DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XXXIII., No. 114. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1892. PRICE ONE CENT.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. When announcement of funeral, extended obituary or verses accompany such notice further charge will be made. Notices received from annual subscribers inserted free.

BIRTHS.

DALRYMPLE.—At 59A Forfar street, on the 3rd inst. the wife of T. A. Dalrymple, of a son.

MARRIED.

CAIRNS-THOMPSON.—At Hemmingford, P.Q., on the 11th May, by the Rev. William Robertson, Davis Cairns, of East Clifton, P.Q., to Hannah E. Thompson, youngest daughter of the late James Thompson, of Hemmingford.

MACDONALD—COLEMAN.—At Granby, Que., on May 10, 1892, by the Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, assisted by the Rev. M. Gill, P. P., Archibald Macdonald, Esq., M.D., of Alexandria, Ont., to Annie, fourth daughter of the late John Coleman, Esq., of Leeds, England, and niece of Joseph Smyth, Esq., J.P., of Cowansville.

Leeds *Mercury* please copy.

WHYTE—TOCK.—On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, 25 Canning street, by the Rev. Stewart Oxley, Frank Whyte to Selina, second daughter of the late Parish Tock, druggist.

SMITH—GOODWIN.—At the residence of the bride's father, near Oak Lake, Man., on the 4th of May, 1892, by the Rev. Mr. Lockhart, of Alexander, Thomas J. Smith, to Lizzie M., youngest daughter of Mr. David Goodwin, formerly of Arnprior, Ont.

DIED.

MORRISON.—On Thursday morning, 12th inst., George Wilson Morrison, Deputy Port Warden of Montreal, aged 56 years, son of the late George Wilson Morrison, shipowner, of England.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday at 2.30 p.m., from Strong's private hospital, 15 University street, to Emmanuel Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

Shields and Newcastle-on-Tyne papers please copy.

MIDDLETON.—At St. Andrews, Argenteuil, on the 9th inst., James Middleton, Jr., aged 57 years.

GRIER.—At Toronto, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., James Grier, formerly of Iroquois, Ont.

Funeral from St. John's Church, Iroquois, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m.

McRAE.—In perfect peace, on the 9th inst., of a lingering illness, Margaret McRae, daughter of the late Duncan McRae, of 1st Concession of the Township of Lochiel, Glengarry.

MAILHIOT—On May 13, in this city, Salome Rousseau, wife of Cyprien Mailhiot, plasterer, aged 33 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, May 15, at 2 o'clock p.m., from her husband's residence, 884 Rivard street, to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

JACKSON.—In this city, on Friday, May 13th, 1892, at the age of 75, Patty Warner Knoulton, widow of the late John A. Jackson, Esq., of Waterloo, Que.

Funeral will take place from 5 Closse street, on Monday, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

EYRES.—In this city, on the 14th inst., Mary Ann Hague, widow of the late Wm. Eyres, aged 76 years and 2 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Lees, 36 Congregation street, Point St. Charles, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2.30 p.m., to the place of interment, Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

Manchester, England, papers please copy.

GILLANDERS.—At Leeds, P. Q., on the 8th of May, Henry, eldest son of Edward Gillanders, aged 5 years, 6 months, and 15 days.

INGLIS.—On the 13th May, at her residence, 2675 St. Catherine street, Agnes Young, widow of the late James Inglis, of Ottawa, aged 88 years.

Funeral private.

BURNS.—In this city, Saturday, May 14, 1892, aged 4 years and 8 months, Veronica Kathleen, youngest daughter of John Burns, plumber.

Funeral will take place from her father's residence, No. 19 Chausse street, off DeLorimier avenue, above Sherbrooke st, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the "Witness" containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada. Montreal excepted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHANGE THAT OLD SQUARE PIANO OR ORGAN with P. E. Layton & Bro., for a new Behr Bros. or Evans Bros. Upright. Warerooms, 2387 St. Catherine street, corner of Peel and Windsor.

A HINT TO INTENDING PURCHASERS.—When you are ready to purchase a piano for a lifetime, not the makeshift instrument for a few years' use, but the piano whose sterling qualities will leave absolutely nothing to be desired, then insist upon having a Heintzman & Co. piano. Its pure singing tone is not an artificial quality soon to wear away, leaving harshness in place of brilliancy, dulness in place of sweetness, but an inherent right of the Heintzman. Forty-five years of patient endeavor upon this point—non-deterioration with age—has made the Heintzman what it is—the acknowledged standard of durability. These celebrated instruments are reasonable in price and may be had at the wareroom of Mr. C. W. Lindsay, 2270 St. Catherine street. Old pianos and organs of all makers received in part payment.

THE NEW TEMPLE EMANU-EL.—Very artistic invitation cards have been issued for the laying of the corner-stone of the new Temple Emanu-El on the 24th inst. At the afternoon and evening functions Rabbi Veld will preside. To the new temple Mr. S. Davis has donated a $700 Bell reed pipe organ, with two manuals and twenty-three stops. This Bell organ is now being exhibited in the window of Messrs. Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street, near McGill street, and is similar to the one in the David Morrice Hall of the Presbyterian College of this city.

PIANOS $50, $60, $95, $175, etc., Upright and Square, at J. Wm. Shaw & Co.'s, 1811 Notre Dame street. New Pianos all prices.

QUESTION.—Where shall I get first-class Japan tea for 25c per pound, and granulated sugar to sweeten it for 4c per pound? You will get the above at Macdonald's, 312 and 314 Seigneurs street. Also, excellent raisins and currants for 5c per pound.

TEES & CO.,
Funeral Directors,
306 St. James street.

TO MAKE OLD FURNITURE LOOK LIKE NEW
Use EVANS' LIQUID BRILLIANCY FURNITURE POLISH.
Price 25c.
Prepared only by—
C. J. COVERNTON & CO.,
Corner of Bleury and Dorchester sts.
Telephone No. 1377.

FOR CORNS, WARTS & BUNIONS,
USE WIGHT'S CORN & WART CURE.
THERE IS NO CORN OR WART THAT IT WILL NOT REMOVE.
SOLD AT 25c, AT DRUGGISTS ONLY.
J. H. NAULT, Proprietor,
2449 Notre Dame street.

BOYS' AND YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHING.
BOYS' SUITS READY TO WEAR.
BOYS' ALL-WOOL TWEED SUITS, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and up.
BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2.
BOYS' JERSEY SUITS, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2.
BOYS' NEGLIGE SHIRTS, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.
BOYS' SCARLET JERSEYS, 65c, $1.00, $1.25.
BOYS' HATS, BOYS' CAPS, BOYS' FURNISHINGS.
YOUTHS' SUITS, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6, $7, $8 and up.
YOUTHS' COATS and VESTS.
YOUTHS' ODD PANTS.
YOUTHS' SKIRTS, all sizes and every style.
YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS.
YOUNG MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
For Choice Spring Clothing, well made and perfect fitting, visit
WILLIAM CURRIE,
CLOTHIER, HATTER, HABERDASHER,
1953, 1955, 1957 Notre Dame street.

Baby Carriages
—AT—
Armstrong's,
VICTORIA SQUARE.
The best selection in the city, and all New Patterns.

WOOD MANTELS.
NEW PATTERNS. ALL PRICES.
Open Fire places, Grates, Gas Logs.
TILES
Designs and Estimates furnished for every description of Tiling.
JORDAN & LOCKER,
1169 Notre Dame street.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE "WITNESS" OFFICE.

S. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

LADIES' MANTLES!!!
NEW LACE MANTLES,
NEW LACE PELERINES,
NEW SILK PELERINES,
SATIN DE LYON MANTLES,
GROS GRAIN SILK MANTLES,
FAILLE FRANCAISE MANTLES,
OPEN WORKED MANTLES,
Handsomely Embroidered,
Trimmed with Cord Fringe,
Trimmed with Jet Fringe,
Trimmed with Jet Bangles,
Trimmed with Laces,
Decorated with Ornaments,
Everything New
IN LADIES' SUMMER MANTLES.
S. CARSLEY.

Don't Forget the Embroidery Sale.

WATERPROOFS!!!
CHILDREN'S WATERPROOFS from $1.55,
MISSES' WATERPROOFS from $1.70,
LADIES' WATERPROOFS from $1.00,
SCOTCH TWEED COVERED WATERPROOFS
In all the Latest Styles with Long and Short Capes.
Free from Odor,
Light in Weight, Perfect Fit,
Comfortable and Durable.
LADIES' WATERPROOFS for Driving,
LADIES' WATERPROOFS for Walking,
A Very Fine Assortment of Ladies' and Children's Waterproof Garments to select from, made up on the Latest Scientific Principles.
S. CARSLEY.

THREE

Attend the Embroidery Sale.

LADIES' JACKETS!!!
SPECIAL LINE
OF LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS, $3.
SPECIAL LINE
OF LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS, $3.50.
SPECIAL LINE
OF LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS, $5.
LATEST STYLES
IN LADIES' FANCY TWEED JACKETS.
LATEST STYLES
IN LADIES' COLORED CLOTH JACKETS.
LATEST STYLES
IN LADIES' BLACK CLOTH JACKETS.
EVERY STYLISH LENGTH
IN LADIES' SERING JACKETS,
Can be procured at
S. CARSLEY'S.

Embroideries at Half-Price.

LADIES' MANTLES!!!
FULL ASSORTMENT
OF EXTRA LARGE-SIZED MANTLES,
In Every Style and Material,
FOR ELDERLY LADIES.
Our Stock includes Every Size, and thus we are enabled to supply everyone without their being obliged to put themselves under the hands of the Mantle Maker.
LADIES' TRAVELLING CLOAKS,
in all New Styles and Colors, with Detachable Capes, 36 inches in length.
LADIES' TRAVELLING CLOAKS, $2,
And every price upwards.
S. CARSLEY.

Embroideries all Reduced.

DRESS GOODS!!!
JUST RECEIVED,
Another Delivery of Bedford Cords,
EVERY SHADE OF GREY,
EVERY SHADE OF FAWN,
EVERY SHADE OF DRAB,
EVERY SHADE OF BROWN,
EVERY SHADE OF BLUE.
In fact every Fashionable Color.
NEW MALABAR CLOTHS,
NEW CHEVRON CLOTHS,
NEW COSTUME CLOTHS,
NEW PLAID MATERIALS,
NEW FIGURED MATERIALS,
NEW DRESS SERGES,
NEW SEASIDE SERGES,
S. CARSLEY.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS!!!
New Chevron Stripes, 44 in. wide.....25c
Herringbone Striped Tweeds 44 in. wide...24c
New Summer Tweeds 44 in. wide.....28c
Cheviot Serges, Fast Dye, 44 in. wide....40c
Diagonal Serges, Fast Dye, 44 in. wide..50c
Plaid Dress Fabrics, 44 in. wide.....47c
New Costume Tweeds, 44 in. wide.....45c
New Homespuns, 44 in. wide.....68c
Scotch Costume Tweeds, 68 in. wide.....68c
Bedford Cords, 44 in. wide.....50c
BOX CLOTHS
In every New Seasons Shade,
NEW VIGNOGNE CLOTHS,
For Travelling and Walking Costumes.
NEW COMBINATION ROBES,
S. CARSLEY.

MUSLIN DE LAINES!!!
Hundreds of new and unique designs in these fabrics now in stock to select from.
BLACK MUSLIN DE LAINES, with Printed Colored Floral Designs.
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Light colored MUSLIN DE LAINES, with Printed Colored Floral Floral designs.
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ALL-WOOL DE LAINES, from 25c yard.
MUSLIN DE LAINES, in all shades, with Polka Dot designs.
For the best variety of these fabrics, come to
S. CARSLEY'S.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES!!!
CHILDREN'S SAILOR DRESSES,
In Blue and Cream Serge.
The most comfortable Costume, for Seaside and Country wear.
CHILDREN'S TWEED DRESSES,
MISSES' TWEED DRESSES,
In all the latest styles, and all sizes.
CHILDREN'S FANCY CLOTH DRESSES,
In every new fabric and shade.
CHILDREN'S SCHOOL DRESSES,
CHILDREN'S INDOOR DRESSES,
CHILDREN'S WALKING DRESSES,
CHILDREN'S VISITING DRESSES.
The largest and most complete stock of CHILDREN'S DRESSES in the city to select from.
S. CARSLEY.

THE RIGBY SUITS.
It is already pretty well proven that the Rigby Waterproof Garments suit the Canadian climate, and give satisfaction in every particular. Consequently
RIGBY CLOTHING
is becoming more and more popular as it becomes known throughout the Dominion.

S. CARSLEY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779,
NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

S. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

MELISSA AND HEPTONETTE.

Is it Spring or Summer? Or does May stand between with a hand stretched to each? It matters not! She is sweet with hope, and fresh with new life. Watery skies? Yes, that is sometimes a decided drawback, and the disagreeable surprise of an out-door shower bath is not an unmixed blessing. But then you have Melissa and Heptonette! What that means, most ladies and gentlemen are now beginning to realize. Enveloped in one of these perfectly rain-proof and porous (and therefore healthful) garments, they can now enjoy the ozone and inspiration of the season without fear, and in complete safety and comfort. Such a boon can hardly be over-estimated. Purchasers must beware, however, of the worthless imitations that inevitably beset all great discoveries. They will find in our stock, full lines of both classes of goods—warranted genuine and priced low. We invite inspection.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

LADIES' MELISSA GARMENTS, From $13.00.
LADIES' HEPTONETTE GARMENTS, From $8.50.

Do not buy a Rainproof Garment without the Registered Trade Mark.

Ask for the Melissa Trade Mark.

Ask for the Heptonette Trade Mark.

WATERPROOFS, from $1.50.

Goods are being sold as the above which are not genuine.

SUMMER CAPES AND DOLMANS.
A large assortment of Summer Capes and Dolmans, in Lace, Lace and Silk, and Silk-Trimmed Lace Jets, etc. Prices from $4.

400 SHOULDER CAPES.
In Beaded Jets, to clear from 60c. See this Line.

DRESSMAKING.
We excel in Tailor-Made Costumes. Fit and Workmanship are guaranteed.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET,
And 105, 107, 109 and 111 St. Peter st.
TERMS CASH AND ONLY ONE PRICE.
Telephone 2193.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

LINENS.

Ladies, we have a line of 72 inch Table Damask (Bleached) which we are selling at $1.00 per yard, worth $1.35, which you would do well to see at once. It is a nice, heavy, Satin Finished Linen, and cannot be replaced at the money. Only two designs of about 550 yards left.

CREAM DAMASKS.
Splendid stock of Cream Damasks, by the yard, from 45 inches to 72 inches wide, from 12c per yard to $1.30 per yard.
CREAM DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2-4, 3-10, 4-12, 5-14. Very handsome Goods, which will bleach in a very short time and give the best of wear.

Our new designs are much admired. We have quite a good variety to choose from.
TABLE CLOTHS with NAPKINS to match in all sizes.

PLAIN SATIN FINISHED DAMASK.
PLAIN SATIN FINISHED DAMASK and with conventional Star Pattern, suitable for Tray Cloths, Carvers, Sideboard Scarfs and Doylies. Very fine and rich appearance.

STAMPED GOODS.
Nice lot of STAMPED GOODS for Seaside or Country Holiday work. All the new ideas for this season.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
We carry the finest stock of HOUSEHOLD LINENS in the city. Ladies renewing or starting housekeeping cannot be better supplied or find better value than that we give, and our Goods are all guaranteed, therefore do your trading at the
RELIABLE LINEN STORE.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,
THE FAMILY DRAPERY AND LINEN WAREHOUSE,
203 to 207 St. Antoine st.
144 to 150 Mountain st.
Telephone 8255.
Branch Store, St. Catherine street.
Telephone 3335.

KENSINGTON MILLINERY.
It is an admitted fact that there is more need for wise and careful selection on the part of the buying public than ever before, as the latest styles are so extreme and startling.
We assist our customers to select what is most becoming, and thus we rarely fail to give perfect satisfaction.
Our leading features are fashionable and becoming millinery at moderate prices. Inspection invited, and no one urged to buy.
THE KENSINGTON
Millinery Rooms,
2252 St. Catherine street,
Opposite Victoria st.
GEO. MORRIS,
Proprietor.

THE BELFAST WAREHOUSE,
THE BELFAST WAREHOUSE, HAYCOCK & DUDGEON. 2263 St. Catherine street, (Between Peel and Stanley). 2263 St. Catherine street, Bell Telephone 2008. HAYCOCK & DUDGEON.
All Wool Challies,
Cotton Challies,
Printed Bedford Cords,
Printed English Cambrics,
FAST COLORED PRINTS,
Five Cents Upwards.
Fancy Printed Lawns,
SERGES,
Black, Navy and White.
Fancy Costume Cloths,
LINENS,
In Endless Variety.
SOME SPECIAL LINES
—IN—
STAMPED LINENS,
(New Designs.)
HAYCOCK & DUDGEON.

CENTS FOR SALE
Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Henry & N. E. Hamilton,
VICTORIA SQUARE.

GREAT SLAUGHTER!

OVER 200 PIECES,
(No Two Alike.)

DOUBLE WIDTH
Wool Dress Goods
Perfectly New Goods which have been placed in our hands to be
SLAUGHTERED.

Prices 29c and 50c per yard.
Worth 50c and $1.00.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Our Dressmaker is now in New York and will shortly return with all the latest Summer Fashions.

Henry & N. E. Hamilton,
Victoria square,
MONTREAL.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
THE LEADING HOUSE IN CANADA.
DAVID H. HOGG,
662 Craig street.
A new and Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

LADIES'
BLOUSE
WAISTS.

Our stock of these goods is very well assorted at present and we are showing some NOVELTIES that you will not find elsewhere.
LAWN BLOUSES
MUSLIN BLOUSES,
PRINT BLOUSES,
SATEEN BLOUSES,
SILK BLOUSES,
We expect a big season in BLOUSE WAISTS, and have prepared our stock accordingly. We would, therefore, request the LADIES to call and make their selection early before the assortment is broken.
The prices of the several lines have been marked very low and the result is SPECIAL VALUE.
We have also some very pretty
OXFORD SHIRTINGS
—AND—
FRENCH CAMBRICS
From which we are making Blouses TO ORDER.

JOHN AITKEN & CO.,
1357 NOTRE DAME STREET.

FOR THE
COUNTRY!
Special Sale next week of Glassware suitable for the Country.
Tumblers, Wines, Pitchers, Berry Sets, Fruit Plates, Etc.
ALL AT ABOUT HALF-PRICE.
A. T. WILEY & CO.
1803 Notre Dame St.

WHY USE THAT LIGHT,
FLIMSY, MUSTY SAFE,
WHEN YOU CAN GET
THE GOLDIE & McCULLOCH
—AT—
298 St. James street.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Hamburg-American Packet Co. (Hansa Line) SS. "Wandrahm," J. Porath, master, from Hamburg, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
MUNDERLOH & CO., Agents.
Montreal, May 16, 1892.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Henry & N. E. Hamilton,
VICTORIA SQ. & ST. JAMES STREET.

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—OF—
COLORED SHOES.
Tan Shoes for Ladies, $2,
Tan Shoes for Ladies, $2,
Russia Leather Shoes for Ladies, $2,
Tan Leather Shoes for Ladies, $2.50,
Russia Leather Shoes for Ladies, $3.25.

White Canvas Shoe for Ladies,
Widths, A, B, C, D. Sizes, 2 to 7.

Russia Leather Shoes for Men, $4.25,
Tan Goat Boots for Men, $3.85,
Russia Leather Boot for Men, $5.50.

WHITE CAP AS YACHTING SHOES,
Widths, 3, 4, 5, 6. Sizes, to 10.

ASK TO SEE OUR SPORTING SHOES

WE ARE SHOWING THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF COLORED SHOES IN THE CITY.

HENRY & N. E. HAMILTON.

DINNER SETS.
$8, $10, $11, $12.
DINNER SETS.
$15, $17, $20, $25.
DINNER SETS.
$27, $30, $35, $40.
DINNER SETS.
$8 to $200.
E. HAGAR & CO.
446 and 448 St. Paul street.

THE TROY LAUNDRY
HAS ESTABLISHED
BRANCH OFFICES
At the following addresses throughout the city for the convenience of its numerous customers:—

No. of street.	Telephone.
184 St. Antoine (Near Mountain)	9282
2435 Notre Dame (Between Guy and Richmond)	8508
1595 St. Catherine (Cor St. Christophe)	6077
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HEAD OFFICE:
140 St. Peter street, cor. Craig.
TELEPHONES 9470 and 666.

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Leave your orders at any of the above places and they will have prompt attention.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

CUSHING AND DUNTON.
NOTARIES, Etc.,
110 St. James street.
MONEY TO LEND.
Marriage Licenses Issued.

TO LEND,
SEVERAL SMALL SUMS
From $1,000 to $2,500
AT SIX PERCENT.
CUSHING & DUNTON.

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION
Of a choice consignment of High Class STEEL ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, &c., after the first Artists of Great Britain and France; many of them in first state of ARTISTS PROOFS on India and China Paper; including the best productions of SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, HERRING, Sr., ROSA BONHEUR, ANSELL, LEWIS, FRANK STONE, PHILLIPS, BROOKS, TAYLOR, GRATTON, GLASS, DE LAROCHE, WALTER COX, LEES, &c., &c.
All Framed in the finest Polished Oak, Gold, Silver, Bronze, in the latest Modern Style, ready for hanging. The whole to be sold by Auction at my store,
70 BEAVER HALL HILL,
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING
Sale at 2.30 and 7.30.
Catalogues to be had at the store.
ALEXANDER SHAW,
Auctioneer.

FOWLER & LEISHMAN'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TELEPHONE 6386. TELEPHONE 6386.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, in great variety, from	1c upwards
NEW EMBROIDERY FLOUNCINGS, from	37½c "
NEW DRESS CHALLIES, Light and Dark from	8c "
NEW DRESS CHALLIES, All-Wool, from	19c "
NEW DRESS GOODS, Plain and Fancy, from	5c "
NEW DRESS GOODS, D. W. All-Wool, from	33c "
NEW PRINTS and SATEENS, extra value, from	4½c "
NEW PRINTS and SATEENS, fast colors, from	9½c "

NEW BLOUSES, NEW BLOUSES, in great variety.
NEW PARASOLS, NEW PARASOLS, at all prices.

GREAT BARGAINS in Underwear, Corsets, Hosiery and Gloves,
—AT—
FOWLER & LEISHMAN'S,
526 ST. LAWRENCE STREET. 526
Corner Prince Arthur street.
ONLY ONE PRICE TERMS CASH

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 14.

Last Edition

ENGLAND.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

BOURNEMOUTH, April 22.—After a week's "rest" in London, I find myself once more on the wing, journeying on towards the very ends of the earth; that is so far as our little island is concerned. Though really, after my long, rapid rush down here in the "Flying Dutchman" from Paddington, I feel inclined to protest against the term "little" being applied to England. Three hundred miles straight on end is not a little journey, even if it be accomplished in seven hours. But the "Dutchman" travels so pleasantly and smoothly that the miles and the hours alike glide by unnoticed. The day was an ideal one for railway travel, bright and cool and dustless, as the previous day had been rainy. I think that a foreigner making acquaintance with England for the first time, would have characterized the continuous panorama of rural scenery unrolling before him during the three hundred miles, as a picture of

"NATURE WITH HER HAIR COMBED,"

for, after the long spell of dry weather we have had, the land everywhere has been got into perfect order. The spring sowing is done and the face of the fields is clean; the fall wheat, though backward in growth, shows in full and regular lines, the pastures are vivid in their color, and the cattle are sprinkled about them busily "sampling" the juicy grasses. Everything looks pleasant, orderly and prosperous, though I dare say every farmer would have his own tale to tell of drawbacks and shortcomings in the working of the order of things. There is nothing very striking in the scenery on this long route, except where it passes near the coast. The green fields begin in a very few miles after leaving Paddington, and the villas and parks of Middlesex merge into those of Berkshire with nothing to mark the change. Half an hour brings us in sight of the grey tower of Windsor Castle; scarcely relieved against the still grey sky. Hardly yet, at twenty miles distance, are we beyond the pall of London smoke. But presently the sky grows bluer and we are fairly in the country. Even as we think so, the first great town is stretching alongside the line, great and growing greater. For Reading has built itself a mighty name on the strength of its biscuits and its garden seeds: the great firms of Huntley and Palmer and of the Sutton Brothers sending their wares all over the world. But even Reading is not important enough to justify the mighty "Dutchman" in stopping; we simply "slip" a carriage from the rear of our train as we rush on westwards. And so we pass the Berkshire hills, which become the Wiltshire hills imperceptibly; a fine bold low range, lying in black shadow, with the southern sun behind them. But we are compelled to stop at

SWINDON,

having done nearly eighty miles of our journey in forty-five minutes. The compulsion to stop is the force of an old contract with the lessees of the refreshment rooms, a contract soon to be a thing of the past. But Swindon is a morsel of the half-century; a railway town of works and workmen. But we rush on to a contrast, plunging through the long Box tunnel right into the picturesqueness and antiquity of the Britto-Romano-Georgian City of Bath, resuscitated once more by the spirit of the Victorian age. Only three minutes can we give to Bath, and we are scarcely clear of it, after a dark rush between rocks and through rocky tunnels, before we once more pull up at Bristol. This is so busy and important a place that we must stop for five minutes! And in that time we have interchanged passengers and baggage with half-a-dozen other lines that centre here. Exactly how it is done nobody knows; the crowd is great and the confusion seemingly inextricable; but each is about his own business, and each has to attend to it; so that passengers change carriages, and porters and guards tumble out and in their exchanges of trunks and parcels; post-office men receive and deliver their bags and great wicker baskets, while here and there adventurous through passengers have been making a dash for the refreshment bar, and in five minutes we glide out of the remnants of the confusion and are amongst the green pastures of Somersetshire. On and on: presently the masts of the ships in Bristol docks are replaced by those of a little port on the north coast at which we do not stop; but we just catch sight of the sea, and may even "glimpse" the opposite coast of South Wales. But we do stop once more at Taunton, not even time enough to breathe though; and soon the bright red soil and the bright red cattle show that we are approaching the boundaries of broad fair Devon. Even so; for now we halt—again for ten minutes—at the historic Cathedral city of the West,

LOYAL EXETER.

Hitherto our railway track has been laid with three rails, enabling trains of different gauge to use the line; henceforth two rails only will be found right down to the Land's End. But in a few weeks this distinction will be done away with; for on the 20th May the line will be closed from Friday till Monday, in which interval an army of men will shift one rail along a distance of about 170 inches; and the historic "battle of the gauges" will be ended by a final and decisive victory in favor of the narrower, which is already the "standard" gauge of the whole railway system of the kingdom. No doubt many readers of the *Witness* will remember when a similar transformation was wrought on the line of the "Grand Trunk" some twenty or twenty-five years ago. But now our "Dutchman" train is leaving Exeter to follow the windings of the pretty South Devon coast. We skirt the estuary of the Exe river, pause at Dawlish just long enough to get a glimpse of the absurdly pretty village that borders the broad sloping green sward through which the tiny brook comes tumbling in mimic cascades down to the sea. And seawards we note the fantastic shapes of the red sandstone cliffs worn by wind and water into the resemblance of "Queen Elizabeth;" or of "any other man." And now we plunge in and out of short tunnels through these red cliffs, where now and again we find the wall broken through on the side next the sea to

"LET THE GLORY THROUGH"

and very beautiful are these glimpses of sunlit sea through the peep-holes of the rock. Soon we rush through Teignmouth and quaint old Totnes and begin to skirt the southern edge of Dartmoor. For a time we have left the sea-coast, which dips deeply to the south, and have climbed hundreds of feet upwards; but soon we dip down again, and run right into busy, briny Plymouth. But only to run out again. Our locomotive "puts his head where his tail was," and drags us out other end first to say good-bye to Devon. Now we cross different inlets of the beautiful harbor, and see whole fleets of ships, large and small, old and new; troop-ships and tenders, hospital ships and powder ships. We slip past over the broad mouth of the Tamar upon Brunel's wonderful Saltash bridge, and now are in the last stage of our flying trip, safe into Cornwall. We traverse the "nubbly" county, with never a bit of level land in it; bridge succeeding viaduct and cutting following bridge, and presently Liskeard is passed and Menheniot and Doublebois and the "Flying Dutchman" shouts me out at Bodmin Road, to find my way by a branch line to the town, while itself flies on towards Penzance, at the end of the world!

V. V.

DIFFICULTIES OF GREAT TRAIN SPEED.

First of all, we must know how soon after receiving warning of danger, a train of 350 tons, running at 60 miles per hour, can be stopped. It is estimated that if running at 60 miles per hour, with the full braking weight of the train utilized, and the rails in the most favorable condition, this train could be brought to a full stop in 900 feet; at 80 miles per hour, in 1,600 feet; at 90 miles per hour, in 2,025 feet; and, finally, at 100 miles per hour, in 2,500 feet. These figures at once establish the fact that under the best possible conditions the track must be kept clear of all obstruction for at least 2,500 feet in advance of a train running at the highest limit; but we must estimate the clearance for the worst conditions, such as slippery rails, foggy weather, and unfavorable grades; the personal equation of the engineman must also be considered in a train covering 145 feet each second. Would it be too much to ask that the engineman receive his warning three-quarters of a mile before he must halt? The difficulties of arranging for the passage of trains of this character are manifest; we are not speaking of special trains, but rather of regular trains, running as frequently as may be desired. It should be remembered that, in a two-hour run, the fastest trains of to-day would require a leeway of an hour, and slower ones would have to start proportionately earlier, or be passed on the way. The most improved forms of signalling and interlocking, be they mechanical, pneumatic, electric, automatic, or otherwise, which are so necessary to the safe movement of passenger trains, may be introduced, but cannot be placed nearer together than three-quarters of a mile. The very presence of these signals, while giving the maximum safety, has in practice made prompt movement more difficult. This state of affairs would point to the necessity for an increase in the number of tracks, so that passenger trains could be grouped on the basis of speed just as it has been found advisable necessary, on crowded lines, to separate the freight traffic from the passenger.—*Theodore N. Ely, General Superintendent Motive Power, Penn. R.R., in Scribner.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHAMBRAY FLOUNCINGS and Skirtings to match the plain materials, now reduced to less than half price at S. Carsley's.

ISORAIN EMBROIDERIES all reduced to half price. White Embroideries at wonderfully low prices, at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

EVERY KIND OF EMBROIDERY now reduced to special prices, for the Embroidery Sale, at S. Carsley's.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CABLE.

ILLITERATE VOTERS.

LONDON, May 14.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. R. G. Webster (Conservative) member for St. Pancras, moved the repeal of the clause of the Ballott Act permitting illiterate voting. He referred to the loss of illiterates in Ireland as compared with England and Scotland, and said where the greatest illiteracy prevailed home rulers were most numerous, and the local agents were either priests or National Leaguers.

DENOUNCED THE MOTION.

Mr. McNeilsen, Nationalist member for South Donegal, denounced the motion as aiming to disfranchise a section of the Irish of their popular rights. The priests, he said, exercised a just and beneficial influence. He himself, although a Protestant, had been returned against a Roman Catholic by a large majority. (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

Mr. Thomas W. Russell, Liberal Unionist member for South Tyrone, supported Mr. Webster's motion.

Mr. Thomas Sexton (Nationalist) member for West Belfast, in speaking against the motion, said the Irish people remembered the time, not long distant, when the same price was placed on the head of a priest as on the head of a wolf. It was not surprising after the statement made by Archbishop Whately, that the primary education in Ireland was designed to wean the people of the country from "Romish superstition," that the people were hostile to that system of education. Yet the census returns proved that illiteracy in Ireland was declining.

Mr. Balfour denied that it was a disfranchising motion. He admitted that the illiterate might be equally qualified with the literate to decide public questions, but such a class of persons was becoming rare since the Education Act had been passed. Criminals, he declared, very largely recruited from the ranks of the illiterates. He supported the motion not because he believed that it was possible to deal with the matter at the present session of Parliament, but because he felt that it must be dealt with ere long.

MOTION CARRIED.

The motion was carried by a vote of 117 to 51. The announcement of the result was greeted with a volley of cheers from the Conservatives, which were answered with deafening counter cheers from the Opposition.

Mr. Balfour stated that Home Secretary Matthews would shortly introduce a bill dealing with the question of alien immigration.

CABLE NOTES.

The sum realized on Friday's sale of the Dumas collection of paintings at Paris was $22,000, making a total of $182,000 for the two days.

At a review of the troops at Spandau on Friday, the Emperor gave a sudden order to the Mayor to close the schools and let the children attend the review. Within fifteen minutes 5,000 children were on the drill ground.

Madame Vered, the widow of a former Prefect of Isere, was shot dead at Grenoble, yesterday, by a coachman who had been dismissed from her service, and who took that means of revenge for the loss of his position. The murderer committed suicide.

A travelling menagerie in Hungary was overtaken by a flood on Friday, and almost completely wrecked. The proprietor's wife and many beasts were drowned. A Bengal tiger and two leopards escaped and appeared at a neighboring village fair, where they injured a policeman before they were shot.

A Hungarian brigand named Simic, after a long career of murder and robbery in Slavonia, was shot dead on Friday near Essegg, the chief town of Slavonia. The brigand fought desperately to prevent the officers from taking him, and fired six shots at them, seriously wounding several of the gendarmes.

AMERICAN.

INMAN LINE DIFFICULTY.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 14.—A new difficulty threatens the Inman Steamship Company before it will be able to take advantage of the American registry for the "City of Paris" and the "City of New York." It is said here that the British Admiralty when it granted a subvention of $52,500 to each steamer, to be forfeited in case of change of nationality, reserved a right of absolute purchase of both vessels at stated prices. This right, it is said, has not been relinquished by the British Government. If it has not it is within its power to cripple the company by buying its fleet and the steamers. Mr. Fowler, of New York, who introduced the American registry bill said last night: "I understand that the British Admiralty reserved the right to purchase, but as to the status of the matter now I do not know. The British Admiralty see the inevitable effect of the bill on British shipping and are willing to do most anything to check it. But other lines are beginning to follow the Inman Company's example and the purchase of the two big liners would have only a temporary effect. American shipping is bound to be inspired under this kind of legislation."

CANADIAN.

QUEEN CITY TOPICS.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

TORONTO, May 14.—The City Council, last night, adopted the trolley motor for the street car service. The permanent appointment of the engineer, Mr. Cunningham, was again delayed, but the rate of taxation was definitely fixed at 14½ mills on the dollar. It is intended that next year the ratepayer shall pay directly into the treasury instead of to ward collectors of taxes. The Council adopted a by-law permitting "drunks," who are not disorderly, to be taken to their homes instead of to the police stations, and a by-law will be passed to prevent the use of the slot machines which enables boys to procure cigarettes in contravention of the law enacted at the last session of the Ontario Legislature.

