Colonial Institute
Tratalgar Square
London SW ENG

Four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

VOL. XXXVIII., No. 61. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE KING OF GREECE.

HOW AN OBSCURE GERMAN PRINCE NOW RULES THE HELLENES.

PERSONAL CHARACTER, PHYSICAL PROWESS, INTELLECTUAL BRILLIANCY AND DEVOTION TO HIS PEOPLE.

(Correspondence New York 'Mail and Express.')

London, March 1.—Decidedly the man of the hour is George I., King of Greece. His determined action in regard to Crete has stirred up every one of the great powers, and affected more or less seriously every European bourse. He and his country are the subjects of the leading articles in every morning paper in the principal capitals, and 'What are we going to do about it?' is the question heard everywhere. Of the many cartoons which have already been published suggesting the situation, the best is perhaps one which depicts the king as a vigorous baby, seated upon the floor and amusing himself with a lighted bombshell. The extent to which that bombshell is likely to burst will reach you in your cable despatches long before any suppositions on my part, and so I am going to gossip about the king, and the king only. Perhaps by the time you read this the bomb may have burst with such dire effects that he will no longer be king.

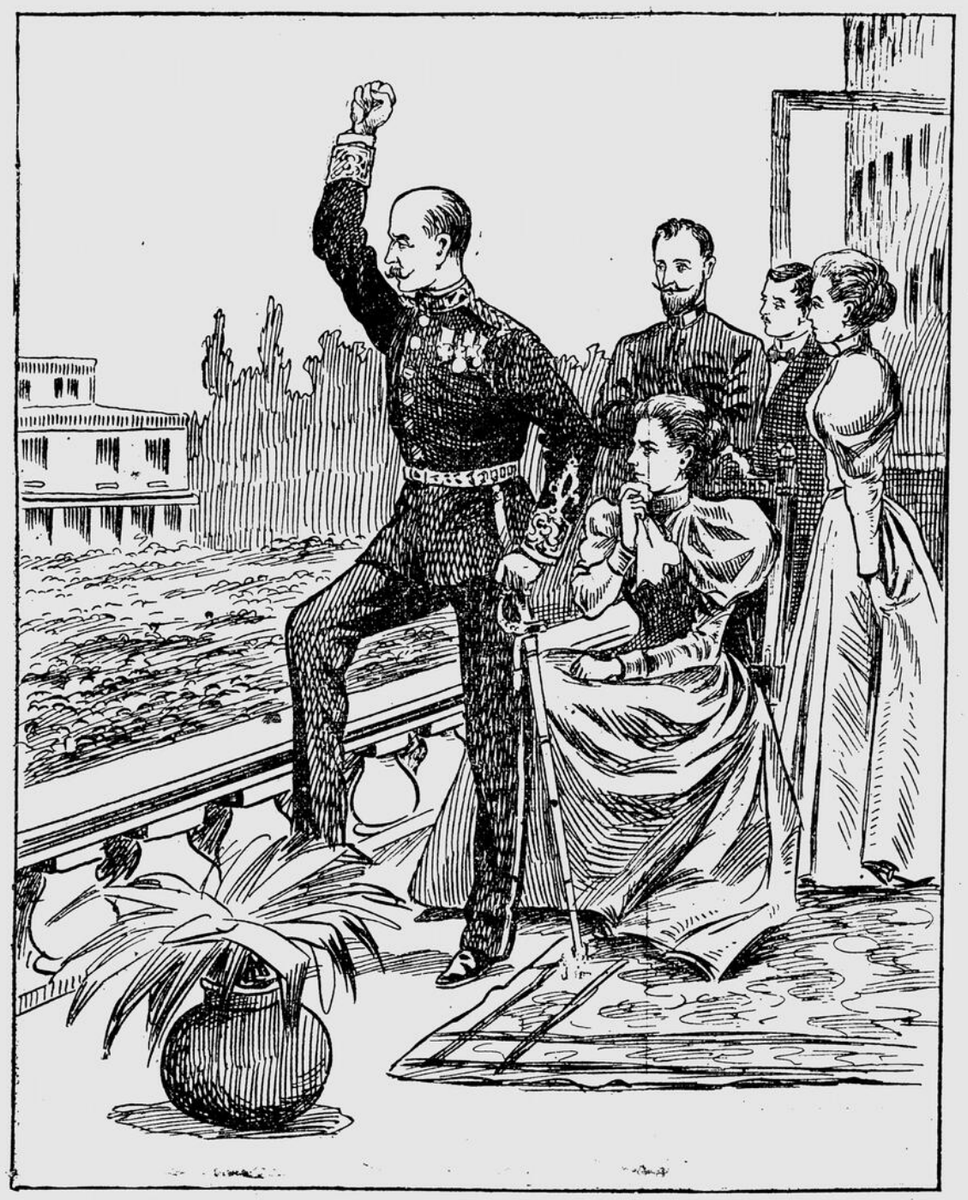
As kings go, King George must be classed as a second-class monarch; but in the way of relations he is a very first-class sovereign indeed. The King of Denmark is his father. The Prince of Wales in his brother-in-law. The Czar is his uncle, and his daughter-in-law is the sister of the German Emperor. He is only fifty years of age, looks at least ten years younger, and is noted for his many accomplishments. He can shoot with unerring dexterity. He rides with the skill of a steeplechaser. As a swimmer he is credited with having performed the feat otherwise attributed to three men only—Leander, Lord Byron and Dr. Edward Bedloe. He can box, he can fence; in fact, he can be justly called an all-round athlete, and an all-round sportsman. But in every other way, almost, he has earned the right to be regarded as a royal Crichton. He has a complete knowledge of seven or eight languages, not only reading or writing them perfectly, but possessing a familiar acquaintance with the literature of each tongue. He is noted for his powers of discussion, and the justice of his opinions has caused him to be willingly accepted as arbitrator in most of the family quarrels of the royal families with which he has blood connection.

By birth he might almost be regarded as obscure. When he first saw the light in 1845 his father—now King of Denmark—was known as Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein. The Duke had apparently no chance of succeeding to either estates or thrones, and the income he received by inheritance and by his marriage with the Princess of Hesse was so small that he eked out the family bills by giving lessons in drawing. One can imagine the Duke's insignificance by his being permitted to earn money in so petty a manner. However, before little Prince George, or Prince William, as he was then called, had grown big enough for long trousers, a great change had taken place in the circumstances of his family, as the impoverished Duke Christian had been elected, with the approval of the powers, Crown Prince of Denmark, and successor to the then reigning King of that country—Frederick VII.

MAKING KINGS.

Wonderful events occurred rapidly in this most fortunate of royal families. Duke Christian did not succeed to the throne of Denmark until November, 1863, but on March 10 of that year he had the extraordinary gratification of seeing his eldest daughter married to the heir of the Empire of Great Britain, and three months later, in June of the same year, his second son, Prince William, was invited to succeed the deposed monarch Otho, as King of Greece. The throne of the classical land had previously been offered to the English prince who is now Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; but Queen Victoria would not hear of her son's acceptance. The choosing of the young Danish prince did not at first meet with the approval of the great powers, but the old King, Frederick VII., insisted that 'the lad had it in him to be a king.' He took the young man with him to the chamber in which the regal chair of Denmark was standing on a dais, and, pointing to it, said: 'My boy, it is a comfortable enough seat as long as you lean well back against the cushions; embrace me now as my equal and the peer of all European sovereigns. God bless the King of Greece!'

Accompanied by only one gentleman in waiting, Prince William landed at the Piraeus early in October, and the first thing he did was to drop the name 'William' for that of 'George' and take an active part in quelling some serious disturbances on the part of certain factions who objected to his accession. He then set to work industriously to learn the Greek language, of which he was absolutely ignorant, and quickly allowed it to be realized by all conditions of his new countrymen that he intended to become one of them in every sense of the word. One of the first letters he received from a brother sovereign was from his own father, announcing the death of Frederick VII. and his accession to the Crown of Denmark. King Christian addressed King George as 'Sire, mon frere et mon cher fils.' Four years later, when he had succeeded in settling himself comfortably against the 'cushions of his throne,' King George married the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, thereby doubling his close connection with the Imperial family at St. Petersburg, as his sister had a few months previously become the wife of the then Czarevitch. The advent of five sons and one daughter has apparently insured a dynasty, and the luck of the family has perhaps continued in the fact that the Prince Royal of Greece, known as Duke of Sparta, is married to the sister of the German Emperor. This young couple have also added two princes and a tiny princess to the prospects of a lengthy family succession.



A DEMONSTRATION AT ATHENS:—THE KING ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE.—'St James's Budget.'

A REAL KING.

The thirty-four years of King George's reign have been one continuous welding of the King to his people. He has succeeded in stamping out the brigandage which cursed his country. He has become the most scholarly of students in all that concerns Greek history and science. He had managed the modest income-allowed him by his parliament with prudence and clever economy, and has mixed with his people with a freedom and a confidence which have never been mistaken for less than complete cordial affection, but he has never transgressed the necessary boundaries of kingly dignity. The prettiest stories are told of the King's love for incognito wanderings among his subjects. Some years ago he occasionally entered, as an unknown amateur, of course, in several of the athletic games which the Greeks still love so dearly to celebrate, and more than one cup and medal proudly exhibited by the King is inscribed as having been won by 'George Papadopoulos.'

Once, so the story goes, the King aroused such jealousies by his powers of running and leaping, that he was denounced as a professional at some provincial meeting that he attended, and threatened with a thrashing. The King knocked down a man or two, and then, finding that affairs looked dangerous, was forced to confess his identity to a captain of police. That official managed to get the King away under proper protection, without betraying His Majesty's identity. As a reward for his cleverness, the police officer was given a commission in the army, and is now the colonel of one of the line battalions.

The organization of the Greek army was another of the tasks which the King has succeeded in accomplishing. It is based on the law passed by the Chambers in 1887 providing for universal conscription and rendering every Greek liable to serve in the army for thirty years, dating from his twenty-second birthday. The term of service begins with two years with the colors. Then ten years in the reserve. Next eight years in the territorial army, and concludes with ten years in the territorial army reserve. The last eighteen years only call for service in case of actual war. The peace strength of the Greek army is 23,500 men and the war strength 66,000.

VERY JOLLY IN LONDON.

The King of Greece is not an unfamiliar personage in London society, and those people who are not exactly society, are also fairly well acquainted with the King's handsome features and manly presence. Ten years ago he was in London for the Queen's fiftieth jubilee, and he went about everywhere. He frequently declined the use of State boxes and other conspicuous positions, and insisted on sitting in the stalls of a theatre or music hall, frequently unaccompanied except by a solitary gentleman-in-waiting. He took long walks in all the suburbs. He went on one or two of the popular excursions, greatly to the dismay of the band of detectives who were watching over the safety of the royal visitors. He persuaded a hansom cabman to allow him to drive his vehicle, and confessed to his brother-in-law, the Prince of Wales, after a disappearance of several hours, that he had seen more of London than he ever hoped to see from the top of three or four omnibuses. At the Earls Court Exhibition, accompanied by his father, the King of Denmark, and another king who happened to be in London (His Majesty of Saxony, I believe), he engaged a switchback waggon for half-a-dozen turns up and down, and yelled with delight during the rapid whirling backward and forward, as loudly as a country yokel. I doubt, in fact, if there ever was a man more popular with all ranks of society in England than King George of Greece, and that fact largely accounts for the complete indorsement his conduct as regards Crete, is at present receiving from the British people, even if it is frowned at for state reasons by the British Government.

I believe the upshot of the present trouble will be the addition of Crete to the Greek kingdom, but it will not come as a surprise if King George abdicates in favor of his son, the Duke of Sparta. It is no secret that His Majesty is tired of his kingship, and would like to devote the remainder of his life to private pursuits. A gentleman who has lived in Athens and enjoys the distinction of being in frequent correspondence with the King, told me yesterday that the dream of the Greek sovereign is, when convinced that his son is firmly seated on the throne, to travel in India and Africa and anywhere else where he can obtain big game. He longs to pot a tiger or shoot a hippopotamus, and no doubt the possibilities of a grizzly could easily tempt him across the sea to the western world.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

The Irish National Convention Proves a Failure.

THE QUEEN'S QUARTERS AT CIMIEZ.

AMPLE ARRANGEMENTS FOR HER COMFORT —NOTES.

(Special United Associated Press Cable Letter.)

London, March 13.—Lord Rosebery returned to London yesterday from his trip abroad. He intends to attend the House of Lords where he will sit on the front Opposition benches, but will strictly regard the leadership of the Earl of Kimberley. Lord Rosebery is more inclined to adhere to the concert of Europe than Lord Salisbury, but he will not speak on foreign subjects unless there should be a crisis. His section of the Liberal party is still trying to keep the way open for his return to the leadership, and they have elected his friend, Lord Tweedmouth, president of the London Radical Union, defeating Mr. Henry Labouchere, who is a strong opponent of Lord Rosebery.

IRISH FINANCIAL REFORM.

The general Irish conference, the holding of which was proposed by Mr. John Redmond, ended last night and, as was predicted, resulted in a complete failure to patch up any sort of an agreement between the divergent interests. Col. Saunderson, Conservative, M. P. for North Armagh, who presided, said upon the breaking up of the conference that he regretted the want of unanimity that had been displayed. The 'Daily News' explains the collapse of the conference to the fact that a majority of the Irish members felt that the national demand for a reference and adjustment of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland should not be whittled down to meet the views of Unionist members, whose electors are as enthusiastic as the most extreme Nationalists for immediate legislation on the subject. The Unionist papers, the 'Telegraph' and 'Morning Post,' laugh at the result as typical of the factional chaos that prevails in Irish politics. It is notable that Lord Salisbury replying a few days ago to a large deputation of Irish land owners, headed by the Duke of Abercorn and the Marquis of Londonderry, who visited the Prime Minister for the purpose of imploring notice of their grievances, made no allusion whatever to the question of financial relations. He sneered at Royal Commissions generally, and said:—'You Irish land owners are guilty of a vice which is not often ascribed to your countrymen—too great minds and to great silence. In these days the class that does not complain is the class that goes to the wall.'

THE QUEEN AT CIMIEZ.

The Queen who arrived at Nice yesterday will reside during her sojourn at Ciemiez at the Excelsior Hotel. An entire wing of the building has been set apart for the use of herself and her attendants. There are about sixty rooms in this wing, which has been completely isolated from the rest of the hotel by a wall running from top to bottom. A special elevator leads to the Queen's apartments which are on the first floor. Her Majesty's bedroom is furnished in the style of Louis XVI. The drapes and curtains are of pink silk, and the furniture is of mahogany upholstered with silk to match the hangings. The sitting-room of Her Majesty is furnished with light blue silk curtains and draperies and furniture of rich mahogany, inlaid, the chairs and settees being covered in light blue silk. The reception room is furnished with yellow empire silk. The private dining-room is furnished with red velvet curtains and walnut furniture. A continuous balcony runs from the sitting-room, and leads to a glass-covered gallery where Her Majesty will sometimes have her breakfast served and pass a portion of the morning. Lady Antrim, the youngest of the ladies of the bedchamber, accompanies the Queen. This is an innovation, as heretofore she has always been accompanied on her Continental trips by an elderly lady of the bedchamber. This year, however, it was decided that as there would be daily receptions and other social functions it would be necessary to have a younger woman who would be better able to stand the fatigue involved by the position.

AN INTERESTING SUIT.

There will shortly come before the courts for trial a will suit in which a claim to a sum of £9,000,000 will be made by a Welsh collier. The claim, in which the initial proceedings have just been taken, concerns the right to the Drymma estates, with an annual rent roll of £300,000, capitalized at £600,000. In addition the litigant, if successful, would acquire the title of a sum close on £3,000,000 at present lying in chancery. The claimant is Mr. Nathaniel Richard Thomas, who in all probability will be joined by his step-brother, Mr. David Meredith. Among the estates involved is the Maesgvernes Hall estate, held by Mr. William Williams, ex-M.P. for Swansea and Glencolle, near Swansea, held by Mr. J. Davies. The property is situated in South Wales.

NOTES.

A report is current in society that the young Duke of Manchester will eventually marry the eldest daughter of Mr. William Waldorf Astor. The Duke was born in 1877. His mother was formerly Miss Consuelo Yznagi of New York.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, of South African fame, and Dr. Jameson, the leader of the raid into the Transvaal, have gone to Holland on a yachting trip.

ARRANGING THEIR FORCES.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS AND HOTEL PROTECTIVE WILL FIGHT THE PLEBISCITE.

The liquor interests of the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec have at last begun to marshal their forces for the coming plebiscite battle. Both sections of the trade have been in correspondence for some time as to what steps ought to be taken in the matter. This week the secretary of the Hotel Protective Association of Ontario, one Dickey, has announced to the members of the two associations here that the Ontario body will meet in grand convention on March 20 in Toronto and there will consider what best can be done to put up a defence in the coming battle for temperance and prohibition. The convention will name a committee to wait upon the Ottawa Government some time before the session opens to ask certain questions as to compensation for vested interests, etc.

In Montreal the Licensed Victuallers' Association, which represents the great majority of the trade in the city, and the English Hotelmen's Association (having a very small clientelle) are also proposing to hold a joint convention in Montreal on or about the date of the Toronto one, and for similar purposes. Said a prominent member of the English wing, yesterday to a reporter: For my part I do not care a cent whether we have prohibition or not. What I am after is the question of compensation, and whether, if my means of livelihod are taken from me whether the government that does so will compensate me or not and give me an opportunity and capital to start something else.'

THE POWERS AND GREECE.

NOW LIKELY THAT ANOTHER NOTE WILL BE SENT.

TURKEY TO PURCHASE MORE WARSHIPS.

London, March 13.—It is asserted here on excellent authority that the powers are exchanging views in regard to presenting a fresh note to Greece, giving notice of their intention to resort to coercive measures to enforce their demands if Greece does not comply at once and also to maintain a blockade of Greek ports. France, it is understood, is the only power showing any reluctance to take part in a blockade, and if she refuses to participate the blockade will be undertaken without her.

London, March 13.—The 'Daily News' to-day publishes a despatch from Canea saying that it would be of the greatest advantage if the powers would formally proclaim to the Cretans the fact that they had determined to establish autonomous government for the island. Most of the inhabitants are not aware of the intention of the powers. The few isolated chiefs of the insurgents who have learned that Turkish rule in the island is to be brought to an end have declared their joyous acceptance of the scheme of the powers.

Canea, March 13.—The destitute Mussulman refugees here are on the verge of starvation. Bands of robbers are pillaging the towns and the adjoining country.

London, March 13.—The correspondent of the 'Standard' at Canea telegraphs a description given by an eye witness of the evacuation of Kandamos by the Moslems who have now reached Canea. He says that swarms of wild-looking insurgents swooped like kites on the outgoing refugees, and seized and hauled off oxen by their horns and tails. They fought desperately with each other to gain possession of the chairs and tables. The insurgents wanted to loot the place and were ready to risk their lives for a sheep or a mule.

Constantinople, March 13.—It is positively stated here that the administration of the Sultan's civil list will enter into negotiations with the United States Government for the purchase of two or three ironclads that are already completed. It is said that £40,000 Turkish will be paid on account of the purchase money.

Constantinople, March 13.—The Porte and the foreign diplomats have received news of bloodshed at Everek, a mountain village in Kaisarieh. The situation in these regions is most lamentable, and rumors are current in this city that a massacre is impending there.

Paris, March 13.—In the Senate to-day M. Chauveau asked the government to explain the policy of France in regard to Greece and Crete. M. Honataux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in reply that he would explain the government policy at the beginning of the week. In the meantime, he said, he would promise his associates in both Chambers that the foreign policy of France, which could be expressed in one word, would be to maintain peace by means of a concert of the European powers.

Buda-Pest, March 13.—In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet to-day the government was interpellated as to the outlook for a peaceable settlement of the Cretan embroglio. Baron Bannfy, the Prime Minister, replying to the question, declared that he believed that the great powers had everywhere shown their firm resolution to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and to render the chances of war impossible.

THE PROVINCIAL CAMPAIGN

ST. MARY'S DIVISION.

The Hon. Mr. Flynn and the Hon. Mr. Beaubien addressed the Conservative electors of St. Mary's Division last night at the Club Chapais. The former announced that Mr. F. Martineau was the candidate of the government. Addresses were also made by Dr. Laviolette and Mr. A. Plante.

ALD. LAPORTE SPEAKS AT HOCHELAGA.

Ald. Laporte, the Conservative candidate in Hochelaga, addressed a meeting of electors last evening at the Club Morin in St. Jean Baptiste Ward, at which he stated that he fully endorsed Mr. Flynn's programme, reserving the right to vote for any good measure that might be proposed by the Liberals.

Mr. Laporte also detailed his own programme, which included the division of the County of Hochelaga and the abolition of its turnpikes. He said that he knew the wants of the electors of the division and claimed that he could do more for the latter than could his opponent, Mr. Decarie. He pledged his word that he would always earnestly work in the interests of the county. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Arthur Brossard and A. Gagnon.

A convention of the Liberals will be held at Waterloo, on March 23, for the purpose of electing a candidate for the forthcoming election.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

DE LERY.—At the Manor House, St. Francois Beauce, Que., on March 9, 1897, the wife of W. B. C. de Lery, Esq., of a daughter.

HUNT—On March 7, 1897, at Cote St. Paul, the wife of Thos. E. Hunt, of a daughter.

LOVELL—On the 8th March, 1897, at 81 Shuter street, Mrs. Robert K. Lovell, of a daughter.

WOODWARK.—At Butternut Grove, on March 11, 1897, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Woodwark. 12

MARRIED.

MORSON—DALTON.—On March 10, 1897, at the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, by the Rev. Septimus Jones, Alfred E. Morson, eldest son of Dr. Alfred Morson, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Henry Dalton, M.D., Toronto, and niece of Lady Wilson, Spadina Crescent. 12

PRESTON—MORRISON.—On March 10, 1897, at the residence of the bride's parents, Township of Smith, Ont., by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., Mr. William Preston, jr., of Township of Smith, to Catherine Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr. John Morrison. 12

TARDIF—DE GUIRE—On March 1, 1897, at the Church of Notre Dame, by the Rev. Mr. N. Trole, S.S., E. Tardif, jr., to Miss Medora De Guire, daughter of the late F. X. L. De Guire, of this city.

DIED.

BROWN—At Quebec, on March 11, 1897, W. H. Brown son of the late William Brown, Esq., of Beauport.

CAMPBELL.—At Port Elgin, Ont., on the 8th inst., the Rev. John Campbell, in his 79th year, formerly Congregational pastor of Indian Lands and Melbourn, Quebec. 11

COTTRELL—On Feb. 18, 1897, at his residence, 125 Holborn, London, England, Henry William Cottrell, aged 80 years.

DALLIMORE.—Entered into rest on the morning of March 10, 1897, Mary, widow of the late Samuel Dallimore, in his lifetime of Quebec, aged 78 years. 12

FRANKLIN—At 161 City Hall avenue, on Friday, March 12, Matilda Manby, beloved wife of B. Franklin, aged 63 years.
Funeral on Monday, March 14, at two o'clock to Trinity Church, thence to Mt. Royal Cemetery.

HAMEL—At Melbourne, Que., on Feb. 22, 1897, George Hamel, aged 82 years and 10 months.

HOLLAND—On March 12, 1897, at 13 Oxenden avenue, Marion Evelyn Antliff (Eva), in her 26th year, dearly beloved wife of Charles C. Holland.
Funeral from her late residence on Monday, the 15th, at 2.30 p.m.

LAING—At 10 Lowther avenue, Toronto, on March 9, 1897, Mary, wife of John B. Laing, in her 59th year.

LAPRAIK—At Boston, Mass., on March 8, 1897, John Lapraik, M.D., second son of D. Lapraik, of Elora, in his 37th year. 12

M'HENRY.—On Wednesday, March 10, 1897, at 312 Jarvis street, Toronto, Kathleen Markham, second and dearly beloved daughter of Charles A. E. and Annette McHenry, and granddaughter of G. H. McHenry, Montreal, and A. V. DeLaporte, Toronto, aged two years, five months and ten days. 12

OLIVER—At the residence of her son, Joseph Oliver, Tonawanda, N.Y., on March 11, 1897, Mrs. Hannah Oliver, relict of the late John Oliver, aged 82 years. 13

PHILLIPS.—At Quebec, on March 10, 1897, of heart failure, Emily Jane Trotter, eldest daughter of Geo. T. Phillips. 12

ROBERTSON.—At her residence, 24 Aylmer street, city, Kate Fisher, beloved wife of James Robertson and daughter of the late John Fisher, 14th Con. of Lochiel, in her 63rd year.
Glengarry (Ont.) papers please copy. 13

LEE—At 190½ St. Antoine street, on Friday, March 12, 1897, William Daniel, infant son of Joseph Lee, aged six months and four days.
Funeral to-day (Saturday) at 2.30.

SUTHERLAND—At Quebec, on the morning of March 11, 1897, of pleurisy and heart failure, Mary, daughter of the late George Thompson, and beloved wife of J. D. Sutherland, aged 33 years and 7 months. 13

SPRAGUE—At his residence, near Shannonville, about midnight, on Feb. 28, 1897, after a short illness, Mr. Smith Sprague, at the advanced age of 84 years and nine months. Deceased was born in the County of Prince Edward. His ancestors were U.E. Loyalists. He settled over fifty years ago on the farm which he had lived ever since, when that part of the country was almost an unbroken wilderness. By a life of industry he had accumulated considerable wealth. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and by his kind and cheerful disposition, had endeared himself to all who knew him. In politics he was a lifelong Conservative, and extremely loyal to British connection. His remains were interred at Shannonville beside his wife, Hannah Ogden, who died eight years ago. He leaves one son, J. G. Sprague, at the homestead, and four daughters, Mrs. Thompson, Lethbridge, Alberta, N.W.T.; Mrs. John Boldrick, 1st Concession, Tyendinaga; Mrs. Campbell and Miss Amanda, who reside at the home.

SOMERVILLE—In Hamilton, Ont., on Mar. 9, 1897, Robert M. Somerville, V.S., aged 53 years, son of the late Dr. Wm. Somerville.

STEPHEN.—At Manitowaning, Algoma, Ont., on March 10, 1897, Richard Milne Stephen, M.D., eldest son of Dr. Stephen, Collingwood, in his 42nd year.

WILKINSON.—On March 11, at East Farnham, Maria Gardiner, beloved wife of John M. Wilkinson, in her 61st year.
Funeral will leave Windsor Station on Sunday at 7.45 a.m. for Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 12

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Old pianos accepted at C. W. Lindsay's, 2366 St. Catherine street, in part payment for new Chickering and Heintzman Grand and Upright Pianos.

CARSLEY'S.

Sledge Hammers for Monday.

	Regular Value.	Monday's Price.		Regular Value.	Monday Price.
Two-quart Hot water Bottles	$ .80	$ .59	Double Block Tin Fish Kettles, with Drainer	$1.00	$ .57
100 Wire Lamp Frames	.35	.17½	1000 Glass Tumblers	.05	.02
Pears' Unscented Soap	.13	.10½	Well seasoned Oilcloth	.25	.18
Aluminum Thimbles	.05	.01			

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All next week in our Mantle Show Room we will hold a grand exhibition of High Class Parisian Novelties in Ladies' Jackets and Capes for spring, 1897. These high class and choice goods are superior in style and finish to anything shown in this city, and are excellent value. Ladies should visit our Mantle Show Room to see this exhibition.

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Ladies' Black and Colored Jackets in all the latest Paris and London Novelties.

Novelties in Ladies' Covert Cloth Jackets.
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Novelties in Ladies' Serge Jackets.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

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Ladies' Short Escurial Capes with Mousseline de Soie Ruchings lined with Black and Colored Silks.
Ladies' Short Satin Capes, spangled with jets and embroidered with silk braid.
Three-quarter Vigogne Cloth Capes, trimmed with lace and jets, suitable for elderly ladies.
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SHEETING PRICES.

Busy in this department every day, hundreds of housekeepers can testify to sterling values of our Monday money-saving prices:

	Regular.	Our Price
72-Inch plain grey sheeting	$ .18	$ .12½
72-Inch twill grey sheeting	.21	.12½
72-Inch plain bleached sheeting	.23	.16
72-Inch twill bleached sheeting	.25	.18
40-Inch bleached pillow cotton	.12	.08½

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WOLFF AMERICAN, $100.
PHŒNIX - - - 90.
YALE - - - $50 and 75.
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Re TIGER TEA COMPANY, Insolvent.
(A. B. CRUCHET ET AL.)

Tenders will be received by the undersigned Curator up to Noon, SATURDAY, the 20th March inst., for the assets of this estate, as under:

Crockery, China and Glassware, Tin and Enamel Ware, about	$3,100
Fixtures, Tea Canisters and Labels of the celebrated "Tiger" Brand Tea and Spices	520
	$3,620

This is a well assorted stock, bright and good, and in splendid order, presenting especial attractions for a beginner.
The fixtures are very complete and suitable for the purpose.
Terms cash in one lot.
No tender necessarily accepted.
Inventory may be seen and the stock inspected upon application to the Curator, 180 St. James street.
The store, 24 Chaboillez square, will be open on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

H. J. ROSS, Curator

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New Silks

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside 'Tender for Selling Newspapers,' will be received until MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1897, for the privilege of selling newspapers, books, etc., on all regular passenger trains of this Railway for three years from the 25th March, 1897. Tenders may be made for the privilege over the whole or any part of the Railway.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the Honorable Minister of Railways and Canals, for a sum equal to ten percent of the total amount of the tender, and this sum will be forfeited if the party tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.,
8th March, 1897.
12

DOWN TOWN JEWELLERY SHOP

Lamp Globes and Shades.

We have just received the finest assortment of Artistic Glass and China Lamp Globes in all shapes, Tulips, etc. Also Candle Shades. The beauty of them cannot be described.

REDUCTIONS

Still given on all our fine stock of Gold, Silver and Plated Goods. China, half price. Careful attention paid to our Jewellery and Watch repairs. Low prices and work guaranteed.

N.B.—See our "Westminster Chime" and "Grand father Clocks."

R. A. DICKSON & CO.,
1791 Notre Dame street.

TILES and MOSAICS.

Our stock of TILES and MOSAICS for WALLS, FLOORS, FIRE-PLACES, HEARTHS and MANTELS.

Is most complete and worthy of inspection. See our genuine Holland Tiles in the original Dutch Blue.

THE G. R. LOCKER CO.,
1749 Notre Dame Street.

Give the Baby a Chance

The only food that will build up a weak constitution gradually but surely is

Martin's Cardinal Food

a simple, scientific and highly nutritive preparation for infants, delicate children and invalids.

KERRY WATSON & CO., PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL.

TEES & CO.,
THE
UNDERTAKERS,
300 St. James St.
Montreal

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

EAST END EXPROPRIATIONS DISCUSSED.

THE TEN THOUSAND VOTED TO GIVE WORK TO THE POOR.

The Road Committee met yesterday afternoon. The order from the City Council instructing the committee to return certain land in Hochelaga Ward in the same condition it was in when the city took it a few years ago under a peculiar expropriation law, was read and caused some comment. The proprietors of the land are the Montreal Land Improvement Company, E. L. Hurtubise, W. L. Hogg, Henry Hogan, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal Street Railway Company, Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Darling & Darling, Arthur Paquette and the Estate Masson.

The city surveyor explained that on a portion of this property macadam and sidewalks had been laid, and that to remove them he would have to be given more money. He explained further that the committee had been instructed to give back to Messrs. Fairman and Holland a certain piece of property on the corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets. The city had, for some reason or other, taken possession of this property and had laid a firimite sidewalk upon it. The order from the council made its instructions in this matter subject to instructions from the city attorney. The question of the city being held responsible for this property was one which the city surveyor thought sorely needed the consideration of the city attorney.

Ald. Prefontaine, who presided at the meeting for the first time since his return from Europe, was very much surprised at the action of the city council in regard to those east end properties. The land had been given to the city in good faith and it seemed far from just on the part of the council to try and return the land at this late date without compensation. In case the proprietors consented to take back the land the city surveyor would then be justified in proceeding and carrying out the order of the council, but if the proprietors did not consent then it was a question that would have to be decided by the courts. He was satisfied that the city attorney would advise that course.

It was consequently decided, after some discussion, to refer the whole matter back for a report from the city attorney, and for the purpose of obtaining the deed of cession of the land to the city.

The city surveyor reported that it would only be possible to keep the quarries open for another week; the ten thousand dollars voted for this work would be exhausted by this time. It was decided to instruct the city surveyor to purchase a hundred toises of stone and thus keep the poor at work a little longer. Arrangements for the payment of same would have to be made later.

The question of floodings was brought up and the city surveyor said that if he were given four or five thousand dollars he could keep the water courses open in the spring. It would be wiser to get this money than have to pay money out for damages; last year the city had paid about eighty thousand dollars in damages for floodings.

The committee spent a considerable portion of the time of the meeting by opening tenders for the laying of asphalt and composite sidewalks, cement and lumber, all of which were referred to Mr. St. George to make an exhaustive report on the merits of each before the contracts were awarded.

FUTURE MISSIONARY WORKERS.

How Women Are Training Them

'The coming generation will be better trained in missionary interests than their fathers were if this is any indication.' This was the remark of an old gentleman yesterday afternoon as he surveyed the children from the mission bands of the Congregational churches of the city at the meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Canada Congregational Woman's Board of Missions in Emmanuel Church. And it certainly was a promising sight. After all, the opinion of the funny papers to the contrary, notwithstanding, the mother instinct in women is supreme. No matter what work she undertakes the children are with her. And certainly the missionary exercises given at this meeting reflected great credit on the ladies who instructed the children in them.

Mrs. Powter read an able paper on the gifts of native Christians, showing that the native converts on our mission fields give a far larger proportion of their means to the work of the Lord than do the Christians at home. They have been known repeatedly, when all their money was gone, to lay aside a tenth of their food, and to go with only two meals a day, to share with those in still greater want than themselves. Instead of a tenth the average Christians in this country give but one-fiftieth of their earnings. Yet if the home Christians gave but one-fourth as much as the Zulu Christians give the difficulties of our missionaries would be at an end. Most Christians gave less to mission work in one year than they spent on any one luxury. We were, as yet, merely playing at missions.

Miss Dougall spoke strongly against spasmodic giving. The whole system was wrong when we did not lay aside a regular proportion of our income to be used in the spread of the Gospel.

Miss Cochrane said it had been calculated that if our present staff of missionary workers were only trebled the whole world would be converted within the next generation.

Dr. Dougall spoke of the danger of confining our sympathies in one channel. A Presbyterian minister in this city had vigorously refused to give her anything towards the work of an undenominational mission hall on the plea that he did not believe in diverting money out of Presbyterian channels, yet one lady in that church gave her forty dollars, and her husband gave her thirty; and that couple were at the same time paying the whole salary of a missionary now in the field.

Miss Carter of Cowansville, sister of the late Mrs. Lee of West Central Africa, gave a paper on missionary difficulties. For the matter for this, she said she had gleaned from every source except missionary home letters. Missionaries wrote home little but the bright side. She spoke of the missionaries toiling over African wilds under broiling sun or through drenching rains, while we had our comfortable electric and Pullman cars; of the unwillingness of the natives to listen to a new doctrine; of their loneliness among the awful sin and shame with which they were surrounded; of the suffocating pressure of heathenism on all sides; and now, added to all this, came the reduction of their already small salaries and the dismissing of scores of native preachers because the Christians at home would not send it. Yet three cents a day from every Christian in America would be ample.

A paper by Mrs. Sanderson of Danville on the 'Relation of Temperance Work to Missions,' was read by Mrs. Riddle. The drink traffic had blotted out whole races of our dark brethren and yet Christian nations kept pouring the stuff in upon them. For every missionary sent to Africa seventy thousand gallons of rum went on the same ship. And on the Congo alone there were a hundred drunkards made for every one convert. If every woman were at present a member of the W. C. T. U. the drink traffic would be killed in twenty years, for they would train the voters to vote aright.

After a solo by Miss McCarthy a series of five-minute talks was given on missionary heroes. Mrs. John Leslie spoke of Mackay of Uganda, Mrs. Cross of Melbourne, of John G. Paton; Miss Barlow, of Mrs. Judson, Mrs. Moore, of Miss Minnie Clark; Miss Green, of Dr. Duff; Miss Cochrane and Mrs. (Dr.) Stevenson, of Fidelia Fisk, and Miss Ritchie, of John Williams.

