

A PHANTOM INSPECTOR.

SEEN AND SPOKEN TO BY MANY MILKSMEN, BUT UNKNOWN BY THOSE WHO SHOULD KNOW HIM.

SINGULAR OPTICAL ILLUSIONS OF VENDORS OF THE LACTEAL FLUID.

Every generation has its fresh chronological placing of the 'good old days.' It has generally been conceded, however that the best of the 'good old days' passed into the void with the stage coach. After that we had to put up with utilitarianism, which is good enough for working garb, but which has nothing whatever to offer to the sensibilities. Nevertheless, so long as people could eat and drink and work and live in tolerable security, life might be endured even though a sigh might escape the breast for conditions which seemed to

The bacillus was born, and the world stood transfixed with terror. The common air suddenly became deadly. The tender breakfast was regarded with deep distrust. The air with which one regarded a glass of water was almost tragic. Ten years ago one ate and drank anything. The comforts of the table appealed to the citizen with a beautiful candor. He lived in security, and he called typhoid and diphtheria providence, and was content withal.

Now it is the bacillus. The moment the bacillus was born, he began to propagate himself with incredible rapidity. He evolved a million copies of himself in a globe of water. He dances in trillions in the sunlight. Give him a garbage heap, and he will defy the calculations of arithmetic. Provide a square yard of bad drainage, and he will multiply as the sands of the sea shore.

Brought forth in putrescence, the bacillus is animated by an insatiable malignancy, which urges him to a destruction of the race. The comfort and security of life are gone. The air is peopled with an invisible enemy which waits a favorable condition of the system for attack. He lurks in the rug in the drawing-room. He secretes himself in the butter in the pantry. You can cultivate the bacillus in private life. He will flourish like a rattle weed. Bottle him and give him nourishment, and you can develop as much typhoid and tuberculosis and diphtheria as would decimate the race.

He loves the garbage heap, he loves the noxious drain; but he has one deadly passion; and that is for milk. Milk attracts the bacillus as the sugar barrel attracts flies.

That was why, years ago, there was death in Montreal. The bacillus was in the milk. The doctors did not give it a name then, but it was suspected that the milkmen of Montreal were not as careful as they might have been; that the cows were permitted to drink foul water; that the dung-hill was too near the stable. But one thing was certain—the milk was contaminated, and death was the result.

The doctors evolved the bacillus; the bacillus evolved the Milk Inspector of Montreal.

There were four hundred and twenty milkmen, supplying to two hundred and thirty thousand people, a necessity of life. To the adult it was an indispensable comfort. To thousands of young children it was vital to existence. It was so that the utmost precautions must be taken to render the milk supply absolutely above suspicion. If sewage matter were allowed to percolate into the drinking water of the cows on any milk farm, the whole city might suffer from a malignant disease. If uncleanliness marked the stables, the environment of the cattle, the milk would catch the faithful progeny of dirt and filth, and thousands of innocent people might be stricken down with disease.

Montreal appointed a milk inspector to visit the farms, and stables, to take samples at unexpected moments from the milkmen as they came into town—in order to guarantee to the public a pure milk fluid.

Extensive powers were committed to the milk inspector. He could demand samples of milk at any moment, but he was not obliged to give to the party from whom he took the sample, an equal quantity of that which he had taken. Properly sealed, as a weapon of defence in the hands of the milkman, should justice not be meted out to him. This is what is done with all government analyses.

The milkmen were thus, to a great extent, placed in the power of the milk inspector. The utmost depth of meanness has yet been sounded. Mr. Drouin, the milk inspector, has an enemy. This enemy is a man with a dark, short beard, blue coat, and official buttons. He has a subtle suggestion of the situation. This man, who is the power of the milk inspector, would to himself, 'What a scheme it would be to go round the four hundred and twenty milkmen of the island of Montreal, and take up a subscription, ostensibly on behalf of Mr. Drouin!'

Think what refusal might mean? It might involve capricious prosecution. There is a dark passion called revenge, and it might be exercised with effect. At smallest, there would be harassment. No, nobody dare refuse.

This person has done a great disservice to Mr. Drouin. With his brass buttons and his official air, and his list of names, he has gone round the milkmen of the island of Montreal, with this story:—'Mr. Drouin has had a great deal of sickness in his family lately; he is poor. His friends are getting him up a little subscription. I thought it would be discourteous to you if I did not give you an opportunity of contributing your mite.'

Of course he is an impostor. Of course Mr. Drouin knows nothing about it, for Mr. Drouin is an honorable man, and Mr. Drouin knows very well that if he took one cent from the milkmen under any circumstances, his usefulness would be forever gone. But the man with the brass buttons has done his work. Out of about forty milkmen interviewed yesterday, only two said they had refused to comply with the request for subscriptions.

Muir and James Drummond. Mr. Muir lives at Cote St. Laurent. The man with the brass buttons first went to his house; then he stopped him on the street. But Mr. Muir said he would think of it, and the more he thought of it the worse he liked it, and finally he concluded to do nothing.

'And what did the man say to you?' 'He said that they were getting up a testimonial to Mr. Drouin; that it would be presented to him at Pelequin's, at the Back River; that they would have a banquet and invite the reporters out, and have a great time.'

'But I did not see why I should give money to such a thing,' said Mr. Muir, 'and so I declined.'

Mr. Drummond lives at Petite Cote. The man visited him at his residence, and also stopped him on the street. But Mr. Drummond said no. Out of the four hundred and twenty, probably others said no. It was impossible to see them all. But these two men out of the forty seen were the only two who had the courage to say no.

At the Grand Trunk station, where the milkmen congregate, over twelve said they had contributed through fear. This is how they put it: 'This man showed us a list, with a great number of names on it, and we felt if we refused the refusal might work to our hurt. We have no protection against the action of the Milk Inspector. We do not say that we would do anything wrong. But when he takes a sample from us, he does not give us one, and we thus have no defence, no matter what our case is. Now, if we refused, it might not be well for us. This is how we felt. We did not like the idea of it. We thought it very strange, even wrong, but it was not to our interest to kick.'

'And what kind of a man was this, was he a Frenchman?' 'One of the group smiled. 'Need you ask such a question? He was a dark man, with a blue coat, and brass buttons. He was the man who drives down to the station with Mr. Drouin, whenever the inspector comes down to get samples.'

'Oh, surely, you are mistaken.' 'Oh, no, there is no mistake at all about it. This is the man. We have seen him several times with Mr. Drouin.'

Now, the honesty of these men is not to be impugned for a moment. But there is such a thing as hallucination. These men were mistaken. Mr. Drouin does not know this man with the brass buttons. Dr. Laberge, the head of the Health Department, does not know him. He does not, in short, know anything. He is very much alive; indeed, but he is not with the knowledge or consent of Mr. Drouin, who is paid a proper salary by the citizens for doing his duty without fear, favor or affection.

Mr. Evans, of Blue Bonnets, is one of the largest dealers on the Island. Mr. Evans subscribed. The man with the brass buttons came to him and told the same story. 'Did you think it queer that you should be asked to subscribe to a fund for the Milk Inspector, who has such authority over the milkmen?' 'Well, I did think it rather odd, but I was not going to kick about a few dollars.'

'Did he seem to be an official of the Health Department?' 'Well, there were two of them, and they had blue coats, and brass buttons. But I do not think Mr. Drouin knew anything about the matter. In fact, the point was that he was not to know anything about the matter.'

Oh, the subtlety of human nature! Of course, Mr. Drouin knew nothing about the matter. No honorable man could know anything about such a matter, and Mr. Drouin is an upright officer.

Mr. Honess, Back River, was approached on the street by the man with the brass buttons, and the encounter cost him one dollar. Mr. Drouin was a good fellow, and they were getting up a little money for him. He showed a long list of names.

'And did he carry a second list?' put in Mr. Hobbs, of the same place, 'a black list, with the names of those who refused, against which he had placed a cross?'

'No, I only saw the one list,' Mr. Honess said. 'Well, I have heard that he carried two lists with him,' replied Mr. Hobbs, 'and that the second one was for the purpose of intimidation. I have not been asked yet, but when I am I will know what answer to give.'

experience. Last Saturday night, while Mr. Clark and his mother were sitting together in the house, Mr. Drouin and this man with the brass buttons, entered. Mr. Drouin engaged the mother in conversation, while the mysterious individual, who eluded identification, asked Mr. Clark to allow his name to be put upon the committee for the collection of the funds. Mr. Clark refused, but put his name down for a small sum personally.

Now Mr. Clark is a rational, sober, steady man. To doubt his word would be an insult. And yet there is only one answer to this statement. It was a case of mistaken identity. The figure that sat in the chair facing his mother, was without substance. It was incorporeal. It was a wraith. In fact, Mr. Clark's imagination has been excited. He has been thinking of Mr. Drouin, and he has projected him upon the plain of mental vision.

For Mr. Drouin knows nothing about the scheme; never saw the man with the brass buttons; and is obviously the victim of a conspiracy.

The experience of the milkmen whose names have been mentioned, demonstrates that some person, without authority, is using the name of Mr. Drouin for purposes of his own, and blackmailing respectable people to fill his own pockets.

If it were possible for the milk inspector to lend himself to this kind of work, it is easy to see what the result would be. The life of the people depends upon pure milk. As long as the milk inspector does his duty without favor there is a guarantee that the public will have pure milk. But if Mr. Drouin took money from the milkmen how could he longer render faithful service to the people who pay him for watching their interests? If the man who subscribed ten dollars to the fund allowed his cows to drink impure water, left the dung heap to fester in the sun—it is likely that the milk inspector could be as severe with him as he might and would have before the presentation?

But the honest statement of the situation supplies the answer. The man who guards the purity of a food necessary to infantile life must be absolutely above suspicion. He must be able to deal fearlessly with every man who would palm off an impure or disease-laden article upon the public. He must be absolutely impartial, and swift to execute justice upon all. It would be quite intolerable to suppose that he could accept the slightest favor from any one of the four hundred and twenty men who supply milk to the population of a great city.

Of course, Mr. Drouin knows this. He will not accept any favors from the milkmen. He has never dreamt of doing so. He has said so. The public will learn this with a feeling of great relief. But a duty remains to be performed. The man with the brass buttons must be compelled to come into the light. He must give his name and occupation. He must be made to tell his story. He must be made to disgorge. Chiefly he must be punished.

I wonder whether that man with the list is, said Dr. Laberge, when spoken to. 'Let him come forward. I have already said I know nothing about the affair.' Mr. Drouin has said the same thing. Let the man with the list come forward and produce it, and then we will know what to do. That will be the simplest and sweetest way.

'And then, doctor, there is the ridiculous story of a milkman that he saw your name upon this very list for \$10!'

Dr. Laberge laughed. 'And there is the further story that Mr. Drouin being in financial difficulties, this scheme was suggested by you, as a way of raising some money for him.'

Dr. Laberge laughed. 'Come, come, let us have the man with the list.'

'I was very much surprised,' said Mr. Drouin, 'when this matter was mentioned to me by the "Witness." I never dreamt of such a thing. And I knew nothing whatever about it. But after that, I saw several milkmen, who told me that nobody had asked them for anything. I was very much surprised, indeed, to find that I was being independent all along, and I intend to be so in the future. If I took a present from the milkmen, whether that should be money or a fur coat, I know very well I would lose my independence. I would not be able to treat them in an impartial manner.'

'Then, Mr. Drouin, should this mysterious man with the brass buttons materialize, and present you with what he has gathered from the milkmen (and by this time he has probably seen them all), what would you do?' 'I would refuse to take it,' was the emphatic reply. 'I would have nothing to do with it. I do not want it. If there was any intention to benefit me, the effect has been to injure me instead. You may rest assured that I will never take any present from the milkmen.'

Let the man with the brass buttons render speedy account of himself.

DID HE INTEND MURDER? REPORT OF A SERIOUS CASE IN ST. HYACINTHE.

A report comes from St. Hyacinthe that a Frenchman named Jullard, hailing from St. Johns, P.Q., was arrested, yesterday, under the following circumstances: Jullard having found his wife, who has been separated from him for the last two months, employed as seamstress in the Windsor Hotel, had an interview with her, and commanded her to return home with him, or otherwise he would kill her. Hearing the quarrel, Mrs. Bertrand, wife of the proprietor, called her husband, who, upon entering the room, found Jullard holding his wife by the throat with one hand, and a revolver in the other hand. Mr. Bertrand disarmed the husband and had him arrested. Jullard says that he had no murderous intention, but simply wished to intimidate his wife and force her to return home. Some singular stories are being circulated regarding the prisoner which will, no doubt, be ventilated in court if true.

THE NEW LIEN LAW.

HOW IT MAY AFFECT BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The new lien law which comes into force on March 8 is expected to have considerable effect on the building trade and is consequently receiving some criticism. It gives the laborer and workman privileged claims. If not paid in full on Saturday night they may inform the proprietor on Monday, then, in any registrar's office, file a declaration, which makes the claim a privileged one over and above everything else. Persons supplying material for which the contractor does not pay in a reasonable time can come upon the proprietor for the amount.

Some of the clauses follow:—

Provision is made for their growth in needs. The whole of the school then sang very beautifully 'Fair Canada,' and dispersed to the various class-rooms for the day's work. Credit should be given to the caretakers for the beautiful cleanliness everywhere visible. Most of the classes were well attended by visitors, the kindergarten, the new physical culture classes and the gymnasium being perhaps most largely patronized. But history, geography, languages, mathematics, vocal culture, chemical laboratory, and general class work were visited in turn, and the methods of work met with approbation as they could not fail to do. The January register shows the number of scholars to be 1,067-570 boys and 487 girls. Several propositions for the enlargement of the boys' division have been made, that most favored being a utilization of a part of the Senior School.

The most noticeable feature in the school to-day was the high quality of mental and physical ability displayed by the pupils, the good understanding between teacher and taught and their mutual enjoyment of the work they were doing. Hymns and patriotic songs varied the proceedings.

SCHOOL TENDERS. The Protestant Board of School Commissioners met this morning in the board room of the High School for the purpose of considering tenders for the alteration and extension of Riverside school, Point St. Charles. There were present the Rev. D. H. MacVicar (chairman), Ven. Archdeacon Evans, ex-Alderman Wilson, Rev. W. I. Shaw, ex-Alderman Thompson and Dr. McDevide. A committee was appointed consisting of himself, Mr. Wilson and Dr. Shaw to consider the tenders for carpentering work and the bids, the committee being empowered to accept the tender beginning with the lowest that is properly secure.

The accepted tenders were the following:—Heating, Senecal, Dowd & Co., \$2,315; Montreal Roofing Co., \$2,235; steel beams, Dominion Bridge Company, \$559; painting, Bartholomew, \$1,585; plastering, W. J. Cook, \$2,028; plumbing, Garth & Co., \$930; carpentering (subject to bond), A. J. Kneeland, \$3,686; masonry, J. H. Hutchison, \$7,900; bricklaying, A. Wand, \$4,212; total, \$32,560.

In order to meet the privileged claims of the laborer, workman and supplier of materials, the proprietor of the immovable, may retain an amount equal to that which he has paid or will be called upon to pay, according to the notices he has received, so long as such claims remain unpaid.

Form of notice of memorial:— A.B. (name and residence of claimant), do hereby declare that I have worked upon the immovable (name of the proprietor) at the following works (nature of the works), (or I have supplied), if he be a supplier, etc., as the case may be, since the date (date of the commencement of the amount due me) (amount of the claim) that the immovable on which I have worked is described as follows: (Number of cadastre or description by meters and bounds as much as possible). Sworn before me, this day of 18..... C. D., Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Laeocis, Building Inspector, discussing the subject with a 'Witness' reporter, said he believed that the law would result in 'freezing out' quite a number of small contractors, as well as prevent many proprietors from building.

SUICIDE AT LAPRAIRIE. Coroner McMahon opened an inquest at Laprairie yesterday afternoon, on the body of Constant Duranseau, a laborer. From a letter written by Duranseau, he appears to have committed suicide by taking large doses of opium. The inquest was adjourned until two o'clock this afternoon. Meantime the remains have been taken to Notre Dame Hospital, and an autopsy will be made by Dr. Wyatt Johnston.

LIQUEUR SELLERS FINED. Ernest Lavigne, of Sohmer Park, was yesterday afternoon fined \$75 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday. Janvier Parent, Sault au Recollet, was fined \$120 and costs, or three months' imprisonment, for selling liquor without a license.

AN ALLEGED BEQUEST. Tacoma, Wash. March 2.—John Lewis, a colored bootblack, of Olympia, has gone to Canada to serve a claim to a fortune of half a million dollars. An old lady, who adopted him as her servant years ago, died recently in Canada without leaving natural heirs and willed her fortune to the colored boy, who had been kind to her in years gone by.

In the Police Court yesterday, Joseph Carson, a youth, was committed to the penitentiary for three years for assault and attempted highway robbery.

HIGH SCHOOL PUBLIC DAY.

A GREAT OCCASION FOR TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

Public day at the High School is always pleasantly anticipated by teachers, parents, boys and girls alike. It is the one day of the year when the parents and friends of the scholars may come in contact with the actual work of the schools and the methods of education followed. The large lecture hall was crowded with scholars and friends, this morning, at ten o'clock. The proceedings commenced with prayer. Principal MacVicar, who presided, paid a high compliment to Principal Rexford and the teaching staff for their devotion to the best interests of the scholars and the school, and the high state of efficiency that followed as a natural result. He referred to the boys' school being full, and said that the Commission had recommended that the school be enlarged to accommodate their growth in needs. The whole of the school then sang very beautifully 'Fair Canada,' and dispersed to the various class-rooms for the day's work. Credit should be given to the caretakers for the beautiful cleanliness everywhere visible. Most of the classes were well attended by visitors, the kindergarten, the new physical culture classes and the gymnasium being perhaps most largely patronized. But history, geography, languages, mathematics, vocal culture, chemical laboratory, and general class work were visited in turn, and the methods of work met with approbation as they could not fail to do. The January register shows the number of scholars to be 1,067-570 boys and 487 girls. Several propositions for the enlargement of the boys' division have been made, that most favored being a utilization of a part of the Senior School.

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THE WIFE AS A WITNESS. Judge Taschereau rendered judgment this morning on a motion to revise a decision of the judge at enquete in a case of Clackmeyer vs. Larue. This is an action for separation from bed and board, and the husband, plaintiff, having called the defendant his wife, his own witness to corroborate other evidence, her counsel objected. The point was submitted to Judge Pagnuelo, who overruled the objection and held that in a case of this nature the wife could be heard with a view to corroborate proof already made. The revision asked was on that ruling, and Judge Taschereau reversed the decision of his learned colleague, and maintained the objection. In an elaborate judgment, in which were quoted a number of authorities and precedents, he held that the examination of the wife, under the present circumstances, did not come within the limited exceptions provided for by article 1331, in actions between husband and wife.

COMMERCIAL NOTES. The following business firms have been registered: Eugene Robitoux and John Wm. Forbes, manufacturers agents, Robitoux & Co.; Pierre Eugene Gouin and Ernest Gouin, grocers, Gouin Freres; Wm. McFarlane, Notman and Charles Frederick Notman, photographers, Wm. Notman & Son; Daniel Donnelly and Benjamin Aubry, the Jacques Cartier Ice Track; Mrs. Michael Lightstone, hat and cap manufacturer, Lightstone & Co.; the partnership existing between the executors of the will of the late Wm. Notman and Wm. McFarlane Notman, as photographers, has been dissolved.

TWO WILLS FILED. Two wills were filed in court this morning; that of the late John Stewart Drummond, engineer, bequeathing his property to his wife and children, and that of the late Benjamin Leblanc saddler, leaving his estate to his mother, on condition that two hundred and two dollars be devoted to masses for the repose of his soul.

DEMAND OF ASSIGNMENT. A demand of assignment has been made by Simeon Delorme upon Theophile Geoffrion, boot and shoe manufacturer.

OBITUARY. Ottawa, March 2.—(Special.)—J. McLean, coachman, fell dead from his box while waiting for his employer opposite the Russell House this morning.

MESSRS. MCGREEVY AND CONNOLLY.

THEY DO NOT APPEAR TO BE SUFFERING MUCH FROM ILL HEALTH—MICHAEL CONNOLLY'S MYSTERIOUS INFLUENCE OVER THE PREMIER.