At the meeting last night of the Senate of the University of Toronto a report was adopted reorganizing the medical faculty. It retains some of the old staff, drops others, and

Business Cards.

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COSTS no more than common Soap and does more work—better work—quicker work—has a fine, soft lather, with remarkable cleansing powers—for washing clothes try the SURPRISE way. READ THE DIRECTIONS ON THE WRAPPER

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BOOTH & BALLANTYNE, Late with R. MITCHELL & CO., 153 St. Antoine street, PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS, STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS. Electrical and Mechanical Bell Hanging. Jobbing promptly attended to at moderate rates. Hot water heating a specialty. Private residence—11 BURNSIDE PLACE. Bell Telephone 5073.

ALEX. MACKAY, Practical Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter. Electrical and Mechanical Bell Hanging, Annunciating, Metal Rooofing, Wood Shingling, Repairing and Ventilating a specialty. 1 BEAVER HALL HILL, Bell Telephone 2071. 247 ST. ELIZABETH ST., Bell Telephone 6666, Montreal. All jobs promptly attended to at a low figure.

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Flowers, Plants, &c.

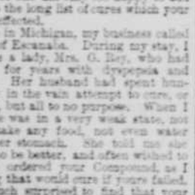
BROADLANDS NURSERIES, COTE ST. PAUL. A. MARTIN, Proprietor. All kinds of Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Hardy and Bedding Plants, also all kinds of Fruit and Vegetable Plants. Those offered for sale are home grown and will be most suitable for this climate. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. All orders sent to ELMWOOD FLORAL NURSERIES, 1297 Dorchester street, Bell Telephone 4345, will receive prompt attention, and I am also prepared to supply all kinds of Floral Decorations, Rose Buds, Carnations and other Cut Flowers, on the shortest notice.

ROSES, 6,000 ROSES. 6,000 Hybrid or Hardy out-door Roses. This consignment is without doubt the finest varieties in cultivation, and every rose will exceed their value. Only 6,000, so apply at once. It is the only chance this spring. Apply to S. S. BAIN, NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST, 66 Beaver Hall Hill, few doors below Dorchester street.

Medicines, &c.

DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. A MARVELLOUS MEDICINE for all diseases of the Brain and Nervous System. ORANGE BLOSSOM—The Famous Specific for Female Diseases. Call or send for circular. MACKENZIE'S ANTISEPTIC INHALANT—Has no equal for influenza, catarrh, hay fever, cold in the head, headache, &c. Price 50c. LA GRIPPE SPECIFIC—This medicine has been a great success during the past and present epidemics of La Grippe and should be in every house. Price 25c. J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 2202 NOTRE DAME & 2201 ST. CATHERINE ST. Telephone: 1130—2540.

DYSPEPTICS LACK STRENGTH



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DUSART'S WINE OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME. HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE TO ENRICH THE BLOOD AND RESTORE ALL THE VITAL ENERGIES. It contains Phosphate of Lime, the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system, and is the BEST TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, POORNESS OF BLOOD and the EXCESSES OF YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP of LACTO-PHOSPHATE of LIME is intended for children whose limbs are weak and who require that bone-forming material. IT IS A SPECIFIC IN INFANT'S GREEN DIARRHŒA AND ASSISTS CHILDREN IN THE FORMATION AND CUTTING OF THEIR TEETH. The above may be obtained from all Druggists in CANADA and the UNITED STATES. Wholesale of LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL

RICHELIEU. Pure, Sparkling, Refreshing. THE PRINCE OF TABLE WATERS. Recommended by the leading Physicians. For sale at the Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants, and the leading Grocers. J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 2202 NOTRE DAME & 2201 ST. CATHERINE ST. Telephone: 1130—2540.

Financial.

FIVE PERCENT GOLD DEBENTURES AND OTHER HIGH-CLASS BONDS FOR SALE BY LEWIS A. HART, NOTARY, 180 St. James street.

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ED. P. COXWELL.

DEATH DEFEATED!

A TORONTO GENTLEMAN TELLS OF A WONDERFUL CURE!

PHYSICIANS, MEDICINES AND PATENT REMEDIES ALL FAILED—HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS SPENT IN VAIN—A LADY WHO OFTEN WISHED TO DIE—SHE FOUND A NEW LIFE THROUGH PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND—MR. COXWELL HIMSELF IS CURED OF LUMBAGO OF MANY YEARS' STANDING BY THE KING OF MEDICINES —HOPE FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

To-day there is only one honest, reliable and thoroughly tested medicine in the Dominion of Canada; that medicine is Paine's Celery Compound. We would not hazard such a statement were we not sustained and backed up by the strongest and most powerful of evidence, both in money and proof from men and women who are around us on every hand, and who have no object in making false statements. To-day, Paine's Celery Compound and the marvellous cures affected by it, are subjects of deep interest in every household in our Dominion. At the present time, eminent physicians are not spoken of; patent medicines, sarsaparillas, nerviines and artificially made pills are cast to the winds as useless, and people everywhere are using nature's great remedy—Celery Compound.

Our people who send in testimony are those who have suffered severely; many have for years labored in weakness and pain, and have well-nigh been in the arms of death but for Paine's Celery Compound. Those who have suffered the longest are the men and women who are eager to give prompt testimony, and are actuated by this noble desire for the good and benefit of their suffering fellow creatures.

In this wise we are enabled to give our readers some facts connected with the marvellous cure of a lady who suffered for many years from dyspepsia and liver complaint, and who was very near the brink of the cold grave.

Mr. Coxwell tells of the excitement that was caused after the lady's rescue from death. The news of the wonderful cure, he says, spread like wild-fire in the city, and hundreds of people can vouch for every statement.

Mr. Coxwell says he can speak with confidence about Paine's Celery Compound, as he was cured of lumbago, of many years' standing, by taking a few bottles; and declares it is the best and safest medicine he ever used.

Mr. Coxwell sends us the following letter, written a few days ago when he was in Fiesta, Ont.:—

"Chancing to see one of your circulars (while in the back country) in which you request any who have been benefited by your very valuable Paine's Celery Compound to communicate the same to you, I for one am only too happy to add my testimony to the long list of cures which your Compound has effected.

In 1890, while in Michigan, my business called me to the city of Escanaba. During my stay, I was asked to see a lady, Mrs. G. Bey, who had been suffering for years with dyspepsia and liver complaint. Her husband had spent hundreds of dollars in the vain attempt to cure, or even relieve her, but all to no purpose. When I was called in she was in a very low state, not being able to take any food, not even water would lie on her stomach. She told me she never expected to be better, and often wished to die. I at once ordered your Compound, as I knew of nothing that would cure if yours failed. I was very much surprised to find that your Compound could not be had at any of the drug stores in that place; and I at once requested the leading druggist to send for a supply, which he did.

Mrs. Bey commenced taking it as soon as it arrived; and, after taking nine bottles, she was, I am happy to say, a well woman. Her wonderful cure spread like wild-fire; and every druggist in the place had to keep Paine's Celery on hand. I did not fail to recommend your Compound in every case where other remedies had been tried and failed. Hundreds of people in Escanaba can vouch for the above cure, as the lady was well known. Even in this out-of-the-way place I have sung its praises, and prevailed on the only druggist there to keep it on hand. I also prescribed it in several bad cases, and am happy to state with good results. I can speak with confidence as I have been cured of lumbago of many years' standing by taking a few bottles. It is without doubt the best and safest medicine I ever used.

You are at liberty to make use of this in any way you see fit."

Very truly yours, ED. P. COXWELL, 112 Hooker street, Toronto.

TRY A GLASS OF BEER (The celebrated Hire's American Root Beer) WITH YOUR DINNER, AT THE TEMPERANCE DINING HALL, 253 St. James street. It will cost you nothing and is the only drink that can be freely taken with meals by the Dyspeptic, and can be taken with benefit by every one. Clear, cool, sparkling and invigorating. A delicious drink of the highest order. FULL DINNER, 25 CENTS. Over Hemsley's Jewellery Store.

FIRE ON ISLAND WHARF. By order of the Harbor Master consignees and others interested in cargo ex-SS. Cretonia are required to remove their goods within 24 hours, as it is necessary to rebuild the burned cargo sheds. MUNDERLOH & CO., Agents for all interested.

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Montreal Riding Establishment, 77 to 79 BURNSIDE PLACE. CLASSES COMMENCE APRIL 20TH. Some of the best Saddle Horses that can be had. Also, very reliable ones for beginners. All kinds of Vehicles for Driving. TERMS MODERATE. Circulars on application. S. OSBORNE.

GARTH & CO., DOMINION METAL WORKS. Have always on hand a full and complete stock of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, GLOBES, TABLE AND PORTABLE LIGHTS, SHADES AND BURNERS, OF THE LATEST PATTERNS AND DESIGNS. 536 to 542 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL TRUSS FACTORY. J. HEBDON, Manufacturer of all kinds of Deformity Apparatus, Trusses, Supporters, Braces, Crutches, Artificial Limbs, &c. Special attention will be paid to children. 687 Craig street, Montreal.

H. & M. WHITE, 235 ST. PETER STREET, STATIONERY MUSIC AND FANCY GOODS.

HARRY VALENTINE'S IDEA.

(C. M. Holloway, in The Churchman.)

Harry Valentine had an idea! It need not by any means be inferred from this that ideas were rare guests in Harry's brain. He was usually pressed for space to accommodate all that came knocking at that dwelling, but without underrating him it must be recorded that a practical, able-bodied idea, warranted to stand the wear and tear of twenty-four hours, wasn't accustomed to enter his mental sanctum more frequently than that of any other bright boy of fifteen or thereabouts.

The Valentines were not very poor, but neither were they rich. Harry's father was teller in the village bank. He had a small salary and six children, and a wife who was indeed a helpmate and a devoted mother.

It was a great help to the Valentines to have a nice big garden where they raised all the vegetables they needed and only had to pay a man to care for it. But when this man had his fifteen cents an hour multiplied by more times than Valentine senior liked to confess, it was no wonder that the idea of abandoning the garden more than once crossed his mind! But somehow, when he saw the delight of wife and children in the healthy esculents, and relished them himself as exceedingly good, the man was retained.

Harry attended a high school, which, as every high school should be, was supplied with a gymnasium. The boys had just been swinging on the bars, and had performed some feats in all of which Harry had excelled. He had been complimented upon his muscle by one of the masters, and not a little elated, was walking homeward, whistling a trifle languidly, for it was an extremely warm June day, when it struck him that the spring jacket he wore was altogether too heavy. He ought to have a blazer and a straw hat. Tom Dennis had both. He was so warm! it never occurred to him that it was caused by the exercise he had just been through.

He cleared the kitchen porch with one bound, and sprang into the room, playfully pulling pussy's tail till she gave an ear piercing wail, and flinging his hat across the room exclaimed: "Mother, I've got to have some summer clothes! Phew!"

Now it will be admitted that doing two women's work with the temperature at 90° isn't the best way to quiet a woman's nerves, so Mrs. Valentine must be excused for starting as she did and crying out, in a rather cross voice, "Harry! Harry! I might have known you would come home at the wrong time! Get off of that. Oh, dear!"

Harry had sat upon the edge of the clothes' basket, and the fact that he had not applied his natural philosophy to the subject explains how he came to lose his balance and topple over the basket.

"Mother, I am so sorry," he said, as he began to pick up the articles, and shove them into the basket with such a crestfallen face that all her annoyance vanished.

"Yes, I know it was thoughtlessness, Harry, but see all the trouble you have made for me. No, let me pick them up, you will crumple them. I shouldn't mind if it weren't a quarter to one, and papa will soon be here; the table isn't even spread."

"I say, mother, couldn't a fellow spread the table?"

"Never mind about the table, Agatha," said Mr. Valentine himself, who had stepped in unperceived. "I have a half-holiday, and am in no hurry. I do wish, my dear, that you would drop that heavy iron. You yourself look ready to drop."

She did indeed. Since six o'clock she had been working, doing housework, which most people who know nothing about it will assure you is easy woman's work. Getting the breakfast for eight, getting through the upstairs work and preparing the dinner, lioning the clothes and sending the children to school is not much when one is counting it over, but there is a great difference between enumerating and performing.

Mrs. Valentine did sit down. She was a pale little woman with an almost exhaustless reservoir of will power, but resolution is not always enough to keep one from wilting under the combined heat of a big range and a hot summer sun.

"I don't see why Mabel couldn't do a little to help you, mamma," said Harry, "for Vera."

"Mabel and Vera have more than they can do to attend to their lessons, and I am sure, Harry, they are both of less trouble to me than you are. It costs more to keep you in good trim than to dress them. They try to be careful of their clothes."

Clearly, this was not the time to mention his need of a blazer and a straw hat. Mother was certainly awfully worn. There was Jack Denton's mother who couldn't have ever been as handsome as his mother and he had been boasting of her prettiness all recess while he (Harry) hadn't been able to say a word of mother, who was equal to a half dozen Mrs. Dentons. But she looked dreadfully pulled down. So did father, but then father hadn't the appearance of trying to grasp at the day after to-morrow in the morning of to-day.

"I know I might have a servant," said Mrs. Valentine, answering a glance from her husband, "but, Henry, I am really perplexed as it is to make the money go as far as it does. And I have had to skimp so that I don't mind just a bit more. Still, I am put out to-day, everything seems to have come at once. You ought to have a new coat, dear, oh, but you ought. And the matting in the dining-room is gone beyond hope, and I need a pair of shoes, and Edith's and May's and Arthur's summer things are in tatters, and Mabel and Vera should have new gowns for the graduation, and only two weeks to get them in. And Harry is uncomfortable in that warm coat. If it weren't for paying Patrick, we might have had some money saved towards these things, but I suppose we derive too much benefit from the garden to abandon it. But the outlay makes a big hole in our income. Heigho! But there, I ought not to grumble; God has been good to us in the past and he will not forget us in the future."

She rose with a brave smile and touched Mr. Valentine's face with playful yet caressing fingers. He caught her hand gently. "Agatha," he said, "I won't allow you to slave as you are doing. You are wearing yourself away, body and mind. Something will have to be changed."

"Never mind me," she said, quickly. "I ought not to be discouraged or discontented as long as I can manage to keep you and the children well and happy and looking as you should."

That touched Harry, and, with a choky feeling in his throat for which he could not account, he stole out into the garden. As he strolled slowly down the path he saw Mabel standing outside the gate, looking pretty and picturesque in a pale pink chambray and big white hat. She was cool and attractive, compared with Violet Morgan, hot and fussy, in a besirred surah with a black hat drooping with feathers and lace. Harry noted all this with the eye of a man or boy taking in general effects: he knew mother had made Mabel's dress, and that its exact cost had been two dollars, and he wondered what made the difference. He lingered until the girls parted and, as he picked up Mabel's sunshade, began hesitatingly:

"Did you notice mamma was looking pretty bad lately, Mabel?"

"Mamma? No. Doesn't she look as she always did? Oh, Harry! who has the salutatory?"

"Never mind about that, Mabel. I think mother is pretty well fagged out. She has a pile to do. If I were a girl I'd take some of it off her hands. She is as pale as can be, and her mouth is getting wrinkled at each side and her lips are blue. She used to be so pretty. I daresay you mightn't have noticed it, I didn't until to day, when it struck me all at once." He gave her a brief account of the conversation between their parents.

Mabel listened with a gravity equal to his own. "I am sure, Harry, I—that—of course you don't suppose I would have been so selfish as to let mamma do everything if I had thought I could help. But I never saw a difference, and—and—I suppose, oh, Harry, I have been dreadfully selfish."

There was a distressed quiver in her voice and Harry generously said:

"No, I am sure you didn't mean to be, Mabel. But now that we know we must do something; I've been cudgelling my brains and I'll find some way to help. I didn't tell you because I thought you had been selfish about it, but I knew you'd like to know and being a girl you could set tables and wash dishes and such things."

"I'll do something," said Mabel. "I'm determined about that." They talked a little longer, discussing this and that project, until Mr. Valentine called them to dinner.

Mabel had firmly believed, as I suspect a great many school-girls do, that in going to school, maintaining a good standing and learning to play the piano, she was performing a prodigious amount of work. It never occurred to her how long mother must sit up and how early she must rise to provide her with the dainty and abundant, though inexpensive, dresses which roused the admiration of her schoolmates, nor how much she denied herself in order to give her the little trifles that make so big a sum in a school-girl's happiness. Mrs. Valentine had not quite spoiled her girls. She required them to keep their rooms in order, but she had the mistaken idea of many mothers that by keeping her daughters from the tasks which fell to her lot she might secure them a higher station and a happier life than her own. And thus unselfishness and a tiny bit of folly may lay the foundation of incurable selfishness.

It was a well-cooked, well-appointed dinner to which the Valentines sat down. Every vestige of care had been banished from the mother's face, and in her pretty print, with white collar and smooth hair, she did not seem the tired little woman of a few hours before. But, looking closely, Mabel saw the deepening lines, the drawn look coming in spite of courage about the pretty mouth. When the meal was over, she said, in a matter-of-fact way:

"Mother, won't you please go into the sitting-room? I am going to tidy up this room and wash the dishes."

Mrs. Valentine looked amazed.

"But your hands and your music, dear."

"Never mind, mamma, just go and rest, that's a darling."

"Well, if you will, Mabel, and I will take the time to look out a pretty pattern for your dresses. Vera's shall be made different this time."

"Mamma," with a heroic effort, as she remembered that every girl was sure to have a new frock, "I don't want any new dress, indeed, I mean it, and Vera won't either. I am sure our white albatrosses are plenty good enough, if it is the third season for them. They can be changed just a mite, and we aren't to be graduated, so what is the use of getting new ones until next year?"

Mrs. Valentine looked at her in astonishment, but Mabel looked exceedingly determined as she reiterated her renunciation. Any disappointment that she might have felt was entirely dispelled when her mother kissed her, saying, in a tone of delighted relief:

"You are a good girl, Mabel; I have been wondering where they would come from, but if you really will do without them I can fix the albatrosses very nicely. It is such a load off my mind."

She slipped out to the porch where her husband was copying out a legal paper.

"I am emancipated. Mabel has turned me out of the kitchen."

"That's what she should have done long ago," he replied, with the coolness with which masculine minds regard a domestic phenomenon.

Meanwhile, Harry had gone into the garden, where he found Patrick McInnis deep in conversation with his friend, Michael McCormick. On a wheelbarrow belonging to the latter gentleman was a choice assortment of the Valentines' vegetables. They did not perceive Harry as he came down the arbor, and he was compelled to overhear a part of their conversation.

"Oh, what ails you, man? 'Tis only what any dayscent man ud do for a neighbor. 'Tis fine eating you'll have in them. Sorry a wan like them you'd get if you travelled all over the town."

"Oh, I know it well, Mr. McInnis, and thankful I am from the bottom of my heart. 'Tis a foine gyarden Misther Valentine has."

"It's well enough, but it's meself that made it for him. He's a mean man entirely to werruk for. When he's payin' me and it comes under a dollar he will sarch for change instead of throwin' it in. Oh, it's a skindint he is, and herself is worse. There's ould man Bacon made me a foine offer the other day, and bedad, I'm in two minds about it. It's not clear to me but I'll close with him when I have this month out, and leave Valentine to his own devices."

Harry's face burned as he heard this. He knew that it was not parsimony which made his father and mother manage so carefully. It was always understood that Patrick and his family were to be fully supplied from the garden and he was sure that the gardener had liberally interpreted the privilege. He stepped forward, and Mr. McCormick trundled his wheelbarrow hastily away, leaving Patrick fronting Harry.

"You needn't wait until the end of the week, if you want to go, Patrick," said Harry. "How can you talk so of my father and mother?"

But Patrick was very angry at his detection and, after roundly abusing Harry, he shouldered his tools and trudged off in high dudgeon, declaring he would acquaint Mr. Valentine with his "young limb's" impudence. Harry followed at a long distance and arrived at the porch as Patrick disappeared through the gate, leaving his late employers gazing after him in dismay.

"Did you have words with Patrick, Harry?"

"Yes, sir, let me tell you about it."

When he had finished his story Mrs. Valentine said: "You did right, Harry, Patrick's loss is our gain in one way, only the garden will suffer before we can replace him——"

"Perhaps not very much, mother, provided that papa will agree to take some one I can recommend highly as far as honesty and good intentions go."

"Who is he?"

"Myself."

"You!"

"Now, papa and mamma, there isn't a fellow in school as strong as I am and I don't see why I shouldn't put some of my strength into the garden. My idea is this. If papa is willing, I'll engage to take care of the garden and I don't want any pay except what I can make out of the vegetables. You see, papa, and mamma, if Patrick and his friends approve of our vegetables other people might do so, too. I know when I've been to the market I've heard people inquiring for vegetables which we had, but which the butcher never seemed to have in stock. Now I'll sell all we don't need, and I daresay I'll have a neat account in the fall."

While he had been speaking, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine had been regarding him and each other with mingled emotions. His mother bent forward and, catching him in her arms, gave him a warm kiss. "You dear boy," she said, then, in an earnest tone. "Have you thought it over, Harry? The boys may laugh at you."

Mr. Valentine had thrust his hands deep into his pockets in meditation and now he said, slowly: "I don't think they will, Agatha, and if they do, I think Harry will be brave enough to stand it. Let him do as he chooses. It is a good idea, my boy, and I like your pluck. I hope you will be able to carry it out. But remember, Harry, I shall not expect it of you, and if at any time you want to give it up, don't be afraid to say so frankly."

"Indeed, I shan't give it up," said Harry earnestly. "I am quite a gardener already, and I mean to go right through with this business. I shall soon have two months' vacation in which I mean to work wonders."

Two rather red and wrinkled hands, the result of the unaccustomed dish-washing, were clasped around his neck and Mabel gave him a resounding kiss when he finished relating the interview and entered upon a detail of his plans.

At half past five the next morning, they laughed joyously as each noisily entered the kitchen. Then, with a grave sense of responsibility, Mabel set to work carrying out her part of the bargain while Harry went into the garden. Mrs. Valentine was as much surprised as delighted when she came down to find the fire already lighted, the breakfast table set and the self constituted cook preparing the simpler part of the morning meal. She listened in pleased silence while Mabel told her that hereafter she meant to do a full share of the work. "It will last a week, perhaps," she thought, as she smiled into the eager face. But she was mistaken. Every day Mabel was promptly at work performing her constituted programme, quietly assuming new duties until the mother, respited, began to wonder how she had ever managed to get through it all unaided. Mabel really took pleasure in her tasks. She grew stronger and more independent, and the other children, following her example, were eager to show that they, too, could do something to help. It was wonderful how Mrs. Valentine began to regain her spirits and vivacity. Not only was she aided by her daughter's co-operation as far as labor was concerned, but the knowledge of the girl's unselfishness and love for her was like an invigorating tonic. And a new life began for Mr. Valentine. Instead of a tired, silent woman with fingers busily plying the needle, he now had a companion, able and willing to talk on the topics of the times or to play to him in the pleasant summer evenings, and he was very glad to see his daughter giving promise of becoming a noble, useful woman.

Harry stuck to his task like a Trojan. In the early morning, when the birds were carolling and the cool garden was pleasant to labor in, he got along famously. But when the sun shone with pitilessly level rays and the weeds grew like Jack's famous beanstalk, and it seemed that no sooner had he finished a task than he had to do it over again; there were times when the weariness and distaste for his work, the respect and longing for Patrick's knowledge and salamander-like constitution, and his yearning to be with the boys almost prevailed upon him to give up his project. But he had a good deal of what he called "grit." He set his teeth firmly and determined to stick to it. Then his interest revived as he began to see the result of his labors and he watched the development of his garden with fond solicitude.

His idea about the disposal of his surplus vegetables turned out excellently. At first he had been a little timid about venturing to the houses to ask patronage, but the kindness and ready purchasers he met with soon cured him of that, though he had an odd feeling, one morning, when he was carrying a basket filled with fresh vegetables to Judge Denton's to meet Jack Denton and three or four fellows from the city just setting out for a ride in the former's cart. But he stood it manfully and his schoolmate's hearty cordiality made him not mind the involuntarily curious glance of the cicate. After a chat, in which he agreed to make one of the party for the next Tuesday, he walked around to the kitchen, and, after receiving his silver dollar, marched back to his garden with a feeling that he was really filling an important part in the world.

He had a great many of those silver dollars in his bureau drawer, and his pile augmented at a rate that gave him immense satisfaction when he thought of all he intended doing with it. He would make mother a present of a pretty dress. Mabel, too, should have a nice gown, each of the others was to be remembered and father was to have something that would be both substantial and attractive. He'd have to ask mother about that, and he himself was to have a new suit and maybe—

He always pulled himself up here. How it would feel for a fellow to have a suit, every bit of which he had earned himself. And he wasn't a slave to his garden either. By arranging his work he succeeded in having from two o'clock every afternoon to devote to study or pleasure. The real bother was delivering the vegetables. He was thinking of offering his little brother a small amount to help him perform this task when the butcher came to his assistance. That personage had "viewed with alarm" Harry's enterprise, and now offered to take everything he could spare daily at a figure, that, though somewhat under Harry's prices, still was a liberal one. He eagerly accepted the offer and relieved of this care was able to undertake new labors in his garden.

"I don't know but market gardening is my vocation," he said laughingly to Mabel one day in late September. "I haven't found it half as disagreeable as I privately expected it would be. Why, I've gained fifteen pounds, and just look at that," and he clenched his wrists until the muscles stood out. "Besides, Mab, how much money do you think I have made?"

"Twenty five dollars?"

"Twenty five dollars! Well, what a guesser for a Yankee! No, ma'am, seventy-five and I——"

"Oh, Harry! And papa never had to pay out a cent. And they used to say the garden cost more than it was worth?"

"Well," said her brother, with the air of one wishing to render exact justice, "we have left out the cost of seed and planting, you know. But I have all these pumpkins and late cabbages and potatoes and turnips and beets to dispose of. After laying up a store for winter, which we never did before, I calculate I can still allow eighteen dollars' worth to Mr. Clarkson. Then, next year, I'll be able to plant a great deal more than Patrick did. Won't mother and father open their eyes when I tell them how I stand? They've never asked, but it wasn't because they weren't interested."

"No, indeed," agreed Mabel. "Have you noticed, Harry, that these days papa actually whistles and mamma sings? That's because they have less care pressing on them. Oh, Harry, aren't you glad we are doing our share to help them?"

"Indeed I am," replied Harry, earnestly. "I hope we may never fall back into our old selfishness again. It's a pleasure to look at mother's sweet face."

Mr. and Mrs. Valentine were astonished when they learned the outcome of Harry's idea. But neither would consent to let him spend all his money as he had proposed.

"No, Harry," said his mother, "you have forgotten that your relieving us of paying a gardener has put all that money into our treasury."

"You shall put your profits into the bank, my boy," said Mr. Valentine, "and start a nucleus for your operations on a wider scale later on. The unselfishness and pluck which you have shown in this undertaking has lightened our care, and will always be a pleasant recollection to your mother and myself." Harry colored with pleasure at the praise.

"Mabel must have some of the money, papa," he said. "She has done a wonderful lot of work, and if she had not been so brave at her end, I might have let go of mine."

"You are a dear pair of children," cried the father, kissing him, an unusual expression of his tenderness, "and you needn't fear but that Mabel will be rewarded."

"But, indeed, it was all really Harry's idea," said Mabel, conscientiously.

DR. GORDON ON SYSTEMATIC GIVING.

The Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D, reviewing his twenty years' pastorate in Boston says: —The systematic giving of a church we hold to be the first essential to its spiritual success. It is remarkable that when God invites us to make a test of his willingness to bestow abundant blessing this is the one condition of the trial. "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord, if I will not open you the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." The church, like the human body, breathes through its pores as well as through its lungs. Prayer and praise and preaching must be accompanied by sanctified giving in order that the largest blessing may be acnieved. And if called to prescribe for a church which has taken a severe cold, we should in almost every instance advise a charity sweat for opening the pores, followed by the chafing of continuous preaching and exhortation and admonition on this line to keep them open.

With a strong conviction on this point we moved in the very first months of our twenty years' ministry for the introduction of a system of proportionate giving. Hitherto the church had been accustomed to "makes an effort" once a quarter for the various benevolent objects. By a prodigious spasm of begging through a large committee, in which each man did his best to get his hand into his neighbor's pocket, it was attempted to fulfil this sacred function of the Christian church. The text for our new departure was, "Upon the first day of the week let everyone of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him." It was strongly urged that every member, old and young, rich and poor, should set apart a certain proportion of his income, and hold it absolutely sacred for the Lord. The percentage of one-tenth was constantly enjoined, though not insisted on, and giving to the Lord, not to man, made the high ideal.

Beginning with the card system, in which each one was asked to pledge beforehand his weekly offering, the collections were at first made only monthly. Even this innovation from the traditional quarterly collection failed to get the co-operation of many of the more conservative. But by steady perseverance the cause was won. The monthly gathering was finally pushed on to the weekly, and the ideal was at last reached. That ideal was this: A weekly offering, not begged, but voluntarily bestowed; not given to men, but to God; not counted an act of charity, but an act of worship. From the beginning the money thus collected has been devoted entirely to missionary and charitable causes, and not to the support of the church; and from the beginning there has been a steady increase in the amount of our gatherings, so that with not more than half the wealth in our active membership which we had at the outset, the church gives twice the amount by the weekly collection; and supplementing this by special donations, three times as much for Home and Foreign Missions as at the beginning. Whether or not this is an important element in church administration and development we may judge by this fact, viz.: That there are three New England States in each of which the combined contributions of all the Baptist churches for Foreign Missions last year were less than that of this single church. Yet we dwell upon this subject, not so much as a money question, as a spiritual question. The most thoughtful among us would doubtless be of one mind in saying that there is no one thing which has done so much to quicken and strengthen the spiritual life of the church as our system of weekly offerings. An experimental demonstration has been given of the truth of our Lord's words: "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over, shall men give into your bosoms."

IF THOU, THEN, wouldst have thy soul surcharged with the fire of God so that those who come nigh to thee shall feel some mysterious influence proceeding out from thee, thou must draw nigh to the source of that fire, to the throne of God and of the Lamb, and shut thyself out from the world, that cold world, which so swiftly steals our fire away. Enter into thy closet, and shut to thy door, and there, isolated, "before the throne," await the baptism; then the fire shall fill thee, and when thou comest forth, holy power will attend thee, and thou shalt labor, not in thine own strength, but with the demonstration of Spirit, and with power.—*Rev. William Arthur.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MORE GARDEN TALKS PROMISED FROM MRS. JACK—EARLY CLOSING OF STORES—THE QUESTION FROM AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW—WHO ARE THE OFFENDERS—MOTHS AND FIELD MICE—HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THEM—THE POPULAR WOMAN—BOYS AND BIRDS—OUR HOME HELPERS—W. C. T. U. PRIZES—SIGN YOUR NAME.

MORE TALKS BY MRS. JACK.

The "Home" hopes next week to begin another short series of "Talks" by Mrs. Jack, to be called "Side Lights of Rural Canada." These will treat, among other things, of poultry and horses. Mrs. Jack will, we feel sure, be pleased to answer any questions on the subject of her letters which may not be quite clear to our readers. Address all queries to the Editor of the "Home," *Witness* Office.

EARLY CLOSING.

Some months ago the "Home" readers were specially interested in the subject of the early closing of stores. Lately we have heard comparatively little of it. The subject is, however, being just now taken up with considerable vigor on the other side of the Atlantic. The following editorial from the *London Christian World* puts the matter very clearly.

The letters from shop assistants and others which have appeared in our columns on the subject of saturday night shopping, reveal a state of things to which it is fully time the public attention should be called with a view to amelioration. The great army of retail employees, male and female, one of the most laborious and deserving sections of the community, seem in the matter of work and of leisure, to be worse treated than any other. They are between the upper and the nether millstone. The classes above them are, in these matters, able to take excellent care of themselves. The working classes are carefully protected by legislation. Even in our retail commerce there have been the one and the other of these advantages. The hardship of their long hours presses with the cruelest severity on Saturdays. On that day, when nearly every other class of the community casts off from the week's toil, and devotes itself to the pleasures of home, of sport, or of the open country, the shop workers are kept chained to their post from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, reaching their beds somewhere after midnight, in a state of complete physical and mental exhaustion. The simple recital of *facts* as given in our correspondents' letters, forms a plea for redress which ought to be irresistible. It is difficult, for instance, to read unmoved a statement such as the following:—"In the town in which I reside there are eight Saturday evening free concerts in the several halls, which are always full on these occasions. When the concerts are over, some of those who have been enjoying themselves commence to do their shopping, and I feel themselves aggrieved if they are not treated with every courtesy from the overworked assistant, who has been on his legs from fourteen to eighteen hours, with barely time for a comfortable bite and sup."

One of the inevitable results of the system is to ruin the Sunday of the employees, so far as any spiritual use of it is concerned. The general testimony is that the utter prostration of energy consequent on the Saturday night of drudgery, to use the apt phrase of the Bishop of Chester, renders it next to impossible to do anything on Sunday except to recuperate physical force. One letter states that the majority of shop assistants go to bed, and the whole remainder of the day "in recruiting themselves for the coming week." This is not an ideal condition of things from the Christian point of view, but the blame of it does not rest with the assistants.

It is not greatly to be wondered at that the letters express a certain degree of bitterness towards the working classes, whose habit of late shopping is regarded as the prime cause of it. The habit is the poorer classes, says one writer, "that keep the shops open, and they can't deny it, and yet they are the very people that strike for eight hours. The working class habit in this respect no doubt arose in the days when their own hours of labor were longer, but now that they are on so much more favorable a footing, there seems no excuse for their want of consideration for these other workers of the hive. It is said, and is no doubt true, that they are influenced by the idea that the best bargains are to be picked up late on Saturday night, but there is really no connection between bargains and late hours. If tradesmen have bargains to offer in the shape of unsold or damaged goods, those could be produced at seasonable times without any sacrifice to themselves or the public.

For the existing state of things various remedies have been proposed. The shop assistants have been advised to form a league; the working classes are appealed to to alter their Saturday night habits; tradesmen are asked to come to an agreement amongst themselves. But all these methods present many difficulties. It seems as if the only remedy were legislation. By the uniformity and universality of its operation, legislation would relieve the more selfish portion of the trading classes taking advantage of the more generous procedure of others, and lead the community by a compulsion which is felt to be beneficent, to purge itself of a bad practice.