The evening session was a public one, addressed by Mrs. Tytler and others.

GOOD TEMPLARS' ENTERTAINMENT.

RUINED BY DRINK' DRAWS A CROWD.

The musical and dramatic entertainment held last evening at Drummond Hall under the auspices of the J. B. Gough Lodge, No. 122, Independent Order of Good Templars, was, in brief, as great a success as it could possibly be. The audience was a large one and their frequent and hearty applause testified to their keen appreciation of the moral drama presented which was called 'Ruined by Drink.' The caste was wholly composed of members of the lodge, who performed their several parts with a vim and an ardor that betokened how much their hearts were in what they were doing. There were no half measures about the play—it had a purpose which was demonstrated in every line spoken, and in every action of the players, to whom great credit is due for the careful preparation that they had given to the performance. Previous to this performance, Brother W. H. Lambly, Grand Chief Templar, delivered a brief address in which he made reference to prohibition and the forthcoming plebiscite, remarking that the latter would entail some hard work and that he hoped Quebec would be in line with the other provinces on the question. Master Ernest Fenwick sang a song in good style and a little girl, Miss Annie Bennett, gave a quaint recitation indicative of the woes of the child of the house when her place has been usurped by the new baby. It was delivered with remarkable self-possession. An efficient orchestra, under the direction of Mr. A. L. Towle, and the Victoria mandolin, Banjo and Guitar Club played some fine selections of music between the acts of the play.

MILITARY NOTES

Major W. M. Blaiklock, 5th Royal Scots, has resigned his commission. It is understood that his resignation has been accepted.

Lieut.-Col. Cole has received from the D. A. A., Ottawa, badges for all the members of last year's Shoeburyness team. They are very pretty in design being of the artillery colors, red and blue, with the words, 'Shoeburyness, 1896,' in raised gold letters.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Miss Marie Hollinshead begs to announce to the public that the sale of seats for her coming concert in the Windsor Hall on March 23 can be procured on and after Monday morning, March 15, at Shaw's and Nordheimer's music stores.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS'
Advertisement.

LINENS, LINENS!
NEW GOODS.

We have pleasure in announcing to our patrons the receipt of a large consignment of TABLE LINENS. This season brings with it quite a number of New designs. These are handsome and effective and will prove a pleasure to connoisseurs. Our Acorn effects especially are worthy of notice, while our Convolvulus, Aster and Chrysanthemum Designs are the Handsomest we have ever shown.

TABLE CLOTHS.

2 by 2½ yds. 2 by 3 yds. 2 by 3½ yds. 2 by 4 yds.
2½ by 2½ yds. 2½ by 3 yds. 2½ by 3½ yds. 2½ by 4 yds.
2½ by 5 yds. 2½ by 6 yds.

Table Napkins to Match all Cloths, ⅝ by ⅝. 2¼ by 2¾ sizes.
Bleached Table Linens, 5-4 wide, 21c, 25c, 33c per yard.
Cream Table Linens, 5-4 wide, 15c, 18c per yd.

SPECIAL LINE OF

Kitchen Towels, 18 x 36 size, 90c per doz.
Round and Oval Doylies, large size, worth 10c to 20c, for 5c each.
Cotton and Linen Birds-eye Diapers.
Russia Diapers.
Hemstitched Tray Cloths, 14 x 19, 15 x 21½, 18 x 27, 20 x 30 sizes.
New Satin Marseilles Quilts, full assortment in all sizes.
See our Irish Hand Embroidered Quilts, the finest goods ever imported.
Also our Pure Silk Cradle, Cot, Crib and Double Bed Quilts.
The Latest Novelties in Bed and Table Napery always to be had at OGILVY'S.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Our MILLINERY OPENING will take place on Wednesday, 17th March.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons
THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN MONTREAL.
St. Catherine Street and Mountain Street.

W. PATERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

1729 NOTRE DAME STREET.

1897.—SPRING AND SUMMER—1897.

My Stock is now complete for the coming Season, consisting of the very latest Novelties in Imported Woollens.

AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

LIQUIDATION SALE

Of Furniture and Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Book Cases, Desks, Wardrobes, Bedroom, Dining-room and Drawing-room Suites, everything in Furniture to be cleared before first May.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame St.

MISS HOLLINSHEAD will sing as usual, Dominion Square Church, To-morrow, Sunday. Solo in the Evening, "O Lord, Correct Me."—Hayden.

R. WILSON SMITH,
INVESTMENT BROKER.

Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold. First-class Securities Suitable for Trust Funds always on hand.

1724 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

INTERESTING LAW POINT.

Judge Gill rendered an interesting judgment yesterday in one of the cases of the Delorimier butchers. Proceedings were taken before Police Magistrate Desnoyers against one of the butchers named Tessier for violating the municipal by-laws, and Tessier then took out a writ of prohibition, holding that Judge Desnoyers had no jurisdiction in the case. The law says that prosecutions for infraction of municipal by-laws must be taken before a magistrate of the locality where the offence took place, if there be any, otherwise the case may be taken to an adjoining municipality, and the petitioner contended that as there is a justice of the peace in the villag of Delormier, the proceedings should have been taken before him. The Court held that as the only justice of the peace in the locality is Mr. Jeffreys, one of the members of the Municipal Council, who concurred in the passing of the by-law under which the present prosecution was taken, and who was interested in proceedings taken in the name of the council, he was thereby disqualified to sit in the case, and there being no other local magistrate, the case was properly brought before one of the city magistrates. The writ of prohibition must therefore be quashed.

OBITUARY.

Ottawa, March 12—The Rev. A. Lampman, father of Mr. Archibald Lampman, clerk in the Post-Office Department, died at his home yesterday of cancer. The deceased gentleman has been suffering for some time from this affliction, and his demise was not unexpected. The deceased was seventy-five years old. The funeral took place this afternoon.

Quebec, March 12.—Mr. Frank Thomas, the well known crockery merchant of this city, died this evening after a few weeks' illness.

Toronto, March 13. — The Rev. John Mutch, pastor of Chalmers Presbyterian Church, died at 1.15 this morning, of appendicitis. He was taken ill about ten days ago.

Colborne, Ont., March 12.—Mr. Charles T. Drewry, miller, died of pneumonia this morning at his late residence, Durham street east, Colborne, in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Drewry was formerly of Prince Edward County, where he was justice of the peace and municipal clerk for many years. He moved to Colborne about twenty years ago, and ever since has been engaged in the milling business here. Mr. Drewry was a member of the Methodist Church and a Liberal in politics. He leaves a wife and six children, two sons and four daughters. The oldest son, George, is one of the law firm of Messrs. Field, McCall & Drewry, of Cobourg, Colborne and Brighton.

Halifax, March 13.—General sorrow was expressed in newspaper circles to-day when it was learned that George H. McConnell, who for some time has been connected with the editorial staff of the 'Chronicle,' had died last night. The deceased was the eldest son of Robert McConnell, editor of the 'Chronicle.' Previous to joining the 'Chronicle' in 1892 Mr. McConnell had been a member of the 'Herald' staff, of Montreal, and had many friends in that city. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

MAP OF BELFAST.

We have received through Mr. Henry Cooke Boyd (of Messrs. Warden, King & Son), a copy of a map of the city of Belfast, Ireland, up to date, the original of which was prepared by Mr. Boyd's brother (Mr. George A. Boyd, C.E.), who is the building inspector of that city. The map shows the proposed extended area of the city, as recently granted by act of parliament, as also the population, valuation, death rate and other useful information.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Up-to-date BLOUSE

We have them here. Just received a lot of the very latest styles in Ladies' Blouses and Shirt Waists, collars attached and detached. 65cts. to $2.25 are the prices. Up-to-date in all essential features. Great variety of fabrics and patterns.

John Aitken & Co.,
1757 Notre Dame Street.

NOTES OF SPORT.

The Montreal Hunt Club Elects Officers.

A NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE.

THE WHEEL.

A NOTABLE APPOINTMENT.

Of interest to wheelmen everywhere is the information from Baltimore, Md., that Albert Mott, of that city, has been appointed chairman of the National Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, in the stead of George D. Gideon, of Philadelphia, who declined reappointment. The new chairman is one of the most widely known cyclers, and L.A.W. men in America. President Potter has appointed W. J. Doty, of Denver; J. D. Waite, of Cohen, N.Y., and J. F. Foltz of Indianapolis, members of the board, and the remaining members will probably be appointed within a few days.

THE HUNT.

It was decided at the annual meeting of the Montreal Hunt Club that after July 1 an entrance fee should be charged, not to be collected, however, from subscribers or sons of subscribers to the capital stock. Several new members were received, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year. Mr. Geo. R. Hosmer, M.F.H.; Mr. Charls McEachran, hon. secretary; committee, Messrs. L. Galarneau, Colin Campbell, W. R. Miller, B. McLennan, A. E. Ogilvie.

CHESS.

MONTREAL CLUB VS. ORILLIA.

A telegraph match, with ten men a side, was played between these two clubs on Thursday evening. The home players are not very keen about these telegraph chess matches, voting them tiresome, the Orillia Club, on the other hand, are full of youth and enthusiasm, and like to go in to win. Thus it was that they drew five of the players, defeated a sixth, and lost only to one, while three games remain for adjudication, which is likely to go in favor of Montreal.

BASEBALL.

NO MONEY IN IT.

Louisville, Ky., March 12.—The directors of the Louisville Baseball Club claim that they have been losing money steadily for five years, and announce that unless they come out even on this season, they will dispose of the National League franchise.

MEETING AT THE POINT.

A general meeting of the Point St. Charles Institute Football Club will be held on Monday evening next in the gymnasium at 7.30 o'clock sharp, at which a full attendance of members is requested to receive the report of the concert committee, and to transact other important business.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

The indications are that Montreal will be represented this year by a good strong team. For a month past Mr. W. H. Rowe, of Boston, a baseball manager of wide experience, has been here on the mission of working up the game, and has secured an option on the old Exhibition grounds, which, if used will undergo alterations. First-class players are being secured, and before June 1, when the season will open here, it is likely that some thirty games will have been played with the leading clubs of the United States. Negotiations are pending to form another league to include Montreal.

HOCKEY.

QUEBEC VS. HARVARD.

Quebec, March 12.—The Harvard hockey team played Quebec here to-night and were defeated by 8 goals to 3. The Quebec team attempted to fool round after scoring the first game and woke up after the visitors had scored the second and third. After the score had been run up to 8 to 2, the visitors again scored. The Harvard men leave for home at noon to-morrow, this being the last match of their tour.

CANADIAN INSURANCE CUP.

The Imperial-Phœnix of Hartford and the L. & L. & Globe-Guardian teams played in the Crystal Rink last evening for possession of this cup. The match was quite exciting and resulted in a score of 5 to 3 in favor of the Imperial-Phoenix, who thus retains the championship, which they have held for three years. The players and their positions were as follows:

Imperial-Phoenix of Hartford—G. Thompson, goal; C. Hill, point; A. C. Bourne, cover point; D. A. Acer, H. G. Browne, L. Richardson, T. Saunderson, forwards.

L. & L. & Globe-Guardian—C. Cleghorn, goal; B. Watt, point; E. Quinn, cover pt.; K. Austin, T. Hutchins, T. Sheritt, forwards.

Umpires—W. Baptiste and J. McLean.
Referee—C. McKerow.

TEMPLARS' CONCERT.

Star of the East, Temple No. 1, Templars of Temperance, held a very pleasing entertainment on Wednesday night, in their hall, 1511 Notre Dame street, in which the following artists took part, the chairman being Mr. A. W. Walsh:—Selection by orchestra, comic song, Mr. A. E. Reid; a banjo solo, Mr. Kenneth Miller; song, Miss Ina Reid; recital, Mrs. Marie Walsh; song, Miss E. Feathers; song, Mr. Reid; song, Mrs. McLeod; recitation, Mr. E. Evans; song, Mr. McLeod; recitation, Miss C. Logan; song, Mr. Kelly; violin solo, Mr. E. C. Lalumiere; song, Mr. Bethune; recitation, Mr. C. Sherherd; song, Miss M. Logan; selection by orchestra, conductor, Mr. E. C. Lalumiere; duet, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod; banjo solo, Mr. Kenneth Miller.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

St. Thomas's Soup Kitchen—Anonymous for St. Thomas's Soup Kitchen, per J. H. Spicer, $1.00.

59TH BATT. REORGANIZING.

Lancaster, Ont., March 13.—A matter of much interest to many Glengarrians is the proposed reorganization of the 59th Stormont and Glengarry Battalion. Next Monday Lieuts. George Hearnder and G. I. Nichols will go to Cornwall to attend a meeting of the officers under Lieut.-Colonel R. R. McLennan, M.P. Besides the work of reorganization they will endeavor to secure suitable rooms for the officers and members where they may receive instruction from an expert sent by the military school. The rooms will also be used for storing the general outfit.

INDIA FAMINE FUND.

The Rev. Dr. Warden, Toronto, treasurer of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions on behalf of the India Famine Fund:—

'A Friend'	$ 5.00
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Fort William	17.10
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Brantford, Mother's Dorcas Society	37.50
G. B. Salmond, Brantford	2.00
Newcastle Presbyterian Church	36.00
Newcastle Presbyterian Church Sabbath-school	5.60
Per Rev. N. A. McLeod, Woodlands	4.00
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Chalk River C. E. Society	5.00
Windsor Mills and Lower Windsor, Presbyterian churches	36.00
Manotick and S. Gloucester Presbyterian churches	69.00
Richmond Hill Public School	6.00
North Luther Presbyterian Church	5.60
Corn Presbyterian Church C. E. Soc.	5.13
Egerton Presbyterian Church C. E. Society	3.54
Member Church of the Convent, Toronto	4.00
'A family's butter saving for a week'	1.00
Arkona Presbyterian Church	7.80
Alliston Presbyterian Church	22.60
Alliston Presbyterian Sabbath-school	8.00
Laurel Presbyterian Church	3.00
Laurel L.O.L., No. 330	5.00
Everett Presbyterian Church	4.10
London Knox Presbyterian Church	170.50
Elmvale Presbyterian Church	45.60
Flos, Knox Presbyterian Church	16.15
'A Sympathizer'	50.00
Rev. A. Henderson, Whitechurch	2.00
Mrs. Rae, Port Perry	2.00
Hamilton, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church	5.00
Mrs. W. C. Harris, Toronto	2.50
N. Ekfrid Presbyterian Church	6.50
A Friend, Toronto	5.00
Hopewell, Union Church and Middle River Presbyterian churches	43.00
Motherwell and Avonbank Presbyterian churches (additional)	4.00
McColl's Presbyterian Church, Chatham Tp.	46.50
Annan Presbyterian Church	44.00
Leith Presbyterian Church	19.82
Port Perry Presbyterian Church C. E. Society	5.00
Sarnia, Albert Street Presbyterian Ch.	30.12
Newtonville Presbyterian Church (additional)	1.00
Port Hope, First Presbyterian Church and Sabbath-school	66.60
M.H.B., Toronto	1.00
Toronto, Bloor Street Presbyterian Church Men's bible-class	6.50
Carberry, Manitoba, Knox Presbyterian Church	45.90
Aylwin Presbyterian Church	2.00
Birtle Presbyterian Church	20.00
Parkdale Presbyterian Church	202.42
Zion Presbyterian Church C. E. Society, Thessalon	2.00
Eson Presbyterian Church, Oro	15.00
Willis Presbyterian Church, Oro	8.90
Omemee Presbyterian Church	26.72
Knox Presbyterian Church, Elora	53.23
Knox Presbyterian Church Sabbath-school, Elora	7.11
'A Helper,' Hespeler	20.00
Campbellford Presbyterian Church	62.50
Campbellford Presbyterian Church C. E. Society	15.00
Nanaimo Presbyterian Church C. E. Society	11.25
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Ch., Guelph	54.15
Howard Harris, Toronto	1.00
Avonton Presbyterian Church	44.26
Barrie Presbyterian Church Bible Cl.	10.00
Miss M. Moore, Barrie	1.00
'A Friend,' Barrie	2.00
Knox Presbyterian Church, London, (additional)	5.00
Miss Bella McLennan, Apple Hill	5.00
Mansfield Presbyterian Church	2.00
Tilbury East and Fletcher Presbyterian Churches	61.25
Glencoe Presbyterian Church	78.00
Ashfield Presbyterian Church	33.00
Egmondville Presbyterian Church	30.00
Duff's Presbyterian Church, McKillop	19.50
Caven Presbyterian Ch., Winthrop	15.58
Knox Presbyterian Church, St. Thomas	150.00
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Markham	10.00
Zion Presbyterian Church, Cedar Grove	10.00
Cold Springs Presbyterian Church	42.00
Cold Springs Presbyterian Church S.S.	3.50
Rosemont Presbyterian Church	4.25
Baltimore Presbyterian Church	19.36
St. Louis de Gonzague Presbyterian Church	50.75
Oliver's Ferry Presbyterian Church	7.00
St. James Presbyterian Church, Andover, N.B.	7.69
Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, Montreal	543.32
Lachine Presbyterian Church C. E. Society	6.00
Nottawa Presbyterian Church	10.00
James Crow, Tara	2.50
Innerkip Presbyterian Church Sabbath school	25.00
St. Helen's Calvin Pres. Church	29.18
East Ashfield Presbyterian Church	16.00
Dromore, Amos Presbyterian Church	21.50
Dromore, Amos Presbyterian Church C.E. Society	6.50
Lavistock, Knox Presbyterian Church	27.00
N. Easthope, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	21.60

ADVERTISEMENTS.

# COLONIAL HOUSE,
Phillips === Square:

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Special Sale of

LADIES'

SPRING JACKETS and VELVET CAPES

400 Ladies' Cloth Jackets and 75 Ladies' Velvet Capes, in the Latest Shades and Styles, at the following prices:

LADIES' JACKETS, worth	$8.50	for	$5.50.
" " "	9.00	"	6.00.
" " "	9.50	"	6.50.
" " "	10.00	"	7.00.
" " "	11.00	"	7.50.
" " "	12.00	"	8.00.
" " "	13.00	"	8.50.
" " "	14.00	"	9.00.
" " "	15.00	"	9.50.
" " "	17.50	"	11.00.

LADIES' VELVET CAPES worth $16.50 for $11

We specially call attention to this sale, as all the above goods are of this Spring Importation and will be found in all the leading shades in Box Cloth, Cheviot and Tweed Effect.

Our line of Velvet Capes is the best value we ever offered for the money.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
Montreal.

R. W. FOWLER,
2639 ST. CATHERINE STREET, cor. Buckingham ave.

Bargains! Bargains!
—IN—
NEW PRINTS
NEW DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES IN ENDLESS DESIGNS.

Ask to see our 29c CHINA SILK for Blouses, very neat.
LINING REMNANTS, only 6c.
GREY COTTON, Extra Heavy, only 4c.

For your wants ring up TELEPHONE 3011.

A MOVING OUT SALE.

We have decided to move out by the first of April next.

We are moving into a new, large and better Store where we can give our army of customers lots of room, fresh air and bargains.

Before we move, however, we intend to have a

MOVING OUT SALE,

a genuine bargain sale, a sale to clear as much as possible of our present stock. The less we have to move the better for us. Our loss will be your gain. We will begin the sale in a few days; it will last for a limited time only.

For the great moving out sale our stock will be converted into a series of bargains. Lots, of every description and prices, will be offered; gilt-edged opportunities will abound.

We invite all our customers and their friends to call on us as it will be a paying visit, and the careful housekeeper will find that a little will go a long way during the unprecedented slaughter sale.

ARTHUR I. VALLIERES,
Importers of Dry Goods.

SEE OUR TINWARE DEPARTMENT.

Make sure you get the right number,
1869 NOTRE DAME STREET,
A few doors west of McGill street.

BUSINESS MEN,

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

BY THE COURTESY of the following Ladies and Gentlemen their Conservatories will be open to the members of the Montreal Horticultural Society and friends on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 13th March, viz.
Mrs. BURNETT, 27 Ontario avenue.
SIR DONALD A. SMITH, 1157 Dorchester street.
R. G. REID, ESQ., 275 Drummond street.
WM. McGIBBON, ESQ., Mount Royal Park.
CITY GARDENS, Logan's Park.
MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY CO., Mount Royal Cemetery.

W. ORMISTON ROY, Sec.-Treas., P.O. Box 778, Montreal.

Three Short Addresses
BY YOUNG MEN,
At the Young Men's Meeting,
SATURDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.
Bright and informal. Lasts for one hour.
'JOSEPH IN EGYPT' will be the topic

Sunday Afternoon, 3 o'clock.
At the Young Men's Bible Study. D. A. BUDGE, Leader.

Rev. Dr. DADSON of Olivet Church concludes his addresses to men on Sunday at 4.15 p.m. His theme will be 'Sanctification.'
All young men cordially invited to these services.

Young Men's Christian Association,
Dominion Square.

ART ASSOCIATION, **Phillips Square.**
LECTURE
By PROFESSOR S. H. CAPPER, M.A.
Of McGill University.
Subject—"Egypt of the Pharaohs,"
With Illustrations.
FRIDAY, March 12th, 1897, at 8.15 p.m.
ADMISSION, 25c.
9

SUNDAY, MARCH 14.

—THE—
Choral Service
TO-MORROW Evening,
MARCH 14,
—AT—
DOUGLAS CHURCH.

Will consist entirely of compositions of SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN, and will include: Selections from the Oratorio,
"THE PRODIGAL SON."
An Anthem for solo and chorus,
"I WILL MENTION,"
And an organ arrangement of the favorite song "The Lost Chord," played during the offertory.

POPULAR HYMNS.

Pastor, REV. PROF. RICHARDSON, B.A.
Organist and Director, Mr. EDWARD BROOME.

MEN'S OWN, BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY,
Every SUNDAY Afternoon at 3 p.m.
In CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Guy street, above St. Antoine.
NEXT SUNDAY.
Speaker—MR. SETH P. LEET, B.C.L.
Subject—"DAVID."
Soloist—MISS MURPHY.
COME!

EMMANUEL CHURCH.
Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine streets.
Rev. E. C. EVANS, D.D., Pastor,
Will preach
THE FIFTH OF HIS SERIES OF SERMONS
—on—
'STEPS TOWARDS THE THRONE,'
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 14.
Come and hear him.
13

REV. HERBERT N. CASSON,
The Orator, Poet and Musician of Boston
Will address the following meetings:
March 14, SUNDAY, 3 p.m., Fraternity Hall, Point St. Charles. Subject—"The Victories of Co-operation."
March 15, MONDAY, 8 p.m., Natural History Society, University street. Subject—"The Path of Progress."
March 16, TUESDAY, 8 p.m., St. Matthew's Church School, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Subject—"Is a Private Individual Possible."
March 17, WEDNESDAY, 8 p.m., Fraternity Hall, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Subject—"The Evolution of Competition."
March 21, SUNDAY, 3 p.m., The Philosophical Society's Hall, corner St. Catherine and McGill College avenue. Subject—"No Religion but Love."
NO ADMISSION FEE.
SILVER COLLECTION.

POINT ST. CHARLES
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Pastor, Rev. D. S. HAMILTON, B.A.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Morning preacher, Rev. E. M. HILL, M.A.
Evening preacher, the pastor. Subject—"Setting up Banners."
Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.
ALL WELCOME.

MEN'S OWN, NEXT SUNDAY
Mr. Seth P. Leet, B.C.L.
Subject—"DAVID."
Soloist - Miss I. BLACKALLER.
12

FREE SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES.
The Philosophical Society of Canada,
HALL, 2269 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
SUNDAY, MARCH 14th, at 3.15 prompt.
T. SPURRIER, Esq.,
Will Lecture on
"CITIZENSHIP."
Piano Recitals of Sacred Music.
GEORGE MARTIN, Esq., in the chair.
SILVER COLLECTION. ALL WELCOME!

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, MARCH 15.

YOUNG WOMEN'S **CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**
(New Building.)
PROGRAMME FOR OPENING WEEK.
MONDAY, March 15th, 5-6 p.m.
Dedicatory Service. Chair to be taken by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal.
TUESDAY, March 16th, 4-10 p.m.
Reception, Music, Refreshments. The public are cordially invited.
THURSDAY, March 18th, 8-10 p.m.
Social for Associate Members and their friends.
FRIDAY, March 19th, 8 o'clock.
Illustrated Lecture, Early English Books, Horn Hooks, Chap Books, etc., by J. B. Learmont, Esq.
10

SALE OF WORK
—IN THE—
HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH,
(17 Marlborough Street),
Afternoon and Evening of March 15th, And Evening of March 16th.
GOOD MUSICAL PROGRAMME PROVIDED.
Tickets, 10c. Children, 5c.
Piano kindly loaned by Messrs. Willis & Co.

THE PRIMARY UNION
meets every MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the Emmanuel Church, Mr. G. H. ARCHIBALD, Leader. All Sunday-school teachers are welcome.
Mrs. S. C. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

THE MONTHLY Prayer Meeting of the W. C. T. (Central) Union WILL NOT be held on Monday, the 15th instant.
M. B. WILLIAMS, Rec. Sec.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.
The Annual General Meeting of the Montreal Caledonian Society for the election of officers and such other business as may regularly come before it, will be held in St. Andrew's Home on TUESDAY, March 16, at 8 p.m. Members will be supplied with ballot paper at the door on presentation of membership ticket. Members who joined in January and February, 1897, are not qualified to vote.
J. T. MITCHELL, Hon. Sec.

Missionary Entertainment
In the Lecture Hall of ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
under auspices of
STUDENTS' SOCIETY WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE,
Tuesday Evening, March 16, 8 o'clock.
Chairman, Rev. W. I. SHAW, D.D
Programme Consists of
Addresses by Drs. Antliff and Rose.
Solos by Miss Hollinshead, Miss Daly, Mr. Roland Paul and Mr. J. Ritchie Bell.
Duets by Miss Daly and Mr. J. Marshal Williams; Miss Hollinshead and Mr. J. Roland Paul
Piano Duets (8 hands), Misses Craig, Hagar, Park, and Mr. E. A. Hilton.
Collection in aid of the College Missionary Society.

CONFERENCE OF **CHRISTIAN WORKERS.**
Christian workers are cordially invited to attend a series of meetings, to be held in the Evangelistic Hall, 2424 St. Catherine street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3.30 o'clock. The following subjects will be taken up:—
March 16—'Conformed to the Image of Christ.'
March 23—'Intercessory Prayer.'
March 30—'To Every Man His Work.'
April 6—'Inasmuch as ye did it not.'
The meetings are open to all.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, March 19 and 20, at 8.15 p.m.
TWO SONG RECITALS.
Mr. MAX HEINRICH.
Sale of seats begins Monday, March 15, at Academy of Music Box Office.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.
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FUTURE MEETINGS.

RESERVE
THE 25th OF MARCH,
CONCERT EAST END METHODIST CHURCH,
See Advertisement Later.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

While crossing a field near Ste. Cunegonde, Mr. George P. Holland of the custom house, fell through a hole in the ice of a deep creek which runs through the field. The bottom of the creek was of quicksand and had Mr. Holland not received assistance soon after he shouted for it, he would quickly have lost his life.

WENT THROUGH THE ICE.

A team of horses with a load of lumber broke through the ice yesterday on the lower St. Lambert road. The horses were got out but the load of lumber remains there waiting for sufficient help to extricate it.

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTION RUMOR.

Halifax, N.S., March 13.—Rumors are again current that the local elections may be sprung on the country any day, and it is believed they will be over within a month. A Conservative nominating convention for Halifax County is called for Thursday of next week. There is an influential gathering of Liberals in the city which lends color to the opinion that dissolution is contemplated.

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 Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 23c 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.

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

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal.'

● N.M. 3 ☽ F. Q. 11	MARCH				○ F.M. 18 ☾ L.Q. 25	
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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

The contemptible and very suspicious practice of aldermen personally peddling out the city's contracts is bearing fruit after its kind. Improving on the example of the Fire, Police and other committees, which always divide up among their members their contracts for coal, the Parks and Ferries Committee has decided that each of its members shall have five cords of wood to dispose of for 'charitable purposes.' Litlte wonder that it is difficult to get men of high spirit to hunger after aldermanic honors. The cord-wood in question was spied by the committee on Thursday afternoon while making its annual inspection of St. Helen's Island, and it yearned so ardently after it that rest was impossible until it formally decided it must possess it. The firewood had been made out of trees that had been blown down by a storm a year ago. The action of the committee cannot be condoned because the superintendent of the island happened to say he did not need all the firewood. The committee would have protected itself against the imputation of fishing for votes with the public property if it had instructed the superintendent to dispose of the surplus firewood for the city's benefit or to send it to some charitable institution.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism is a catchword often upon our lips, but few of us pause to realize its full meaning. Addison has defined it as that love to our country which is a fixed disposition of mind to promote the safety, welfare and reputation of the community in which we were born and of the constitution under which we are protected. The sentimental aspects of patriotism figure often in public speeches, but the moral aspects which have to do with the safeguarding of the highest interests and the promotion of the noblest ideals of the country do not receive the emphasis they deserve. True patriotism expresses itself in the service which gives to the sympathies and obligations of fatherland their due place and influence. Christians look to Jesus Christ for an example, and should imitate him in this as in all other respects. The patriotism of Jesus Christ was the patriotism of reform. He denounced the evils and strove to remedy the abuses of his country because he loved his country with a patriotic passion not yet fully interpreted by the exponents of his life and teaching. A careful study of his sayings will reveal the fact that many of them were devoted to the preaching of a gospel of reform. With his own hands he drove the money-grubbers out of the temple court. His anger blazed against the wrongs and injustices heaped upon his people by the ecclesiastical government of the day. Pharisees, Sadducees and Scribes alike came under the lash of his indignant rebuke. By denouncing the false aims that dominated national activity, by raising a loftier ideal, and by moulding social life into the attainment of righteousness, he left for his followers an example of true patriotism they would do well to follow.

The patriotism of Jesus Christ would speedily smite to the dust not a few of the evils which threaten national prosperity in our day. True patriots are ever brave knights who battle

For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance.'

Their ruling idea is that the state is for the people, that no nation is in a satisfactory condition when large portions of its population are discontented and miserable, when they are cowed by other classes or when the people are kept in ignorance or are prevented by any form of tyranny from developing their manhood. They realize that it is their duty to advocate such social reforms as would tend to raise men intellectually, morally and materially and promote in them self-reliance and a sense of responsibility for the common good. Hard and thankless work is involved in this conception of patriotism, but it kindles in the heart an enthusiasm capable of high and holy endeavor. It will revive memories of the days when men believed that this British empire of ours was like the heritage of God, and labored to make the commonwealth a theocracy. Puritanism in its palmy days was patriotic to the core, never hesitating to spend time, energy, money, and even blood, in making the country free within and glorious without. When Cromwell commanded the Ironsides and Blake commanded the fleet, the land of our forefathers enjoyed a liberty and purity never surpassed before or since because the ideal of those patriotic reformers was the righteousness which exalteth a nation.

The times call loudly for true patriots, men whose devotion to purity of government and goodness of national life would lead them to place principle before party and men before measures. Every lover of his or her country should be a patriot by adding a distinct contribution to the forces that make for righteousness in the country. Mothers are true patriots when they teach their children the necessity and nobility of goodness. Fathers are true patriots when they give their children a good education and train their boys in manliness, self-reliance and in fidelity to the duty of the hour. School-masters and preachers are true patriots when they impress the fundamental truth: 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all other things shall be added unto you.' Every man is a true patriot who, according to his influence and ability, lends a helping hand to the movements and reforms that seek to work out the nation's highest possibilities. He is not a true patriot and his loyalty is misplaced who supports a political party in wrong-doing. He is not a true patriot who praises his country when she ought to be blamed, any more than he is a manly man who claims for himself more credit than is his due. He is not a true patriot who sets the claims of any body or society with which he may be connected, even though it be a church, before the interests of the whole community to which he belongs.

THE WORLD'S KNIGHT ERRANT.

The United States papers are just now giving a good deal of space to somewhat hysterical verse against England because she does not defend the Cretan Christians against the Turks. Some of the most vigorous of these verses by a well-known minor poet, Miss Woolson, gives a fair idea of the general tenor of them all:—

Shame, England, on thy dastard fleet,
Which guards the Sultan's murderous path,
And trains thy guns where Christians cower,
Flying before the Moslem's wrath.

The Turk, thy lord; at his behest,
The bleeding hands that stretch to thee
Thou beatest down, the while they plead
For help toward life and liberty.

And England's Queen, who proudly bears
A title won by valiant sires,
'Defender of the Faith,' is mute
While Moslems quench its altar fires.

O'er martyrs' shrines the crescent glows;
St. George has sheathed his craven sword;
Judas of Nations, Britain stands;
For India's wealth she sells her Lord.

The Turk shall grin beside thy feast,
Base land, and keep thy jubilee;
While Christian Liberty, in chains
Shrieks friendless from the Cretan sea.

The objection to these American rhymes is not that they are without reason, but in the unreasonableness of their source. In impassioned but dignified verse the most stately of living English poets has given utterance to the feelings of self-reproach which depress the heart of the British nation over the position of Great Britain in the Armenian and Cretan affairs.

It is more than probable that if the Imperial Government to-day issued an order to the British fleet to carry out in the face of all Europe the transfer of Crete from Turkey to Greece the peoples of the whole British empire would exultingly back it up. The British fleet could carry out the task and, in all probability, Great Britain herself would remain at peace. There is no possible combination of the powers which could carry the war into British dominions, so secure is she behind her sea power. Moreover, her action would set the Continent ablaze; it would fire the Greeks of Macedonia and Albania and the people of Bulgaria and Roumelia, and Turkey would find herself not only with the wolves at her throat but with the lions and eagles fighting her and one another for her possessions. The Continental powers would be so engrossed in fighting one another that they would not have time even to think of attacking Great Britain, whose alliance, indeed, all parties would be courting. It is the bitter reproach of the Continental powers against Great Britain that she is inclined to defend the Armenians and Cretans by smashing Turkey and setting all Europe ablaze in war, knowing that the flames are not likely to spread across the English Channel. That is the reproach which Great Britain finds it most difficult to answer effectively. Great Britain, by doing everything within her power but exercising force against the Sultan, in order to defend the Armenians and Cretans has, by standing out alone in the councils of the nations against Russia, Germany, Austria and France time and again, brought upon herself the hatred and distrust of all these great powers.

Great Britain, in order to avoid an Armageddon in Europe in which hundreds of thousands, indeed millions, of Continental peoples would perish, remained in union with the rest of the powers to prevent the outbreak of war, but within that union she has always worked hard and is working hard for the ultimate security and freedom of the Armenians, Cretans and other peoples oppressed by tyrannical misgovernment. Perhaps her sons have a right to reproach her for not going further and even taking a part in an Armageddon that might end some of the Christian as well as the Mohammedan powers of tyranny. But we fail to see why the people of the United States should reproach Great Britain while their own nation lifts neither hand nor foot, but is apparently perfectly indifferent to the cause of humanity or Christianity. It is, of course, a great tribute to the reputation of Great Britain as the defender of all just and righteous causes to have peoples of other nations attacking her for permitting injustice or tyranny anywhere in the world. But Great Britain, which has built up that reputation by deeds, must be and can be safely left to decide when and how this can be best done without advice from those who leave her to accomplish these tasks alone. Were even the moral support of the great American nation understood to be behind Great Britain in her efforts to protect the weak there would be an easier solution of the problem. But while the sort of moral support Great Britain gets from this side of the sea consists largely of such flouts as we have quoted above, and is liable to be a threat of war at the crisis when she needs to be strongest, such expressions of feeling do not win respect.

USURY.

Before Judge Gill came a case which reveals an evil that is met by no law. A money-lender had lent two hundred and fifty dollars to a poor fellow for a month with interest from date if unpaid in thirty days at five percent per day. A hundred dollars had been repaid, but a hundred and fifty had run on at this extortionate rate. The prothonotary was so shocked with this outrageous usury that he sent the case before the Superior Court, where Judge Gill could do nothing but award the money-lender the full amount of his pound of flesh as written down in the bond and signed, amounting at the date of the suit to over six thousand dollars, or over twenty-four times the sum lent. Canada once had laws against usury. The old ecclesiastical law forbade taking any interest at all, in which it was in accord with the more conscientious usage of the ancient Hebrews as between each other, though not as toward Gentiles. The view that all interest is wrong is possible in a simple state of society where borrowing is always the result of distress, but it dies away under commercial conditions when the greater part of debts are simply part of the machinery of commerce. As commerce developed the Hebrews found that the use of money had a value and that it was impossible to carry on business without acknowledging that value and paying for the use of any one else's money so long as one held it. This condition of things had become so fully acknowledged and so completely organized in the time of our Lord that He did not fear to shock the moral sense of His Jewish hearers by illustrating the duty of using one's natural powers by comparing it with the acknowledged duty of making the most of money: Wherefore, then gavest thou not my money into the bank, that at my coming I might have required mine own with usury.' The word 'usury' when the bible was translated meant any rate of interest whatever, and simply stands for any payment for the use of money. The same necessity of commerce has been again realized in modern times. Even in Roman Catholic countries a certain rate of interest is allowed by law, which is known as interest, and all higher rates are legally accounted criminal and termed usury. Remnants of such laws existed in Canada until recent years. Banks which found their money or their risks worth more than six percent had formerly to invent some fictitious transaction in order to obtain the extra amount of interest which they found it necessary to charge.