(Special to the 'Witness')

Ottawa, March 2.—A Conservative official said to your correspondent to-day that he had seen Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly yesterday and that they were in the pink of condition and felt in splendid health. Of course they whined a little to the examining doctors in order to assist as far as possible Sir John Thompson's pretext for their release. The real cause of the release is explained by the visit of Mr. Michael Connolly to Sir John Thompson last Monday. The contractor had an interview of a couple of hours with a man who finds it

difficult to get the release. He had resolved to recommend their release. Shortly before the Kingston bye-election Mr. Michael Connolly called on the Prime Minister in the Privy Council, and a day or two later the contractor received a cheque from Mr. Oulmet for \$60,000, money previously withheld as a set off against steaming. Mr. McGreevy went to Kingston and worked for the Government candidate. The question for the public is what passed between Sir John Thompson and Mr. Connolly on Monday. The Minister of Justice is not the man to agree to prostitute his office and on a notoriously false plea liberate two convicts without exacting some political advantage in return.

THE PREMIER APPROVED. The 'Minerve' says: 'We believe that the government acted wisely in reappointing Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly after a three months' imprisonment. Mr. McGreevy had already been put out of parliament, and we know of no greater punishment than that for a public man.'

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION. (Special to the 'Witness')

A PROPOSAL BY WHICH MESSRS. ANGERS AND OULMET HOPE TO BRIDGE THE DIFFICULTY. Quebec, March 2.—It has already been stated in this column that the 'Evenement' here seems to be kept pretty well posted from an authoritative source as to the Cabinet situation at Ottawa, and there seems to be good reason to believe that this source is the Hon. A. R. Angers or someone very close to him. Under the thin disguise of an alleged rumor at the Federal capital, it announced last evening that the Hon. Messrs. Angers and Oulmet intend to propose in the Cabinet, and bring before the Commons on the opening of the session, a measure of redress for the Roman Catholics of Manitoba in the school question. The Federal Government shall give to the Roman Catholics a grant for the support of their separate schools, such grant to be taken from the proceeds of the sale of certain public lands in Manitoba, and in the event of this proposition being rejected they will register in the same connection it may be mentioned that the French papers here all publish the sensational speech just made by Attorney-General Casgrain at Montreal on the school question, finding in it, as well as in the fact that Mr. Casgrain is a brother-in-law of Mr. Angers, a corroboration of the revolt of the latter against the Ottawa Cabinet.

Toronto, March 2.—The 'Globe' urges Mr. McCarthy to apply the curb instead of the whip to his followers, on the ground that their rights in Manitoba are certain to be conserved by the Privy Council.

TORONTO TOPICS. (Special to the 'Witness')

Toronto, March 2.—The budget debate in the Legislature opens on Tuesday and a motion for the abolition of Government House on Wednesday.

Judge McDougall has made a peremptory order for the pool cases to be tried on March 6.

Mathieson, the confidence man, goes to Kingston to-day for three years.

THE FARCE TO OPEN AT OTTAWA. (Special to the 'Witness')

Ottawa, March 2.—The Mayor received a letter this morning from the secretary of the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic asking for a room in the City Hall, as the commission intended to take evidence in Ottawa next Friday, March 9th.

CHURCH BURNED. Thurso, Que., March 2.—The Roman Catholic Church here was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The fire was discovered about two o'clock and nothing could be done to save the building. It was erected four years ago at a cost of over \$20,000 and insured for \$14,000 in the Liverpool, London and Globe and Guardian Companies. The cause of the fire is unknown. It is just a year to-day since the last serious fire here—that of F. Edwards's store.

WEATHER REPORT. (Special to the 'Witness')

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., March 2, 11 a.m.—Following are the temperatures:—Edmonton, zero; Calgary, 3; Battleford, 16; Qu'Appelle, 35; Winnipeg, 20; Port Arthur, 24; Toronto, 32; Kingston, 32; Montreal, 36; Quebec, 30; Halifax, 34. Probability for the next twenty-four hours:—South to west winds; fine weather, higher temperature.

Montreal, March 1. Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day: 29.83; yesterday 30.08. To-day: temperature, max. 42; min. 32; yesterday: max. 37; min. 27.

MALONEY ON TRIAL.

SOME INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

One Man Gambles Away Two Thousand Dollars and Another Becomes so Infatuated with the Resort that he Almost Lives There.

The first witness in the Maloney gambling case yesterday afternoon was Henry Walters. Before he gave evidence Mr. Guerin, for the defence, arose and produced two affidavits that had been sworn to before Mayor Desjardins by two men who were on the jury at the last term when the four accused were tried. The affidavits showed that their verdict had been misunderstood, as they had intended to show that three of the accused were not guilty, while the fourth was Mr. Guerin asked that the affidavits be read to the jury and some action taken on the matter. Judge Wurtelle explained that he could take no action in the matter. The jurors should have brought out this fact before. He could not allow the affidavits to be read.

High Constable Bissonnette explained how he had been given the gambling implements to take care of.

Mr. Guerin then jumped up and said, 'Now, Mr. Bissonnette, were you not instructed by this Court at the last term to destroy these instruments?'

'I was.'

'Why did you not do so, then?'

'I received another order from another court official not to destroy them as they would be wanted for this trial.'

'Then, you did not obey the order of this Court?'

'No.'

'Then, Your Honor, I ask that these implements be not allowed to be produced at this trial.'

'They are here now, Mr. Guerin, and I shall allow them to be produced. If it is found that the high constable has not done his duty, of course you can take means to have him punished.'

Mr. Walters swore that he had often visited the premises, 22 St. Lawrence street in August last. It was a gambling house. Several gambling games were played there. In some of the games the players played against the bank. Witness explained how the game of craps was played. Mathews generally ran the crap table. At times Maloney took a hand at it. Laird acted as banker on the roulette table. Witness explained how there was a hole in the door of the resort which enabled the doorman to see who was coming upstairs. The place was rigged up as a gambling resort. There was a fine safe in the place to which witness had often seen Maloney go. Witness never saw the other accused go to the safe. The chips produced represented money. They were bought from the bankers. As long as people would play the resort was kept open.

Cross-examined by Mr. Guerin.—'Do you believe in the existence of hell, Mr. Walters?'

Mr. Quinn—'I object to such a question, Your Honor.'

Mr. Guerin—'I have a right to try and break down his evidence.'

The Judge—'If you wish to examine him as to his religious beliefs you might put the question in some other way.'

Mr. Guerin—'Then, do you think you will be punished and virtue rewarded after death?'

'I can hardly answer the question, for it is very hard to know.'

Mr. Guerin—'I am only asking you what you believe.'

The Judge—'Do you, Mr. Walters, believe that the Almighty will punish you after death if you perjure yourself?'

'I believe he will.'

The Judge—'That is sufficient; his evidence can be admitted.'

Mr. Guerin—'Are you a professional gambler, Mr. Walters?'

'I am not.'

'Where did you learn to gamble, then?'

'In the premises of the accused, before they moved to St. Lawrence street.'

'What success had you?'

'None at all; I lost.'

'How much did you lose?'

'I lost about two thousand dollars. Some of the money I borrowed and as I have not been able to pay it back, I understand?'

'It is true.'

'When was most of your gambling done?'

'Mostly in the day time.'

'Were the games played there fair?'

'As far as I know they were played fair, but the chances against a player were so great that I consider some of the games not fair.'

'Was the Turf Commission room below the gambling room run by the accused also?'

'I suppose so.'

'Who was the keeper of the place?'

'I don't know. The prisoners were all so well dressed that it was hard to tell who the boss of the place was.'

Robert Stock, the next witness, swore that he knew the accused and had often seen them in the gambling resort, 22 St. Lawrence street. As far as he knew Durkee and Fitzgerald were the owners of the place. He could not swear they were.

'Did you go there often?'

'Did I go there often? I should say I did. I went there so often that it might be said I lived there; I was there morning, noon and night.'

(Laughter.)

'Did you see Maloney there?'

'Yes, I have seen him walk in and out of the place. As I said before I was under the impression that Durkee and Fitzgerald were the men who ran the place.'

Cross-examined—'Did you find the games were played fair?'

'Yes; they were fair.'

A Juror—'How much did you win or lose?'

'I cannot say.'

Mr. Guerin—'Did you ever play with Maloney there?'

'Yes, I did.'

TRUE BILLS.

The Grand Jury then entered the Court and returned the following true bills: Patrick Wallace, theft; A. Gravel, theft; W. H. Davies, unlawfully wounding; C. Marston, neglecting to provide; James Simpson, obtaining property under false pretences; J. F. Guymond, not providing.

No bill: Patrick Wallace, theft.

THE JURY LOCKED UP.

Before the Court adjourned Judge Wurtelle informed the jury that they would have to be locked up in the jury room for the night and gave orders to the Sheriff to see that no one communicated with them. He said he had to do this in the interests of justice. One of the jurors objected to being detained over night and could not see why they should not be allowed to go to their homes like the last jury did that tried the case.

His Honor—'I cannot let you go home. I will see you are well taken care of while you are here.'

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

CASGRAIN ATTACKED.

A TORY ORGAN PRACTICALLY READS HIM OUT OF THE PARTY.

The Toronto 'Empire,' which whips in or whips out the Conservative leaders, in the ardor of its partisan zeal, makes a somewhat savage attack upon Mr. T. C. Casgrain, attorney-general of this province, an attack which reminds one of the way it went for Mr. McCarthy when it whipped him out of the ranks. The 'Empire's' attack on Mr. Casgrain is in its Montreal correspondence, and reads:—

Montreal, Feb. 28.—Those people who are counting upon a political overturn following the Quebec Attorney-General's uncalculated and unwise speech at the Monument Nationale last evening, are terribly crestfallen to-day, for the reason that no one has yet been found to approve of the line of conduct the Hon. Mr. Casgrain saw fit to take, and one of the most astonished men in the province is the Hon. Premier Tullion himself, who had no idea that his Attorney-General would attempt to demolish those whose duty it is to look after Dominion affairs. The 'Empire' further learns that not one of Mr. Casgrain's colleagues shares his pessimistic views on the situation in the North-West, and all regret that the incident took place.

A leading French-Canadian supporter of the 'Tullion' Government in the Legislature spoke to the correspondent as follows: 'We are perfectly able to look after our own affairs in the district of Montreal, and it was certainly a mistake on the part of a Quebec gentleman to come here and read us a lesson on patriotism.'

One of the rank and file from Jacques Cartier county said: 'I never knew of such a childish attempt, and I have every reason to believe that Mr. Thomas Chas. Casgrain regrets already that he ever made such a speech.'

A third gentleman, well up in political affairs, said: 'We have three good men at Ottawa looking after the interests of the French-Canadian people. They are well able to fight for our rights, and Mr. Casgrain committed the blunder of his life when he made such a boisterous attempt to get his finger into the Federal pie.'

It must also be noted that not one of the Four French papers has made the slightest allusion to the mountain which Mr. Casgrain made out of the tiny little mole hill. The Attorney-General left for the Ancient Capital this evening, and by the end of the week his scare will be forgotten.

WOMAN'S WORK.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Kingston, Ont., March 2.—The Lanark and Renfrew Presbyterian Women's Foreign Missionary Society met in Carleton Place, on Tuesday. The society raised last year \$3,688.84 and has 1,200 members. Eighty-six delegates were present. The officers are: President, Mrs. Stewart, Perth; first vice-president, Mrs. Campbell, Renfrew; second vice-president, Mrs. Farrell, Smith's Falls; corresponding secretary, Miss Bella Sinclair, Carleton Place; recording secretary, Miss Riddell, Perth; treasurer, Miss Lizzie Findlay, Carleton Place.

A VALUABLE CUP MISSING.

New York, March 2.—Messrs. Tiffany & Co. are mourning the loss of one of their most valuable and beautiful creations. In some mysterious manner last Monday night a gold cup superintended by the firm worth nearly \$80,000, was stolen from their factory at Prince and Mulberry streets. The cup was being made for a gentleman in San Francisco.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE ST. GEORGE'S 'AT HOME.'

THE M. A. A. A. CARNIVAL POSTPONED.—THE INTERMEDIATE BOWLING CHAMPIONSHIP.—SKATING.—HOCKEY.—THE SNOWSHOE.—GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

The 'At Home' held last night by the St. George Snowshoe Club was a fitting close to a most successful season. The fact that it was the last for the present year brought out a large crowd, and the capacity of the Club House was severely taxed. The gathering was a brilliant one, and comprised some of Montreal's best society. The hall of the Club House was beautifully decorated with bunting, flowers, plants and snowshoes, and the red cross of the Order of St. George. Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Brown received the guests in the name of the club.

Some of those present were:—Ladies—Miss Monck, Miss E. Monck, Miss Mabel Filliter, Miss Rubri Holden, Miss Stewart, Miss L. Stewart, Miss Lockwood, Miss Gascogne, Miss Evans, Miss Landsdale, Miss Dyde, Miss F. Dyde, Miss Reid, Mrs. Rudolphe, Mrs. R. G. Stevenson, Miss Taylor, Miss Daisy Taylor, Miss E. A. Mumford, Miss McDonald, Miss F. Taylor, Miss K. Ibbotson (Sherbrooke), Miss Aikman (Parisbaw, N.S.), Mrs. C. P. Solater, Mrs. R. S. Parsons, Miss Parsons, Miss McArthur, Miss McDonald, Mrs. W. T. Virtue, Mrs. Stevenson Browne, Miss Irwin, Miss Wilson, Miss Anna Wilson, Miss F. Davidson, Mrs. J. E. de Hertel (Perth), Miss White, Miss Hardley, Miss Bout, Miss Butler, Mrs. G. Bird, Miss White (Woodstock), Miss L. Smith, Miss L. Archibald, Miss Ed. Murphy, Miss F. Archibald, Miss Lillie Murphy, Mrs. J. K. Garth, Miss Mira Schultz, Miss B. Schultz, Mrs. McTavish, Mrs. Th. J. Drummond, Mrs. T. Wells, Miss Enders, Miss Ferguson, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mrs. E. A. Lillie, Mrs. Geo. E. Drummond, Miss Dunbar (Quebec), Miss R. McMullen, Mrs. Murray, Gentlemen—Messrs. W. B. Gilmour, C. H. Gault, Frank McKenzie, Jno. Murray, A. A. Landsdale, J. Ibbotson, Scott Joseph, C. Howard, T. B. Howard, A. S. Robertson, C. P. Solater, B. G. Fraser-Crierle, J. H. Smith, T. Virtue, P. T. Hoson, C. W. Yarker, A. H. Ewing, R. S. Kinghorn, A. G. Ross, B. H. Brown, A. D. Taylor, A. D. McDonald, E. A. Mumford, M. Walker, R. G. Stevenson, J. E. de Hertel, W. Turner, H. Sneyd, A. Griers, A. T. Warren, G. W. Badgley, C. H. Hay, E. A. Davidson, B. O. R. Sloan, R. Lockwood, J. Stevenson Brown, G. P. McClure, W. D. Stephen, W. W. Beaulieu, G. E. Drummond, P. McKenzie, W. E. Bradshaw, J. E. de Hertel, C. Cameron, C. Mitchell, A. Leyfield, J. E. Schultz, F. H. Hopkins, M. A. Irwin, T. Wells, T. White (Toronto), E. A. Lillie, T. J. Drummond, A. P. Taylor, H. L. Shaw, A. Holden, Fred Heath (Toronto), Walter Ellis (London, Eng.), D. W. McLaren, H. Stewart, R. Reid, A. Rudolphe, R. Landsdale.

THE CRESCENT STEEPCHEASE.

The Crescent Snowshoe Club held their annual veterans' steeplechase last evening. The course was the usual one over the mountain. The winners were A. M. Elliott, H. Swinton and W. T. Jones, who finished in the order named. An aftermath of songs, speeches, recitations, jigs and other amusements filled in an unusually pleasant evening.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

This club held its final 'at home' to-night, weather permitting. The presentation of the steeplechase prizes will take place during the evening.

SKATING.

THE M. A. A. MASQUE.

The carnival on the M. A. A. rink last night did not materialize on account of the unfavorable weather. The postponement was consequently made until Saturday evening.

DONOGHUE AND WISE.

Newburg, Feb. 28.—A 250 yards skating race for gold medal, valued at \$25, took place on a cleared track at Muchattee Lake to-day between James A. Donoghue and A. B. Wise, of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. Donoghue won in two straight heats, in 21 2/5 sec. and 21 sec. A match has been made between Jim Donoghue and Howard P. Mosher, 200 yards, best two in three heats, for a gold medal, to-morrow morning at Muchattee Lake. Joe Donoghue expressed a desire to race Johnson five miles over a quarter-mile course, each to start at opposite sides of the course. A telegram has been sent Johnson asking him to come here Saturday.

ROWING.

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RACE.

The annual race between the Oxford and Cambridge university crews takes place on March 17. Both crews are in hard training for the event and the race is the sporting topic of the hour in England.

CURLING.

QUEBEC CURLERS IN TOWN.

The Quebec Curling Club arrived in town this morning and a game between them and the St. Lawrence Club of this city is now in progress on the latter's ice.

HOCKEY.

MONTREAL-CRYSTAL.

In a few days more the hockey championship series will be closed. The Montreal club plays its last match in the series to-night. The interest for the present centres in to-morrow's match between the Ottawa and Quebec clubs. Should the latter win to-morrow the championship goes to the Ancient Capital. Let Quebec lose and there will be still four possible winners of the pennant. Owing to this uncertainty much interest is attached to the match with the Montreal and Crystals this evening.

BOWLING.

THE INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The M. A. A. A. seconds won the intermediate bowling championship by a good majority of 1,103 points. Their match last night with the Vics seconds was the last of the series. The following is the score in this match:—

Table with columns for M. A. A. A. and Total. Rows include H. Fisher, Semple, P. Barry, G. Kingan, W. Walsh, W. Robertson, Grand total, and Majority for M.A.A.A.

VICTORIANS.

Table with columns for Total. Rows include T. Smith, S. Phillips, G. Fisher, W. Dickson, J. Lynden, F. Murray, Grand total, and Majority for M.A.A.A.

A LABOR VIEW.

THE CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL SAY M'GREEVY AND CONNOLLY SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN RELEASED.

The regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council was called to order last evening by Vice-President Ryan. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. The committee appointed to investigate charges preferred against certain members at last meeting, reported having held no meeting owing to the absence of the accused from the city. The organization committee reported not having the necessary documents to ascertain whether the Socialist Labor party should be admitted to the Council, and asked that they be granted an extension of time till next meeting. This was granted. A communication was then read from D. A. 18, K. of L., requesting the Council to take steps towards forming an advisory board in this city. After a somewhat lengthy discussion, the letter was received and filed, and the secretary ordered to write to D. A. 18, informing that they met the Council did not approve of the project. A number of petitions from the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada were read, and the president and secretary ordered to affix their signatures and the seal of the Council thereto, and forward the same to the city members of the federal house for presentation.

A letter from Dominion Assembly, 258, K. of L., asking the Council to take the necessary steps to push the reduction of rent agitation in this city, was then read, and on motion referred to the legislative committee for immediate action. A letter of thanks from Madame Morisset was also read, and the secretary authorized to acknowledge receipt of the same. The following preamble and resolution was then read and carried unanimously:—

Whereas, the number of politicians and public works contractors, who become rich at the expense of the people, is every day becoming larger and larger; and whereas, the crimes of these men can have no other result than the people losing confidence in the men who are called upon to govern them, and the loss of this confidence cannot be brought about by anything but disorder and anarchy; and

Whereas, the only way to prevent these crimes is to severely punish the perpetrators of the same, when the law can reach them;

It is therefore resolved, that His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council has seen fit to exercise his prerogative to set liberty Messrs. Connolly and McGreevy, who were convicted of having trafficked in a dishonest way with public contracts.

It was then moved by J. Brennan, seconded by P. Sullivan, that the City Council be petitioned to pass a by-law compelling all landlords to put water closets in their houses. This was carried. A committee, consisting of Delegates Dechesne, Renaud, Charest, Bequart, Brennan, Seale and Dodd were appointed to take the necessary steps to have the names of workmen properly entered on the voters' lists. Quite a lot of other financial and routine business was then gone through with, and the meeting adjourned at 10.30.

A FATAL RESULT.

Theophile Langevin, the young farmer of Sherrington, who had his leg crushed a few days ago, died from lockjaw, in the Notre Dame Hospital, yesterday.