Some representatives of the trading classes who have given evidence before the Select House of Commons Committee, now sitting in connection with the Shop Hours Regulation Act, look at the case in the same light. For Saturday night closing. We do not see why the time should not be earlier than ten. The trading of the community could easily be finished before then if a universal agreement were come to, pressed in legislation. We believe that the feeling of the country is with the assistants in this matter, and that the agitation now commenced needs only to be pushed with energy to secure the removal of their crying grievance.

As is well known, the largest dry goods stores in Montreal close at six p.m. every day in the week, and show no desire to go back to the old system of evening sales. Some months ago the proprietor of one of these told the writer that he believed that the increase in his business during the past ten years had been largely owing to the fact that they closed always at six p.m. After late hours, he said, the clerks were too tired, bodily and mentally, the next day to give their most careful and most courteous attention to customers, and so very many sales were daily lost to the establishment. His firm, he said, carried now ten times the amount of stock carried by his late-closing neighbors. The early closing stores, however, very, very few, and among the others there is a crying need for reform. EDITOR HOME.

MOTHS AND FIELD MICE.

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT.—I have read with much interest Mrs. Jack's letters on gardening and will try to profit by them. In addition to the many I would like to say that the best safeguard against the roots being nibbled or the tree girdled is to keep all grass seeds or other growth distant from the tree stem, say two feet all round, and mice will not molest them. During the long winter the field mice either get through with their laid up stores too soon or they like ourselves, long for something fresh. And food, if they meet with the small tender roots of apple trees they do not respect them, either because those little creatures have no sense of honesty or because the tender roots in the same line as did Mother Eve's, perhaps.

But if a space round each tree is kept clear of all other roots to lead them on, trees will be pretty safe. This could be lightly covered with manure in the f

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MAISONNEUVE MISSION (Presbyterian)—Service at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—Italian service, conducted by Signor A. Internecia, at 5.30 p.m., in Russell Hall.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE and Bible Reading meeting in Dorchester street schoolhouse at 11 a.m. All invited.

OUTREMONT, Municipal Hall.—Service at 7 p.m.—J. Irwin Strong, in charge. Wm. Henderson, principal.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Marianne streets.—Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

MONTREAL WELSH UNION.—Service held at the Baldwin Intitute every Sunday at 3 p.m.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), 99 Champlain street. Services 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. the Rev. T. Bennett, Pastor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (ST ANDREW'S).—Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7 o'clock. Young Women's Class and Sunday-school, 3 o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH MISSION, No. 6 Craig street.—Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m. Conducted by the student in charge, Mr. W. J. Thorobl.

GENERAL EVANGELISTIC SERVICE at the Girls' Reading Room on St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria street, on Sunday, at 8.15 p.m. All are cordially invited.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOME, Longue Pointe.—On Sunday, May 15, at 2.15 o'clock p.m., Divine service will be conducted by the Rev. James Barclay, M.A.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, above St. Antoine street—Morning service at 11 a.m.; Evening at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services. Seats free.
Rev. E. M. HILL, Pastor.

GOSPEL HALL, 149 Charron street, off Wellington street, beyond the subway.—Mr. W. J. McClure, of Belfast, will preach on Sunday at 3.45 and 7 p.m. All invited.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES at the Canteen Mission, 4 Common street, every Sunday morning at 9.30, 3 p.m., and 8 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 p.m. Saturdays, free concerts at 8 p.m. All are welcomed.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, POINT ST. CHARLES.—Pastor, the Rev. T. Hall. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Y. P. S. C. E. Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m.

COTE ST. LOUIS PRESBYTERIAN, corner Carriere and Robin streets.—Service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Thursday at 3 p.m. Missionary, W. T. Morison.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Wellington street, Point St. Charles.—Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Service, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services commence at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at both services. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street.—The Rev. James Barclay, M.A., D.D., pastor, will officiate at all the services. Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, Evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH.—Sunday, May 15, 1892.—Service 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector. Sunday-school and Bible-class, 3 p.m. Short service, Wednesday, 8 p.m. REV. J. FREDERICK RENAUD, Rector.

RICHMOND SQUARE (Chapel of St. James the Apostle).—Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m.; divine service, 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Ellegood will preach. Free Seats and no collection. REV. SAMUEL MASSEY.

MELVILLE CHURCH (Presbyterian), Cote St. Antoine.—The pastor, Rev. J. McGillivray, B.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Henderson. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer.
REV. JOHN KER, B.D., Rector.

ERSKINE CHURCH, Presbyterian), corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets.—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor, will preach at both services (11 a.m. and at 7 p.m). Sabbath school and Bible-class conducted by Rev. E. Scott, at 3 o'clock p. m. Strangers cordially invited to all services.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational), corner St. Catherine and Stanley streets.—Rev. W. H. Warriner will preach in the morning at 11; Rev. W. H. Fulsford in the evening at 7. Sunday-school, Bible class and Chinese class at 3 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Plessis and Lagauchetiere streets.—The Rev. A. McCann, will preach at 10.30 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6.30 p.m. Wednesday at 8 p.m., prayer-meeting. All are invited.

ST. MARK'S (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner of William and Dalhousie streets.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the pastor, Rev. John Nichols. Sabbath-school and Bible-class in the hall at 3 p.m. Wednesday night prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock.

FOR FRELSERS MENIGHED, an Evangelical Luth., 41 St. Francois Xavier street.—The Rev. O. Klevjord, pastor, will preach on Sunday, at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. All Scandinavians are cordially invited
O. KLEVJORD, pastor.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH. — Sunday, May 15, 1892.—Service 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector. Sunday-school and Bible-class, 3 p.m. All are invited to join in any or all these services.
Rev. J. FREDERICK RENAUD, Rector.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (corner Mance and Milton streets).—Rev. W. H. Warriner, B.A., B.D., pastor, Services at 11 and 7. Sunday-school and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening at 8. Y.P.S.C.E., Friday evening at 8.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner Dorchester and St. Urbain streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Y. P. S. C. E., on Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.
Rev. C. E. BLAND, B.A., B.D., pastor.

CHALMERS CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets.—The Rev. A. M. Barber, D.D., will preach at 11 a.m., on Sabbath, 15th inst., and Rev. E. Scott, M.A., at 7 p.m.
Rev. COLBORNE HEINE, B.A., Minister.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH Episcopal) corner Dorchester and Champlain streets.—Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7. Sunday-school and Bible-class for adults at 3 p.m. Service Wednesday evening at 8. Strange made welcome.
Rev. T. E. CUNNINGHAM, M.A., Rector.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, Point St. Charles. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Monday night, prayer meeting. Tuesday night, Christian Endeavor. Wednesday night, preaching.
Rev. J. TALLMAN PITCHER, Pastor.
Residence, 386 Wellington street.

MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The following Meetings are held every week:—Daily Prayer-meeting from 12.15 to 1; Boys' Prayer-meeting on Friday, from 4 to 5 p.m.; Young Men's Prayer-meeting on Saturday, from 8 to 9 p.m. Young Men's Bible-classes on Sunday, from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m., and 3 to 4 p.m.

DESJARDINES STREET—BRITISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Colored).—There will be divine service held in this church both morning and evening. Service in the morning at 11 a.m. and evening at 8 p.m. Bible reading from 7.30 to 8 p.m. Service of praise and prayer. All are invited. Come. REV. ROBERT BROWN, Pastor.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, corner Ontario and St. Urbain streets.—Sunday, May 8th. All seats free and unappropriated. Sunday services: Holy communion at 7.45 a.m. and 11 a.m. (choral with sermon). Matins and litany at 10.15 a.m. Evensong and sermon at 7 p.m. REV. EDMUND WOOD, M.A., Rector.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Notre Dame street. Pastor, Rev. Dr. Smyth, will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7o'clock. Sabbath-school and pastor's Bible class at 3 o'clock. St. Henri Sabbath-school, 3471 Notre Dame street, at 3 o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine and City Councillors streets.—Pastor, the Rev. Donald Grant. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subjects—Morning, "From the Crown to the Cross"; evening, "Does Religion Pay?" Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers heartily welcomed,

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, May 15, 1892.—11a.m., preacher, the Rev. W. I. Shaw, LL.D.; 7 p.m., preacher, the W. Sparling, B. D. Sunday-school and Bible-classes. Service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Saturday at 8 p.m. All welcome.
Rev. S. P. ROSE, D.D., Pastor, 164 Windsor street.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH (Corner Prince Arthur and Upper St. Urbain streets)—The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Fourth Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion at 9 a.m. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Bible reading in the church at 3.15 p.m. All seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed and shown to places by sidesmen.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—9.30 a.m., Quarterly Love Feast. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Reception of members at the evening service. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening, at 8. C. E. Society on Friday, at 8 p.m.
CHARLES R. FLANDERS, Pastor,

TRINITY CHURCH (St. Denis street, opposite Viger Square).—Fourth Sunday after Easter. Morning service at 11. Preacher, Canon Mills. Children's service at 3 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Henderson, D.D. Evening service at 7. Preacher, Canon Mills. All are invited. Service with sermon, in the Chapel on Wednesday evening at o'clock.
Rev. CANON MILLS, B.D., Rector.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street west.—Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p. m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Epworth League meeting every Saturday evening at 7.45 p.m. All welcome.
Rev. J. COOPER ANTLIFF, M.A., D.D., pastor,
43 St. Mark street.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sabbath service: 10.30 a.m., prayer-meeting; 11 a.m., public worship; 3 p.m., Sabbath-school and Bible-classes; 7 p.m., public worship; Rev. F. M. Dewey, the pastor. Week evening services: Monday, 8 p.m., Christian Endeavor; Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer-meeting. Seats free and all welcome. Rev. F. M. DEWEY, M.A., Pastor,
Residence, 16 Stanley street.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Elm Hall, Elm avenue, Cote St. Antoine.—Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Morning subject: "Characteristics of a New Testament Church." Evening subject: "Retarded Development. Church prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Bible study on Friday at 8 p.m. You will be heartily welcome.

COTE ST. ANTOINE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. J. H. McConnell will preach at 11 a.m. and the pastor at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. A meeting of the Official Board of the Church on Monday evening. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.
Rev. FRED. TRIPP, Pastor.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Thomas S. McWilliams, M.A., the pastor-elect, will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 3 o'clock. Young People's Christian Endeavor Society meeting on Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Preaching in the hall, 411 St. James street, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3.15 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, College street, corner of Inspector.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. Divine service, morning, at 11; evening—In celebration of Holy Communion, at 7. Preacher at both services, the rector. Sunday-school and Rector's Bible Class for men and women at 3 o'clock. Service on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

VEN. ARCHDEACON EVANS, M.A., Rector.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH.—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: "The Servants of Christ." Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m., to which all are invited not attending elsewhere. Christian Endeavor meeting after evening service. Bible reading Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors streets.—Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "The Divine Compassion." Evening subject, "Scepticism Tested." Collection in aid of the pastor's support. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Public service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Young People's Association on Saturday at 8 p.m.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.
Girls' Reading room, 1342 St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria street.
Prayer-meeting every Monday at 3 p.m., except when the monthly meeting is held.
Monthly meeting first Monday of every month, unless otherwise advertised.

VICTORIA CHURCH, CORNER OF CONWAY AND MENAI STREETS, POINT ST. CHARLES.—Sabbath—Divine service, 11 a.m. Meeting for Bible study immediately after. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Evening service. Wednesday evening—Prayer meeting at 7.30. Christian Endeavor meeting at 8.30. Junior Endeavorers meet at 7.30. Thursday evening. All are invited.
W. D. REID, B. A.

HOCHELAGA AND COTE ST. LOUIS (Methodist). Revs. A. G. Robertson and H. Walker, pastors.—Hochelaga, 11 a.m., Rev. A. G. Robertson; 7 p.m., Rev. H. Walker. Cote St. Louis (corner Mount Royal avenue and Berri street), 11 a.m. Rev. H. Walker; 7 p.m., Rev. A. G. Robertson. Outremont, 11 a.m., Rev. A. G. Robertson. Prayer-meeting and song service, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street west.—The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 p.m. Epworth League Saturday evening, at 7.45. All welcome.
Rev. J. COOPER ANTLIFF, M.A., D.D., pastor,
43 St. Mark street.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 101 Metcalfe street.
Sunday Bible class for young women, held at the Working Girls' Home, 75 Drummond street, 3.30 p.m. Service of song, 3 o'clock.
Thursday, Union prayer-meeting, open to all ladies, 10.30 a.m. Business meeting, for members only, 11 a.m. Friday, young women's prayer-meeting.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Church of England), Prefontaine street, Hochelaga. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Rector's Bible Class at 3 p.m. Bible class subject "British Israel." Preacher at both services, the Rector. After meeting in evening.

Maisonneuve Mission, 629 Notre Dame street, Maisonneuve. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Mr. Basil S. T. Marriott, of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College.
REV. ALFRED BAREHAM, Rector,

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, corner Metcalfe avenue and St. Antoine street, St. Henri. Rev. Wm. Harris will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

COTE ST. PAUL.—Rev. Thos. Brown will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer-meeting at 8 p.m. on Thursday. Seats are free in both churches and all are welcome.
Rev. WM. HARRIS, } Pastors.
Rev. THOS. BROWN, }

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet streets.—Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both the services, the Rector. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Weekly service on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. The Reading Rooms are closed for the summer months. The meetings of the Church Association Temperance Society and Band of Hope are discontinued until the autumn. Ministering Children's League for boys and girls on Saturday at 3 p.m.
Rev. J. H. DIXON, Rector.

KNOX CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets.—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Hours of service, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Mr. Fleck's Class for young men will meet in the church at the same hour. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. E. P. S. of C. E. meets on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Young People's prayer-meeting Sabbath morning at 10.15.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner Mountain and Torrance streets.—The pastor will preach at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.: Mr. Geo. Bishop, superintendent. Mill Street Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m., in Victoria Mission, corner Menai and Conway streets; J. N. Boyd, superintendent. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all the services.
Rev. W. H. EMSLEY, pastor, 262 St. Antoine street.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Osborne and Mountain streets).—The Rev. A. G. Upham, pastor. Sunday, May 15th, 1892. Morning, 11 a.m. Preacher, the Pastor. Evening, 7 p.m. Preacher, the Pastor. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Mr. Thos. B. Brown, superintendent.
City Missions.—Winstanley Hall, Delisle street, Ste. Cunegunde. Sunday-school, 9.30 a.m. Preaching, 7 p.m. Olivet Baptist Chapel.—Cor. Grand Trunk and Montmorenci streets, Point St. Charles, Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching, 7 p.m. JOHN B. WARNICKER,
Church Missionary.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
Fourth Sunday after Easter.
Holy Communion after morning service
11.05 a.m.—Divine service.—Preacher, Rev. L. N. Tucker.
3 p.m.—Sunday-school and Bible classes.
7.05 p.m.—Divine service. Preacher, Rev. E. Bushell, rector of St. Matthias.
All strangers and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before Divine service begins.
Wednesday—Divine service, at 8 p.m.
Friday—Teachers' meeting at 8 p.m.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH (REFORMED EPISCOPAL), Beaver Hall Hill.
Sunday, May 15th. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rector, the Rev. W. D. Stevens.
Sabbath-school and Bible class at three o'clock p.m.
Evening service at 7 o'clock.
Monday evening—Meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society at 8 o'clock.
Wednesday evening—Usual service at 8 o'clock.
Prayer-meeting every Sunday morning at 10.15.
Strangers made welcome to all services, and provided with seats. W. D. STEVENS, Rector.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, Coursol street (corner of Canning street).—The pastor will preach at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Seats free and gentlemanly ushers in attendance. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Wm. Tees, superintendent. Pastor's Bible Class in audience room of the church at the same hour. Song worship every Sabbath evening immediately after the public worship. A lay member of the congregation will conduct a thirty-minute worship by Sacred Song in the lecture-room of the church. The Sabbath-school Orchestra will supply the instrumental music for the song worship. The Y.P.S.C.E. every Monday evening, at 8. Song worship at 7.45. J. W. Crawford, president. Public worship every Wednesday, at 8 p.m., in the lecture-room.
Rev. T. G. WILLIAMS, D.D., pastor,

AVIS DE CULTE PUBLIC.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX (presbytérienne), rue Suzanne.—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h.
R. P. DUCLOS, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (anglicane), rue Chatham.—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi à 8 h.
D. LARIVIERE, recteur, 117 rue Chatham.

SALLE EVANGELIQUE, 2200 rue Notre Dame. Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; mardi et jeudi à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h.
CHAS VESSOT, pasteur, 90 rue Canning.

EGLISE ST-JEAN (presbytérienne), 1872 rue Ste Catherine.—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h.
J. L. MORIN, pasteur, 14 avenue du Parc.

L'ORATOIRE (église baptiste), 14 rue Mance.—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le jeudi à 7½ h.
A. L. THERRIEN, pasteur, 2 Thistle Terrace.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste Elizabeth.—Le dimanche à 10 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h.
E. D. DEGRUCHY, pasteur, 1 rue Ste Elizabeth.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE METHODISTE, 1621 rue Delisle.—Le dimanche à 3 h. Ecole du dimanche à 2 h. Le mercredi à 7½ h. Au No 381 rue Charron, Pointe St-Charles, à 7.30 h. du soir; le jeudi toutes les semaines.
M. SADLER pasteur, 165 rue Chatham.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, self-contained flat, with three or four rooms and bath room. Apply P. O. 1953.

WANTED, House, with six bedrooms, west of Mance and above Dorchester streets; hot water furnace; extension or English basement preferred.
Address stating terms to 1112 "Witness" Office.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, on Mountain Park, a Sable Collie Dog. Reward at 1 Belmont street.

LOST, on Sherbrooke street on Saturday last, an Irish Setter dog; white, with brown spots; silver-plated collar; finder will please return to 247 University street and be rewarded.

Employment Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN, with business experience, desires an office Situation; is capable of filling a position of trust; can furnish satisfactory references.
Address 990, "Witness" Office.

A YOUNG MAN with office experience wants evening employment; Book-keeping or otherwise. Address CLERK 101, "Witness" Office.

A LADY, with McGill Normal School Diplomas, high-est references and experience, desires School or Private Teaching from now until September.
Address LADY TEACHER, "Witness" Office.

A MAN desires to obtain Employment as Gardener. Address 67 Ruelleroux, Faubourg St. Joseph.

A RELIABLE and energetic Man, possessing good general knowledge of office work, collecting and selling, desires an early re-engagement; first class city references, and moderate salary at commencement.
Address J. C., 90 St. James street.

MOTHER and Daughter require situations together, in a quiet family, without washing. Reliable; good references. Address M.D., 22, "Witness" Office.

TO HARNESS MAKERS.—Wanted a situation by a good general hand. Address J. D., No. 43, Orleans avenue, Maisonneuve.

WANTED, young Man, 18 years old, just from Commercial College, position in a business House; well recommended. Address, "P.P.", care of Turner, St. Pierre & Co., 296 St. Lawrence st.

WANTED, by young Englishman, (20), situation in a coal or commercial office. Address, "A.G., 964 Metcalfe street, Montreal. Telephone, 4477.

WANTED, by a Gardener, a situation by the year in a gentleman's place; good references. No care of horses. Address, 8 Versailles street.

WANTED, Washing or Scrubbing by the day. Apply to BRIDGET NOLAN, upper gallery, in rear of 188 Bleury street.

WANTED, by a good Laundress, work by the day, washing, ironing or cleaning.
Apply 66 Mayor street.

WANTED, a situation as Cook or General Servant, willing to go to the country; Protestant; references. Apply 101 Alexander street.

WANTED, by a respectable Man, a situation as coachman or groom; willing to be generally useful; no objection to the country.
Address, S. J. 4, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, Washing and Ironing, by a respectable woman; best of reference can be given from 25c to 35c a dozen. Address, "ELLEN", 12 Vitre st., up-stairs.

WANTED, by a young man, 18, a situation in the Shirt and Collar or Laundry business; experienced, quick and willing to be generally useful. Address SHIRT AND COLLAR, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a situation by a Young Married Man, as coachman, Janitor or steward; active, temperate and highest testimonials. Address,
JANITOR, 59, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, Work by the day by a respectable young Woman. 54 Jurors street.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, employment as Nursery Governess or Companion in the forenoon or afternoon. Address,
NURSERY GOVERNESS, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a young man, respectable employment in the evenings; best of city references.
Address R. 18, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a Respectable Woman, Baby to take care of at her own home; healthy locality beside the river. Address HOME 14, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a good Laundress, families or gentlemen's washing to do at home; best of references. Apply at 35 Balmoral street.

WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as Working Companion to a lady.
Apply No. 11 Pinsonneault.

WANTED, by a Graduate of the McGill Normal School and Montreal Business College, a position as Stenographer and Typewriter. Best of references.
Address R. 532, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Widow, work by the day of any kind; is a good laundress. Apply at 7 Josephine lane, off St. Urbain street.

WANTED, situations for Book-keepers, Clerks, Storemen, Messengers, Janitors, Coachmen, &c. Apply to EMPLOYMENT BUREAU Young Men's Christian Association.

WANTED, by a young Man, situation as Collector; willing to assist in office; security furnished, if desired; holds good city references. Address M., 15, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, Situation to look after horses and deliver orders; thoroughly understands the care of horses; knows the city well; good references if required. Apply E. WILBERLEY, 60 Manufacturers lane, Pt. St. Charles.

WANTED.—A Woman with a child a year and half old, would like a situation as General Servant. Good reference. Would engage by the week. Please address 236, "Witness" Office, giving name and address.

WANTED, by a respectable woman, work by the day, Housecleaning or Laundry work. Apply
2554 St. Urbain street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, Montreal Bicycle Uniform; good condition; five dollars. Address, M. 30, "Witness" Office.

FOR SALE, first-class Counter; hard wood top; length 12 feet; will be sold cheap to a prompt buyer.
Apply 113 Bleury street.

FIRST-CLASS Edwards Safe for Sale, cheap, with combination lock. Apply at 182 Bleury street.

FOR SALE, Open Sail Boat, also a Good Skiff.
304 St. James street.

FOR SALE, New Home Sewing Machines; best in the world; easy terms. Turner, St. Pierre & Co., 1457 Notre Dame st.

FOR SALE, a Milk Goat. 679 Lagauchetiere st.

FOR SALE, Pure Fresh Milk. If you want satisfaction, have your milk delivered in glass bottles, morning and afternoon. G. H. SMALL & CO., 863 St. Denis st.

FOR SALE, Parlor Set, $35, first price, $50; Carpet, best Brussels, 14x12½ ft., $30, first cost, $44.19; also, Blinds, Curtains, &c. Absolutely good as new; used one year in drawing-room of couple without children.
Address, REMOVING, "Witness" Office.

FOR SALE, Washing Machines; best in the world; easy terms. 298 St. Lawrence st.

FOR SALE, two Ryan Hot Air Furnaces, large size; can be seen at Inspector Street Chapel. Send offers to FURNACE, "Witness" Office.

FOR SALE, 4,000 lbs. of old type; cheap to a ready purchaser. MITCHELL & WILSON, 1727 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE.—Just opened out, some very handsome China Tea Sets, price, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00.
M. BECK, 213 McGill street.

FOR SALE, in Mount Royal Cemetery.—Two Lots for Sale in the best part of the Cemetery on most reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Montreal Marble and Granite Works, 2146 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE, 100,000 feet Belting, 25 tons Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, 100 Machines, 10 Engines, Boilers; half price. MULLIN, Papineau square.

FOR SALE for the million, Kindling $2, Hardwood $2.50, Blocks $1.50 per load, all kiln-dried. Cheapest and best wood ever offered. J. C. MACDERMID & Co. corner St. James & Guy. Telephone 3110.

FOR SALE, Furniture Polish, the best in the market. Manufactured by GEORGE VERRY, 2289 St. Catherine street. 25c a bottle.

TRY HENDERSON'S Dry Kindling Wood and Dry Blocks, cut store length, large loads; promptly delivered; free cartage. Telephone 2211.
HENDERSON BROS., 344 William street.

FOR SALE, 4 Chickering & Sons' Boston Pianos, 3 squares and 1 upright; prices $50, $175, $200, $225; terms, $3, $6 and $8 per month; received in part payment for the celebrated Heintzman Upright Pianos. Apply at C. W. LINDSAY'S warerooms, 2279 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE, 2 Steinway & Sons, New York Pianos, 7 octaves each; prices $200 and $225; terms cash or $7 per month, received in part payment for the incomparable Heintzman upright pianos. Apply at C. W. LINDSAY'S Warerooms, 2279 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE, 3 Vose & Sons' Boston Pianos, Square and Upright. Prices, $175, $190 and $200. Terms cash, or $5, $6 and $7 per month given in part payment for the invincible Heintzman Upright Pianos. Apply at C. W. LINDSAY'S Warerooms, 2279 St. Catherine street.

Wanted.

HIGHEST PRICE paid for Ladies' and Gents' Cast-off Clothing and Furs by L. LAZARUS, 707 Craig street, city.

SMITH Premier, or Remington Typewriter, in working order; state terms for cash or instalments.
REV. H. GOMERY, Huntingdon, Que.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Large Bird House.
364, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a Gentleman of Education and good address, to assist on a new periodical. Address, with particulars, BUSINESS, P.O. Box 885, City.

WANTED, to purchase, all kinds of second-hand Clothing, Tools, Travellers' Samples; good prices paid. Apply or address by mail, M. GOLDSTEIN, 577A Craig street.

WANTED, a Couple without children would take care of Gentleman's House during summer; no remuneration; first-class references.
Address, CARETAKER 19, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, to purchase, a good Bedroom Set; state style, kind of wood, lowest price and where seen. Address BEDROOM, Witness Office.

WANTED, to purchase, Ladies' and Gentlemen's cast off Clothing, Furs, Carpets, &c.; orders by mail promptly attended to. PEARSON, 683 Craig street.

WANTED, Stable for five or six horses, vicinity below Dorchester and not west of Windsor, or east of Cote streets. Dwelling attached preferred.
Address STABLE, 306, "Witness" Office.

WANTED to purchase, a House containing eleven rooms, extension kitchen; drawing-room on ground floor; between Metcalfe and Mackay streets. State lowest price. Address P.O. Box 1486.

WANTED, Pupils by a B.A. of McGill, graduate of '92. Address R., 2450, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, to purchase, ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off Clothing, Jewellery, Household Effects; highest prices paid, on account beginning for himself. Apply or address by mail, M. FRANK, 2305 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, a second-hand Roller Top Desk, cheap for cash. Room 5, 180 St. James street.

WANTED, second-hand Garden Hose, in good order; length about 50 feet. Answer by letter to
N. M. 10, "Witness" Office.

WANTED to Purchase, Ladies' and GENTLEMEN'S CAST OFF CLOTHING, also Second-hand Furniture. Highest prices paid. Apply or address by mail. J. D. MORRIS, 697 Craig street.

Specific Articles.

BLACK SPANISH EGGS For Sale; took one special prize, two first prizes; one first prize for best breeding pen, Jan. 27, 1892; $3 per doz. GEORGE SHETLER 6184 Wellington street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, cheap, a Lorne Range with all attachments complete. Apply 160 St. George street.

FOR SALE—A gentleman wishes to dispose of his Cabinet Organ, list $295, only $95; also, 1 Camera, 5 x 7, complete with 3 Double Plate holders, also 1 Roll Holder, holds 36, cost $45, for $21; all in splendid order.
Address CABINET 14, "Witness" Office.

FOR SALE, a Parlor Set, in good order; will be sold by the piece or set; also a good Square Piano, Small Sideboard, and other Articles of Furniture; will be sold cheap before removal. Apply 256 St. Urbain street.

Situations Vacant.

AGENTS, "Life and Works of Spurgeon" going with a rush. Beautifully bound; illustrated; over 500 pages, $1.50. Prospectus, 35 cents. Big commission.
BRADLEY, GARRETSON CO., Brantford, Ont.

CITY TRAVELLER wanted, to carry a line in Dry Goods for a manufacturer.
Address, TRAVELLER, 60, "Witness" Office.

COMPOSITOR WANTED. Apply at
"Witness" Office.

HOUSEMAID wanted, who can sew neatly. Apply, from 1 to 3 and 6 to 8, p.m., at 21 Milton st.

LADIES out of employment can secure a good agency and make money by calling at
247 St. James street, room 3.

OFFICE BOY WANTED, speaking both languages preferred. Apply to
E. RAVANAGH, 2551 Notre Dame street.

SALESMAN.—First-class City Canvasser wanted, previous experience not necessary; one acquainted with Montreal and suburbs preferred. Grand chance for the right man. Best of references required. For particulars address the "Rochester Star Nurseries," THOMAS W. BOWMAN, Proprietor, Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED, at St. Lambert, for the summer, a Young Girl to assist at housework. Apply at
794 Palace street.

WANTED, a competent General Servant.
Apply at 345 Prince Arthur st.

WANTED, a Man or Woman capable of whitewashing and calcimining. Apply, 751 Lagauchetiere st, corner Beaver Hall Hill.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Cabinet making.
Apply at PARKES, REEKIE & CO., 632 Craig st.

WANTED, a good plain Cook; a general Servant; also, a Housemaid. Apply at 77 Durocher street.

WANTED, Dressmakers and Apprentice; also girl to do house work.
MISS MCCUAIG, 2328 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, Girl to do up-stairs work and assist in sewing; must be well recommended.
MRS. FEATHERSTON, 93 Crescent street.

WANTED, a general Servant; must be well recommended. Apply at 46 Beaver Hall Hill.

WANTED, a General Servant; small family.
87 Crescent street.

WANTED, a Man for a few days; garden work.
Apply or address, GARDEN, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a strong, willing, intelligent young Storeman; a good permanent position for the right man; must have A 1 references. Address,
STOREMAN, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, Housemaid; also General Servant; references required. Apply 145 Metcalfe street.

WANTED, a good General Servant; must sleep at home. Apply 11 Burnside Place.

WANTED, at once, for a city church, an Organist, to act also as Choir Leader. Salary, $125.
Address, G. S., 916 P.O., City.

WANTED, for June 1, a Protestant General Servant for family of two; city references required. Apply 133 Mackay street.

WANTED, First-class Dressmaker to go out by the day. Apply at 19 William street, Ste. Cunegonde.

WANTED, first-class Operators on sewing machines; none but experienced hands need apply. Steady employment. Apply to COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

WANTED, a General Servant; no washing; good wages. Apply 700 Palace street.

WANTED, a General Servant, able to cook well and can iron well; no washing. References required. Apply 1358 Dorchester street.

WANTED, General Servant, able to cook, willing to go to the country. Wages $14 per month to competent girl. Apply at 2746 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, a good Nurse to take charge of one young child and help with upper house work.
Apply at 130 Mansfield street.

WANTED, General Servant; references required.
Apply 2253 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, Teacher for St. And

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

DOMINION COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Quarterly Meeting of the above association will be held at the rooms,

200 ST. JAMES STREET,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, 14th INST.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Special business. A good attendance is requested.

H. W. WADSWORTH,
Secretary.

THE NEW CYCLORAMA,
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT,
Or the Battle of the Little Big Horn.
The famous Battle resulted in the total destruction of 5 American Cavalry, under Gen. Custer, by the united tribes f the Sioux Indians.
Also an interesting collection of Indian Curiosities. Admission 25c. Op. n daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Cyclorama Buildings, 1961 St. Catherine, cor. St. Urbain.

ART ASSOCIATION,
Phillips square.
LAST WEEK
—OF—
SPRING EXHIBITION.
PRIZES ALL AWARDED.
Music on Saturday.

SUNDAY, MAY 15.

ALL PARTIES OPPOSED
TO THE GRANTING OF A SALOON LICENSE
ON BEAVER HALL.
Are requested to be present at the Gospel Temperance Meeting, to be held at the
FRASER INSTITUTE,
TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8.30 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
185 Congregation street.
Pastor, REV. THOMAS HALL.
Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday-school and Bible Classes 3 p.m.
Evening subject—"MOTHER."
ALL SEATS FREE.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL,
GRAND TRUNK STREET.
MR. J. B. WARNICKER,
Will conduct the services of Public Worship
SUNDAY, MAY 15th, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL at 3 p.m.

SPECIAL EVANGELISTIC SERVICES,
in same place, conducted by
REV. W. W. WEEKS, of Brockville,
FOR ONE WEEK,
Commencing Monday, 16th May, at 8 o'clock.
SONG SERVICE, at 7.45 each evening.
Strangers are cordially invited to all the meetings.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

MONTREAL DIOCESAN SUN. DAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. MONDAY, May 16th, at 8 p.m., in Synod Hall. Paper. "The Teacher's Meeting," by Mr. G. R. Capel. Question Drawer. All interested in Sunday-school work are cordially invited to attend.

RUSHBROOK LODGE,
No. 245, A.O.F.W.
PROVIDE FOR YOUR WIFE AND CHILDREN.
By investing the small sum of about $25 per year payable in monthly instalments of $1 [illegible] one secure for your wife or children $2,000 at death.
Rushbrook Lodge, No. 245, meets on the first and third Monday of every month at the Mechanics Institute, Point St. Charles.
WALTER RASHAM, Recorder.
751 Wellington street.

STANLEY LODGE,
A. O. U. W., No. 5,
will hold its regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, May 16th, at 8 o'clock, in Chatham street hall.
By order.

ROYAL SCOTS
OF CANADA.
ANNUAL DRILL.
The Battalion will parade in Full Dress on MONDAY next, the 16th inst., at 7 o'clock p.m. sharp. Every member of the corps, including Band, Pipers, Drummers, Pioneers and Ambulance must be present.
By order,
FRED. LYDON, Capt. & Adjt. R. S. of C.

UNITED PROTESTANT WORKINGMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.
The regular Monthly Meeting of the above Society will be held in the Oddfellows Hall, No. 662½ Craig street, on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 8 p.m.
All members requested to attend.
OLIVER W. BARWICK,
Rec. Sec.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
IN THE
ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.
On TUESDAY EVENING Next, 17th inst.,
By the CHOIR, aided by members of other Church Choirs, forming a chorus of
FORTY VOICES.
Montreal Musical Public will have the opportunity of hearing
Master MEHARG
(St. Martin's Church Boy Soloist),
Conductor—Mr. HERBERT PATTON.
Organist—Mr. JAS. H. CAMPBELL.
Organist St. Martin's.
Admission FREE. Silver Collection.