So impossible was it found to establish any fixed rate beyond which further charge would be illegitimate that at last all usury laws were swept away and everybody except the banks, which cannot now exceed seven percent, and the pawnbrokers, who have their special limitations, is now allowed to make what bargain he may as to the rate at which he shall lend or borrow money. In a case which came before our courts some time ago, which some of our readers may recall, nine percent a month had been exacted. The judge so strongly realized the iniquity of the transaction that he sent the whole record of the case to the Minister of Justice. That rate was brotherly kindness itself, however, as compared with five percent a day; yet this same court finds itself forced to give the money lender his whole claim, and the public and the law-makers are equally nonplussed about what to do about it. There is one thing which modern communities confronted with a moral wrong seem always to know how to do. If you find an iniquity that you do not see how to make a law against, then let the community be careful to go partners with the evil-doer and throw its mantle of respectability over him by sharing his ill-gotten gains. This is the method adopted by the Scottish farmer who found a lot of Highland robbers supping his cream, too many for him to handle, and who got himself a spoon and sat down among them and supped too. This is what we do with the liquor traffic, and it is a process by which we have managed in the course of time to give that traffic a very respectable position before the community, much as the traffic persistently does to bring contempt on itself. We do it also with the usurers. A man found fattening on men's needs can, it seems, be required to pay the city a license fee of two hundred dollars. Who could call a money-lender who takes out his certificate of respectability and public service at such a cost any opprobrious name after that?

Law has always found itself helpless in attempting to limit the rate of interest. It has always been circumvented by fictitious processes which have come in time to be recognized as usage even in the courts. These fictions have always added heavily to the burdens of the borrower above and beyond what the increased interest would have cost him. So that far from protecting the poor, as was their intention, they simply added to their burdens. It would seem, however, as if it should not be difficult to make some regulation that would outlaw sheer and palpable extortion. To take advantage of a foolish man's extremity to make him enter into an undertaking the meaning of which he presumably does not understand and which under the most probable conditions will enslave him for life and plunder his family and any other creditors he may have, is obviously an outrage on good morals and against the public good. If it is not made criminal it should at least be made null. It is a shame that the law can be invoked to enforce such a bargain as that we have noted. Whether by declaring that interest shall not accumulate at more than the legal standard rate of six per cent after the principal has doubled or trebled or after so many times the period at which interest is payable, or by some other method, one would think that it

would not be beyond the powers of modern financial jurisprudence to devise some method that would not interfere with any form of legitimate transaction of putting an end to even a written bargain when it became atrocious.

NURSING.

The trained nurses who are now making a living in the city by private nursing are naturally asking how this proposition of Mr. Wolferstan Thomas to supply nurses to the poor at a minimum of fifty cents a day is going to affect them. Two dollars a day is but poor pay for the services they render when faithfully and competently performed. If they are not going to kill themselves, a thing which, unfortunately, many women do, they must have about as much time to recuperate between cases as the cases take them. The doctors who have the calling of the nurses to cases have learned the need of this from their experience of nurses breaking down, and they will often refuse to give them work to do until they have had time for recuperation and perhaps a trip. Thus the two dollars a day means only one. And each nurse must have a home. Not every room is open to them. If they are understood to attend catching cases they will have to seclude themselves where they may and pay what they have to. Their task is an extremely exacting one both on endurance and on sensibilities, apart from its perils from contagion, blood-poisoning and so forth: and though it has a fascination for many, it cannot be long persisted in as a fad. It may, it ought to be, and often is taken up with benevolent purpose, but even the benevolent have a right to be paid alike for their labor and their risks. Those who stick to this calling often do so because they have relatives dependent on them whom they can in no other way aid, and any reduction in the current rates would mean despair to these.

There is, however, another side to this question, and it is that which Mr. Thomas sets forth. There are large numbers in the community to whom a fee of two dollars a day, or one dollar a day, simply means privation of a kind of service which the most hard-hearted theoretic economist would not grudge them. Unless the service can be got cheaper, we are presented with a state of Christian society in which three-quarters of the community are deprived of what is now acknowledged to be one of the necessaries of life. Over against this Mr. Thomas sees the remedy to a certain extent provided and ready. The glamor which surrounds the nurse's calling among young women, whose openings for perilous and chivalrous adventure are fewer than are open to men, while their spirit is no whit less, is altogether to the credit of those who are enticed by it into the honorable profession of caring for the sick. The love of this task is indeed under normal conditions instinctive in woman's heart. To women, whose very nature is self-sacrifice, life is empty when there is none dependent on their care and devotion. There are, therefore, many willing to undergo much and to sacrifice much, for a time at least, for the opportunity to care for their fellows in their hours of need. It is plain that there is a wide field open to all who would so serve quite outside of the sphere of the self-supporting profession, and how to open the way for such service is worthy of the most earnest planning of our most philanthropic citizen.

Such are the conditions of the problem with which Mr. Wolferstan Thomas has sought to grapple. He thinks that good nurses can be retained by the hospital for an assured salary of three hundred dollars a year, and that these could be sent out to the poor for nothing and to those who are not rich for fifty to seventy-five cents a day and to the well-to-do at a dollar a day. There are obvious difficulties in the way of carrying out this scheme. The principal among these is foreshadowed by Mr. Thomas where he hints that the higher fees are those with which the experiment must first be made, as the funds would thus go very much farther. By this process, however, the hospital nurses would simply invade the realm of the regular self-supporting profession, furnishing the rich with nurses at half-price and would not benefit the poor at all. Any effort made must, however, be tentative. The most solicitous observation of the working of the experiment and the most careful collation of the results of the operation of similar schemes elsewhere would be a necessary preliminary to anything like a workable system. But this fact does not forbid the experiment. There are other methods which might also be tried, and which would rather aid than interfere with this one in connection with the General Hospital. Every congregation, for instance, should have one or two competent home-helpers in its service whose aid would be gratuitous among those who need aid in this way. Christianity at first reached out to the bodily needs of suffering men, and the Christianity of to-day cannot afford to be without a similar auxiliary in its direct operations over and above what it may do through institutions of beneficence. The time may indeed come when each congregation will not only have a sick nurse at its call but a medical missionary who would devote himself to the bodily as well as the spiritual uplifting of those within the reach of the congregation's work.

A NOVEL MINING POLICY.

A novel mining policy has been inaugurated by the Ontario Government. The province has about twenty million acres of territory north and west of Lake Superior, throughout which there are more or less rich indications of gold. These regions do not seem to be so well known or are not so popular with the swarms of investors, speculators, prospectors and promoters as the British Columbia gold districts. Their development has been comparatively so slow that the Opposition organs of Toronto, which are, of course, anxious for a boom, have been blaming the government, which they declared had no mining policy. It was the theory of these organs, quite in consistency with the general paternalism of their views as protectionists, that the government should sink experimental mines here and there throughout these regions and work them at the expense of the public in order to establish their richness and start the boom. The government, thinking perhaps that the Opposition organs wished to cultivate fresh opportunities for charging it with extravagance in the future, or more likely being of the opinion that after it had surveyed the regions and by geological investigations discovered to the world the truth that gold was to be found in them, government, both national and provincial, had done its share, and that the development of them rested with private enterprise, declined to go in for mining.

At this opportune period, however, a syndicate of English capitalists formed for mine development in different parts of the empire, and called the South African Mining Company, approached the government with proposals by which the Ontario regions would on a grand scale be put to the test of practical prospecting and mining. As a result of negotiations with this company, which is formed of responsible and wealthy Englishmen, the government has given the syndicate the sole right during a period of three years of prospecting, locating and working mines in two large blocks of land in these territories. One of these blocks, a large one consisting of forty-four thousand acres north of the Rainy Lake, has never been explored at all, and whether there is gold in it or not no one knows. Another one, smaller, consisting of twenty thousand acres of land, is in the heart of the best-known district and is probably rich in gold if any considerable part of the territory is rich. The syndicate undertakes to spend during the three years a hundred and twenty thousand dollars in the general work of mining, thirty thousand the first year, forty thousand the second year, and fifty thousand the third year; and they have deposited twenty thousand dollars as a guarantee for this expenditure. During the three years the company may choose and acquire within these two blocks any mining claims or tracts on the terms and conditions set forth in the general mining laws of the provinces. It will be seen that the company has to pay for any claims it may take up at the same rates as other people, and that the government gets no revenue from the company unless it does actually take up claims. The government allows the company the sole right to prospect over sixty-four thousand acres for three years on condition that it spends a hundred and twenty thousand dollars in that time in ascertaining by practical work the richness of the region.

It seems to us that the bargain is a very fair one under the circumstances and that the only ground for opposition to it would be based on suspicion that might exist as to casual advantages that might accrue to a party from its relations with so powerful a syndicate. Instead of the government spending hundreds of thousands in making the tests, as the Opposition demanded, the company will do this. Other prospectors will for three years be closed out of this region, given over for that term to the company, but vast regions equally promising lie all around, so that is not much of a hardship. If anything can give gold mining a fair start in north-western Ontario the operations of this syndicate, which will advertise it well, are calculated to do so. The engineers and miners and others employed by the company will, if their operations are successful, take up claims and mine for themselves. A considerable population will be attracted by the syndicate's operations during the three years. And the monopoly even of the very limited region is not for very long. Of course, the syndicate will during that time, if it is successful, have established claims to all the best tracts so far as it has had time to discover them. But to profit by them under the conditions of the mining act it will have to work them or dispose of them to mining companies.

THE FIELDING DUTIES.

Mr. Fielding's statement of the government's policy in regard to the coal duties will please neither the tariff reformers nor the protectionists. The Finance Minister, in reply to the coal mine owners' delegation who asked for the maintenance of the present or still higher duties, pointed out that the Canadian duty on coal had been in the past much higher than the American duty, and that this fact had been put forward by the coal miners in the United States as an argument in favor of raising the American coal duties, and that the protectionists now in control of the House of Representatives were said to be in favor of making the duty higher. Mr. Fielding intimated that it was the policy of the present Canadian Government to lower duties, and especially in a case where Canadian duties higher than American ones were provoking the Americans to raise their duties. If, however, the American Congress raised the duties on Canadian bituminous coal the Canadian Government would probably raise their duties on bituminous coal and impose new duties on anthracite coal, which is now free of duty, and which is imported in large quantities by Canada from the United States. It is evident on the face of it that Mr. Fielding's reply to the Canadian coal miners is addressed also to the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, for whom it is intended as a warning of retaliatory action. Retaliation is a bad policy, and an especially bad one for a small nation to use toward a larger one. Canada has always suffered in the game. In the case of the coal duties it does not satisfy the mine owners, who would like protective duties high enough to retain for them the whole Canadian market, whether American protective duties were abolished or controlled. As the protectionist organ of this city argues: 'If protection is good for the coal industry, then protection should be adhered to, no matter what other nations find it convenient to do for the advancement of their domestic trade.' Sir John Macdonald, who was at heart a free trader, declared for 'reciprocity of trade or reciprocity of tariff,' but his followers are not so sagacious and are out-and-out extreme protectionists, who advocate class privileges unblushingly. It will be noticed in the sentence above, which we take from the 'Gazette,' that the interests of the 'coal industry' are alone considered, that the interests of the great mass who are consumers of coal are not to be taken into account at all. It seems to us that the government elected to consider the consumers' interests, which, after all, are the vastly preponderating ones, should carry out the mandate given it by the people and reduce the coal duties; the consumers have been muleted for the benefit of the miners for eighteen years, surely it is time the greater interests should now be considered. Besides, it is in the interests of Canadian manufacturing generally that the duties on bituminous coal should be reduced. There are strong objections to the duties on anthracite coal, which Mr. Fielding threatens. Anthracite coal is one of the necessaries of life to large numbers of people, who feel the smallest addition to its price as a burden. Their heating apparatus has at considerable cost been adapted to its use, so that they cannot easily change their form of fuel. As a retaliatory stroke it will be harmless, eastern Canada at least having no anthracite and the United States being our only source of supply. The only favorable consideration is that a duty on anthracite coal would be a purely revenue one. But surely to tax the fuel of the people under a climate like Canada's is a bad policy.

ONTARIO LIQUOR SELLERS.

A DEPUTATION WAITS ON TORONTO LEGISLATURES WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Toronto, March 13.—The liquor dealers' executive yesterday waited on four Toronto M.P.P.'s to ask their aid against restrictive legislation. All the distillers of the province were in town yesterday and it is said by those who ought to know that they were here to consider an offer made to the syndicate of the distillers of Canada by English capitalists, and that an offer submitted to the meeting was sent out by cable from Mr. Geo. Gooderham, now in Europe. Some weeks ago, it will be remembered, Mr. Gooderham and Mr. Blackstock left Toronto, presumably on a winter visit to the Mediterranean, but it is said by the parties who ought to know that they had this consideration business in hand and took with them option on all the distilleries in Canada. It will also be remembered that the Gooderhams refused a very large amount for their distillery a few years ago, when there was activity in buying properties of this kind by English capitalists.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DON'T BORROW TROUBLE

OR ANYTHING ELSE. OWN WHAT YOU NEED TO KEEP HOUSE WITH. YOU CAN NO MATTER IF YOU HAVEN'T ALL THE READY MONEY. OUR

Perfect Credit System.

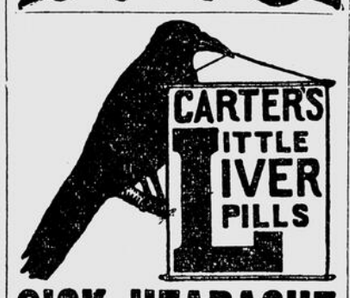
FINDS THE WAY FOR YOU. A LITTLE DOWN, AND A LITTLE ONCE A WEEK, OR ONCE A MONTH, ACCORDING TO PROMISE. WE HAVE EVERYTHING IN

Furniture, Carpets,
Draperies, Oilcloth,
Ranges. Crockery, etc.

OUR STOCK IS VERY LARGE, AND HAS BEEN SELECTED FROM THE LEADING MAKERS. WE DON'T KNOW WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE BEAUTIFUL GOODS. THEY ARE MARKED DOWN TO PRICES TO SUIT THE THINNEST POCKET-BOOK.

NO NEED TO TELL YOU WHO DOES THE LEADING HOME-FURNISHING BUSINESS IN MONTREAL. YOU KNOW

The American Wringer Co.,
Successor to
METROPOLITAN MFG. Co.,
1678 and 1680 Notre Dame St.
T. A EMMANS, Manager.



SICK HEADACHE

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.

GRANT'S SPECTACLE PATENT INDICATOR

Prof. Samuel S. Grant

(1st Honors Pupil of Dr. Bucklin, A.M., M.D.)

SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES fitted by the most approved and scientific methods.

Sight thoroughly and accurately tested.

Oculists' prescriptions executed exact.

PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the fitting of frames.

CHARGES MODERATE. TELEPHONE 5042.

HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians,
Beaver Hall, near Dorchester st.

It has long been established beyond all question that the . . .

CALEDONIA WATERS

Cure Rheumatism.

Sold by best dealers everywhere. . . . .

9

LINE ETCHINGS,

6c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c; drawing extra, if required. Special rates for large quantities.

'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE.
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp diseases with loss of hair.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and full doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Itching Skin Diseases," free.

RED ROUGH HANDS Softened and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

Second to None

ON THE CONTINENT

And having all modern appliances and conveniences combined with

Cleanliness, Comfort and Civility,

—THE—

Turkish Bath Hotel,

140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.

13

PRESCRIPTIONS!

THE MEDICAL HALL

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

The Dispensing of Prescriptions has been a specialty of the Medical Hall since A.D. 1833. Over 60 years reputation for

Accuracy, Quality of Material, Neatness and Promptness.

Our prices are as moderate as quality will allow

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

17

Has Been, is now, and Always will be The Cook's Friend

Such is the verdict of all those who, in their pastry, make use of the old reliable,

The COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder.

ECLIPSE BINDING CASES

LETTER SIZE.

Will fit the Eclipse, Shannon, and all Two Arch Files.

Price reduced to

$3.00 per dozen

Complete with Indexes.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS,
1755-57 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S GRIDDLECAKE FLOUR

For Griddle cakes, Muffins, &c.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 3 lb an 6 lb. pkg

25

MARRIAGE LICENSES,

ISSUED.

MONEY TO LEND,

—BY

JOHN M. M. DUFF,

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER,
107 St. James st. and 345 Prince Arthur st

MONEY TO LEND

At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada

Auction Sales.

M. Hicks & Co.

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS M. HICKS & CO.

SPRING, 1897.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSE, HOLD FURNITURE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

The subscribers will give, as usual, their personal attention, assisted by an experienced staff to this important branch of their spring business. With careful advertising, judicious management, and our many years of experience in this line we have no hesitation in guaranteeing the best results.

We have to request early intimation from those who intend to favor us with the conducting of their sale, so as to secure choice of date.

Our lists for March and April are now open, and already some important sales are booked. We also give attention to the sales of private stables, coach houses, etc.

Valuations made, charges moderate and prompt returns can be relied on.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers,
1821 and 1823 Notre Dame street.

Auction Sales.

Fraser Brothers.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

ESTATE LATE DUNCAN J. MACDONALD, ESQ. FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS, 16 Cows, Horses, Pigs, Farm Implements, Waggons, Carts, Sleighs, etc. Sale by order of the Executors of the Estate at the Farm, nearly opposite 5 mile stone, LOWER LACHINE ROAD, ON MONDAY, 5th APRIL, 1897, at 10.30.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

ESTATE LATE DUNCAN J. MACDONALD.

Sale Stock of Groceries, Waggons, Sleighs, Hardware, Glass, etc., also Household Furniture and Effects.

The Subscribers will sell by auction by order of the Executors of the Estate on the premises, CORNER WELLINGTON and PRINCE STREETS, ON THURSDAY, 18th MARCH, 1897, the stock of Groceries, Hardware, etc., and the household furniture and effects, comprising in part groceries, three hhds. fine old Vinegar, 500 bottles Cider, Pickles, Sauces, Sugar, Tea, Coal Oil, 250 tins Mixed Paint, Dry do., about 60 boxes, Window Glass, 20 kegs Nails, lot of Shelf Hardware, Screws, Butt, Hinges, Rules, etc., Paint and other Brushes, Rope and Twine, Glassware and Crockery, barrels Apples and Potatoes, Cider Press, lot of Scrap Iron, very large quantity of Cider Bottles, several tons of Coal, lot Lumber, Ladders, Gladstone Waggon, by "Larivière," good, strong Express Waggon, several other vehicles and Hardware. Also, the Household Furniture, Cottage Piano, Tapestry Carpets, several pieces Antique Mahogany Furniture, Card Table, Centre Tables, Parlor Sofas and Chairs, Mirror, Ornaments, contents of Dining and Bedrooms, Kitchen, etc., etc. No Reserve.

THE STOCK WILL BE SOLD AT 10 A.M.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT 2.30.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

Walter M. Kearns.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, instructed by the CORPORATION OF MONTREAL, will offer to public competition at his sales rooms, 1828 Notre Dame street, on

TUESDAY, 16th March,

that centrally situated block of land opposite the Champ de Mars and bounded by Gosford, Craig and St. Louis streets, containing a superficial area of about

10,670 Square Feet,

more or less, subject to such modification as may be necessary to rectify any slight irregularities (should such be found to exist), in the lines of these streets. The property forms part of official LOT NO. 1 ST. LOUIS WARD.

88 feet on Gosford Street,
112 feet 6 inches on Craig street,
120 feet on St. Louis Street,

with right of mitoyennette in wall at north east end of same, and will be offered 'en bloc' at the upset price of $20,000.

TERMS—$2,000 cash and balance within two months.

SALE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

Marcotte Bros

Important Sale —OF— Real Estate.

The subscribers will offer to Public competition on

THURSDAY, the 18th March,

the block of land bounded as follows:—

In front by McGill street, on one side by William street, on the other side by College street, containing a superficial area of about 56,330 square feet, more or less, subject to such modification as may be found necessary to rectify any slight irregularities (should such be found to exist) in the lines of these streets.

The property comprises the cadastral numbers 1753, 1754, 1755 of St. Ann's Ward, with all the buildings thereon erected, and will be offered en bloc at the UPSET PRICE OF $100,000.

Terms—$5,000 cash and balance within 3 months.

Sale at our Rooms, 69 St. James street, on

THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1897.

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.
10

IN THE SUPREME COURT of JUDICATURE of JAMAICA. In EQUITY

In the matter of the Act 27 Victoria, Session 2, chapter 4, An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Trading Companies and Other Associations.

And in the matter of Act 28 Victoria, chapter 42, An Act for the Winding Up of Companies.

AND in the matter of the American Hotels Company in Jamaica, Limited.

FOR PUBLIC SALE

By the Administrator General of Jamaica, Liquidator of the above Company, appointed under Order dated 13th September, 1895, pursuant to Order of the Court dated the 1st day of May, 1896.

By J. J. G. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

At the Court House,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA,

On Wednesday, the 14th day of April, 1897, at 2 O'Clock, Afternoon,

CONSTANT SPRING HOTEL,

In the Parish of Saint Andrew in Jamaica,

And the Furniture, Plate, Linen, Utensils, Fixtures, Chattels and Effects on the said premises, subject to lien of the Government of Jamaica in respect of 14,800 Debentures guaranteed by the Government. Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the liquidator; of Messrs. Farquharson & Milholland, Kingston, Jamaica, Solicitors for the Liquidator; of Messrs. A. S. Lascelles & Co., Coffee Exchange, Hanover square, New York; of Messrs. Bell, Simpson & Co., St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada; of Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Co., 24 State street, New York; of The Boston Fruit Co., head Long Wharf, Boston; of The Plant Improvement Co., 12 West 23rd street, New York; of The Plant System offices, Savannah, Georgia; of the Auctioneer and at the time and place of sale.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRIDAY'S GOOD THINGS TO BE REPEATED

On account of the rain and slush and snow many who yesterday's prices interested were not able to get as far as the store. For the benefit of these people and anyone else who wishes to save money we repeat the same prices for To-day and Monday.

CURTAIN ENDS. This is a line of samples which represent curtains worth from $1.00 to $12 pair. They are 1¼ to 2 yards in length. To-day and Monday we sell them at 18c, 25c, 33c and 39c each.

SASH CURTAINS. A new line of Sash curtaining 30 inches wide, worth 17c yd., goes on sale to-day and Monday at 12½c yd

UMBRELLAS. We have still quite a lot of those sample Umbrellas which sold so well last month. They are needed now more than ever. We have added a lot more from our stock and marked them all less 33⅓ per cent.

CAMBRIC REMNANTS. We have a line of Lansdowne Cambric Remnants, from 1 to 10 yards long, worth 15c. To-day and Monday, 10c a yard.

TABLE DAMASK. Just to keep things lively in the Linen Department We offer a line of Table Damask worth 75c, for 50c yd.

HOSIERY. The line of Cotton Hosiery which we placed on sale last week was so eagerly picked up, we have decided to try another lot. This time they are Cashmere. The last lot went so fast we advise early buying, less 33⅓ percent.

SUEDE GLOVES. This is a line of White Suede Gloves, 4-buttons white stitching and black stitching, Washing goods. To clear this lot out, we place the price at 75c a pr.

BOYS' SUITS. We have a line of Samples of Boys' Sailor Suits which we wish to clear out at once. Not all sizes, but perhaps what you want. It's worth while to ask 33⅓ p.c. off.

SERGES, 33c. We have a beautiful line of Black and Navy Serges which are very suitable for Spring and Summer Costumes. They are wire wearing quality, worth 50c a yard. We place them on sale To-day and Monday at 33c a yard.

COSTUME TWEEDS. We secured a few pieces of Costume Tweed at a very low price. They are worth 90c yd. To-day and Monday you may have your choice at 50c yd.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON, 2401-3 St. Catherine Street.

IT PAYS To Buy at our Retail Stores.

Quality Convenience
Price Cleanliness
Variety Delivery

ARE FAR SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE IN MONTREAL.

—THE—
Laing Packing & Provision Co.,
LIMITED.

8 Stores.—RETAIL DEPARTMENT—8 Stores.

The Only Departmental Store in the City Selling Exclusively for Cash.

An Early Spring

is predicted. In order that we may influence the early customers to look over our stock of goods, which we are confident is the

Largest and Best in the City,

next week we offer a number of extraordinary inducements, as follows:—

Good TAPESTRY CARPETS, nice design and coloring, special at 35c yard.

Better qualities in TAPESTRY CARPETS, equal to what others call the best, from 45c to 65c yard.

BEST TAPESTRY CARPET made is a special line we offer at 77c, handsome patterns and colors.

Splendid BRUSSELS CARPETS, suitable for parlors, choice designs, special at 87c yard.

Rich AXMINSTER CARPETS, in special designs for Drawing Rooms, borders to match. Special value at 97c yard.

HEMP CARPETS in Stripes and Floral Designs, 36 inches wide, from 9c to 27c yard.

Thoroughly clean stock UNION CARPETS, 36 inches wide, 40c yard.

YARN DYED JUTE ART SQUARES in all sizes, from 89c each.

" " WOOL " " sizes from 2½x3 yds to 4x5 yds, prices from $1.85 up.

An Endless Variety of FLOOR RUGS, all at special prices.

We have made up a Large Stock of CARPET SQUARES, from the Short Ends and Remnants of our Stock, 'All with Borders'; offering each week fully 25 percent cheaper than you will pay elsewhere.

HAMILTON'S

St. Catherine and Peel Sts. and Dominion Square.

Free Exhibition of Glass Engraving all Next Week in our Glassware Department by the celebrated lightning engraver, Mr. Shaw. Well worth seeing.

ALLAN & CO., JEWELLERS. SPECTACLES and Eyeglasses repaired. 2256 St. Catherine street.

A GENERAL SERVANT WANTED IN A small family; references required. Apply 72 Mance street.

BOY WANTED TO MIND OFFICE AND make himself generally useful. Apply at 92 Foundling street.

DAY SCHOOL, EVENING SCHOOL, Private Lessons, Individuals or classes. WM. J. N. TURNER, L.R.C.P., 61 Guilbault street.

FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS COOKED Meats and Confectionery Store; central locality; long lease. Apply to G., 210, 'Witness' Office.

LITTLE METIS, MERLINWOOD COTTAGE To Let, furnished, best view and best well in Metis. For particulars, address, JAMES WALLACE, 'Witness' Office.

THOS. ALLAN, JR., DESIGNER, General Engraver and Illuminator, 190 St. James street.

TO LET, No. 2688 ST. CATHERINE ST., Brick Cottage, yard and stable. W. & G. A. COWAN, 56 Temple Building.

TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished Cottages, opposite the Island Dorval; rent from $100 to $2.50 for season. H. E. MURRAY, 18 Hospital street.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Winnipeg, Man., March 13. — The Canadian Pacific Railway employees here have donated $1,500 to the Indian Famine Fund.

Ottawa, March 13.—The Indian Famine Fund contributions have reached the sum of $119,000, and another lac of rupees will be cabled to Calcuatta in a day or two.

DIED.

JEFFERY—On the 13th March, 1897, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, James Jeffery, aged 65 years.

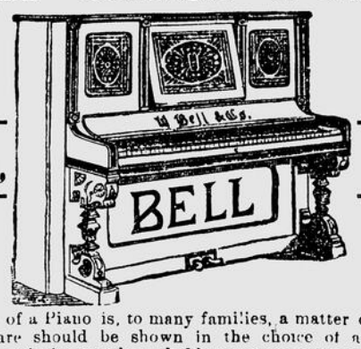
Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 16th March, at 7 a.m., from the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph Dowton, to St. Ann's Church, thence to place of interment, R. C. Cemetery.

New York and Boston papers please copy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

High Class Pianos

KNABE, BELL, WILLIAMS.



The purchase of a Piano is, to many families, a matter of great domestic importance, and care should be shown in the choice of an instrument so destined to become so intimate a household companion for many years.

DURABILITY is absolutely necessary; SWEETNESS of TONE is indispensable; DELICACY and EASE of TOUCH are requisite, and EXTERIOR ELEGANCE is also desirable.

All the above qualifications are to be found in the celebrated Pianos of KNABE, BELL and WILLIAMS, sold only by

WILLIS & CO., 1824 Notre Dame Street, [NEAR McGILL STREET]

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Saturday, March 13, 1897.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning are as follows:—London, Saturday, March 13, 1897. Cargoes off coast, wheat and maize, quiet. Cargoes on passage, maize quiet and steady. Liverpool spot wheat quiet, spot maize steady. Minneapolis' first bakers' flour, 23s.

Futures, wheat dull, 6s 6½d March, 6s 1½d May, 6s 1¼d July, 6s 1¼d Sept., maize steady, 2s 5¾d March, 2s 6½d April, 2s 7½d May, 2s 8d June, 2s 9d July, 2s 10½d Sept.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened at 72½c, 72⅝c May; corn opened at 24½c May; oats opened at 17⅛c, 17¼c May; pork opened at $8.55 to $8.60 May; lard opened at $4.25 May; short ribs opened at $4.60 to $4.65 May.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 13.—Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts, 9,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 17,385; shipments, 7,184; left over, 1,600; estimated on Monday, 27,000; light mixed $3.80 to $4; mixed packing, $3.80 to $3.97½ heavy shipping, $3.55 to $3.87½; rough grades $3.55 to $3.60; the receipts of cattle were, 500; quiet and unchanged; sheep, 2,500, strong.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, March 13, 1897.—Spring wheat, 6s 4d to 6s 6d; No. 1 Cola., 6s 4½d to 6s 6d; corn, 2s 5¾d to 2s 9½d; peas, 4s 3d; pork, 46s 3d; lard, 21s 6d; tallow, 18s 3d; bacon, heavy, 24s 6d to 26s 6d; light, 26s; cheese, 57s.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, March 13, 12.30 p.m. — Consols—Money, 111 15-16; account, 112 1-16.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

ADDRESSES OF COUNSEL IN THE LINTEAU MURDER CASE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday afternoon the case of Pasquelo Ciarlo, accused of the murder of Frederic Linteau, was continued, when Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, Q.C., occupied the attention of the Court nearly four hours in addressing the jury in French and English. He made an earnest appeal on behalf of Ciarlo, pointing out the fact that they were called upon to state whether the prisoner was guilty of murder, as the accused was not charged with assault, or of stabbing young Linteau, but of the murder of the elder Linteau, and there was not the slightest proof that Ciarlo had struck the fatal blow, consequently he asked the jury to discharge the accused.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., next addressed the jury in English on behalf of the prosecution. He carefully reviewed all the evidence, pointing out that the man was on trial for his life, and if they had any doubts let the accused have the benefit of them.

The Court then dispersed.

At ten o'clock this morning Mr. Justice Wurtele took his seat on the bench. Mr. Archambault commenced his address to the jury in French, after which His Honor delivered his charge in both languages, and the jury then left the Court to consider the case.

SHIPPING.

The SS. Warrimoo sailed from Sydney for Vancouver yesterday afternoon.

The Allan SS. Buenos Ayrean, from Glasgow and Liverpool, for Philadelphia, via Halifax, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning.

DETAINED IN AN ICE FLOE.

St. John's, Nfld., March 12.—The overdue Dundee whaler Esquimaux arrived here to-day. She was for twelve days frozen in an ice floe. The thermometer registered forty degrees below zero. Series of hurricanes were raging and nearly all the crew were frost bitten. The Esquimaux will start for the seal fisheries to-morrow.

DATES OF OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

The Meteorological Service weather map for February gives the average dates of the opening of navigation for twenty years as follows:

Port.	Average.	Earliest.	Latest.
Port Arthur.....	April 26	March 18	May 22
Sault Ste. Marie..	April 27	April 8	May 12
Sarnia.....	April 5	March 7	May 3
Port Colborne....	April 25	April 15	May 9
Burlington Bay....	April 11	March 1	April 23
Toronto.....	March 23	February 13	April 25
Kingston.....	April 5	March 6	April 24
Montreal.....	April 21	March 30	May 5

FINE AND COLD.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 13, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures—Calgary, 24 below; Prince Albert, 30 below; Qu'Appelle, 30 below; Medicine Hat, 38 below; Winnipeg, 24 below; Port Arthur, 14 below; Parry Sound, 6 below; Toronto, 12; Ottawa, zero; Montreal, 6; Quebec, 10; Halifax, 34. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—fine and cold.

Montreal, March 13, 1897.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day 30.09; yesterday 29.57; to-day, temperature, max. 15; min. 11; yesterday, max. 41; min. 27.

THE COAL DUTY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE'S VIEWS.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, was in town yesterday afternoon, and the occasion was availed of by the representatives of the coal mining interests, including Mr. H. Brown and Mr. J. W. Ross, of the Dominion Coal Company, for the purpose of urging upon him the necessity of maintaining, if not increasing, the duty upon coal. This duty, it was contended, should also apply to anthracite coal, which now comes in free. This attitude was assumed largely because of the alleged intention of the United States Congress to increase the duty upon Canadian coal, of which a moderate quantity was now shipped to the United States.

In reply, Mr. Fielding said that it was well known it was the tendency of the policy of the present government to reduce, rather than increase, the duty on coal. There was still a desire to move in that direction, unless events on the other side of the line made it impossible to do so. He did not think they should proceed upon the assumption that it was the intention of the United States to increase the coal duties. The present Canadian duty on coal was higher than the American duty—a fact which had been used to their disadvantage, having been urged as a reason why the American duty should be raised. This impression would be strengthened if it were allowed to go abroad that it was the intention of the government to maintain and possibly increase the duty. Rather would it be better to let it be known that they were willing to proceed in the line of reduction if our neighbors are willing to do what is fair. If, however, it turned out that the American Government was disposed to raise the duty to a high figure, then the government would claim the right to revise its views respecting the Canadian duty, and feel bound to impose a duty not only upon bituminous, but also upon anthracite coal.

MGR. BLAIS AND MR GUITE.

THE BISHOP OF RIMOUSKI OUT WITH A DENIAL RESPECTING HIS MANDEMENT.

Quebec, March 13.—The 'Chronicle' this morning reports an interview with Bishop Blais of Rimouski now here, wherein that prelate appears as emphatically denying that he has any intention if issuing a mandement against Mr. Guite and his supporters in Bonaventure, because of his refusal to sign the pledge sent him on the school question, and protesting against the statements that it was accompanied with a threat to place him under the ban if he refused and that the bishops are bound to destroy civil liberty and endeavor to obtain control of the government. Mgr. Blais added that he had done all he believed to be his duty to his flock when he issued his pastoral letter, read on Sunday last in all the Churches of his diocese. Clearly the Rimouski autocrat has got scared and is drawing back.

CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY.

Winnipeg, Man., March 13.—A despatch from Lethbridge, N.W.T., says: Dan Mann, railway contractor, arrived here yesterday morning. In view of the contemplated building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, a staff of Canadian Pacific Railway engineers, under the direction of Mr. M. H. McLeod, have been engaged during the past week in making a final selection of the various projected surveys.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL SHARES.

Toronto, March 13.— Five thousand shares of the Georgian Bay Ship Canal Power & Aqueduct Company were placed on sale yesterday by Messrs. Pellatt & Pellatt. The shares, which are of the face value of $100 and fully paid up and non-assessable, are offered for sale at $10 each.

DELAYED BY SNOW STORMS.

Winnipeg, Man., March 13.—All the trains were again delayed yesterday by cold weather and snow.

M'GLOGAN AT WORK.