FRASER IN THE TOILS.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Toronto, March 2.—John G. Fraser, a clerk in the employ of Mr. J. A. Carlaw, local cashier of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and who on July 1, 1893, fled in company with Michael J. Teedy, a fellow clerk, after stealing \$14,390 in cash belonging to the railway company, was taken into custody at St. Louis, Mo., yesterday afternoon. Detective Day, of the Grand Trunk, left for St. Louis this morning to bring Fraser back; he having signified his intention of returning without the formality of extradition. Teedy, Fraser's partner in the crime, has not yet been brought within the meshes of the law, but the authorities have a good idea where he is located and it is expected that he will be in custody within a few days.

COLDEST IN HALF A CENTURY.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Toronto, March 2.—The monthly report of the Toronto meteorological department for February records the mean temperature as 29 degrees 22 seconds, 7.7° lower than the average of fifty-three years, and 1.29 higher than Feb., 1893. The highest temperature was 43.1 on Feb. 28 and the lowest 9.9 below zero on Feb. 24.

MONTREAL'S TRADE INTERESTS.

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY'S OPINIONS AS TO THEM.

At the recent demonstration to Mr. Dalton McCarthy at Collingwood, Ont., he considered the question of the trade interests of the port of Montreal. A report of the meeting says:—

When Mr. McCarthy stood up the people changed the tune to 'He's a Daisy.' Mr. McCarthy devoted his remarks almost entirely to a consideration of the trade question, and he introduced new matter by pointing out the necessity, not only of tariff reduction, but of cheap transportation. Canada, he said, should encourage ocean ships to come to the port of Montreal. The older provinces had spent almost \$70,000,000 in acquiring the North-West Territories. Although the North-West Territories had not grown as rapidly as was expected, yet, with Manitoba, they exported from twelve to fifteen million bushels of wheat a year. In ten years that might be a hundred millions of bushels. The bulk of that grain now went by Buffalo and New York. The reason that there was not more shipping at Montreal was that trade with the Motherland was hampered to such an extent that there were no return cargoes, and, therefore, freight rates were higher at Montreal than at New York. Starting at the Straits of Mackinaw, as a point common to both American and Canadian shipping, and comparing the difference between that point and Collingwood on the one hand and Buffalo on the other, there were at least 360 miles in favor of Collingwood. Add to that 333 miles of the Erie Canal and also the river navigation, and it made 800 miles before New York was reached. By the Collingwood route there were 70 or 80 miles to Toronto, and then 320 miles to Montreal, with only about 71 miles of canal as compared with 352 miles of canal on the American side. Instead of sending the wheat in barges with a capacity of 7,000 or 8,000 bushels, vessels with a capacity of 50,000 bushels could be sent down. The Canadian route was only 482 miles altogether, as compared with 830 by the American route. In spite of this, trade was slipping away from the Canadians, and the Americans were doing it. The difficulties to be overcome were: to deepen the St. Lawrence canals, which was now being done; to improve the harbor at Collingwood, and to abolish the National Policy. As a result of the obstacles which had been placed in the way of trade with Great Britain, freight rates on wheat were 2 1/2c higher at Montreal than at New York. The interests of the North-West depended upon cheap transportation, but the transportation trade of the country could never prosper until duties were removed.

The meeting concluded with a vote of confidence for Mr. McCarthy and with cheers for the Queen.

UNITED STATES NEWS NOTES.

Judge James William McDill, of the Interstate Commerce commission, died at Creston, Iowa, yesterday.

The Iowa Senate yesterday morning rejected the Woman's Suffrage amendment. There were twenty votes in the affirmative and twenty-six in the negative.

News received from Rome announces the election of the Most Rev. Mathias Raus, C.S.S.P., as superior general of the Order of Redemptorists in Maryland.

The United States public debt statement will show the general balance slightly less than \$18,000,000 as against \$24,000,000 Feb. 1 last, and the treasury gold at \$106,300,000 against \$65,620,000 Feb. 1.

The Atlas powder mill and chemical works at Gibbstown, N.J., twenty miles north of Camden, exploded this morning. It is reported one man was killed and several injured.

TO BE READY IN APRIL.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Kingston, Ont., March 2.—The binder twine factory at the Kingston penitentiary will commence operations on April 1. The machinery cannot be in working order before that date.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALEX. NELSON & CO.,

DIRECT HAT IMPORTERS,

107 BLEURY STREET, 107 BLEURY STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED 8 CASES OF NEAT, NOBBY AND STYLISH

SOFT HATS,

AND ONE CASE OF

NOBBY DERBYS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

107 BLEURY STREET.

THE WAR OF PARTY.

FRENCH LIBERAL AND TORY ORGANS CARRY IT ON MERRILY.

While the French Liberal organs are making all they possibly can out of the recent action of the Federal Government in the North-West schools question, the French Conservative press, on the other hand, makes great political capital out of the present attitude of some Liberals towards the clergy. The 'Minerve' this morning, in an article headed 'The war of the clergy,' declares that one would believe we are in the worst days of the 'Avenir' of the Enfant Terrible. Mr. Laurier's patron, and of the 'Lanterne' of the cynical Buies. Was there ever a more anti-Catholic journal than the 'Canada-Review,' which, since its birth, has been fed by the most audacious pens of the Liberal party? For a long time Mr. Tarte has been giving a lesson to the clergy, and more especially to the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Mr. Morcet has just had the cynicism to constitute himself supreme judge and to denounce all the bishops, while Mr. Beaugrand amuses himself playing tricks on his archbishop. Has Mr. Laurier ever raised his voice to bring these people to order? He allows Voltaireism to bodily assert itself in the ranks of his party, and to sell, if possible, all that the people look upon as worthy of respect and veneration. Are men of this kind to be put in power in the place of the Conservatives, who, whatever their faults may be, were never ashamed of their religion and their ancestors? The nation will not go down so low as that.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

The special services are being continued nightly in St. James Methodist Church with increasing attendance and interest. Miss Macdonald, of Toronto, speaks at each service, and her addresses produce a deep effect. She has great gifts as a public speaker, and an unusual command of scripture. It is certainly a most hopeful sign of the times when ladies of wealth and culture are willing at the call of the Master to give up the fascinations of society in order to present the truth to those who have not yet entered into the Christian life. These services, which will be continued for at least another week, cannot fall of having rich spiritual results.

The Rev. Mr. Fleming preached last night in the West End Methodist Church from the text, 'Be not deceived, for that which a man sows that shall he also reap.' Every man's daily life, said the preacher, was the forging of the chain that should bind him everlasting. The act became a habit, the habit a career, the career a destiny. If a man sowed whiskey, he reaped whiskey, if not in himself directly, then, in his descendants. He instanced many striking cases of direct reaping from the crops sowed and urged them to sow good seed so that they might reap a crop of blessings. No matter what they had done in the past, if they gave their hearts to God he would forgive their transgression. The service was followed by a prayer meeting.

PRAYER.

The Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Fredericton, N. B., is at the Turkish Bath Hotel.

The Rev. Chas. Tully, D.D., late of St. Bartholomew's Church, in this city, was ordained to the diaconate of the Church of England in St. Paul's Church, Maldstone, Kent, on St. Paul's Day.

CABLE NOTES.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, is at Mentone.

London, March 1.—The report on the trials of the new torpedo destroyer 'Hornet' shows that the vessel's speed exceeded 28 knots an hour. The builders claim that she is the swiftest vessel in the world.

Southampton, March 1.—The German steamship 'Scandia' which sailed from Havre yesterday, passed Prawle Point this morning on her way back to Southampton for repairs to her shaft, which was damaged during a south-west gale she encountered last night.

Weekly Calendar.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

MISS MACDONALD,

Daughter of the late Senator John Macdonald, of Toronto, a gifted and devoted young lady, is assisting Dr. HUNTER, in the Revival Services held each evening, except Saturday's, in the Lecture Hall of ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

Miss MACDONALD will speak at all of these Meetings, which will be continued for two or three weeks to come.

UNION SERVICES,

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, Ladies' Prayer Meeting, 2.30 p.m. Preaching Service, 8 p.m. Mr. FLEMING will preach. Mr. HILLIS will sing.

COTE ST. LOUIS

METHODIST CHURCH, Corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES Every Evening during the Present Week, Except Saturday.

GOOD VOICES TO AID THE SINGING and the presence of all from the city, who can spare an evening, will be very encouraging.

LADIES' PRAYER MEETING.

11 to 12 O'CLOCK DAILY. EVANGELISTIC HALL, St. Catherine street.

ART ASSOCIATION

OF MONTREAL, PHILLIPS SQUARE. Galleries Open Daily, 9 a.m. to dusk. ADMISSION, 25c. SATURDAYS FREE. Reading Room Open to Members till 6 p.m.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

IN CONNECTION WITH THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL, FRIDAY, March 2, at 8 p.m. Mrs. Ashley Carus-Wilson, B.A., will deliver an address on 'What constitutes a Liberal Education.' Amateur patch-work and a musical programme will be given. The meetings are open to the public. MARGARET ROSS, Secretary.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

The Rev. Dr. Barclay having been called elsewhere by other engagement. PROF. RAE, of Edinburgh, Scotland, will lecture before the Society On FRIDAY, March 2nd. Subject 'The Starling' (by Dr. Norman McLeod). Members and their friends are cordially invited to attend. J. T. MITCHELL, Hon. Secy.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT. BOYS' MEETING, Next Friday, March 2, at 7.45 p.m. Address by Mr. D. A. BUDGE. Specially to Christians and Young Converts. ALL BOYS FROM 12 TO 16 INVITED.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

CONSERVATORIES OPEN.

The following CONSERVATORIES will be open to Members of the Horticultural Society, and friends, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, namely, those owned by: Sir Donald A. Smith, W. W. Ogilvie, James Burnett, Mrs. Redpath, Sherbrooke street, Mount Royal Cemetery Co. No cards of admission are necessary.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

ORGAN RECITAL, By Mr. WILLIAM REED, SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 o'clock. Collection for the Convalescent Home. 1

YOUNG MEN,

Mr. R. HENDERSON will conduct the Young Men's Meeting SATURDAY, 8 p.m. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Dominion square.

SUNDAY, MARCH 4.

THE REV. A. C. MACDONALD,

OF INVERNESS, SCOTLAND, Will preach in Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, IN THE GAELIC LANGUAGE, On SUNDAY, March 4, at 4.15 p.m. Highlanders are cordially invited to attend.

REV. MR. FLEMING

MR. HILLIS, Men's Meeting, Sunday, 4.15. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Dominion square.

Weekly Calendar.

SUNDAY, MARCH 4.

EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS.

GOD'S MESSAGE TO THE CHURCH IN THESE DAYS.

A series of addresses will be delivered to the Christian people of Montreal, on the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Church in these days. The object of these meetings is to bring to mind the fact that there are two works of God. 1st. His work BY the Church, the conversion of men to Christ. 2nd. His work IN the Church, preparing the baptized as one body for the immediate coming of the Lord.

These addresses will be delivered by Mr. H. MIDDLETON WOOD, an Evangelist in the Apostolic Church, in FRASER HALL.

SUNDAY, March 4th, at 7.00 p.m. TUESDAY, March 6th, at 8.00 p.m. THURSDAY, March 8th, at 8.00 p.m. FRIDAY, March 9th, at 8.00 p.m. SUNDAY, March 11th, at 7.00 p.m.

ALL ARE INVITED. ADMISSION FREE. NO COLLECTION.

THE BAPTISM OF THE

HOLY GHOST.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURES! DR. A. B. MACKAY

Will preach on the above subject IN CRESCENT STREET CHURCH

On the Evening of next Lord's Day, March 4, at 7 p.m.

BRING YOUR BIBLES.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH.

ST. HENRI. Special Services on SUNDAY EVENINGS. Few and Free. REV. S. AMUEL MASSEY, Rector.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH.

The Rev. F. M. DEWEY will preach specially to those who signed cards at the Mills meetings, on SABBATH EVENING next.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Will be held on MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 8 p.m., At their Rooms, 691 DORCHESTER STREET.

BUSINESS—Election of officers and reception of annual reports.

All Members are requested to be present. WM. SEALE, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

WINDSOR HALL.

WEDNESDAY, 7th March HAYDN'S CREATION.

BY THE MONTREAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SOLOISTS: Soprano—Mrs. MINA SCHILLING, New York. Tenor—Mr. W. H. RIEGER, New York. Bass—Mr. CONRAD BEHRENS, New York.

Chorus of 275 voices. Orchestra of 30 pieces.

Reserved seats, \$1 and 75c. Plans open at Nordheimer's, Monday, 26th February, at 9 a.m.

G. COUTURE, Conductor. A. BROWNING, Sec.-Treas.

24

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00, Weekly Witness, \$1.00 with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger \$2c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20.

For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; \$2c on Northern Messenger; \$3.50 on Daily Witness.

The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS. Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS. With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1894.

Lord Aberdeen, in ordering an independent medical examination of Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly before signing the order for their release from jail, made it plain that he was not inclined to pardon political offenders convicted of political crimes simply because they had been more or less prominent and were possessed of influential friends. It must be acknowledged, too, that the governor-general's course frees the government, in some degree at least, from the imputation of having released McGreevy and Connolly simply because these men were formerly political friends and very useful political agents or because they were afraid of possible disclosures if they did not release them. The government, it appears, had a real excuse for doing so, the injury to their health from imprisonment being no mere delusion. It is pleasing, however, to note how soon Mr. Connolly was well enough to stand a complimentary dinner. It is curious that few but such political offenders suffer in health, or are released if they do suffer.

Mr. John Y. McKane, the boss of Gravesend, who was convicted of conspiring to break the election laws, a crime which has been very common in Canada, and of which ministers of the crown have been for good reasons suspected, is actually in Sing Sing prison. Like our politicians, McKane grew so bold as to feel quite above the law. The Supreme Court injunctions, he said, when served with one, 'don't go here.' He laughed when told that he was to be

prosecuted, and his friends openly showed their amusement in court over what they held would only prove a farce instead of a trial. Even his conviction, though it sobered him and them, was not regarded as certain to send him to jail, and it was not until they found that of the thirty or forty Supreme Court judges of the State of New York not one could be got to grant a stay of proceedings that they accepted the fact that justice had come at last, and McKane had to go to jail.

It is time the city took over the sidewalks. The present system is a failure, and must be a failure. The intelligence employed by the individual citizen on the task of sidewalk-keeping is naturally the smallest. Some pauper or some child is allowed, with axe and shovel, to work his will in front of each door. Each one adopts his own snow levels, or in times of thaw lays out his own canals, usually exactly where they will cause most inconvenience. Some finish the task; some leave it half done; some never begin. The public annoyance culminates in the spring, when civic sapience naturally says, 'There is no use in trying to inaugurate a new system at this season, for the sidewalks will be clear before we could get it under way; it would be like swapping horses while crossing a stream.' And so the matter is put off until another spring, and so on ad infinitum. It might be well for the new road committee to look into this matter, now that their attention is being so forcibly called to it, possibly in some cases by a thump on the head. It is by no means premature to set things right for next winter by putting the matter definitely into the hands of the city surveyor, and creating an assessment to meet it. The assessment would not need to amount to anything like the present cost, while the result would be far better.

Persons afflicted with infectious disease can be punished if they enter public conveyances. Hard as it may be for the sufferers in some cases, some enforcement of this regulation would seem to be necessary. Some days ago some persons on entering a street car saw a child, covered with the evidences of scarlet fever, in a woman's arms, and immediately remonstrated with the woman, saying, 'That child has scarlet fever; it has been ill a week; you must not stay in the car.' As the woman did not move, the new comers got up and left the car. The conductor at once opened all the windows that would open, and the woman with the child left soon after. We can easily understand how it might have been a very great hardship to a mother in such distressing circumstances not to be able to use the street car, and that it would be hard to turn her out on the street, even if a conductor knew enough of scarlet fever to be competent to act in such matters. If the public is to be protected, however, people must not be allowed to go scattering plague in our public conveyances, and for the good of the people at large punishment should follow such a trespass on the public safety.

A DECLARATION OF WAR.

Yesterday morning Mr. Gladstone was looked upon by the opponents of his policy as a blind, worn-out old lion, who had fought his last fight, and who would hereafter be only found blinking or dozing until death came. Home Rule for Ireland was as dead as Queen Anne, was the 'Times's' exulting reflection, and the House of Lords had, in ruins after a few hours' consideration, the legislation of a long and arduous session of the House of Commons, shown not only its strength but its wisdom, for it was clear that the retirement of Mr. Gladstone without any show of fight, with, indeed, what were imagined to be some evidences of acquiescence in the action of the peers, left the 'sacred institutions' of the country safe for some time at least. Last evening showed those who thought themselves rid of Mr. Gladstone their error. The aged statesman is probably face to face with a crisis in his bodily health which may or may not render continued service to his country impossible. It may be that he has to make arrangements which will enable him to withdraw partially or wholly for a time, and perhaps to withdraw altogether in case of necessity. But such considerations do not stand in the way of his fulfilling his duties as a leader while he is still under an obligation to fulfil them. On the contrary, they make it more imperative in his mind to fulfil them strictly. Reminded by the darkness that is said to be closing in upon him, of the admonition, 'Work, for the night cometh, in which no man can work,' Mr. Gladstone appeared at the head of his army last evening, and in ringing words gave the command for another great campaign, and ordered the forward march to a greater constitutional pitched battle than he has yet fought. The long-looked-for struggle between the Commons and Lords was personally inaugurated by a leader who, though in his eighty-fifth year, is not yet too old or too infirm to be by far the most capable leader in the empire. Mr. Gladstone's speech against the House

of Lords will probably prove to have been a great historical event. His lieutenants in the Commons, Harcourt and Morley, sat on either side of him, and Lord Rosebery, the only really popular peer in the kingdom, was conspicuous in the gallery. It is evident that the occasion was meant by the Liberal leaders to be a marked one, to be the beginning of a deliberately adopted policy to 'mend or end' the House of Lords, as Lord Rosebery has phrased it. Nothing could have been more carefully stated than Mr. Gladstone's declaration of war.

Without using any hard words or without presuming to judge motives, we feel it our duty to state the indisputable fact that the issue is raised between a deliberative assembly elected by the votes of seven million men, and a different kind of assembly, though it were occupied by some men of virtue and talent. That controversy, once raised, must go forward to its issue. Mr. Gladstone said he was rejoiced that this issue had been postponed in many cases, partly owing to discretion and reserve in the use of its enormous privileges which the House of Lords had on various occasions showed. He was afraid that the epoch of that reserve, discretion and circumspection had ended. Otherwise the members of the Opposition must feel that in some way or other a solution had to be found for the tremendous contrariety and incessant conflict or matters of high principle and profound importance between the representatives of the people and those filling the non-elective chamber. He admitted that the House of Commons could not take it upon itself to pass judgment on the matter, or be the final judge of its own case. There was a higher authority than the House of Commons. There was the authority of the nation, (cheers and counter-cheers), which must in the last resort decide the crisis at once. The Government would regard the decision as absolutely final.

It is very evident that Mr. Gladstone was striving to be moderate, and was avoiding extreme expressions, but his words are far more significant on that account. His declaration of war against the peers will be all the more impressive inasmuch as his opponents have always said that Mr. Gladstone was too conservative in regard to parliament itself ever to propose the constitutional changes necessary even to amend the House of Lords. Just what the immediate programme of the government and Liberal party is is not yet set forth. It would appear probable that prorogation of the House on March twelfth will be followed by an intermission long enough to allow of Mr. Gladstone's determining whether he will be able to remain premier and Liberal leader, or whether, after laying his task down for a few months, he will be able to take up again the work he has laid out for himself and his party. Mr. Gladstone's speech may have been made only to give the Liberals the benefit of his support in a campaign to be carried on without him, but it is more probable that he is determined to go on with the work if he is able at all to do so.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The question of the insolvency bill is still under discussion, and the present draft does not meet the entire approval of bankers, who may take organized action when the bill is brought before parliament. So far as we can gather, the banks desire to have trading companies included under the act, instead of being omitted. The majority of those consulted appear to think the time permitted to elapse between the petition for a receiver and the hearing of the case too long. Bankers also think that it would be wise to give the receiver very wide powers, sufficient to permit him to carry on the business during the winding up of the estate. The time has, however, not yet come to enter very fully into the discussion of the act. It appears that, speaking generally, the views of business men concerning it differ rather in detail than in principle, and it is to be hoped an act of considerable value will shortly be put upon the statute book and greatly facilitate interprovincial trade. In connection with the subject of insolvency, an important point is raised by the recent decision of the Privy Council in connection with the Ontario act relating to winding up insolvent estates. It has been decided that in the absence of a Dominion act, provincial legislatures may deal with this subject, so far as the distribution of the assets of an insolvent debtor is concerned. It seems doubtful, however, whether the clause in our Quebec act authorizing the demand for abandonment is within the powers of the legislature, and one advantage from the passing of a Federal act would be to set at rest any doubts on this point.