1st PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT.
ANNUAL DRILL.—The Regiment will parade at the Armory in Drill Order on TUESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. Every member must be present. Fife and Drum Band will attend. By order
J. PORTEOUS, Capt. and Adjt.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
TUESDAY, MAY 17th, at 8.15 p.m.
PIANO RECITAL
BY
MR. EMILE KELSEN,
Assisted by Miss MAUDE FULLER, Mr. J. J. GOULET, Mr. J. LAURENT, Soloist.
Prices, $1.00, 75c, 50c.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT NORDHEIMER'S.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17th.
1st PART.
1.—Piano Duet.....
2.—Song.....MRS. FINLAYSON and MISS STEPHENS
3.—Song—"Let me dream again".....MISS WILTSHIRE
4.—Violin Solo.....MR. LEGGE
5.—Song.....Miss DUFFIE
6.—Reading—"The Settler's Story".....Miss McINTOSH
7.—Song—"The Bugle Call".....MR. A.G. CUNNINGHAM
8.—Song—Selected.....MRS. ENNIS
9.—Quartette—"Call John".....
Messrs. LAVERS, LEATHER, LAWRENCE and TATTERSALL.
2ND PART.
9.—Cornet Solo.....MR. HUGMAN
10.—Song—Selected.....Miss WILTSHIRE
11.—Song—"The Monarch of the Woods".....MR. RITCHIE
12.—Recitation—"The Inquisitive Small Boy".....Miss McINTOSH
13.—Duet—"Swallow, Happy Swallow".....MRS. ENNIS and Miss MEYERS
14.—Clarionet Solo.....MR. LEGGE
15.—Song—"When the Pilot takes Command".....
(By request).....MR. A. G. CUNNINGHAM
16.—Quartette—"Well have a merry old time".....
Messrs. TATTERSALL, LAVERS, LAWRENCE and LEATHER.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
MRS. FINLAYSON, MISS STEPHENS, } Accompanists.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

PROMENADE FESTIVAL and SHIPPING PARTY
IN AID OF THE
DAY NURSERY,
WINDSOR HALL,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING,
MAY 28th,
Admission, 25 cts. Children, half price.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT
BY
MR. EDWARD LLOYD,
ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH,
ON
Thursday Evening, June 9th.
As Mr. Lloyd will positively sail from New York June 11, this will be the last and only opportunity of hearing in this country
ENGLAND'S GREATEST TENOR.
Mr. Lloyd will sing "In Native Worth," Creation, and other choice selections from well known oratorios. He will also sing "The Star of Bethlehem, Stephen [illegible] which created such a furore at his matinee, Wednesday, May 11th.
FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES.
$3, $2, $1.50 and $1.25.
[illegible] leaving Thursday morning, May 26th, at [illegible] Railway companies will give special return rates from [illegible].

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE PICTURE FRAMING.
243 CRAIG STREET,
JOHNSON & COPPING,
The Picture Framers,
Have on hand a choice line of
FINE MOULDINGS
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FRAMING.
Also, a superior assortment of
ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
which they will sell at fair prices.
GIVE US A CALL.

THE MONTREAL GAS CO.
Pay your gas rent at the office, corner St. James and St. Gabriel streets, on or before SATURDAY, the 14th inst., and save the discount.
Parties who have not received their gas accounts owing to change of residence on the 1st inst., will please call at the office for them.
J. F. SCRIVER,
Manager and Secretary.

PURSES
PURSES
PURSES
JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER INVOICE OF
THOSE HANDSOME
FRENCH PURSES
NOW ALL THEY GO.
Be Sure and See Them!
Our Prices Are Right!
WE BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS FOR SPOT CASH AND SELL LARGE QUANTITIES ON A SMALL MARGIN.
F. E. PHELAN,
2331 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY,
OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS,
Get your Swords and accoutrements repaired, and polished for the 24th inst., at
H. A. LAMONTAGNE & CO.'S,
643 Craig street, King's Block,
Electro Platers in Gold, Silver, Nickel, etc.

SOUVENIR SPOONS.
SOLID SILVER.
IN ORANGE, TEA AND COFFEE.
AT
J. T. BOLT'S,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
2325 St. Catherine street 2325.

PIANOS FOR THE SEASIDE.
TO RENT,
A NUMBER OF UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, AT
GEORGE J. SHEPPARD'S MUSIC STORE,
2734 St. Catherine street.

S. & C°.
"CENTAUR" CYCLES.
We now have a Full Line of the above Wheels in Stock, and are prepared to sell them at lowest prices consistent with quality.
A Few of Our Leaders:
"SHARPSHOOTER"—Cross Frame, Full Ball Bearings, Cushion Tyres; $70 on time, $65 cash.
B. S. DIAMOND No. 2 Diamond Frame, Full Ball Bearings, Ball Steering, Cushion Tyres; $90 on time, $82.50 cash.
K. O. S. ROADSTER—Diamond Frame, Full Ball Bearings, Ball Steering, and 2 Pneumatic Tyres, weight only 25 pounds. Price, $120 and $125 on time; $110 and $125 cash.
The above 3 Wheels acknowledged by all who have seen it to be a model of skilled workmanship. A full line of Bells, Lamps and Accessories in Stock. From those requiring on time we require one-third cash; balance $10 per month.
Call and examine our Stock, it will pay you.
C. W. SCRIVER & CO.,
208 and 210 McGill street.

S. & C°.
BOATS AND CANOES.
A nice assortment of pleasure Skiffs and Canoes from Ontario makers, all prices and sizes.
Our 15½ foot skiff at $20 is the best value in the city. Mail orders promptly and faithfully attended to.
C. W. SCRIVER & CO.,
208 and 210 McGill street.

SATURDAY MORNING.
SUMMER 1892.
Groceries for the Suburbs.
Our Express Waggons leave early on Saturday morning for
LACHINE,
DORVAL,
VALOIS,
POINTE CLAIRE, &c.
Orders for Groceries by the above delivery received up till FRIDAY EVENING every week during the season.
WILLIAM ROURKE,
2706 St. Catherine street,
Opposite English Cathedral.

1870 PHILLIPS SQUARE. 1892
SUBURBAN SUMMER RESORTS.
Our Waggons will make their regular trips along the Lake Shore, calling at LACHINE, DORVAL, DIXIE, VALOIS, LAKESIDE, POINTE CLAIRE and BEACONSFIELD.
FIRST TRIP, FRIDAY, May 13.
Customers will kindly order before twelve noon.
JOHN ROBERTSON & SON, Grocers,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

B. MARCUSE,
366 ST. PAUL STREET 366
JAPANESE GOODS, PORCELAINS, SILKS AND CURIOS.

The following are the distinguished characteristics of the
KARN PIANO
Great Power,
Evenness of Scale,
Rich Singing Quality,
Well Balanced Tone and
Absolute Durability.
WAREROOMS: QUEEN'S BLOCK, MONTREAL.
A. M. FEATHERSTON, Agent.
J. W. DUGDALE, Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UPHELD

SUNLIGHT

Continues to rank as **Easy First** among the Laundry and Household Soaps of the World.

Used according to directions, it does away with all the old-fashioned drudgery of wash day. Try it and convince yourself.

Here's a "pointer," and it is true:—One tablet of "SUNLIGHT" Soap will do twice the work in half the time of two bars of ordinary soap, besides saving the cost of washing powders, and preventing injury to the clothes and hands.
It pays to use "Sunlight."

* * * * * *

WORKS: ST. SUNLIGHT NEAR BIRKENHEAD. LEVER BROS., LTD. TORONTO
Sunlight Soap Depot for Quebec and Eastern Provinces: FRANK MAGOR & CO., - MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.
FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS AT
SINGLE FARE
On May 23rd and 24th, 1892, good for return until May 25th inclusive,
AND FIRST CLASS SINGLE FARE AND ONE THIRD ON MAY 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th, GOOD FOR RETURN UNTIL MAY 26th, INCLUSIVE.
For further information apply to the Company's Agents

NOTICE.
We are selling RETAIL from our wholesale sample rooms, corner QUEEN and WILLIAM STREETS, our
Buffalo Stoves and Ranges
FOR WOOD AND COAL.
COMBINING THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
Wrought Iron Bedsteads, Plain and Brass Mounted: also Kitchen Tin and Granite Ironware.
STOVE REPAIRS.
H. R IVES & CO.

MILLER & BREMNER,
33 and 35 Bleury street,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
JEWELLERY of every description made to order and repaired.
MEDALS and CLUB EMBLEMS a SPECIALTY.
DESIGNS furnished gratis.
Watches and Clocks Repaired & Guaranteed.
Bell Tel. 9012.

NOTICE TO PROPRIETORS.
To secure uniform and improved appearance of the Cemetery, the Trustees are desirous of having all Lots purchased Prior to the 30th NOVEMBER, 1887, placed in charge of the Superintendent.
The Trustees will assume the care of the same in perpetuity on receipt of a payment at the rate of $10 per 100 feet, superficial measure.
Further information can be obtained from the Superintendent at the Cemetery or at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, 196 St. James street. By order,
G. DURNFORD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE INVINCIBLE
Heintzman & Co.
UPRIGHT
PIANOS
are constructed from the Musician's standpoint as well as that of the mechanic. Hence these instruments are distinguished from all others by that pure, sympathetic quality of tone that contains the greatest musical possibilities, and are comprehensively the Best now manufactured.
A Grand Display of these celebrated instruments are on sale at
C. W. LINDSAY'S
WAREROOMS,
2270 ST. CATHERINE ST.
Old Pianos and Organs of any maker taken as part payment.

CHOICEST FAMILY & PASTRY FLOUR.
OATMEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR, CRACKED WHEAT ROLLED WHEAT, ETC.
RHODIE & HARVIE,
10 and 12 Bleury street.

E. NEVE,
WOOD AND COAL MERCHANT,
Branch Office removed to
695 DORCHESTER STREET,
Corner of Dufferin square.

WRAPPING PAPER, at 3c per lb., for sale in 10 lb. packages, or 2½c per lb. for 50 lbs. and upwards.
—AND—
HEAVY BROWN WRAPPING PAPER at 1c per lb. in lots of 50 lbs. and upwards.
Apply at "Witness" Office

SOHMER PIANOS, at present the most popular New York Pianos. Sole agents for Montreal, J. Wm. Shaw & Co., 1811 Notre Dame street. Eight of these fine Pianos in use at the Ville Marie Convent.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to Clubs; Northern Messenger, 30c; 10 copies to one address, $2.25; 20, $4.40; 50, $10.50; 100, $20.
For Newfoundland add 52c per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 20c on Northern Messenger; $3.00 on Daily Witness.
For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 20c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 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.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1892.

A NEW PAPER and an old one are vying with each other just now as to which will have the dirtiest mess of society gossip. It is, usually a woman, or purports to be one, who is the purveyor of family scandals.

WHETHER AS A RESULT of cowardly coroner's verdicts or not there seems to have sprung up a very nasty feeling between a certain brutal class of cabmen and the police. The wrong-doing, so far as reported, seems to be all on the side of the cabmen. If there is another side to the question it has not reached us. If there is any popular sympathy on the side of murderous drivers it is very hard to account for. The police are doubtless to blame for the evil in the last analysis of the question for not having long ago taught drivers of horses that pedestrians in Montreal have some right which even they are bound to respect. In this semi-civilized city the moment a man gets promoted to the driving seat of a carriage or a cart he imagines himself lord of all the landscape. He pays no more regard to persons on foot than a farmer does to the grasshoppers that flee before him in every stage of terror as he crosses his meadow. It is, perhaps not to be wondered at if, when in cases of life and death some effort is being made to vindicate those rights, there should be some signs of revolt. It will be a most desirable result if the recent evidences of hard-heartedness and outbreaks of viciousness on the part of drivers shall be the prelude to a new order of things in the city.

HORSEBACK RIDING is too little practised in Canada both by men and women. Indeed, a man on horseback seems to suggest to the rural mind some extremity resulting from poverty, impassable roads or other distress. Canadian farmers are the most horsey—we do not say horse-loving—people in the world. Their preference is to sit effeminately behind a half-blinded animal, worried and distorted with a bearing rein, and watch his paces, to sitting on his back and sympathetically sharing his free motions. Their interest in him is that of the trader speculating on gain or fame rather than that of exuberant young life joying in active sympathy with a fellow-creature. Even the pleasure of holding the reins our farmers have a way of denying to their daughters and sisters. Any old, worn-out horse is good enough for them, and as for a good horse they are certain to get into trouble with him and spoil him. What does a girl want with learning to drive fast horses? As for a woman on horseback on the road or in the village she might expect to have the boys running after her shouting "circus." This is all wrong. Let both our boys and girls learn to ride on horseback and let them have every chance to do so.

THE CONNECTION which exists between the Government and the religious denominations in the matter of Indian missions is outside of this Province, almost the only remnant of "Church and State" extant in Canada, and perhaps the more it is reduced to its very simplest terms the better. Churches should not as such be reduced to the necessity of becoming suitors at the doors of ministers. Not that we ascribe to churches in civic matters a position above the state, or that we would like to see the Church bearing itself proudly towards the powers that be. The kingdom of the Church is not of this world, and in matters mundane it is enough for the disciple that he be as his Master. But, even to Christians the position of a courtier is a beguiling one, and in the ethics of modern politics favors granted imply favors in return, and the position of an agent of the Government implies loyalty to the Government's party. It is, of course, possible for independent men to rise entirely superior to such supposed but fictitious obligations, but nobody likes to, and, to use a Hebrew hyperbole, it is easier for a camel to enter through the eye of a needle than for a good man not to feel himself more or less under the dominion of them. And what applies to individuals applies to bodies.

TWENTY-TWO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, all Conservatives, have petitioned the Government to erect a monument to the late Sir John Macdonald. Of course, the Government which refused to give a former Premier, Mr. Mackenzie, a state funeral, can be relied upon to give Sir John Macdonald a monument in addition to a public funeral. Sir John Macdonald certainly was the ideal politician of the people of Canada for a great many years; he was the man they delighted to honor. It is right enough, therefore, that they should erect a monument which will bear witness to future generations as to the moral and political standard of the people, for that is the effect of a monument when raised by a parliament. There is, at least, a large minority in this Dominion, however, whose standard in these matters was quite other than that of Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Mackenzie was their ideal—the man who cared for principle and not for success unless with principle. His private and public life is in the estimation of this minority a higher ideal. They may be mistaken, but the minority are quite willing to perpetuate their error if it be, and to be judged by future generations. Parliament will not, of course, erect a monument. We would suggest a voluntary subscription by all the people who admire Mr. Mackenzie, for the purpose of erecting such a monument. The amount subscribed by each person might have to be limited to prevent the fund from being too large. If space for the monument cannot be obtained within the grounds of Parliament, a suitable site might be purchased near by.

THE USUAL RESULTS of an indifferent or cowardly administration of justice are displaying themselves in France. What they call a well organized vendetta, and what we would term a gang of lynchers, reports itself in Paris as ready to exercise summary jurisdiction in all cases of Anarchist outrage by assassinating an Anarchist for every outrage attributed by them to an Anarchist source. Perhaps public spirit in any form is to be commended rather than supine helplessness on the part of a people imperilled by the ineffective administration of justice. The remedy proposed would, however, only be the precipitation of that anarchism which dynamite of itself could only bring into abhorrence. Under the proposed rule of justice by assassination all that would be necessary for any one having a grudge against somebody would be to raise against him the report that he was an Anarchist in order to have him executed without trial. It is to be hoped that France will rouse herself to protect even her criminal classes and herself from the ignoble stain of cowardly assassination. Her people who may be inclined to sympathize with this despicable method of public protection should bear in mind that if even apprehended and convicted Anarchists have escaped their deserts it is due to their own lack of courage in rendering righteous verdicts. Let all men who are put on juries anywhere remember that for the matter in hand they represent the people, that the public safety is confided to their keeping and that either indifference or cowardice is unpardonable in their case.

THE CORNER GROGGERY.

The effect of the proposed by-law would be not to close up groceries at seven o'clock on Saturday, but to compel a separation of the grocery business from that of liquor-selling. The grocer who wishes to continue the sale of liquor may do so under this by-law, but he must do so in another establishment from that in which he sells his groceries. There is no very great hardship in that. This is the law in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Why should it not be so in Montreal? It has been the constant demand of the clergy and others that this separation should be made. Let it be clearly understood that the Council has now in its hands practically the separation of the liquor from the grocery business and the aldermen who refuse to support the by-law deny to the citizen the benefits enjoyed by the city of Toronto and other cities of Ontario. The by-law will not affect a single grocer who does not sell liquor, and of such there are a very large number in our city, quite enough to supply all the needs of the people. And when those now selling liquor have made the liquor part of their trade a separate thing, the grocery department can be kept open as late as they please. The corner grocery where liquor is sold is, especially in the poorer sections of the city, a positive nuisance, and any by-law that did not reach this evil would not be very effective as a promoter of temperance morality. Section 140, sub-section 9 of the City Charter, provides that the Council may pass a by-law "to enforce the closing of saloons and "taverns from seven o'clock, or any hour "later on Saturday evening, until Monday morning. (1889.)" When the Council was asked two years ago to give effect to this legislation by passing the necessary by-law we were told that it would be quite useless to close the saloons and taverns at seven and leave the liquor shops or groceries open, we were told that the greatest Saturday night evil was the corner grocery, and now we are told that it would not do to close the grocery grog-shops at this early hour. The by-law does not strike us as having been hastily drawn up, as Alderman Prefontaine seems to think, as it precisely carries out the instructions conveyed in the Council's resolution to draw it up in the terms of the statute. There are those who think the by-law does not go far enough and that the hour should be six o'clock instead of seven on Saturday nights, but the statute fixes the limit at the latter hour and the Council has not the power to alter it.

THE ENGLISH RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

The Nugent case, in which, owing doubtless to natural modesty on the part of the insulted lady, nobody imagines the culprit to have got his deserts has probably sealed the doom of the time-honored English railway carriage. The experience of being shut up for a long time alone, or almost alone, with a drunken man must be familiar to almost every timid traveller in the Old Country. To those accustomed to our system it is a frequently expressed wonder that the change to it has not long since been made. These are, however, in a position to estimate neither the tremendous power of use and wont on a community, nor the various practical conditions which bind the people to the way they have been accustomed to. To an old and consequently very conservative community like that of England, use and wont are what habit is to the mature individual, far more than a second nature. One would have thought the railway involved a sufficient change in the means of locomotion to have developed at its very inception methods all its own. Far from that, the first railway vehicles used in England were nothing but a string of stage coaches with flanged wheels, except where the model of some other familiar vehicle prevailed over that of the padded palanquin-fortress hung in leather springs. The English railway carriage since then has never been anything else but a very slow evolution from that original stage-coach idea. To change from that to the American car would even now involve a revolution in long fixed customs little less than that involved in the introduction of the railway system itself. Apart, however, from the complicated network of usages which enwraps the present system, there are differences in the conditions of the two continents which render the American car, or "coach," as the Americans, with their natural love of change, now insist on calling it, more difficult of introduction in England than in America. One of these is the extreme complexity of the English railway system. A train starts from London with half-a-dozen carriages of each class, each bound for a different town, and perhaps, each to terminate its trip on a different road. This complexity is further complicated by the custom of having to use two or three classes of carriages, but is facilitated by the comparative shortness of the English vehicles. It is easy to say, do away with the distinction of class, but seeing that we who began with only one class have now three we are forced to concede that there may after all be some convenience about it. Some English railways have indeed done away with second class carriages, but have added Pullman cars. For city and suburban railway travel, where the chief problem is how to get people on and off most quickly, the side-door carriage seems to have the advantage of the end-door car; yet such is the pertinacity of custom, even in the United States, that it has not been adopted on the New York elevated, or so far as we know on any city or suburban road in America. The English likewise have their ways; but we think that, at least for railways covering long stretches, the American end-door car will ere long have to be substituted for the side-door carriage.

A PROTEST.

The Toronto *Mail*, once the organ of the Conservative party, now an independent journal, makes a powerful protest against the consummation of the gerrymander proposed by the Abbott-Thompson Government. There is too much reason for the belief of the *Mail* that Canadians are not worthy of the great inheritance of public liberty bequeathed them by their forefathers. As a people they have not the sense of fair play and as individuals they have not the sturdy backbone of their ancestors. Open tyranny, naked corruption, manifest injustice, does not rouse their indignation or induce them to rise against bad rulers as these evils aroused their sturdy English fathers. Otherwise the Government of the day would not dare to resort to and defend the grossest corruption and tyranny and parcel out the peoples' votes so as to secure themselves in power. Canadians are not faithful to political liberty. The *Mail* points out that while Canadians copy all the worst political trickery of the Americans, and then excuse themselves by saying they are no worse than their neighbors, the Americans are climbing out of the valley of degradation while the Canadians are descending into it. It is too bad that in addition to its own native vices Canada should complacently imitate the vices of her neighbor. The *Mail* was one of the admirers of Sir John Thompson, whom it supported for the premiership in succession to Sir John Macdonald. It declares that his demoralization has been so rapid and his degradation so utter that he is now inclined to sink to an even "lower depth than his associates." We never had any faith in Sir John Thompson. He is a piece of lath and plaster, painted to look like solid stone, as Bismarck, we believe, once said of a public man. He is not only poor material, but poor material which pretends to be good material and which, when placed instead of good material, gives way, betrays and brings ruin. It is satisfactory to know that Sir John Thompson is being discovered and that he is revealing himself for what he is. The press has only got to be independent to discover and denounce such men as Sir John Thompson and such acts as his. One of the hopeful signs in the situation is the growth of the independent press, and the growth in independence of some of the stronger party newspapers that are no longer dependent upon the Government for support. There are Conservative papers, notably the Hamilton *Spectator*, which have demanded and are demanding an impartial redistribution by an unbiassed commission of some sort. The Ottawa *Journal* seems to have been pretty well driven out of the ranks of the Conservative press by the defiant corruption and gerrymandering of the Government. There are other Conservative journals which show signs of shame over the gerrymander and the refusal of the Government to grant investigations into such charges as those that have been made in the House by members against Mr. Haggart, Sir Adolphe Caron and against Judge Elliot. The *Mail* thinks that the Governor-General ought to take action to preserve one party from the tyranny of the other, or, at least, the freedom of the people from being tampered with. The people of Canada can never find political salvation in a Governor-General; if they cannot save themselves they must inevitably sink to their proper level, which is that which their political character or want of character fits them for. Institutions are worthless unless manly men run them. As for the Senate, it is, as the *Mail* says, little better than an asylum for the politically infirm, and nothing can be expected from it.

SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.

A common accusation repeated from mouth to mouth with regard to the administration of the School Commissioners is that of extravagance with regard to school buildings. Such a charge may have either of two meanings. It may mean that the buildings are too fine or that they have cost more than they should have done. On the latter point the public is hardly in a very good position to judge. The Commissioners are known to have employed the most respected and trustworthy of architectural advice and to have had at times very competent builders among their own number. And they are generally understood to have had at all times to make very close calculations. The idea of boodling is, we presume, not even suspected. We are certain that any disinterested Protestant citizen would far rather entrust such matters to the Commissioners, even shielded as they have been from public oversight, than to national, provincial, or civic politicians dependent in a measure on the influence of contractors. The question which the people may fairly be called on to discuss is whether our school buildings are too fine for the purpose for which they are intended. A comparison between the respectable but severely plain structures which prevail in Montreal, with almost no grounds attached to them, and the splendid buildings to be found in many American towns adds interest to this enquiry. Are our neighbors right or are we, or are our circumstances different? Our own ways, with regard to expenditure upon school buildings, have not always been the same, as is illustrated by comparing the very ambitious and monumental structure erected long ago for the purposes of a Montreal High School, now used by the Normal School, and the lordly gravelled terrace attached to it, with the contemptible looking outside of the factory-like addition made to it last year by the Quebec Government. For purposes of utility the latter is superior to the former. The high-souled people who gave us the old building were working on old world ideas. They knew neither the exigencies of our climate nor the ideas of modern educationists, but they knew enough to know that to be useful a building does not need to be base, and they aspired, according to their lights, to better things. We should be the last to recommend the sacrificing of the inward to the outward. If there is only money enough for one let everything yield to the requirements of the work done within. On the other hand, we think there are few things which contribute so much to real education as good architectural models. Montreal is certainly built in a more dignified way than most North American cities. To this her noble building stone has greatly contributed. And she has had periods of high artistic ambition and of really excellent taste. Of late, however, she has hardly kept pace with the movement which has been revolutionizing the architecture of this continent. For this she could, perhaps, better afford to wait than some of her sister cities, and she has, doubtless, spared herself many of the atrocities of the experimental stage. For what she has missed of "Queen Anne" she may, perhaps, congratulate herself. The best architecture is always a little lavish—not of adornment, but of cost—following Shakespeare's rule about clothes: "Costly as thy purse can buy, rich, not gaudy." Truly artistic architecture is the poetry of building. On what, then, can a generation better lavish what it knows of beauty than on the buildings which are to form the taste of the young and supply those memories which will fill their lives with conceptions noble or sordid, as the case may be. The school buildings which we have are generally admirable, so far as they go. Had they cost half as much again, through added space and more costly design, we should not have thought the money badly spent.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The past week has shown no change from the firmness in the local money market, which has developed recently, and, in fact, there seems to have been an increased demand. The situation is, however, influenced to some extent by the increasing movement of produce and the consequent taking up of discounted notes on the part of the makers who had effected loans in the fall to enable them to carry hay, &c., through the winter. The few local showers which have characterized the week have improved the face of nature, but have not been sufficient to satisfy the farmer, and it is to be hoped that there will soon be more rain.

There has as yet been no change in the Bank of England rate, although the street rate exhibits greater firmness. The bank reports a specie increase of £178,000 for the week, during which period the Bank of France gained 43,422,500 francs gold and 325,000 silver. The discounts at this bank during the last four months show a decrease of 300,000,000, owing to the operation of the new French tariff. The clearing house returns of the banks in Montreal continue to show increased transactions, the figures being as under.

	Clearings.	Balances.
Week ending May 12th	$12,211,752	$1,739,759
Cor. week 1891	10,966,309	1,416,300
" 1890	9,215,995	1,112,994
" 1889	8,485,165	1,262,989

The official return of moneys lying unclaimed in the banks of Canada shows an amount of $446,870, of which, as might have been expected from the greater age of our local institutions, the bulk is in the Province of Quebec. Out of a total of $352,752 lying unclaimed in this province, $135,400 is in the City and District Savings Bank, $72,000 in the Bank of Montreal and $35,000 in the Bank of British North America.

The local stock market has shown little of interest during the week, except, perhaps, in Canadian Pacific Railway stock, which attracted attention on account of the annual meeting, which took place on Wednesday. The statement shows gross earnings of $20,241,095 against $16,552,528 in 1890; the working expenses being $12,231,436 against $10,252,828. The net earnings were consequently $8,009,659 against $6,299,700. Deducting fixed charges of $4,664,493 there was a surplus of $3,345,166 against a surplus of $2,053,082 in 1890. From this surplus two supplementary dividends of one percent were paid (as in 1890), amounting to $1,300,000. The report of this company sets at rest for the present a subject recently cropping up from time to time in sensational newspapers, that the president disclaims all idea of having in contemplation any plan for union with the Grand Trunk Railway, with which, for the benefit of this country, it is well that the Canadian Pacific Railway should continue "a friendly competitor."

Banking circles have been disturbed during the week by the proposal on the part of the City Council to apply for powers to impose a tax upon bank stocks, and we understand that the resolution is likely to be stoutly opposed through the Bankers' Association. The amendment to the charter embodying this proposal has not yet been legally drafted and as it stands, in aldermanic phraseology, possesses a simplicity and comprehensibility which must have charmed its originators. The resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, to levy a tax, not exceeding one per cent, on all bank stocks, financial associations and movable properties."

It seems to us that the practice of more rigid economy in civic affairs would have better become the Council board of the financial and commercial metropolis of Canada than the imposition of new taxation upon the already much taxed banks and other financial institutions which make Montreal their headquarters. The banks which have their head offices in this city have already contributed to the receipts of the Quebec Government, the provincial tax bearing upon them most seriously. They annually contribute about $13,000 to the provincial treasury in a tax upon their capital, with an additional contribution of over $2,000 for their city and country offices. The city mulcts them to no small degree in the business tax, while they pay the usual rental and water taxes, &c. The Dominion Government has also cast longing eyes upon their capacious vaults and taxes them, indirectly, it is true, but successfully. It has taken from them over $830,000 as a forced 3 percent loan to guarantee their note circulation. The Government has imposed a further tax by the law constraining the banks to keep at least 40 percent of their cash reserves in Dominion notes. To the banks with head offices in Montreal this means a loan to the Government without interest of about $3,000,000, though, as a rule, they hold considerably more than the requisite 40 percent. At even three percent this forced loan is equivalent to $90,000 per annum.

The tendency of this age of rivalry between towns in trade matters has been to remove from commerce all avoidable expense, in order to attract and develop it. The discontinuance of the harbor police here and at Quebec, for example, was effected in order to decrease the harbor dues, and shipping interests in this city are still injuriously affected by the existence of tolls. Yet this province imposed and continues to impose upon various native as well as extraneous corporations desiring to establish themselves here, taxes of a restrictive nature and from which from the present lamentable condition of the provincial treasury there does not appear to be any hope of relief. This conduct towards foreign or other provincial corporations is against the interests of commercial and financial development, and deeply to be deplored even when imperative. Under the present provincial law concerning direct taxation, banks, with head offices elsewhere than in the Province of Quebec, and desiring to establish themselves in the latter, must pay an annual tax of one-tenth of one percent on their capital, if it does not exceed $1,000,000, or $1,000 for a bank with capital between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, and $1,500 if the capital exceeds the latter figure. And this is exclusive of the $100 tax on bank offices in the city and $20 on agencies in other parts of the Province. These extra provincial banks pay about $10,500 on their capital in accordance with this law and an additional $1,400 on their agencies, or a total of $12,000. Whether the city proposes to tax the stock of these corporations it is difficult to say, but if it does not do so, while taxing home banks, it would be unjust to the latter, and if it adds its straw to the already burdened banks of other provinces these institutions might certainly consider the load too heavy and possibly some would retire from the field, placing this Province at a serious disadvantage.

We consider that banks and bank stocks are already amply taxed if not over-taxed. The shareholders are held subject to a tax of 100 percent (the double liability) in the event of a bank failure, and

BRITISH POLITICS

GENERAL ELECTIONS CONSIDERED PROBABLE IN JULY.

WEAKNESS OF THE GLADSTONIANS OWING TO THEIR LEADER'S ATTITUDE ON LABOR QUESTIONS.

LONDON, May 13.—Mr. Balfour will meet the Conservative election agents on May 31, when a definite indication will be given of the date of the general elections. The Cabinet decision when it is announced will find the parties all round fully prepared and everything in readiness. The officers in charge of private bills before the House of Commons have been instructed to wind up their business as far as possible by June 24. Reasoning from this fact the Liberals forecast events thus: The writs will be issued on June 25. Two weeks later the burg elections will be completed and within three weeks the county elections. According to the statute the new parliament must assemble within thirty-five days of the dissolution of the preceding one, so the first week in August, if the general expectation is fulfilled, will see

MR. GLADSTONE REINSTATED

in power. The Irish party take it for granted that a special session to be held in November, will proceed with the Home Rule question. Probably Mr. Gladstone will not be in such a hurry. He has privately expressed the opinion that the Home Rule movement in 1886 suffered from haste in its preparation and declared that he will not make a similar mistake. He will take time to sound every section of his supporters in framing the new measure. If a Liberal Government is constituted in the autumn no policy of Home Rule is likely to be fully developed before the session of 1893.

IN THE ELECTORAL FIELD

a startling phenomenon is the activity of the Independent Labor party. The Schnadhorst clique relied upon the absence of funds to weaken the Independents and to force them to yield to the process of selection by the Liberal executive by which the insubordinates would be eliminated. The calculation failed to take into account the earnestness of the supporters of the Labor party. No less than one hundred and sixty-five candidates are already in the field, backed by subscriptions from the trades unions, local societies and Tory donations. In a daily increasing number of districts the workingmen oppose the Liberals. Mr. Gladstone's negative opposition to the payment of members of the House, to the eight-hour movement, and his indifference to the other articles of the Newcastle programme most cherished by the workingmen have alienated a considerable mass of the electors.

ULSTER MOVEMENTS.

Doubt is expressed in many quarters regarding the earnestness of the Ulster movement, and this has incited the leaders to a more violent beating of the war drum. Mr. Saunderson's speech at the St. Stephen's Club dinner daily proclaimed the intention of the Ulstermen to resort to armed force in their resistance to a Dublin parliament.

Mr. Lowther, Parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, speaking at a public gathering last night, referred to the expressed belief that Ulster would invoke the aid of English loyalists and said that the result would be that the world would see the sternest contest that had occurred since England was created a nation. On the whole the conviction strengthens that the Ulster convention will be a history-making event.

BI-METALLIC CONFERENCE GOSSIP.

Efforts made to-day to sound Mr. Goschen as to the basis of the bi-metallic conference elicited the response that he would not speak on the subject while the negotiations are in progress as the solution of the problem might be compromised if information were given out now. This language, with the tenor of his expressions to the Chamber of Commerce deputation, is accepted as indicating Mr. Goschen's belief that the conference will not prove the futility the monometallists predict. While the leading London papers are against the conference the chief Provincial journals acclaim it.

PREMIER LOUBET'S ORATION.

PARIS, May 13.—The funeral of M. Very, proprietor of the restaurant which was blown up by the Anarchists, took place to-day. It was attended by an enormous concourse of people. M. Loubet, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, delivered a speech at the grave. He said M. Very was the victim of his courage in denouncing Ravachol to the police. In a money sense the widow and daughter of the dead man, both of whom had been injured in the explosion, would not suffer, for the Government would make ample provision for their care and maintenance. M. Loubet severely denounced the Anarchists. The Government, he said, would show itself equal to the task of defending society, which was threatened by these men.

MINERS DROWNED.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE CAUSED BY A WATERSPOUT.

PESTH, May 13.—An immense waterspout burst to-day in the neighborhood of collieries situated in the city of Fuenfkirchen, the capital of the county of Baranya. The huge volume of water inundated the surrounding country and poured in great streams into the mines, flooding them in a very short time and causing a terrible loss of life. The water poured into the mines so quickly that the unfortunate men who were engaged at work in the lower levels received no warning of their danger and before they had a chance to escape they were struggling in the torrent which had almost instantaneously engulfed them. They struggled desperately to reach the shafts or any parts of the mines which seemed likely to afford them a place of safety, but the water rapidly rose higher and higher and in a short time every avenue of escape was shut off and the men perished miserably. It is known that twenty-two men are dead in one pit alone and that many more have lost their lives in the other pits.

MAY REACH STARTLING PROPORTIONS.