Detroit, Mich., March 13.—Referring to the despatch from Winnipeg which says Mr. C. M. Copeland has resigned as field secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the North-West to become Y. M. C. A. secretary for Michigan, Mr. Parker, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., says that Mr. Copeland was offered the position a few weeks ago while in Detroit and went home to consider the offer. If this is the case the new secretary on reaching Detroit will be sent back to Canada by the immigration inspector, McGlogan, and the State Y. M. C. A. will be subject to a fine of a thousand dollars for infringing the alien labor law. McGlogan was shown the telegram to-day, and made a copy for future reference. 'Yes,' said McGlogan, 'if he is a resident of Winnipeg and not a citizen of the United States, and comes here to accept the position named, it will be my duty to expel him. In order to collect the fine, however, of a thousand dollars from the Y. M. C. A. it will be necessary to prove that there was an explicit contract. It is, therefore, not often possible to collect the penalty, but the immigration inspector has discretionary power as to whom shall be admitted to this country, and the courts have no jurisdiction in the matter. The only appeal that an alien has is to the commissioner-general, and finally to the secretary of the treasury. Under that state of things we are able to expel from the country any one whom we do not believe belongs here without the trouble of proving that there was a written contract.'

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

FOR ST. HENRI VOTERS.

St. Henri voters and those in that municipality who think they are voters but are not sure of it, should call at the Town Hall of St. Henri any day in the course of next week (where the St. Henri Liberal Club will be in session each day from to-day until Saturday next, March 20 inclusive), from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. on each day. Duly appointed commissioners will be present to inscribe names upon the voters' lists.

AN EPISCOPAL MANDEMENT.

Quebec, March 13.—A mandement from the bishops will be read in all the Roman Catholic churches on Sunday relative to the coming provincial elections; but it will not be the pronouncement in the Manitoba school settlement, with which the country has so long been threatened by the Bleus. It will be merely the usual joint pastoral warning the faithful against corruption, fraud, perjury and other unlawful electoral manoeuvres.

DON'T LIKE IT.

Some of the Bleu papers here have been reproducing without protest the report of an interview had by the 'Monde' with a prominent Montreal ecclesiastic with respect to Archbishop Begin's mission to Rome, in which it is stated that His Grace of Quebec stands a good chance of being 'elevated' to the dignity of Archbishop of Montreal and also of being promoted to the Cardinalate, because of Pope Leo XIII.'s high regard for him and his approval of his opposition to the sending of a Papal delegate to Canada. This kind of talk is not at all relished by the Quebec ecclesiastics, who regard Quebec as the Metropolitan See of Canada and resent the implied assumption of superiority for the See of Montreal, as well as of the right of succession to Cardinal Taschereau.

A CIVIC INVESTIGATION.

THE STIGMA THROWN UPON THE CITY SURVEYOR.

A few weeks ago complaints were made by certain members of the Road Committee against Mr. St. George, city surveyor, because it was supposed he had managed to get the city to expropriate land in the east end owned by ex-Ald. Hurtubise and others. Mr. St. George indignantly denied that he had acted in any underhand manner and demanded that the City Council should investigate the whole matter. He also procured documentary proof that all his actions were in accordance with instructions from the Road Committee. The council granted the request for an investigation, which was to be held when Ald. Prefontaine returned from Europe. It was predicted the investigation would never be held, but Ald. Prefontaine says that at the next meeting of the City Council he will make a motion that the investigation be held at once, and that it be conducted by ex-aldermen. Ald. Prefontaine is determined to vindicate the honor of Mr. St. George in this matter.

A HORSE SHOT.

Last evening a horse, high in bone and low in flesh, fell down in a helpless state near the corner of Inspector and St. James streets. The owner, no doubt, seeing that there was no more work in him consented to have him shot and a policeman did it.

'EXCUSABLE HOMICIDE.'

The verdict returned in the Levielle inquest yesterday afternoon was one of 'excusable homicide,' the fireman, John Price, who did the mischief, being excused because of his ignorance of the construction of the boilers on which he was employed.

ARBITRATION COMMISSIONERS.

The Dominion Arbitration Commission will sit in Montreal on Monday next. The proceedings will be held in room 33 of the Court House.

HEALTH MATTERS

DISCUSSED BY THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Yesterday afternoon the Provincial Board of Health met in its offices, 76 St. Gabriel street, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle (chairman), Mr. H. R. Gray, Drs. Craik, A. Methot, J. I. Desroches, L. Catellier, W. Verge, E. Pelletier (secretary), J. A. Beaudry (inspector), and W. Johnston (bacteriologist), being present.

The secretary drew attention in his report to the following:—1, although some cities of our province have steam disinfecting apparatus, they are not used, and disinfection by sulphur dioxide (sulphur fumigation) is practically the only one they offer, although steam disinfection ranks much higher than sulphur; 2, some of the local boards of health in small municipalities were only a sham and never met. Some municipal councils seemed inclined to think that having appointed a board of health, their responsibility in the execution of the sanitary regulations had ceased. The local boards of health were certainly the best things to have when they realize the importance of their duty, but they were a real nuisance when their appointment was made only to shield the inaction of municipal councils; 3, complaints have been made to the Board about the insufficiency of regulations concerning school hygiene. The Department of Public Instruction had made regulations, but there is no penalty attached to their infraction, and families were thus unable to obtain redress from the courts of justice when school commissioners could not be induced by persuasion to do their duty.

The Board decided to call the attention of municipal councils to the fact that steam disinfection ranks first amongst disinfecting methods and to suggest to them to continue the use of sulphur for the disinfection of rooms and their immovable contents.

The Board will ask for powers to enforce the sanitary regulations in relation to schools.

The frequent outbreaks of typhoid fever and diarrhoea at St. Hyacinthe were discussed, and the Board held that these outbreaks cannot leave any doubt as to their being caused by the present water supply.

It was shown that the present winter had been a very bad one for contagious diseases. It was regretted that certain classes did not take the precautions they should to prevent the spread of these diseases. It was decided to ask the city to put the City Hall in a proper sanitary condition without delay.

Notice will be given to the cemetery authorities that, after April 15 next, such bodies as will remain in their vaults will not be allowed to be removed outside of the cemeteries without the coffin being enclosed in a metal-lined box perfectly soldered.

MINING NOTES.

THE SANTA MARIE A PROMISING MINE.

The Toronto 'World' says: The mines in the heart of the Slocan are just now attracting special attention. Noteworthy among these are the Whitewater, Wellington, London Hill and Lucky Jim, all of which are constantly shipping large quantities of high grade silver-lead ore. The Whitewater has paid for itself from the grass roots, and is about to pay a dividend of $25,000. Lying in the midst of these shipping mines is the Santa Marie. Development was commenced on the Santa Marie some months ago by a series of open cuts, aggregating three hundred feet, to determine the true course of the vein. The vein having proven to be continuous, a cross-cut tunnel was driven in, tapping it at a depth of forty feet, and showing it to be at this point four feet wide, and of the same character as the Whitewater ledge. To gain a greater depth a tunnel has been started lower down the hill, the same being now in about sixty feet, and within thirty feet of the vein. When the vein is reached drifting will be begun. The ore taken out is a heavy galena, carrying high values in silver and lead.

OBITUARY.

One of the oldest residents of Melbourne, Que., passed to his rest quietly and without pain, after an illness caused by the grippe, of about a month. Mr. Hamel was a subscriber to the 'Witness' of about thirty years standing. He was chairman of the School Commissioners for thirty-five years, and was a member of the English Church and a man of high principles. He was for a great many years an active temperance worker and organized the first Good Templar Lodge in Melbourne. He was buried with Masonic honors—and was followed to the grave by a large assembly of friends and neighbors, including, by his own express desire, the pupils of Melbourne village school. He took an active interest in politics and all municipal matters to the last, and will be greatly missed. He left a wife, two sons and three daughters to mourn his loss.

CITY ITEMS.

Mr. A. G. Racey, the popular cartoonist, will give one of his illustrated lectures in the lecture-room of Calvary Church, Guy street, on Tuesday evening next at eight o'clock. An attractive literary and musical programme has also been prepared. Admission ten cents.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, LADIES' NATURAL WOOL Undervests, 85c, worth $1.00; Children's Stockings, 5c pair; Boys' Rubbers, 25c; Men's, 35c; Costume Cloth, 18c; Tweeds, 25c, 30c, 40c; Remnants Canton Flannel, 6c yard. ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR BANKRUPT STOCK, 1597 Notre Dame street, between St. Lambert Hill and the Court House.

FOR SALE, ROCKLEDGE 2191; sire, Endymion, 856, imported dam, Jess of Athelstan, 3?6, color, bay, four years old; an opportunity for agricultural societies or others to obtain a valuable stock horse. Cheap at a reasonable price. Apply to C. W. BROWN, Huntingdon, Que.

FOR SALE, THREE BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock Cockerels. Apply E. L. GNAEDINGER, 93 St. Peter street. 13

FOR SALE, BABY CARRIAGE, FANCY wicker, plush upholstered; also Fancy Wicker Swinging Cot. Apply to G. 20, 'Witness' Office.

TYPEWRITER, PERFECT ORDER, FOR $24.00, cost $100, or will exchange with added cash for bicycle (lady's preferred). 176 Notre Dame.

STEREOPTICON FOR SALE — FIRST-class instrument, with lime and oil light apparatus, fine lot of views, at a bargain. Apply Box 805, Sherbrooke, Que. 13

FOR SALE, ELEGANT CHICKERING Piano, original cost, $700; present price, $275, handsome Chickering Piano in perfect order, original cost, $650; present price, $200. Fine Steinway Piano, original cost, $650; present price, $190. Other bargains from $50 to $150. Apply to P. E. LAYTON & BRO'S piano and Organ Warerooms, 148 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's.

FOR SALE, A FEW BRONZE TURKEY Cocks, two to four dollars, according to age. Apply J.W ENTWORTH HILL, St. Lambert, Montreal. 11

FOR SALE, A Few Black Minorca Cockerels and Pullets; prize stock, price, one dollar ($1.00) each, also Eggs for hatching; one dollar a dozen ($1.00). Address, C. T. DICKSON, Trenholme, Que.

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Hardwood Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. McDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 8353. 25

FOR SALE, HOME-MADE PRESERVES. Pickles, Horse Radish, Black Currant and Raspberry Vinegar; also their celebrated Marmalade, two pounds for twenty-five cents, at LUKE'S, 2131 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE, ORGANS, from $30 to $50. Pianos from $40 to $150; great bargains for immediate cash or instalment purchasers at C. W. LINDSAY'S Warerooms, 2366 St. Catherine street, near Peel street.

OIL STOVES FOR SALE, at a discount of 10 percent during this month. By buying your oil at P. GADBOIS & CO.'S, 1810 St. Catherine street, you will obtain the best quality at the lowest price.

Personal.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, WEDNESDAY, 17th March, 2356 St. Catherine street, Grand Millinery Opening for Spring, the Montreal Millinery Show Rooms, (Mrs. JOHN ALLAN, formerly of Beaver Hall Terrace) will be second to none in the city. All are cordially invited. French, English and American Pattern Hats and Bonnets. 13

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1855 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate.

NEXT OF KIN.

PAYNE WILLIAM Deceased.

William Payne left Canada for New South Wales in or prior to the year 1861. He had two daughters—one named Ann, was the wife of William Caxton a Canadian. Relatives will hear of something to their advantage on application to CECIL F. TWIST, ESQ., 5 Bedford Row, London, England.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Illustrations

for Books, Catalogues, Circulars, Advertisements, &c.

Half-Tone Etchings,

Equal to the best produced, at **15c** per square inch. Minimum for any single Half-tone Etching, **$1.25.**

SPECIAL RATES for Large Quantities.

Line Etchings,

6c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, **50c.** Drawing if required, extra.

SPECIAL RATES for Large Quantities.

DESIGNING, ELECTROTYPING, STEREOTYPING, &c. . . . .

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,

Corner Craig and Bleury Sts.

ALL

BUSINESS

PRINTING

And ART WORK,

WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE.

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, A PURE Bronze Gobbler one year old. Address, giving price, D. A. S., 'Witness' Office, Montreal, Que. 12

WANTED, FROM 25 TO 30 GALLONS OF milk delivered daily by railway. Address G.F.C., 'Witness' Office. 9

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, CAST-OFF Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Musical Instruments, Fire Arms, Bicycles. Good prices paid on account of having great demand. Address M. FRANK, 569 Craig street. 25

Entertainments Given.

VOCALIST AND INSTRUMENTALIST, STEREOPTICAN LECTURES, &c.

R. McGLAUGHLIN, ELOCUTIONIST AND HUMORIST. Open for Concert Engagements. Address, 196 Berri street.

Property.

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT ROYAL VALE, five roomed Cottage with 4,800 feet land, near electric cars, $900 (house alone cost more); $50 cash, balance $10 monthly, including interest. Call or write. J. DARLING, Mount Royal Vale.

FOR SALE, SAW AND PLANING MILL, on Carriere street, Cote St. Louis; 50 x 50, with 12,000 feet of land; near Canadian Pacific Railway Station; machinery almost new. A fine veneering mill, suitable for a saw or pulp mill, at Bolton Centre, with twelve acres of land; this property is in the village. Apply to W. S. EVANS, 1862 Notre Dame street. 25

FRED. R. ALLEY,

116 St. James Street.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MONEY LOANED.

HOUSES FOR SALE

Bisnop street, $9,000, $10,500, $15,000.
Crescent street, $7,500, $10,500, $12,000.
Elm avenue, Westmount, $6,500.
Oliver avenue, Westmount, $8,600.
Arlington avenue, Westmount, $7,500.
Also a Fine Semi-detached Residence, with 12,500 feet of land, $14,000.
Semi-detached Residence, with 7,000 ft. of land, $12,000.
Small Cottage, with 5,750 feet of land, $1,600.

JOHN A. TEES & CO.,
Board of Trade Building.
Telephone, 2685. 6

Choice Building Lots

FOR SALE—WESTMOUNT.
25c to 30c a foot.
Choice Lots in exchange for Buildings.
JOHN A. TEES & CO. 6

FOR SALE OR TO LET.



That Beautiful Country Residence known as

BELMONT,

26 acres of land attached, with large and roomy out-houses, also self-contained house for caretaker, all finished in first-class style, and with all modern improvements and at once possessing all the conveniences of a Town and Country Residence, being delightfully situated between the Towns of Cowansville and Sweetsburgh. For information apply to

JOHN MORRIS,
Opposite Post Office, 126 St. James St.

FOR SALE,

10 ROOMED SOLID BRICK HOUSE,

BURNSIDE PLACE,

Price $2,750, if sold at once.

CHAS. J. BROWN,
4226 St. Catherine st., Westmount.

A PARTICULARLY

Well Finished Eight Roomed Cottage

FOR SALE,

Situated near the

WESTMOUNT PARK.

This house would make a most comfortable home or would rent at a good figure.

BARGAIN TO A PROMPT BUYER.

FOR PARTICULARS,

CHAS. J. BROWN,
4226 St. Catherine street, Westmount.

Gold Mines and Mining Stocks

Are good property if you know where you are investing but to trust your $25, $50 or $100 to a mining broker, who in many cases knows no more about mines than mines do about him, is simply throwing your money away. Put your money into real estate right at home here, where you can build on it if you do not want to sell it. Invest your money in a lot at

CEDAR PARK

Fourteen miles from the city, where the train service is first-class, and the fares are lower than ever, notwithstanding the highly colored statements of newspaper men and correspondents. For example, the old rate to

POINTE CLAIRE

For 52 trips was $7.80. The new rate for 55 trips is $4.95, or a reduction of over 33 1-3 percent. A 10 trip ticket was $3.00, and the new rate is only $2.25. Don't be misled by the newspapers. Investigate for yourself, and come out to Pointe Claire any day by making an appointment. Free transportation to buyers. Lots can be had at very low prices and very easy terms. Apply to

W. GODBEE BROWN, Real Estate Agent,
110 St. Francios Xavier st. 13

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LEND.

We have on hand the following among other amounts for investment: $1,000, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $5,000, $6,000, $10,000 on first mortgage, first class property.

CUSHING, DUNTON & BARRON,
110 St. James Street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have always money to lend on first mortgage on city real estate.
Low rates of interest for large amounts.
Expenses kept down in all cases.
Loans put through quickly when required.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Pupils Wanted.

COSMOPOLITAN DRESSCUTTING SYSTEM, 61 Metcalfe street. Private lessons daily. Classes, Mondays and Wednesdays. One course of lessons enables any lady to make perfectly fitting dresses. Bodice patterns drafted while you wait. Perfect fit guaranteed. Dresses made to order at very reasonable cost.

LEARN SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Bookkeeping properly, taking private lessons. GOLTMAN, Official Stenographer, 2228 St. Catherine street. N.B.—Typewriting, etc., promptly done.

MONTREAL BUSINESS SCHOOL, 11 Guilbault street; Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Correspondence, Mathematics, Commercial Arithmetic, English Subjects, French, German, Latin, Music. Day and Evening. Principal, J. J. CONOLLY. 13

WANTED, PUPILS TO COACH FOR MATRICULATION and entrance examinations by recent McGill graduate; good references; terms moderate. Apply D. 400, 'Witness' office. 12

Miscellaneous.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GOLD SPECTACLES and Eye-Glasses. Best in the Dominion. Tel. 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, near Dorchester street.

OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS GROUND exact; frames accurately fitted. Tel. 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, near Dorchester street. 13

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HEADQUARTERS FOR SPECTACLES and Eye-Glasses. Best in the Dominion. Tel. 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, near Dorchester street. 13

OUR STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M. SHARP. Best hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tel. 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, near Dorchester street. 13

ESTATE LATE

MRS. ELIZA KNUBLEY.

All parties having claims against this Estate are requested to file the same at once, or parties due the Estate call and settle with W. DRYSDALE, Executor, 232 St. James street.

To Let.

TO LET.

A STONE FRONT COTTAGE,
No. 9 Essex avenue.
7 rooms, bath and w.c.; Daisy furnace, etc. Apply to
DAVID MILLER,
35 Bleary street. 17

TO LET.

TO LET—168 Mansfield street, large house with stables, presently occupied by John Torrance, Esq.; rent, $600 and taxes.
166 Mansfield street, large house, 20 rooms, heated with furnace, every convenience; rent, $550; no taxes.
Nos. 81, 83, Fort street, five bedrooms, every convenience; extension kitchen; rent, $280 and taxes.
Lower Tenement, 360 St. Antoine street, 7 rooms, hot water; rent, $12.00 per month. Upper Tenement, 356½ St. Antoine street, 8 large rooms, hot water; rent, $17.00 per month.
Apply C. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James st. 23

OFFICES TO LET.

In the Ottawa Building, 246 St. James st. From $7.00 per month upwards. Lighted and heated.

STEPHENS & WARNECKE,
18 St. Alexis Street.

WHY PAY HIGH RENTS?

I can give you a nice, bright, warm upper tenement on St. Denis street, near Roy, 7 rooms and bath-room, $15, no taxes.

SEE THIS BEFORE DECIDING.

R. A. MAINWARING,
147 St. James Street.

STORES TO LET

TO LET—STORE NO. 149 ST. LAWRENCE STREET—A splendid stand for a retail merchant. This Store will be painted and tinted to suit tenant. Possession about the 10th of March.

TO LET—STORE NO. 75 BLEURY ST.—In perfect order. Will be divided to suit tenants if necessary.

Apply to

Darling Bros.

112 Queen St. Telephone 2114 and 3338. 17

Ground Floor Offices and Stores To Let.

243 ST. JAMES STREET—Now ocupied as Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Office.
221 ST. JAMES STREET—Building formerly occupied as Freeman's Restaurant, and more recently by Walker, the confectioner. Building extends back to Fortification Lane, and has splendid cellar accommodation.
10 AND 14 PLACE D'ARMES—Adjoining Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES ST.

Warehouse to Let.

196 McGILL STREET—One of the most complete Wholesale Warehouses in the city; heated by hot water, and equipped with hydraulic elevator and good shipping slide. Now occupied by Brophy, Cains & Co. Also, two large manufacturing flats, over Nos. 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame street (over Valiquette's). Apply to

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

To Let.

TO LET, 1084 SHERBROOKE STREET, Stone Front House, 11 rooms, Daisy furnace and all modern improvements. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 12

TO LET, 3 MORLAND STREET, STONE Cottage, 9 rooms. Possession before 1st May if required, $12 per month. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 12

TO LET, 141 BAYLE STREET, STONE Front Cottage, no basement, 11 rooms, Daisy furnace; modern improvements. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 12

TO LET, 16 HANOVER STREET, STONE Front House, 13 rooms, hot water furnace, all modern improvements. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 12

TO LET, 332½ ST. ANTOINE STREET, Upper Tenement, 7 rooms. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 12

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR or longer, a handsomely furnished semi-detached residence on one of the best west end streets, above Sherbrooke street. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 12

TO LET—THOSE COSY MODERN Upper tenements, 148 and 152 Coursol street, 4 cheerful rooms each, wardrobes, galleries, w.c., ventilated through roof; good sheds, yard and wide lane. Apply at 81 Courcol street.

TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, TWO NEW Brick Houses, nice situation, large garden, one 7 rooms, twelve dollars; one 9 rooms, seventeen dollars. Apply to R. J. CLARKE, Victoria ave., St. Lambert. 11

TO LET, RENT VEY LOW, TWO NICE Upper Tenements, 121 and 109 Fulford st., 7 rooms, b. and w.c.; cars pass door. Apply 5 Brunswick street. 11

TO LET, WESTMOUNT, TWO NEW Houses, Lansdowne avenue, above Sherbrooke street, containing 9 rooms; all modern improvements. Apply to J. H. HUTCHISON, 4404 St. Catherine street. 11

TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, TWO FIVE-roomed Cottages, with good garden, on Lorne avenue and Elm street, facing square, nice shade trees; warm and comfortable; rent, $8.00; four minutes' walk from depot; can be occupied on March 6th. Apply E. MORRISON, 'Witness' Office, or GEO. BEATTY, St. Lambert. 25

STABLE TO LET ON MOUNTAIN ST., situated in rear of property, corner St. Antoine and Mountain streets. Apply JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, St. Catherine and Mountain streets. 24

TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, LORNE ave., Brick House, 7 rooms, bath-room and extension kitchen; hard and soft water; good sanitary arrangements. Apply to D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street, Montreal, or GEO. BEATTY, Contractor, St. Lambert. 27

SHOPS TO LET, 43, 45 BLEURY STREET, good show and large, with cellar and stable. JOHN BURRELL, Temple Building. 9

TO LET, BARGAIN WEEK, HOUSES, vicinity of St. Antoine street, 9 rooms, bath, etc., formerly $20.00 and taxes, now $16.00. JOHN BURRELL, Estate Agent, 185 St. James street. 9

TO LET, 43 BLEURY STREET, over Store, 10 rooms, roomy and central, $18. JOHN BURRELL, Temple Building. 9

TO LET, 28 BALMORAL STREET, 5 rooms, central, in good order, $11.00. JOHN BURRELL, Temple Building. 9

TO RENT OR SELL ON EASY MONTHLY payments another nice new cottage on Gardenville ave., Longueuil, West End, built for winter; well situated; will be ready in May; lot contains 4,000 feet. Apply to A. HARDIE, Gardenville ave. P.O. Box 45.

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT, 56 Prince Arthur street, containing 6 rooms, in good order; rent low to good tenant. Apply CHARLES T. BASTIAN, 457 St. Lawrence street. 10

TO LET, UPPER TENEMENT, 52 PRINCE Arthur street, containing 8 large rooms, bath and w.c., in good order; rent low to good tenant. Apply CHARLES T. BASTIAN, 457 St. Lawrence street. 10

TO LET, LOWER DWELLING, No. 55 Bishop street; Upper Dwelling, No. 61 Bishop street. ALEX. MACDOUGALL, 7 Place Royale. 9

TO LET, BRICK HOUSE, WITH STABLE, 71 Aylmer street, containing 9 rooms, b. and w.c., in good order; rent low to good tenant. Apply CHARLES T. BASTIAN, 457 St. Lawrence street. 9

TO LET, OFFICES, FROM $2.00 PER month and upwards; also fine store; good light; large plate glass windows; and heated by Daisy furnace. Apply to 1862 Notre Dame street. 20

FLATS TO LET—Situated corner St. Antoine and Mountain, two Beautiful Flats, latest improvements, hot water Daisy furnace, containing 4 bedrooms, kitchen, dining-room, parlor, bath-room, etc.; lower flat contains one additional bedroom. Apply to JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, St. Catherine and Mountain streets. 24

TO LET, NICE FLAT IN PERFECT ORDER, 7 rooms, bath and w.c. Apply at 276 St. Martin street, above St. Antoine st. 6

HOUSES, OFFICES AND STORES TO LET.

Warehouse, No. 196 McGill street, now occupied by Brophy, Cains & Co.
Several first-class offices in the building now occupied by the Canada Shipping Co., No. 18 Hospital street.
Two Stores, No. 1885 Notre Dame street, adjoining Valiquette's Dry Goods Store.
Two Splendid Flats for Manufacturing Purposes, No. 1885 Notre Dame street (over Valiquette's store).
Store, No. 17 St. Antoine street.
52 and 56 Hypolite street, comfortable houses, 5 and 7 rooms each.
RENTS VERY LOW Apply at 9 and 11 BLEURY STREET. 4

ROOMS TO LET.

In the Ottawa Building, suitable for bedrooms for single gentlemen from $7.00 per month upward. Lighted and heated.

STEPHENS & WARNECKE,
18 St. Alexis Street.

FLAT TO LET.

In the Old Hamilton Building, corner of St. James street and Victoria square; heat and electric elevator service included. Rent low.

STEPHENS & WARNECKE.
18 St. Alexis Street.

To Let.

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT, Kitchen, Bedroom, Parlor, Hall, yard in rear (your own door). Apply at 671 Sanguinet st. 13

TO LET, ON ST. GEORGE STREET, TWO Houses, 3 rooms each. For particulars apply JOHN ALLAN, 204 St. George st. 13

TO LET, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, Comfortable, convenient house, No. 624 Dorchester street; with entrance (also) from Dufferin square; healthy, pleasant location, and within five minutes of post-office. J. FAIRBAIRN, 158 Drummond street.

TO LET, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, Premises corner Guy and St. Catherine sts., including neat small shop or office adjoining, on St. Catherine street. Address, J. FAIRBAIRN, 158 Drummond street. 13

HOUSE TO LET, NO. 72 VICTORIA ST., in good condition, 10 rooms, w.c. and bath room; 'Daisy' furnace, hot and cold water in two of the bedrooms; rent low; available about the 25th April. Apply between two and six o'clock. 11

TO LET, BAKERY, WITH SHOP AND dwelling, formerly occupied by the Anderson Bread Company, 116 Wellington street. Apply to WM. GREIG, 637 Craig street. 13

TO LET, COTTAGES, 406 BURNSIDE Place, off Guy street; 11 Tara Hall ave.; extension; hot water heat. Apply to ALBERT TAYLOR, 1727 Notre Dame st. Telephone 2836.

TO LET, 53 CITY HALL AVENUE, 12 rooms; also 21 and 23 Montcalm street, 9 rooms each, airy situation, near river front, very comfortable and in good order; rents very moderate, to good tenants only. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Agent Estate John Tiffin, 318 St. Paul street. 12

TO LET, 86 UNION AVENUE, A CONvenient and pleasant residence with large bright rooms. To a satisfactory tenant, terms moderate. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Estate Joseph Tiffin, 318 St. Paul street. 12

STORE TO LET, 650 CRAIG STREET, Flat and Cement Floored Basement, with Goods entrance on Fortification lane. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Agent Estate John Tiffin, 318 St. Paul street. 12

TO LET, OR FOR SALE, A HOUSE WITH 14 rooms, No. 5 Lincoln avenue; everything in first-class order; been lately occupied by owner. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at 79 St. Matthew street.

TO LET, SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE NO. 33 Guilbault street, 11 rooms; modern conveniences, large cellar, coach house, yard and stabling for 4 horses. Apply J. C. CLARKE, 543 St. Dominique street or 1116 St. Denis (evenings). 12

TO LET, CHEAP TO DESIRABLE TENants, Cottage, No. 91 St. Genevieve street, also upper dwelling, No. 8 Hanover street, 8 and 9 apartments respectively; all modern conveniences; 5 minutes' walk from Post-Office and Depots. Apply to M. C. MULLARKY, 8 Hanover street, or Room 12, Temple Building. 12

OFFICES TO LET, YOUNG MEN'S Christian Association Building, Dominion Sq., on third and fourth floors. Elevator attendance. Suitable for Financial or Business Corporation, or Separate Offices for Doctors, Dentists or Professional Men. Changes made in arrangements to suit tenants. Also, one Artist Studio. Apply, D. A. BUDGE, Secretary.

WESTMOUNT, TO LET, COMFORTABLE Flat of 7 rooms; all modern conveniences. Apply 4500 St. Catherine street. 12

TO LET, 107 STANLEY STREET, CUT Stone Front, 12 rooms, perfect order. Apply to J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 10

TO LET, NO. 1011 ST. ANTOINE STREET, opposite St. Henri square, self-contained Brick House, 7 apartments, rent $8.50. Apply to Miss DUFFIN, 68 Annie street, St. Henri. 10

TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, DESIRABLE Brick House, Victoria avenue, 9 rooms and Summer Kitchen, hard and soft water, good drainage, garden and fruit trees. Also, nice Detached Cottage, Argyle ave., 7 rooms and summer kitchen, hard and soft water, shade trees, good drainage. Rents moderate; both houses not far from station and with good view of river. Apply to W. H. ROSEVEAR, Argyle ave., St. Lambert, or 130 St. Etienne street, city. 10

TO LET, NICE UPPER TENEMENT, eight rooms, bath-room, four large bedrooms; will be tinted and papered; immediate possession. Apply 253 Guy street. 10

STORE TO LET, 1898 NOTRE DAME street, Balmoral Hotel Block, steam heating, next door to Hotel; rent moderate. Apply to Hotel Office. 8

TO LET, 156 MANCE STREET, STONE Front House, 10 rooms, hot water heating and all modern conveniences. JOHN PARSLOW, 1776 Notre Dame street. 8

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT, 389 CITY Hall avenue, 6 rooms, cement basement, w.c.; rent $10.00. Address 1037 St. Lawrence street. 9

TO LET, STORES 796 and 798 DORCHESter street; also Houses 21, 25 and 27 Brunswick street. Apply at 1780 Notre Dame street. 8

TO LET, A STONE COTTAGE, NO. 65 Coursol street, containing about eight rooms, with separate yard and shed, convenient to the St. Antoine and St. James street cars, bath room and closet; rent low. Apply to R. K. THOMAS, Estate Agent, corner District Savings Bank, St. James street. 25

STORE TO LET—FIRST STORE NORTHwest of corner—Store situated corner St. Antoine and Mountain street. Corner Store is already rented. For full particulars apply JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, St. Catherine and Mountain streets. 24

TO LET, 70 AND 72 CITY COUNCILLORS street, Brick Cottages, bay window, heated with furnace and all modern convenience. Apply to THOS. GILDAY, 309 St. James street. 16

TO LET, SHOP, of Beaver Hall Hill, with or without Dwelling. Large Upper Dwelling, 69 Beaver Hall Hill, 9 rooms, perfect order, Daisy furnace. Self-contained House, 780 Dorchester street; modern improvements. All central locality. Apply L. D. PERHAM, Registry and Shipping Office, Custom House. 8

TO LET, CERTAIN PREMISES IN THE 'Witness' building, consisting of a store on the street level, and two well lighted, well finished, heated flats, immediately above said store. These premises would be very suitable for a wholesale establishment requiring a shop or office on the ground floor, or would be let separately. Only first class tenants need apply. Full particulars on application to Mr. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office.

Situations Vacant.

AGENTS FOR THE LIFE OF QUEEN Victoria. Jubilee edition. Five hundred pages. Illustrated. Low prices. Big commissions. Outfits free to workers. Write quick for circulars. C. R. PARISH, Toronto. 6

GENERAL SERVANT, CITY REFERENces; no washing or ironing; good wages. Apply after 7 p.m., 15 Argyle avenue, city. 12

WANTED, GIRL FOR OFFICE, ONE who speaks both languages. Apply Monday morning between 9 and 12. CANADA STEAM LAUNDRY, 1870 St. Catherine st.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with house work; references required. Apply 23 Victoria street.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT in small family; must come well recommended. Apply at 4078 Tupper street, west of Atwater avenue. 12

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-class Gilder. Apply W. H. HOPE, 2253 St. Catherine street. 11

WANTED, AT ONCE, A YOUNG GIRL AS General Servant, able to do plain cooking; small family. Apply, with references, 56 Sussex avenue. 11

WRITERS WANTED TO DO COPYING at home. LAW COLLEGE, Lima, Ohio. 9

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE. 100 Tupper street. 11

WANTED,

STEWARD AND ACCOUNTANT

at the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun. Applications to fill this position will be received until the 17th inst., addressed to the undersigned. It is the desire of the Board that the appointee should be unmarried and live on the premises. Address ROBERT REID, Hon. Secy., 2146 St. Catherine street. 10

$18 A WEEK EASY.—You work right around home. A brand new thing. No trouble to make $18 per week easy. Write to us quickly, you will be surprised how easily it can be done. Send us your address anyway; it will be for your interest to investigate. Write to-day. You can positively make $18 a week easy. Address, IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box L.H., Windsor, Ont 16

Employment Wanted.

AS HOSPITAL ORDERLY, WATCHMAN, or other position of trust. A man who is thoroughly competent to mix or administer medicines, and to look after a patient; would like to know of a situation of this sort. Apply by P.C. to 18 Common street, or telephone 1444. 13

A PLACE WANTED FOR COOK AND Housemaid, with good city reference, where no washing is done. Address 725 Lagauchetiere street. 12

MRS. M. KIRK, 303 St. Antoine street, having opened a Registry Office for Servants at the above address where Ladies requiring help, also Servants wanting situations, may be suited. She hopes by strict attention to business and by supplying competent Servants on short notice to merit a share of public patronage. 12

WANTED HOUSEMAIDS—WORK BY THE day or week. Apply or address M. R., 29 Guilbault street. 13

PHILLIP PHILLIPS, BILL DISTRIBUTER. All work promptly attended to. Apply in rear of 18 Desrivieres street. 13

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work of any kind by the day. Apply at 167a St. Antoine street. 12

WANTED, BY A GOOD PRACTICAL GARdener, a position by the year. Address 165 St. Martin street. 12

WANTED — YOUNG MAN WITH TEN years experience in insurance business, would like to hear of a vacancy. Can furnish the very best references. Address E.G. 24, 'Witness' Office. 11

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN OF EDUCAtion who has suffered severe pecuniary loss through seceding from the Church of Rome, seeks a position of trust; used to secretarial duties, accounts, management. Willing to deposit suitable security. T. 640 'Witness' Office. 10

WANTED, BY A PERSON OF EXPERIence a position as housekeeper to two or three gentlemen, or would take care of an elderly lady; highest testimonials. A. B., 'Witness' Office. 10

WANTED, BY EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Man, married, situation as Gardener or farmer. ROSSITER, Bergerville, Que. 10

Residential Flats To Let.

TO LET, ON GREENE AVE., 1 LOWER and 1 Middle Flat, 5 and 6 rooms, bath w.c. and hot water; rent moderate. Apply at 84 Greene avenue. 11

TO LET, 349 ST. URBAIN STREET, first house above Sherbrooke street, new flat of seven rooms, bath and w.c., yard and cellar, Daisy furnace, gas or electric light; all latest conveniences. Apply 487a St. Urbain street. 11

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, TWO OPERA GLASSES, IN A small red Silk and Black Velvet bag, between Bleury and St. Lawrence streets, by way of St. Catherine. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at 169 St. Lawrence street.

Rooms and Board.

TO LET, TWO ROOMS IN PLEASANT LOcality in Westmount. Terms moderate. Address WESTMOUNT, 'Witness' Office. 12

TO LET, COMFORTABLE ROOM, ON bathroom flat, with partial board, hot and cold water, family private, no children. Apply at 107 Mansfield street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. 20 Cathcart street. 11

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, ROOM AND BOARD FOR TWO Gentlemen, central locality. Please state terms, etc., CENTRAL 20, 'Witness' Office. 12

WANTED, BY A LADY, ROOM AND USE of Kitchen, in a respectable Protestant family, where no other boarders are kept. Terms moderate. Address M. 14, 'Witness' Office. 12



Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, the 12th October, 1896, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure Street Depot		8.00
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot, except Saturdays		19.45
Leave Levis		14.30
Arrive River du Loup		17.50
do. Trois Pistoles		18.50
do. Rimouski		20.25
do. St. Flavie		21.00
do. Little Metis		21.23
do. Campbelltown		24.30
do. Dalhousie		1.55
do. Bathurst		2.36
do. Newcastle		4.00
do. Moncton	6.30	15.55
do. St. John	10.30	13.00
do. Halifax	13.30	22.10

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

The buffet sleeping car and other cars of Express train leave Montreal at 8.00 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive and those between Montreal and Halifax via Levis are lighted by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON.
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 138 St. James street, Montreal.