The banks in the Lower Provinces are now publishing their annual statements, and so far there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the business they have done. Next week we shall have the People's Bank statement, and from it some indication of the strain of 1893 may be placed before us, although there is every reason to believe that the statement will be a favorable one. The address of the talented cashier will be looked for with interest. During the week also the report of the Commercial Cable Company will be forthcoming, and is being looked for with interest on

the stock exchange and by investors. The annual meeting takes place on Monday in New York, and, as the Western Union has been showing a considerable decrease in net earnings from quarter to quarter during the present stagnation, it is a subject of enquiry as to what the Commercial Cable will show. The company has increased its capital, paid its regular seven percent dividend, and paid off \$400,000 of its bonded debt during 1893, which speaks well for the hold it has upon the cablegram traffic of the two continents. During the week the stock exchange has afforded some interesting changes, especially in gas stock and cable, but the market closes the week somewhat quieter, and after having shown a tendency towards a decline. The money market has been easy during the week, and call loans are down to four and a half percent, with commercial loans at six to six and a half percent. The quietness is natural, however, while, as previously remarked, the indications are that an unusually dull half year has been experienced, without, however, indicating that trade is in a bad way. Sterling exchange was firmer here and in New York, as our daily quotations have shown, consequent upon the comparative falling off of exports from this side. Money in New York is at one percent on call. On this subject the New York 'Commercial Bulletin' of yesterday remarks as follows: 'The loan market displays little change from day to day, and rates are upon about the same basis as when the stock of idle money in the banks was fifty million dollars larger. Many institutions are unable to employ their funds on call at any rate whatever, and the average on such transactions is not above one percent, with an occasional loan a shade lower. Bankers report that they get very little dividend collateral in street loans. Time loans show no greater activity. Quotations for short terms, such as thirty, sixty and ninety days, are two to two and a half percent; for four and six months, three to three and a half percent, and for longer terms, four to four and a half percent, all unmixed lines of active stocks and bonds. Commercial paper is dull, with good lines in excellent request. The prominent houses here have cleaned up their old paper well, and are not in the market. Rates are three and a half to three and three-quarters percent for best endorsed receivables; four to four and a half percent for best single names running four months, and five to six percent for other paper.' The rate in London is maintained at a very low point. The bank rate remains at two percent, the recent decline, and the street rate is a fraction lower.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINION.

ON THE IMPOSITION OF DUTY ON SILVER AND COTTON IN INDIA.

London, March 2.—In commenting on Mr. Westland's announcement in the viceregal council in Calcutta, the 'News' says: 'The revolutionary step taken is a marked surprise. The position is such that extreme measures are obviously necessary to replenish the treasury. It is impossible to liquidate the accumulated debt in India, and a repetition of the difficulty in the States of America is just escaping. The budget estimates show a deficit of 350 lakhs to say nothing of the remaining unsold. In view of such a situation and the virtual impossibility of increasing native taxation, the imposition of duties may be justified by the most devoted free traders of the 'Times', after preliminary discomfiture in India, says: 'It is possible to contend that the existing trade principles would be infringed by the reimposition of cotton duties, but not touched by the others. It is possible to avoid the conclusion that the industry is exempted because it is organized and strongly represented in Parliament. The Government may afford to risk the loss of a dozen millions in Lancashire. The silver duty will prove too small to have the effect desired by some currency reformers, and evidently was not designed to steady the prices of metal.' The 'Standard' says: 'The Indian longer sparing the British manufacturer was too obvious and was bound to create great discontent in India.'

MR. CONNOLLY DINED.

HE IS WARMLY RECEIVED AND CONGRATULATED BY HIS FRIENDS.

Upon his arrival in the city last evening, Mr. N. K. Connolly was met by a number of his old friends, among whom were the Hon. Peter Mitchell and many of the people connected with the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company. Mr. Connolly was received with cheers as he alighted from the Ottawa train, and was at once driven to the St. Lawrence Hall, where he was entertained to dinner in a private dining-room. Responding to a toast of his health, Mr. Connolly said he entertained no ill-will toward the Ministry, but he felt that a great wrong had been done him and Mr. McGreevy in taking the case from Quebec, where the alleged offences had been committed, to Ottawa, where they were subject to the prosecution of two hostile Governments. Besides this all his co-religionists had been excluded from the jury, and this body was composed of backwoods farmers wholly incapable of comprehending the issues of the case. During his incarceration he had received warm testimonies of sympathy from every section of the Dominion, and he expressed his gratification at the way he had been treated by the directors of the R. & O. N. Company, who have so completely shown their confidence in him.

MR. CASGRAIN REBUKED

FOR HIS UTTERANCES AT THE CLUB CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

The 'Minerve' reproves the Hon. Mr. Casgrain for his utterances respecting the disallowance of the North-West schools law, at the recent meeting of the Club Conservateur. The Conservative organ says that those utterances were imprudent and not justified by facts. Before blaming the Ottawa Government for not disallowing the schools act, Mr. Casgrain should have shown the unconstitutionality of the ordinance, which he did not do. Being himself a responsible minister, Mr. Casgrain knows very well what prudence the sense of that responsibility imposes upon those who have it. They look into every question more carefully than those who have only to risk criticisms entailing no responsibility. The Hon. Minister knows all this, adds the writer, and we are surprised to hear him use unjust language calculated to strike men whom he knows to be quite as devoted as their critics to our well understood interests.'

THE MILLS EXTRA.

AN UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND FOR IT.

THE THIRD EDITION ISSUED YESTERDAY. The second edition, as we reported yesterday, was exhausted, and the third edition is now being met by the numerous orders received from city subscribers and by the 'Witness' asks provincial subscribers to bear patiently a little delay in the supplies, and not to be impatient of their city brethren for not running away with the first two editions. Edition after edition is being issued until all arrears are gratifying to know that the missionaries are winning their way over our continent, and are more pleased than Mr. H. H. how our prophecy of a glorious true by perusing the following: As previously announced, the 'Witness' issued a 'Mills Extra' yesterday morning, in response to a request from the Rev. R. May, a captive. All the reports of the wonderful gatherings that appeared in 'Witness' from Feb. 1 to Feb. 10, grouped together into a 24-page and at 9.30 a.m. the press started an edition. From that hour a continuous stream of papers, through the office, eager to be forwarded to all parts of the continent, would be impossible to fill the space, and the whole of the first edition reserved for city supplies, a dozen remaining unsold at the end of the day. Another edition was this morning, and all other provinces will be filled with this second edition, the number of orders received for the unabated eagerness of the secure supplies, will melt away, and arrangements are in progress for a third edition, sufficiently large to all demands. The citizens have been slow in recognizing the value of the Extra, and are apparently minded to test to the utmost the of the improved machinery, and send the 'Daily Witness' to the out ripples of the great wave of universal power that rolled over the far and wide and scatter broadcast precious nuggets gathered during wonderful services.

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

MR. SAGE WILL PERMIT THE MORTGAGE TO REMAIN IF DR. TALMAGE WITHDRAWS HIS RESIGNATION.

New York, March 2.—The 'Times' says that an arrangement has been effected between the trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle and Mr. Russell, the principal creditor, whereby the latter will permit the mortgage to remain on the building to remain in full, and Mr. Talmage will continue to preach as pastor and continue to preach. 'Tribune' says that it is expected Dr. Talmage will withdraw his resignation next Sunday instead of proceeding to his farewell sermon as announced.

HEAVY WEATHER AT QUEBEC TOWN.

Quebec, March 1.—A severe storm from the south-west prevailed yesterday. Buildings were levelled and trees rooted and in many places the water entirely stopped. Owing to the violence of the storm the mail steamer Holyhead to Kingston was delayed, and in consequence the passengers here two hours and forty minutes, delaying the departure of the mail for that length of time. The storm was very severe at sea, but as yet no mishaps to shipping have been reported.

RELIEF FOR CIVIC FINANCIALS.

In order to relieve the financial straits it has been suggested that the City Attorney be empowered to pay the claims where such are fully proved by claimants, the city to fix a schedule of rates covering the more common of the claims.

MEETINGS AND SOCIETIES.

A FLOURISHING SOCIETY.

The general meeting of the 'Societe des Artisans Canadiens Francais' was held last evening, and the reports submitted showed the society to be in a flourishing condition.

PROVINCIAL GRAND ORANGE LODGE. The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of the Province of Quebec for the election of officers and the transaction of other business will be held in the Orange Hall, 246 St. James street, in this city, on Tuesday next, March 6, at two p.m., and by adjournment at eight p.m.

RECEPTION TO DRY GOODS MEN. A most successful reception was accorded the dry goods men of the city and those in any way connected with this branch by the reception committee of the Y.M.C.A. last evening.

THE COW. Mr. M. C. Baker, D.V.S., professor of anatomy in the faculty of comparative medicine and veterinary science of McGill University, delivered the fifth lecture in the Somerville course in the Natural History Society's rooms last evening.

EXTENDING THE GREAT NORTHERN. Duluth, Minn., March 2.—It is learned on good authority that President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway system, who is now in London, has perfected arrangements whereby the early construction of a line from Fosston to Duluth is assured.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

AN ANSWER BY THEIR ASSOCIATION TO CERTAIN CHARGES.

A meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association was held last night in the Monument Nationale. Mr. Nolan De Lisle occupied the chair. Mr. A. Levesque, treasurer, read on behalf of the directors a series of replies to the objections which had been raised in certain quarters against the association.

It was proposed by Alfred Leclair, and carried, that the city charter be so amended as to oblige the Health Department to make an inspection of rented houses when requested by the landlord, and give a certificate of good sanitary condition of the premises; and after that date that the Health Department be not allowed to intervene between landlord and tenant should the sanitary condition not be found as good after a subsequent inspection.

It was proposed by A. Jones, seconded by Lucien Huot, and carried, that the Real Estate Owners' Association be asked to record its protest against the payment of the extravagant amount claimed by the City Hall deputation which went before the last session of the Provincial Legislature to oppose the amendments to the city charter presented by citizens; and that the above resolution be communicated to the present City Council.

Notice was given of a motion to petition the City Council for a conference between three members of the Finance Committee and three directors of the Association to make a study of the city charter with the object of eliminating or amending such parts of it as encroach on the rights of property-holders.

THE MATTER OF THE PROPOSED BELT LINE was discussed but deferred till the next meeting.

WHOLESALE PRICES. Beecham's cable advices to-day are as follows:—Cargoes of coast, wheat, steadily held; maize, nil.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 2.—Hogs.—Today's estimated receipts, 33,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 32,747; shipments, 12,317; left over, 11,000.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT. Liverpool, March 2, 12.30 p.m.—Spring wheat, nominal; red winter, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; No. 1 Calm, 5s 1d to 5s 2d; corn, 3s 7d to 3s 8d; shipments, 12,317; left over, 11,000.

LONDON CONSOLS. London, March 2, 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 99 1/2 for money, 99 1/2 for account.

ADVERTISEMENTS. BRIGHT FOLKS USE OUR SYSTEM. IT IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES AND DEVELOPES QUICKLY. IT WOULD SURPRISE YOU HOW QUICKLY A \$20.00 DINING SET BECOMES YOUR OWN. IT ISN'T QUITE LIKE PROMISING \$20.00 AT THE END OF 29TH WEEK, BUT PROMISING \$1.00 AT THE END OF EACH WEEK FOR 29 WEEKS. IT IS EASY AND SIMPLE. SOME DEALER, A FRIEND OF YOURS (?) SELLS YOU THE GOODS AND YOU ACCOMMODATE HIM WITH A NOTE (OR PERHAPS YOU DON'T) FOR THREE OR SIX MONTHS.

OUR WAY IS ALL RIGHT AND WE DON'T HAVE TO CHANGE AS MUCH FOR OUR CREDIT AS DOES THE DEALER WHO BOOKS IT IN THE ORDINARY WAY. WE WILL AVERAGE A LONGER WAIT THAN WILL HE AS WE ARE GETTING MONEY RIGHT ALONG EACH WEEK.

OUR LOSSES ARE PRACTICALLY NIL. AS IT IS A FACT THAT 99 OUT OF 100 PEOPLE WILL PAY IF THEY HAVE IT. AND YOU HAVEN'T 50c OR \$1.00 TO SPARE EACH WEEK. WE'RE PRESENTLY ENTITLED TO BANK INTEREST, BUT WE DON'T ASK IT.

WE POSITIVELY SELL ON ONE SYSTEM OF CREDIT AT BEST SPOT CASH PRICES.

METROPOLITAN M'FG. CO., 1078 and 1080 NOTRE DAME STREET. T. A. KEMMANS, MANAGER.

Patent Winter..... \$3.50 to \$3.80 Straight Roller..... 3.00 to 3.10 Extra quality..... 2.75 to 2.90 Superfine..... 2.60 to 2.70 Strong Bakers (Man.)..... 3.50 to 3.50

Meal.—There is a steady demand for oatmeal, and prices rule firm. We quote:—Granulated, in bbls..... \$4.20 to \$4.30 Standard, in bags..... 3.85 to 4.00 Standard, in bags..... 1.90 to 2.00

Conservatory Openings. The courtesy of their owners to the horticultural society will be open to their friends to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the cemetery.

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FEED.—The market is unchanged. Prices are firm and demand steady. We quote:

Feed.—The market is unchanged. Prices are firm and demand steady. We quote:—Hog Products.—The provision market is quiet and heavy. Dressed hogs are easy. We quote:—Dressed hogs, \$6.25 by carlots, according to average, and \$6.25 to \$6.50 by single lots. We quote:

Canada short cut, mess pork..... \$16.00 to \$16.60 Chicago new mess pork..... 16.00 to 16.50 Hams, city cured, per lb..... 06.11 to 06.13 Lard, compound, 60 lbs to 100 lbs..... 00.11 to 00.12 Lard, pure..... 00.11 to 00.12 Bacon..... 00.11 to 00.12

Butter.—The butter market is steady under limited stock and fair demand. We quote:—Townships, 21c to 22c; creamery, 24c to 25c; western dairy, 19c to 20c.

Cheese.—There is no change in the cheese market of any moment. We quote at 11c to 11 1/2c.

Eggs.—The market is easy owing to the continued mild weather. We quote:—Boiling stock at 18c to 19c; candied at 20c to 21c; lined at 20c to 21c.

Ashea.—There is no change. The market is quiet and easy. We quote:—First pots at \$4.20 to \$4.25; seconds, \$3.80 to \$3.85. Pearls, at \$5.50.

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL—March 2. G.T.R. C.P.R. Canal Total

Wheat, bush..... 1000 1000 1000 Corn, bush..... 1000 1000 1000 Oats, bush..... 1000 1000 1000 Barley, bush..... 1000 1000 1000 Rye, bush..... 1000 1000 1000 Flour, bush..... 1000 1000 1000 Meal, lbs..... 1000 1000 1000 Ashes, bbls..... 1000 1000 1000 Butter, pkgs..... 1000 1000 1000 Cheese, boxes..... 1000 1000 1000 Pork, bbls..... 1000 1000 1000 Hams, bbls..... 1000 1000 1000 Eggs, cases..... 1000 1000 1000 Beef, bbls..... 1000 1000 1000 Ham, bbls..... 1000 1000 1000 Meats, pkgs..... 1000 1000 1000 Dressed Hogs..... 1000 1000 1000 Leather, rolls..... 1000 1000 1000 Raw Hides..... 1000 1000 1000 Petroleum..... 1000 1000 1000 Phosphate..... 1000 1000 1000 Tallow..... 1000 1000 1000

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—March 2. The uncertainty about the longer continuance of good sleighing probably led to a larger number of farmers than usual to bring produce to the markets to-day, and the intending purchasers were numerous, which helped to make trade active, but prices in general had a downward tendency.

Oats were plentiful, but the prices showed very little decline. Potatoes were more numerous than usual, and lower in price. The market gardeners had ample supplies of nearly all kinds of seasonable produce, and cabbages are almost a drug on the market, and bring unprecedentedly low prices.

Colony, on the other hand, is very scarce, and high priced. There were not many dressed hogs and beef quarters offered by farmers, but pork prices were very plentiful and lower in price. There are scarcely any changes in the prices of butter, but eggs are again declining. The fruit market is fairly active, and prices generally are unchanged, except that there are very few apples now in the city, and prices are unusually high.

There is a brisk trade doing in the fish market at about the following rates:—Frozen salmon, 15c per lb.; halibut, 12c per lb.; dore, white fish and salmon trout, 3c to 10c per lb.; pike, 6c per lb.; haddock and cod, 5c per lb.; fresh herrings, 15c the dozen; tommy cods, 15c the peck. The hay market is well supplied at about former rates.

The following are to-day's prices:—Grain.—Oats sell at from 80c to 85c per bag; peas, 75c to 80c per bushel; buckwheat, 45c to 50c do.; beans, \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Roots and Vegetables.—Potatoes, 45c to 65c per bag; cabbage, 30c to 50c per barrel; celery, 75c to 85c per doz.; Quebec Turnips, 60c per barrel; carrots, 30c per bushel; onions, 80c to 75c do.; beets, 35c do.; parsnips, 50c do.

Fruit.—Lemons, \$2.25 to \$3.00 per box; apples, \$4.00 to \$6.00 per barrel; oranges, \$2.25 to \$3.00 per box; cranberries, \$6.25 per barrel; Almerian grapes, \$5.00 to \$5.50 the 50 lb. bushel.

Dairy Produce.—Butter, from 18c to 25c per lb.; prints, 30c to 40c; fresh eggs, 10c to 12c; poached eggs, 12c to 18c per dozen.

Poultry.—Poultry, 6c to 10c per lb.; turkeys, 9c to 11c do.; geese, 10c to 12c do.; ducks, 8c to 10c do.; chickens, 9c to 12c do.; dressed hogs, 6c to 7c do.

Hay and Straw.—Hay, \$17.00 to \$19.00 per 100 bundles, of 10 lbs.; pressed hay, 60c to 70c per 100 lbs.; straw, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs. each.

TORONTO MARKETS. Toronto, Ont., March 2.—Market dull. Quotations to-day:—Straight roller flour, \$2.65 to \$2.70; extra, \$2.40 to \$2.50; No. 1, \$2.20 to \$2.30; No. 2, \$2.00 to \$2.10; red winter, 57c; goose, 55c to 56c; spring, toba hard, No. 1, 73c; do., No. 2, 71c; peas, No. 1, 53c; No. 2, 51c; No. 1, 43c to 44c; No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 23c; Saker.—Market hard, No. 1 outside, at 73c; do., No. 2, outside, at 71c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 2.—Hogs.—Today's estimated receipts, 33,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 32,747; shipments, 12,317; left over, 11,000. Light mixed, 4.85 to 5.10; mixed packing, 4.80 to 5.00; heavy shipping, 4.65 to 5.00; rough hogs, 4.45 to 4.75. Receipts of cattle were 6,000. Market active and stronger.

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ADVERTISEMENTS. BRIGHT FOLKS USE OUR SYSTEM. IT IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES AND DEVELOPES QUICKLY. IT WOULD SURPRISE YOU HOW QUICKLY A \$20.00 DINING SET BECOMES YOUR OWN. IT ISN'T QUITE LIKE PROMISING \$20.00 AT THE END OF 29TH WEEK, BUT PROMISING \$1.00 AT THE END OF EACH WEEK FOR 29 WEEKS. IT IS EASY AND SIMPLE. SOME DEALER, A FRIEND OF YOURS (?) SELLS YOU THE GOODS AND YOU ACCOMMODATE HIM WITH A NOTE (OR PERHAPS YOU DON'T) FOR THREE OR SIX MONTHS.

OUR WAY IS ALL RIGHT AND WE DON'T HAVE TO CHANGE AS MUCH FOR OUR CREDIT AS DOES THE DEALER WHO BOOKS IT IN THE ORDINARY WAY. WE WILL AVERAGE A LONGER WAIT THAN WILL HE AS WE ARE GETTING MONEY RIGHT ALONG EACH WEEK.

OUR LOSSES ARE PRACTICALLY NIL. AS IT IS A FACT THAT 99 OUT OF 100 PEOPLE WILL PAY IF THEY HAVE IT. AND YOU HAVEN'T 50c OR \$1.00 TO SPARE EACH WEEK. WE'RE PRESENTLY ENTITLED TO BANK INTEREST, BUT WE DON'T ASK IT.