Owing to the great excitement which prevails in the place it is impossible at present to obtain an exact list of the dead, but it will doubtless reach startling proportions. The water did not reach to the upper levels, and the miners working in these portions of the mine made their way to the surface as quickly as possible. As soon as the disaster which had overtaken their fellow-workmen was learned the survivors, with the assistance of many of those who had flocked to the mouths of the pits, made hurried preparations to go to the rescue of the men in the flooded levels. As the

NEWS OF THE CATASTROPHE

spread throughout the city, immense crowds hastened to the scene and the entrance to each pit was soon surrounded by a surging and wildly excited mass of men, women and children. The lamentations of those who had relatives or friends in the inundated mines were heartrending and many pitiful scenes were witnessed. The grief of the stricken people became more intense and uncontrollable as some of the bodies of the drowned men were slowly hoisted to the surface and identified by the sorrowing friends. The work of rescue is being steadily carried on, and every effort is being made to pump the water out of the flooded levels.

THREE KANSAS TORNADOES.

WICHITA, Kas., May 13.—The formation of three tornadoes was witnessed here between 5.30 and 6 o'clock this afternoon, two about six miles south of the city and another about the same distance north-west. A despatch to the *Eagle* from Augusta, Butler county, says that the north-eastern twister struck that place about six o'clock, demolishing fifteen houses and wrecking the Santa Fe stock pens. W. S. Ellsworth had his leg broken by a flying timber and Frank Marsh was slightly injured. Nearly all the people in the town saw the storm approaching and sought safety in cyclone caves, which it is thought alone prevented great loss of life.

HOUSES WRECKED.

The town of Towanda, which is a few miles north of Augusta, was also visited by the storm and half a dozen houses wrecked. Towanda was literally wiped from the face of the earth last March and several people killed and injured. The citizens who had the courage to remain, rebuilt their houses and these were the buildings blown down this evening. It is not known whether anyone was hurt. Enquiries at points south of Wichita fail to reveal the track taken by the other two storms.

AVERSE TO THE EXPENSE.

PLANS FOR THE EMBELLISHMENT OF BERLIN.

BERLIN, May 13.—It is now stated that the Kaiser, despite his natural sympathy with the plans for the embellishment of the environs of the palace, is opposed to their execution on account of the great expense, and especially if the money has to be obtained by lottery. Several members of the committee, including President Von Topper, of Wiesbaden, have resigned, and state that while they belonged to it the committee was concerned only with the demolition of the Schloss Freiheit. The other projects seem now to have entered on a new stage. Herr Kunze, the real designer of the famous pond and terraces alongside the palace, has written to the Berlin municipal authorities to the effect that certain persons have placed a million and a half marks at his disposal, and that he will hand over that sum to them if they will buy and demolish the houses between the Breite Strasse and the electors' bridge, and permit the construction of garden terraces, about forty feet broad, on the south flank of the palace.

The Czar has signed a ukase permitting the exportation of oats and corn.

While 100 workmen, with their wives and children, were crossing the river near Brody, in Galicia, on a raft, the raft capsized and all were thrown into the water. Sixty persons were drowned.

It is reported that there is a split in the French Cabinet concerning the supplementary land grants demanded by the Minister of Marine.

AMERICAN.

Starvation threatens six hundred families of negro colonists around Kingfisher, O.T. An urgent appeal for relief has been made to Governor Seay. The negroes blame the men who organized the colonies, and charge them with misappropriating the funds which, it is thought, would tide the immigrants over till they could raise a crop.

The United States Behring Sea squadron, consisting of the "Yorktown," "Mohican," "Adams," "Rush" and "Nora," have left for Behring Sea. The "Ranger" will follow in a few days.

Mr. C. W. McClair, the Prohibition candidate for Mayor, was elected to-day by 47 majority over Mr. John Hannaman, the nominee of the Republicans and Democrats.

The returns of maple sugar producers, under the Vermont Bounty Act, show a crop approaching 1,700,000 pounds, on which, it is estimated, £30,000 will be paid in bounties.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

REPORT THAT HE IS THREATENED WITH A SERIOUS THROAT TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A special to the *World* from London says:—Information coming from a private source would seem to give a somewhat alarming aspect to the indisposition from which the Prince of Wales is known to be suffering, but the exact nature of which has never been satisfactorily described. The statement is credited to an intimate friend of the late Sir Morell Mackenzie that the eminent throat specialist, three days before his death, paid a professional visit to the Prince, having been hastily summoned to Marlborough House for that purpose. The Prince's symptoms were such that he and the Princess feared they might indicate the existence of an ailment similar to that for which Sir Morell had treated the late Emperor Frederick. The physician was informed that the Prince had been troubled with a slight affection of the throat and had been casually treated for its relief, but it had grown so much worse it had been deemed best to secure the advice of the famous specialist. Sir Morell made a thorough examination of his patient and administered temporary treatment, intending to follow the case up carefully and systematically, but he was almost immediately afterwards stricken with his fatal illness. Meanwhile, he had related the aforementioned circumstances to a friend whose professional relations with him warranted such a confidence. He had further stated that his analysis of the patient's condition had been too brief to be conclusive and he had not yet formed a definite opinion as to the cause of the Prince's illness.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE PROSECUTION.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Abram Fell, of Buffalo, N.Y., agent of the Wabash Lackawanna Despatch Fast Freight line, was indicted to-day for conspiracy by the federal grand jury here. The case is an outgrowth of the recent investigation, which ended in the indictment of every member of the stockyard firm of Swift & Co. for receiving rebates from the Lackawanna. Conviction implies a fine of not less than $5,000, or imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for not less than two years.

FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—As the result of much preliminary work while the River and Harbor bill was pending in the House, the Senate Committee on Commerce was able to-day to report the bill back to the Senate with all the amendments which it regards as necessary. It has increased the total of the House bill by $1,981,143 and made decreases to the amount of $858,000, making the net increase $1,123,143, and the total of the appropriation $22,470,118.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

PECULIAR STORY IMPUTED TO A RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN.

BOSTON, May 13.—C. L. Murphy, of Cambridgeport, who went under contract as foreman with one hundred men to assist in the building of the railway in the Adirondack wilderness, says the stories of the ill-treatment of the workmen are not in the least exaggerated. He says they are living in a condition of the utmost distress, being miserably fed, overworked and without shelter. Two of his men who tried to escape were clubbed down, and when he left were in a precarious condition. Murphy says the camp is surrounded by negroes who night and day do guard duty. They are all armed with 44-calibre revolvers and Winchesters, and the slightest disobedience is likely to bring a bullet.

ONLY NINETY-TWO!

COVINGTON, Ky., May 13.—A remarkable wedding took place yesterday, of two old people, of Stirling, Ohio, who said they had eloped. The bridegroom was David Heath, aged 92 years, and the bride was Mary L. Hetrick, who registered as 65 years old.

CANADIAN.

EAST YORK ELECTION.

TORONTO, May 13.—The official figures of the East York election, as furnished by the Returning Officer, Mr. Davidson, are:—MacLean, 3,668; Leslie, 3,417; majority for MacLean, 251.

"A BARBER BY TRADE."

MONCTON, N. B., May 13.—A man giving his name as Henry V. Williams is in the lock-up here on the charge of horse stealing. He hired a horse and buggy from Mr. J. W. McDonald, a livery stable keeper at New Glasgow, on Monday last, to drive to Westville, six miles distant. Not returning Mr. McDonald followed and easily tracked him to Pictou, then on to River John, Pugwash, Sackville, Dorchester, Moncton and finally to Salisbury, where Williams put up at a hotel. He sold the buffalo robe and entered into negotiations for the sale of the horse and buggy, but the parties, thinking everything was not right, detained him on some pretext until Mr. McDonald and a constable arrived. Williams puts on a bold front and says he will get out of the scrape all right. He is a barber by trade and a native of the United States but seems to have worked in nearly all the maritime towns. He will be taken to New Glasgow for trial.

PUNISHMENT OF CRIMINALS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—The Police Court reports are worth reading, not because they make presentment of the pitiful passions of human nature, but because they exhibit the eccentricities or caprices of so-called justice.

Take two recent instances. F. C. Lee, an English immigrant, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for stealing a valise, worth about $8, from a fellow-immigrant. George Banner, who ordered a large bale of goods from Mr. S. Carsley upon the pretence that they were for Mrs. Paul on Sherbrooke street, was sentenced *to three months in gaol*. .

If stealing a valise demands a punishment of two years, the stealing of hundreds of dollars' worth of goods, by a parity of reasoning, should demand a punishment of at least seven years. Lee committed a base act. He deserved to be punished. But did he deserve two years in the penitentiary? Banner concocted a subtle scheme to become possessed of hundreds of dollars' worth of goods. Was a sentence of three months sufficient punishment? In England, where the law is based on the sacredness of property, Lee would have been imprisoned for one month, at most. Banner, for the audacity, subtlety and serious character that marked the crime, would have received, at least, one year's imprisonment.

That figure of the proverbial "justice," with the scales, and the blindfolded eyes, and the impossible breadth of shoulder, is all wrong. Let the handkerchief be torn away, and let "justice" see with clear vision, and let discrimination, and not caprice or feeling, dictate the sentence. According to Mr. Gilbert, they manage these things better in Japan. There, the anxious endeavor of the Mikado is to "make the punishment fit the crime." If, for stealing a valise, it be proper to immure "F. C. Lee" for two years in a penitentiary, and thus indelibly fix upon him the hated stigma of "convict" (which is just about the same as if you killed him, morally speaking), what shall be said of the Cabinet Ministers and politicians who have stolen hundreds of thousands of dollars, and are still "unwhipped of justice?" What a biting object lesson for the youth of the country!

Every citizen must sympathize with the desire of Judge Desnoyers to suppress crime, but the public are quick to note what seems a difference in the treatment meted out to the guilty; and undue severity in one case, and imprudent lenity in another, can only have one effect, and that is, to impair public confidence in the administration of the laws. CITIZENS.

IMMIGRANTS' COMPLAINTS.

An immigrant to the North-West Territories writes complaining (1) that the Canadian Pacific Railway charges $20, $30 and $40 more for hauling the settlers' effects than what the original agreement called for, to their (the settlers') great annoyance and distress; and (2) that the Company pass Americans free from Winnipeg on to any part of the North-West, thus making an invidious distinction between the two classes of settlers.

This is how Mr. McNicholl, general passenger agent of the C. P. R., disposes of the matter:—"We allow settlers 300 pounds of baggage, which is just double what we allow ordinary passengers. We can't carry everything for nothing, and we can't allow Smith, say, to put all Jones's effects into the freight car, and carry all that for nothing. We tell them just what we will carry, and there need be no doubt about it. It is not our interest to treat the settlers in any but the most generous manner. We wish to encourage them and we wish to keep them; and we are always ready to investigate any specific complaint. With regard to the statement that we let in the Americans free, that is a simple untruth. What we do do is to give passes to prominent farmers and others from the States in order that they may report upon the prospects. We use these reports and circulate them, because we have the strongest desire to get American emigration. We are getting it from Dakota and other States, but we don't say much about it, because we don't wish to antagonize railway and other interests on the other side of the line. We give passes to delegates not only from the States but from England and other European countries, and we use the experience of these delegates for the purpose of peopling the North-West. Your correspondent makes the mistake of confounding the delegate with the settler."

FRUIT SALE.

An auction sale of oranges and lemons was held at the Mechanics Institute hall yesterday afternoon. The attendance was fair and prices were fully one-fourth cent higher than at the previous sale. Although a great deal of the stock was bought by Canadian fruit men, it is understood that several of the local men were buying for American firms. The ranges of prices were as follows:—Messina oranges, $1.50 to $3.50, and half boxes, 72 cents to $1.90. Catania, 72 cents to $3.50, and halves, 50 cents to $2.50. Sorrentos, $1 to $3.67½. Messina lemons, $1.25 to $3.

HE WAS THE BEST OF TRAMPS.

OLD JOHNNY APPLESEED, WHO PLANTED THE ORCHARDS OF THE WEST.

COOKED HIS MEALS IN HIS HAT, AND WENT ABOUT BAREFOOTED, SOWING APPLE-SEEDS AND TRACTS.

(From the Chicago Herald.)

One of the quaintest, queerest and most original characters that ever trod the trackless wastes of the western wilderness was Jonathan Chapman, known as old Johnny Appleseed. Pioneer, philosopher, philanthropist and pomologist was he, taking no thought of himself, and living for others only. He would not, could he prevent it, suffer the slightest harm to be done to the meanest of living creatures. In the great western solitudes he led the life of the primitive Christian, taking a thought only of the hour and letting a wise Providence look out for the future. He thought hunting morally wrong, and he would let a mosquito sit on him and suck his blood until the insect was satiated to bursting.

This odd old man was the pioneer orchard planter of the West. For over twenty years he wandered over the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, planting apple seeds, and selling and giving away the seedlings. Many of the great apple orchards of the West owe their origin to Johnny Appleseed. Old Johnny was born in Boston in 1775. In 1801 he appeared in the Territory of Ohio with a load of apple seeds, which he planted in various places in and about Licking Creek. The first orchard originated by old Johnny was on the farm of Isaac Stodden, in what is now Licking county, Ohio.

"I have often wondered why there was such a widespread ignorance of old Johnny Appleseed in the West," observed a friend of the writer recently. "Even among horticulturists his name is scarcely known. There certainly was no character any more fully identified with the West than he in his day."

Thus it is with all who have ever heard anything of the quaint old man. The wonder is that his name is not a byword, and his history a part of the common school curriculum of the day. One of the early histories of Ohio says that Johnny Appleseed was originally from Massachusetts. Some years ago *Harper's Magazine* published something of the man, but nothing like a detailed or complete history has ever appeared.

The early Western pioneers, who knew him but slightly, considered old Johnny a vagabond. From cursory observation it would appear that their views were pretty well founded. A more uncouth individual it would have been difficult to find. His garments were a bundle of rags. His shoes, when he wore any, could scarcely be held on his feet by bits of twine, so dilapidated and worn were they. His pinched and grizzled features were covered by a growth of very shaggy beard. His hair was quite long and very much faded by constant exposure to wind and weather. But old Johnny's crowning glory was an old tin mush pot that had a long handle. This battered old culinary utensil he wore for a hat. When he was tramping through the Western forests the old man always cooked his meals in the old mush pot. The cravings of hunger satisfied, he would give the pot a careful washing, put it on his head, and tramp on. This was his practice for over two decades. The old pot was bright enough on its inside, but its exterior was a sight to behold, so blackened and battered was it.

With all his uncouthness of personality, however, old Johnny Appleseed had an intellect as keen as the most polished scholars of the day. His ideas were far in advance of his time. Those who have received personal impressions of the old man say that he was a philosopher whose purity of thought was as clear as a perennial spring and whose life was as simple as that of a child.

The name, Johnny Appleseed, was given him by the early settlers with whom he came in contact because he nearly always carried a bag full of apple seeds with him. These seeds by infinite toil he gathered from the cider presses among the Dutch farmers in Pennsylvania. Frequently the daughters and wives of the farmers would assist him in his task, but most of the time he pursued his work alone. When a sufficient quantity of the seeds had been gathered, old Johnny would load the fruit of his labor in a canoe and start on a voyage down the Ohio River into the great wilderness of the West. In Indiana and Illinois, wherever there was the faintest suspicion of a settlement, he went and planted his apple seeds. Sometimes he would select an open place in the forest, his judgment telling him that some day the white man would be there. The discovery of fruit-bearing apple trees in the woods in these States has led many to believe that the apples are indigenous to the soil. When Indiana and Illinois became well settled, old Johnny extended his wanderings west of the Mississippi river and planted his apple seeds on Missouri soil. In the wigwam of the Indian and the cabin of the pioneer he was known and always welcome. He must have made twenty such annual trips as the one above described. When his seedlings became large enough he gave them to the settlers or sold them for food and clothes. He generally made a sorry bargain, the garments he got being of the very poorest variety. During the summer he almost always travelled barefooted. One enthusiastic historian says that the old man even travelled barefooted when the snow was on the ground. One person calls him the "John in the Wilderness" of the New World.

Those who knew the old man say that he was in constant fear of hurting some insect or animal. One night he built his camp fire in the woods and prepared to cook his evening meal. The mosquitoes were very thick about the fire, and some of them flew into it and were scorched. This so worried old Johnny that he took his old mush-pot hat, filled it with water and quenched the fire. "God forbid," said he, "that I should build a fire for my comfort that should be the means of destroying any of his creatures."

At another time, it is said, he made a camp fire at the end of a hollow log. He intended to sleep in the log, but just as he was about to crawl into it he found his prospective bed occupied by some cub bears. Rather than disturb them, he removed his fire to the other end of the log and slept on the snow in the air.

A peripatetic preacher was once haranguing a multitude. "Where is the barefooted Christian travelling to heaven?" exclaimed the preacher. Old Johnny Appleseed, who was sitting on a log at the edge of the clearing and listening to the discourse, taking the question in its literal sense, raised his bare foot in the air and yelled, "Here he is."

One time old Johnny was cutting some prairie grass with a scythe near the house of one of the settlers. By some means he disturbed a snake and the snake bit him. He dropped the scythe and ran to the house, but of more moment to him than his injury was his fear that he had cut the snake with his scythe. He would not be contented until some one went to see if the snake was wounded. He said that the reptile would not have bitten him if he had not stepped upon it.

Once, however, the old man was forced to put aside his sentiment in regard to injuring animals and fight for his life. He was frequently lost in the wilderness. On one of these occasions he came face to face with a black bear. The animal was on mischief bent, and at sight of the old mush-pot bedecked pilgrim it rose on its hind legs and advanced toward him, evidently anticipating an easy victory and a good meal. In self defence old Johnny picked up a long pole and advanced to the fight valiantly. At every blow that brain received, however, the pole broke. Finally, it was but three or four inches long, and the old man was in despair. However, by the help of the Lord, he said, he eventually slew the animal, had a good supper, and carried one quarter and the hide into the next settlement.

Old Johnny had love for all men but landlords. He said that their charge of 12½c a meal for victuals was extortionate. In the early days one meal and a night's lodging could be had at the settlement inn for 18¾c.

The old man was never known to be sick. He would sleep on the floor, and if no better could be had, he would be satisfied with the scraps that were usually thrown to the dogs. The old man was very fond of children, and he always carried presents for them. These were generally bits of bright calico and ribbon or Indian trinkets, but the children of the early settlers prized the gifts highly. However hungry, he would never partake of food until he was assured that there was enough for every child in the family.

It is said that the strange old man to whom the West is indebted for most of its great apple orchards, died in Allen county, Indiana, near Fort Wayne. A person who knew him says that his death was a triumphant passing into glory. He lay on the grass with his face toward the setting sun. His countenance was wreathed with smiles of rapture, and as the last beams of the great luminary, died out of the west the vital spark left its abode of flesh and passed into the great unknown.

There are but few people now living who knew the strange old character, and who are competent to speak of his life. The foregoing facts were gathered by Mr. L. A. Goodman, of Westport, from Mr. D. F. Emery, of Carthage, Mrs. Helen V. Austin, of Indiana, and a Mr. David Ayres, of Ohio. Many of old Johnny's apple trees were planted in Missouri.

A poem dedicated to the American Horticultural Society says of him:—

There's a hero worth the singing that no poet's lips have sung,
A prophet of the wilderness whose deeds have found no tongue—
A homely, humble-hearted man—a gentle spirit sent
To cheer the world and plant the newer gospel as he went—
A spectre of the solitudes, whose bare feet where they pressed,
Franked with never dying beauty the dark borders of the West—
A druid of the valley, but as wordless as the wave,
Scorning comfort—seeking nothing for the good things that he gave—
A poor old plodding pilgrim, of a brave, unselfish breed,
God showed the way and shod the feet of Johnny Appleseed.

* * * * * * *

A song for Johnny Appleseed, who left a living trail
Of beauty everywhere he went, in mountain and in vale;
Thro' many a vanished summer sang the birds and hummed the bees
Amid the blending blossoms of his broad, old apple trees,
Before the tardy vanguard of the foremost pioneers
Came to plack the welcome fruitage in that wilderness of theirs:
A health to Johnny Appleseed! and may his glory be
Regrafted in the years to come on Life's eternal tree,
And as long as poor humanity stands naked in its need,
God send us souls as white as that of Johnny Appleseed.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

LAWN MOWERS repaired, sharpened and for sale at Chipchase's, successor to J. Fowler, 639 Craig street, near Bleury street.

GEO. BARRINGTON & SONS beg to notify their numerous customers that they have removed their Retail Branch from 1805 Notre Dame street, to No. 218 St. James street, opposite Alexander's, where will be found a large stock of Trunks and Bags and Leather Novelties of all kinds.

TO GRAND TRUNK MEN.—We draw your attention to our line of $3 pants made to order out of best cloth with a great variety of patterns, and also to our ready-made working pants at 75c only. Dupuis, Lanoix & Co., 2048 Notre Dame street, near Chaboillez square, I. A. Beauvais' old stand.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

What Does the Home Want?

OUR BEAUTIFUL GOODS AND LITTLE PRICES ARE CONQUERING PREJUDICE AND CEMENTING FRIENDSHIP. PEOPLE WHO THOUGHT SO-AND-SO'S STORE THE CORRECT PLACE FOR GOODS—HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS—QUICKLY LEARN THAT THEIR OLD OPINION WAS PURCHASED DEARLY.

OUR BABY CARRIAGES CANNOT BE MATCHED ANYWHERE ELSE FOR THE MONEY, AND WE KNOW EXACTLY WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT WHEN WE SAY IT. THE ONLY WAY TO PROVE SUPERIORITY IS BY COMPARISON, WHICH IS JUST WHAT WE INVITE, AND THE MORE THOROUGH THE COMPARISON THE MORE COMPLETELY WILL THEIR SUPERIORITY BE ESTABLISHED. YOU ARE AT LIBERTY TO REGARD THIS ANNOUNCEMENT AS PART OF A CONTRACT WHICH WE MAKE WITH YOU WHEN PURCHASING, AND WE WILL KEEP EVERY SYLLABLE OF IT TO THE LETTER. CAN WE SAY ANYTHING FAIRER THAN THAT?

OUR FOLDING BEDS SHOW NEW IDEAS, EVERY ONE. THEY ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE HANDSOMEST, AS WELL AS THE BEST MANUFACTURED. FOR THE HOME OR THE HOTEL THEY ARE HANDY, AND, IN CASES, ALMOST INDISPENSABLE. SEE THEM AND GET OUR PRICES. CREDIT GIVEN WITHOUT INTEREST.

METROPOLITAN M'F'G CO.,
1678 AND 1680 NOTRE DAME STREET.

GAS STOVES! GAS STOVES!
PRICES REDUCED!
The Latest and Most Improved Patterns, from $13 to $25.

These Stoves are manufactured by the Company, and are of the very best material and workmanship, guaranteed in every respect, and recommended as being superior to any others offered.

Also, HOT WATER GENERATORS for heating water for all household purposes.

Gas Grates and Fires.

Tailor and Laundry Iron Heaters, &c., &c.

THE MONTREAL GAS CO.

QUEEN OF ROSES
Is the finest flour for pastry and general use on the market to-day.

QUEEN OF ROSES
Is put up in barrels, half-barrels, and small cotton bags, containing 24½ lbs.

QUEEN OF ROSES
Is sold by all wide-awake grocers. Ask your's for it.

QUEEN OF ROSES
IS SOLD TO THE TRADE BY
HOWE, McINTYRE CO.,
299 Commissioners street.
MONTREAL.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

SANITARY ENGINEER.

Applications addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Application for the position of Sanitary Engineer," will be received at the Health Department, City Hall, until noon on THURSDAY NEXT, the 19th inst., for the position of Sanitary Engineer.

All applicants will be required to give satisfactory proofs of their being thoroughly qualified and competent Sanitary Engineers.

L. LABERGE,
Medical Health Officer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
City Hall,
Montreal, 13th May, 1892.

THE KRANICH & BACH, of New York, GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS

Received the Highest Award at the Centennial Exhibition and are admitted to be the standard instruments of the day.

WAREROOMS:
Queen's Block, - - Montreal.
A. M. FEATHERSTON, Agent.
J. W. DUGDALE, Manager.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Business Cards.

A DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The latest information from Paris, the great utilitarian city of the world, is to the effect that LESSIVE PHENIX is used almost exclusively by Parisian women for washing everything about the house from the kitchen floor to the little "French kid." Everything becomes clean, bright and wholesome under its magic touch.

It makes white clothes whiter and colored clothes brighter without injuring the most delicate fabric or burning the hands.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

ABOUT STOVES.
THE COAL —AND— WOOD "LEADER" COOK STOVES
Stand ahead of all others for Cheapness, Cooking Qualities and Beauty of Design. See them if you are thinking of buying a New Stove.
Always in Stock, full line of
Gas Stoves,
Coal Oil Stoves,
and Kitchen Furniture.
Salesrooms: 524 Craig st. 2495 Notre Dame st. 1417 St. Catherine st. Cor. Inspector and William sts.
WM. CLENDINNENG & SON.

D. S. A.
THE DIRECT SUPPLY ASSOCIATION
Having purchased the Old Established CLOTHING BUSINESS of C. G. Glass, 1850 and 1852 NOTRE DAME STREET, are clearing out the
WHOLE OF HIS STOCK AT
FIFTY CENTS
ON THE DOLLAR.
Must be CLEARED before the first of June, as on that date we commence our
NEW SYSTEM
of supplying the public DIRECT from our OWN FACTORIES, thus saving the RETAILER'S PROFIT.
COME EARLY FOR FIRST PICK OF BARGAINS.

DON'T FORGET
HARKNESS & CO.
BARGAIN DAY
MONDAY, 16th Instant.
We have been too busy this week to advertise specialties, but everything is reduced.
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
We have just opened up to-day a large shipment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
TOWELS, TOWELLING, TABLECLOTHS, TABLE NAPKINS, and TABLE LINEN, by the yard.
Also, a case of the latest designs in LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN MUSLINS.
All at a Special Reduction on Monday.
DON'T FORGET TO GIVE US A CALL.
P. HARKNESS & CO.,
2391 and 2393 ST. CATHERINE STREET, corner Mansfield street.

H. A. NELSON & SONS,
79 to 83 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL. 56 to 58 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO.
BABY CARRIAGES
WITH WOOD OR IRON WHEELS.
A Full Line from $3.50 upwards. We carry a full line of Tricycles, Bicycles, Velocipedes, Carts, Waggons, Expresses, Wheelbarrows, Delivery Carts, Goat and Dog Carts, Boz and Goat Sulkies, Ball Carriages, Lawn Tennis and Sporting Goods.
FISHING TACKLE IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST
THAT FESTIVE DRIVER is now taking a course in the gymnasium and will be ready to send your poor piece of ice flying against the curbstone. Better buy a NEW REFRIGERATOR now, so as to save what is left of it.
ROOFING & ASPHALTING
George W. Reed, 783 & 785 CRAIG St. Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALL PAPER
The decorative effect of a room is secured by the color and design of the Wall Hanging.
OUR STOCK
is selected for their decorative values when hung.
IN ALL-PREVAILING COLORS,
ANAGLYPTA,
a decorative material in relief; effects in lacquered and chiaro-oscuro.
ART GLASS,
in Crystal, Mosaic and Stained effects.
CASTLE & SON,
FORTY BLEURY STREET.
Interior Decorators, Art Glass Workers, etc., etc.

B. MARCUSE,
366 ST. PAUL STREET 366
GERMAN AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS, CHROMOS, CARDS AND OLEOGRAPHS.

DWELLINGS,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
STOCKS,
and all other Property
INSURED AGAINST FIRE AT VERY LOW RATES
—BY THE—
PHOENIX
INSURANCE COMPANY,
of Hartford.
CASH CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
Established 1854.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
114 St. James street.
GERALD E. HART - - General-Man.
Montreal Agents,
CYRILLE LAURIN,
G. MAITLAND SMITH.
Sub. Agents,
GUSTAVE R. FABRE. E. M. DUFUIS.
GADIAS & FERRAS.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
NEW GOODS.
NEW STORE.
Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Rodger's Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, etc.
Choice selections and low prices.
Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired
No trouble to show Goods.
A CALL SOLICITED.
WATSON & DICKSON,
(Late Watson & Pelton.)
Corner St. Peter and Notre Dame streets.
A few doors west from Carsley's.

Confederation Life ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS,
$4,500,000.
Business in Force.....$20,587,000.
Income, 1891.....972,547.
RATES OF PREMIUM
Ten to Fifteen percent lower than those of American Companies.
Profit Returns unsurpassed.
Intending insurers will do well to make enquiry on these points at the office directly, instead of trusting to brokers, who are paid double rates of commission for influencing business to foreign companies.
Head Office for Province of Quebec,
207 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
H. J. JOHNSTON, Manager.
F. H. JOHNSTON, General Agent.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.
Dividend No. 53.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half percent (3½ p.c.) has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of this Institution for the current half year, payable at the Office of the Bank in Montreal, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.
The General Annual Meeting of Shareholders will take place at the Offices of the Bank in Montreal on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of June next, at 1 o'clock p.m. By order of the Board.
A. L. DeMARTIGNY, General Manager.
Montreal, 25th April, 1892.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three percent (3 p.c.) for the current half year has been declared upon the paid-up stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank in this city on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the shareholders of the said Bank will take place at the Head Office of that institution in Montreal,
TUESDAY, June 21st next, at noon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. WEIR, President.
Montreal, April 26th, 1892.

MONEY TO LOAN
at all times, on First-Class City Property. Low interest and very favorable terms for repayment.
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
E. MACAULAY, Managing Director
MONTREAL.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
IMPERIAL BUILDING, PLACE D'ARMES AND 97 UNION AVE.
Bell Telephone No. 2

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sales.
D. H. & W. H. Fraser.

IMPORTANT SALE
Of the Handsome Brown Sandstone Front Residence, No. 262 Bishop street.
We are instructed by the executors of the ESTATE LATE WM. FISHAR, Esq., to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on
TUESDAY MORNING, 17th MAY, 1892,
The above beautifully situated residence, two and a half story brown stone front, with chiselled limestone trimmings, circular bay window and stone steps, with large ivy extension kitchen, bevel plate glass in front door, stained glass vestibule doors, good yard, with eighteen feet lane in rear, containing eleven rooms, finished in White Wood, Cherry Wood Mantels, with Ornamented and Plate Glass Mirrors, baths on both floors, "Dean" Hot Water Boiler and Coals for heating, large open cellar with rat-proof polished Portland cement floor.
This fine modern residence is situated close to Bleury-brooke street car which is considered one of the choicest streets in the city, and surrounded by beautiful private residences of early all kinds, and occupied by the owners.
Permits to view on application. Liberal terms.
Sale at HALF-PAST TEN o'clock.
D. H. & W. H. FRASER,
Auctioneers.
N.B.—The handsome nearly new household furniture principally made by Thomas, F

LITERARY REVIEW.

RECENT POETRY.

The Song of the Sword and Other Verses, by W. E. Henley (Scribner's Sons) is a little volume of poems vigorous in imagery and even more vigorous in language. The four "London Voluntaries" describe the great city in its different aspects, and a few lines picturing a London dawn will give a good idea of the style and power of the book:

What miracle is happening in the air,
Charging the very texture of the gray
With something luminous and rare?
The night goes out like an ill-parcelled fire,
And, as one lights a candle it is day.
The extinguisher that fain would strut for spire,
On the formal little church is not yet green
Across the water: but the house-tops nigher,
The corner-lines, the chimneys—look how clean,
How new, how naked! See the batch of boats
Here at the stairs, washed in the fresh-sprung beam!
And those are barges that were goblin floats,
Black, hag-steered, fraught with deviltry and dream!
And in the piles the water frolics clear,
The ripples into loose rings wander and flee,
And we—we can behold that could but hear
The ancient river singing as he goes
New valled in morning to the ancient sea.
* * * Let us too pass
Through these long blindfold rows
Of casements staring blind to right and left,
Each with his gaze turned inward on some piece
Of life in death's own likeness—life bereft
Of living looks as by the Great Release
(Perchance of shadow shapes from shadow shown),
Whose upshot all men know yet no man knows.

(W. Foster Brown, $1.00.)

Macmillan & Co. publish *Ballads and Barrack Room Ballads* by Rudyard Kipling, author of "Plain Tales from the Hills," etc. Some of the verses are new, others have appeared in the "National Observer," the "St. James Gazette," the "Athenæum" and "Macmillan's" and the general reader is sufficiently familiar with Mr. Kipling's style to need no special analysis either of the Indian ballads or of the soldier's songs. Here is a verse from one of the latter entitled "Shillin' a Day":—

My name is O'Kelly, I've heard the Revelly
From Birr to Bareilly, from Leeds to Lahore,
Hong Kong and Peshawur,
Lucknow and Etawah,
And fifty-five more all ending in "pore."
Black Death and his quickness, the depth and the thickness
Of sorrow and sickness, I've known on my way.
But I'm old and I'm nervis,
I'm cast from the service,
And all I deserve is a shillin' a day.

(Chorus)—Shillin' a day.
Bloomin' good pay—
Lucky to touch it, a shillin' a day.
(W. Drysdale & Co., $1.25.)

A small and unpretentious volume, published in New York, contains *Poems* by George Murray. The verses are of varying excellence and contain some fine touches. Here is Mr. Murray's description of a nap in the woods on a June day:—

How soft a couch the mosses make!
No canopy so light
As ferns that gently wave and shake
Their fronds of emerald bright!

And then for a draught of drowsiness
Can subtlest drug compare
With the sight of clouds that lazy pose
Through the sapphire of the air?

These soft white hands doth Nature lay
Over her patient's eyes,
And, lo! sink griefs, cares, pains away,
And peace, sweet peace, doth rise.

How softly now on the senses fall
What once were harshest tones;
The crow's rude cry seems a cuckoo's call,
The magpie a boney bee's drones.

And soothing is the jay's hoarse screech,
As song of nightingale;
The squirrel's chattering in the beech
As crickets at twilight pale.

From every voice sweet music flows,
And from the music peace;
Till, the mind o'erburdened with repose
All acts of being cease.

A dozen pretty cards tied with a green ribbon and bordered with a red line contain meritorious patriotic verses by E. Daw and others, dated Longwood, Etchemin, Que. Of the sentiment of these the following verses from "Ich Dien" are a good sample.

"A British subject I was born,
A British subject I will die,"
The words are full of righteous scorn,—
Scorn of the thought of treachery,
And like the blast of bugle horn
Shall form a people's rallying cry.

No thought of English, Irish, Scotch,
Or French descent is hidden there:
A British subject on the watch
To guard his fellows from the snare,
Would save from faintest stain or blotch
A loyalty that all should share.