D. POTTINGER.
General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.
8th October, 1896. 12

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EXCURSIONS.

Sunday Schools and Societies should make early application for their summer excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clarke's Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown, Iberville, Rouse's Point, etc., are being rapidly secured For rates and full particulars apply to City Ticket Office, 143 St. James st., or to D. O. Pease, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Saturday Special

—TO—

Hudson Heights

AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS

will leave Windsor Street Station at 1.30 p.m. on SATURDAYS until further notice. Returning will arrive Montreal at 6.40 p.m.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 ST. JAMES St. (Next to Post Office.)

Professional.

SETH P. LEET, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.,
BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDING,
1724 Notre Dame street.
TELEPHONE 616.

SMITH & MARKEY,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.
TEMPLE BUILDING,
185 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBERT C. SMITH. FRED. H. MARKEY.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

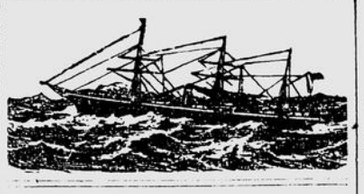
SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENT,
IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE
At Lowest Market Prices.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,
300 GREY NUN STREET.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
23 and 25 St. Maurice street,
(Cor. St. Henry st.)
Quick Service, Good Work, and Low Prices.
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J. K. MACDONALD,
Locksmith, Bellhanger,
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Carpenters' and Builders' Work to Order.
Bell Telephone 2591. 762 CRAIG ST
3



DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE,
via Londonderry.

Steamer.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
Labrador	Mch. 4, 1 p.m.	Mch. 6, 2 p.m.
Vancouver	Mch. 18, 1 p.m.	Mch. 20, 2 p.m.
Scotsman	April 1, 1 p.m.	April 3, 2 p.m.
Labrador	April 15, 1 p.m.	April 11, 2 p.m.

R.M.S. 'Canada' will sail from Boston, May 28, March 19 and April 23.

Rates of passage from Portland and Halifax to Liverpool and Londonderry: Cabin, $52.50 to $70; second cabin, $34 to $36.26; steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $24.50 and $25.50.

Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament st., General Agents. Montreal.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York (foot of Fulton street.)

Paris	Wed., Mar. 17, 10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Mar. 24, 10 a.m.
New York	Wed., Mar. 31, 10 a.m.
Paris	Wed., Apr. 7, 10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Apr. 14, 10 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.

Rates of passage to Southampton $75.00 and upwards.

Second cabin passage, $40 to $60.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

For freight or passage apply to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street.
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James street, Montreal.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street, Montreal.

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.
WINTER SERVICE
Direct Sailings Between
ST. JOHN, N.B. and LIVERPOOL.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMERS,	From ST. JOHN, N.B.
Sat. Feb. 20	Lake Ontario	Wed. Mch. 10
" Mch. 6	Lake Huron	" " 24
" " 20	SS. Assaye	" Apr. 7
" " 27	Lake Ontario	" " 14

And weekly thereafter.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $47.50 and $50.00; round trip, $90.00, according to steamer.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34.00; return, $66.75. To all other points at lowest rates.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, at lowest rates.

NOTE—Steerage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge.

Freight carried at lowest rates, and to all important points both in Canada and Great Britain on through bills lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese, and perishable freight.

For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to

S. J. SHARP, Western Freight Agent. 82 Yonge st., Toronto.
R. W. CAMPBELL, Gen. Manager, 18 Hospital st., Montreal.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.
TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES via Montreal.
NETHERLANDS-AMER., HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via NEW YORK.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.
☞Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.
Saloon rates, $40 upwards; steerege owest rates.
☞Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 178 St. James street, opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly via NEW YORK, 1st Saloon and rail, only $99.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent.
Office Telephone, No. 1307. House Telephone, 3081.

Winter Resorts.

HOTEL ST. ELMO,
Green Cove Springs, Florida
A thoroughly First Class Hotel, delightfully situated in the so-called Parlor City of Florida, on the St. John's river.
Riding and driving through the pines, Boating and Fishing,
Are some of the Amusements.
COTTAGES IF DESIRED
JUDSON L. SCOTT, Mgr

THE HOTEL SENATE,
Ocean End of Pacific ave., Atlantic City, N.J. Sun parlor. Elevator from level of street. Special weekly rates. H. B. COOK & SON.

THE CHALFONTE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
On the ocean front. Salt baths in house. Elevator. Rooms en suite, baths attached. Booklet on application. E. ROBERTS SONS.
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HOTEL DENNIS,
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. Directly on the ocean front with every modern appointment and convenience. Open all the year. JOSEPH H. BORTON.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL, Atlantic City, N.J.,
Directly Facing the Ocean.
Every modern convenience and improvement, including hot and cold sea water baths in house; rooms single and en suite, with baths attached, etc., etc. Send for illustrated Booklet. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT. Through Pullman Buffet trains leave Cortland and Desbross streets, New York, daily at 1.50 p.m., via Penna R. R. 20

Machinists, &c.

ANDREW YOUNG,
ENGINEER, MACHINIST & BLACKSMITH,
11 and 13 Busby Lane.
SHAFTING, HANGERS, PULLEYS, &c.
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to Jan. 15, 1897.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 9.15 a.m., 8.00, 10.25 p.m. Brockville (mixed) 1.30 p.m. Cornwall, 5.15 p.m.
Ottawa, Hawkesbury, Arnprior via Canada Atlantic, 9.10 a.m., 4.55 p.m.
EAST—8.00 a.m., for Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Old Orchard, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.
11.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Portland daily, and Quebec daily except Sunday.
New York, by D. & H. R. R., via Rouse's Point, 9.10 a.m., 7 p.m.
New York, by C. V. R., via Troy and Boston, via Fitchburg, 9 a.m., 7.10 p.m. New York, via Springfield, and Boston, via Lowell, 9 a.m., 8.25 p.m,
Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Point Levi, 4 p.m.
St. Hyacinthe, 5.30 p.m.
St. Johns Local, leaves Saturday 1.25 p.m.
Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire and Waterloo, 4.45 p.m.
Hemmingford, Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 4.30 p.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs, 7.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m. train to Waterloo connects via St. John's only.

Trains arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7.15 a.m., 6.30, 6.40 p.m. Brockville (mixed) 5.15 p.m. Cornwall, 8.35 a.m.
Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m., 10.15 p.m.
EAST—Portland, 7.00 a.m., 6.50 p.m., Halifax, St. John and Quebec, 7.00 a.m. Island Pond and way stations, 11.30 a.m., 4.30, 6.50 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 8.55 a.m.
Sherbrooke, Point Levi and Quebec, 7.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 6.50 p.m.
SOUTH—New York, by D. & H., via Rouse's Point, 7.30 a.m., 8.50 p.m.
New York, by C.V.R., via Troy, 7.40 a.m., New York, via Springfield, 7.15 a.m., Albany via Rutland, 7.40 a.m., Springfield, via White River Jct., 7.15 a.m., 8.08, 10.15 p.m., Boston via Lowell, 7.15 a.m., 8.08 p.m. Boston, via Fitchburg, 7.40 a.m., 8.08 p.m. 10.15 p.m. Boston and New York.
St. Johns Local, 2.30 p.m., on Sat 3.40 p.m.
Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 8.40 a.m. including Bombay and Massena Springs, 4.40 p.m.
St. Laurent, 8.35 a.m., 1.02, 3.57 p.m. Thursday only, 6.27 p.m.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine—5.20, 6.30, 9 a.m., 9.15, 1.30, 3.45, 6.15, 6.20, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. For Lachine wharf—7.50 a.m., 12.05 noon, 5.00, p.m., 1.55 p.m. (Sat. only.)
For Ste. Anne and Vaudreuil—9.10, 9.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 10.25, 11.25 p.m (Sat. only).
For Dorval—9.00 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; 1.55 (Sat.), 3.45, 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. (Sat. only).
For Longueuil—8.00 a.m.; 12.10 p.m., 5.30, 6.30 p.m.
For St. Laurent 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, (2.30 Thursday only) 5.25 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.15, 6.21 p.m.
For St. Lambert 5.45, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 9.10 a.m., 12 except Sat. 12.10 noon; 1.25 (Sat.), 4.00, 4.30, 4.45, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00, 7.10, 8.25, 11.00 p.m.

ANDREW JOYCE, Agent,
143 St. James street,
Telephone 461.

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, 8.50 a.m., 9 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.20 p.m., (7.45 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m.
For New York, Albany, etc., 8.20 a.m., 4.45 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.45 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
For Hudson, Alfred, 8.50 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.
For Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 9.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.10 p.m., daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.50 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.50 a.m. and 8.35 p.m.
From New York, Albany, etc., 8.35 a.m., 9.10 p.m.
From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.50 a.m., and 8.35 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 9.05 a.m., and 12.00 a.m., 8.35 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 9.05 a.m.
From Alfred, 8.45 a.m. and 7.20 p.m.
From Toronto and West, 7.40 a.m., and 7.20 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.15 a.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily; 11.00 p.m. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.B., 9.00 a.m., 3.20 p.m. daily, and 11.00 p.m.
For Joliette, St. Gabriel, 5.15 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m.
For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., (Saturday, 1.30 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station:

From Quebec, 6.30 a.m., 2.35 p.m., (Mondays excepted), 7.00 p.m. Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 7.00 p.m., Ottawa and Lachute, 12.35 p.m., 9.55 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., and 9.55 p.m. St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.30 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.40 a.m.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street
Telephone, 452
January 30 1897. Telephone, 2112

Notices.

ESTATE
Late WILLIAM GEORGE MURRAY.
All persons having claims against the above Estate are requested to file the same, duly attested, with Messrs. CUSHING, DUNTON & BARRON, Notaries Public, 110 St. James street, to whom all parties indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment.
Montreal, 22nd February, 1897.
H. E. MURRAY, W. A. MURRAY } **Executors.**
24

ESTATE LATE D. J. MACDONALD
All persons having claims against the above Estate are requested to file the same duly attested at the office of Messrs. Cushing, Dunton & Barron, Notaries Public, No. 110 St. James street, at which office debtors are requested to make payment.
GEORGE McK. MACDONALD, WILLIAM EUARD, CHARLES CUSHING, } **Executors,**
11

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL
Notice is hereby given that after the 15th March, 1897, patients will be admitted to the Outdoor Department of the Hospital only on presentation of a recommendation from a clergyman or a doctor or a governor or other subscriber, to the effect that they are unable to pay for medical treatment.
By order of
THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
March 4, 1897. 5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Acts relating to the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada by extending the company's powers as to the investment of their funds and for other purposes.
Dated at Ottawa, this 12th February, 1897.
GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

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Boston Brown Bread and Baked Beans every Saturday.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Stylish Silk Hats,

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5

WHAT CHRIST DID FOR YOU.
(The 'Victorian Churchman,' Melbourne.)

For you He left His home on high :
For you to earth He came to die !
For you He slumbered in a manger ;
For you to Egypt fled a stranger ;
For you He dwelt with fishermen ;
For you He slept in cave or glen ;
For you abuse He meekly bore ;
For you a crown of thorns He wore ;
For you He braved Gethsemane ;
For you He hung upon the tree ;
For you His final feast was made ;
For you by Judas was betrayed ;
For you by Peter was denied ;
For you by Pilate crucified ;
For you His precious blood was shed ;
For you He slept among the dead :
For you He rose with might at last ;
For you beyond the skies He passed ;
For you He came at God's command ;
For you He sits at His right hand.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scrofula is a word you don't quite understand, but if you talk with your doctor, he will tell you that it is generally believed to be due to the same cause which gives rise to Consumption. It appears mostly in those who are fat-starved and thin, usually in early life. A course of treatment of Scott's Emulsion with the Hypophosites wherever Scrofula manifests itself, will prevent the development of the disease. Let us send you a book. Free.

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1 5 h.p. Upright Engine, new.
1 7 h.p. Upright Engine, new.
1 10 h.p. Upright Engine, new.
1 3 h.p. Upright Engine and Boiler, new.
1 5 h.p. Upright Engine and Boiler, new.
1 7 h.p. Upright Engine and Boiler, new.
1 4 h.p. Upright Boiler, new.
1 5 h.p. Upright Boiler, new.
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1 40 h.p. Horizontal Steel Tubular Boiler, in perfect order. Will guarantee good for 90 lbs. pressure.
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1 No. O Planer and Matcher, double cylinder, with beading attachment, MacGregor, Gourlay & Co. make.
1 No. 2½ 8 inch 4 sided Moulder, MacGregor, Gourlay & Co. make.
1 Iron Frame Saw Table, Goldie & McCulloch make.
1 16 inch Buzz Planer, 9 ft. table, MacGregor, Gourlay & Co. make.
1 No. 1 Tenoning Machine, double heads and double copes, Cant, Gourlay & Co. make.
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CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY,
298 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

PROF. RONALDSON'S PUPIL.

(Anna Sheilds, in New York 'Ledger.')

It was the opening day of the P—— Academy for boys, and George Ronaldson, Professor of Languages in said academy, was seated in a railway car, steaming from the scene of his summer holiday back to that of his professional labors. At the little town of Wayne Hill the train stopped for a solitary passenger, a boy of about sixteen, who stood close beside Professor Ronaldson's window as he bade farewell to a lady, whose face at once attracted the Professor's attention.

Her hand clasped that of the lad in a close pressure, and her voice trembled with emotion as she said, in a low tone :

'You will be careful, darling, for my sake !'

'Don't fret,' was the answer, in a voice full of boyish confidence, 'I'll be all right.'

But the look of anxious love in the soft, brown eyes told plainly that she did 'fret,' though she smiled as she returned the warm kiss printed upon her lips before the boy sprang into the car. He passed Professor Ronaldson and went on into a forward car. The train started, and a gentleman in the seat behind the Professor's said :

'Wasn't that young Hathaway ?'

'Yes,' was the answer ; 'he is going to the R—— Academy by my advice. He is on his way to destruction now.'

'With that beautiful, frank face ?'

'Exactly. He has his mother's face and his father's disposition.'

'Tom Hathaway was a bad lot.'

'A bad man,' was the emphatic rejoinder. 'He broke his wife's heart, after spending the fortune her first husband left her. And his son is trying now to emulate his father's vices, smoking, at his age, gambling, and even drinking. I found he was really too much for Lucy to manage any longer, and advised her to send him to a good school.'

'Edith ?'

'You do not know the family ?'

'No. I met Tom Hathaway a few times, and have seen this boy a year or two ago. But I never cared to cultivate acquaintance.'

'I am Miss Claxton's lawyer. Mr. Claxton left his widow and only child fifty thousand dollars each ; but, fortunately, tied up Edith's share so that she can only use the interest until she is twenty-five, and left his wife only a life lease of the house, which became Edith's when her mother died. She was only three years old when Mrs. Claxton married Tom Hathaway, and had her fortune been under her mother's control, would probably be penniless to-day. As it was, the income supported the whole family, after Hathaway made ducks and drakes of his wife's money. Young Tom was ten years old when his father died, and had lost his mother a year before. I think Edith made her mother some promise to care for the lad, for no sister could be more generously devoted to a brother. Poor child ! He is all she has to love, for there are no immediate relatives except a great-aunt who lives with Edith, and is rather a vinegary party. And Tom, scapegrace as he is, is affectionate, talented, and one who may do well under good discipline and proper control, but is sure to go to destruction with only his sister's indulgent love to govern him.'

'Great bother, children ! Glad I am a bachelor,' was the reply. 'The girl is a beauty, though.'

George Ronaldson echoed the opinion in his heart. The large brown eyes, the waving brown hair, soft, clear complexion, tender, sensitive lips, and low, broad brow, were all faultlessly pictured in his memory, and as he left the train at R— he looked for the lad whose face so closely resembled the one that had so profoundly impressed him. He was standing apart from the group of boys who were selecting their baggage, and his bright face was clouded, as if already he missed the love he had felt about him all his life.

Professor Ronaldson joined the group, at once the recipient of cordial greetings, for he was a favorite with his scholars. Young enough, not yet thirty, to enter with zest into boyish feelings and sports, he possessed the happy but rare faculty of joining the boys in their pleasure hours as one of themselves, and yet never losing the respect due to his position as their instructor.

His eyes sought out Graham, the good boy of the school, and he said in a low tone :

'There is a new boy—Hathaway—I want to introduce to you.'

Tom's face brightened at once as the professor's cordial voice greeted him.

'You are to be one of our boys, I believe ?'

'I am going to the R—— Academy,' said Tom, respectfully.

'I thought so. I am Professor Ronaldson, and this is Will Graham, who will show you about a little. To-day is half holiday, and we shall not form classes or do any study until to-morrow. You will have until five o'clock to see the school, your room, the grounds, whatever you wish. At five we all meet in the school-room. Any baggage ?'

'My trunk was sent over by waggon this morning.'

'Ah, yes ! Here comes the omnibus. Graham, take care of Hathaway. I will walk up.'

The long omnibus was soon crowded with the boys, who swarmed up outside, and scrambled into seats inside ; and only waiting to see that start, and the waggon for baggage take its place, Professor Ronaldson started upon his two-mile walk alone. There were two professors with the boys, and he had nearly seven hours' liberty before the whole school assembled at five o'clock. As yet he had done no more for Tom Hatha-

way than he had done for other boys every term under the same circumstances introduced him to a steady, well-behaved boy, who would give him some idea of his new duties and companions.

But he resolved to do more. It was not in his nature to show favoritism, but if he could keep one shadow from Edith Claxton's beautiful face by guarding the boy she loved from temptation, that shadow should never fall there. He made no disguise of his own motive in his self-communing; he admitted frankly that his interest in the boy was awakened by the sister's beauty and the story he had overheard, and his sympathies were excited by the picture of her loneliness. She had only that boy to love, and George Ronaldson had not a relation nearer than some cousins, of whom he knew little. It was partly because he yearned for companionship and objects of love that he had applied for a position in the R—— Academy, for he had an income sufficient for a life of comfort, if too narrow for luxuries. But he was a born teacher, one who could impart his own knowledge, and win both interest and affection, while he was, too, an ardent student in his hours of leisure.

'Strange!' he thought, as the walls of the academy came in sight. 'I have had no ambition beyond these walls for six years, and certainly have never troubled myself about women; and to-day a sight of a girl's face seems to turn the whole current of my life. I have seen beautiful women before and never thought twice of them, but this face I will never forget.'

He soon found that the task he had undertaken was one requiring nice handling. Tom Hathaway was a spoiled child, the idol of a fond mother and an unselfish sister, and his faults were not easily reached, because, under his frank face and boyish manner, he carried a false heart. He could tell a black lie with his brown eyes innocently fixed upon the questioner's face and his soft cheeks devoid of a blush. He was not often found in the mischievous scrapes of the riotous boys, mischief that was merely the overflow of boyish vivacity, and had no vice hidden under its lawlessness. But he was detected more than once sneaking out of bounds when he was supposed to be in bed, and it was discovered that he had an account at the barroom in the village, and had spent more than one night playing cards and smoking with men who came over from Wayne Hill to keep the evil influence they had already gained over him.

Very warily George Ronaldson worked to gain the boy's confidence, and yet avoid appearing to interfere with him. He saw that any attempt to work by authority would only encourage deceit, and yet he dared not lower his own dignity one iota with such a nature. Little by little he won his way, inviting Tom to his room for an evening at chess, when he had reason to believe he meditated an escapade, walking with him when excursions were made on Saturday or holidays, and gaining something of his confidence—more, indeed, than he knew himself until long afterward.

And in these talks the man's heart was full of devotion for the sister of whom Tom talked often, sometimes carelessly, but always proving to his listener the unselfish love of which he was the object.

'Edith never preaches,' he said once, 'but she just lives up to her religion. You don't hear her pitching into a fellow for lying and then telling white fibs herself; but she shows her own love of truth by never violating it. I've seen her, when just a little fib would save her, take a whole day's punishment for telling the truth. You see she never did get along well with father; and he—well, he hated her. I don't tell any one else these things, Mr. Ronaldson.'

'No, I would not if I were you.'

'But Edith thinks it is awfully good of you to be so kind to me. I told her about your taking me to the cricket match, and how you taught me chess and helped me along with my Latin.'

'You have a fair chance for the Latin prize if you work hard,' said the professor, kindly.

'Yes; I hate work, though,' was the frank reply. 'I hope when I'm a man Edith will settle something handsome on me, as I know she intended to do, for I should hate to work for a living.'

There was an opening here for a lecture, but George Ronaldson gave it in such a chatty, argumentative way that the lad did not resent one word.

He had brought religion into discussion often in this same pleasant way, leading the boy to think, where any attempt at a sermon would have wakened only defiance.

So for ten long months, patiently, tenderly, with no hope of reward, George Ronaldson tried to influence Tom Hathaway to save his sister from sorrow.

The long summer vacation was half over, when in his hotel at Atlantic City Professor Ronaldson found a letter that had followed him from the Academy, and so from point to point until it was a fortnight old when he opened it. It was very brief, and signed Edith Claxton, and it told George Ronaldson that Tom Hathaway was dying. The boy had fallen again into bad company, and in a barroom quarrel had been severely injured. He might live for a month, his sister wrote, but his spine was hopelessly injured by a fall and dislocation. She wrote nothing of the place where her brother was hurt or the circumstances of the accident. Those George Ronaldson learned later. But she wrote that day and night the boy begged to see his friend, and asked him to come to Wayne Hill, while apologizing for thus intruding upon his summer vacation.

As quickly as possible George Ronaldson obeyed the summons. He was appalled at the change in the beautiful face he loved, for he knew by the shock its pallor and sadness gave him that it was love he felt for Edith Claxton.

'Your letter did not reach me until yesterday,' he said, after she had welcomed him with touching gratitude for his coming. 'Is your brother no better?'

'He loses a little strength each day,' was the reply, in a tone of quiet sadness, more mournful than tears; 'but he is looking anxiously for you, since we received your telegram.'

Looking anxiously the young man found him, and his heart was deeply moved when he saw the hollow eyes and the wasted cheeks of his young pupil.

'Help me!' the lad said, holding his hands fast. 'I am dying! Oh, help me! Nobody ever talked to me as you did; nobody but Edith can help me as you can; and Edith is worn out. She scarcely lets Aunt Maria look at me.'

And prayerfully, tenderly, the strong man answered the boy's appeal. He took a room at the hotel, but his time was spent at the deathbed. Edith could rest, knowing he was with her brother, for his gentleness in nursing was almost womanly; and the boy's eyes began to lose their straining fear as he listened to his sister's voice leading him to that gate of eternity soon to be opened for him, dwelling upon promises given to the penitent till he could whisper: 'God be merciful to me, a sinner,' and believe in the mercy for which he prayed.

In his true devotion to the lad, George Ronaldson did not know how Edith's heart was reaching out to meet his own. She had lived a lonely, hard life, and her stepfather's cruelties and vices had made her shrink from men, but this one seemed to her almost superhuman in his goodness, his power over the heart she had striven vainly to keep in the right way. She knew much of the school life he had made so pleasant and wholesome for her brother, but even that sank into littleness before his influence in the presence of death. That he could reconcile the boy to leaving life in its first glory of youth was a triumph for which he humbly thanked God, but which Edith regarded with a reverence that was almost worship.

For three weeks Tom lingered, and death came at last peacefully and without pain. Almost his last words were:

'Edith, I owe so much to Mr. Ronaldson. Thank him for me!'

But when the funeral was over, when George Ronaldson had taken from Edith every care and detail of arrangement possible for him to assume, and there was no excuse for longer stay at Wayne Hill, Edith had no words to thank him.

She stood in the half darkened drawing-room, her heavy mourning making her face look wan and pathetic, and her soft eyes full of tears, trying to speak her gratitude, but could only say:

'How can I ever thank you?'

And then, gravely, tenderly, George Ronaldson told his love and won his reward.

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

How can man be justified with God?—Job xxv., 4.

A man justified by faith.—Rom. iii., 28.

Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.—Rom. v., 1.

SUNDAY, MARCH 14.

Is it peace?—2 Kings, ix., 17.

I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith The Lord, thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an expected end.—Jer. xxix., 11.

Peace to him that is far off, and to him that is near, saith The Lord; and I will heal him.—Isa., lvii., 19.

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'FOLLOW ME.'

(By Julia E. Goodwin.)

When the voices of the world are loudly calling
Mid the tumult of life's sea,
Like the dew of eve upon thy tired heart falling
Comes a whisper, all thy restlessness enthralling,
'Follow Me.'

Does the pathway open rough and wild before thee?
Feeble though thy footsteps be,
Shouldst thou falter, he stands ready to restore thee,
And his gentle tones in watchful love implore thee,
'Follow Me.'

When thy soul the night of death is swiftly nearing,
And life's fitful day-gleams flee,
Lo! his form amid the doubt and gloom appearing,
And his loving voice thy fainting spirit cheering,
'Follow Me.'

Brighter far than all earth's fairest dreams of splendor,
Heaven's portals thou shalt see;
Dearer far than all the gifts the world can render,
Is the love that welcomes thee in tones so tender,
'Follow Me.'

—'The Churchman.'

Whilst the Rev. Griffith John was preaching in his chapel in Hankow, a man exclaimed, 'Can that Saviour of whom you have been speaking save me?' Mr. John answered, 'Why not? His love is unfathomable.' The man replied, 'Ah! but I have been a great sinner. I have been everything that is bad!' Mr. John announced and illustrated the only way of hope and escape for him, and constrained him to attend the prayer-meetings, where the Holy Spirit opened his eyes and led him to Christ. So marvellous was the change, that when he returned to his native village the people were astounded; and, in their admiration of the religion which could effect such wonders, they threw away their idols, and sent for Mr. John to preach Christ to them. Many of them gladly received the Word, and the place, which had previously borne a very evil reputation, became quite exemplary in its character.

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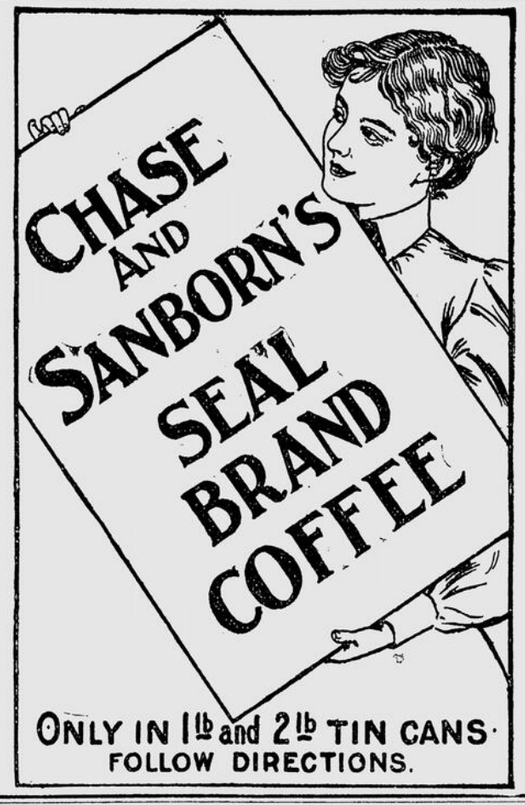
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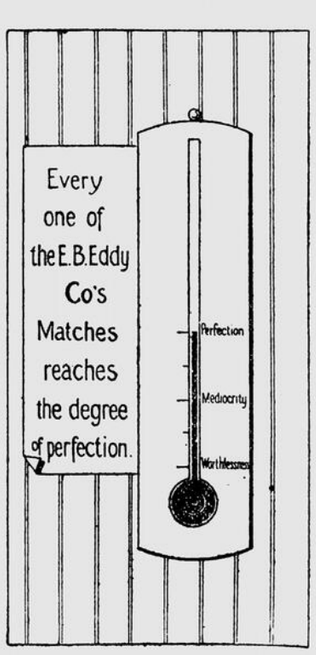
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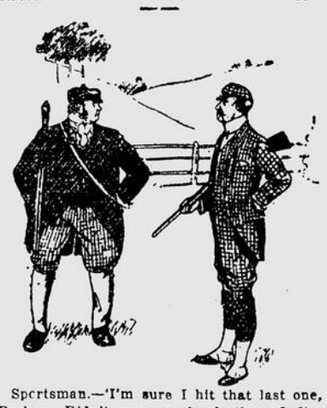
'The nixt train to Bollygobang, sor?—its jist gone, sor.'

The very best. — Messrs. T. Milburn & Co.—Dear Sirs, — I can recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup as the very best medicine for coughs, and colds, sore throat and weak lungs, which I have ever used. Yours truly, Wm. Ferry, Blenheim, Ont. 11

La grippe has claimed more victims than any other sickness, during the past winter. Fortify your system by using good nourishing food. Robinson's Patent Groats will fill the bill. 13

An inscription is said to have been put on Mont Blanc reading: 'Notice—This hill is dangerous for cyclists.'—'Tit Bits.'

'Say, Marget, I'm thinking I'll need a new Spring Overcoat, this year, I've been wearing that ane for four years, and its rather sma' for me, as weel as getting shabby. What say ye tae me tryin' a ready-made ane this time. That chap Allan dcon on Craig street, is making a lot o' talk aboot making them up as nice as custom tailor made, an' claims tae fit ye jist as weel. We micht gae doon an' hae a look at them onywey, for I believe we can save twa or three dollars by buying them from him, an there's ae' guid thing aboot him, he'll gie ye yer money back if ye're no pleased. Tam Herd an' Jock Brcon was tellin' me that they baith buy thair claes there an' find Allan very reasonable in his charges. His address is 661 Craig street, jist roon the corner o' Bleury street. 11



Sportsman.—'I'm sure I hit that last one, Parker. Didn't you see the feathers fly?'

Parker.—'Yessir, and took the bird wiv 'em.'

Recently we asked our doctor what food he usually recommended for an infant from three to six months old. Robinson's Patent Barley, said he. It is the King of Infant Foods.

Salt Rheum Cured.—Gentlemen, — Your Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of salt rheum three years ago. It was so bad that I lost my finger nails, and I can truly say that I know of no more valuable medicine in the world than B.B.B. I have had no return of salt rheum since. Mrs. Jas. Sanders, Emerson, Man. 11

Nursing mothers require tasty and attractive looking nourishment not the trashy messes doctored up by inexperienced nurses: Gruel made from Robinson's Patent Groats according to directions will be found most palatable and strengthening. 13

'How did you happen to become such a pronounced vegetarian?' asked the oldest inhabitant. 'All my subscribers paid that way,' replied the country editor. — Yonkers 'Statesman.'

A Radical Change.—Mrs. Jas. Graham, Hamilton, Ont., says:—'My doctor said that my heart trouble could not be cured, but I am happy to say that he was mistaken, for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have made a complete cure in my case. I have now no heart pains, sleeplessness, fluttering or breathlessness, and am entirely restored to health and vigor.' 11

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Edith—'Kate is going to marry Mammack, the photographer.' Bertha—'Isn't that nice? It will be right in his line to have her always look pleasant.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Fiftieth Anniversary to be Celebrated on March 17.

A GLANCE AT THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH AND ITS WORK.

St. Patrick's Church, the great stronghold of the Irish Catholics and Irish-Canadian Catholics of Montreal, will celebrate on March 17 (St. Patrick's Day) the fiftieth anniversary of its dedication. The history of St. Patrick's Church is to all intents and purposes the history of Montreal's Irish Catholics. It is true that mention is made of a small community of them in 1817 by the Rev. Father Richards, a priest of the Order of St. Sulpice. At this time they numbered not more than fifty and a directory of the city published in 1819 gives only thirty families which could be positively identified as Irish Catholic. At that time the immigrants worshipped in the Bonsecours Church, but were too small in number to incommode the French-Canadian parishioners for whom at that time it was the principal church. In 1830, however, owing to the commencement of immigration, there began to come in large additions to the Irish Catholics and at last the priests of St. Sulpice, who at this time were the chief missionaries of Montreal, began to take active cognizance of their existence. Their presence also began to be felt at the services in Bonsecours Church, so that it was deemed necessary that these faraway exiles from their native land should be provided with a place of worship of their own.

The old Recollet Church on Notre Dame street was chosen as the nucleus of the new national church. It was not open for divine worship for a year but during that time carpenters and stonemasons were busy enlarging it so that



THE LATE FATHER DOWD.

when it was reopened it afforded ample accommodation for the Irish Catholics, who flocked in hundred to worship at an altar at which officiated priests of their own nationality. The new church served the district comprising the centre and western portions of the city, those Irish Catholics of the east end still remaining attached to the Bonsecours Church.

The Rev. Father Phelan, afterwards Bishop Phelan, was the first pastor. But 1832 saw the 'Recollet' far too small to accommodate this new element in Canada's Roman Catholicism. It seemed as if the tide of Irish immigration had only begun to turn to Canada, but even two short years saw the church, which it was fondly hoped would last them for a decade at least, totally inadequate for the purpose intended. There are citizens alive to-day who recollect that so great was the crush every Sunday at



FATHER TOUPIN.

the 'Recollet' that the overflow kneeled on Notre Dame street and in Dollard lane opposite the St. James street line. In addition to all this the immigrants, now citizens of Montreal, crowded the early services of the other churches, to



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

the great discomfort of the older parishioners.

In 1843 the Rev. Father Phelan was consecrated coadjutor Bishop of Kingston and his place as pastor of the Irish Catholics of Montreal was filled by the Rev. J. J. Connolly. At this time a determined effort was made on the part of the Irish Catholic population to secure a place of worship which, distinctively Irish would accommodate their constantly increasing numbers for many years to come. Meetings were held and a special committee appointed to wait upon the Seminary and Fabrique to urge upon them the absolute necessity of proper steps being taken to that end. The Rev. Abbé Quiblier, the then superior of the Seminary, proved one of their most powerful advocates and his support was the turning point in their favor. The land then occupied by the family residence of the well-known French family of Rocheblave was then in the market and although actually outside the limits of the city at that time its future central location was foreseen and it was purchased as the site for the new church. The deed of transfer was signed on Mary 20, 1843, the price paid being £5,000. The twenty-sixth of September of the same year saw the corner-stones laid. They numbered seven. The first was laid by Bishop Bourget, the second by the Mayor, the third by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the fourth by the Chief Justice, the fifth by the president of the Irish Temperance Association, the sixth by the president of the St. Patrick's Society, and the seventh by the president of the Hibernian Benevolent Society.

By previous stipulation with the bishop the church was dedicated to St. Patrick, the national patron saint of Ireland. The corner stones well laid, the work of construction progressed apace under the charge of Messrs. Compte & Marr, the architects. March 17, 1847, saw the church completed, and it was opened with great pomp and ceremony. The Rev. J. J. Connolly, pastor of the Recollet Church, became pastor of St. Patrick's, and the collection that day amounted to $212, or £53. The Rev. Father Connolly resigned in 1860 and was succeeded by the late Rev. Father Dowd, who in turn, when released by death from his arduous duties, was followed by the present pastor, the Rev. Father Quinlivan.

Although the beginning of the year 1847 was a season of joy for the Irish Catholics of Montreal, it closed in gloom and sadness. The flow of Irish immigration still continued to pour up the St. Lawrence, the last comers only to find a grave on the banks of Canada's great river, victims of the terrible ship fever. As the survivors describe it, the newcomers died like rotting sheep. Montreal in that hour of grief and mourning knew neither race nor creed. The majority of the unfortunates were mostly Irish Catholics who had fled from a then unhappy land only to find a grave in the new. English-speaking Protestant and Catholic vied in their work of self-abnegation and sacrifice and a noble array of ministers and priests led the bands of citizens who took aid to the stricken and soothed their death-beds. Prominent on the honor roll of those who sealed their sacrifice with their lives were several priests of St. Patrick. Their names are still treasured in the archives of the church. They were the Rev. Father Morgan (cousin to Father Dowd), the Rev. Father Richards, the Rev. Father Richard, the Rev. Father McInerney and the Rev. Father Hudon, V.G. A number of nuns also died from the contagion, and as far as can be ascertained the list is as follows:—M. Adeline Limoges (novice), M. Angelique Chevrefils, Janet Collins (novice), M. Rose Barbeau, M. Alodie Bruyère (postulant), Charlotte Pominville, M. Anne Nobles, Mayor Mills and the Rev. Mr. Willoughby, rector of Trinity Church, were also among the victims.