WE POSITIVELY SELL ON ONE SYSTEM OF CREDIT AT BEST SPOT CASH PRICES.

METROPOLITAN M'FG. CO., 1078 and 1080 NOTRE DAME STREET. T. A. KEMMANS, MANAGER.

Patent Winter..... \$3.50 to \$3.80 Straight Roller..... 3.00 to 3.10 Extra quality..... 2.75 to 2.90 Superfine..... 2.60 to 2.70 Strong Bakers (Man.)..... 3.50 to 3.50

Meal.—There is a steady demand for oatmeal, and prices rule firm. We quote:—Granulated, in bbls..... \$4.20 to \$4.30 Standard, in bags..... 3.85 to 4.00 Standard, in bags..... 1.90 to 2.00

Conservatory Openings. The courtesy of their owners to the horticultural society will be open to their friends to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the cemetery.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

'WITNESS' MILLS EXTRA.

1st Edition of 10,000 copies (printed and sold Wednesday) was altogether inadequate to meet the eager demand, and those who were disappointed in not getting their orders filled will be glad to hear that a 2nd Edition followed the fashion set by its predecessor being sold same day as printed.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Streaks and Spots

on your laundried linen arouse your ire. Why then not enquire the reason. Ten to one they are caused by indifferent soaps that won't wash clothes in any water. That is where STRACHAN'S GILT EDGE SOAP has the advantage. It will wash clothes in any water. Every grocer has

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LET CANADA PROGRESS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sr.—The St. John, N.B., Chamber of Commerce recently passed a resolution to the effect that raw sugars should be admitted free of duty, up to No. 16, Dutch standard, as in the United States.

In the United States, families have been paying for some time back 31-2 cents per pound for granulated sugar. Here in Montreal we pay five cents per pound retail lots. Why should we pay 11-2 cent per pound more in Canada than we would pay if we lived over the line? Were plantation sugars from 15 to 16 Dutch, admitted free of duty, our granulated would immediately fall to 31-2 cents a pound retail, for many would prefer the plantation sugars for cooking purposes, for sweetening coffee, porridge, etc., where a strong sugar is the most economical that can be used.

The proposed change which would steadily assist the growth and commerce of St. John, would be a positive benefit to Canada also. It is inconceivable that the Dominion has not flourished as it ought to have done during the past twenty years. Many think one reason is because so much of our foreign commerce is transacted through the alien cities of Boston and New York. Were we to have a large city in the Dominion that could import and export by sea, all the year round, our growth would be greatly hastened by it. It seems to me that this is the opinion of Messrs. Van Horne, Shagbushness and others in control of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or they would not have built the Atlantic and North-West road, the short line to St. John. I think these people settled it among themselves that St. John should be the principal commercial emporium for all the country east of Boston, and I think they were right in their decision. St. John, for many years after Confederation, gained no benefit from it, all the favors of government being showered on Halifax. Time has proved that Halifax is of no commercial use to the western provinces, and never can be. With St. John the case is different, it is nearer Montreal, the present hub of the Dominion, by 300 miles. Freight to St. John or from it, should not cost more than from New York or Boston to this city, or at least the C.P.R. could make it so. Trade follows the flag. When our importers can buy at St. John as cheap as they can at New York or Boston, and the stuff will cost no more to haul here, St. John will get the preference. Foster the growth of St. John by encouraging its trade with the West Indies, and St. John, instead of shipping gold to pay for its imports, will commence to ship Canadian manufactures and produce, whatever would sell well, and in this way many Ontario towns would benefit by the growth of St. John's trade. What benefit accrues to Ontario from doing its trade through New York? It is only able to import a little cheaper; it cannot export at all that way, certainly not its manufactures.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Property.

FOR SALE.

111 UNIVERSITY STREET, first class Out Stone house, with extension and all modern improvements.
4 Choice Lots on MILTON STREET.
19 Lots on MARCHMONT AVENUE, Cote St. Antoine. Proposed line of Electric car.

BUILDING LOTS.

CRESCENT STREET.

23 x 100. EASY TERMS. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

BUILDERS.

We have for sale some good Building Lots on QUILLIER STREET.

FOR SALE.

1/2 Acre of Land, 25 feet, with varying depth and width, price of \$1,500. This is a good building site, close to the city limits, and a desirable sized attractive Cottages would sell readily.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON MORTGAGES, City Property, at current rates of Interest. MACINTOSH & HYDE, 157 St. James Street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON FIRST MORTGAGES, at 6 to 8 percent interest. B. D. WINTLE, 11 Hospital Street.

Business Chances.

I HAVE ACCOUNTANTS AND OFFICE MANAGERS ready to invest from \$10,000 to \$100,000. For particulars of making business changes or connecting partners, will do well to consult me personally. R. DOUGLAS GREY, Investment Broker, Office, Room No. 81, Temple Building, 185 St. James Street, Montreal.

Property.

A COMFORTABLE HOME—For Sale or To Let, stone front house, 2728 St. Catherine street, with solid brick stable, lot 2 1/2 feet by 150; \$5,000 can remain at 5 percent; possession early in April. Apply at the above address, or 1749 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Cottage at Outremont, on McCulloch avenue, with beautiful view; electric railway will pass close by this summer. Price \$3,200; easy terms. Rent only \$16 a month and no taxes. Apply to J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street.

FOR SALE AT MONTREAL ANNEX, 3 well situated building lots on Hudson street; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to D. H. WELSH, 41 St. Lawrence street.

FOR SALE—Corner Quillier and Seymour avenues, a charming corner cottage, with side windows, bright new houses, which require a personal inspection. Bargain to prompt buyer. H. M. SIMPSON, 30 St. John street.

FOR SALE—Cottage Tenements, Laval Ave. Price \$3,000. Hochelaga—Lots on Chicago Avenue, 25x25, \$250 per foot. H. M. SIMPSON, 30 St. John street.

FOR SALE—Overdale avenue, a comfortable three-story house of 25 feet frontage, with sheds near, almost fit for stables. This is a most comfortable house for a family; easily heated; convenient situation. Apply to H. M. SIMPSON, 30 St. John street.

FOR SALE—A lovely farm of 100 acres in the town of St. John, situated on the bank of Trout River. One of the prettiest spots in the country. Apply for particulars to H. M. SIMPSON, 30 St. John street.

FOR SALE—A very nice self-contained cottage, with extension kitchen, hot water heating apparatus, and all modern improvements. 17 Seymour Avenue. Apply D. LANTHIER, 3148 Notre Dame st.

MONTREAL JUNCTION—For Sale good frame house, 24x25 house on stone foundation, good cellar. Lot 60x100; fronting on Bidbrooke Avenue and Crescent Avenue. House was built by owner who is leaving for Ontario. Terms \$200; balance in monthly payments of \$20. H. M. SIMPSON, 30 St. John street.

MARLBOROUGH STREET, two new stone front houses with solid brick walls, extension kitchen, cemented cellar. Terms easy. Price moderate. These houses are particularly well built. H. M. SIMPSON, 30 St. John street.

MONTREAL JUNCTION—House on Station Street, Lot 44x100. House 24x25. Extension kitchen 10x13. Price \$1,900. H. M. SIMPSON, 30 St. John street.

WANTED—In Cote St. Antoine, a building lot, about 50x100, north of St. Catherine, east of Victoria Avenue. Address P.W.Q. 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE.

ELM AVENUE. Red Stone Front Houses, 10 and 12 rooms.

SHERBROOKE STREET. No. 580, Semi-detached, good stabling, 4,000 feet of land.

399, Semi-detached, good stabling, 4,000 feet of land, with modernized throughout; hot water heating and electric lighting.

ST. FAMILIE STREET. No. 73, 10-roomed Cottage, \$4,700.

PARK AVENUE. No. 75, 35-ft. front Cottage, on Lot 135 feet deep.

DORCHESTER ST., just west of Greene av. A Superior Out Stone (with bay window) Residence; house 24x24, extension 14x22; 10-foot basement.

A. E. LEWIS, 185 St. James street. TELEPHONE 1842.

FOR SALE.

That Large Hand-Some Stone Front Residence known as 'Sunnyvale' on Dorchester Street, having a frontage of 33 feet with fine conservatory in rear; containing drawing-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, eight bedrooms, and the usual office, side entrance, finished basement, hot water furnace, the house was built six years ago regardless of expense, and has lately been painted and grained throughout.

This Modern Stone Front House, bay window, No. 107 Metcalfe Street, eleven rooms and bath, hot water furnace. Possession early in April.

DEVOON & FAIR, Temple Building.

FOR SALE.

Two elegant three-story HOUSES, No. 66 and 68 Wood Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, on the most attractive location in the city. Red Stone front, plate glass windows, and all modern improvements. Must be seen to be appreciated. Three minute car service. Key 4484 Wood Avenue.

JAMES DOUGLAS.

OWN YOUR HOUSE.

\$12.00 per month for ten years will buy a comfortable Double Brick Cottage, No. 328 Moreau Street, near Ontario; seven rooms, deep lot. City cars pass within 50 yards of property. See this before you rent elsewhere.

Apply at 1763 Notre Dame Street.

FOR SALE.

C. E. L. DESAULNIERS, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 69 St. James Street.

\$12,500.—For sale, a splendid BRICK BLOCK, rent \$1,300; Bobb Terrace.

\$8,000.—For sale, a good BRICK ENCASED HOUSE, rent \$600, on Panet Street, near Dorchester Street.

\$8,800.—For sale, on St. Catherine Street, a good House, containing STORE and DWELLINGS. Easy terms.

\$7,000.—For sale, a STONE SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE on Dorchester, near St. Hubert Street.

\$5,000.—For sale, a STONE SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE on DuRoche Street, near Sherbrooke Street.

For sale, PROPERTIES in all parts of the city. C. E. L. DESAULNIERS, 69 St. James Street.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Well rented tenement property for lots at Cote St. Antoine. WELL SITUATED LOTS. Clerk of mortgage for real estate property. A. E. LEWIS, 185 St. James Street.

To Let.

BEACONSFIELD.

To let, furnished, detached and semi-detached Cottages at this favorite summer resort. For plans and particulars. Apply to MACINTOSH & HYDE, 157 St. James Street.

PROPERTIES TO LET.

SELF-CONTAINED HOUSES.

6 BISHOP STREET. 55 MACKAY STREET. 209 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET. 269 UNIVERSITY STREET. 271 UNIVERSITY STREET. 506 SHERBROOKE STREET. 710 SHERBROOKE STREET. 212 MOUNTAIN STREET. 330 MOUNTAIN STREET. 936 DORCHESTER STREET. 942 DORCHESTER STREET. 14 TUPPER STREET. 3010 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

UPPER TENEMENTS.

1394 STANLEY STREET. 31 CRICSTON STREET. 18 MACKAY STREET. 4 ST. PHILIP STREET.

LOWER TENEMENTS.

161 ST. MARTIN STREET. 208 ST. GEORGE STREET.

APPLY TO MACINTOSH & HYDE, 157 St. James Street.

HOUSE TO LET.

AS OUTREMENT. Large Garden and good Out-Buildings. Five minutes walk from Exhibition Grounds. ALEX. BRENNER, 59 Henry Street.

TO LET, WEST END, Out Stone.

Front Dwelling, in 'Bellevue' Terrace, No. 87 Dorchester Street, modern improvements just completed. Papering, painting and tiling could be done to suit the tastes of a desirable tenant for a year. Large grounds, perfect sanitary arrangements. Also to let in Bellevue Terrace, Out Stone Front Dwelling No. 83 Dorchester Street, spacious grounds in front, most desirable residential locality. H. S. MUSEN, 1653 Notre Dame St.

TO LET, 2 Semi-detached, Stone.

Front House, Nos. 36 and 38 DuRoche Street, 10 rooms, bath and w.c., parlour, store and clothes-closets, furnace, dumb-walkers; wide verandah overlooks large yards with fruit trees, &c. Good tenants may secure comfortable HOMES at moderate rental, by prompt application to A. E. ADAMS, 38 Berthelet Street, or JAMES BAYLES & SON, 1837 Notre Dame Street.

FLOOR SPACE TO LET.

WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER. A. YOUNG, ENGINEER AND MACHINIST, 708 CRAIG STREET.

SUN LIFE BUILDING.

Two fine offices to let at a moderate rent. Janitor's care and real estate tax included in the rental. Possession at once if desired. Apply to SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

OFFICES, SOCIETY ROOMS.

AND PLATS in Victoria Chambers, 1698 Notre Dame Street, to let. Large, medium and small rooms, flats, &c., central situation, near Place d'Armes square, splendidly lighted, fine order throughout. Immediate possession. Also Store, No. 1087 Notre Dame Street. Possession immediately if required. Rents moderate. H. S. MUSEN, 1653 Notre Dame St.

TO LET.

16 FORT STREET, 12 rooms, rent moderate. 463 St. Antoine Street, Lower Tenement, 8 rooms, new and in perfect order. Telephone 1842. A. E. LEWIS, 185 St. James Street.

TO LET.

VERY ATTRACTIVE NEW STORE, On the corner of St. Antoine Street and Atwater Avenue. Suitable for any business. Will be given at a moderate rental for the first year to a desirable tenant. Apply to R. S. AULD, Next door.

TO LET.

That Fine Three Story Building adjoining the 'Witness' Office, on St. Peter St., suitable for light manufacturing, in which case power would be supplied. A good position for a retail store or mercantile office. Internal reconstruction to suit tenants. Size about 32x60. None other than first-class tenants need apply. JOHN DOUGLAS & SON, Witness' Office.

TO LET, 1st MAY.

1733 NOTRE DAME—Good basement; street flat and flat above. Suitable for any retail business; or could be adapted for banking or insurance premises.

650 CRAIG STREET—Rear on Fortification Lane. Fine cemented basement. It could be arranged to let basement and street flat only, if preferred.

546 CRAIG STREET—This store would be renovated for suitable tenant.

IN 61 ST. GABRIEL STREET—Separately or in suites, to be put in first-class order.

LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED, OVER 1377 NOTRE DAME STREET—Moderate rent; prompt possession, if required.

RESIDENCES.

275 ST. URBAIN STREET—12 rooms; hot water heat; in good order; good yard and shed. Rent \$400 and taxes.

267 ST. URBAIN STREET—Lower tenement. Rent \$240; no taxes.

1724 ONTARIO STREET—Rustic house. Rent \$250; no taxes.

APPLY TO H. H. AUSTIN, Estate John Tiffin, 318 ST. PAUL STREET.

To Let.

HOUSE TO LET, or For Sale, west of Longueuil, semi-detached, brick-encased, 10 rooms, hard and soft water indoors; heated by furnace, situated between boat and cars. F. HAMILTON, 3 Bleury st. 23

TO LET AT ST. LAMBERT—On Victoria Avenue, 200 yards from railway station, brick house, seven rooms, extension kitchen, bathroom, w.c., hot and cold water, heated by furnace, lofty cellar—solid plank flooring, large garden for flowers, vegetables, etc. Everything in the most perfect order. Apply to E. W. DOLIER, P.O. Box 47, St. Lambert, or P.O. Box 2113, Montreal.

TO LET—Stone House, 80 Shuter Street, Cottage Style, basement entrance, furnace, etc. HENRY MILLEN, 214 St. James Street. Telephone 4564.

TO LET—Lower Tenement, No. 274 St. Charles-Borromeus Street, near Sherbrooke Street, and house, No. 730 Dorchester St., near Beaver Hall Hill. Apply to THOS. PHILLIPS, No. 3 Evans Street.

TO LET—No. 21a Lorne Avenue, upper tenement, 7 rooms (3 bedrooms), bath and w.c., with hot water to bathroom; pleasant locality; rent \$20 per month, without tax. Apply at No. 21 Temple Street, or to THOMAS H. WALSH, 80 Temple Building, St. James Street.

TO LET—137 St. Emile Street, St. Henri, self-contained brick cottage, and garden, six rooms, bath, w.c.; rent \$16 and taxes.

TO LET—Upper and lower tenements, five rooms, w.c., on St. Coebian and St. Patrick Streets, near Wellington Bridge. DOCTOR F. L. LEPROHON, 961 Dorchester Street.

TO LET—711 Pine Avenue, \$750 and taxes. To Let, 35 Tupper Street, good stable, \$80 and taxes. To Let, Overdale Ave., \$300 and taxes. To Let, Tenements on Church Street, \$18 to \$20. H. M. SIMPSON, 30 St. John Street.

TO LET—House, 21 Brunswick Street, 15 rooms, w.c., on St. Coebian and St. Patrick Streets, near Wellington Bridge. DOCTOR F. L. LEPROHON, 961 Dorchester Street.

TO LET—Plating Shop in running order. WORK to amount of rent guaranteed. Apply to H. R. IVES & CO., Queen Street.

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, from 1st May next, solid, comfortable, conveniently situated on the bank of the river, and one of the best in the Village. It contains nine apartments, with a detached kitchen and a front porch, and is well lighted. Water is supplied from the river, and a spring well is located in the garden, which is stocked with grape vines and fruit trees. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE BEATTY, contractor, St. Lambert, or J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET—900 and 902a Sherbrooke Street, opposite Prince of Wales Terrace, with first-class stables, will be put in order for desirable tenants. Apply to A. HOLLIDAY & CO., 30 St. John Street. Telephone 579.

TO LET—285 University Street, fine rough stone house, twelve rooms, new 'Daisy' furnace supplied this winter; will be tinted or papered to suit desirable tenant. Only five minutes from electric cars. Apply to R. CAMPBELL NELLES, 303 St. James Street.

TO LET—Yard and shop in rear of No. 67 Bleury Street; specially adapted for stone-mason or carpenter's shop. Apply to R. CAMPBELL NELLES, 303 St. James St.

TO LET—At Longueuil, newly-built house; extra provisions made to insure warmth; best outlook in Longueuil. Save heavy city taxes and rents by trying Longueuil for a year. Apply to R. CAMPBELL NELLES, 303 St. James Street.

TO LET—Self-contained tenement, five apartments, extension kitchen, bath and w.c., no dark rooms, yard and cellar; \$10 per month. Apply 955 Cadieux Street.

TO LET—Three Dwellings, with or without shops, on St. Catherine Street, near Douglas Church, red sandstone, 8 rooms, bathroom, pantry, asphalted cellar, 'Daisy' furnace, and all modern improvements. Apply to H. H. LYMAN, 554 St. Paul St.

TO LET—First-class Stone House, No. 2494 St. Catherine Street. Apply to 132 Mackay Street.

TO LET—Seymour Avenue, No. 10, extension kitchen, all the newest improvements. All on two flats.

TO LET—Upper House, 742 1/2 Sherbrooke Street, in first-class order; hot water furnace. Dwelling, No. 2334 St. Catherine Street, next to Bank of Montreal, suitable for a professional man; in first-class order. Apply to B. A. BOAS & CO., 1888 Notre Dame Street.

TO LET—For a term of years, No. 15 St. Henry Street, 25x125 feet, three stories, suitable for manufacturing or warehouse. Store, No. 18 St. Maurice Street, and store, No. 559 St. Paul Street. Apply W. H. EVANS, 1882 Notre Dame Street.

TO LET—First-class out stone front upper dwelling, 881 Cadieux Street, immediately above Sherbrooke Street, with eight rooms and gas and hot water; fine healthy locality. Apply 587 Cadieux Street.

TO LET—Upper and Lower Tenements in central locality. Apply to GEO. CARSON, 'Witness' Office, 253 St. Catherine Street, or 215 St. Antoine Street.

TO LET—In St. Lambert, two self-contained dwellings, six rooms in each, and cellar. They are conveniently situated on the bank of the river, from which water is supplied by pipes. Applications are about to be made which will be completed 1st May next. Apply to G. BEATTY, Contractor, St. Lambert, or J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET—On Queen Street, three-story brick building, suitable for warehouse or factory purpose; steam power if required. Apply to H. R. IVES & CO., Queen Street.

TO LET.

House of nine rooms; corner of Prince Arthur and St. Charles-Borromeus Streets; very desirable for a PHYSICIAN. Apply to J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, or 49 Union Avenue.

TO LET.

Comfortable Semi-detached Cottage, No. 10 Tave Hall Avenue; extension kitchen, hot water furnace; pleasant locality. Rent, \$25 per month, free of taxes. Apply at 1768 Notre Dame Street.