STORIES FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Flying Hill Farm, by Sophie Swett, author of "Captain Polly," &c., (Harper Bros.), is an elaborate children's story of thrilling interest. It has a tame bear and a performing pig and a conflagration with a number of high-spirited children and a surrounding of curious New England characters. It will be a favorite among children entering their teens. (W. Foster Brown, $1.25.)——Another quaint story of New England by Annie Trumbull Slosson, author of "Seven Dreamers," etc., is also published by Harper Bros. It is entitled *The Heresy of Mehitable Clark* and it tells of a woman who, in her partial insanity, obtained a clearer idea of Christianity than had been hers in days of health. The scene is laid in the White Mountains among people whose religion "was not only dogmatic but consisted wholly of dogmas." (W. Foster Brown, 75 cents.) *The Story of Dick*, by Major Gambier Parry, author of "Reynell Taylor, a Biography," etc., (Macmillan & Co.) is a touching story of English farm life. Dick is a high spirited little fellow, the son of a soldier, who, in his parent's absence, is left in the care of his uncle, Martin Yelf, of Chapel Farm, much against the will of Martin's wife. His aunt is jealous of the boy, whose high-minded, fearless ways are in fine contrast to those of her own petted Albert, but it is necessary to read the story to understand its pathos. (W. Drysdale & Co., $1.)——*In Silk Attire* is the latest volume in the new and revised edition of William Black's novels. (Harper Bros.) The motto is:

"Oh, who wad buy a silken gown,
Wi' a poir broken heart?
Or what's to me a silken crown,
Gin frae my love I part?

(W. Foster Brown, 75c.)

PROBLEMS OF THE DAY.

A little book, which should prove helpful to many a weary woman, is entitled *The Technique of Rest* (Harper Bros.) It is written by Anna C. Brackett, who tells us that the book grew out of an article of hers in *Harper's Monthly* last year, for which she had received many letters of thanks. This more elaborate discussion of the same subject describes in a feeling manner the many claims which exist in the present day upon the strength and nervous force of women in whatever position they may be, and points out a number of ways in which strength may be economized and necessary rest obtained. Directions which show how to live with a minimum amount of friction, how to dress comfortably, and how to sleep at night are not to be undervalued.

Whatever people in other times have needed, we in America are not likely to suffer from stagnation and a lack of effort to do a hundred things at a time; what we need are lessons in rest and repose, and not more of the restlessness which already runs riot in every drop of our blood. We cannot keep still, though we long to do so, and though increasing weariness warns us that we are going on towards a break down. The restlessness of the sea is as nothing compared with the restlessness of the American people. At any rate, in the sea every drop is trying to get below every other and then to come nearer to one fixed and stable point; but here every drop is, on the other hand, endeavoring to get above every other in some particular, and there is no fixed point at all.

(W. Foster Brown, 75 cents.)

A book of facts and statistics valuable to students of the great social problem is given [illegible] by Mr. Charles Booth in his book on [illegible] and the *Endowment of Old Age*. (Macmillan & Co.) Mr. Booth is an accurate worker and has carefully studied his subject. He gives innumerable details with regard to the pauperism which exists at Stepney and one or two other places and briefly discusses its causes, showing that old age is one of the principal of these causes. This brings up the large question of pensions and various schemes for the endowment of age are discussed, Mr. Booth evidently leaning towards the plan of a general pension of five shillings a week after the age of 65. This would cost £17,000,000, which should be balanced against the cost of maintenance in the work-house to which the law now gives every man a right. Every system, however, is encompassed with difficulties, the only thing that is quite evident being that something ought to be done.

(W. Drysdale & Co., $1.25.)

A collection of odd papers by Robert Louis Stevenson is published by Scribner's Sons under the title *Across the Plains, with Other Memories and Essays*. It is edited by Sidney Colvin, with whom the papers were left when Mr. Stevenson went to Samoa. The paper which gives its name to the book tells of the writer's experiences as an emigrant between New York and San Francisco, and is dated 1879. Other subjects treated are "Monterey," "Fontainebleau," "Dreams," "Beggars," and "Random Memories," which last tells of childish adventures as seen with grown-up eyes. (W. Foster Brown, $1.25.)

CANADIAN CURRENCY BEFORE 1840.

This is a pamphlet written by Mr. R. Wallace McLachlan, of 55 St. Monique street, Montreal, Foreign Associate of the Belgian Royal Numismatic Society. The coins spoken of are those struck by private mints between 1832 and 1838. During the French régime, as the imports exceeded the exports, the money was continually leaving the country, so that the people had to resort to barter. Towards the end of the seventeenth century "card money," was issued by the Intendant to remedy the deficiency of coin. This card money consisted of promises to pay, or "bons" written on playing cards, cut in two. The English occupation introduced quantities of European coins, chiefly Spanish, Portuguese and French. Money still being scarce, about the beginning of this century, large quantities of worn out coppers of George II. and III. were introduced and pressed into circulation. This transaction paying the importers a profit of some 75 percent, owing to the lightness of the coins, the anonymous English tradesmen's tokens of 1812-14 were brought over. Not being stamped with the king's head, these coins could not be confiscated as counterfeits. Further importations being prohibited, Canadian merchants issued a coinage of their own, often taking as their models the European coins then in circulation. This coinage also was light, and brought a profit of from 75 to 100 percent to its issuers. Descriptions of twenty varieties of these pieces are given in the pamphlet, among them the familiar "Ships, Colonies and Commerce" coin. The coins varied from 26 to 34 millimetres in diameter, and some were of brass and others of copper.

"OUR LADY OF LOURDES."

A Roman Catholic has sent us a translation of *Our Lady of Lourdes*, by Henri Lasserre. This "complete and unabridged edition" needs to be read but cursorily to convince one that he has not to deal here with an historical account of facts, but with a story, a *plaidoyer*, or special pleading, in favor of a dogma. At the outset you are told that this very ignorant peasant girl, Bernadette, feeble in health and mind, speaking only her *patois*, gave a most elaborate description of the apparition of the Virgin Mary at the Grotto of Lourdes. It must be borne in mind, what is often repeated in the narrative, that she alone ever saw the wonderful personage who, when asked who she was, said: "I am the immaculate conception." It is clear, as shown in her numerous ecstacies, that her case is one of catalepsy.

"From her eyes, which remained wide open and constantly fixed on the apparition, two tears rolled upon her cheeks and stayed there without falling, page 80. Some of the priests, the Mayor, the Commissary, the Prefect and even the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, with all the leading newspapers of France, tried to stop this superstition, but it went on, doubtless because some remarkable cures by the water of Lourdes were undeniable. We have such waters here in Canada, which accomplish cures with or without prayers to the Virgin. Even Protestants and infidels are cured here. We do not question the cure of M. Lasserre's eyes in using those waters so reluctantly. And it was in no way a wrong or unnatural thing for his intimate friend, M. de Freycinet, the famous Protestant Minister of War, to tell him to try the waters of Lourdes. M. de Freycinet well knew the invincible Roman Catholic convictions of his friend, and naturally challenged him to try the methods of his Church. If, however, he counted gaining an argument through the failure of the holy spa, he miscalculated, as, whether, by faith, which certainly does many wonders whatever the creed, or by the virtue of the water, M. Lasserre's eyes were cured, and he himself ascribes the cure to the interposition of Mary. Though he is the translator of the gospels she is for him the "mother of God," "the mother of humanity," "the daughter of God," she is the immaculate conception. By means of that wonderful apparition in which she appeared to the peasant girl in an aureole of glory, with a chaplet or rosary of precious stones in her hand and a peculiarly graceful ribbon on her white dress, exactly as a peasant girl who knew her only through Romish pictures would be certain to imagine her, Mr. Lasserre would have us to believe that the Virgin managed to convey to the girl a great secret that must not be told to anybody except to nuns and priests. The secret was that a chapel must be built for her near this grotto, and on the spot where the waters have sprung up so miraculously. And in course of time the chapel was built, at the cost of two million francs. This innocent book, narrating all this at such great length, nearly 500 pages, may be safely left in the hands of intelligent people, who read the lines and between the lines, to destroy the theory built on so meagre a foundation. This work of imagination and superstition will everywhere receive commendation from the priesthood because it has the approbation of Pope Pius IX., whilst the Gospels of the holy evangelists well translated by the same Lasserre, after having been first approved by Leo XIII., and other dignitaries of the Church, were suddenly stopped in their sale and circulation among Catholics. The narrative of the life and words of Jesus Christ find a cold encouragement from the clergy; but glowing eulogies of Mary, of whom the Gospel says little, are widely circulated. It is no great wonder then that she is adored. The present book says she is. Page 438, article 2nd, "We authorise the worship of Our Lady of the Grotto of Lourdes in our diocese."

SUNDAY AT THE ANTIPODES.

In Melbourne no Sunday papers are allowed, no hotels are allowed to open their bar doors from midnight on Saturday until Monday morning, and anyone driving past a place of worship at a faster pace than a walk while service is in progress is liable to be stopped and summoned by the policeman on duty.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE FRENCH ACROSS THE LINE.

HOW THEIR LANGUAGE IS BEING STAMPED OUT.

SPREAD OF PROTESTANTISM AMONG THEM, AND SOME OF THE REASONS THEREFOR.

I have shown in my former letters how our countrymen generally live in the United States. I have shown what may be expected half a century hence with regard to the fate of the French language there, compared with its present position and prospects under the British flag and in the Province of Quebec. I have also spoken of the exactions of all sorts by the clergy from the poor workingmen of our race. Now I am going to show that these extortions have induced many of our countrymen to abandon a clergy whose main end seems to be what the Yankees term the "mighty dollar." One remark may first be made concerning which the reader can draw his own conclusions. About forty-five years ago, we had a few thousand French-Canadians in the States, and not twenty of them were known to be Protestants: at that time there were but few priests permanently established among our countrymen; there were not, perhaps, three established parishes in the New England States. To-day there are hundreds of cures and as many parishes regularly established, French groups of from ten to twenty thousand, and there are also scattered all through the States thousands who have become Protestants. Why is it that Protestantism grows stronger and stronger as the number of priests increases? Let the reader, as has been already said, draw his own conclusion on this historical fact. Montesquieu predicted that, in many centuries from his time, the Romish Church would no longer exist: what would he have said had he been able to see the condition of the same church in the States? You will hear some Catholics say that the ground gained among our countrymen by Protestantism is due to the Bible societies, to Protestant propagandas, etc. If it is so, why cannot the priests counteract these influences if their moral conduct is in accordance with the Christian doctrine? But no; if we lose our faith and language in the United States and here too, we should blame neither the Protestants nor the English—we must lay the fault at our own door, as it is, first, the fault of men of our creed, in regard to religion, and our very own fault if we lose our mother tongue. Now for the proofs of what is hereabove asserted.

If we begin with the State of Maine, we find in Bangor a group of Canadian Protestants. They have not a church of their own yet, but they attend the various Protestant churches found in that city. Waterville is on the River Kennebec. There, in a place called the Flat, we find a beautiful church for the use of French-Canadian Protestants. A predecessor of the present cure was sued for seduction. As for the present incumbent, he is a good man. It is the misfortune of our countrymen of Brunswick to have for their curé an Irish priest, whose arbitrary conduct and contempt for everything that is French, that is, for our countrymen and our language, is incredible, and, strange to say, this man received his classical education at one of the French colleges of Montreal, and through the charity of the French: it is easily seen that gratitude will not choke the curé of Brunswick, Maine. A few years ago, this dictator received a round sum of money from the members of the Societe Saint Jean Baptiste in order to have a high mass sung on June 24.

On entering the church the members of the Society saw the main door of the church closed on them by the order of the priest, who gave as a reason that the basement was

GOOD ENOUGH FOR THE DIRTY CANUCKS.

There was a French school, kept by a Mr. Dagneau, in Brunswick; the Irish autocrat, this little Russian prince, closed it. Why? Because it was a French school. Such tyranny, such hatred, so much injustice have alienated a portion of our countrymen, and is it a wonder if some of them have left the Church of Rome to become Protestants? Lewiston and Auburn, separated only by the Androscoggin river, number a few Protestant French, in spite of the Dominican priests who, almost all from France, have caught the contagious disease known as extravagant love of money for the sweet *cheres âmes*. In Biddeford (which was formerly on Saco river, dividing the village of this name from Biddeford) we find some Protestants among the Canadians and one of the causes of this secession from the Church of Rome is, first, the tyranny, the unbearable yoke imposed on them by the first curés, who were Irish, and, secondly, the queer ways of the present pastor, who is a Frenchman from Canada. Of ten sermons from this priest on the curé, the dime matters: you have given your money, ye poor workingmen, give it again to-day, to-morrow and always. But there is a mystery here. In spite of the numerous bazaars bringing thousands of dollars, in spite of the frequent bleedings of the purses of the rich and the poor, despite of the collections made at the toll-gate of the church at every Sunday mass: in spite of all this, I say, the poor parishioners have upon their church a debt as high as eighty thousand dollars, if not ninety thousand. I said it was a mystery, and it is certainly one to see that the more they pay to extinguish their church debt the more it increases. Once more, where does the money go?

LET ME COME NOW TO THE STATE OF VERMONT and go straight to Burlington, the residence of Bishop de Goesbriand, where are to be found many French-Canadian Protestants. We have seen that Irish bishops and priests make a persistent war upon the French language. That they want, in their blind zeal, to bring every nationality to the same language. We read in one of the fables of the immortal Lafontaine that an old fox, having lost his tail in war, gathered one day in a meeting his brother foxes and proposed to them to cut off their candal appendage as being unnecessary, embarrassing, etc. The Irish clergy of the States are imitating the fox of the fable. Having lost, through persecution, they assert, but more from their everlasting love among themselves, their mother-tongue, they want to deprive us of that beautiful French idiom that has created so many literary *chefs-d'œuvre*, a language that has been spoken and is still spoken by crowned heads, European aristocracy, men of science, and adopted, by common accord, as the language of diplomacy. Is not that point Bishop de Goesbriand is not a whit better than an Irish bishop, his *mandements*, pastoral letters, etc., being published exclusively in English, and he is a son of France; he is from Bretagne! His favors, his encouragement are for the Irish institutions of education, and indifference, sometimes war, is the share of French-Canadian educational houses; see what he has done at Saint Albans and elsewhere. We know (it is an historical fact) that the Bretons are the most superstitious and, generally, the most ignorant of the sons of France. Bishop de Goesbriand has taken good care to have as many priests as he could from that part of France; one of them, who has charge of a certain church in Burlington, is the most ignorant and greatest fanatic that one could imagine. Three years ago a French-Canadian announced, through the press, that he would speak on a certain evening in a Protestant church. The priest immediately gathered his bullies and advised them to prevent the orator from speaking, and that by every means. The speaker would have, in all probability, been stoned had he insisted. In the school placed under the control of this cure the teaching of French is totally neglected.

A COMPARISON

Let us rest here a while to make a comparison between the Irish clergy of Rome in the States and the Protestant clergy of Montreal, in regard to our mother tongue. There are about three thousand French Canadian Protestants in the commercial metropolis of the Province of Quebec, and five churches where they meet. These churches are supported by Protestants in general and particularly by the Presbyterians. And do you think that those liberal minded Christians demand the exclusive use of the English language in preaching, singing, etc? Very far from it: they have appointed French ministers to these churches, not Irish ministers that would speak nothing but English, but French pastors who use their mother tongue and nothing else in their preaching. All the prayer books, pamphlets, tracts, etc., are exclusively in French. This is Protestant or true Christian generosity, British liberality, whilst the narrow mindedness alluded to is Irish bigotry, Irish exclusivism, Irish fanaticism: compare and tell us on which side is the Christian spirit.

LET US GO BACK TO VERMONT.

Winooski is only two miles from Burlington. The French Protestants of this village go to the city to attend service on Sundays. Some years ago a lecturer went to Winooski, rented a hall and announced his lecture. The cure, a daring man, on the pretence that the lecturer was acquainted with Father Chiniquy, had him nearly mobbed and expelled from the hall. Several friends only preventing this charitable and priestly deed! St. Albans claims some French Canadian Protestants, as does Vergennes and the capital of the State, Montpelier. If we pass into New Hampshire, we find at Manchester, two congregations among our countrymen, the Methodist, under the care of Pastor Derion. Suncook, Nashua, Concord, Hooksett, etc., have French Protestants. Nashua has two cures: one at Nashua South, and the other at Nashua North; the former is very narrow and arrogant; the latter is a gentleman.

I will now give the localities having French churches, chapels or meeting-houses. In the State of Massachusetts the following cities and towns may be mentioned:—Lowell, mission chapel, on Paige street; and another corner of Fletcher and Bowers streets, pastor, J. H. Paradis; Marlboro, French evangelical church; Fall River, Congregationalist church, on Harrington street, pastor, C. Allard is the pastor, and a French evangelical mission, meeting in the Methodist church on Main street, missionary, Oliver Rotdllard; Holyoke, evangelical church, corner of Appleton and High streets, pastor I. P. Brunean; Ware, Congregational church on North street, pastor, P. N. Cayer; Pittsfield, French Protestant mission, missionary, Alfred E. Rivard; Spencer, evangelical mission, on Main street, pastor, G. Motte; Springfield, French Congregational church on Elms street, pastor, Joseph Provost; Lawrence, evangelical mission in Jackson Hall; missionary, J. E. Paradis; Boston, French mission in Tremont Temple chapel; pastor, P. M. Clerc; Haverhill, evangelical mission in Centre church chapel; missionary, Marc Ami; Great Barrington, Housatonic and Van Densenville, French church; pastor, Henry Tripet, and Worcester, Methodist church on Coral street; pastor, T. Lévèque.

IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

there are also several churches, the principal of which is at Detroit, where there is to be found a French Protestant church on Sherman street and under the direction of R. B. Desroches, pastor. I could say the same thing for the State of Rhode Island, "Little Rhody" as it is often called. Let me mention here the French evangelical church of Woonsocket, the meetings of which take place in the American Methodist church on Main street, pastor, Henri E. Benoit. Reference will be made to only three of the French Protestant churches of the State of Illinois, though there are many more, first in Chicago, West Harrison street, two meetings on Sunday; I do not know the director of this meeting-house; second, at Brighton Park; pastor, N. W. Devreneau, on Sibley street, and the third is at Ste. Anne of Kankakee. This church is Presbyterian and was founded by Father Chiniquy; the present pastor is Mr. P. Bourdreau. For the State of New York I shall limit myself to the city of this name. I find one French Protestant church between fifth and sixth avenues, on 22nd street; pastor, A. V. Wittmeyer. Another is located between sixth and seventh avenues, on 16th street; pastor, Henri L. Grandlienard. If we go to Pennsylvania we shall find several French Protestant churches, but I shall only mention those of Philadelphia: First, St. Sauveur church, corner of Delancey Place and 22nd street; pastor, C. Miel, D.D.; Second Evangelical Church, on 16th street, between Spruce and Pine streets, pastor, Dr. T. B. Malan. We know but one church in Ohio, at Morristown, and it bears the name of "French Church," Leon Dionne is the pastor. Wisconsin has many French Protestant churches, among them one at Green Bay and Robinson, Presbyterian; Wequiock, a French church, and St. Sauveur, a Presbyterian. These three missions are under the guidance of pastor Parent. Milwaukee, Eau-Claire, West Superior, etc., have either French Protestant churches or meeting houses. In Indiana, at a place called Brazil, there is a French mission under the direction of A. L. Allais.

NOW, LET US HAVE A LOOK

into French Protestantism in the Province of Quebec. Montreal has the following French churches: L'Oratoire, Baptist; pastor, A. T. Therrien; Eglise du Redempteur, on Chatham street, pastor, D. Lariviere; Evangelical church, on Hibernia street, pastor, M. Sadler (this is a mixed congregation); Methodist, corner of St. Elizabeth and Craig streets, pastor, Ed. de Gruchy; Evangelical Hall, No. 3200 Notre Dame street, pastor, C. H. Vessot; Eglise St. Jean, No. 1872, St. Catherine street, pastor, J. L. Morin. Quebec has but one French Protestant church, on St. John street, pastor, T. Z. Lefebvre. Ottawa has also one, on Wellington street, known under the name of Eglise St. Marc. St. Hyacinthe, we find the Eglise St. Jean, on Girouard street, pastor, E. F. Seylaz. At St. Jean d'Iberville, there is a French Evangelical mission, pastor, N. Gregoire. At St. Theodore d'Acton and Actonvale a French Methodist church is under the guidance of A. F. Rivard. At St. Jovite and St. Faustin, an evangelical church under the direction of J. R. Barnabas. There is a French Presbyterian church at New Glasgow; pastor, M. F. Boudreau. There are many other places in the States and in this province where French Canadian Protestant churches, chapels and meeting-houses are established, but what we have said will suffice to show the progress of Protestantism among my compatriots.

Let me conclude by saying that Protestantism is threatening old parishes situated in the very heart of our province, as in Maskinonge and Kamouraska, where great dissatisfaction is expressed with regard to the clergy.

A US VOYAGEUR.

"THE TRUE CHURCH."

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I have watched with hungry interest the unfolding of the present controversy over the "true church," and am still firmly convinced of its fruitlessness in the matter of materially changing one's religious belief. Mr. Grant, who so gallantly and kindly alluded to my letter of the 9th April, in a late issue of your paper, certainly misinterprets my ill-expressed sentiments in crediting me with the belief that "it was immaterial to what faith one belonged." Far, indeed, from such a standpoint am I. As an individual earnestly seeking truth I may say that from a date a few years in the past I began the quest where I refused communion of the Catholic Church on account of the impossibility of my mind's bowing to the dogma of the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin, and the assertion in the "Rev. B. J. Spalding's Church and Bible History" (in use in all the convents of Canada, I believe, page 514), "that the teachings of Protestantism logically destroyed Christian morality." "Sin, and sin boldly," cried Luther (we are told on the same page), "but let your faith be greater than your sin, for sin will not destroy in us the reign of God, were we to commit murder a thousand times a day."

To my earlier Protestant associations (I was told by learned Jesuit and saintly nun) was due this heretical revolt of my soul, that rebelled against such a fearful contortion of truth, as my knowledge of Protestant morality taught me was the case in the above quotation. Refused communion in one church, not fully persuaded of another, my discouraged soul ran the gamut of all the temptations it seemed possible to encounter, until the old, old "Chart of the Bible" became my guide, and in accepting it, it has seemed, so far from deserting the "banner of the cross," that banner has enfolded more beautifully than ever before me. What has been mine may be the experience of many another and worthier soul. Although one may grant to the grand, erudite and antique Church of Rome with her shining galaxy of saints and martyrs some logical triumphs, one does not set forth in argument with her at the commencement by taking the ground from under her feet, denying her authority. Human logic is often sophistical and a very worthless thing. But there is something deeper, subtler still, it seems to me, that great infallible witness of the truth, that divine something that echoed in the Master's voice when the sons of Zebedee cast down forever their nets and became fishers of souls; that rested dove-like on the Saviour's head when he came up out of the waves of Jordan; that Pentecostal something whose divine fire awed the expectant disciples after the Lord "was taken up from them." This unseen, unknown particle of the Godhead, that was the moral force (unrecognized) of all that has survived of heathen philosophy, from Socrates to the yearning souls who had erected on the temple on Mars Hill as to the "unknown God" (it seems to me in the universal survival of what truly is fittest, that, as in the art world,—in sculpture, painting, literature,—only in so far as the artist has grasped and represented some truth is any work immortalized. So is it in the church.

Just so far as the church is the exponent of truth—of the person of the Holy Ghost (the witness of truth)—just so far is she the bride of Christ, though it may dwell in vaulted cathedral or simplest "meeting house." It is, after all, oftenest in the temple not made by hands—the invisible one of the universe Where truth taketh up her abiding place, there must love also repose. He serveth best who loveth most, for erelong love frees one to another must the disciples of the Master of love be known. When angels, bending low over the Judean hills, in clarion tones that will echo all the centuries through, struck the keynote of joy and triumph, theirs was the harmony of truth: "Peace on earth—to men of good-will." "Good-will" to seek her, "good-will" toward all the good Father's children!

And so, kind critic, I take it, it is material to what Church one belongs, but not what particular "assembling together," so long as the witness of the Master abides, and he will always abide where he is asked. Stupendous, condescension!

There our burdens, borne for his sake, are all laid down, and full-handed, if we may enter the pearly gates, we shall find many from north, south, east and west in the kingdom—and of none shall be asked the reasons for their diverging pathways leading upwards.

It is the weightier matters of the law, the fruitful effects of following Christ-like lives that shall be the passwords bearing us within the walls of the golden city.

With all deference to our superiors in all the complexities of differing theologies and the *Witness* that so impartially opens its columns to a propaganda of opposing would-be evangelists—and to Mr. A. G. Grant.

ISABEL GARISON SMITH.

WHEN THE POPE SPEAKS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—A long letter appeared in your paper of Saturday last from Mr. Costille, to which I will now reply. Mr. Costille says: "The only reason adduced by the Romanists to believe such a monstrous doctrine is that the Pope speaks *ex-cathedra*, and so he is infallible." What I said was that the Pope is infallible when he speaks *ex-cathedra*. Every Roman Catholic admits that the Pope can sin, in proof whereof he has to go to confession like any other man. What Catholics believe is that the Pope, when he speaks *ex-cathedra*, is preserved from promulgating error in faith or morals by the power of God, who watches over his Church, preserving her as the spouse of Christ, immaculate. Did not the Jewish Sanhedrin speak in a like manner? Did not the high priest unwittingly speak the truth when he said that it were expedient that one man should die for the people?

The term *ex-cathedra* seems to annoy Mr. Costille. I am sorry, but unfortunately can find none better. I will pass over his blasphemous remark regarding our Lord's words "*Hoc est enim corpus meum*, merely remarking the term "magical" as applied to sorcery, enchantment and occult science, and in the New Testament it signifies soothsaying and sorcery. Magical, then, denotes that which is preternatural or devilish. The words of Jesus Christ, then, by which the priest changes the substance of bread into the living body of God, are, according to Mr. Costille, devilish. Perhaps Mr. Costille will use the same expression regarding those other words spoken by the Almighty in the beginning, and by which out of darkness he brought forth light, namely, "Be light made."

If the words be devilish, then is the action likewise devilish; but I, with the majority of Christians, both in the east and in the west, believe it to be divine.

I fail to see by what process of reasoning Mr. Costille comes to the conclusion that because some Popes have been bad, that, therefore, they could not have inherited the powers bestowed on St. Peter.

Satan was an angel in heaven and sinned, and although now the arch-enemy of God, still retains the power or intellect of a spirit.

Mr. Costille says: "Even suppose a monster of vice could be infallible, how could an apostate be?" Sir, I challenge Mr. Costillo to prove that any Pope has ever been an apostate. This subject I will willingly discuss by itself with Mr. Costille. I now deny *in toto* the accusations brought by Mr. Costille against Pope Liberius, Pope Honorius, Pope John XXII., Popes Gregory IX., Innocent IV., Alexander IV., Nicholas III., Martin IV., Nicholas IV., and Clement V. I am prepared to show that Mr. Costille is unable to prove these accusations. If Mr. Costille chooses to discuss this matter with me he must limit himself entirely to the matter in hand, *i.e.*, he must prove his accusations against the aforesaid popes.

I will take this opportunity to reply to the charge which Mr. John Green has brought against me, namely, that I am guilty of having made a false statement.

I said that the B. & F. B. S. had translated "Judge not that ye be not judged," "Do no justice that justice be not done to you." When asked for my authority I gave it. My authority was Mr. Marshall in his work, "Christian Missions." I was not bound to give my opponent more information. My only fault, if fault, there lie, was in not giving my authority when I first quoted the passage. I possess no Hindoostani version of the Scriptures, nor did I know that I could procure one in Montreal, I, therefore, was not able to verify my quotation, had I so desired. All that Mr. John Green has shown is that the text is not so rendered in the version he possesses, but that it is not so rendered in another version, or that it has never been so rendered by the Bible Society, he has not proved. Therefore he has failed to prove me guilty of a false statement. I gave Mr. Green the addresses where he might procure certain Catholic translations of the Scriptures; instead of endeavoring to procure the same he sarcastically hints that they do not exist, and foolishly says that "Perhaps the Jesuit missionaries would hardly care to supply them to a heretic." Is *this* honorable in Mr. Green?

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION OF CANADA,
per Bertram Green.

Montreal, May 9, 1892.

WANTED—PROOFS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Let me call the attention of your readers to the mode of reasoning of our Roman Catholic friends. They all take for granted precisely the things which are questioned. For instance, that St. Peter was the *vicar* of Jesus Christ; that he was a bishop or a pope at Rome; that he had a right to transmit his rank and infallibility to his successors; that he actually transmitted his privileges to the bishops of Rome, and not to those of Antioch, his *first* see; that the Church of Jesus Christ is the *Roman* Catholic Church; that there *must be* a visible head of the Catholic Church; that there is a *consensus* of the Church Fathers on all these questions, etc.

These assertions need proof. To repeat them is not to establish them. Not a word, a clear, decisive, convincing word about them is found in the New Testament; *not a word either in the Apostles' Creed*—and the students of true church history know what they are worth.

A READER.

PLAIN ENGLISH AND "STYLE."

I am told that the matchless writing of Macaulay is nowhere to be found at——, am not sure whether it is allowed me to be "stylish"; I am not sure whether it is allowed to be "literature." I have now and then made some efforts to find out what "style" and "literature" are. I find that they are something very different from Macaulay, something very different from Arnold, something, I might go on to say, very different from Gibbon. I have tried the writings of a notable "stylist," the great living model, I am told, of style. Now, did anybody ever have to read over a sentence of Macaulay, or of Arnold, or even of the artificial Gibbon, a second time simply in order to find out its meaning? But I found that in my "stylist" a plain man could not make out the meaning of a single sentence without greater pains than are needed to follow an imperfectly knit, involved language. A story seemed to be told; but there was no making out whether the story was meant to be fact or fiction. I will not say that I have imitated Macaulay's style, because I gather from what I saw of my "stylist" that Macaulay has no "style." I have not consciously imitated his manner of writing—far it is. I have not tried to write like him. Yet Macaulay's manner of writing has been in the highest measure an influence with me. I have learned from him to say what I mean and to mean what I say—to cut my sentences short, not to be afraid of repeating the same word, not to talk about "the former" and "the latter," but to call men and things what-ever they are. I have learned from him to say what I have to say in the purest, the clearest, the strongest, aye, and the most rhythmical English that I can muster. If my "stylist" is "style" and Lord Macaulay is not "style," a man who wishes to understand will say something more than "sape stylum vertas;" he will say good-bye to "style" and stick to plain English.—*The late Edward A. Freeman, in the "Forum."*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Good authority has said that "neuralgia is the cry of the nerves for pure blood." The prompt action of Hood's Sarsaparilla on the blood, combined with its toning and strengthening effect upon the nerves, make this a grand medicine for neuralgia and also for catarrh, etc. We commend this letter to all having such troubles, and especially to

Suffering Women

"For a good many years I have been suffering from catarrh, neuralgia and

General Debility

I failed to obtain permanent relief from medical advice, and my friends feared I would never find anything to cure me. A short time ago I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. At that time I was unable to walk even a short distance without feeling a

Death-like Weakness

overtake me. And I had intense pains from neuralgia in my head, back and limbs, which were very exhausting. But I am glad to say that soon after I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I saw that it was doing me good. When I took 3 bottles I was entirely

Cured of Neuralgia

I gained in strength rapidly, and can take a two-mile walk without feeling tired. I do not suffer nearly so much from catarrh, and find that as my strength increases the catarrh decreases. I am indeed a changed woman, and am very grateful to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for what it has done for me. It is my wish that this my testimonial shall be published in order that others suffering as I was may learn how to be benefited." Mrs. M. E. MERRICK, 57 Elm Street, Toronto, Ont.

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Miscellaneous.

WONDER IN WELLAND!

A Representative Farmer Speaks.

MR. C. C. HAUN.

The following remarkable facts are fully certified to as being undeniably correct in every particular. Mr. Haun is well known in the vicinity, having resided here over fifty years, and is highly respected as a man of the strictest honor, whose word is as good as his bond.

As will be seen from his letter, four physicians had attended him, and it was only after he had given up hope of cure that he decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters on the recommendation of a neighbor who had been cured of a similar disease by its use. Mr. Haun writes as follows:

DEAR SIRS,—I think I have been one of the worst sufferers you have yet heard of, having been six years in the hands of four of our best doctors without obtaining permanent relief, but continually growing worse, until almost beyond hope of recov

THE GERRYMANDER.

A BULWARK AGAINST PARTY TYRANNY.

CANADIAN PEOPLE ARE WITHOUT FIDELITY TO PUBLIC RIGHT—MORE SHAMELESS THAN THE AMERICANS—SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S DEGRADATION—THE INDEPENDENT PRESS—THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL A MERE FIGURE-HEAD—THE SENATE AN ASYLUM OF PARTIZANS.

The following trenchant article condemning the gerrymandering of the Dominion is from the Toronto *Mail* :—

TRAITORS TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

We boast ourselves the heirs and missionaries of British institutions. But what is the use of the institutions without the men? That which has made British institutions the pride of their creators and the model of the world is the sturdy British loyalty to public right. This has been the animating spirit, without which the forms of the constitution, however admirable, would have been forms and nothing more. Not only will the British stand up for public right collectively; they will stand up for it individually against any present odds. This has been the salvation of their liberties at critical periods of their history. We Canadians may fairly regard ourselves as superior on the average to the people of the Mother Country in political intelligence. But in sturdy fidelity to public right it is to be feared we are not their equals. In England a gerrymandering Act would be impossible. If the statesmen in power were capable of conceiving such an outrage the other party would resist it to the death, and would at once be backed by a strong demonstration of feeling throughout the country. No Ministry, however large and obedient its majority in Parliament, could hope to carry such a measure. Indignation meetings would everywhere be held, and every bye-election would go against the Government. When the last British Franchise Act was carried, high as party feeling ran, the majority was not allowed to redistribute the seats in its own interest; it was constrained to take the minority into counsel, and agree to a fair redistribution. But in Canada we have too much reason to fear that the result of this or any other act of tyranny which the party in power and in command of the public purse and patronage may choose to commit will be formal condemnation followed by tame submission. If this is the spirit of our people, paper liberties are of little worth. Nothing, said the poet of old, avails the tower without the garrison or the ship without the crew.