During the incumbency of the Rev. Father Dowd the church seemed to renew its life. St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, St. Bridget's Home for the Aged, and the Girls' School are monuments of his vigor and activity. The religious societies received a new impetus, and he bent all his energies to foster the cause of temperance. The golden jubilee of the Rev. Fathers Dowd and Toupin, both gathered to their fathers, is of too recent a date to require particular mention.

The following is a full list of the priests who have officiated in St. Patrick's Church since its construction:—Rev. Father Connolly, Rev. Father Richards, Rev. Father O'Connell (still living in the Grey Nunnery at the age of ninety-seven), Rev. Father Morgan, Rev. Father McCullough, Rev. Father MacMahon, Rev. Father Dowd, Rev. Father O'Brien, Rev. Father Hogan (afterwards of St. Ann's, and now a missionary in the United States), Rev. Father O'Farrell (bishop of Trenton, N.J., now deceased), Rev. Father Brown, Rev. Father Bakewell, Rev. Father Toupin, Rev. Father M. Callaghan, Rev. Father Singer, Rev. Father Quinlivan (now pastor), Rev. Father J. McCallen, Rev. Father James Callaghan (now of Baltimore University), Rev. Father Leclair (now of Canadian College in Rome).



FATHER QUINLIVAN.

St. Patrick's Church is of Gothic style of architecture and has many features in common with its namesake, St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin. Its extreme length is 233 feet and extreme width 105 feet. The foundation walls are ten feet thick, the ceiling eighty-five feet high and the steeple has an altitude of 228 feet. The bell tower possesses two bells, one, 'La Vieille Charlotte,' of French make and of excellent tone, due, it is said, to the large quantity of silver used in its composition. Both bells originally hung in the tower of the old French Church.

The present limits of St. Patrick's parish include all the English-speaking Catholics from Mountain street west to Amherst street east and from Sherbrooke street to William street, along William street and down Grey Nun street to the river, along the river front to Amherst up Amherst to the city boundary and



ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

back by St. Lawrence and Sherbrooke streets to Mountain street.

The societies in affiliation with the church are:—St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, the Scapular Society, the Living Rosary, the Ladies of Charity, the Catholic Young Men's Society, the Catechism Society and the Children of Mary.

Since the Rev. Father Dowd's death the interior of the church has been thoroughly renovated, new seating arrangements made and a number of new altars erected.

TALKING IN THEIR SLEEP.

(Edith M. Thomas in Boston 'Journal.')

'You think I am dead,'
The apple tree said,
'Because I have never a leaf to show,
Because I stoop
And my branches droop,
And the dull, gray mosses over me grow!
But I'm alive in trunk and shoot;
The buds of next May
I fold away,
But I pity the withered grass at my root.'

'You think I am dead,'
The quick grass said,
'Because I have parted with stem and blade!
But under the ground
I am safe and sound,
With the snow's thick blanket over me laid.
I'm all alive and ready to shoot,
Should the Spring of the year
Come dancing here;
But I pity the flower without branch or root.'

'You think I am dead,'
A soft voice said,
'Because not a branch or root I own!
I never have died,
But close I hide
In a plumy seed that the wind has sown.
Patient I wait through the long winter hours;
You will see me again—
I shall laugh at you then
Out of the eyes of a hundred flowers.'

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

The following letter would certainly have appeared when received some months ago had it not been unfortunately overlooked:—

Sir,—One of your old readers sent me the 'Witness,' which I have scarcely seen since I was a student at McGill College. In it is an editorial upon Madagascar, which I cannot allow to pass without pointing out two, at least, of its most erroneous statements. The first is in reference to the religious status of the island which you represent as 'on the whole a Christian country.' Now, according to the latest statistics available, English missions have only 298,148 nominal adherents; the Norwegian, 32,672, and the French (Catholics) about 131,000. There are less than one hundred thousand Protestant church members, and, altogether, less than one-half million of nominal Christians in the whole island with a population estimated generally to be three and a half millions. This means one nominal Christian in seven, and one church member, (two, if you count Catholics, who are all church members,) for every thirty-five Malagasy. This is what you call 'on the whole a Christian country.' Now, I would not for an instant minimize the work of missions in Madagascar, but I cannot but regret the exaggerations of Anglo-Protestants for the evident purpose of casting unfavorable reflections upon the French. This brings me to the second point. You state that the Malagasy knew the French 'chiefly as liquor-dealers.' Kindly allow me to refer you to the book of one of those Englishmen 'whom they knew chiefly as missionary benefactors,' the Rev. Joseph Mullens, D.D., of the London Missionary Society, 'Twelve months in Madagascar,' p. 22. 'Mauritus rum was poured into the low country in large quantities, and the natives acquired a liking for it.' Then, again, 'One English firm imports into Madagascar thousands of barrels of the hateful stuff every year, and their stores are full of them.' (Id.) The liquor-dealers in the great African Island have been 'chiefly' British subjects. While I am a strong Protestant, I do not hesitate to say that if it is legitimate to use the word 'knew' as the 'Witness' uses it, the Malagasy knew the French 'chiefly' by their heroic missionaries, thirty-one of whom were sent to an untimely grave in less than twenty-five years by their labors in the low lands. They 'knew' them by men like Robin, who, before the arrival of the first English missionary, had taught Prince Radama to read with Roman letters. They 'knew' them by men like Lastelle who rendered important services to English missionaries. They 'knew' them by men like Labarde, of whom Sibree says, ('Madagascar and its people,' p. 438), 'He had done much for the material advancement of the people by instructing them in various arts, erecting factories for the manufacture of soap, cotton goods, glass, and pottery—as well as founding cannons, and making muskets and other arms,' etc.

I am heartily sorry, Mr. Editor, that Christianity is not more widely spread in Madagascar—that Englishmen have been so much associated with an infamous traffic, but allow me to say that there have been and are Englishmen in the island concerning whom the best that you could say would be to tell the truth. At the same time I make no claim that there are not Frenchmen who are 'liquor dealers and plundering traders.' Only I refuse for my countrymen the monopoly of unrighteousness which you so generously grant to them without ascribing it to Englishmen.

JEAN C. BRACQ,
Professor of Modern Languages in Vassar College.

The Princess of Wales was awarded a first prize for leather-work sent by her to the Lynn Trades Exhibition, certificates of merit being given to Princess Charles and Princess Victoria. The Princess of Wales is said to be very fond of embossing leather, her exhibit taking the form of a chair seat. The Princess also spins the yarn for her own home-made woollen dresses.



PALACES OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

(From Photographs by Abdullah Freres, Constantinople, reproduced in 'London Graphic.')

The palaces of the Sultan of Turkey, which are scattered along the shores of the Bosphorus, are the most magnificent buildings of the kind in the world. They are built entirely of white marble. Within their walls there are said to be treasures worth vast sums of money. The interiors are adorned and decorated in a style which surpasses the most vivid imagination; indeed, it is difficult to believe in the wealth stored in these palaces when Turkey itself is so poor. Huge baths of malachite, fountains of the same stone, chimney-pieces studded with precious stones, crystal candelabra, mirrors with surfaces of thirty square feet, furniture of the most luxurious kind, these are some of the splendors that fill the interiors. The gardens are of exceeding beauty, and abound in choice flowers and pretty kiosks. The situation of Constantinople itself is perfect, and the palaces, with the sun flashing on their gilded minarets, which stand out against the blue sky, form a scene not easily forgotten.

Tcheraghan Palace stands on the shores of the Bosphorus about five or six miles above Galata. It was built by the Sultan Abdul Aziz, who died there, and it is now used as a place of confinement for the ex-Sultan Murad, who is closely guarded. Yildiz Kiosk, where the present Sultan resides, stands further inland, upon a height immediately above Tcheraghan Palace. The grounds of the two palaces are connected by a bridge over the road, which runs between them. Within the grounds of Yildiz is Hamidieh Mosque, which the Sultan attends every Friday. Round the palace are barracks, where a large force of troops are quartered and strangers are forbidden to enter the gates. Below Tcheraghan and nearer to Galata is the Dolma Bagtche Palace, which was built by Abdul Mejid in 1853. In the throne room of this palace, which is one of the finest halls in Europe, the Sultan holds a levee twice a year. Dolma Bagtche has a peculiar interest just now, when there is so much agitation for reform in Turkey, for it was in this palace that the first Turkish parliament met in 1877—the parliament was short-lived, and there has not since been one. Almost opposite Tcheraghan on the other side of the Bosphorus, is Beylerbeg Palace, a seraglio built by Sultan Abdul Aziz in 1866. The greater part of the Bosphorus frontage is set apart for the harem. The grand hall of columns, with a marble basin in the centre, and the staircase, as well as many of the rooms, are masterpieces of Turkish decorative art. In the gardens in the late Sultan's time there used to be a menagerie, but very few of the animals are left now. The Empress Eugenie stayed in this palace during her visit to Constantinople, in 1869. These are but a few of the many royal residences that adorn the shores of the Bosphorus, although Abdul Hamid now confines himself personally to Yildiz Kiosk.—'London Graphic.'

WEST INDIAN FIBRE.

How many bankruptcies does it take to establish a new industry? British manufacturers are by all accounts among the most conservative of mankind, and if the name 'ramie' suggests anything to a Lancashire cotton-spinner it is the recollection that a great many people have dropped money over this particular fibre.

Nevertheless, it seems probable that the British manufacturer will have to take ramie seriously. It is by no means a new invention; no one can say for how many centuries Orientals have used the fibre, which is found in the bark of a particular kind of nettle, to make themselves rough, strong cloths, and nets or lines for their fishing. But as an article of European commerce it is so new as hardly to be counted among our imports; and, though the plants which produce it have for many years been cultivated under European supervision, it has only been for the purposes of speculative experiment. The plants can be seen growing any summer at Kew; one of them, Rhea nivea, the Chinese variety, flourishes in the open air. It grows like a Michaelmas daisy in a clump of tall shoots springing from a perennial root, and has big palm-shaped leaves, with the under side white, like those of the wild guelder-rose or cherry-apple.

If you strip the bark from one of these shoots and fray it with a knife there is disclosed a white, silky fibre, very fine in the strand and extraordinarily strong. What is called China-grass is simply these ribbons of bark carefully decorticated by hand till the fibre is left bare. It is, however, still coarse and hard, and the immensely laborious process of cleaning makes it cost too much to be of any use in general trade. The ramie of commerce, which is to supersede flax, hemp, and all other textile fabrics (according to the true believers), is the same fibre more cheaply and better prepared from a tropical variety of the same species, Rhea tenacissima. This differs from Rhea nivea only in having a green leaf; but the essential point of the matter is that it is tropical, and will produce at least four crops a year, while the Chinese plant can at most yield two. The intrinsic value of the fibre has for a long time been fully admitted; so much so that the Indian government twice offered a prize of £5,000 for Rhea filasse of high quality produced at a limited cost. The prize was never won.

The difficulty lay, as it has lain always, in the production, for which two distinct operations are necessary. First, the stems have to be stripped of their bark, which is done by hand or machinery, though no machine has yet been invented which does the work so well as the cheaply purchased Oriental hand labor. Secondly, in the ribbons stripped off, the fibre has to be disengaged from the gummy bark, and this is only possible by a chemical process. No mechanical method can thoroughly separate the gum and the fibre, although at least two companies exist which aim at preparing ramie wholly by machinery. Various chemical processes were applied, all of which succeeded in turning out a clean 'filasse' of fibre; but unfortunately when the filasse was worked up into yarns, threads, or stuffs, it was found to perish after a few months. The strong chemicals employed rotted the fibre. This happened particularly with the products of Rhea prepared in France, where about ten years ago great interest was taken in the matter. After the French, the Americans took it up and prophesied great things; but they also dropped money over it. Now, it really seems that England is going to step in and solve the problem. Mr. Gomess, a chemist trained in this country, but of Indian origin, has patented a method which turns upon the employment of zincate of soda. A company has been formed, patents taken out all over the world, and a sort of experimental factory is actually at work in London which turns out about two tons a week of ramie ready for spinning.—'London Spectator.'

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN PATENTS.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted to Canadian inventors which has been furnished by Messrs. Featherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Barristers, Experts, etc., Canada Life Building, Montreal (offices, Toronto, Ottawa and Washington), from whom all information can readily be obtained.—

Canadian Patents—Wm. Lord, Improvement in grinding mills; P. C. Ogilvie, Improvement in radiator section couplings; G. T. Bell, Improvement in ice scraper; E. S. Manning, Improvement in hot water and steam boilers; T. Pelletier, Improvement in mop.

American Patents—Frederic A. Bailey, pneumatic pump; Ernest A. Bornhardt, hand-mirror or brush; Wm. De Lacy, bicycle rim; Thomas Barnes, boiler; Amy L. E. Berland, funnel; Silas Fader, slow motion brake and foot-rest for bicycles.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Board of Outdoor Relief acknowledges, with thanks, from:—Friend, Lennoxville, Que., $10; R. N. Smyth, Esq., $10; Alex. Archibald, $20; M. D., $5.

The Board of Outdoor Relief acknowledges with thanks from Mr. T. A. Dawes, second donation, $25; Capt. Reid, $5; W. R., $1.00.

THE SLOTH IN SCIENCE.

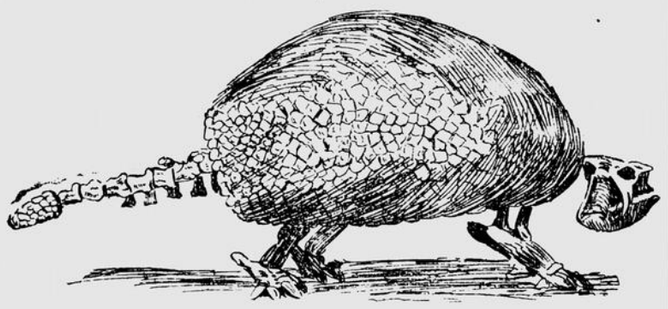
Bones of This Animal Aid in an Important Discovery.

AT FIRST EXISTED IN NORTH AMERICA AND THEN EMIGRATED TO SOUTH AMERICA.

(New York 'Herald.')

One of the greatest mysteries of science, a perplexity that has harassed the minds of the foremost scientists, stands explained by a discovery recently made by Dr. S. L. Wortman, of the department of paleontology, American Museum of Natural History. By it geographers must change theories that have prevailed as unchangeable and alter their reckonings in one instance by 450,000 years. In another domain of science, that which deals with the monster animals of prehistoric times and their life, some interesting conjectures, accepted almost as a fixed belief, must be dismissed when confronted by the clear facts set forth with indisputable evidence by Dr. Wortman.

It proves, so Dr. Wortman reasons, that there was an Isthmus of Panama half a million years ago; not the neck of the present day, but a predecessor, which in the lapse of time came and disappeared. Geographers have contended that the thin strip of land which connects North and South America is about fifty thousand years old, and that before that time there flowed a sheet of water, seventy miles wide, between the two continents.



A PREHISTORIC MONSTER.

As a result of the finding of the bones of this animal geographers must make great changes in their estimates.

It shows that those huge sluggards, the gigantic sloths, as large as an elephant, came from what are now the southwestern portions of the United States, and not from South America. But all traces of these animals were confined almost exclusively to South America. Now and then a skeleton has been found elsewhere—a few remains in this country and some fragments of sloth teeth at Egerkingen, Prussia.

How these great beasts were bred has been unknown. As geologists resolutely held that during the whole of the Eocene period, which ended several hundred thousand years ago, there was absolutely no land connection between North and South America, how could animals emigrate from one country to the other? Some geologists have entertained the belief that they originated in North America, which was then tropical, and marched to Alaska, then over the ancient land bridge which connected that country with Asia, then strode into Europe, later visiting Africa and finally marched across a sunken antarctic continent to South America.

The true solution of this profound problem was discovered in the San Juan Basin, in the north-western part of New Mexico, by Dr. Wortman, recently. He gave a brief technical account in a memoir just published, and it has excited much interest among scientists all over the world, upsetting, as it does, many theories. In another memoir, entitled 'The Ganodonta and their relationship to the Edentata,' soon to be issued by the American Museum of Natural History, Dr. Wortman will describe his find more fully.

In a canyon a thousand feet high in the San Juan Basin, which is part of the Bad Lands of New Mexico, he hit upon skulls and fragmentary remains which, in an instant, as it were, revealed the tale of the sloth and armadillo tribe; how they gradually evoluted from smallness to monstrous proportions, and how they emigrated. This discovery clears the long obscured point of the origin and descent of the entire sloth group and brings them back into the closest relationship with other orders of mammals.

Deep down in that canyon he disinterred one skull and a foot, lying in the lowest eocene strata in North America. Now, as this particular layer of sediment, which later turned into stone, was deposited not less than five hundred thousand years ago, Dr. Wortman reckons the original sloth to whom that skull belonged lived that many years in the past. All the region thereabouts was covered by a great lake, which gradually, through the lapse of countless ages, became filled by mud, stone and other matter washed into it. The lowest eocene stratum is a mile and a half below the present surface of the earth.

This skull is not that of the gigantic sloth, but of his most primitive, clearly defined ancestor, whose girth was about that of a bulldog—certainly not larger. Here, then, was the sloth's original home and here it first flourished. When this moderate-sized fellow died its corpse became embedded in the muddy bottom of the lake. Tens of thousands of years after this another sloth passed away, and its body tumbled into the lake and sank. This one was larger than the other, and, as the lake kept rising all the time, its bones are found hundreds of feet higher up in the canyon. But there came a time when the lake had risen so high that it overflowed and disappeared. The mud that had accumulated in its bottom gradually turned into sandstone. In this water, through an endless procession of years, cut its way, and so formed the canyon in the depths of which Dr. Wortman was enabled to grasp the evidence scientists so long have sought.

Thus the first known ancestor of the sloth has been placed, and indisputably had his origin here and nowhere else. Through the whole of the vast eocene period which ended half a million years ago the sloth flourished and evoluted until it became, as other remains found by Dr. Wortman in higher eocene deposits show, as large as a yearling steer.

Then came a sudden and most startling change. At the close of the eocene period deposits all traces of the sloth in North America disappear abruptly and reappear in South America. This fact is full of the deepest significance.

It means, says Dr. Wortman, that, nothwithstanding the theories of geographers, there was an isthmus between North and South America half a million years ago. Volcanic disturbances all of a sudden closed the watery gap between the continents, and over this land bridge the animals from the United States and Mexico made gradually a grand emigration. The sloths went into South America in great hordes. They found things more congenial there, as the climate in this country was changing rapidly from the tropical to the temperate.,

This isthmus, Dr. Wortman reasons, was temporay and doubtless existed a few hundred years. Then, due to volcanic disturbances, again it disappeared and an oceanic stretch intervened until about fifty thousand years ago, when the isthmus of the present uprose from the water.

A REMARKABLE ARTISTIC FIND.

A discovery which excites much interest in art circles is reported by the London correspondent of the Manchester 'Courier' as having recently been made at the residence of Canon Harford, in Dean's Yard, Westminster. Canon Harford, who is unfortunately an invalid, has long been known as a great connoisseur and collector. During 1862 and 1863, when living in Charles street, Grosvenor square, he was visited by the Machese di Balzani, who brought with him letters of introduction from many eminent men in Italy. Having fallen upon evil days, the Marquis was anxious to dispose of his valuable collection of family pictures. Canon Harford gave him all the assistance that a wide circle of influential friends could command, and the Marchese di Balzani, before returning to Florence, insisted upon the Canon putting his own price upon certain pictures, which were intended as souvenirs. Canon Harford declined any gallery pictures, but accepted some small pictures which the agent of the Marquis described as worm-eaten and destroyed.

Among these were a Giotto and a Fra Angelico. There was also a Madonna and Child, evidently an altar-piece, in a gable frame, which covered a large part of the picture. Having removed the frame, Canon Harford restored the picture, removing three robes, as Mr. Richmond, R.A., removed three crowns from the head of a king in Westminster Abbey. This picture, after careful examination, has been pronounced by Sir E. Poynter, P.R.A., and other experts to be an undoubted Cimabue. Mr. Eadie Reid, who has been entrusted with the work of restoration—a work of the greatest importance and delicacy—has made some interesting discoveries. The drapery, which was a mass of black, has been made to reveal the original lines, and the original texture of the picture.

The Princess of Wales has now held her title just over thirty-three years—a period exceeded by only one of her predecessors, Augusta, daughter-in-law of George II.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AYER'S

Half truths are more dangerous than outright lies. The most cunning counterfeit is that which is over 50% genuine metal; which looks good and rings true. It's so with medicines. The worst of all are the half genuine. "This is sarsaparilla," we're told — but not how much of it is sarsaparilla and how much chemical adulterant. Such a sarsaparilla is a far worse fraud on the purchaser than an utter counterfeit. You pay your dollar and you get fifty cents worth — and that fifty cents worth burdened with fifty per cent. of worthless or injurious adulterants. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Its record is written in countless cures. It's 100 per cent. strong and 100 per cent. pure. It's the safe sarsaparilla; the sure blood-purifier.

Ayer's Curebook. A story of cures told by the cured. Free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sarsaparilla.

R. L. STEVENSON'S LAST POEM.

Blows the wind to-day, and the sun and rain are flying.
Blows the wind on the moors to-day and now,
Where about the graves of the martyrs the whaups are crying
My heart remembers how!

Grey recumbent tombs of the dead in desert places,
Standing stones on the vacant wind-red moor,
Hills of sheep, and the homes of the silent vanished races,
And winds, austere and pure.

Be it granted me to behold you again in dying,
Hills of home! and to hear again the call;
Hear about the graves of the martyrs the pee-wees crying,
And hear no more at all!

—London 'Athenaeum.'

THE MODERN GREEKS.

Civilization is latent in every man, woman, and child in Greece. I never saw such an intellectual-looking imp as at Eleusis. It was an infant of six months, in the arms of a ragged little girl of seven or eight. The impish eyes watched some tourists with the keenest intellectual curiosity and amusement. One might suppose they were the eyes of an Aristophanes in bud. One finds far more politeness in a wayside and sordid-looking country café than in an English, or, indeed, a French, drawing-room. I never saw, even in France, a harder-working peasantry. They are miserably poor from over-taxation, but submit to it in the hope that the expensive army will some day or another rid all Greece of the Turks. The sooner the better.

Are they a handsome people? They are a people of interesting faces. Eyes are generally as black as those of Mr. Gladstone or of M. Clemenceau, who, by the way, has the bilious complexion, alert mind, and ready wit of the Greek. They are a very well-made, clean-built people. But their features and expressions are so refined as to give them a high sort of beauty. A blooming girl is uncommon. The girls' faces that most struck me were the color of yellow wax, which blazing black eyes lighted up as might a devouring flame. There was something in most of the faces that betrayed, I thought, liability to fever. All feeling for beautiful drapery is extinct. The rich women dress in frightful imitations of French finery; the poor in sordid patched raiment, too thick and clumsy to admit of graceful folds. On Sundays, however, there is a show of fancy needlework, that, with necklaces of coins, has a pretty effect.—Paris Correspondence London 'Truth.'

THE JAPANESE AS COLONISTS.

As to the charges made against the Japanese soldiers of committing outrages and excesses of the most shocking kind when suppressing insurrections, it is to be feared they are only too true. A Japanese paper, the 'Yorodzu Choho,' attempts to justify them by asking: 'And, pray, what have the Anglo-Saxons done under like circumstances? Where are the Tasmanians? How many 'black fellows' and Maoris are alive to-day? Where are the wretched inhabitants of the islands along the eastern littoral of British North America? Where the Hurons, Iroquois, Mengwes, Chippewas? Gone from the face of the globe. Yes, the Saxons have been successful colonizers. Their simple custom is to sweep away the aboriginal inhabitants of any desirable site, and then ensconce themselves in well-earned content on the blood-drenched soil. And who are these Saxons that they should dare criticise adversely our general's orders to exterminate those who rebel for ever against our peaceful rule?'

The tu quoque is not bad, but it may at least be retorted that in each of the cases referred to the place of the vanished or vanishing tribe has been taken by a race capable of developing the resources of the soil to an extent never previously attempted. It was a clear case of the survival of the fittest. This can scarcely be brought forward in support of the Japanese policy in Formosa. During the preliminary struggles to acquire control of the island, the mortality among the Japanese troops was enormous. Regiments were decimated by the climate, and the losses by disease in Formosa far exceeded the total loss during the operations throughout the war on the mainland. The Japanese can never colonize Formosa, simply because their physique is too weak to bear the strain of acclimatization; and what they are doing now is to antagonize, if not destroy, the race material by which alone the resources of the island can be developed.—London Saturday 'Review.'

FILTERED WATER

Attention is called to the vital importance of pure water for large towns in 'Industries and Iron,' by a comparison of the death-rates of a number of towns of over 100,000 inhabitants using filtered water with those which use unfiltered. The death rate in Philadelphia from typhoid diseases is seventy-four, and in Pittsburg 127, while Chicago gives an average of seventy-three for observations extending over five years. All these towns use unfiltered water. The corresponding death-rate in London, Hamburg, and Berlin, which use filtered water, is surprisingly lower, amounting to seventeen, eighteen, and nine respectively, so that although our systems of filtration may be far from perfect, we have still much to be thankful for.—London 'News.'

NEGRO PROGRESS.

The country and not the city is the place to learn whether the negroes are making progress. The following testimony comes to us, says the New York 'Independent,' from a subscriber in a village of about five hundred inhabitants in South Carolina:

'The past ten years have brought many changes to the negroes, and changes for the better. They are certainly accumulating some property. Very few of them had horses and buggies ten years ago. They nearly all walked to church, no matter how many miles away; now very few walk to church at all. They are buying land and putting houses on it, they own cows, hogs and many things which show that they are learning to spend their money for valuable things.

The children all go to school as soon as they reach six years. They go when they have not enough corn bread to eat and scarcely clothes enough to keep them from freezing. They buy their schoolbooks from the white children so that they can pay for them in work, and their clothing is bought in the same way.'

NEWSPAPER CARTOONS.

(Boston 'Herald.')

The appearance of a bill in the New York Legislature making it a crime to publish a picture of a man in a newspaper without his consent reminds the public of the amount of good that has been done in this way. Nast's pictures of Tweed in 'Harper's Weekly' were an important agent in making the Tweed ring odious. This custom of caricaturing public men is one that has never been interfered with except in despotic governments. It was exercised habitually in 'Punch' in Great Britain a considerable time before it became a prevalent practice in American publications. That legislation against it should begin in this country, which assumes to be the least restrictive of the press, is in the nature of an anomaly. We doubt if there is much complaint of it on the part of the people who are caricatured. It is shrewdly suggested that the grievance is among those neglected in the process. The remark has been made that the test of national fame in a public man is his appearance in the picture of the comic papers. When he is caricatured in them he may be said to have attained it.

As a result of the discoveries made in Roentgen-ray photography of the identity of actinic rays of light with those which occasion sunstroke, it is proposed to line the British soldier's helmet with a strip of ruby-colored material as the best protection for the brain. The fatalities at Majuba showed that white helmets were dangerous articles of headgear in the sun.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

During the three days of the

GREAT SALE

AT M. MARCHAND, 1871 Notre Dame St.,

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 16 & 17,

Our prices will be even lower than the Friday Bargain Sales.

SEE

ELECTRIC SOAP, sold elsewhere on Friday for 15c, we will sell during this sale for	1½c
LARGE BARS OF SOAP, 'Gold Dust,' (3 lb.), sold elsewhere on Fridays for 15c, we will sell for	8c
GOOD BLACK TEA, offered at all the Friday sales at 25c, we will sell for	16c
GOOD NATURAL TEA, offered at all the Friday sales for 25c, we will sell for	16c
25 PIECES OF TWEED, offered at the Friday Sales at 40c and 45c, we will sell at	21½c
50 Dozen WOOLLEN STOCKINGS, offered everywhere at 30c, we will sell for	15c
35 Dozen UNDERWEAR (for ladies), sold everywhere on Friday for 20c, we will sell for	12½c
50 Pieces of ENGLISH PRINTED CALICO (the latest style), sold for 15c, we will sell at	10c
25 Pieces of DRESS GOODS, valued at 15c and 20c, we will sell the whole lot at	4½c
4 Pieces of BLACK CASHMERE, 46 inches wide, you would surely pay elsewhere on Fridays 40c and 45c, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, we will sell for	19½c
Five pieces of BLACK CASHMERE, valued at 70c, we will sell during this Sale for	39c
The balance of our 85c CASHMERE we sell at	49c
Ask to see our $1 25 BLACK CASHMERE for	59c
10 dozen BLUE FLANNEL CHEMISES, sold elsewhere on Fridays for 60c, we will sell for	35c
20 dozen of Gent's BOW KNOTS and CRAVATS in the latest style, value 25c, we will sell for	12c
10 pieces of DRESS GOODS, double width, regular price 25c, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, for	10c
We have on hand seven or eight hundred yards of WHITE COTTON in pieces, which we sold at 5c, we will now sell at	2c

As you will see from the above prices, you will be able to do 25 p.c. better with us than with any Friday Bargain Day, at . . . . . .

M. MARCHAND, 1871 NOTRE DAME STREET.

GAUTHIER VS. JEANNOTTE.

ARGUMENT CONCLUDED—JUDGMENT ON TUESDAY NEXT.

The argument in the Gauthier-Jeannotte libel case took up the whole of yesterday. Mr. Beique and Mr. Lafortune, who appeared for the plaintiff, argued at considerable length on the different issues raised. They held that Mr. Marion and the Rev. Abbé Proulx, who were the parties who made the arrangement arrived at must legally be considered as Mr. Jeannotte's agents, and any acts of theirs could not be imputed to Mr. Gauthier, who knew nothing of the transaction. They also argued that the circumstances of the case showed distinct malice on the part of the defendant.

For the defence, Mr. Bisaillon argued that the circumstances of the case pointed out that Mr. Gauthier must have known that everything was not correct, and that, consequently, the statement of Mr. Jeannotte that he had bought him was substantially true. As to the discrepancies between the evidence of Mr. Marion and Abbé Proulx, the latter was an interested party who had an action pending against him by the defendant in this case. Again, the telegram sent from Quebec referring to the debentures was only a blind. Mr. Jeannotte had made his statement in good faith, and that statement was substantially true.

In reply, Mr. Beique argued that there was no important conflict between the evidence of Abbé Proulx and that of Mr. Marion.

Judge Curran congratulated the lawyers on the able manner in which they had conducted the case, and he announced that judgment would be rendered on Tuesday next.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

TO BE GIVEN IN CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

A musical festival will be given in Christ Church Cathedral, during next season, by the Cathedral choir, under the direction of Mr. John B. Norton, organist and musical director of the Cathedral. The festival will include three consecutive evenings, and the works to be rendered on this occasion are as follows :—

First evening,—'Daughter of Jairus,' by Sir John Stainer, with oratorio selections.

Second evening,—'God is our hope and strength,' by Dr. C. Villiers Stanford.

Third evening,—'The 100th Psalm,' by Dr. Ebenezar Prout, with oratorio selections.

The works for the second and third evenings will be rendered for the first time in Montreal. The seats on all the evenings of the festival will be free. Particulars as to the soloists who will take part; and, also, as to the exact date of the festival, will be announced early in the season.

PROF. CAPPER'S LECTURE ON EGYPT.

Before a large and select audience Prof. Capper of McGill University delivered last evening in the Gallery of the Art Association on Phillips square an interesting lecture upon 'Egypt of the Pharaohs,' which was in a way a sequel to one he delivered a few weeks ago upon 'The pyramids and their builders.' The lecturer spoke chiefly of the time of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties, which corresponded to the bronze age. The lecture was illustrated with some fine stereopticon views of the temple of Karnak and other wonderful specimens of early Egyptian architecture, all of which were carefully described in detail by the lecturer. The Rev. J. Edgar Hill occupied the chair, and at the conclusion of the lecture a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Prof. Capper.

PROF. ALEXANDER'S LECTURES.

Prof. Alexander, the popular phrenologist, will deliver his closing lecture tonight at the Y. M. C. A. building. He will on this occasion repeat his remarks on 'Love, Courtship, Marriage and Jealousy,' which numbers of people have been to listen to. He leaves Montreal for Ottawa, where he will commence a course of lectures on Monday next.

ST. MATTHEW'S YOUNG PEOPLE

The lecture hall of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church last evening was the scene of a happy gathering of young people, the occasion being the annual festival of the intermediate department of the Sunday-school. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

EASTERN W. C. T. U.

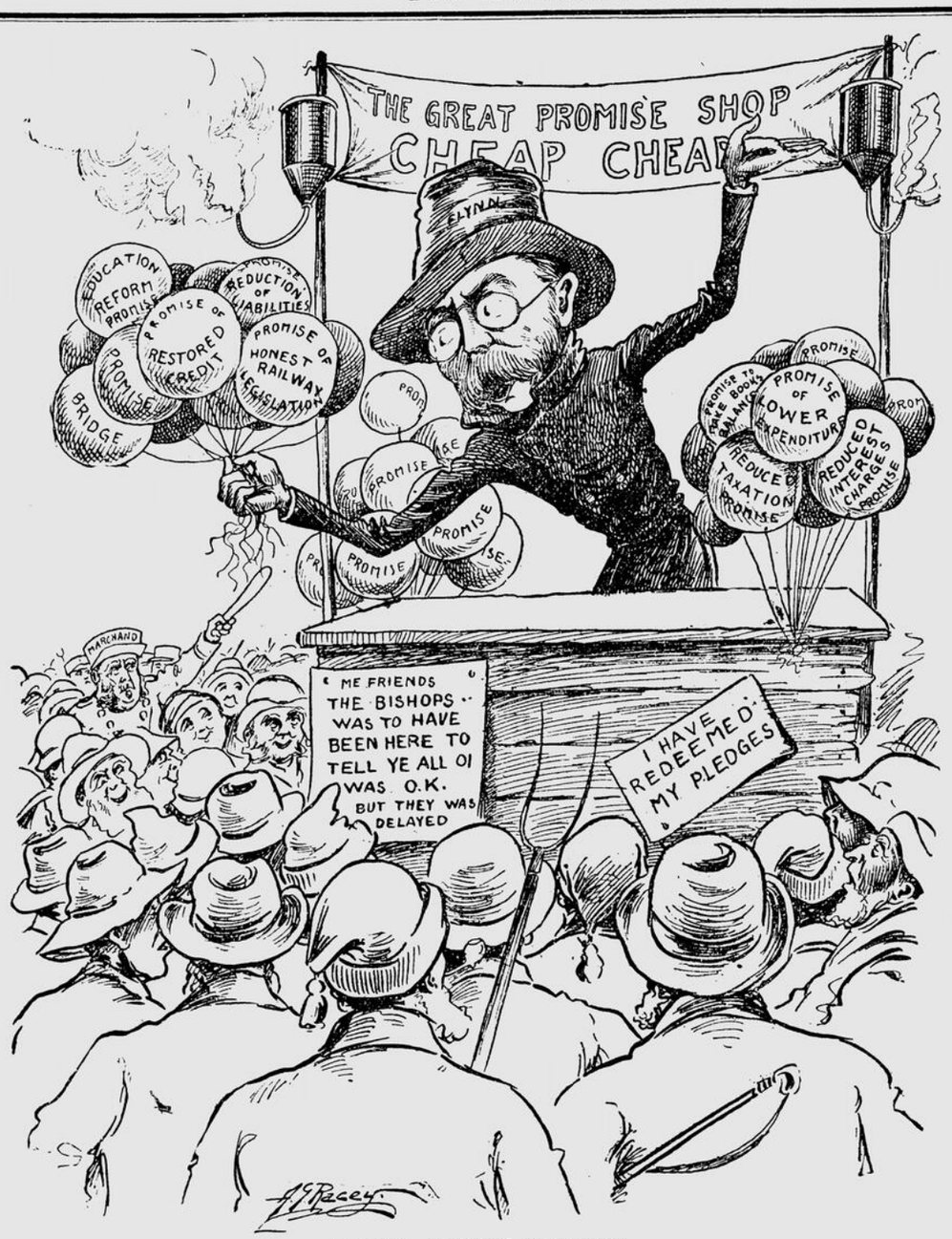
Mr. G. H. Archibald, provincial secretary of the Sunday School Union, will speak to women at a meeting held under the auspices of the Eastern W.C.T.U., in the Hall Evangelique, 1366 St. Catherine street, on Tuesday afternoon next, at two o'clock. All women are earnestly invited to attend.