TO LET.

103 MANSFIELD STREET, occupied for the past few years by Cass, Brown, & Co., is now for sale. Painted and in first-class order. Will give a large lease if wanted. Stabling for three horses attached. 65 CRESCENT STREET, Cottage, extension, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, furnace, &c., will be fitted.

77 PORT STREET, Stone Front Cottage, extension kitchen, 5 bedrooms, hot water furnace, &c., will be fitted and painted.

364 ST. ANTOINE STREET, Upper Tenement, 5 Rooms, w.c., and hot water connections; will be fitted.

For terms apply, C. L. MALBY, 303 St. James St.

To Let.

TO LET—1122 Sherbrooke Street, Shop and Dwelling, 352; Upper Tenement, 103 Jean-Talbot Street. Apply to DR. WHEELER.

TO LET—Cottage, 104 DuRoi Street, nine rooms, b. and w.c., heated by water; \$15; also two cottages, 547 and 551 St. Lawrence Street, six rooms, b. and w.c.; \$14. All in thorough order. Apply 452 St. Dominique Street.

TO LET—287 University Street, stone-front house, heated by hot water, 12 rooms, will be put in thorough order for a good tenant. Apply to J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James Street.

TO LET—Bright large upper tenement; possession immediately, if desired. No. 1213 Dorchester Street west, in thorough repair; rent only \$20 a month, and no taxes. Apply O. W. STANTON, St. James Street.

TO LET—Upper hall, corner of St. Catherine and Mansfield Streets; possession immediately. Rent only \$18 a month; no taxes. Apply THOS. IRELAND, 118 Mansfield Street.

TO LET—Small Shop and Dwelling, 52 St. Bernard Street, fitted up for a grocer. Comfortable tenements with modern improvements, 89 and 91 St. Alexander St. HUGH GALLAGHER, 190 St. James St.

TO LET—A nice house of six rooms, at St. Dominique on the line of the P.E.R. just beyond Vaudreuil. House is most pleasantly situated in a fine healthy locality, and may be had for the summer months at a reasonable price. Apply to MR. FISET, at Leclaire & Co's, 129 St. Peter Street.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED—Situation as Coachman, and to look after gentleman's grounds in the country. Address J.G., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED—By a Good Laundress, work of any kind by the day or week, housecleaning included. 30 Herrine Street.

WANTED—Work by the day, or offices to clean, by a respectable woman, Protestant. Address WORK, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED—Any kind of work, scrubbing or washing, by the day. Apply to MARY, 38 St. Bernard Street.

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work by the day, offices and shops to clean. Apply at 117 St. Urbain Street.

WANTED—By a respectable woman, a situation as Cook. References. 134 St. George Street.

WANTED—By a Young Man, situation as a Coachman; can furnish good city references. Address G. W. DENNIS, Upper Bedford, P.Q.

WANTED—A situation as Good Plain Cook, or General Servant, in small family; no objection to washing. Apply 34 St. Alexander Street.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Best-Off Clothing, Fur, Silver, Jewels and Gold; good prices paid on account of having great demand. Apply personally to M. FRANK, 589 Craig Street, opposite Place d'Armes Hill. P.O. Box 445.

HIGHER PRICES PAID on account of having great demand for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Best-Off Clothing and Trinkets. Apply or address M. GOLDSTEIN, 577 Craig Street.

WANTED—Medium-sized Refrigerator; must be modern, in good order, and cheap. Give price, etc., to PARTICULARS, 'Witness' Office.

HOMER WANTED FOR LITTLE GIRL—I should like to hear of a Christian family who would take a little girl whose mother has recently died and father left the city. I have also an English orphan girl, about 15, and 4 other young girls, for whom I am looking for situations. P. SINCLAIR, City Missionary, 52 Prince Arthur Street.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—By Young Gentleman, comfortably furnished room and board in private family. Address, stating full particulars as to size of family, etc., to A.D., 'Witness' Office.

Rooms and Board.

ROOM TO LET, with or without board, for one or two gentlemen, where no other boarders are kept, in a private family. 145 Laurignan Street.

ROOMS—On Union Avenue, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke Streets, front and back parlors, with reception room, on ground floor, suitable for dentist or physician. Ready the 1st May. Address to S.X., 'Witness' Office.

ROOM FURNISHED for one or two Gentlemen, gas, hot and cold water bath, every convenience; breakfast, if required. 28 Torrance Street.

TO LET—One or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on bathroom sink, use of the Kitchen, if desired. MR. DICK, 257 Richmond St.

Miscellaneous.

WE ARE THE ONLY HAND-FINISHERS of Replating in Canada. The Canada Plating Co., 763 Craig Street, Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE—The Women and Children's Protection Society is prepared to investigate all cases of Cruelty to Women or Children, and will take the proper legal means of having the offenders punished. Office hours: 8 a.m. to 3.30 a.m., and



EUROPE EUROPE EUROPE
 TICKETS BY ALL LINES
 ALLAN, DOMINION AND BEAVER LINES
 NETHERLANDS, GUION, HAMBURG-AMERI-
 CAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, INMAN, NORTH-
 GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLAN-
 TIC, STATE ANCHOR and RED STAR LINES, via
 NEW YORK.
 Also to FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.
 Call or write for lowest quotations before leaving
 elsewhere.
 Saloon rates, \$40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
 For full particulars of rates and sailings or
 call at my new address, 175 St. James street, opposite
 Temple Building, City and District Savings Bank
 Building, Montreal.
B. BATTERSBY, Agent.
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AMERICAN LINE
 NEW YORK-SOUTHAMPTON
 Shortest and Most Convenient Route
 to London.
 No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
 Close connection at Southampton for Havre
 and France by special fast twin-screw Channel
 steamers.
 Berlin.....Wed. Feb. 28, 8.00 a.m.
 New York.....Wed. March 7, 6.00 a.m.
 Chester.....Sat. March 10, 8.00 a.m.
 Rates of passage, \$60 upward, according to
 steamer.
 Intermediate passage, \$35 to \$60.
**SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT
 REDUCED RATES.**
 Steerage at Very Low Rates.
 For Freight or Passage apply to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
 No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James st., Montreal.
W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street.
J. Y. CILMOUE & CO.,
 254 St. Paul street, Montreal.

BEAVER LINE
 OF STEAMERS
BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL
 WINTER SAILINGS.
 Between Liverpool and Boston, via
 Halifax from Liverpool.
 From Liverpool.....From
 Feb. 24.....Lake Winnipeg.....Wed. Mar. 14.
 Rates of passage, Boston to Liverpool.
 Saloon, \$40. Second cabin, \$30. Steerage to
 Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast,
 Queenstown, \$25.
 Through rates, Montreal and Liverpool, including
 rail fare to and from Boston—\$47.50, round
 trip, \$22.50. SECOND CABIN, \$35.50, round
 trip, \$17.00. STEERAGE, \$22.50.
 Passengers can obtain through tickets by the
 Beaver line to and from all points in Canada and
 Great Britain and Ireland.
 Through Bills of Lading are granted for freights to
 and from all points by most direct routes.
 For freight or other particulars apply—in Liver-
 pool, to R. W. Roberts, 21 Water street; in Boston, to
 E. A. Adams & Co., 115 State street, or
H. E. MURRAY, Gen. Manager,
 Custom House square, Montreal.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.
SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENT.
 IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE.
 At Lowest Market Prices.
W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
 100 GREY NUN STREET.

DRAIN PIPES,
 PORTLAND, ROMAN
 AND CANADA CEMENTS,
 FIRE BRICKS, CLAY, &c.
ALEX. BRENNER, 50 BICARY ST.

LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT
 FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY,
 DRAIN PIPES, Etc.,
 In stock and to arrive.
PRICES VERY LOWEST.
 Quotations on application.
F. HYDE & CO.,
 31 WELLINGTON STREET.

Miscellaneous.
KODAKS
 TO RENT, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE,
 DEVELOPING AND PRINTING.
MONTREAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY.
R. F. SMITH, 164 St. James st. Tel. 918.

NEW CARPET STORE
W. & J. M. FARQUHAR, 354 St. James st.
 Fine New TAPESTRY CARPETS.
 Best ALL WOOL and UNION CARPETS.
 LACE CURTAINS and WINDOW SHADES.
 Prices as low as anywhere. Goods all new and most
 desirable to parties furnishing.
FANCY HANDLE WHISKS,
 Housemade Stair Whisks,
 Coachman Stable Whisks,
 Ostrich Feather Dusters,
 ENGLISH HAIR BROOMS, &c.
ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,
 75-78 Victoria square.
 Carpet-Sweepers Repaired. Telephone 2740.

BEAVER COFFEE HOUSE
 502 Craig street (2 stores east of St. Lambert's
 Hill). Full Dinner, 15c. STEAKS or CHEOPS
 served with POTATOES, etc., 15c.
JOHN GREENWOOD, (Bill Adams) Prop.

Tailors, &c.
SAMUEL GOLTMAN,
 MERCHANT TAILOR.
 Full importations received. Inspection respect-
 fully solicited.
 2236-St. Catherine street—2236 10



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
 Trains will leave Bonaventure Station
 as follows:
 9 a.m. and 4.45 p.m. Ottawa Express, daily,
 except Sunday, for Ottawa, Arrprior, Renfrew
 & O. A. Parry Sound Branch stations, via
 Canadian Atlantic railway.
 9.35 a.m. and 10.25 p.m. Express, daily, except
 Sunday, and 7.55 p.m. daily, for Toronto, Niagara
 Falls, Port Huron, Detroit, Chicago, and all points
 East, Southwest and Northwest.
 1.30 p.m. Mixed, daily, except Sunday, for Brock-
 ville and way stations.
 5 p.m. Passenger, daily, except Sunday, for Corn-
 wall and way stations.
 6.15 a.m. Mixed, daily, except Sunday, for Valley-
 field, Hemmingford, Massena Springs and points on
 the R. W. & O. railway.
 6.45 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. Daily, except Sunday,
 for Island Pond and way stations.
 7.40 a.m. Express, daily, except Sunday, for
 Sherbrooke, Island Pond; also Quebec, St. John and
 Halifax.
 9.20 p.m. Express, daily, except Sunday, for
 Hemmingford, Valleyfield, Fort Covington and way
 stations.
 4.40 p.m. Local, daily, except Sunday, for St.
 John and Route's Point.
 10.15 p.m. Express, daily, except Sunday, for
 Island Pond, Fortand, Lewis (Quebec), Rivier du
 Loup and Campbellton (Saturday's train remains
 over Sunday in Island Pond).
 8.30 a.m. Express, daily, except Sunday, and
 6.30 p.m. Express, daily, for New York and Boston,
 via Central Vermont railway.
 8.40 a.m. Express, daily, except Sunday, and
 7.35 p.m. Express, daily, for New York, via Dulawara
 & Hudson.

CENTRAL VERMONT R.R.
 Trains leave Grand Trunk Station as follow:
FOR NEW YORK.
 5.30 a.m. Fast train, via Rutland, Troy and Al-
 bany, arriving New York, 8.50 p.m.
 Except Sunday.
 5.30 a.m. Express, via White River, J. R. Spring-
 field, arriving New York, 10 p.m.
 Except Sunday.
 6.00 p.m. Fast Night train, via Troy & Albany,
 arriving New York, 8.45 a.m.
 5.25 p.m. Daily.
 5.25 p.m. Night Express, via Springfield & New
 Haven, arr. New York, 11.30 a.m.
FOR BOSTON.
 5.30 a.m. Day Express, via Rutland and Fitch-
 burg, arriving Boston, 7.20 p.m.
 Except Sunday.
 5.30 a.m. Fast train, via White River Junction
 & Lowell, arr. Boston, 7.15 p.m.
 Except Sunday.
 5.25 p.m. Night Express, via Concord and
 Nashua, arrives Worcester 9.25
 a.m., arrives Boston, 8.15 a.m.
 Daily.
 5.25 p.m. For Boston, via Bellows Falls and
 Fitchburg, for Worcester and all New
 England points via Winchester.
 Wagner New Vestibule, Buffet, Palace, Drawing
 Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.
 For Tickets, Time Tables and other information
 apply to Company's Office, 138 St. James street.
A. C. STONEGRAVE,
 Canadian Pass. Agent.
S. W. CEMMINGS, F. W. BALDWIN,
 Gen'l Pass. Agents, 138 St. James St.
 Nov. 19, 1893.

DELAWARE & HUDSON R.R.
**SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND BEST LINE
 TO NEW YORK.**
 AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.
 Selected by the Government as the
 Montreal and New York Mail Line.
 Trains leave Grand Trunk Depot as follows:
 5.40 a.m.—Day Express Daily, except
 Sunday, arriving New York at 8.50 a.m.
 Wagner Parlor Car to New York.
 7.05 p.m.—Night Express Daily arriving
 in New York 6.45 a.m. WAGNER BUFFET
 VESTIBULE SLEEPER through to New York.
 Connections at Troy and Albany for East and West.
 For Tickets, Time Tables and all information apply
 to the Company's Office
 143 St. James street, Montreal.
 TELEPHONE 1175.
J. W. BURDICK, W. H. HENRY,
 Gen'l Pass. Agents, Albany, N.Y. Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
 Commencing Wednesday, February 21.
 Leave Windsor street Station for
 Boston, 6.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m.
 Portland, 9.00 a.m., 12.20 p.m.
 Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, 8.25 a.m., 9.00 p.m.
 St. Paul, Minneapolis, 9.10 p.m.
 Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, 9.10 p.m.
 St. Anna, Vancouver, etc., 8.25 a.m., 4.15 p.m.,
 11.15 p.m.
 Brookville, Vancouver, 8.25 a.m., 4.15 p.m.
 Winchester, 8.25 a.m., 4.15 p.m.
 St. John, 8.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 12.40 p.m., 8.30 p.m.
 Sherbrooke, 4.05 p.m., 12.40 p.m.
 Waterloo and St. Hyacinthe, 4.05 p.m.
 Perth, 8.25 a.m., 4.15 p.m., 8.00 p.m.
 Newport, 9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 8.20 p.m.
 Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., 12.40 p.m.
 Hudson, Ripon and Point Fortune, 6.15 p.m.
 Leave Bonaventure square Station for
 Winnipeg and Vancouver, 8.50 p.m.
 Quebec, 8.10 a.m., 10.30 p.m.
 Joliette, St. Gabriel and Three Rivers, 5.15 p.m.
 Ottawa, 8.50 a.m., 8.50 p.m.
 St. Lin, St. Basile and St. Agathe, 5.30 p.m.
 St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m.
 St. Rose and Ste. Therese, 8.50 a.m. (s) 3 p.m., 4.50
 a.m.; 5.30 p.m.; Saturday 1.30 p.m., instead of
 3 p.m.
 Daily except Saturdays. "Run daily. Other trains
 run only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
 (a) Except Saturdays and Sundays.
 Connection for Portland daily except Saturdays.
CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
 129 ST. JAMES STREET,
 Next Post Office.

Housefurnishings, &c.
J. E. TOWNSHEND,
 HEADQUARTERS FOR BEDDING.
 Ring up 1906 for experienced man to call respecting
 DRESSING and PURIFYING Bed Feathers
 and FURNISHING and REMAKING
 MATTRESSES.
 Every variety new Bedsteads and Bedding at lowest
 Rock Bottom Prices.
HEADQUARTERS, THE OLD STAND.
 Established 20 years.
 ST. JAMES ST., cor. Little St. Antoine street ONLY.

**CARPET LAYING, UPHOL-
 STERY, etc.**—Carpets, Made and Laid,
 Lined and Beaten. Springs, Bolsters, etc., sup-
 plied and put up. Mattresses can be returned same
 day. HENRY HAMMOND, 222 and 224 St. Urban
 street. 15 years with Thomas Hudson, Esq. Fur-
 niture repaired. Orders attended to personally. Tele-
 phone 1749.

Boots and Shoes.
 There was a lad was born in Kyle;
 Who is the best of great an' sma;
 Wi' Boots an' shoes in like style,
 So come along, gie him a ca;
 Boots for big boys, Boots for wee boys;
 Boots for Girls, for Maids, an' Matrons;
 Gran' Boots to suit 'my patrons';
 Boots for the lairds, both big an' sma';
 Come in yer sel' an' then ye'll see:
 Prices are richt, quality the best;
 Buy my footwea, an' that's the test.
KYLE'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
 67 Beaver-Hall Hill.

Business Cards.
 Some praise the wine with ruby showing,
 Or sherry's amber glow,
 Champagne with opal hues aglowing,
 Or the beer with crest of snow.
 To some, the springs from hillsides flowing,
 Are best of all, so they think,
 But to beat all other drinks that are now going
 Depend on

ALLAN'S CHAMPAGNE 'KOLA.'
 IT'S THE VERY BEST TEMPERATE DRINK.
 None genuine except that with **ALLAN'S** labels on every bottle,—
 all others are worthless imitations.
 It only costs the same as Ginger Ale, and once tried you will drink no
 other. **MADE FROM THE GENUINE ENGLISH RECEIPT.** We
 have much pleasure in calling your attention to this 'KOLA' Cham-
 pagne, a beverage which possesses all the medicinal properties of the
Kola Nut.

As a preventive to fatigue,
 To counteract the effects of alcohol,
ITS EFFECTS ARE TRULY WONDERFUL.
 It is recommended by the medical faculty of Great Britain and other countries
 as a stimulant and non-Alcoholic Beverage. We, therefore, offer this new
 drink to the public of Montreal with the greatest confidence, and venture to
 predict that this will become the drink of the future.

Just Give it a Trial, and You'll be Satisfied.
CHAMPAGNE 'KOLA,'
 MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT ALLAN,
 Can be ordered through any Grocer and to be had in all Hotels and Restaurants.
SEE THAT YOU GET ALLAN'S.
 OFFICE AND FACTORY:
620 DORCHESTER ST., MONTREAL.

'WITNESS' EXTRA.
MILLS MEETINGS.
 For particulars see reading notice
 on another page.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!
McLEOD & SHOTTON,
 1819 Notre Dame street.
 Headquarters for Trunks, Portmanteaux, Valises
 and Travelling Bags of every description. Call and
 examine. Repairs promptly attended to and charges
 moderate. Bell Telephone 1226.

NOTICES.
ESTATE LATE
ALEXANDER SMITH,
 In his lifetime Master Baker.
 All persons indebted to this Estate, are hereby
 notified to pay the amount of their indebtedness,
 within ten days from this date, at the Office, No. 170
 St. Maurice street, this city.
ANN GRAY SMITH,
 For herself and other heirs.
 Montreal, March 1st, 1894.

CORPORATION OF
COTE ST. ANTOINE.
NOTICE.
 Notice is hereby given that all information will
 be furnished to parties interested in regard to the
 Special Assessments under by-Law No. 4, re Glen
 Bridge, Glen Roads and Main Sewers, on applica-
 tion to **WM. MINTO,** Comptroller, at the Corpora-
 tion Office, No. 154 Greene avenue.
DAVID KOLLAND,
 Secretary-Treasurer.
 Cote St. Antoine, 19th Feb., 1894.

