr. Jerome. "Do you subscribe to that?" "Paranoia," replied the witness. "Well, it may mean a dozen different forms. Paranoia means a weak in character and that is all. It does not mean specifically delusions of persecutions." The witness said that Thaw, when he saw him in the Tombs, had an abnormal flow of words. Dr. Wagner said he and Dr. Evans came to the conclusion that Thaw did not suffer from general paranoia.

Proceedings were interrupted at this point while Justice Fitzgerald went into the chambers, where he admitted Mrs. Lottie Wallau, accused of the murder of her mother, to his office.

After the Judge's return, Dr. Wagner went into a long explanation as to the nature of delusions and hallucinations of the taste and smell.

"In all the evidence submitted to me and on which I based my opinion," said the witness, "there was not the slightest sign of epilepsy."

Mr. Jerome pressed for an answer to the question if there was anything suggesting this in Thaw's actions upon the night he shot Stanford White. Dr. Wagner said he knew of nothing "necessarily" suggestive of epilepsy.

Severe Rebuke for Jerome.

At this point there began one of the most spirited incidents of the trial, with the District Attorney, Mr. Jerome, Mr.

Fitzgerald interposed in the discussion and Mr. Delmas was soon lost to view because of the turn affairs took.

Another Clash of Opinion.

During his argument the District Attorney placed himself on record by saying that the legal assumption before the court today is that Harry K. Thaw is insane. Justice Fitzgerald declared the present jury only has to do with the question of Thaw's sanity or insanity on the night that he shot and killed Stanford White.

Much of the day was given over to technical questions concerning the mental and physical distress Thaw was subjected to in the Tombs by Drs. Wagner and Evans. During some of the long explanations offered by the alienist Mr. Jerome walked the floor freely and sat down near the newspapermen and entered into conversation with them.

In answering some of the questions Dr. Wagner said he was compelled to use long names. "Go ahead," said the prosecutor. The expert proceeded. The official stenographer squirmed and most of the jurors laughed heartily.

Can't Help Using Long Words.

"I can't help it," explained Dr. Wagner, as if in apology for the longest name he uttered.

"I know you can't," said Mr. Jerome. "You go right ahead whenever you feel like it."

Dr. Wagner on the Stand all Day.

When court adjourned Mr. Jerome seemed still to have much ground to go over with him. Mr. Thaw was in the witness room all day, ready to be called, but she may not be reached before late tomorrow or Thursday morning.

ROW INTERRUPTS EVIDENCE

Jerome's Tactics With Wagner Enrage Judge and Delmas.

NEW YORK, March 5.—District Attorney Jerome resumed the cross-examination of Dr. Charles G. Wagner, superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Binghamton, by reading the latter part of Dr. Wagner's testimony in the Thaw trial, in the Thaw trial, regarding the characteristics of the brain storm. The witness yesterday referred Mr. Jerome to an increased of brain storm cited in one of the medical authorities upon which he was permitted an argument. Mr. Jerome was requested by the presiding judge to submit to him whatever authorities he had upon the subject.

Thaw, who had brought his customary batch of letters into court with him, after a brief whispered conversation with some of counsel, proceeded to read a large number of epistles. He then took a large pad out of one of his big envelopes, secured pen and ink, and began to write a letter. He seemed the least interested in the matter. In fact, the expert testimony throughout has bored the prisoner immeasurably.

His present attitude is in sharp contrast to the interest he displayed when his wife was on the stand.

Mr. Jerome asked Dr. Wagner if he could cite a brain storm in which the onset placed in ten minutes. The doctor could not.

Insanity Knows No Rules.

"Does the calmness and deliberation with which Thaw walked down the steps of the roof garden and shot White indicate anything about his mental condition? Is it natural for a person suffering from a brain storm to act in this manner?" asked the District Attorney.

"I have already told you that I cannot lay down any rule as to the conduct in insanity," replied Dr. Wagner. "There is no natural way in which things are done. Insanity in itself is unnatural. I remember one case in which a patient was out walking and suddenly jumped into a canal, climbed under a culvert, and was drowned. I remember another case of a patient who took off his necktie, tied it to the bed, and lying down upon the floor, rested his neck in a loop he had made in the bed until he was choked to death," added Dr. Wagner.