A ST. PATRICK'S EVE CONCERT.

The ladies of Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Church intend holding a Pink and Green Social on Tuesday evening next (St. Patrick's Eve). A good programme has been prepared and a pleasant evening's entertainment is in store for those who attend.

EAST END GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Dr. R. B. Ewan will address the Gospel Temperance meeting in the lecture room of the East End Methodist Church to-morrow afternoon. Mr. D. McCubben will preside.



A POOR BUSINESS THIS TIME.

Fake Cheap Jack—'Here you are, a lovely lot, positively guaranteed never to bust.'
The People—'Exactly the same as he sold us last campaign and they all bust.'
The Police—'Move on with that stand, now.'

THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE.

Mr. Jos. Contant presided at the usual council meeting of the Chambre de Commerce yesterday afternoon. The members present included Messrs. Haynes, Brault, Perrault, Chagnon, Parizeau, Morin, Masson, Surveyer, Beauchamp and Moisan. Not much business was transacted at the meeting ourside of routine.

A plan of a projected bridge for the use of pedestrians over the wharves was submitted by Mr. L. E. Morin, sr., and was referred to the Committee on Navigation.

A resolution was adopted, suggesting that the case of Perreault vs. the Stonecutters' Association, be carried to the Supreme Court in order to secure a fixed legislation on the right of individuals as compared to that of associations concerning the question of labor.

A resolution of regret at the death of ex-Ald. Dufresne was also adopted by the Council.

MR. JAS. KELLY'S LECTURE ON IRELAND.

Under the auspices of Mountjoy L. O. B. L., No. 1105, a most interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. James Kelly last evening in the Victoria Armory Hall, the lecture being entitled 'A tour through Ireland and return.' The hall was well filled and great interest was evinced by the audience in Mr. Kelly's remarks, which were illustrated with some beautiful stereopticon views, which displayed some of the choicest scenes in the Emerald Isle. At intervals during the lecture vocal selections were rendered by Miss Alice Jones and Messrs. A. A. Murphy and Peter Donaldson. Mr. W. J. Clyde, Worshipful Master of the lodge, occupied the chair during the evening.

R. M. C. A. ADDRESSES.

The pulpits of St. Matthew's Presbyterian and Centenary Methodist Churches Point St. Charles, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. respectively, to-morrow, Sunday, will be occupied by Mr. J. W. Wardrop of New York, who is an enthusiastic supporter of the Railwaymen's Christian Association. Mr. Wardrop will also speak at a meeting in Unity Hall at four p.m. Large audiences are expected at each service.

ST. ANDREW'S EAST.

Mr. J. H. Carson, provincial secretary of the Dominion Alliance, will give an address in St. Andrew's Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 16, on 'The Duty of the Electors of Canada Regarding the Plebiscite.' All interested in this important question should not fail to take advantage of hearing this interesting speaker and indefatigable worker in the cause of temperance.

GRAND LODGE SONS OF ENGLAND.

BUSINESS OF THE CONVENTION CONCLUDED AND AN ADJOURNMENT MADE.

Brantford, Ont., March 13.—The Supreme Grand Lodge of the Sons of England met yesterday at two p.m. and took up the balance of the work of the order. The General Purpose Committee, which was elected yesterday, met and appointed the following sub-committees :—

Distribution—Messrs. Wm. Hancock, J. W. Kempling, E. J. Reynolds.

Laws and Legislation—Messrs. George Clatworthy, J. W. Swait, J. Aldridge, Ed. Ackroyd.

Finance and Audits—Messrs. J. J. Pritchard, H. Bliss, Thos. S. Kippon.

Appeals and Grievances—Messrs. S. W. Burns, F. N. Raines, J. W. Kempling.

Credentials—Messrs. J. Fry, E. R. Blair, J. J. Pritchard.

State of the Order—Messrs. Thos. Elliott, C. Holme, G. Horner.

Written and Unwritten Work—Messrs. Geo. Clatworthy, R. Ivens, H. Bliss.

Printing—Messrs. E. G. Reynolds and R. Patching.

It was also decided by the Grand Lodge to seek Dominion incorporation.

A resolution was introduced whereby the order throughout the Dominion should celebrate Her Majesty's jubilee year. An address will be prepared and engrossed and signed by the past and present executive officers, representing the 14,000 Englishmen of the Dominion. The tables being cleared of busines the supreme officers were installed and the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet at St. Catharines next March.

THE CORNWALL CANAL.

Cornwall, March 13.—The water has been let out of the Cornwall canal and Messrs. Davis & Sons, contractors, have a small army of men at work building a dam below Mille Roches and just above the point where they have begun excavating for the new stop lock, which will be used to hold in check the immense volume of water in the Sheiks Island lagoon in the event of an accident to the gates of lock 20. About 150 men are at work and operations will be rushed forward so that the stop lock will be completed before the opening of navigation.

DUNDAS LIBERALS.

Winchester, Ont., March 12.—The Dundas County Liberal Association met at Winchester Springs yesterday. Mr. A. T. Laflamme, Winchester, was re-elected president: Messrs. J. L. Meikle, Morrisburg, and Thos. Colter, Iroquois, vice presidents; Mr. W. B. Lawson, Chesterville, secretary-treasurer, in room of Mr. G. R. Bow, removed. After the completion of routine business a resolution endorsing the policy of the Hon. Wilfred Laurier and one of congratulation to Mr. A. S. Hardy on his election to the provincial premiership were unanimously passed.

THE HARDY LIQUOR BILL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If good often comes out of evil—and it does—it is sometimes because evil hits so hard as to wake up the good to do its duty. That may be the case with this liquor bill of the Ontario Government. We hope it will. That the bill is evil—in large degree—goes without saying. Retrogression in moral reform, and breach of faith, are always evil, and if retrograde legislation and positive breach of the government's solemn pledges are taken out of this bill there will not be much of it left. But it is stirring the temperance indignation of the country and that is something badly needed. The public conscience has never yet been fully cognizant of the true character of the liquor traffic. If it had been it would have swept it away long ago. If a tiger were loose on the streets—tearing out the lives of young and old—people would soon make short work of that tiger. So they will with the liquor trade when the people, as a whole, come to see what the thing really is.

It is these tremendous kicks the liquor trade often gives when attacked that helps to open people's eyes. They cannot help seeing and feeling what a fearful political power this liquor monster wields. This last political kick has astounded a good many temperance slumberers throughout the Dominion.

Even that last plebiscite vote was probably too much of a soporific to a good many. There was such a decisive majority for prohibition in those provinces where the vote was taken that of course the coming plebiscite will end the same way—in the opinion of many. That being the case they need not trouble themselves much about it. The like of that has cost many a man his seat in parliament. Everybody was so sure of his election that it was not necessary to turn out and vote for him. And so he was elected by a large majority to stay at home. Perhaps this Ontario bill has just come in time to save the Dominion plebiscite from disaster. That plebiscite ought to be a Waterloo, but it needs something uncommon to rouse the temperance warriors and warm their blood for the fight, from one end of the Dominion to the other. Perhaps this Ontario bill will have the desired effect. The liquor traffic will die, but it will die hard. It has nine lives and about ninety times nine more. And so we and our children may as well make ready for any number of battles and the outlay of any amount of money, and it will be undoubtedly worth it all.

JAMES C. SEYMOUR.

Paisley, Ont., March 9, 1897.

THE PRICE OF CORN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. D. Dougall has quoted the rate charged on corn per 100 pounds from Essex county to Toronto and Montreal as the rate per bushel. The actual rate to Toronto at 10c per 100 pounds is 5 6-10c per bushel, and to Montreal at 17½c per 100 pounds is 9 8-10c per bushel. The fact is the railways accord very special privileges to corn. It is carried cheaper than any other grain intended for home consumption. I rather think we have to thank the Inter-State Commerce Act for this, but whether or not, the current rate from Detroit to Boston governs the rate charged from the corn district of Ontario to Montreal or any point beyond Montreal up to the province line. To illustrate how favorably corn is dealt with let me state that the rate on oats from Essex county to Montreal is 19c per 100 pounds; if sent beyond Montreal—say to Coaticooke—it is 27c per 100 pounds. On corn the rate to Montreal is 17½c per 100 pounds. If sent on to Coaticooke the rate is still 17½c per 100 pounds for the reason that Coaticooke is on the direct route to Boston, and the Detroit rate to Boston governs all intermediate points. The fact that the home market is the profitable market applies as fully to railways as it does to manufactures. No doubt it is a serious grievance that our railways carry American freight, as a rule, at very much lower rates than they do Canadian, but I think I have shown that the corn growers have less to complain of in this direction than any other grain producers in the Dominion. Turning to your editorial comment on his letter: 'The difference in price between the centre of production and the centre of sale in Canada' is not 21c per bushel. I do not know where you have seen corn quoted at 38c to 39c per bushel in Montreal. Canadian corn has been freely offered and is still offered at 30c, delivered in Montreal, and points beyond Montreal. If we bear in mind that the prices quoted by Mr. Dougall, 17c per bushel, is the price paid to the farmer, it follows that the cost of buying, generally 2c per bushel, must be added to this, bringing the actual cost to 19c. The wholesale price in Essex county is 20c to 20½c per bushel, and on track, Montreal, say, 30½c to 31c—a difference of 10½c and not 21c.

You quote the price of No. 2 corn in Chicago as 23c, and No. 2 in New York as 28 3-4c—a difference of only 5 3-4c per bushel. This small difference is partly accounted for by the fact that the grade of No. 2 corn in New York is decidedly inferior to the grade of Chicago No. 2, and partly by the fact that if this New York corn was carried by the railways it was at export rates and the corn is not available for local distribution. The price of No. 2 Chicago corn to-day, delivered at New England points and New York State interior points, is 33c per bushel—a difference of 10c. You say if the duty on corn were abolished, then American corn could be brought in by water at cheap rates in the fall, say, 7c per bushel, stored here and distributed in the winter to country points at prices which would gladden the hearts of the poor farmers. Why you should wish to gladden the hearts of our farmers with American corn at the expense of the producers of Canadian corn is one of those things that at least I cannot understand. Suppose you bring in corn by water at 7c per bushel, freight, it has to be stored and carried—this would very soon add 1½c to 2c per bushel to the cost. Then it has to be distributed, and in order to effect that local railway rates must be paid—say, an average of 6c per bushel. How does it stand? Thus—original freight 7c per bushel, carrying charges 1½c, local freight 6c, a total of 14½c per bushel to deliver to consuming points. The usual winter rate from Chicago to Quebec province consuming points is 20c per 100 pounds, or 11 2-10c per bushel, and from Essex county to the same points 9 8-10c per bushel.

E. JUDGE.

Montreal, March, 1897.

NOT AUTHORIZED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It has been learned that some party or parties have been canvassing the merchants of this city for advertisements for a volume entitled 'A history of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.' Will you permit me to advise your readers that no authority has been granted by the M. A. A. A. to any person to solicit either advertisements or subscriptions for any such book. Requesting that you will give this letter a prominent space in your paper and thanking you for same, I remain,

E. HERBERT BROWN,
Sec.-Treas. M. A. A. A.

Montreal, March 12, 1897.

CORNWALL BISLEY MEN.

Cornwall, March 13.—Staff-Sergeant A. A. Smith and Sergeant Robert Corrigan, of the 59th Battalion, have been officially notified by Lieut.-Colonel Thos. Bacon, secretary of the D. R. A., that they are picked on the rifle team that will represent Canada at the Bisley ranges this summer. Sergt. Corrigan holds twelfth place on the Bisley hundred, and Staff-Sergt. Smith nineteenth. Both gentlemen will accept.

PERSONAL.

Lieutenant Adrian A. C. Reid-Taylor, youngest son of Mr. Reid-Taylor of this city, who recently passed through Sandhurst with high honors, has been appointed to the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and proceeds from England to India at once, to join his regiment.

MGR. MERRY DEL VAL.

His Mission to Canada One of Conciliation.

MANITOBA ORANGEMEN AND THE SCHOOL SETTLEMENT.

London, March 13.—Mr. Russell, who with the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General of Canada, visited Rome for the purpose of presenting the Manitoba school case to the Pope, and also to obtain the appointment of an Apostolic delegate to Canada, has returned. In an interview with a representative of the United Associated Press yesterday, Mr. Russell said he was highly satisfied with the result of the several interviews which he had with His Holiness, who evinced a particular interest in Canadian affairs. Mr. Russell expressed regret that some persons had claimed that the nomination of Mgr. Merry del Val as apostolic delegate to Canada was a victory for the Canadian bishops. That view, he said, would greatly pain the Pope, who felt the greatest confidence that Mgr. Merry del Val would conciliate the conflicting parties.

Winnipeg, Man., March 13.—In the Manitoba Legislature yesterday the debate on the motion for the second reading of the bill embodying the amendments to the Manitoba school act, in accordance with the terms of the Laurier-Greenway settlement, was continued. Mr. Greenway, at the night session, made an earnest speech in favor of endorsing the terms of settlement.

Mr. James Fisher, who strenuously opposed the Greenway government on the abolition of separate schools, made a speech generally endorsing the terms of settlement. This speech was somewhat of a surprise, as Mr. Fisher is law-partner of Mr. John S. Ewart, chief counsel for the Catholic minority, and thus far has been in accord with Mr. Ewart's views.

Winnipeg, Man., March 13.—The Orange Grand Lodge of Manitoba, in session at Brandon, passed a resolution condemning the Laurier-Greenway settlement and urging the Provincial Legislature not to adopt it. This resolution was passed during an all-night session, after a number of delegates had retired, and there are indications of a row over it. Greenway supporters claim it was a snap resolution, but those on the other side of the fence declare it represents the Orange sentiment of Manitoba.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 12.—The plant of the Jenney Electric Company was burned this morning. The loss is $100,000; insurance, $35,000.

Chicago, March 12.—Fire broke out this evening at seven o'clock on the fourth floor of the wholesale grocery house of John A. Tolman & Co., at Michigan avenue and Lake streets, and resulted in damage aggregating $358,000.

Alviston, Ont., March 12.—Fire broke out in the dwelling house owned by the Grand Trunk Railway and occupied by John Gillies, station agent, to-day, at noon. The dwelling was gutted and the roof burned off, but the fire was extinguished and kept from spreading by the strenuous efforts of the fire company. Had it not been for the splendid waterworks system the fire would have spread into the business portion of the village, as there was a terrific gale blowing at the time. The loss on the building was about six hundred dollars. Mr. Gillies's loss on furniture and clothing will be heavy, as he only had $350 insurance.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 12.—The old Chicago House, at the south-east corner of Washington and Exchange streets, was nearly gutted by fire at 3.20 o'clock this afternoon and so rapid was the spread of the flames, fanned as they were by a gale raging with a velocity of over seventy miles an hour, that three inmates lost their lives and two were injured. The dead are Edward O'Donnel, Patrick Brennan and William Hannihan, all of Buffalo.

CANADIAN MARINERS.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON THE GOVERNMENT TO OPPOSE THE PROPOSED ST. LAWRENCE BRIDGES.

Toronto, March 13.—The Canadian Marine Association met here to-day, the principal business being to appoint a deputation to wait on the Ottawa Government to ask that permission be not granted to build bridges across navigable waters, such as the proposed bridges to the Island, Toronto, and across the St. Lawrence at Cornwall and Prescott. They also intend to ask that the Murray canal be kept open Sundays; that the Wolfe Island channel be deepened to sixteen feet and the removal of obstacles, so as to allow deep draught boats to enter Prescott and Ogdensburg, and lowering charges of the Kingston dry dock, reduction in the duty of manilla cordage, and permission to take in coal for fuel at all Canadian ports free of duty unconditionally.

EARTHQUAKE AT HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Ont., March 12.—Citizens living in East Hamilton felt an earthquake shock at 2.30 this morning, which was of sufficient strength to awaken them out of their sleep. It jarred several houses and could not be attributed to natural causes.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 24.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

THE WITNESS JUBILEE SYMPOSIUM.

Stories of Fifty Years Ago.

CAPT. DANIEL K. COWLEY.

Among the jubilee subscribers to the 'Witness' few were more prominently associated with the activities of pioneer life in this country than Capt. Daniel K. Cowley, the father of steam navigation on the upper Ottawa, whose death



THE LATE CAPT. C. OWLEY.

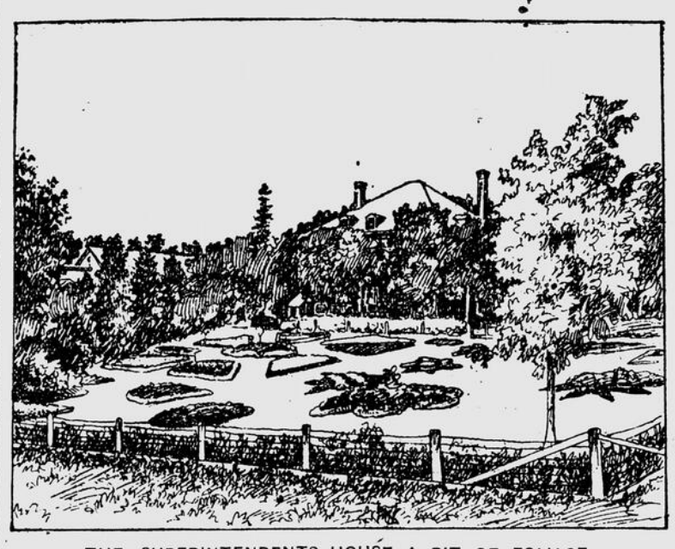
occurred recently at his home on the Richmond Road near Ottawa. The late Capt. Cowley was born in the city of Westminster, London, Eng., on Jan. 9, 1817, and had therefore just entered on his eighty-first year. His father, who had been employed as a practical botanist in the Botanical Gardens at Kensington, came to Montreal in 1831 and established a garden on the site now occupied by St. Peter's Cathedral. While here the subject of our sketch completed a common school education, and during the terrible cholera scourge of 1833 served as an assistant to the house surgeon of the Montreal hospital. Losing both parents about this time, the lad was thrown entirely upon his own resources, with the care of a younger sister, who still survives him in the person of Mrs. Charles Pulker of Janesville, Wis. After an apprenticeship of three years to the grocery business he found employment in that line at Lachine, which was then a very busy place, being the point of arrival and departure of the fleets of canoes belonging to the old North-West Fur Company, and afterwards of the Hudson's Bay Company. Young Cowley received his first experiences in the steamboat line as purser's assistant on a passenger vessel on the lower St. Lawrence. In 1836 he went to Bytown (now Ottawa), where he acted for a time as bookkeeper to the late Colonel Joseph Aumond. The impressions created in his mind by the state of society in the infant town at the time, though amusing enough, were not of the most favorable character, and he hastened up the river to Arnprior. While there the Rebellion of 1837 broke out with all its fury. A call to arms was made and every loyal man hastened to the support of his country's standard. One of the most entertaining of the many entertaining descriptions in his repertoire was his account of his journey to Pakenham in the dead of winter to enrol himself in a company of militia raised and commanded by Chief McNab. But though present at the battle of St. Eustache, Capt. Cowley was not an active participant in any engagement. As soon as quiet was restored he accepted employment as purser on the pioneer steamer 'George Buchanan,' which had been placed on the Chats Lake under command of Capt. William Richards, 'an old salt.' In the fall of 1838 he succeeded Capt. Richards as master of this vessel, and purchasing the line from the late Jason Gould, a cousin of the late American millionnaire, he formed a partnership with William Craig, of Sandpoint. In the meantime Mr. Gould opened up a line of stages and barges farther up the Ottawa. With him Capt. Cowley formed a partnership in 1850, and the first steamboat on the upper Ottawa, the 'Muskrat,' was built. In 1852 the traffic had increased so as to necessitate the construction of an additional steamer, the 'North Star.' The 'Muskrat' was burned in 1853 by the vast bush fire which passed over that region during that hot, dry summer. The 'North Star' ran as a passenger boat until 1859, when Capt. Cowley bought out Mr. Gould and operated the line himself until 1862, when he organized a company and built the steamer 'Jason Gould,' a superior boat for those days. This line was continued until 1866, when Capt. Cowley and Mr. J. G. Richardson, then president of the Canada Central Railway, jointly built the 'Alliance,' a fine steamer, which ran on the Chats Lake for several years. About this time Messrs. Cowley and Richardson were induced to amalgamate their interests with the Union Forwarding and Railway Company, a competing line that had recently come into existence. Capt. Cowley became superintendent of the line, a position which he held for thirteen years. During this time ten new steamers were built under his direction and the company extended its operations as far up the Ottawa as Deux Rivieres, enjoying an extensive business till 1882, when the construction of the C. P. R. superseded steamboat traffic, and the company sold its fine vessels to a towing company.

The last few years of his life Capt. Cowley had spent chiefly in the retirement of his picturesque homestead on the Richmond Road, where in all the vigor of a green old age he enjoyed a well-earned rest after an active life of over half a century engaged almost throughout in navigating our inland waters and in assisting to develop the great resources of the Ottawa valley, with whose history his own is so largely interwoven. Among his early acquaintances were companions of Sir John Franklin, Sir John Richardson and Capt. Back, the famous Arctic explorers, the latter of whom Capt. Cowley was prevented by accident from accompanying on his voyage to the North. He had also personal intercourse with Lieut.-Colonel By, who built the Rideau canal and founded Ottawa, with Sir George Simpson, who circumnavigated the globe; with Chief McNab, of Kinnout Lodge, on the upper Ottawa; with Sir John Colborne, the commander-in-chief of the forces in 1837; with Sir James MacDonald, 'the hero of Rougemout,' and in fact with every one of the many important personages who had to do with Canada at that exciting period of our history.

It should be added that the late Capt. Cowley was one of those who enjoyed the honor of being selected to be in personal attendance on the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the visit of the heir-apparent to Canada in 1861. He also accompanied Prince Arthur (now Duke of Connaught) during his tour of this region in 1869.

In 1844 Capt. Cowley married Miss Mary McJanet of Bristol, Que., who survives him. Of their children the oldest son, Thos. Cowley, M.D. (McGill), a promising physician, died several years ago at Smith's Falls. The eldest daughter, also deceased, was the wife of Archibald Smirle, the well-known school inspector for the county of Carleton. The surviving sons are Capt. Mailes Cowley of Bristol, engaged in steamboating and farming interests on the upper Ottawa; Mr. John Cowley, a popular and well-known resident of Nepean; Mr. Daniel K. Cowley, M.D. (McGill), a prominent physician of the Eastern Townships, residing at Granby, Que., and Mr. Robert H. Cowley, M.A. (Queen's), science master in the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, and at one time tutor in the family of the Earl of Derby when Governor-General of Canada.

To few amid the competitions and rivalries of business life is given the faculty of winning only esteem and good will from their fellow men. With this power the subject of our sketch was endowed in an unusual degree, while his strict fidelity to the golden rule and unostentatious deeds of helpfulness to those in need have enshrined the memory of his probity and kindness in many hearts. Of the hardy and persevering band to which he belonged—the pioneers of the Ottawa valley—this country undoubtedly owes much, for it is to their energy and resolution, as well as to their deep-seated loyalty to the crown, that Britain can largely claim a new empire in this Canada of ours.



THE SUPERINTENDENTS HOUSE—A BIT OF FOLIAGE.

MOUNT ROYAL PARK.

Montreal citizens to-day see in its glory, when summer sunshine floods it, one of the most beautiful recreation grounds to be found in any city. Travellers state that they have seen few such park-like spots as Mount Royal. Thousands upon thousands of our citizens enjoy its beauties from day to day. Few even think that there ever could have been a day when the park was not public property and when the citizens were not allowed upon its private acres. So it was, however, up to about 1870, or thereabouts.

According to Mr. W. McGibbon, park superintendent, the first real work of securing the park for Montreal was done when the parties on the Lemoine property, where the high level reservoir now stands, commenced to cut down the trees. They had learned in some way that the City Council was determined to purchase or expropriate the property for the park, and they wanted the wood. All at once people saw the trees commencing to fall by the score, and one morning, what had been a delightful grove just west of Ravenscrag, assumed a rude, scraggy appearance. When the cut wood was afterwards removed, it left a bald spot. Some gentlemen on their way down town, among whom was the editor of the 'Witness,' Mr. J. R. Dougall, noticed the vandalism, and the 'Witness' denounced the cutting of the trees with vigor, and called on the people to protect the future park ere it was too late.

'A row then began,' says the park superintendent, Mr. McGibbon, 'and a public meeting was called. An injunction was taken to prevent the further cutting of trees; and it was successful.'

Mr. McGibbon goes on to state his connection with the park from the first: —'You will remember the hard times of 1875, when we in the city had so many helpless mouths to feed. It was the worst winter probably we ever had in Canada, for misery among the working people.

The park properties had previously been expropriated, Mr. Olmsted had traced out the plan of the park, and the estimate for the building of one carriage road was $61,000. The people were clamoring for work. The City Council held meetings. It was the time of the soup kitchen, and the Council ordered work to be done in the winter, to relieve the poor sufferers.

The Park Commissioners then were Aldermen Nelson, McGauvran and David. The late Mr. McQuisten was City Surveyor. Mr. Picton was assistant engineer. It was Nov. 13, 1875, that the commissioners broke ground for the park. They met just at the present high level reservoir, and a bleak, cold, miserable day it was. Each of the commissioners turned a sod—no easy job. There was no band and no speeches. They were as jolly as the circumstances permitted, but a joke would have frozen stiff if anyone had uttered it. No one joked, but Ald. Nelson asked me in his serious, ponderous manner:—'McGibbon, have you the courage to start this job?'

'I replied, "I've got to do it—it's got to be done." Then we all went slowly away. The celebration was short and it cost nothing.

'The first thing done was the starting of an office. The late P. O'Meara, assistant city clerk, was secretary of the Park Commission. Ald. David was chairman of the Road Department, as well as a park commissioner. When he saw the prices of materials that were submitted to me by hardware and other dealers, after tenders had been opened, he gave the table a thump and declared "These prices are fifty percent below what they charge us in the Road Department." The truth is, they had made their prices in the Road Department in times of prosperity, and we made ours in adversity. The dealers were glad to take much less afterwards.

'Labor was cheap. It was sixty-three certs a day for nine hours' work. Carters got $1.25 for man and horse. We had all sorts of trades represented among the laborers—printers and jewellers, even, which are not mechanical trades. These worked with pick and shovel, glad to get the work, for starvation was in the streets. Our staff was organized into a regular little colony. We had the men arranged in gangs numbered from 1 to 18, in all some 362. There were ten stone-masons for culvert making, three wood-cutters, two blacksmiths and two helpers, four carpenters and seven special men, all of whom we employed at their trades, fifty carters on the main road and seventeen at Peel street.

'It was in the middle of January when we got this staff in running order, and were working away. Cold weather, indeed it was; and it would pain me at times to see these poor fellows come up carrying their bread and butter dinner wrapped up in a newspaper, to sit down and eat it frozen as it was at the meal hour. Frozen bread was hard fare. One of the laborers had been a cook in the French army, so we detailed him to look after a better form of matters, and I got a seventy-five gallon boiler, built a cookhouse, and put the ex-military cook in charge, gave him split peas by the bag and barley by the barrel, got meat for a cent and a half or two cents per pound, two dozen pails and dippers, with plates and spoons of a common kind—which we thought they would not steal, but they did. We gave them thus a warm meal every day for nothing. Each gang got a pail of the hot soup and the larger gangs two pails, and it would have done your heart good to see these fellows take to their meal. They would soak their frozen bread in the hot soup, and many a blessing they gave me, poor men. I divided the men so that those who lived in the east end would work at the end nearest their homes, and those in the west—mostly old countrymen—in the western part of the park. The situation thus made was French-Canadians in the east, and old-countrymen in the west. It was not without its humors. If an old-countrymen came up by the east end to look for a job, he saw little else save French-Canadians; and if the gangs were filled up and he would not be able to get work, he would go away muttering "Sure, there's no one gits any work here except them Frinch." If it happened that a French-Canadian came up from the western way he would see few except Irishmen; and if he was not taken on he would say, "No one got some jobs but the Paddie — moojee Irelandais.' Of course we would have been glad to give them all work if we could.

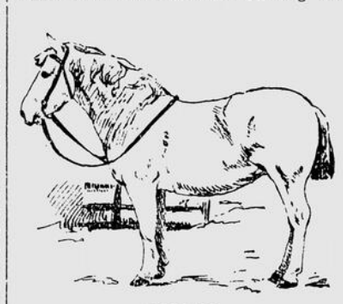


MR. WILLIAM M'GIBBON.
Mount Royal Park Superintendent.

'On one occasion I had an Irish foreman and his gang, and they were getting toward a given point to which a French-Canadian gang also was working from the opposite side. The two gangs were getting near each other in a rock-cutting.

'I was hurrying both the gangs forward, and innocently remarked to Doyle, the foreman of the Irish gang, "Doyle, Joe and the French-Canadians are knocking your gang all hollow; they will be through before you." Doyle came to the top of the cutting. The two gangs were nearing each other, cutting through from opposite directions. "They'll get through before us? Will they, though?" grimly questioned Mr. Doyle, as he cast his eye over the whole work, calculating in his mind, evidently. "Give me some more steel, Mr. McGibbon, an I'll hould you a note they'll not!" He got such additional steel drills as he required, and the matter passed. Our blasting was always prepared to fire the shots shortly before the hours for ceasing work at noon or at six o'clock. Well, I was standing talking to some one just before twelve o'clock next day, when there was a terrific shock. One after another came more shocks, until there were eleven, and the stones flew in all directions. I jumped behind a large tree, and narrowly escaped a huge stone. The ordinary explosions of our blasting shots each day were called by the local wags "McGibbon's artillery." This was a most unusual cannonading, and then it came to my mind why Doyle had wanted more steel; it was to drill more holes. Well, when we went to see the result, there was not much reason to think the Irishmen would not win; and they did. The whole place was torn up.

Another humorous incident was nearly a tragedy. A Glengarry Highlander and two sons were drilling to put a shot in for rock blasting. I gave them directions which way to drill and load. They did just the opposite, because it suited them better. When the shock came from the blast the debris flew, of course, in the wrong direction. One huge rock passed me as I stood behind a tree for shelter, and it went hurtling through the air and smashed into Sir Hugh Allan's greenhouse or conservatory, where it broke a large lamp that hung in the centre of the conservatory. There was consternation. Of course we were in for it. An effort was made to fasten the blame on those who were blasting the

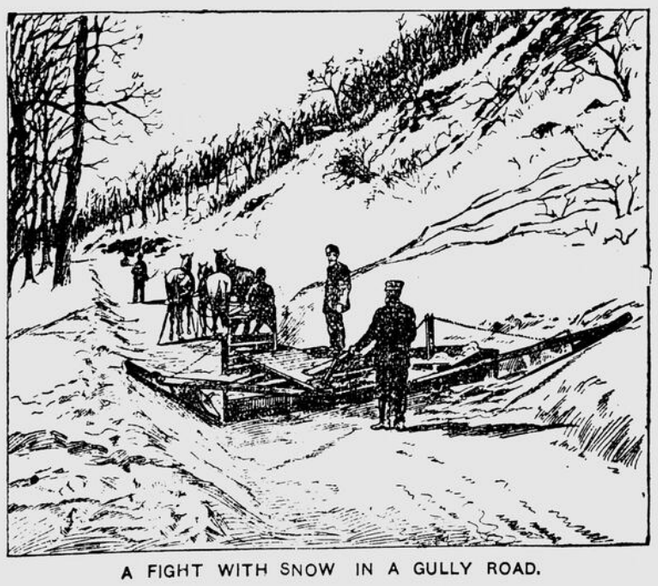


'DOLLY.'

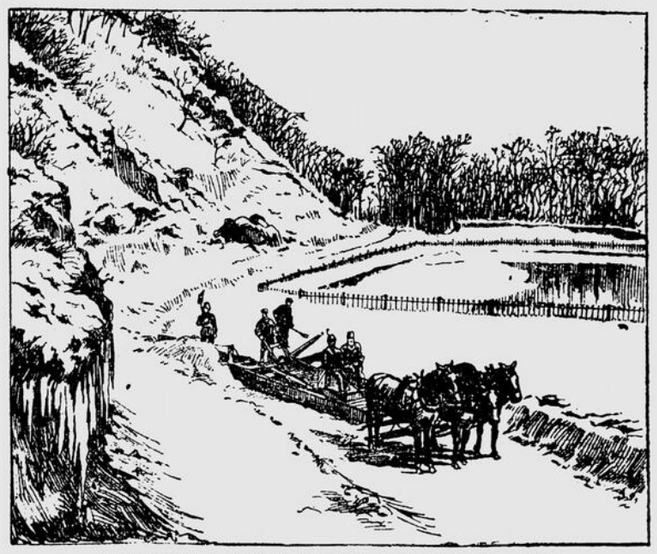
annex to the old reservoir. "Oh, no, you don't," said the reservoir contractor, "this stone is gray limestone—our stone in the reservoir is all blue-stone. You can't come that on us." The upshot of the matter was that we repaired the place, and there was no more about it.

'Sometimes we had accidents; but we never had a man killed or maimed, although we used up 1,650 barrels of powder in the blasting.

'It was sorrowful to hear that three of them were killed afterwards the first



A FIGHT WITH SNOW IN A GULLY ROAD.



CLEARING A DRIFT AT THE RESERVOIR ROAD.

week they worked on the Lachine canal. It is surprising the chances men take. They would dig away at the park undermining a bank of earth on the chance of leaping away when the tons of earth should fall. This I did not permit. I had cedar posts made and always propped the earth to keep it from falling in on them.'

Having given these anecdotes, Mr. McGibbon turned to the map and plan of the park, and showed that, originally, the cost of the park was set down at $1,000,000, one-half of which was to pay for the land acquired, and one-half to be devoted to beautifying the park as occasion offered. The truth is that every dollar was laid out in the purchase of the land, and there never has been any chance of beautifying the park, owing to the lack of means which struck the city about the time the park was acquired.

The first property by purchase was the Smith estate, 155 acres of which was acquired at $110,000. All the rest was taken by expropriation, and the prices varied some, as will be noticed in the list:—Redpath estate, seventy acres, $82,272; Lemoine farm, thirty-five acres, $27,500; Sir Hugh Allan, twenty-eight acres, $13,576; Mr. Hugh Taylor, thirty-five acres, $97,598; Mr. Benjamin Hall, eighty-one acres, $210,000; W. Meyers, five acres, French measure, $11,000; W. B. Smith, six and three-quarter acres, $30,750; Stanley C. Bagg, twenty-six and three-quarter acres, $124,916; Hotel Dieu, seventeen and one-half acres, $42,080; Bannatyne estate, four and three-quarter acres.

None of the four last named parcels of land were at all required for the park, except Bannatyne's property, and the city should have had the use of this money for purposes of improving the park. The Fletcher field properties, however, have proven to be of great value to the youth of the city, who are far better engaged at out-door games there than they would be in making street corners down in the workingmen's dwelling districts uncomfortable with their pranks. Part of this, also, was serviceable for exhibitions and should in the future prove an excellent drilling and manoeuvring ground for our volunteers. Thus the men who wanted the money spent upon the land unintentionally put aside a valuable heritage for the Montreal boys by providing a fine playground.

One of the really great acquisitions of the park was the purchase a few years since of the Tomkins property, twenty-five acres, which carries the park to Cote des Neiges road. It cost only $5,000.

Mr. A. Bernard, long since passed away, was mayor when the city, in 1874, passed the park by-law, placing the park under the control of commissioners who should be appointed by the City Council, and the funds for expenses of the park were to be paid each year either from the park loan or from current revenue.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, a much noted park engineer, was secured to make a plan for the new park. His design was accepted as excellent, and no exception was taken to any part of it. But after he had been lauded to the skies for his ideas, the plan was pushed aside and the principles of the City Council were set up instead. These comprised all sorts of queerly-built shelters and refreshment rookeries, with the elevated railway commonly called the coal-chute, on the eastern end and a terrible excrescence called the 'look-out' on the south-west side. According to Mr. Olmsted's plan this should have been an octagon-shaped plateau, instead of the promenade afterwards placed there. Mr. Olmsted wrote a book about the park, in many chapters. In course of Chapter VIII he says:

'You have new mountain ideals in view; ideals with more, not less, of poetic charm; and your roads and other artificial constructions must be made with studied regard to that which you thus have before you, not to what you are necessarily putting behind. To accomplish this transition skilfully and gracefully requires, it must be admitted, an exercise of judgment and taste in a direction not often followed with commercial purposes; and it must be further admitted that if you secure this, and yet cannot, as a community, find satisfaction in anticipating, forecasting, and watching the development of the new charm, and in seeing it gradually emerge from and overgrow the ruin of the old, then the gentleman I have quoted was in the right, and the policy was sound which I presume him to have since followed, of opposing every measure of pretended improvements upon the mountain as in truth a measure for spoiling it. Indeed, no man should account himself a gentleman to whom any other course is not only repugnant, but in whom such measures do not stir up a disposition to something more than idle grumbling.