NOTICE—George Holland, of
 The Mechanical Department, Grand Trunk
 Railway, residing at No. 9 Lincoln avenue, Montreal,
 hereby requests all persons having lawful claims against
 him to send the same, duly attested, to Messrs.
 Hinton & McLennan, 1724 Notre Dame street,
 Montreal, and further gives notice that he will not be
 responsible for any debts contracted by his wife
 Amelia Holland, or by any other person without his
 order in writing.
 Montreal, Feb. 26, 1894.
GEORGE HOLLAND.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
 District of Montreal.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
 No. 1909.—Dame Lillian V. Lovejoy, of
 the City and District of Montreal, wife
 separated as to property of Albert E. Smith
 of the same place, and the latter, for the
 purpose of authorizing his said wife, plain-
 tiff, versus Dame Georgina A. Phillips, of
 the said City of Montreal, wife separated as
 to property of Duncan E. Dowie, of the
 same place, advocate, and the latter for the
 purpose of authorizing his said wife, defend-
 ant.
 The defendant, Dame Georgina A. Phil-
 lips, is ordered to appear within two
 months.
GEO. H. KERNICK,
 Deputy Prothonotary.
ATWATER & MACKIE, Attorneys for
 plaintiff.
 Montreal, Feb. 28, 1894.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.
THE PROFESSOR'S SCORPION.
 (By Roger Starbuck.)
 Far along one of the rivers of Upper
 Guinea, Africa, glided a barge having a
 swivel in the bow and with a small canoe
 in tow. It was from the United States
 ship "Ranger," then cruising off the
 coast, and had been sent on an exploring
 trip in charge of the first lieutenant.
 The hardy fellows tugging at the heavy
 oars, the officer in command, the bright-
 looking boy midshipman who accom-
 panied him, and Mr. Needel—an elderly
 professor of natural history—gazed about
 them with deep interest as the boat kept
 on. Between the dense masses of
 waterweeds, acacias, rattans, and tall,
 curious trees which, with interlacing
 branches and wild vines, darkened the
 swampy forest through which the river
 coursed, the barge held its way. Mon-
 keys screamed and chattered overhead,
 and frightened flocks of beautiful paro-
 quets rose from the shrubbery. The
 pintado, or guinea-hen, thrust its tufted
 head from the slender canes. Far up
 among the vines the green ape—or "cal-
 litriche," as the professor termed it—
 swung by a tendril to and fro, like a
 weald little harlequin. Suddenly, as the
 boat was passing a stream that branched
 off from the river, the naturalist, point-
 ing that way, cried out:
 "A scorpion! a scorpion! I must
 have it!"
 Adrift on a piece of floating bark,
 twenty yards off, could be seen the
 scorpion, which was of a rusty iron-color,
 and which, as the insect here grows
 to an enormous size, was fully seven
 inches long. The stream not far from
 its mouth was too narrow to admit the
 use of the canoe, and the midshipman
 was ordered to accompany him.
 "Ay, ay, sir," promptly answered the
 boy, as he nimbly sprang to his feet
 and arranged his belt, in which was a
 good revolver, besides the usual dagger.
 He was about seventeen, much sun-
 burned, and of a sprightly, pleasant ap-
 pearance. He was Mr. James Gray, the
 captain's son, liked by all his shipmates,
 and especially by Needel, the naturalist,
 for he never joked about the "old profes-
 sor and his bugs," as some of his gun-
 room associates did. Needel, on this
 occasion, wore a slouch-hat, a large pair
 of green glasses, immense rubber boots,
 and carried a rifle. A waterproof glass-
 topped box, for the reception of any
 curious reptile or insect he might cap-
 ture, was slung to his back. He and
 his young companion were soon paddling
 the canoe, and the barge was kept
 slowly on its way up the river. The
 naturalist was finally enabled to cap-
 ture the scorpion, which he transferred
 to his glass-topped box. Through the
 glass, the creature, which was shaped
 like a lobster, could be seen wriggling
 about in a rage, its little legs and
 ugly head that seemed jointed to its
 breast, gleaming like a couple of green
 sparks. The professor pointed out to
 Gray the claws in its two hind legs, and
 in the last of the six bristly joints that
 composed its tail he showed him the
 hard, pointed, crooked sting, through a
 hollow of which it ejects a poison liquid.
 So engrossed was the captor with his
 prize that some minutes elapsed ere he
 was ready to set out to rejoin the barge.
 When the canoe was close to the mouth
 of the stream both occupants noticed,
 half hidden by swamp-grass projecting
 from the shore, an object resembling a
 large dark log. But while they gazed at
 it, the seeming log lifted a square, ugly
 head and went crashing through some
 reeds, where the water was shallow
 enough to disclose nearly the whole of
 its proportions, which were those of a
 huge hippopotamus.
 The brute was about eleven feet long,
 and with streaks of green slime, caught
 in the marshes, depending from its
 thick neck, from its massive head and
 jaws, and patches of swamp mud adher-
 ing to its short, ponderous legs, it pre-
 sented a hideous appearance.
 "Make no noise, professor, and we may
 pass it without being seen," whispered
 Gray.
 "In any event, I must save my precious
 scorpion," said Needel, as he slung the
 box containing the insect to his back.
 His letting go his paddle made a noise,
 which was heard by the beast. It turned,
 and seeing the light vessel, plunged to-
 wards it with open jaws, snorting and
 bellowing furiously. The professor seized
 his rifle and fired. But, unused to this
 sort of weapon in a rocking craft, his
 bullet went almost straight down into
 the stream.
 As the brute drew nearer, Gray aimed
 directly at its throat with his revolver;
 but scarce was the trigger pulled when
 the monster's head dropped under water,
 and the next instant the canoe was in
 its jaws. "Crash! went the wood between
 its sharp fangs; then with a powerful
 heave it turned the light craft over, bot-
 tom up. Both the occupants were
 hurled headlong into the stream, with
 the loss of their firearms. As the boy
 rose, to find himself neck-deep in water,
 he almost touched something huge and
 dark that went plunging past him. It
 was the hippopotamus, which, with a
 roar, had thrown its massive form
 straight toward the naturalist, who stood
 a few feet to the left of the midship-
 man. The professor dived, and the
 form of the great brute fell crashing
 upon the surface near where he had van-
 ished. He came up close to Gray, on
 the right of the beast, which turning
 and bellowing with rage dashed toward
 the twain. The latter then waded
 shoreward, where a tree with low
 branches promised, if climbed, a refuge
 from their pursuer. Encumbered by his
 long boots, the professor lagged behind
 Gray, who therefore retraced his steps
 and caught his companion's hand to help
 him on. Stumbling along with his
 glass-topped box rattling upon his back,
 the naturalist, still impeded by his boots,
 made such slow progress that the fierce
 pursuer gained fast on the fugitives.
 "Here," cried Needel at last, while they
 were still up to their waists in water,
 "please take good care of my box and
 scorpion!"
 Letting go the boy's hand, he un-
 slung the box from his back, and hastily
 threw the strap about Gray's neck, so
 that the casket hung over his breast.
 "What does this mean, sir?" enquired
 the youth in surprise.
 "It means, my young friend, that you
 must leave me to shift for myself, and
 must save 'your own life,' was the reply.
 I am only a hinderance to you. I will
 now go my own way, and if I succeed
 in escaping the savage brute I will re-
 join you, and reclaim my precious scor-
 pion."
 The roar of the hippopotamus was now

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close to his ear, and the
 chance to object the profes-
 stumbling off to the right,
 by the great splashing of
 huge beast, seeming in
 him for pursuit, turned
 Determined to make
 his friend, Gray, draw
 darted swiftly forward,
 blow at one of the animal's
 thus to disable and divert
 But the latter, turning
 ant as he struck at the
 and the blade snapped
 quick swing of that
 against the front of the
 knocked him down upon
 water. Needel, who had
 had just paused and
 cry of dismay on seeing
 laws plunged beneath
 seize the fallen youth.
 a terrible crunching,
 brief gurgling, bubbling
 sasp. To the grief-str
 professor these noises told
 brave boy's dreadful fate,
 his hands at the thought
 young form crushed by
 fangs. The midshipman
 favorite. His awful de
 whom his father, the cap
 describable anguish, wou
 shipmates with unmitiga
 regret.

**ARCHDEACON FARRAR ON
 ABSTINENCE.**
 I was not a total abstan-
 tiner for forty years old, because
 of setting the example
 been brought home to
 the day that I became
 stention from alcoholic
 given me the smallest
 me the least regret; nor
 any real trouble to any
 who had always been
 himself that drink was
 him. There are some
 in England, and from
 enter prison on alcohol
 Do they suffer in conse-
 contrary, they improve
 The case, I admit, is
 drunkards, and with all
 born with hereditary
 Abstinence is not so
 even without intoxication,
 been accustomed to take
 quantities than is good
 not deny that the resolu-
 tion to give up drink
 cost such men a serious
 (1) the effort may be miti-
 and moderate use of tea,
 hot water, sipped when
 comes strong; and (2) by
 from every enemy and
 drink. Further, the effort
 easier every week that
 And let me point out that
 task be difficult or not,
 very men for whom the effort
 ter of the most elementary
 the most initial safety. If
 working man no trouble
 an abstainer, then the desir-
 setting a much-needed example
 of rescue even at the
 from an intertable curse,
 to weigh with him. If, on
 hand, it costs him great
 finds that he has an ugly
 fondness for alcohol, then
 very man for whom abstin-
 essential. To him it is a
 from a peril which may
 his happiness here, and
 the safety of his soul here-
 claim even an habitual
 and of every enemy and
 difficult, is not impossi-
 the difficulty, the fact that
 drunkards—such as John
 great temperance orator,
 be, and have been snatch-
 from the burning, even af-
 been seized by that awful
 lrum tremens, which stands
 executioner, in the path of
 drunkard, shows that a man
 far gone—as to be beyond
 of rescue even at the
 It is far easier for man
 self (through God's grace)
 stinence, when he has not
 still more when he has
 into the shameful helples-
 intoxication. But the more
 is for any man to achieve
 ance, the more obviously
 it upon him, for the sake
 try, for the sake of his
 sake, for the sake of his
 ily, for the sake of children
 Any trouble which the effort
 him is ten-thousandfold less
 the awful and immeasur-
 which may come upon him
 less continuance in that
 is nothing higher than a sen-
 gence—harmless, perhaps, if
 but in no sense harmless if
 become a ruin and a snare
 Workman."

**HOW THE ENGLISH PRONOUN-
 NAMES.**
 (From the Boston "Transer")
 The absurd and sometimes
 dinary difference between the
 and pronunciation of English
 has been often comment-
 ed upon, but rarely has it
 they are by no means com-
 following, it is believed, a
 most part, new: Wood-
 Winsbro; Woodmanctote, W
 Wymondham, Windum; Yal-
 Yalthrup; Gainsborough, Gains-
 horn, Lenkerrin; Grassington,
 Hadcliffe, Hadscker; Gains-
 fit; Eskdale, Ashdale; Bram-
 Braw; Brightelmston; B
 lathon; Horn; Middlethorp; M
 Marylebone; Marrowbone; M
 Ooram; Uttoxeter; Tuxton;
 ham, Ransom; Pevensey; P
 wold, Cokwood; Crosswicks
 Holdsworth, Holder; Skiddaw
 Kirkcudbright, Kircoobry; H
 Hawarden, Hardin; Alford;
 Strachan shire; Colquhoun is K
 cent being on the last syllab
 champ is Becham; Duchesne
 be pronounced Dukam; Bethel
 is Beeton, and in Abergeve
 is not sounded. Menzies is p
 Mynges, Knollys as Knowl
 Sands, Gower as Gorr, and
 Mills. Dalziel should be p
 "Dee-al," with accent on the
 ble; Glamis is Charms; G
 should be pronounced Gaysel
 Ruthven is Riven.

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BUILDING PAPER,
ROOFING FELT,
ROOF

PRIOR.

LINA BAKER SIAS, IN 'THE INDEPENDENT.'

(Concluded.)

A November rain set in that day, and I never remember a more gloomy one. An old wagon had been provided to take the slave family to their new home, some two days' journey from us. How some two days' journey from us. How some two days' journey from us. How some two days' journey from us.

him. 'Prior,' I said, bluntly, 'I believe you will soon be free.' He stared at me a moment, then up went his arms, his fingers flew apart, and a cry came from his throat, 'Den dar is a God, after all.' 'Did you ever doubt it?' I asked. 'Well, I allus thought things was mighty cur'us; yes, mighty cur'us.' Then, rising suddenly, he said: 'Maybe you'll write and tell Martha as how I can't come back, so she won't worry.' I assented. Prior set to work in a mill. The Emancipation Act had been signed before my prophecy to the slave; but news of defeat and disaster came to us slowly.

DAILY STEPS UPWARD.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2. The crowd of cares, the weighty cross, Sense tries less than light; Earth looks so little and so low. When faith shines full and bright. Frederick Wm. Faber.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BY THE REV. B. FAY MILLS

'Victory Through Surrender'.....30c. 'Power From On High'.....30c and 50c. 'A Message to Mothers'.....30c. Choice Extracts, selected and arranged. Mills.....50c.

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BILL HEADS? Was the question asked in the 'Witness' office a day or two ago. The person who asked had evidently not found out that the 'Witness' has one of the nicest printing offices in the city and does none but good work.

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NEATNESS, CHEAPNESS, PUNCTUALITY, and DESPATCH.

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Carving Sets, Tea and Coffee Pots, Granite Ware, and OTHER LINES. COME AND SEE.

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"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:



me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS



RETRIBUTION.

Visitor—"What is number ninety?" Jailor—"He's a lifer. He originated the mother-in-law, the tramp, the young wife's first biscuits and the smart-boy jokes." "Judge."

THE NEWEST SENSATION WITH HOUSEKEEPERS

is in the direction of 'always' having good coffee on the table. This is secured only by using Lyman's Fluid Coffee.

HOT MUTTON PIES.

One freezing February morning in Boston a negro hawked mutton pies in a basket around Faneuil Hall square, roaring out: 'Hot mutton pies! Hot mutton pies!' A teamster bought and tried to bite one, but found it frozen as solid as the curbstone. 'What do you call them hot for?' you black and blue swindler, yelled the teamster to the shivering pie-man. 'Wy—wy—a white man guv 'em to me hot—day was hot wen I got 'em dis morning.' 'Well, you fool, it didn't take ten minutes to freeze them in that old basket; why call them hot now?' 'Wy, bless you, dat's de name ob 'em—da name ob 'em! If I didn't holler de right name nobody would tetch 'em! You want me to holler froze pies, I suppose! No, Sa! You can't fool me dat way!'

Have you ever tried Dyer's Digestive Malt

Extract for Indigestion, loss of appetite and general weakness? Sold by all druggists.

SHE HAD A MOTIVE.

Children are like grown people; they can put up with pretty shabby treatment if they have a sufficient motive. 'Good news' reports a conversation of two little girls:— 'If Susy Stucup was as cross to me as she is to you, I'd get mad and never speak to her.' 'No, you wouldn't; not if you knew what I know.' 'What's that?' 'She's going to have a birthday party next week, with two kinds of ice cream and a whole lot of lady-fingers and fruit cake.'

I dine at the City Cafe, the best place in the city for a 25c table d'hote.

2236 St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria street.

The comments overheard in the crowd, at the World's Fair, were sometimes as interesting as the exhibit itself, at least, if the observer had a love for human nature in its odd phases.

One day, an old gentleman who found the Java village very absorbing, at length confided in a young man standing near. 'It's powerful nice to watch,' he said, 'but I may say I should be better off if I was a trifle better posted. My jography's a little rusty, and it's truth and fact that I don't jactly know where Java is. Now where is it?' 'Oh,' said the young man, with the assured quiet of one who knows, 'just a little way from Mocha'—'Youth's Companion.'

Delicious, wholesome, fragrant—Lyman's Fluid Coffee.

Why suffer with toothache when one application of 'Nervol' will cure you instantly; 25 cents at all druggists, or John T. Lyons, corner Craig and Bleury streets.

'Leave your stick, sir,' said an English

doorkeeper to a gentleman who was passing into an exhibition. 'But I haven't any stick,' replied the visitor. 'Then you must go and buy one. The orders is as every gentleman is to leave his stick.'—'Standard.'

'We have been drinking nothing but tea.'

Don't let poor coffee limit your diet. Lyman's Fluid Coffee is delicious in the morning.

Miscellaneous.

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141 ST. PETER STREET. Directly opposite 'Witness' Building, is easy of access and admirably lighted. In every way suitable for the different branches of their growing business. Orders for Portraits, Groups, Views, Interiors, LANTERN SLIDES, Bromide Enlargements, plain and colored, &c., &c., respectfully solicited.

THOUSANDS OF NEW PICTURES.

Just in for the Spring Trade. LARGE ENCHINGS, 25c each. HANDSOMELY FRAMED PICTURES, \$1 each.

G. W. WILLSON,

Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames. 688 Craig street, Montreal. Next door to the 'Witness' Office.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing, equal to any 50c or \$1 preparation. For sale by all Druggists, or at A. D. MAX'S, Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets.

THINGS ARE NOT ALWAYS

as they seem, and washing odds are too often a mere anguish, but FILINGTON'S WASHINGTON SODA is the ideal of the laundress and the housewife. It saves your hands, it saves your soap, it saves your temper. Ask your grocer for it.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

WAR PROCLAIMED UPON THE LORDS BY THE COMMONS.

MR. GLADSTONE MAKES A TELLING SPEECH—THE NATION MUST DECIDE BETWEEN THEM, HE SAYS—PRESS COMMENTS.

London, March 1.—When Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon he was greeted with a storm of cheers which lasted several minutes. He walked directly to his usual seat and held a whispered consultation with Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, and Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, who sat on either side of him. Lord Rosebery, who is looked upon as the coming premier, occupied a seat in the press gallery.

The Speaker put the question that the amendments of the House of Lords to the local government bill be considered, when Mr. Gladstone arose and addressed the House in what in many respects was the most remarkable speech he has delivered for many years. He showed no sign of wanting power except for an occasional slight weakness in his otherwise resonant voice.

Mr. Gladstone began by saying that the government had reached the conclusion that the time for passing bills back and forth from one House to the other had ended and had decided upon a definite course. To continue the process would be loss of dignity to both Houses and the government has decided to stop the operation and take a decided course. The government had the choice of rejecting the House of Lords' amendments and abandoning hope of passing the bill, or of accepting them under protest with the hope of soon reversing them. The government adopted the second choice.

THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS regarding the bills of this session has raised a question of the gravest character. Two of these bills, the Home Rule Bill, and the Employers' Liability Bill, occupied the attention of the House in committee one hundred days. They involved vast labor. Members of the House of Commons have worked through this session almost double the length of time of any session on record and with an uncalled amount of intensity. This labor was for the purpose of enacting beneficial legislation. The House of Lords, without giving it much consideration, wrecked that legislation.

Mr. Gladstone said he remembered a book published in 1880 called 'Fifty Years of the House of Lords.' The contents of the book left upon the mind of every Liberal a painful but firm conviction that the action of the House of Lords during those fifty years had been grievously unsatisfactory. After further reviewing the action of the Lords, in the past on various vital questions Mr. Gladstone said he came to a more acute stage. The question now is whether the judgment of the House of Lords is not only to modify but to annihilate the whole work of the House of Commons. The Government has not been anxious to precipitate or unduly accentuate a crisis. It has been anxious rather to save something from the wreck. We are, therefore, compelled to accompany our acceptance of the amendments of the House of Lords to the present bill with the declaration that the differences between the two Houses cannot continue. Without using any hard words or without presuming to judge motives we feel it our duty to state the indisputable fact that the issue is raised between a deliberative assembly elected by the vote of seven million men and a different kind of an assembly, though it were occupied by some men of virtue and talent. That controversy, once raised,

MUST GO FORWARD TO ITS ISSUE. Mr. Gladstone said he was rejoiced that this issue had been postponed in many cases, partly owing to discretion and reserve. In the use of the enormous privileges which the House of Lords had on various occasions showed, he was afraid that the epoch of that reserve, discretion and circumspection had ended. Otherwise the members of the Opposition must feel that in some way or other the solution had been found for the tremendous contrariety and incessant conflict on matters of high principle and profound importance. Between the representatives of the people and those filling the non-elective chamber he admitted that the House of Commons could not take upon itself to pass judgment on the matter or be the final judge of its own case. There was a higher authority than the House of Commons. There was the authority of the nation (cheers and counter cheers), which must in the last resort decide the crisis at once. The Government would regard the decision as absolutely final. The time had come, Mr. Gladstone continued, to invite this decision of the people. The circumstances under which the decision would be invited constituted a question of the gravest character. His own duty for the present lay in attracting attention to the fact that in considering the amendments of the House of Lords, the House of Commons dealt with an inseparable part of the question. The amending of the Parish Councils bill, viewed in this light, had become a profoundly acute issue, which would demand and receive settlement at an early date from the highest authorities. If the Government should ask the House to accept the mutilated bill the advice would be given under a grave sense of responsibility. The Government were properly unwilling to do unnecessarily anything which would stimulate the sharpness of the present crisis. They hesitated, therefore, to consign to destruction the only portion remaining from the arduous work of the expiring session. (Loud Liberal and Radical cheers.)

MR. BALFOUR AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, was cheered by the Opposi-

tion as he rose to reply to Mr. Gladstone. The speech just made by the Prime Minister, he said, amounted to a declaration of war upon the House of Lords. He did not fear the Prime Minister's covert threat. If the Government would appeal to the country the Conservatives would welcome the attempt to make public opinion of the House of Lords the issue.