CANADIANS GOING DOWN HILL

So long as the party system lasts legislation will have a party character. Franchise bills will be passed, of which the chief motive is not so much the improvement of the electorate as the gain of votes to the party by which the Act is framed. The tendency is evident in the present struggle about women's suffrage in the Mother Country, where the question plainly is not so much what is right or good for society, as on which side the women will vote. This is bad enough, but still there is a line within which, if faction can be restrained, we need not despair of the public weal, because, however one-sided the legislation may be, the action of public opinion through the elections on the legislature may ultimately redress the balance and prevent fatal injury to the State. But that line is passed when the party which happens to be in power proceeds to destroy the other party by a sheer act of political confiscation. The weaker party is then challenged to defend its life against unscrupulous and shameless violence by having recourse to the policy not less violent, and in ordinary cases not less objectionable, of obstruction. The party struggle becomes morally a civil war and the constitution is virtually overturned. It is true that gerrymandering has gone on to a great extent in the United States, whence the name of this kind of political villany is derived; and there are some who, while they are always railing against Yankees, seem to think that trickery in themselves is sufficiently covered by a Yankee precedent. But the fact is that on this subject, and not on this subject alone, the Yankees have been going up hill while we have been going down. A gerrymander is still possible in the State Legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania, which are controlled and contaminated by the vile rings of New York City and Philadelphia, but in general public opinion has declared decidedly and effectively against the practice. The other day the low Legislature of a Western State having committed an outrage of this kind, the Courts found legal grounds for nullifying the Act, and their decision was received with general applause. Before we allow ourselves to slide into the political practices of our neighbors let us consider whether, when we have fallen like them, we shall have the same recuperative forces to lift us up again.

THE DEPUTATION OF SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

A very unpleasant and discouraging feature of this affair, and not of this affair alone, is the apparent collapse of political honor in the person of Sir John Thompson, which seems to show that no character is proof against the influence of faction. When the late Premier died the *Mail* supported the claim of Sir John Thompson to the succession. He was a Roman Catholic, animated, perhaps, by the enthusiasm of a convert; and this undeniably was a drawback in a country already too much under the influence of the Catholic vote. But his conversion, at all events, proved him to be in earnest about religion and likely, in questions of public morality, to be under the restraint of religious principle. His character, formed partly on the bench of justice, appeared to rise above that of his fellows, and notably above that of Mr. Abbott, who had not only been somewhat tainted by the Pacific Scandal, but had committed himself to very sinister sentiments about the legitimacy of such transactions. Faction has, however, once more displayed its ascendancy over principle. Sir John Thompson has descended to the common level, and as the best things when corrupted proverbially become the worst he seems inclined to sink to a lower depth than his associates. He takes part in the ovation tendered by faction to a public man who has evaded trial on a charge of corruption by pleading the statute of limitations; he defies the public justice on the most frivolous pretences against the community in the case of Ministers of State accused of malversation; he shields on miserably technical grounds the judge whom he must know to have been guilty of partiality in an election trial; and now he takes part in the concoction of a gerrymander and pushes it forward by the help of a servile majority with an effrontery which seems to show that he has laid aside not only principle but shame. He is just now engaged in the enactment of a criminal code which is to embrace, rightly enough, and to subject to penal treatment, an offence so subtle as that of the man who with a fraudulent object propagates false news. Has it ever struck him that no man can be more worthy to stand in the dock than he who, being in a place of high public trust, deliberately conspires for a party purpose against the integrity of the commonwealth, and uses the power which the country has put into his hands to rob his fellow-citizens of their electoral right?

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

It is morally impossible that any one should be so blinded by faction as not to see that this is a question which neither of the two political parties can decide for itself, and which ought to be submitted to an impartial authority, such as it would be perfectly easy to appoint. The case is so clear that we are fully justified in imputing sinister motives to any one who refuses such arbitration. The *Mail* would take precisely the same line if the projected gerrymander were on the other side. This is one of the occasions on which the independent press has a special duty to perform, and we trust that wherever an independent element in the Canadian press exists its voice will be loudly raised in defence of the right. If one party is allowed to do this wrong the other party will do the same in its turn; the practice will be established and respect for representative institutions will cease.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL A FIGUREHEAD.

We are always being reminded that Canada in regard to constitutional questions is in a peculiar position and one of considerable disadvantage. She was not the maker and she is not the keeper of her own constitution. The maker of her constitution was the Imperial Parliament, and the Imperial Parliament is its keeper. But the Imperial Parliament, absorbed in British concerns, can practically keep the Canadian constitution and assure to the people of Canada the privileges and liberties assigned to them under it only through the Governor-General. Either it is the business of the Governor-General to watch the operation of the British North America Act, and see that our people really enjoy what it is intended to give them, or he has hardly any business at all in which any one has much interest who does not attend the dinners and balls at the Government House. Nor is it the letter of the Act alone that should be deemed his duty to guard, but its spirit. The letter of the Act may not be broken, but its spirit is violated and the main intentions of the Imperial Parliament in passing it are subverted by a gerrymandering bill. His Excellency is, of course, precluded from interfering with the course of any legislation which is before Parliament; but there is nothing that we know of to preclude him from intimating to his Ministers that no Act swindling a portion of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects out of their chartered rights can receive the assent of the Crown. To such an intimation his Ministers would unquestionably give ear. It is of little use, however, to suggest anything in this quarter, since every pretence of control has virtually been abandoned; the prerogative of dissolution has been given over to party to use as a mere weapon in the fray; and in a still more recent case no notice was taken of the open violation of the constitution by the Governor-General's delegate. A certain degree of personal control, apart from any constitutional authority, might be exercised over the shameful excesses of faction by such a Governor-General as Lord Elgin; but Lord Elgin is not at present in Government House.

In another respect we have been unfortunate. If the Senate were in any tolerable measure what we must presume its founders intended it to be, it might serve us in good stead as a tribunal of public morality and a safeguard of national interests against the unpatriotic excesses of faction in the popular House. But the Senate is as far as possible from being what its founders presumably intended it to be. One of the heaviest counts in the indictment against the memory of Sir John Macdonald is his systematic abuse of nomination to the Senate. Connected as he had been with the creation of the institution, it might have been supposed that he would show some conscience in dealing with it. But he simply treated the nominations as part of his poutical bribery fund. Many of them were probably in effect bartered for money expended in elections; for he used them as a lure to such expenditure we have proof under his own hand. It would be difficult, we believe, to point to a single nomination made by him on the ground of public service or eminence irrespective of party. Even party was not a sufficient qualification without absolute subserviency to Sir John Macdonald. Sir Alexander Galt and Sir Casimir Gzowski are Conservatives though independent, and they were surely as well entitled as any men could be to seats in the Senate of Canada. The result is one to which, we should think, the realm of parliamentary government can show no parallel. It is a whole branch of the Legislature packed with the hangers-on of a single party politician. Such a body can be of no use to public morality or to anything else in which the country has an interest, while in certain events it may become a considerable power for evil. There is, in short, no impartial organ of public morality in a case like the present save the independent Press, and if this cannot do much, it may at all events do its best.

THE CONVERTED BREWER.

MR. F. N. CHARRINGTON.

(*Word and Work.*)

As long as Christianity endures, and wherever it exerts its influence, the spirit of self-sacrifice will break forth into new and impressive manifestations. The Cross will always produce cross-bearers. It is the perpetual source and guarantee of the noblest heroisms. Of this truth the subject of the present sketch is a striking illustration.

Frederick Nicholas Charrington, so well known in connection with the Tower Hamlets Mission, and as an earnest temperance worker, is the son of Mr. Fred. Charrington, head of the great brewing firm of Charrington, Head & Co. He was born in Bow Road, in the East End of London, on Feb. 4, 1850. Of his early years we shall mention only that he was educated, first at a school in Brighton, then at Marlborough, and finally at Brighton College; and after leaving school he took a continental tour with the Rev. Thos. Scott and Mr. J. H. Buxton, a young brewer; that on his return he refused his father's offer to enter Oxford or Cambridge, and became a pupil of Neville, Reed & Co., brewers to the Queen, at Windsor; and that after twelve months of such apprenticeship he entered his father's brewery in the East End of London. Such was the beginning of a life which soon after was to be wholly devoted unto the Lord.

On a continental tour, which he took about this time with his parents, he met Mr. William Rainsford, son of the Rev. Marcus Rainsford, of Belgrave Chapel. A friendship sprang up between the young men, and Charrington invited Rainsford to visit him at his father's house at Wimbledon. The invitation was accepted, and Mr. Rainsford seized an early opportunity of speaking to

Mr. F. N. Charrington.

him about his soul and about salvation. At first Mr. Charrington resented the introduction of such a topic, for, although he attended church on Sundays, he had never given a serious thought to religion, and supposed that all was right on the ground of baptism; for did not the Prayer Book teach that baptism made him a "member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven?" But Rainsford pressed home the question, and made Charrington promise he would read John iii. when alone. This he did, with the result that he was brought by the Holy Spirit to a knowledge of the truth, and became a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ.

At once Mr. Charrington began to look out for opportunities of usefulness. His first step was to call upon the Rev. Joseph Bardsley, then rector and rural dean of Stepney, who recommended that he should assist in a night school. It was rough, unpleasant, uphill work, but the young disciple, full of the fervor of his first love, entered earnestly into it. Not far from this night school Mr. Hugh Campbell, jr., and Mr. E. H. Kerwin were carrying on religious work among city arabs in a hayloft, and Charrington by invitation went to see it. As he stood and listened he thought, "This is far more real work for the Lord than my own more secular night-school work;" and, after a second visit and some consultation, it was agreed that they should join forces. In a short time, notwithstanding much opposition, the work increased so rapidly that they moved first to the school-room of the rector, and then to a capacious workship, which, at a cost of £300, was converted into a mission hall for boys, while another was taken in Stepney for girls.

At this time Mr. Charrington was engaged in the brewery by day and in the religious work described above in the evening. But the inconsistency of the two things was soon forced upon his mind. Everywhere he saw the terrible results of the drink traffic—drunken fathers and mothers, ill-used children, coarse brawls and fights, the utmost poverty and wretchedness. Yet to this he was, in part, contributing. The thought was intolerable, and he told his father that he must retire from the business—an act by which he forfeited every earthly prospect. But he gained, what is better than wealth, the honor of the good, the favor of God, and a greatly-increased power for usefulness. Moved with admiration of this Moses-like choice, his temperance friends invited him to preside over the annual meeting of the Band of Hope Union at Exeter Hall; and, the fact being noised abroad, the crush was enormous, and deafening cheers and other demonstrations of appreciation greeted him as he rose to speak, "while many hearts were uplifted in earnest prayer that the young man might be kept true to the profession he had made, and become pre-eminently useful in the service of Christ"—prayers which have been abundantly answered.

The work among the boys was prosecuted with growing zeal and success. Gang after gang, which had been a source of terror and annoyance to the neighborhood, was broken up. One Sunday evening a gang of lads from Whitechapel, known as "the forty thieves," came down with sticks hidden up their sleeves, to take vengeance on a gang which Mr. Charrington had been the means of reforming. Being informed of it Mr. Charrington went out and prevailed upon them not only to abandon their purpose, but to come in and shake hands with the others and join in the service; a striking illustration of the power of personal influence. Often boys would plead for companions who were homeless and shelterless. To meet this need Mr. Charrington took a large warehouse and turned it into a Boys' Home, an institution which has rescued thousands of outcast boys, some of whom have obtained work in England, while others have gone to Canada, where they are doing well.

In the course of time the work extended so as to include adults as well as boys and girls. Parents, whose children's lives had been changed, came to the mission hall to see this converted brewer: and the number of them so increased that it was found necessary to provide a separate meeting for them. An iron building was first of all erected, then a tent, afterwards a temporary building of brick, wood, and corrugated iron, and, finally, the present Great Assembly Hall with coffee palace and book saloon, which has cost, all told, about £29,000, towards which the poor gladly subscribed in small sums upwards of £300. In this noble building services are held every night all the year round, and it is the centre of a variety of philanthropic and religious agencies. Writing of it, the Rev. J. E. Linnell, vicar of Pavenham, says, "When any Christian friend goes up to town, I ever advise a visit to the Great Assembly Hall, if it is possible to reach it, on the Sabbath evening. The singing! the praying! the preaching! they are left on most minds forever. There is no more impressive or attractive service in the whole of the great Metropolis. And oh! of how many thousands has it been registered in God's book of remembrance that this man or this woman was born there."

Of Mr. Charrington's work in connection with the music halls, there is no space for more than an allusion. Numbers of young women have been rescued from a life of shame, especially frequenters of the notorious Lusby's Music Hall; and, by the preaching of the Gospel on Sunday evenings and the distribution of tracts, much good has been done. He has often met with organized violence. One evening in September of the year 1880 he was distributing a tract in front of a music hall, entitled, "This Way to the Pit," when he was warned that unless he desisted, a hundred roughs would be "ready for him." Not daunted by this threat he went on quietly with his work until, a number of roughs sallying out and a crowd collecting, he was rudely seized by two policemen, and dragged off to the Bethnal Green police station. Here he was put into the little iron enclosure, charged by the manager of the music hall with obstructing the thoroughfare and assigned, as he declined to be bailed out, to one of a row of cells. He was visited by friends during the night, and at six o'clock the next morning Mr. Wilke called with some breakfast. "The other prisoners now began to awake, and Mr. Charrington heard one of them calling out, 'I wonder how many of us there are here this morning! You, Jack, in there; the old lady in another; the lad in another; but what bloke's in the other cell?' In the course of conversation one said he had been "run in" from the music hall. Mr. Charrington said, "I have been brought in from the same place." "What for?" said the other. "For open-air preaching," he replied, and then, taking out his Bible, read to them from Romans v., where the Apostle writes, "God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us," and spoke to them of the Saviour's grace and love, thus turning a prison into a sanctuary of God.

What a rebuke does such a life convey to the self-loving and indolent

Who sigh for wretchedness, yet shun the wretched
Nursing in some delicious solitude
Their slothful loves and dainty sympathies!

His choice may be eccentric and his ways unsocial according to the fashion of this world but it is an eccentricity of Christian devotion which is not without its present reward, and for which yet higher honors are held in reserve. More than of most it may be said of Mr. Charrington that he is serving his generation according to the will of God. May his example inspire others to walk in his footsteps and share both his reproach and his glory.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE FIRST EXTRA-CENT-A-DAY BAND for home and foreign missions was formed in November, 1889, at Newton Centre, Mass. There are now about one hundred Bands, with a total membership of probably 3,000.

IT IS PROBABLE that when returns are published for the present year of the number of Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the world there will be found to be over five thousand, with upwards of four hundred thousand members.

THE POPULATION of the city of Halle, in Germany, has grown to be 100,000, yet it is only now that increased church accommodations are being provided. The first new church built in the city since the Reformation will be dedicated next summer.

THERE IS A GROWING DISSATISFACTION in the Protestant Episcopal and some other churches in Ireland against the system of pew rents, and it is not unlikely that in a short time the sittings in some churches will be made entirely free with the view of encouraging the masses to attend.

FOUR LADIES are going out as missionaries to Morocco, three from Glasgow and one from Dundee, in connection with the North Morocco Mission, founded four or five years ago by Mr. John Anderson, of Ardrossan, editor of *The Reaper*. These four ladies bring up the number of missionaries to eighteen, which will soon be augmented by the departure of two more.

THE FIRST ISSUE of a weekly paper in the Arabic language, the *Kaukeb America*, or *Star of America*, was issued in New York last week. The editor, Joseph Arbeely, is a native of Syria, and a graduate of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. We suppose there are seven thousand people in this city who speak the Arabic language, and ten times as many in the country.—*N. Y. Independent.*

THE DIRECTORS of the Congo Balolo Mission are expecting to send from Harley House, Bow, in the month of April, a fresh party of workers to reinforce the mission. The death of Mr. John McKittrick and Mr. Luff, and the return to England of Mrs. McKittrick and Dr. Guinness, have left but fourteen workers at the five stations and on board the "Pioneer." Additional help is badly needed, and there is a special demand for men who are leaders of men.

SALTAIRE in Yorkshire was founded by Sir Titus Salt as a prohibition township, and has kept so all through, save for an experiment of "off" sale, abandoned years ago, after ten years, because of the disastrous results of the innovation. The town was lately the scene of another attempt to obtain a license, but the Saltaire people, who knew the benefits of prohibition, rose in protest, and held indignation meetings, so that two days before the licensing session the application was withdrawn.

Y.M.C.A. WORK is progressing very satisfactorily in Japan. The secretary of the Tokyo Association sends word:—"In January a very interesting feature of our work was begun in the establishment of a Christian boarding house near our rooms. There are in Tokyo probably fifty thousand young men, mostly students, whose homes are in the provinces. While in the city they stay in public boarding houses, with poor accommodation and vicious morals. Our boarding house, while under police regulation with the rest, is in reality a Christian home, and we believe the only one of the kind in the city."

THE REVISED EDITION of the German Bible, which has been under way for more than thirty years, has been published in Halle, Germany. The revisers have endeavored always to interfere as little as possible with the diction of Luther's Bible, removing obsolete expressions, but occasionally allowing archaisms to remain and preserving well the spirit of the old version. The New Testament, which was published separately in 1870, has already gone through fifty-nine editions. There has been no desire of supplanting Luther's Bible. A revision was necessary on account of the disadvantages under which the translation was made, but for most of the people there will always be only one German Bible.

THE CHINESE MINISTER was present at Dr. Hall's church, New York, a few Sundays ago, and after the service, several people speaking to him discovered that it was the first time he had been in a Christian church. This seemed surprising, as he has been in America over two years, but on being asked the reason he answered simply, that no one had ever asked him. A correspondent of the *N. Y. Evangelist* asks: "Is this because we Americans have such fine sensibilities that we would not intrude on the prejudices of others? Or can it be because we Christians sometimes forget whose we are and whom we serve, and before this ambassador from the 'Celestial country' would hide the fact that we, too, are ambassadors of a King, even the King of kings?"

ONE EXCEEDINGLY beneficent institution is justly finding much favor in the United States and in England. The neighborhood guild is one of the best ways yet discovered of giving the poor people of great cities the only help that counts,—the discriminating help that aids them to help themselves. The better class among the dwellers in a poverty-stricken, ignornant neighborhood, are banded together in an organization, and shown how to organize their neighbors for mutual improvement. Reasonable recreations, mental and physical, are established and instruction is obtained in many useful and money-making arts. In such work young people may easily become skilled, and may make themselves the glad heralds of salvation to many a dark district in their city; yes, and in their country village, for the plan is as useful in a hamlet as in a metropolis. And along with this broadening of minds, and cheer of gloomy, worried lives, will come easy entrance to the broad and cheery gospel of our Lord.—*Golden Rule.*

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR COLLECTIONS.—The *Golden Rule* says, the society of Wellesley Hills, Mass., raises money by means of a birthday-box, placed upon the table at consecration meetings. Those whose birthday has fallen during the month are expected to drop in as many pennies as the years of their age. The *Young People's Union* tells of an Endeavor Society that has set up a "consecration basket," in which, on consecration evening, books may be placed, or flowers, fruits, money, and the like, to be distributed afterwards by a committee. May such baskets multiply. The Worcester (Mass.) Union has the good plan of awarding the guardianship of its handsome banner at each public meeting to the society having the largest percentage of active members present. The church in which the meeting is held does not by any means always carry off the banner. *Our Young People* tells of a novel way of bringing the "two-cents-a-week" plan before an audience, adopted by a certain society. Pledges were pinned on the back of each sent, and beside them lay significant pencils.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET, who has returned to England from America, told an interviewer that the Women's Christian Temperance Union was the only body of which the liquor interest was afraid. Referring to the granting of Women's Suffrage by New York State, she said that women would vote in favor of temperance more than anything else, they being the greatest sufferers from the drink traffic. As to the Maine liquor law, it afforded wonderful evidence of what a State could do by abstinence. Her ladyship said she had made a tour through the entire State. In the country villages poverty was unknown. At Portland, a seaport, there was nothing but order; and the whole population was outwardly free from drunkenness. Whatever drunkenness arose from illicit selling was very limited. The fact was, things were moving fast in America; public sentiment was growing, and those who did not oppose the temperance movement, but were adverse to legislation, were beginning to see the necessity of that policy.—*The Presbyterian (London).*

DR. BARNARDO'S EMIGRANT LADS.—In view of the recent dead-set in certain quarters against Dr. Barnardo and his emigration schemes, the following extract from the letter of a correspondent who happened to be a passenger on the steamer by which Dr. Barnardo's last detachment sailed for the West, is interesting:—"Perhaps no sight has struck me so much since my return to Europe as these three hundred lads. We have had most ample opportunity for watching them, and there is only one opinion as to them, and that is of praise. Their conduct on board ship, where they were placed perhaps under the most unfavorable circumstances, has been excellent, and what must strike any observer is their happy look and the way in which they are kind and helpful to each other. When one looks at that crowd of clean, well-dressed, and respectable-looking lads, it is almost impossible to believe that they were waifs on the streets of London." It is, under ordinary circumstances, rather a far cry from the slums to good citizenship. But something is surely done to shorten the distance by the shipment of healthy lads from the temptations of the streets to such a territory of splendid possibilities as the Great North-West.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LAST NOVEMBER a native Christian of Central India, who travels as a seller of hides, was subjected to an unprovoked assault in one of the ferry-boats which ply on the River Godavery. Arrived in town, he caused a summons for assault to be issued against his assailant. During the interval, however, between the summons and the trial of the case, a new spirit had arisen within him. He felt that his present course was not according to the mind of Christ, and that there was a more excellent way. Finding that he was not allowed to carry out his desire to withdraw the charge, he proceeded by another method. When the decision was given in his favor with costs, he stated in open court that he did not wish the payment of costs. With the permission of the Hindu magistrate, he told to all present how the Lord had forgiven his sins and made him willing himself to forgive others. And when, afterwards, he introduced his enemy, now become his friend, to Mr. Norman Macrae, who narrates the incident in "Echoes of Service," we can understand the closing words of the missionary's narrative. "You may be sure we had a hearty praise meeting." What much finer sensitiveness of the Christian heart, it may be asked, can we desire to find than we find here? When the quality of mission converts is called in question, such cases seem to demand a measure of how far it exceeds, rather than how far it falls below, the standard at home.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Friend

Wishes to speak through the *Register* of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of **Ayer's Pills.** He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are

In Need

of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills."—Boothbay (Me.), *Register.*

"Between the ages of five and fifteen, I was troubled with a kind of saltrheum, or eruption, chiefly confined to the legs, and especially to the bend of the knee above the calf. Here, running sores formed which would scab over, but would break immediately on moving the leg. My mother tried everything she could think of, but all was without avail. Although a child, I read in the papers about the beneficial effects of Ayer's Pills, and persuaded my mother to let me try them. With no great faith in the result, she procured

Ayer's Pills

and I began to use them, and soon noticed an improvement. Encouraged by this, I kept on till I took two boxes, when the sores disappeared and have never troubled me since."—H. Chipman, Real Estate Agent, Roanoke, Va.

"I suffered for years from stomach and kidney troubles, causing very severe pains in various parts of the body. None of the remedies I tried afforded me any relief until I began taking Ayer's Pills, and was cured."—Wm. Goddard, Notary Public, Five Lakes, Mich.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Every Dose Effective

HE IS WELL KNOWN!

HIS LOOKS AND ACTIONS INDICATE HIS CONDITION!

We cannot help pitying the poor dyspeptic mortal who passes us on the street. His condition is a sad one, more especially if he has become nervous and sleepless. There is no mistaking the nervous and dyspeptic man or woman. There is a something in the countenance that betokens suffering, agony and grief. The sallow, hollow cheeks, the sunken and unsteady eyes, the nervous and irresolute gait, are all true indications of silent misery.

Could all such sufferers be reasoned with in a quiet and calm way, they would at once be convinced that, to go on in their present dangerous course means sure death. When physical strength is nigh worn out by sufferings of the nervous system, the end is not far off; the yawning gulf that separates us from death, comes nearer to view every day. Happily there is escape—rescue—deliverance, if the true path is followed. There is a road that leads from present misery to health, joys and blessings. This road is open to all who have decision and stability of character. This safe, sure and life-giving avenue is Paine's Celery Compound. In other words this remedy is the agent that takes the sufferer (no matter how bad his or her condition) and leads on to the safe haven of renewed life.

Surely this is a blessing that the weary, wretched and suffering should not ignore or belittle! It is a matter purely of life or death, a most serious subject to contemplate. Are you, reader, fully aware of its import? Your many friends will gladly tell you what Paine's Celery Compound has accomplished for them; they will tell you of the many wonderful—almost miraculous—cures that have been wrought by the great remedy in this Canada of ours. Thousands have the pleasure of knowing that Celery Compound was their salvation and cure when hope in life had almost fled forever. Let it be your portion—your privilege—to experience the same good results.

PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD.

FATAL TO COCKROACHES AND WATER BUGS

"NOT A POISON."

It attracts Cockroaches and Water Bugs, as a food they devour it and are destroyed, dried up to shell, leaving no offensive smell.

Kept in stock by all leading druggists.

EWING, HERRON & CO., Sole Manufacturing Agents for the Dominion.

NOTICE.—M. Frank, formerly Frank & Goldstein, 577A Craig street, has removed, and begs his customers to send for him when they are ready to sell their Cast-Off-Clothing, Jewellery and Household Effects. Highest prices paid on account of starting business for himself. Apply or address by mail, 126 St Antoine street.

Business Cards.

"SIGNED, sealed and delivered," is the legal form of honorable and valuable transfer. Buy for your use the coffees which come to you direct from our house, guaranteed for highest excellence by OUR SEAL.

"This transfer is not good. There is no seal upon it."—(Old Author.)

CHASE & SANBORN, Montreal.

ATTENTION.

COTE ST. ANTOINE,

PROPERTY OF THE

WESTMOUNT HOMESTEAD COMPANY.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO DIVIDE THIS PROPERTY INTO BUILDING LOTS, AND TO OFFER FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED LOTS, EACH WITH A FRONTAGE OF FIFTY FEET.

THIS MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY IS SITUATED ON THE COTE ST. ANTOINE ROAD, NEAR SHERBROOKE STREET, WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' WALK OF THE C. P. R. STATION, STREET RAILWAY, UP ARGYLE AVENUE, MONTROSE STREET AND MONTERVILLE AVENUE TO THE BOULEVARD.

GRAND VIEWS

THE FINEST SITUATION FOR VILLAS OR SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCES IN OR ABOUT MONTREAL.

BOUND TO INCREASE RAPIDLY IN VALUE. ALL LOCAL C. P. R. TRAINS NOW STOP AT COTE ST. ANTOINE, AND THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY MUST COME.

ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF CITY LIFE, COMBINED WITH PURE COUNTRY AIR, GOOD DRAINAGE, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, GOOD SCHOOLS, CHURCHES. NO LIQUOR LICENSE IN THE TOWN. TAXES HALF THOSE OF MONTREAL.

THE POPULATION HAS, DURING THE PAST DECADE, INCREASED MORE THAN ANY OTHER TOWN IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

PRICES WILL BE ADVANCED AFTER THE SALE OF FIRST TWENTY-FIVE LOTS.

APPLY TO

T. JAMES CLAXTON,

180 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal.

THE E. B. EDDY CO.

EDDY'S PAPER

WILL SOON HAVE AS BIG A REPUTATION AS HIS MATCHES AND WOODENWARE.

IF YOU WANT

PRINT, NEWS, MANILLA, TISSUES, TOILET, TEA PAPER, WRAPPING, WOODBOARD, DUPLEX TACK BOARD, DUPLEX MANILLA, WHITE LINED BOARD, ALL COLORS, CALL AT THE

MONTREAL BRANCH, 318 St. James street.

THE

QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR

ASK FOR IT AND TAKE NO OTHER BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

MADE BY THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.

COBBAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

FINE ART GOODS.

GILDERS AND MANUFACTURERS

GOLD MOULDINGS & PICTURE FRAMES.

WHITE ENAMEL GOODS AND REGILDING A SPECIALTY.

148 McGILL STREET.

McLEOD & SHOTTON,

TRUNK MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

TRAVELLING REQUISITES GENERALLY.

1819 Notre Dame street.

Special attention given to Sample Trunks and Repairing

B. D. JOHNSON & SON

presume that the readers of this advertisement know something about

BOOTS AND SHOES.

However, we will assert that our experience is that Good, Well-Made Boots are the Cheapest to buy; therefore, come to us if you want a Shoe that will wear. We have in stock all the New Styles.

PATENT PICCADILLY BALS,
RUSSIAN CALF PICCADILLY BALS,
RUSSIAN CALF PICCADILLY SHOES.

These are the best in the City of Montreal, and are sold at

Reasonable Prices.

B. D. JOHNSON & SON,

1855 NOTRE DAME STREET.

(Near McGill street.)

SPRING REQUISITES.

HOWARD'S ENGLISH CAMPHOR.
Camphor Tar Balls.
"Mikado" Moth Paper.
Persian Insect Powder.

A large supply of the above has just been received, fresh, at

R. W. WEBB'S, Chemist.

2263 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

D. J. LAURIE,

2257 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,

Watches and Clocks repaired.

Jewellery made and repaired.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CHEMICALS.

Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic and Nitric Acid, Nitrite of Iron, Iron Liquor for Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Sal Soda, Sulphate of Copper, Liquor Ammonia, Tin Crystals and Turkey Red Oil, Dressing for Boots and Shoes, by the gallon or by the barrel.

JOHN COWAN.

DALHOUSIE STREET, MONTREAL

P. D. DODS & CO.

Have removed their Warehouse and Offices to

188-190 McGill street.

DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND, ROMAN AND CANADA CEMENTS,

FIRE BRICKS, CLAY, &c.

ALEX. BREMNER, 50 Bleury street.

ROOFING!

Sparham Fire-proof Roofing Cement Co,

The Sparham Cement Roof is the only roof that has given perfect satisfaction and stood the test of our climate for the past twelve years. All other cement roofs have been failures.

CAUTION.

The Sparham Cement Company hereby warns the public against all cements except the original—Fire-proof Roofing Cement, patented and manufactured only by themselves.

The Sparham Company warns the public against all cements used by different roofers—called Sparham—as being spurious.

The only roofers in Montreal and vicinity who are supplied with the real article and patented by the Company are Messrs. Campbell & Co., the Sole Agents in Montreal.

GUARANTEE.

All roofs laid by Campbell & Co., have the guarantee of the Sparham Company, which has $60,000 capital paid up as substantial guarantee—not on paper.

ROOFS.

Roofs laid in Montreal with our cement TEN YEARS ago are as good to-day as when laid and have laid no repairs.

For further information and testimonials apply at head office, 370 St. James street, Montreal.

C. J. MALTBY, Sec.-Treas.

Agents appointed throughout the Dominion and the United States.

RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

TWO TRACK LAYERS LORRIES FOR SALE.

MOSES PARKER,

IRON FOUNDER,

19 to 29 Dalhousie street,

MONTREAL

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET.

GEORGE MAYHEW,

PURVEYOR OF ALL KINDS OF MEATS, POULTRY, FISH, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

808 Dorchester street.

Personal attention given to all orders.

ERIC BISSONNETTE,

SADDLER,

456 ST. JAMES STREET,

(near Inspector street.

Begs to inform his customers and the public, generally, that he has on hand a full assortment of English and Coupe Harnesses of the Best Makers and Latest Patterns, and that they will be sold at the Lowest Prices to suit the buyers. A visit is solicited from the citizens of Montreal and strangers.

Particular attention given to any parties coming to the above address.

Also on hand, a full stock of English and American Whips, at Low Prices.

N.B.—Work Done by hand, a specialty. Repairing on short notice.

Summer Resorts.

TO LET, on Chezcona Ros., three furnished Cottages, close to beach, very fine view of river. Apply to ROBERT WILSON, 69 Drummond street.

TO LET, Cottage (furnished) for summer months, at Leggatt's Point, Grand Metis; situation beautiful; post-office and river within a few feet. For terms address COTTAGE, Leggatt's Point, Grand Metis.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, island cottage to let, furnished, near Gananoque; charming situation; ten rooms besides kitchen; ice house, wharf, boats, boat house and every convenience. For particulars, address, Box 116, Cote St. Antoine, Montreal.

BOARDERS wanted in private residence on the bank of St. Lawrence river; pleasant and healthy; convenient to Boat landing and G. T. R. station. For particulars, address, "SUMMER RESORT," Iroquois, Ont.

TO LET, pleasantly located Furnished Apartments, suitable for housekeeping; in a beautifully situated village of the Eastern Townships, about 60 miles from Montreal. Trains running regularly twice a day. Use of first-class piano, boating and fishing privileges. For further particulars and exchange of references, apply to S. P. LEET, advocate, Temple Building, 185 St. James street, Montreal.

ABENAKIS HOUSE!

ABENAKIS SPRINGS,

ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC, QUEBEC,

Opens for the reception of guests JUNE 1st.

Hot and cold Magma Water baths, certain cure for Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Salt Rheum, General Debility, etc.

Capital fishing and fine boating on St. Francois river and Lake St. Peter.

Steamer "Berthier," from Montreal, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 p.m. Return tickets, $1.50.

Boats and tennis Court are in good order.

20 sleeping rooms and 6 new boats added since last season.

Canadian Pacific Railway—To the Abenakis Springs House and return, from Montreal, Saturday to Monday, $3.25; Saturday to Tuesday, $3.45; Tourists' Season, $44.10.

Sell on Saturday, good till Monday following.
Sell on Saturday, good till Tuesday following.
Sell every day, good until November 1st, 1892.

Address R. G. KIMPTON, Proprietor.

THE IROQUOIS HOUSE,

BELAIL MOUNTAINS,

ST. HILAIRE,

(One Hour from Montreal per G. T. R.)

Will be opened for the Season on the 11th June.

Applications for rooms may now be made to

H. S. DUNNING, Manager.

THE GIB

...t Edition

THE MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

INVESTIGATING THE CAUSES OF CONSTABLE ROCHON'S DEATH.

Sergeant Leggatt was the first witness in the case of Regie Labelle, charged with manslaughter, which opened in the Police Court yesterday afternoon. Witness knew nothing personally of the case, except that he had seen the body of the deceased policeman Rochon, and believing that a crime had been committed arrested accused. Ald. Alfred Lancey, one of the witnesses not called at the inquest, being sworn said. "On Friday, April 29, at 10.30 p.m., I was driving in a cab on Wellington street, and when entering the gate leading to the subway at the Point, coming east, I heard the slashing of a whip as if it were used on a horse, and heard the rattle of a carriage coming up behind. I looked out of the cab window and saw a man driving a horse and beating it. The horse was going at a furious rate. I did not recognise the driver at the time. The next I saw of the cab it was disappearing on Wellington street. I cannot say if it was still going at the same furious rate, as I only saw the back of the cab, but I should say it was still being driven rapidly. At the head of the subway I saw the form of a policeman lying on the street railway track. I did not stop, but the driver of my cab slowed up. The cab that passed me did so on the left side. I saw it enter the subway. I did not see the policeman previous to seeing him on the ground. I was not examined at the inquest."