"Have you ever known a person to commit an act of homicide in a brain storm?" asked the District Attorney.

"I have never observed a case of brain storm or mental fulmination in which the person committed acts of violence with calmness," Dr. Wagner said.

Dr. Wagner said that, taken collectively, the facts indicated a mental fulmination—an extraordinary state of mind.

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FRENCH STRAIN IN AMERICAN BLOOD

Not Great but Har-Much Influence.

SHOWS INNATIONAL CHARACTER

Brilliant Record by Explorers of Continent.

MANY GALLANT PATRIOTS

Paul Revere a Frenchman—Faneuil Hall a Frenchman's Gift—Description of Unique Customs of Habitants of Quebec.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—(Special Correspondence.)—There are no great kings of commerce or finance among the French in America today, because France has practically no emigrant class. Her sunny fields are abundant for her peasant population, and whoever heard of a present-day Parisian who would leave Paris? During the days of religious persecution in France thousands of Huguenots were driven from the country and they flocked in large numbers to the American colonies during the formative period before the revolution. But since 1820 less than 450,000 Frenchmen have landed on our shores. Counting those whose French descent is not more than twice removed from the native-born emigrants, there are now only 80,000 in the United States. Among the men prominent in present-day American life there are only fifty-eight of immediate extraction.

Although the early French settlers merged their identity with the American people until all trace of many of their achievements was lost, it is to the infusion of their blood that we owe many of our boasted national characteristics. The first doctor in Manhattan was Johannes J. Montaigne, who arrived in 1677. The first white people ever in the State of Pennsylvania were four young French couples, who went out from New York in 1625. French explorers made a brilliant record in the discovery and settlement of the West and South. The first white men in Minnesota were Pierre d'Esprit and Medard Channut, two Huguenot fur traders. Cadillac, afterwards governor of Louisiana, founded Detroit, Michigan. Pitsburg, originally Fort Duquesne, was founded by Marquis Duquesne de Menneville. Augusta and Pierre Chouteau founded St. Louis and named it for the last French king.

Huguenots Among Revolutionists.

Many of the Huguenots of colonial days were people of much influence. The immortal Priscilla was the daughter of Guillaume Molines, the only Frenchman on the Mayflower. Judith Bayard, daughter of Thomas Francis Bayard, became the wife of Peter Stuyvesant. Richard Dana was the people's champion in the fight against the stamp act. James Delancey was the richest man in America before the Revolution. Steven Delancey gave New York its first town clock, which was put in the tower of the Trinity church. He also gave the city its first fire engine. Peter Faneuil of Boston gave to that city Faneuil Hall, afterwards called "The Cradle of American Liberty." There was a Huguenot in the Boston Tea Party, and the famous Mecklenburg Declaration was drafted by Dr. Ephraim Brevard, a Frenchman of North Carolina.

Paul Revere was a Frenchman who needs no introduction to even the smallest American schoolboy. What the Continental army owes to Lafayette has never been adequately told, although our orators have been trying for a century. The brilliant services rendered by John Laurens earned for him the honor of receiving the sword of Cornwallis. The first city treasurer of Philadelphia was John Stephen Benezett. Beauvillart, the Confederate leader who fired the first shot of the Civil War, was a Frenchman, as were Admiral Dupont and Rear-Admiral William Reynolds of the Federal Navy, and Major-General John F. Reynolds and General John C. Fremont of the Army. Hannibal Hamlin was Vice-President with Abraham Lincoln.

Customs of Quebec French.

One of the most unique personages on the American continent is the rural French-Canadian of the Province of Quebec. The habitant type is one that all students of human nature have found worthy of study. Springing from one race and dwelling among another, the character of this frugal farmer and sturdy backwoodsman seems to present a mass of contradictions. His language is either degraded French or mongrel English; he is nearly always poor, yet invariably happy; his patriotism is of a peculiar sort, in that it does not savor of allegiance to France nor concern for the welfare of Canada, but is measured by the mere ambition to preserve French dominance in the Province of Quebec.

The one mark of the habitant is his love of home. The Grand Trunk Railway for several hundred miles east of Montreal has a large local patronage which is designated as the "monocan trade." The French-Canadian who is employed away

(Concluded on Page 3.)



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