Lord Randolph Churchill spoke next for the Conservatives. If the Government should choose to begin at once the battle royal on the constitution they never would get to the Newcastle programme or the budget or even the Queen's speech. This declaration of war on the spur of the moment was founded on a slender basis. If the Lords had not amended the Parish Councils and Employers' Liability bills the Prime Minister would not have proposed nor even suggested their destruction. Apparently the Minister had not cared to destroy the Upper House on account of the refusal to denounce this and proclaim a practiced agitation throughout the country for the abolition of them merely because the two Houses disagreed over a few amendments. There was no justification for this holding up the House of Lords for the execution of the people. Liberals would find that they had made a fatal mistake in joining the movement whose goal was the abolition of the Upper House.

Mr. S. Storey, Radical, delivered a vigorous speech against the House of Lords. After the debate Mr. Edward Majoribanks, Chief Liberal whip, announced that the House would be prorogued on Monday until March 12.

PRESS OPINIONS. The 'Pall Mall Gazette,' in its 'Extra Special' edition, says: 'Mr. Gladstone will have an audience with the Queen on Saturday, and will then place his resignation in her hands. The public announcement will be made on Monday. Lord Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will succeed to the Premiership. There is no present intention of dissolving Parliament. Mr. Gladstone will retain his seat in the House of Commons, but probably he will not remain in the Cabinet.'

Mr. Henry Labouchere, at the head of a Radical deputation, called upon Mr. Marjoribanks immediately after the debate in the name of his party. Mr. Labouchere protested against the succession of Lord Rosebery to the Premiership. He said that if the new Premier should not be taken from the House of Commons, the Radicals would desert the Liberals. Mr. Marjoribanks promised to submit this Radical protest to the consideration of Ministers. The 'Daily Chronicle' says Mr. Gladstone's departure from office seems for a moment to leave the world bare, but he has left us a legacy. Samson's last tug brought down the lords. The 'Chronicle' deprecates the opinion manifested by the Radicals to the succession of Lord Rosebery, 'to whose strong hands,' it says, 'the shaping of the Liberal policy to new ends may well be entrusted.'

The 'Daily News' says this morning: 'Mr. Gladstone has given the signal for which the people were waiting. The final decision, however, is not at hand, as there is no intention of dissolving Parliament this year. The Lords have not yet filled up the measure of their mischief. Other Liberal measures will be held in the Queen's speech and on their reception the judgment of the country must be asked.' The 'Standard' says that most people were more impressed by the pathos of the speech than by its vigor and brilliancy, believing that it was the last one that Mr. Gladstone would deliver as Premier. The writer regrets that the substance and tone of Mr. Gladstone's speech were so little suited to his situation.

The 'Times' says Mr. Gladstone announced his intention of retiring to a few intimate friends before going to Biarritz, but did not confide it to the Cabinet. The formal announcement is now only delayed by official etiquette. Mr. Gladstone's friends and opponents are united at this crisis in the common sentiment of the respectful sympathy that overtops all differences and antagonisms. 'We deplore that his last speech as a leader was unworthy of the occasion, dealing throughout with meagre and bitter banalities and current partisanship. He leaves his post without offering a programme formulating a policy or enunciating a principle. He simply exhorts his followers to proceed consistently upon his own method of getting up steam by firing some of our institutions.' The 'Times' predicts that Mr. Gladstone's successor will not fall on a bed of roses.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION. AN OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE AGREEMENT BELIEVED TO EXIST BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

Paris, March 1.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Gaulois' makes the statement that an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and France was formed and the convention signed during the Franco-Russian fetes, which took place in Paris, Toulouse, Lyons and elsewhere on the occasion of the visit of the Russian fleet to France last October. The agreement, according to the correspondent, defines the number of men to be brought into the field by each party to the convention and determines the question of command of the allied armies and fleets under the various conditions that may arise.

THE SS. 'LAKE NEPIGON,' ARRIVES.

Halifax, March 1.—The Beaver Line steamer 'Lake Nepigon,' which arrived last night from Liverpool, had strong westerly gales on the Banks. Captain Taylor reports that the gales were accompanied by heavy seas. The ship came through without the slightest accident. They crossed the Banks in 4.20 but saw no ice. She had good weather from the Banks.

A CONSERVATIVE NOMINATION.

Peterboro, Ont., March 1.—The East riding of Peterboro Conservative convention was held in the old council chamber, at Ashburnham, to-day. Mr. John Lancaster, of Otonabee, was nominated for the forthcoming local election. Mr. Lancaster accepted, and his name being agreeable to the convention the nomination was made unanimous.

THE AMERICAN P. P. A.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

ONLY A FEW YEARS OLD—TO FIGHT CATHOLIC AGGRESSION—SEVERAL OBJECTIONS ANSWERED—CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE UPRISING.

The following is said to be, in substance, the platform of the A.P.A.:— Protection of the free public school. Objection to state aid to sectarian institutions. Restriction of immigration. Uniform naturalization laws for every state, with extension of term of probation. In choosing public officials, preference given to those who are independent of foreign, temporal and ecclesiastical control. Taxation of church property. The opening of all private and parochial schools, convents, and monasteries to public official inspection.

The order in its present form is about two years old. We do not know where it originated or who were the originators. There is in Pennsylvania and New Jersey a very excellent organization called the American Protestant Association; but this is in many respects different from the society now making the stir in the West, which is known as the American Protective Association.

There is in New York city the headquarters of a remarkably strong association known as 'The National League for the Protection of American Institutions,' which was organized in 1888. This is not a secret society, nor is it connected with the A.P.A.

There is also in New York city an organization known as the American Protective League, which is having a very rapid growth, although but about a year old.

Then there are those old and honored orders, the American Mechanics and the Junior Order American Mechanics, which number some two hundred thousand members, and the Patriotic Order Sons of America—these last three admitting only natives of the United States to membership. Then there are the Knights of Malta, the Alfidians, the Order of Protectors, and the oldest and universally-known Protestant order, the Orangemen. All of these are Protestant; all patriotic; but all unlike the now famous A.P.A.

The A.P.A. is not a 'benefit' order—it gives neither life insurance, sick benefits, nor any other financial aid—as an order.

The membership is not confined to natives of the United States; but all Protestants—after rigid scrutiny and if satisfactory—are eligible for membership—that is, men of eighteen years and upward.

The order is, first of all, American and Protestant. It is, at the same time, aggressive—it means fight—with the ballot and with every other legitimate weapon.

In two years it has grown to a membership of over a million; the most remarkable growth of an order ever known; and this, too, has been spontaneous—not the result of coercion, of drumming, or of hope of reward—for, as we have said, there are no financial benefits attached to it. On the contrary, those who have joined have had to go into their pockets for the expenses of this great body, from the very first, and with the knowledge that they would be attacked by Rome through the press and pulpit, by boycott and bullying of every description; and more than that, would incur the enmity of those little dogs among Protestants who creep after and fawn upon Romanism in every part of the land. There have been no inducements held out to men to become members of the order—but it has been an average increase of nearly ten thousand per week for two years, and to-day is increasing much faster than ever.

This is marvelous, as is the further fact that it is made up of Republicans and Democrats, Prohibitionists and Populists—in fact, a candidate for admission, it is said, is never asked his political opinions, but he is solemnly required to stand by the genius and spirit of American Institutions as handed down by the Protestant founders of the nation.

Of the men who make up its membership, it should be said that recent inquiry developed the fact that in the order there were nearly eleven hundred clergymen of various Protestant denominations; there are college presidents and professors, editors by scores, school teachers by hundreds; bankers, railway magnates, merchants, manufacturers, professional men of every description; artists, mechanics, salesmen, soldiers, and sailors. In some of the western cities, every official, from mayor down, is a member of the order.

The uprising has had a marvellous effect on Romanism. Wherever the order is strong enough to assert itself, Rome-arrogant has been changed to subservient; and to-day you cannot take up a Roman Catholic paper without finding references (with curses) to the hated 'A.P.A.'

The most remarkable thing about it is that it is of Western origin and Western growth. We know little or nothing of it east of Ohio, although it is taking marvellous hold of eastern people at present. The members of the older patriotic orders show a truly unselfish spirit in welcoming their younger brother. Thousands of members of the other organizations have gone into this, without severing their former ties. They look upon it as something supplementary to their work—they being financially beneficial, extremely conservative, and non-political; while this is extremely aggressive, without direct financial benefits, and political, but non-partisan—that is, it works for the election of the best men, irrespective of party.

SEVERAL OBJECTIONS. The principal objections heard made to the order are:— 1st. It is anti-Romanist. 2nd. It is a secret order. 3rd. It militates against one class of citizens, and is, therefore, unconstitutional.

The answers to these objections are:— It is anti-Romanist. So is the Romish Church anti-Protestant; the Unitarian Church anti-Trinitarian; the Baptist Church anti-pedo-Baptist; the Arminian churches anti-Calvinistic, etc. And why should not men have creeds and be true to them? It is a great secret order. It is fighting a secret foe—the Jesuits. It believes the nation to be on the eve of a great battle. Would it be wise for a commander to make his plan of attack public before the battle? What success would Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, or others have had, had they given to the newspapers all their plans? It militates against one class of citizens, and is, therefore, unconstitutional. Indeed, then why not immediately impeach President Cleveland for discriminating against Republicans and putting only Democrats into office? Why not impeach Romanism for favoring Romanism everywhere, to the detriment of Protestants? Why not impeach the various churches for admitting to special privileges only those who adopt a certain creed?

There was a time, perhaps, when secrecy was not necessary in any form—when our first parents were in their pristine innocence; but we all have to keep hidden some things from the outside world, and if individuals, why not organizations? The cause of the order seems to be in the fact that it means fight—the members are men who are sick of the apathy and supineness so prevalent in Protestantism in America generally, who allow Rome to trample in the dust their most cherished institutions without a word of protest; and allow the many-tentacled monster to seize and control city after city, without even a murmur.

CAUSES OF THE UPRISING. These were, in the order of their importance:— The frequent Catholic attack on our public school system. The attempted foreignizing, by force, of whole communities, in language and religion, by Romish priests. The complete control of our great cities by Romanism. The fact that our army and navy is almost wholly Romanized. The remarkable increase of untaxed church property. The frequent desecration of the American flag by priests. The Jesuit control of the heads of the Government at Washington. The well-known public declaration of the Pope that the United States is his one bright hope for the future. The universal brag and bluster of Romish orators and newspapers that Americans are cowards, and that all the good which has ever come to this nation has come from Romanists.—Toronto 'Mail.'

OUR FIRE FIGHTERS.

THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR BY THEM.

The Fire Committee held its initial meeting yesterday afternoon, Ald. Stevenson presiding. The Chief submitted his annual report, being a review of the work of the brigade for the year 1893, and some remarks concerning its needs in 1894. He pointed out the great increase in the number of alarms (529 in 1889 and 871 in 1893); mentioned the most serious fires; the loss of brave firemen; the increase in the number of false alarms; gave as a cause of many fires the faulty construction of buildings; suggested that sawdust 'deafening' be prohibited, and the building by-law revised generally. He recommended an increase in the force of twenty-five men; what a help to ascertain the Association of Fire Chiefs, asked for a new steam fire engine to work the water tower, and declared a new first-class station in the west ward much needed. A station is also needed in the east end between those on Gain and Desery streets. That on Centre street, he said, should be rebuilt. He also mentioned the serious hindrance caused to firemen by so many overhead wires. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

Ald. Coetigan asked what the west end of St. Antoine Ward had done that it was not to have a station, to which Ald. Stevenson replied that St. Cuneogonde was about to come in. Its station would be utilized. He suggested, however, that the members look at the stations themselves before coming to any decision.

The old idea of disposing of No. 1 (Craig and Chenneville) and building a smaller station near by, provided a large station could be erected on Commissioners street, was discussed. A report in its favor was left over until after the proposed visitation. The salary of 'Foreman of Salvage No. 2' was fixed at \$800 and residence. The formal appointment will be made at next meeting. Tenders for summer uniforms are to be advertised.

SIR THOMAS M'ILWRAITH IN LONDON.

London, March 1.—Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, premier, chief secretary, and secretary for railways in the Government of Queensland, arrived on the steamer 'Majestic' from New York. In an interview to-day he declared that the proposed submarine cable connection between Australia and the United States would be a British cable, and that nothing else had ever been intended. He said also that he had no doubt that the United States would soon follow the example of Canada in admitting Australian wool free of duty.

OBJECT TO A DUTY ON COTTON.

London, March 1.—A delegation representing the Cotton Spinners' Society of Lancashire, called upon the Earl of Kimberley to-day, to protest against the imposition of the duty on cotton imported from India. Lord Kimberley said the Government had decided not to impose such a duty. Nevertheless, there is unquestionably a strong feeling that India will be favored with some duty. The opinion is prevalent that some measures will be taken that will have an important tendency towards the stability of exchange.

BOSS M'KANE IN PRISON.

Sing Sing, N.Y., March 1.—John Y. McKane arrived at the Sing Sing depot at 3.12 o'clock in charge of Sheriff Butling and Inspector Williamson. He was dressed in a blue mixed suit, smooth brown overcoat and soft black hat. The party got off on the river side of the train and walked down the track to the prison, where they arrived at 3.25 o'clock. McKane was met in the clerk's office by Chief Clerk Corwin and Deputy Clerk Westlake. Upon being examined, \$25.78 was found in his pockets. Clerk Westlake took his diamond stud, diamond cuff buttons and diamond ring, which he sent home. McKane gave the following particulars about himself: Occupation, builder; age, 51; religion, Methodist; born in Ireland; does not use tobacco or liquor. After this he was taken to the state shop at 3.35, where he was given a bath, a shave and a prison suit.

WHAT OF THE PRICE?

WILL WHEAT AGAIN BE SOLD AT HIGH FIGURES?

A VOICE FROM THE WEST SAYS NOT.

The Winnipeg 'Commercial' says:—'What it is to be hoped that wheat prices will not permanently remain at the present low basis, there is reason to fear that the day of high prices has gone by. There are a number of reasons which seem to indicate that an era of prices on a permanently lower level has set in. There is, of course, a possibility of a year or two of short crops over a wide area of wheat producing territory, which might have the effect of advancing prices temporarily, only to relapse quickly to a lower level again. In the first place we have to recognize the fact that nearly all staple commodities have reached a lower plane of values, with the prospect that prices will permanently remain lower than they were a few years ago, though there may be some reaction from the very bottom prices which now prevail. Most other commodities being lower, it is only reasonable to expect that wheat will remain lower, and, indeed, the fact that other goods are lower in price, will make possible the profitable production of wheat at lower values than formerly ruled.'

The next thing we have to look at is the wide area of territory where wheat can be produced to advantage. Wheat is being harvested somewhere every month in the year, and new territories are constantly being opened up by the advance of civilization and progress of the world, which are adapted to the production of wheat. Only the other day, it was announced that a large area of a country in Africa, hitherto inaccessible, had been discovered to be well adapted for wheat. The cultivation of wheat has become so general, that a short crop in one country will hardly now affect the supply of wheat for the world, and to materially advance prices, there would have to be a crop failure over a very large area. It is even doubtful if a sharp advance in prices by reason of a short crop would be beneficial to wheat growing countries, for it might result in such an expansion of the wheat area generally as would quickly lead to immense overproduction, to be followed by lower prices than have yet been experienced. The third factor we will consider as contributing to lower prices for wheat, is the cheapening of transportation. There has been a wonderful decline in the cost of transportation by water during recent years which has led to increased competition. It was stated that cargo of Cuba wheat was sold at Liverpool a short time ago at a price which would aggregate less than the freight rate alone would have amounted to twelve years ago. Few people realize that a factor in the reduction in the cost of transportation has been in reducing the price of commodities. Prices have been reduced and equalized in different parts of the world by the cheapening of transportation. Remote regions are now brought into active competition with nearly all countries in importing markets, with little or no disadvantage in the cost of transportation. There are other reasons which might be advanced to indicate that wheat prices will not return to former high values, but we will not proceed further on this point at present. Let us look at the question as it affects ourselves. There is a large area of Western Canada which is admirably adapted to the cultivation of wheat. Wheat is the natural product of the country, and can be grown to better advantage than any other crop, prices being at all equal. The question is, will we be compelled to cease producing wheat, for which the country is peculiarly adapted? We think not. We are at a disadvantage with some competitors on account of our inland position, but we have other advantages which should enable this country to continue to produce wheat in large quantities. While it is evident that our farmers must diversify their operations, and go more into stock-raising, dairying, etc., than they have in the past, we must still endeavor to keep in the race in the production of wheat. Instead of giving up wheat, we must study how to make it profitable at the lower prices now ruling, and endeavor to remove every obstacle to profitable production. Already considerable progress has been made in this direction. Through the great cheapening of agricultural implements and other articles necessary to the farmer, which has taken place in Manitoba during recent years, our farmers should be in a position to grow wheat very much more cheaply than they could a few years ago. Further reduction in the cost of growing wheat may be made by improved methods of agriculture. Customs taxation must be reduced. Manitoba, as an agricultural country, is in open competition with the world. Tariffs cannot do anything to prevent our farmers and enable them to compete to better advantage with the world, but tariff of this nature must be removed. The taxation can do a great deal to handicap our farmers in the present situation. Burden of this nature must be removed. The cost of transportation must be reduced, and we believe will be very materially reduced. We have a northern and an eastern water route, either of which is capable of great things for the country. The eastern water route is now of incalculable service, and is capable of further considerable improvement. Altogether, we have no reason to despair of being able to produce wheat at a profit, in competition with the world. We have an unequalled system of handling the crop, and with the cost of production further lessened on the lines indicated, we believe wheat can be produced here at a profit in competition with any country. Our farmers are of the class who can direct their efforts intelligently, so as to secure the best results, and intelligence will tell in the competition which is now going on in the production of wheat.

A MILLS EXTRA.

In response to a request for a copy of the 'Witness' containing the 'Mills' Extra, and illustrated reports that appeared in the 'Witness' last week, I have been so pleased to see them together and published in the 'Witness' extra. This is the first time that the 'Mills' Extra has been published in the 'Witness' extra. The effect has been so wonderful that I have heard of the 'Mills' Extra being heartily endorsed and read by the immense throngs that gathered at the large St. James Church. Such a number will be published in the 'Witness' extra. I have come under the influence of the 'Mills' Extra, and the sermons that I have read have appealed to them will be read for future reading. Those who were not able to attend the meetings. Societies of Christian Endeavor do not do better than to invest a hundred copies for distribution to their members, and they could do a better present to their members by distributing a copy to each on passing out from one of their services. The 'Mills' Extra is now ready for those desiring copies for special distribution should send their orders, with remittances, to the publishers, and the papers will reach them before the following Sunday. Addresses should be given in full. Those wanting only a copy can get them from their local agent.

THE PRICES.

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THE LATE PROF. YOUNG.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In the 'Witness' of Jan. 1 is a notice of the subject of this as a philosopher and mathematician. Through the writer speaks in terms of the highest praise. At all overstep the bounds of my knowledge on the tomb of one of my professors. The one article was also a most excellent history of the life of the philosopher, of a mathematician, and eke a poet, is the typical of absurdity. Well, Prof. Young, at least one, how much of it was not, left the groves of Academe 'took a bit of a walk' on the Parnassus. In the close of his sermons published during his time there is a memorial service, third chapter of Habakkuk, and out very strikingly the beautiful magnificent old Hebrew poem. The professor exacted from me what were called my criticisms. I need not say that the professor was a critical occasion. The professor usually began his lectures. 'Gentlemen, I shall point out defects.' Then, with a smile, he would coax a cat from under the table. I have added to the article the beauties. That, I believe, can do much better than I can smile at a funeral. I have added of his students, viz., H. B. Woodbridge, Ont. T. PENN.

THE BLAND BILL.

Washington, March 1.—The Bland bill, which was passed by the quorum of the House of Representatives 106 yeas and 13 nays, the record limiting the duration of the Bland Seigniorage bill was adopted on the first roll call. The day of the long fight had practically passed. The remainder of the day was merely to making the bill a law. Mr. Bland offered a substitute pending measure intended to remove some of the objections urged and several amendments were proposed. After debate under the five proposed amendments were adopted. Mr. Bland's substitute was the original bill and passed by a vote of 106 yeas and 13 nays. Democrats voting against the bill, nineteen Republicans for it.

PROTESTS FROM NEW YORK.

New York, March 1.—The Commercial New York to-day adopted a resolution Congress opposing an amendment to the Bland Seigniorage bill. The resolution was also adopted by the press that if the Wilson bill is passed so much of it as affects our interests in Canada be suspended for a year. The test against the Bland Seigniorage bill was also adopted.

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