Mr. St. Jean said he would not cross-examine witness till he had been to see the spot where the fatality had occurred. The enquete then adjourned till 10 this morning.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

When the case was continued this morning, Mr. St. Jean, for the accused, cross-examined Mr. Lancey, on the evidence given yesterday. Mr. Lancey said that the place where the fatality occurred was not dark at the time as the subway was lighted with electricity.

The cross-examination brought out the fact that a Miss Powter had been on the affair with witness and on application of Mr. St. Jean, the young lady was subpœnaed to give evidence. Judge Desnoyers said, as he granted the application, that he would get all the witnesses who knew anything of the case and did not wish to leave himself open to the charge that had already been attached, whether deserved or not, to certain persons in connection with this case.

A rough sketch of the place where the fatality took place was then filed in Court.

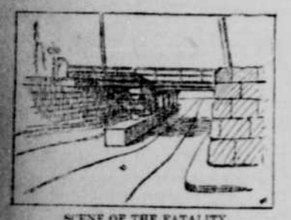
Thomas Wall, the next witness, said he was coming from the city on the night of the fatality with Mr. D. McConnell, and when near Louise's Bridge stopped to talk with two gentlemen. At that moment witness noticed a policeman leave the centre of the subway.

Seeing the danger of the officer he called to him to stop. The policeman's back at the time was nearly turned to the horse that struck him. It was the rear part of the horse that struck deceased on the left shoulder and knocked him down. The horse struck deceased on the head with its hoof. The horse stopped for a moment; then went on off again sharply.

Witness at once went to the telephone and called up Central Station. Not being able to get a person at the other end of the telephone understand, he ran to the Police Station on Grand Trunk street, and returned at once to the scene of the accident and called Drs. Bell and Hutchison, and told a passer-by to call Dr. England.

The ambulance then came and took away deceased. Knew deceased by sight and identified him after he was dead. Did not know the carter and could not identify him. Witness had not been heard at the Coroner's inquest.

To-day a writ of habeas corpus will be applied for in the Superior Court for the release of Labelle, on the grounds that the statement made by Sergeant Liggatt was not worth the paper it was written on, and also that, in order for the Attorney-General to have the right to re-open the case again, it was necessary for him to have taken some part in the proceedings at the inquest.



SCENE OF THE FATALITY.

[The gradient on either side of the subway is rather steep, say one in forty. Beneath the subway the road is level. The street to the right of sketch is Richmond street. To the left, beyond the subway, the Congregation church. The two roadways under the arch are the same width. Street car lines run along each roadway. The star between the car rails indicates the exact locality where Rochon was killed.]

PARKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

PROPOSED 20 ACRE PARK IN WHICH FOUR MUNICIPALITIES WOULD BE SERVED.

Several prominent citizens of the city, St. Henri, Ste. Cunegonde and Cote St. Antoine have been considering for some time the acquisition of a plot of ground at the west end, and hoping more or less all four municipalities, on which to construct a park which would be alike beneficial to the people of all four. This, as is known, is no new proposition, for, some couple of years ago, representatives from the municipalities named, met at the house of Mr. H. Shorey in this city, when the matter was fully opened up, the pros and cons discussed, and finally, one of the representatives, the Hon. J. K. Ward, volunteered to wait on the proprietors of the land deemed eligible for the park and ascertain for what sum it could be purchased. This was done, but from that time till now the matter has "hung fire." It would appear that certain capitalists are again moving in the matter and with a caution that augurs success. There are two proposals as regards the size and situation of the park and which the money forthcoming must regulate. The first suggests the purchase of the well-known fields running from Atwater avenue west as far as the Williams sewing-machine factory, bounded north by St. Antoine street, south by St. James and west by Hallowell streets, St. Henri, and comprises in all some twenty acres. The cost would be in the vicinity of $250,000. The second proposal is from the foot of Greene avenue, which runs from St. Antoine street up the hill to Cote St. Antoine, west to Hallowell street. In this case the park would be bounded east by Green avenue and on all other sides the same as in the first proposed plot—future residents—and with the additional advantage of having a fine grove of full grown oaks on a portion, together with extra level area and kindred recommendations. It would comprise about ten acres, and give a park considerably larger than Viger Gardens at present, and cost about $100,000.

In case of annexation of the suburbs to Montreal, it is held that the purchaser would turn his property over to the city at a valuation affording handsome profit on outlay, whichever lots were taken.

RIVER NOTES.

The SS. "Canopus," Captain Easterbrooke, sailed for Liverpool this morning with a full general cargo and 497 head of cattle. This vessel should have left yesterday morning, but owing to some difficulty with the shippers over cattle space, was detained. It was also discovered that the regulations regarding the loading and placing of cattle had not been complied with, and the government inspector was called in to settle the matter. The result was that some 30 head of cattle that were intended to be shipped on this vessel had to be sent over by the "Numidian."

The Allan Line SS. "Numidian," Captain Wood, sailed for Liverpool this morning. Besides a full general cargo she has 498 head of cattle, and 90 sheep.

The "Storm King" sailed this morning for London and Antwerp. She carried, besides goods, 399 head of cattle and 99 sheep.

The Allan Line SS. "Brazilian," Capt. Whyte, arrived from London this morning with a general cargo. The trip across was fine. Saw first ice in lat. 48.34 N., long. 44.45 W., and passed a number of icebergs. Saw about a dozen sailing vessels between Anticosti and Gaspé, where the wind was light and variable.

The Beaver Line SS. "Lake Nepigon" sailed from Liverpool at 12.30 p.m. to-day for Montreal with 230 passengers.

The SS. "Rydal Holme," Captain Brown, arrived in port this morning and moored in the lower harbor. She sailed from Maryport with a cargo of rails for Sorel and after unloading came up to load with deals and lumber for Liverpool.

The SS. "Derwent Holme," Capt. Holmes, arrived this morning from Maryport with a cargo of rails and is unloading at Hochelaga.

The SS. "Parisian" passed Father Point at six o'clock this morning. English mails will arrive over the Grand Trunk to-night.

The SS. "Liddesdale" from Maryport, with a cargo of rails, arrived also this morning and is unloading at Hochelaga.

The SS. Helen's Island ferry opens this afternoon, when the steamer "Hochelaga" will begin running.

The pilot of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company says that Cotean Bayide are hardly safe just now, on account of the low water.

OUTSIDE CARTERS.

THE CITY REFUSES TO TAKE MONEY FROM THEM.

A number of carters, residents of outside municipalities, tendered money for licenses at the city hall yesterday. Their money was refused in every case. Some of them insisted on its being taken, but they left with the money and with the license. The men say that the by-law is illegal, and that they intend working without a license. If arrested they will test the city's action in the courts.

SUBURBAN'S MARKET BASKET.

A notice, issued by the Grand Trunk, may interest to the summer resident, who dearly loves to put his market basket into the passenger of bothering to rush round for the train or :—" Passengers are entitled to have for each passenger and parcels that they may have under their seat, or in the passage of the parcel bracket must not exceed in the car. All baskets, baggage and parcels cannot be stored as above, if taken on board, will be removed."

PAVING AND PIPE LAYING.

THE STREETS TO BE PAVED THIS YEAR—MR. ROSS'S STATEMENT.

The special meeting to decide what permanent work should be done this year took place yesterday afternoon, Ald. Rolland presiding.

Mr. Ross submitted the following statement, which had the desired effect of keeping the proposed expenditure within the bounds:

STOCK ON ENGLISH MARKET.

Balance of 1886 issue of 3 percents.....	£742,000
1891 issue, in abeyance, awaiting rate....	600,000
	£742,000 stg.

If the £600,000 is issued as a 4 percent security, the net proceeds of the whole, £742,000, will exceed..... $3,420,000

Against which there are advances—
Maturing in England..... $ 2,000,000
Maturing here..... *1,200,000 3,220,000
Which would yield a surplus over all advances to date of..... $200,000

PENDING EXPROPRIATIONS

(for which deposits in court will soon be called):—

Notre Dame street east, say.....	$ 475,000
Bleury street, say.....	450,000
Milton street, say.....	127,000
Viger square, say.....	120,000
Cathedral street, say.....	100,000
Beaudry street, say.....	75,000
Pantaleon street, say.....	75,000
Lagauchetiere street, say.....	60,000
	$1,500,000

*This amount of $1,200,000 has been used for street improvement deposits, and will be available, when collected, for the loan operations of the Road and Water Committees to the extent of the unappropriated balance of the loan fund.

This balance, as shown by the last statement, amounted to $905,000, on the computation that the whole £742,000 would be sold at three percent. If the £600,000 is substituted by four percent, the available balance will be over $1,500,000, instead of $905,000, of which, however, about $200,000 has been disposed of since the last statement, by excess on the estimated cost of Notre Dame and Bleury street expropriations, the additional $50,000 to St. James street, transference of grading from "general and ordinary" appropriations to "loan" work, etc., etc.

W. Ross, City Treasurer.

May 12, 1892.

After discussion, it was decided to pave the following streets this year: Dorchester street, from Peel street to Beaver Hall, $48,000; St. Lawrence street, above St. Catherine, $43,000; Wellington street, $25,000; St. Hubert street, $50,000, and St. Denis, $10 000; total, $182,000. It was decided also to vote $10,000 in anticipation sous to allow the preliminary work to be begun at once.

The Water Committee's requests were also considered. They asked $299,720 for pipe laying and got it all. The streets selected are as follows:—Berri street, from Commissioners to Notre Dame; Park avenue, from Sherbrooke to Pine avenue; Cadieux, from Prince Arthur to Drolet; Notre Dame, from Atwater to Fulford; Congregation, from Wellington to Leber; St. Catherine, from Harbor to the eastern limits; Ontario; Dalhousie, from William to Common; Prince Arthur, from Shuter to Cadieux; Common, from Grey Nun to Duke; Papineau avenue, from St. Catherine to Sherbrooke; Atwater avenue, from Dorchester to St. Catherine; Shearer, from St. Patrick to Grand Trunk; St. Lawrence street; College street; St. Maurice; Grand Trunk, as far as Duke; Basin, west of Seigneurs; Portrush, from Wellington to Rushbrooke; Duke, as far as William; German, from Sherbrooke to Fortier; Fortier, from German east; Panet street; Nazareth from William to Common; Dowd street; part of Stanley street; Ash avenue; Duke street, from Wellington to Common; Ontario street, at C. P. R. crossing; Dubord street, from St. Denis to Campeau; St. Andre street, from St. Catherine to Dorchester; Jacques Cartier, from St. Catherine to Craig; Berri street, from St. Catherine to Craig; Montcalm, from Water to Sherbrooke.

On motion of Ald. Wilson it was decided to place the opening of Burnside Place first on the list of streets to be opened.

THE BEAVER HALL INVASION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I have read with disgust and alarm of the attempt now being made to foist on this community another "rum hole." Judging from the names and residences of the signers on the applicants' requisition, I am painfully struck with the degeneracy of Belmont, Brunswick and Hanover streets. The time was when the inhabitants of these streets would spurn with scorn any attempt to plant a synagogue of Satan in the locality. Let the respectable inhabitants of this polling district arouse themselves, and with all their powers and to a man oppose this nefarious attempt on the part of the "Rummies." Shame on the medical man who could lend himself and his influence to such an unworthy object, his practice must, indeed, be at a very low ebb.

GEORGE FORBES.

49 Beaver Hall.

METHODIST DEACONESSES.

The "deaconess" question has agitated synods and conferences over a wide area in the Christian church. The "deaconess" has been established in England and the United States in connection with both the Anglican and the Methodist Churches; but in Canada while, within a very recent period, the deaconess was not regarded with favor. That was because of a foolish fear that the deaconess, with her peculiar costumes, and her separation from common home interests, and her obedience to the order of a superior, might become dangerous. The Synod of the Montreal diocese discussed the question, and there was considerable agitation. The Rev. Dr. Douglass, as far as the Methodist Church is concerned, has been the pioneer in introducing the question. It may be remembered that at the last General Conference, he spoke warmly upon the subject. He wanted the help of consecrated women, but he did not want the vows or the slavery which the Church of Rome exacts from her pious daughters. He wanted the Church to recognize officially the services of her women, who gave their time and work and prayer to visit the sick and diseased, uplift the fallen and help in the ameliorative work of the Church. A committee was appointed to deal with the matter.

Since then the District Conferences have discussed the question, and there appears to be a consensus of opinion in favor of the establishment of an order of deaconesses in the church. The committee is to report to the Conference, which meets next week in Pembroke, in favor of having a home and training school, to be under a board of directors, composed of ten gentlemen and twenty ladies, sixteen of the latter to be chosen from the several districts embraced territorially by the Conference. This directorate or board is to have full control of the administration of the school, including the acceptance of candidates upon whose suitability otherwise they will finally pronounce. It is believed the proposition will be accepted.

A NOTEWORTHY COLLECTION.

The art collection of the late Mr. Joseph Tiffin, which is to be sold by auction on Monday, was opened to the public yesterday at 151 University street and 113 Union avenue. The sale of the collection offers to art lovers an opportunity which seldom occurs, comprising as it does, rare and costly articles from all parts of the world. The numerous specimens of fine alabaster work, statuettes, groups and single figures were purchased by Mr. Tiffin at the studio of Van Lint, Pisa. Some elegant and costly specimens of bisque work are shown from the Paris Exhibition of 1867. There are Sevres urns, vases and ornaments of all descriptions, Indian, Japanese and Chinese work of marvellous workmanship. A large marble statuette of Beethoven is considered the finest piece of statuary in the collection. A mantel clock and ornaments in Russian Malachite and a Swiss musical clock are worth attention. Cabinets of all kinds are there with exquisite carving and secret drawers, Indian needle-work and bric-a-brac. There is a good show of pictures, many of them being copies from the old masters. Oil portraits of eminent men and many fine old steel engravings are on view. Roman and Italian Mosaic work of value is shown. Collectors of valuable and rare china and glassware will be offered some good chances of adding to their store. Massive old furniture inlaid with pearl and elaborately carved, and a thousand and one articles which cannot be mentioned in a brief notice are to be seen. The whole collection will be sold by auction by Messrs. Hicks & Co., and the sale begins on Monday.

FIRE IN MILE END.

A fire resulting in the destruction of a baking establishment together with a considerable quantity of bread, flour and general stock, occurred at 3.30 yesterday morning at Mile End. The bakery was situated on 57 Cadieux street and was owned by Mr Louis Prevost. The fire broke out in the oven room, all the hands being at the time at work on the bread for the day's custom, and on the alarm being sounded the Mile End reels were promptly on the spot. Their utmost efforts were exerted to stop the flames, which had now made considerable headway, threatening the dwellings opposite, when a second alarm brought the reels from city stations Nos. 6 and 14. Their continued efforts confined the fire within its original limits, but were unable to save any portion of the bakery, which burned like tinder and was soon a heap of ashes. The loss is estimated at $4,000; partially insured.

NEW DODGE FOR SUNDAY SELLING.

It appears that Montreal is to be benefited by a new institution the direct object of which is to defy the law and good morals. The rumor is that a club is being organized, with a nominal membership fee and qualifications so easy that any one can become a member. As clubs have the privilege of furnishing liquor to their members at any time, and Sunday drinkers being sure to join the new organization, the liquor traffic regulations for Sunday will become a dead letter, until such time as the law-governing clubs is amended.

MONTREAL FLOUR MILLERS.

The W. W. Ogilvie Company's flour mills in and out of the city are rushing things, their daily output being 7,500 barrels a day. The Lake of the Woods Milling Company are turning out 1,600 barrels daily, and report their local trade now as very good.

THE CORONER.

Mrs. Jones, wife of the Coroner, denies that her husband ever demanded or was offered a sum of money by the Government if he would retire.

COURT OF APPEAL.

The May term of the Court of Appeal will open on Monday next.

MONTREAL SAILORS' INSTITUTE

THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING AT THE INSTITUTE LAST NIGHT.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Montreal Sailors' Institute took place at the rooms, 223 Commissioners street, last night. Mr. Charles Alexander, vice-president, occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs. David Morrice, Samuel Finley, J. B. Learmont, Alexander McFee, James A. Mathewson, James Wilson, jr., George Hodge, Captain LeGallais of the SS. "Grecian," the Rev. W. H. Emsley and about 450 citizens and sailors. Mr. Bell, the able manager, read the annual report, which contained a large number of interesting statistics. The daily average attendance had been 108. The thirty-two concerts had been attended by 7,096 individuals, the twenty-nine temperance meetings by 1,445, and the 116 religious meetings by 1,436. Mr. Bell pointed out once more the necessity for a new home, and stated that they had now collected and had promises of one-quarter the cost, which was estimated at $60,000.

The statement of the Building Fund on April 30, 1892, was:

To loan on first-class city mortgage bearing 5 percent interest per annum.....	$8,250.00
To loan on first class city mortgage bearing 6 percent interest per annum.....	900.00
To 6 shares Consolidated Rolling Stock Co., Bridgeport, Ct., value.....	600.00
To deposit in Merchants Bank.....	1,392.30
	$11,042.30

The expenditure for last season was $2,279.75, and the receipts left the deficit of $22.62. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. Andrew Allan; vice-president, Mr. Charles Alexander; treasurer, Mr. Hugh McLennan; secretary, Mr. P. S. Ross; manager, Mr. J. Ritchie Bell; directors, Sir Donald A. Smith, Lord Mount-Stephen, Hon. J. K. Ward, Capt. R. C. Adams, Messrs. Henry Lyman, D. Morrice, Jas. Crathern, J. H. Redfern, A. McFee, A. Kingman, W. W. Ogilvie, R. B. Angus, J. H. R. Molson, R. Reford, John Torrance, H. E. Murray, Robt. Mackay, Jonathan Hodgson, H. Montagu Allan, Richard White, Wm. Tees, S. Finley, Alex. Robertson and J. B. Learmont.

Mr. Alexander, the chairman, gave a very nice address, commenting on the usefulness of the institute, and assuring the seamen that they would always have his heartiest support in anything that went to further the establishment of a home. Messrs. D. Morrice, J. B. Learmont, the Rev. W. H. Emsley and Captain LeGallais, of the SS. "Grecian," also gave short addresses. The latter gentleman, in the course of his remarks, said he had been sailing to Montreal since 1860, and remembered the Institute when the rooms were situated on McGill street; ever since that time he had been a constant visitor. He also spoke of the improvement in the conduct of the sailors and attributed this in a great extent to the valuable work done by the Sailors' Institute. As a ship's captain he desired to express his thanks to the citizens of Montreal for providing such a place of resort for the seamen, and the efforts put forth for their benefit, and assured them of his hearty sympathy and appreciation of the work.

A very interesting programme followed, and among the contributors were Jas. McLean, James McDonald, George Cook, James Thomson and George Lucky. The Donaldson Quartette sang several of their beautiful quartettes, and Messrs. Grant and Bell contributed solos. A most successful meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

SMALL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

There were two railway accidents this morning but, fortunately, neither was of a serious character. On the Grand Trunk the engine of the incoming Cornwall or "Moccasin" train broke down at Ste. Anns. The passengers got out and rushed over to the C.P.R depot and boarded the local train there. But the engine of the C.P.R. Toronto train had also broken down, which delayed the local, and the passengers were glad to go back to the Grand Trunk and wait till repairs were made, which took about two hours. Neither engine left the track.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At yesterday's meeting of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for an excursion on July 7. Mr. S. H. Harris, of the Grand Trunk Railway company, was unanimously appointed to succeed on the Council Board Mr. White, of the same company, who is going to Toronto.

A copy of the letter addressed by the Quebec Chamber of Commerce to the Hon. John Carling, urging the necessity to take steps to protect the Dominion from epidemic diseases that may be brought by immigrants, was submitted and it was resolved to support the demand of the Quebec Board.

BAR COMMITTEES.

The Council of the Montreal Bar has appointed the following committees:—Literary Committee, Messrs. Strachan Bethune, Q.C., Hon. L. Lafamme, Q.C.; F. L. Beique, Q.C.; J. L. Archambault, Q.C.; J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., C. B. Carter, Q.C., and H. C. St. Pierre, Q.C. Examiners, Messrs. J. O. Joseph, Q.C., and C. B. Carter, Q.C. Examiners for stenographers, Messrs. J. S. Archibald, Q.C., Hon. R. Lafamme, Q.C., M. Hutchinson and A. Globensky. Delegate to the Provincial Council, Mr. W. W. Robertson, Q.C.

ANGLICAN CHURCH AT WERDEN.

A new Anglican church has been opened at Werden. The services in connection therewith were conducted by the Rev. Canon Mills, Rural Dean Laughren, Wm. Archdeacon Lindsay, Mr. Abbott and Mr. R. B. Taylor, the incumbent. The building is of wood, with a stone foundation, and the design is Gothic.

A SAIL CAN BE ENJOYED.

The C. P. R. Rigaud train on Saturday afternoon is going to be largely availed of, because, by meeting the boat, it gives opportunity for a splendid sail on the river, with the excitement of shooting the "rapids" as a wind up.

HIS EXCELLENCY COMING.

His Excellency the Governor General has consented to be present in Montreal at the opening of the New High School in June.

A HEAVY INSURANCE CLAIM.

The firm of MacTavish & Co. has taken an action for $10,657 against the Royal Insurance Company for goods stored and destroyed by fire.

LIQUOR IN A THEATRE.

W. W. Moore, of the Lyceum Theatre, has been granted a license to sell liquor at his theatre.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Father Gaffre has returned to Ottawa.

CITY ITEMS.

Twenty-one ex-papal Zouaves took part in the second monthly dinner given at Victor's on Thursday last.

"Pine Avenue," writes thanking Mr. Mann for relieving that street of the tumbril nuisance last night.

The order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools now numbers 16,706 members, 1,300 establishments and over 500,000 pupils.

A fire broke out at 9 o'clock last night, in a stable at 44 Papineau road. It was put out by the firemen before much damage was done.

SPORTING NOTES.

LACROSSE.

The Crescents will turn out for practice on their old grounds on Monday night.

The Thistles will meet this evening in the Montreal Collegiate Institute building, for the transaction of important business.

FOOTBALL.

The Y.M.C.A. football club (association) would like to hear from the secretaries of other city clubs to arrange a match on Saturday, May 21. A practice game has been arranged for this afternoon on the Exhibition grounds.

YACHTING.

The annual meeting of the St. John's Club is called for Thursday next.

GYMNASTICS.

The gymnastic classes of the Young Men's Christian Association were brought to a close last evening for the season of 1891-92 by an exhibition of the work of the pupils in the gymnasium before a large number of assembled friends and invited guests. This entertainment was highly successful as illustrating the advancement made by the classes during the term and was much enjoyed by those privileged to be present. There were about seventy-five young athletes present, attired in the black and gray uniform of the Association with its equilateral triangular crest of red, suggestive of the three essentials of man's composition, body, mind and spirit. The exhibition opened with a selection work for the muscles of the fingers and arms. Then followed the dumb-bell drill in all its intricacies. Smoothness and regularity were the characteristics. After being thoroughly warmed up, the class was divided into four, and each section given the use of a piece of apparatus; parallel and vaulting bar, with the vaulting horse and buck being used. Every movement in the exhibition was splendidly executed and the greatest credit is due to the instructor, Mr. W. H. Ball, for the excellency to which the pupils have already attained. At the close three hearty cheers were given to Mr. Ball by the members of the class, and then he was speedily chaired by some stendy ones and sent skyward, to the amusement of the audience and the amazement of the hero.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Frank Kisterson, arrested on suspicion of stealing a skiff which he was trying to sell on the wharf yesterday for $8, pled not guilty and was remanded. He claimed to have bought the skiff near Cornwall and to have run all the rapids from there to Montreal with it.

Peter Malone, who is accused of stabbing Charles Black, his boy companion, while they were picking coal by the Lachine canal, has been committed to stand his trial at the Court of Queen's Bench.

A full set of photographic samples, the property of Messrs. Nash & Co., 69 St. Lawrence street, was also discovered. All were taken to the Central Police Station. The employees of Messrs Nash have no idea where Turmell secured the samples. They think he may be the person who has been swindling people in their names by collecting money on account of orders.

Leon Turmell, aged 30, was sentenced this morning in the Police Court to four months in gaol for stealing 500 cigars from Chaput & Co. When prisoner was arrested last night by Detective Lafontaine at 6 St. Dominique street, a regular find was made. In a trunk were about a thousand cigarette pictures which had never been placed in packages, the property of D. Ritchie & Co.

A farmer, named Laurin, missed his horse from the Bonsecours Market yesterday morning. In the evening the animal was found in the possession of Arthur Gosselin, aged 15, who pleaded not guilty to stealing it in the Police Court to-day, but said he had found it on the street.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Edouard Leduc, jr., and Alfred Leduc have registered as butchers, at St. Henri, under the name of E. & A. Leduc.

The partnership existing between Wm. Lesperance, Robert M. Liddell, Geo. McKinnon and Mr. Robert M. Liddell, wholesale dry goods merchants, under the name of W. Lesperance & Company, has been dissolved.

Wm. Lesperance, Geo. McKinnon and Mrs. Robt. M. Liddell have formed a partnership as merchants, under the name of Liddell, Lesperance & Co.

GULF REPORTS.

L'ISLET, May 14.—Clear; west wind.

RIVER DU LOUP, May 14.—North-west wind. A barque passed in tow at 9 a.m.

FATHER POINT, May 14.—Clear; west wind. Passed inward at 3.30 a.m., the Parisian, and at 6 a.m., the Garnet.

MARTIN RIVER, May 14.—Clear; calm.

CAPE MAGDALEN, May 14.—North-west wind. Passed inward at 7 a.m. a steamer; at 5 p.m. Friday the Colina; at 7.30 p.m. the Parisian and two barques.

FANE POINT, May 14.—Calm. Passed inward at 7 a.m. the barques Veritas, Prince Rupert and 5 ships.

MONTREAL, May 14.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.26; yesterday, 30.32. To-day—Temperature: noon, 62; min., 44; yesterday, max., 65; min., 37.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Saturday, May 14.

FINANCIAL.

There is no change in the rates of money or sterling exchange.

The stock market was quiet, but price were firm. Only a small business was done to-day in Bank of Montreal, Montreal Telegraph, and Richelieu, all of which were steady.

There will hereafter be no session of the Stock Exchange on Saturdays until October 1. The Board have decided to adjourn over Saturdays until that date.

To-day's sales:—7 Bank of Montreal, 227; 115 at 253½; 18 Peoples, 108; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 140½; 9 Hochelaga Bank, 120; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 140½; 50 Richelieu, 75; 50 at 75¼; 25 at 75½; 4,500 Col. Cotton Bonds, 99; 10 Montreal Cotton, 125.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows:—Cargoes off coast, wheat, firmly held; corn, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, firm, but not active; corn, strong. Arrivals off coast for orders, large. Liverpool wheat spot, higher prices asked, but no advance established; corn, do., slow at the advance. Liverpool, mixed maize, 4s 7½d. Canadian peas, 5s 9d. Weather in England, showery.

GRAIN.—There is little change to report. The quotations to-day are:—No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat, 94c to 97c; No. 3 do., 84c to 87c; peas per 66 lbs., in store, 77c to 78c; afloat, 79c to 80c; oats, No. 2, per 34 lbs., 34c to 34½c; feed barley, 42c to 45c.

In Duluth wheat opened ⅛ of a cent lower at 83½c July.

In Milwaukee wheat opened ⅛ of a cent higher at 81c cash and May.

In Detroit wheat opened unchanged at 90¼c cash and May, and ¼ of a cent higher for July at 86½c.

In Toledo wheat opened ¼ of a cent lower for cash and May at 91¼c, and ⅜ of a cent for July at 85⅝c.

FLOUR.—The market is still quiet. There is some enquiry for export. We quote to-day:—

Patent Spring.....	$4.90	to	$5.10
Patent Winter.....	4.60	to	4.90
Straight Roller.....	4.35	to	4.50
Extra.....	4.00	to	4.10
Superfine.....	3.75	to	3.90
Fine.....	3.50	to	3.60
Strong Bakers' (Man).....	4.50	to	4.70

MEALS.—The demand is slow and the market is quiet. Prices are as follows:—

Granulated, in bris.....	$3.80	to	$3.90
Granulated, in bags.....	1.85	to	1.90
Standard, in bris.....	3.75	to	3.85
Standard, in bags.....	1.80	to	1.85

FEED.—There is nothing of importance doing. A fair demand continues for bran and shorts. To-day's prices are:—

Bran.....	$14.00	to	$14.50
Shorts.....	16.00	to	17.00
Moullie.....	20.00	to	23.00

HOG PRODUCTS.—The provision market remains practically unchanged. We quote as follows to-day:—Canada short cut mess, $16.50 to $17; Chicago clear pork, $15.50 to $16; Chicago mess pork, $14 to $14.50; city cured hams, 10½c to 11c; bacon, 9c to 10½c; lard, in pails, $1.40 to $1.45.

BUTTER.—The arrivals of western are numerous, and the prices in that line are consequently easy. The quotations are as follows for to-day: Creamery at from 19c to 20c, according to quality; new dairy, Townships, Morrisburg and Brockville, 16c to 25c; Western new, in rolls and tubs, brings from 16c to 17c.

CHEESE.—The arrivals are small and the general tone is quiet. Prices about 9¼c to 10c.

EGGS.—Fresh arrivals are moving freely at about 11c to 11½c.

ASHES.—$4 to $4.05 firsts; $3.60 to $3.65 seconds; $6.10 first Pearls; $5.85 seconds.

DAILY RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.—May 14.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.	Total.
Wheat, bush.....	19277	10500	87811	28588
Corn, bush.....	....	1100	86981	88081
Peas, bush.....	2247	9600	15668	27515
Oats, bush.....	....	6400	20438	26838
Barley.....	2737	750	10638	13525
Rye, bush.....	110	....	21686	21796
Flour, bbls.....	1635	1950	....	3585
Meal, bbls.....	....	....	....	....
Dressed hogs.....	....	15	....	15
Butter, pkgs.....	141	266	....	407
Cheese, boxes.....	47	4 14	....	91
Pork, bbls.....	90	....	....	90
Lard, tierces.....	....	....	....	....
Eggs, cases.....	249	265	....	514
Ham, Bacon, boxes.....	....	8	....	8
Tinned meats, pkgs.....	....	345	....	345
Dressed hogs.....	....	....	....	....
Leather, rolls.....	10	21	....	31
Raw hides.....	....	....	....	....
Petroleum, bbls.....	....	210	....	210
Beef, bbls.....	....	....	....	....
Tallow.....	....	1	....	1

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 14, 12.30 p.m.—Spring wheat, 7s 7½d; red winter, 7s 7d; No. 1 Cal., 7s 5½d; corn, 4s 7½d; peas, 5s 9d; pork, 60s; lard, 32s; bacon, heavy, 31s 6d; light, 34s 6d; cheese, white, 57s; colored, 58s 6d. Wheat, firm, demand poor; holders offer sparingly. Corn, firm; fair demand.

LONDON CONSOLS MARKET.

LONDON, May 14, 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 97 13-16 money and account.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS, May 14.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 18,000. Yesterday's receipts, according to official reports, 34,336; shipments, 9,670; left over, 6,000. Light sold at $4.35 to $4.75; mixed packing, $4.30 to $4.70; rough grades, $4.30 to $4.50. Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market steady.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

(For other Religious Notices see 7th page.)

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH.—Corner Metcalfe avenue and St. Antoine street, St. Henri.—The Rev. Thomas Brown will preach at 11 a.m. and the Rev. W. Harris at 7 p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the evening service. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Love Feast Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. meets at 8 p.m. on Friday.

COTE ST. PAUL.—The Rev. Wm. Harris will preach at 11 a.m. and the Rev. Thomas Brown at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Seats are free in both churches and all are welcome.

Rev. WM. HARRIS, } Pastors.
Rev. THOS. BROWN, }

ZION CHURCH.—The Rev. W. H. Pulsford, M.A., will preach in the morning. The Pastor in the evening. Subject: "The Sinner Repenting and Heaven Rejoicing."

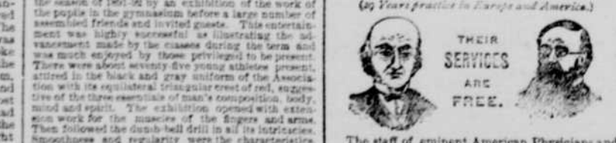
NOTES AND NOTICES.

ONE KNOWN FACT is that there no better place in town for ready made clothing than Dupuis, Lanoix & Co.s, 2048 Notre Dame street. Always on hand a full assortment at low prices. Dupuis, Lanoix & Co., 2048 Notre Dame street, near Chaboillez square, L. A. Beauvais' old stand.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AMERICAN DOCTORS

(25 Years practice in Europe and America.)



The staff of eminent American Physicians and Surgeons have opened an office for medical and surgical attendance, at No. 2263 St. Catherine street, between Mansfield street and McGill College avenue. They give free services to all who call upon them before August 1, 1892, and frankly tell you if your case is curable or not. All incurable cases are rejected. Special attention is paid to every case. Invalids living outside of Montreal should address their letters to Mr. JOHN MURRAY, Manager, and inclose two 3-cent stamps for symptom blank and question sheets.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 12 and from 1 to 7 p.m. Sundays, from 1 to 3 p.m.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Important to Dressmakers, and to Ladies desirous of becoming experts in the art of making their own and children's dresses.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CLASSES in Dress Cutting by System, will be opened at the YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 181 Metcalfe street

Tuesday, May 17th, at 10.30 a.m., and 2.30 p.m., continuing on Friday and Tuesday each week.

Miss Medley represents the well-known and reliable TOREY METHOD, as taught in the Industrial School of Boston, and Miss Parker introduces the equally renowned IMPROVED TAILOR METHOD, as taught by Mrs. Stearns, of the Boston Dress Cutting School.

Lessons are limited but satisfaction guaranteed.

Information can be obtained from the secretary, and all ladies wishing to become members of the class are requested to make immediate application.

HATTIE E. TENNY,
General Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP,

WILL SPEAK AT

MEN'S MEETING,

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT 4.30.

"Folly of a Wasted Life."

SOLO:—Mr. Harry GRIFFITHS.

—:o:—

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

LEADER—Mr. R. W. GLASS.

—:o:—

Sunday, 9.30, Worker's Meeting, F. C. LESLIE, Leader.
Sunday, 3 p.m., Young Men's Class, D. A. BUDGE, Leader.

All young men are invited to these meetings.

ASSOCIATION BUILDING,
DOMINION SQUARE.

ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA.

"D" COMPANY.

Company will parade on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., for Company's inspection. Every man must be present. Uniform, Full Dress. By order, G. S.