In short, it is not to be denied that you cheated yourselves when you bought the mountain for the park, unless you were prepared to have it managed on principles applicable to works of art.'

This was not done, of course, and Mr. Olmsted felt very much aggrieved that it was not. He at first carped at Mr. McGibbon, but finally came to see that as park superintendent Mr. McGibbon had followed as near to lines of art as cramped means and too stolid park commissioners would permit.

In his book Mr. Olmsted goes into the poetic with a plunge, and holds our park to be a very gem of ornate beauty. He says:—

'You have chosen a mountain for your park, but in truth a mountain barely worthy of the name. You would call it a hill if it stood a few miles further away from the broad, flat river valley. Its scenery, that is to say, is but relatively mountainous. Yet, whatever of special adaptation it has to your purpose lies in that relative quality. It would be wasteful to try to make something else than a mountain of it; equally wasteful to attempt anything which would involve a loss of such advantages as it has for this purpose. No condition of economical management is more stringently binding than that of a steady resistance to all short-sighed aims which would result in such waste or lead to conditions inconsistent with mountain dignity, serenity and strength. Fancies, fashions and affectations, for which room might be temporarily allowed on another site, should have no place. But this unity involves neither sameness nor sombreness. The Queen is not less queenly for jewels on her head, ermine on her shoulders, or velvet in her skirts.'

The jewels and the ermine and the velvet have not all appeared. Mr. McGibbon planted thousands of wild flowers and climbing shrubs, and he did much to beautify with wild flowers certain parts of the park dells and shrubberies. The grasses were permitted to grow and something was done to check the vandalism of breaking young trees and destroying wild flowers.

Mr. Olmsted was quick to see this on the occasion of his visits, for he, in conversation with a 'Gazette' reporter in 1876, 'praises very highly the efforts of Mr. McGibbon in keeping the wild flowers and shrubbery from being despoiled, and says the park has improved in appearance one hundred percent over last year.' Mr. Olmsted, in the same interview, 'expresses himself highly pleased at the judicious manner in which Chief Park Ranger McGibbon has carried out the temporary work on roads,' etc. Mr Olmsted expressed unbounded surprise at the magnificence of the park as a whole, notwithstanding his previous knowledge of its charms.

The Park Superintendent for years was a notable figure seated in the saddle on his white mare Dolly. Winter and summer, the little animal, as sagacious and sure-footed as a Newfoundland dog, perfectly acquainted with all the by-paths and short cuts in the park, carried the superintendent over the ground in such fashion as to make him a terror to evil doers. The mare was a general favorite until death carried her off.

Winter is the most severe foe the park superintendent's men have to face. People want to enjoy the crisp, keen air on the driving roads. During the storm season the snow-plough is the great worker which keeps the roads open. Some scenes of the men at work are given. The park superintendent's residence is the only summer scene he has. Its luxuriant ornamentation in flower and leaf are but indications of the strength of shrubbery and forest growth to be found all over the park. A few deer in the paddock, some squirrels wild in the woods and the irrepressible chipmunk are the only animals on the park precincts in summer, except, of course, the songsters of Canada, which are very numerous and varied in their music.

A WORD FROM AN OLD SETTLER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your paper has been in our family a long time—how long I do not just know—but I have always admired its stern denunciation of wrong, and unflinching determination to uphold the right. The stories in it are always interesting and instructive, and free from the unhealthy sensationalism so common to-day. The market reports are the most reliable we have.

I have been deeply interested in the stories you have been publishing for the past year of the old settlers, with some of whom I am well acquainted; and I have thought I might add something that would interest some of your readers, many of whom no doubt have read that widely known work of Mrs. Modie, entitled 'Roughing it in the Bush.'

The farm which was the scene of all the events described in the first volume of her book was purchased by my father a year or two after they left it and moved to the Township of Dunsmere. It has been in our hands ever since. My father and mother came out from London, England, stayed in Toronto a short time, and in the year 1837 left Toronto during the rebellion troubles and drove down here in the spring thaw. There were no grand roads then. Corduroy and mud were the best to be had. I forget just how long they were getting here, but it was a long time. Now we go in two or three hours. I have heard my father say that in a cedar swamp at the back of the house, about half a mile (part of the swamp is there yet) the wolves used to come out at night and howl. The old graveyard where the old pioneers sleep who cleared away the forest, and which Mrs. Modie mentions in her book, is, and always has been, fenced and kept sacred from desecration. One of the apple trees to which he also refers, and which was planted in 1793, is yet standing. For over seventy years it has never missed bearing fruit. It had about three barrels on it this year. My father and mother are both dead, and I am living on the farm and working it in connection with another about four miles away, on which one of my sons lives.

We are engaged in the raising of Southdown sheep and Shorthorn cattle, Chester, White and Berkshire pigs.

There are only one or two of the old settlers who knew Mrs. Modie now left in this part. If this should meet the eye of any of the relatives or friends of the Modies I should be pleased to hear from them.

Hoping I have not trespassed too much on your space, I remain,

Yours truly,

R. S. HOLDSWORTH.

Hythe Farm, March 1, 1897.

CHESS COLUMN.

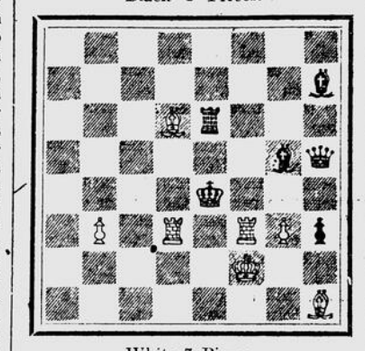
Saturday, March 13, 1897.

PROBLEM NO. 63.

By W. F. Jones, Belleville, Ont.,

(For the 'Witness.')

Black 6 Pieces.



White 7 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

White: K on KB2, R's on Q3 and KB3, B's on KRsq and Q6, P's on QKt3 and KKt3; 7 pieces. Black: K on K5, Q on KR4, R on K3, B's on KR2 and KKt4, P on KR6; 6 pieces.

SOLUTIONS:

Problem No. 61—By A. F. Andrews, is solved in two moves by P—Q3.

Solutions to Nos. 60 and 61 received as follows: Drawer 584, Port Hope; A.T. Porteous and Herbert Skeith, Cornwall; Blue Bells, Montreal; Wanddstein, Montreal; L. C. W., Acton Vale; Otto Wurzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. S. Melville Cross.

C.S. Certainly over looked your 'cook,' will give it careful examination.

Dr. J. . Graham. Many thanks. Yes, Mackenzie has been writing to thank numerous chess editors for obituaries, etc.

J. W.H. The best chess magazine, and indeed the only one is the British Chess Magazine. Send P.O. for eight shillings subscription, and twenty-four cents postage to I. M. Brown, 89 Brudenel Rd., Leeds, Eng.

GAME NO. 73.

Following is the score of the game played by Mr. J. E. Narraway, champion of the Ottawa Club, and the Rev. Geo. Grant, B.A., president of the Orillia Club:—

FRENCH DEFENCE.

	Mr. J. E. Narraway. White	Rev. Geo. Grant, B.A. Black.
1	P—K 4	P—K 3
2	P—Q 4	P—Q 4
3	Q Kt—Q 2	K Kt—B 3
4	P—K 5	K Kt—Q 2
5	P—K B 4	P—Q B 4
6	P x P	B x P (a)
7	Q—K Kt 4	P—K Kt 3
8	K Kt—B 3 (b)	Q—Q Kt 5
9	Q—Kt3	Kt—Q B 7
10	P—Q B 3	P—Q R 4
11	Kt—Q Kt 6	B—K 2
12	P—K R 4	P—K R 4
13	B—Q 3	Kt—K B sq
14	Q Kt—Q 4	K B—B 4
15	Q—B 2	Kt x Kt
16	Kt x Kt	B x Kt
17	Q x B	Q x Q
18	P x Q	P—Q Kt 3
19	B—Q 2	B—R 3
20	K—K 2	B x B
21	K x B	K—Q 2
22	K R—Q B sq	Kt—K R 2
23	P—Q Kt 4	P x P
24	B x P	K R—Q B sq
25	P—R 3	Q R—K Kt sq
26	B—Q 6	R x R
27	R x R	R—Q Kt 2
28	K—B 3	P—B 3
29	K—Kt 4	P x P
30	B P x P	P—K Kt 4
31	P—K Kt 3	P x P
32	P x P	Kt—B 3
33	K—Kt 5 (c)	Kt—K 5
34	R—B 6	Kt—Q 7
35	R x P	R—R 2 (d)
36	P—R 4	Kt—Q B 5
37	R—R 6	R—Kt 2 (ch)
38	K—Q B 5	Kt—Q 7 (e)
39	R—Kt 6 (f)	Kt—K 5 (ch)
40	K—Kt 5	Kt—B 6 (ch)
41	K—R 6	R x R
42	K x R	Kt x R P (ch)
43	K—Kt 5	Kt—B 6 (ch)
44	K—Kt 4	Kt—K 7
45	B—Q B 5	Kt—K Kt 8
46	K—B 3	Kt—B 6
47	K—Q 3	Kt x R P
48	K—K 3	Kt—K B 4 (ch)
49	K—B 4	P—R 5
50	K—Kt 4	K—B 3
51	B—R 7	K—Kt 4
52	B—B 5	K—B 5
53	B—R 7	K—Q 6
54	B—Kt 6	K—K 5
55	B—B 7	Kt x Q P
56	K x R P	Kt—B 6 (ch)
57	K—Kt 3	Kt x K P
58	K—B 2	Kt—Q B 5
59	K—K 2	P—K 4
60	B—Q 8	P—Q 5
61	B—K Kt 5	P—Q 6 (ch)
62	K—Q sq	K—K B 6

White resigns.

(a) Kt—Q B 3 is the best move according to the latest authorities.

(b) P—K R 3 is mostly played here.

(c) Why not P x Kt?

(d) Well played. If R x R, White Queens the Pawn and wins.

(e) Mr. Narraway evidently overlooked the beauty of this move.

(f) This move loses the game. R—R 8 would be much better and White would still have had a winning game. From this stage on Mr. Grant played with great judgment and care. In a correspondence game it seemed useless to prolong the play after the 50th move.

CHESS NOTES.

The Showalter-Pillsbury match according to the latest advices stands at three games each, the first two games having been drawn, the third, fourth and fifth going to Pillsbury, while Showalter won the sixth, seventh and eighth.

A very interesting telegraph match took place on Thursday evening last between the Montreal Chess Club and the enterprising Orillians. There were ten players a side and the score stands Montreal,1; Orillia, 1; drawn, 5; and three games to be adjudicated. This is not so bad considering that play began at seven o'clock p.m.

Next Friday evening, the Orillians play the St. Denis Chess Club or the same terms.

CONSTABLE AND HIS REJECTED PICTURES.

The story of the rejection of Sir Edward Poynter's pictures at the Glasgow Institute finds a parallel in the case of no less distinguished an artist than Constable. Every one knows that the work of the great landscape painter was not properly appreciated by his contemporaries, but few people, probably, are aware that one of his pictures was actually rejected by the Academy, in a year, too, when Constable was himself a member of the selecting committee. By some accident one of Constable's landscapes a small work, had been placed among the outsiders' pictures, and was passed, in its turn, before the selecting committee. The first Academician pooh-poohed it as too green, the second said it was empty, and the verdict of the third was equally unfavorable. Constable, who came next, said not a word, but the remaining members of the committee were unanimous in condemning the picture, which was rejected.

Directly the verdict was pronounced Constable rose from his seat and, to the astonishment of the committee, claimed the picture as his own. He thanked his fellow Academicians with bitter politeness for their opinions, which, he said, were the more valuable because they were totally unbiased. The president, Sir Martin Archer Shee, tried in vain to smooth matters over, and begged Constable to excuse the mistake and allow the picture to be hung. But the indignant artist would not be mollified; the picture had been rejected by the committee, and nothing should induce him to exhibit it. He was as good as his word, and the rejected picture was removed the next day.—'Westminster Gazette.'

The little spaniel which the Princess of Wales is represented in her familiar portrait as holding in her arms was found dead in its bed.

BLONDIN'S MOST DIFFICULT FEAT

It is somewhat remarkable that a man who tempted, or appeared to tempt, Providence to such a degree that Blondin did, should live to the comparatively ripe age of seventy-three years and then die peaceably in his bed at last. His feats at Niagara have already been described in the columns of the 'Witness.' It was, perhaps, sublime on Blondin's part to invite the Prince of Wales to be carried across on his (Blondin's) back. It is hardly probable, however, that had the heir-apparent consented to thus imperil himself the members of his suite would have permitted him to do so. One can in imagination just fancy the late Duke of Newcastle, who was in charge



THE LATE M. BLONDIN.

of the Prince, consenting to such an exploit. The most difficult and by far the most dangerous feat that Blondin ever performed was undoubtedly that of walking on a rope from the mainmast to the mizzen on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer 'Poonah,' when on his way to Australia. A heavy sea was running at the time, and five times as a huge wave approached the vessel, Blondin was compelled to sit down and wait events. He remained hale and hearty till some five months ago, when he was seized with diabetes; his vigor may be judged from the fact that it was only last June that he was performing at Belfast. He leaves a young widow, whom he married about fifteen months ago.

A Cuban in New York says that Maceo was a man of strictest moral integrity; that he never drank wine, never played cards and never smoked, and this in a land where nearly everybody, man, woman and child, smokes.

'The Babes in the Wood' was founded on an actual crime committed in the fifteenth century. An old house in Norfolk is still pointed out, upon a mantelshelf of which the entire history is carved.—'Philadephia American.'

Mexican farmers follow a strange custom. They use oxen of one color in the morning, and another color in the afternoon. They do not know why, but they say that it must be the right thing to do, because their forefathers did it.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

True Merit Appreciated.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are world-renowned as a simple yet effective remedy for Coughs and Throat Troubles. In a letter from the Hon. Mrs. Pery, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, they are thus referred to:—'Having brought your "Bronchial Troches" with me when I came to reside here, I found that, after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor people will walk for miles to get a few.'

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HOTHOUSE LIVES.

Disease Germs in Homes that Are Badly Ventilated.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND GIVES NEW LIFE.

It Should Be Used by Every Ailing Person This Month.

The all important thing for nervous, sleepless and run down people to know is that Paine's Celery Compound builds up the whole physical system, improves digestion and regulates the nerves. By accomplishing this work, sound, regular and refreshing sleep is insured, that daily helps flesh-building and the gathering of strength.

In the winter the majority of men and women have lived hothouse lives. Thousands of homes are badly ventilated and without proper sanitary arrangements. The air is full of poison germs that are inhaled by the inmates, and we find sickness and disease holding sway.

This is the month when the blood is impure, when eruptions, boils and skin diseases make life a misery. This is the month when we see the sallow faces, the hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, betokening ill health and weakness. This is the month that demands physical repairing and cleansing, in order that the seeds and germs of disease may be eradicated from the system.

Paine's Celery Compound is the medicine needed by every broken-down and diseased mortal at this time. Its marvellous virtues have been noted and commended by the ablest physicians in the world, and its best and strongest advocates are those whom it has restored to perfect health.

Dr. A. W. K. Newton, an eminent physician and surgeon of Boston, says:

'Paine's Celery Compound is not a patent medicine, and it must not be confounded with the ordinary nervines, bitters and sarsaparillas. It is as much superior to them in formula and results as the diamond is superior to glass. It purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves and is nature's food for the brain.

'I had some trouble myself from blood poisoning received in a very delicate surgical operation. The formula of Paine's Celery Compound led me to try it, and I was much pleased with the result. I prescribe it for men and women who have no appetite, cannot sleep, and are weak and run-down. For this condition, and for disorders of the blood and nerves, it has no equal.

'When a man or woman has lost appetite, lost sleep, and feels that life is a burden, that person is in a serious condition. I prescribe Paine's Celery Compound for my patients who have these common and dangerous symptoms with invariably satisfactory results. It is the best possible remedy to keep up one's strength and energy during the spring and summer months.'

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Frankly, our Spring Importations eclipse all that has ever been seen on the market. The styles are superb and distinguished, and our prices are the joy of the buyer who seeks economy. We can dress the rich as well as the poor in elegant fashion, and at prices suitable to both.

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French Tweeds, Very fine **$18.00**

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Great variety of articles for men, young people and boys.



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THE ARMENIAN MEMORIAL WINDOW AT HAWARDEN CHURCH.

The ceremony of unveiling the Armenian martys' memorial window in Hawarden Church was performed by Mrs. Gladstone. A deputation from the Anglo-Armenian Association in London waited upon Mrs. Gladstone and presented her with a portrait in oils of the Armenian Patriarch, Mgr. Mikvitich, the gift of Armenian subjects of the Queen in India and the Straits settlement. Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging the gift, after referring to the unexampled unanimity of the national movement on behalf of the Armenians, said that although the great movement appeared to have failed in acting upon the six powers in Europe, he had the unextinguishable hope that the great iniquities were near an end, and that the triumphant career of the wickedness of the greatest assassin of the world was doomed to be short-lived, and that they had reached the eve of better days.—'London Graphic.'

CLERICAL INTIMIDATION OF ELECTORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of to-day you take up the question of the interference of Roman Catholic bishops and priests in elections in this province, notably in the counties of Champlain and Bonaventure, and you seem to be of opinion that, if new laws are not required to punish such clerics, at least the laws now in existence ought to be enforced. Permit me to say that neither the present laws nor new laws can be effectual in such cases. Such clerical intimidation can no more be attacked effectually by the Courts as now constituted, than you can attack a spirit or ghost with sword and musket. It may truly be said that the supreme power in the Dominion of Canada is now in the last resort, vested in some dozen Roman Catholic bishops. But what is the remedy for this? Our laws are effectual against intimidation by landlords or large employers of labor, and against bribery. The main shield or protection is the secrecy of the ballot. What is the use of intimidating or bribing, when you can't tell how a man votes? He can take your money, or yield to your threats; but how can that make him vote against his wishes; or how are you to discover and punish his falsity? But it is different in the case of the priest. Who can stop or hinder him from finding out whether his orders to the voters have been obeyed? The voter may lie as to his vote, to every one, including the priest. Will he dare to do so in the confessional, and, if he does not disclose it in confession how about his wife and daughters?

And even if the voter can, or thinks he can, hide his vote from his priest, would he even then dare to disobey him? The power of the bishop or priest springs from the belief that eternal punishment in the next world awaits those who are disobedient to him. This is the source of his influence on electors. Can any laws take it away? If I or any other Protestant sincerely and really believed that our eternal happiness or misery in the next world depended upon our obeying the orders of Bishop Blais, or any other bishop or priest, we would certainly vote for any candidate they ordered us.

In old times in France, the power of the king, the sovereign, controlled and modified the power of the priests. Louis XIV. and his successors were devout Catholics and quite willing to let the clergy persecute Huguenots and other heretics, but they did not allow the Church to be all powerful, they curbed and confined it, they would not permit ultramontanism, nor ecclesiastical tyranny, and their Courts by the 'Appel comme d'Abus' prohibited and restrained the interference of clerics. But here in Quebec we have now no legal power, and a church unrestrained and all-powerful; because with a democratic government all power is in the voters, and of the voters five-sixths are Roman Catholics. Our Courts, our juries are of the same composition. Will these pass or enforce laws against the interference of priests or bishops? Why, the interference of the clerics is only effectual because the voters are convinced that they dare not refuse to obey them. Will the same voters, and judges and juries dare to send priests to prison or fine them or punish them for giving orders which in conscience the voters are bound to obey on pain of eternal misery? If the voter obeys, it is because he deems the order to be given by the priest acting within the scope of his functions, and will he consent to punish the priest for giving the order? The only result of the attempt would be to raise the cry of persecution. It has been attempted in Ireland. Elections have been annulled there on account of the interference of priests—but you can't keep on annulling forever, and now in Catholic Ireland the priest is all-powerful. In France it is not so, but that's because the majority of the voters are not good Catholics. To sum up, the priest is all-powerful in elections, because of the voters' belief in him, and the law cannot loosen or untie bonds which the voter himself has fastened around him.

PROTESTANT.

Montreal, March 11, 1897.

CONDITION OF EGYPT.

Lord Cromer's annual report on the condition of Egypt has just been published, and contains some interesting information. It appears that the condition of the country is improving steadily. Last year the government made an instructive experiment in the way of making small loans to the fellaheen of lower Egypt. The practice of the peasants is to borrow in the spring and repay when the cotton crop is ripe. The local money-lenders are mostly Greeks, and they lend at from twenty to thirty per cent. The government effected loans for £7,700 at six percent to small cultivators. The whole of the capital and interest except £E20 was repaid by the end of November, and the money-lenders had to lower their rates. Unfortunately, Lord Cromer finds it quite impossible for the government to carry on such operations on a great scale. It is hoped that the important business of readjusting the land tax will be accomplished in 1898. Until this is done, intending purchasers of land naturally hang back, and the revenue of the Domains Administration suffers from this cause as well as from the fall in cotton. Last year was a 'record' year in the consumption of salt—a sure test of the well-being of the masses of the people. The imports were £E1,271,000 and the exports £E568,000 in excess of those for 1895, and the cotton crop yielded 148,000 cantars more than in the previous season. Tobacco duties gave a net revenue of over a million, while the sugar crop crushed was the largest known. Lord Cromer foresees a great future for the Egyptian sugar industry. Upper Egypt, he declares, is 'singularly suited to sugar cultivation' by soil and climate, and labor is cheap. The supply of water, however, is as yet insufficient. The gross receipts of the railways were unusually large, and good progress is being made with the upper Egypt lines.

The Prince of Wales was asked to present to the Queen a petition signed by 300,000 persons, praying for the total abolition of vivisection. As it is contrary to practice to present petitions to the Queen, he could not comply with the request.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

SHOWING HOW A SUFFERER FROM SCIATICA WAS CURED.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE ORILLIA 'NEWS-LETTER' WITH PERMISSION FROM THE AUTHOR MAKES THE LETTER PUBLIC—IT WILL BE GLADLY READ BY OTHER SUFFERERS FROM THIS PAINFUL MALADY.

(From the Orillia 'News-Letter.')

The following letter has been forwarded us by the Coldwater, Ont., correspondent of the 'News-Letter,' which we have great pleasure in publishing :—

Coldwater, Sept. 25, 1896.

A few weeks ago I became very unwell from an attack of sciatica, and remembering that a while ago a well-known friend of mine, Mr. C. T. Hopson, of Fesserton, a few miles from here, had been a great sufferer from this painful complaint, I thought it would be well to consult that gentleman as to the medicine he gives credit to for his relief and cure, as I was aware that he was now well and hearty and had ever since been in steady work among lumber—his regular business. He gave me the information required, and wrote out the following testimonial which he desires to have published in any way I think proper, hoping that it will meet the eye of many sufferers like myself who are anxious to get relief. I therefore forward it to you to publish :—

Fesserton, Sept. 18, 1896.

'It is with the greatest pleasure that I testify to the marvellous benefit and cure that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills effected in my case. In the year 1892 I was taken very bad with sciatica. I was treated at different times by two doctors, but dispensed with their services as I found I was not getting the hoped for relief. I then tried different remedies advertised as a cure for sciatica, but with no better result. Then I tried strongly recommended electrical appliances, but still to no purpose. I did not improve any and the pain was excruciating, and I began to lose all hope of ever getting better. I could not sit down or move about without suffering intense pain, and the only relief I could get was when I lay down with my legs stretched straight out, and then the pain was somewhat less. I was in this position one day when I picked up a newspaper lying by my side and there I read of a man cured of sciatica by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Always having but little faith in proprietary medicines, and in view of the experience I already had, I would not have tried them but for the fact that my wife insisted on going at once and procuring some. She got a box and persuaded me to take them. By the time I had finished the box I believe I felt better, so I kept on taking the pills, and by the time I had taken six boxes I was entirely cured. I had been laid up for four months before taking the Pink Pills, and I shall continue to take them occasionally, as I know them to be an excellent medicine. I shall never cease recommending them.

Yours truly,
CHARLES T. HOPSON.

Our correspondent adds that this letter is from a much respected resident of Fesserton, whose word is generally considered as good as his bond.

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LUCIFER MATCHES are made in Buckingham.

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A limited number of shares of the capital stock of this company, fully paid up and non assessable, of the par value of $1.00 each, are now on sale at 15c a share, in blocks of not less than one hundred shares.

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JOHN T. MOORE, F.C.A., Man'g Director.

Since the previous announcement very important information has come to hand; and been embodied in the Company's prospectus. Those prudent people who would like a plain statement of fact should send for a copy. Notwithstanding the results of development are so gratifying, applications for Treasury shares, of ONE DOLLAR EACH fully paid up and non-assessable, will be filled at FIFTEEN CENTS per share for the present, in blocks of not less than one hundred shares.

Apply to
JOHN T. MOORE,
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Very soon the Stock of The Canada Mutual Mining and Development Company WILL BE WITHDRAWN from the Market. With stock already sold and reports now in hand from our Agents, the indications are that the first issue is almost entirely arranged for.

That friends and agents may not be disappointed when the stock is withdrawn and before they have sent in their orders, we give them this timely notice.

THE PRICE OF THE STOCK IS NOW 10 CENTS.

The Canada Mutual Mining and Development Company, 32 Toronto Street, Toronto.

The Boys' Page.

A Child in Westminster Abbey.

(Mary E. Palgrave, in 'Sunday At Home.')

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

He came presently on a little door, in the shadow between two of the great windows, which he had never observed before. It was the narrowest of doorways, and now stood ajar, revealing the foot of a spiral staircase that went winding away out of sight. This was probably the place.

On a second look Regy had no doubt of it; for there, just within the doorway, something was lying on the ground—a bit of leather holding together a bunch of keys. It seemed as much a part of old Huckaback as his very coat itself—that handful of cold iron, strung on the leathern thong.

Regy darted towards the keys with a cry of surprise, and picked them up with eager fingers. Fancy old Huckaback without his treasures! If he were really not dead—if he knew anything of what was going on around him—he would be in a terrible way, surely, over their loss.

Regy stood among the deepening shadows of the cloisters, holding the heavy keys by their thong and feeling quite weighed down with responsibility. He looked this way and that; but there was not a person in sight whose advice he could ask or to whom he could hand over his finding. Just then the clocks struck seven, and therewith an idea darted into his brain. Old Job's tumble had happened before locking-up time—that meant, then, that the Abbey doors were still unfastened. He had met with his accident before he had accomplished his evening's duties. That evening, for the first time for forty-one years—'forty-one year,' Regy repeated it to himself with a funnily exact echoing of the old man's tone and accompanying nod—he would be unable to lock up 'her' beloved doors. That being the case some one had got to do it for him; and who would he, without any question, like so well to do it as himself—Regy Fairfax, who had so often helped him in his task and whom he trusted beyond all other boys?

Regy's little face grew pink all over at the idea of the trust that had fallen upon him. Again he looked this way and that; but no one was in sight, not a footfall made itself heard in those echoing passages. When the sound of the clocks had died away, only the long cry of the swallows broke the utter quiet of the place. Regy drew a long breath, pushed his cap back on his forehead, and, with the air of a soldier on duty, proceeded on his way to do Huckaback's work for him.

His first business was to make fast the two doors by which the Abbey is entered from the cloisters. The east cloister door was soon disposed of; but the western one chose, that evening of all others, to behave badly and refuse to lock. Regy felt that it was very inconsiderate behavior on the door's part. It might have known, he thought, that some one was locking it who wasn't so experienced as usual and have behaved in a civil manner! He twisted the key this way and that, blew into the key-hole, pulled the key out and in; but all to no purpose. At last he took to hammering the door with his fists, in the hope, apparently, that severe treatment might bring it to its senses.

The door did indeed yield to this argument, but not exactly in the way its guardian was prepared for. Most likely it had not been quite tightly shut to begin with; for it suddenly flew open and in went Regy, head foremost, and in another second was sprawling, all abroad, upon the Abbey floor.

It was with very odd feelings that our little friend scrambled to his feet and gathered his disordered senses together. Here he was, actually inside the place where he had so long wished to be—he was in Westminster Abbey! The door which had opened itself in such an unlooked for way was falling to again, with many a squeak and groan. Regy put his hand on it to keep it open, and there he stood, while a fierce debate began within him. What was his business at the moment?—locking up for old Huckaback. And did Job ever stop or dawdle while he was going his rounds with the keys?—No, indeed! He might move no faster than the famous tortoise, for on some days he was so set fast with rheumatism that he could hardly set one foot before the other; but he never on any account turned aside till every key had performed its function and every door was locked. And if Regy was to do his work faithfully for him, neither must he turn aside for anything, however tempting. That was what one voice said to Regy.

On the other side, a voice pleaded that he had gained admittance into the Abbey by no fault of his own, and that, now he was there, it was surely the greatest pity not to see what it was like. From where he stood he could see nothing save vast, dimly-lighted spaces of pavement, stretching away on either side of him, and huge columns, like the biggest of forest trees, rearing themselves in a long vista. But that, surely, was not all that the Abbey consisted of? He tingled from head to foot with longing to cross that pavement, adventure himself between the great columns, and discover what might be visible when he got into the middle of the place. Those pillars did hinder one so from seeing anything! Now that he was inside it was too, too hard not to see a little more! It wouldn't take him five minutes—no, not two—to get a look up and down that strange, great, shadowy place; and he would run round all the faster, afterwards, to the other doors, to make up for lost time.

Another minute, and Regy took his detaining clasp off the door, and stole forward, cap in hand, into the Abbey nave. The door swung to behind him, with a last loud creak; and the bunch of keys hanging from the lock, struck against it with a hollow sound, as if to remind him of his neglected duty. But Regy heard nothing. He went forward with a beating heart and eyes shining with excitement.

CHAPTER VI.

I suppose we all find out, sometimes, that 'only five minutes' is an elastic term—that it may mean anything up to half-an-hour! Very little more than a real five minutes had passed, however, before Regy Fairfax came running back to the cloister door again. He was prepared to find that it had fallen to behind him, but not prepared to find it tightly, firmly shut—shut fast and no mistake about it. It was all in vain that he tugged at the rusty iron handle which the door possessed, that he ran his soft little fingers round its edge, that he crooked his forefinger and thrust it into the key-hole and tried to drag the thing open that way. Not a hair's-breadth would the stout door move, it scarcely even quivered beneath Regy's puny efforts, let him push, pull, drag at it how he would.

Regy did indeed pull and struggle with all his might; until, suddenly, a new thought struck him and he slipped down on his knees and put his blue eye to the key-hole. Ah, sure enough!—there was no longer any key in the lock; there was the empty key-hole only, through which a minute telescopic view could be had of the long vista of the cloister, looking faint and dim in the fading daylight.

It was plain enough what had happened. Some one had come to the door during those few, few minutes that he was out of earshot, had locked it up and carried off the keys. And so, here he was, a helpless prisoner within the Abbey walls.

As this appalling fact broke on Regy, he sprang to his feet and began battering on the door with fists and toes, and shouting with all his strength. It was only such a few minutes that he had been away! The person, whoever it was, who had come meddling with the keys, thought Regy in his wrath—could hardly have left the cloisters. He must surely—unless he were as deaf as a post!—be yet within earshot, and would come back and release him, if he made himself heard. So, 'Let me out! Let me out! Come back! Come back!' shrieked Regy, while at the same time he besieged the door with a frenzy of blows, and capered up and down on the mat while he rained on the stout oak a hailstorm of kicks.

No one replied to his cries: no steps made themselves heard returning along the cloisters. The present holder of the keys must have been so prompt in his movements as to have got out of earshot quicker than seemed possible. And yet, the din that Regy had raised was almost inconceivable. The echoes of that vast, silent place, caught up his cries, and answered, 'Let me out! Come back!—Come back! Let me out!' as if some one down the aisles were mocking him. And the sounds of his kicks and blows reverberated from the roof and walls, as if there were giants all about him hammering on gigantic doors.

Poor Regy stopped suddenly, as the full force of the din he had created broke on his terrified senses. He listened for a minute and then cowered against the door, hiding his face in his smarting hands, shivering with fear. Oh how dreadful that voice was—that other boy, round the corner somewhere, who was screaming to be let out in a voice



THE ECHOES ANSWERED, 'LET ME OUT.'

so horribly like his own. And oh, what a noise he had made in church—in church of all places where one ought to be quiet and well-behaved! Surely Uncle Richard would hear it in Grosvenor Square and would punish him with the most dreadful punishment that ever was invented. Regy trembled all over in a helpless agony of fear. He shut his eyes and pressed his white face against the door, and put his hands over his ears to shut out that appalling din.

When at last he ventured to uncover his ears, the echoes had gone to sleep again and all was tranquil. Very cautiously Regy opened his eyes and peered about him. Although he knew, as a matter of information, that there were such things as echoes, still that answering voice had been so horribly natural and life-like that it seemed hardly possible that there could be no one in the Abbey besides himself. He felt as if he must behold some other human boy moving about in the twilight of the aisles, or coming towards him across the comparative daylight of the nave.

Nothing stirred, however; no one appeared: and by degrees the silence grew almost as terrible to the lonely child as the noise had been. He stood looking and listening, with his poor little face quivering with fright and his breath coming in long, panting gasps. He sank down, at last, on the mat and sobbed piteously. What was to become of him, shut up here, all alone, in this terrible place? It would get darker and darker, and more and more dreadful every minute. He should certainly die if he were left here alone till morning.

For a little while Regy sat cowering on the mat, in such an extremity of fear that he could think of nothing: but by degrees he recovered himself a little and was able to collect his thoughts and consider the possibilities of things. When would they miss him at his uncle's, and where would they think of looking for him? A spasm of doubt struck poor Regy as to whether any one would miss him at all! He seemed to be of so little account in that house. Still, there was Jemima, whose special duty it was, that evening, to see after his supper and his going to bed—when half-past seven came she would surely miss him and start upon a search for him? But then, where would she look for him? She would go all round the cloisters, no doubt, and perhaps take a peep out into Dean's Yard, and, if she were very conscientious, she would put her head into Little Dean's Yard, just in case he might be playing there. And then she would shuffle on her clogs, throw her apron over her head, and go unwillingly into the Abbey garden, which she and Mrs. Blades thought 'a nasty damp hole, where you catch yer death of rheumatiz.' He could almost see her standing on the terrace there, with her lilac print skirts drawn well up above her white-stockinged ankles, peering this way and that into the twilight glades of the garden and calling out, 'Master Reginald, sir,—Master Reginald! It be your bed-time, du'ee come in, like a good boy!' And when she did not find him in any of those likely places, what next? Regy was quite at a loss to know what next; but of one thing he felt certain—that neither she nor anybody else would think of looking for him inside the Abbey. For, hadn't Uncle Fairfax forbidden his going there, and did anybody ever dream of doing—or of others doing—what Uncle Fairfax told them not? 'Tis m'lord's orders,' Mrs. Blades and Simpkinson would say; and everybody knew that there was an end of it! Nobody would believe that he, Regy, could be such a wicked boy as to do what his uncle had strictly forbidden; so no one would dream of coming to look for him in the Abbey.

Regy sat in a miserable heap on the ground, with his hands clasped round his knees and his head resting upon them, while the tears trickled down over his trousers. Presently his thoughts wandered to old Huckaback. Ah, if only he had been well and going about his business, how different it would have been for Regy. He would have been coming his rounds some time in the middle of the night—coming with a nice cheerful lantern to break into that horrid gloom. And he'd have found Regy and taken him home with him to his own bed! Regy felt he could have faced the terrors of the Abbey and waited quite cheerfully through the dark hours, if only he could have known that, by-and-by, old Job and his lantern would come to his rescue.—Oh, but poor old Job, who had never before failed of his nightly duty during forty-one years! The thought of his faithful service came to Regy with a sudden pang that was almost like bodily pain, it was so keen. Ah, if he had only been one little bit like Huckaback—one-hundredth part as conscientious—he should not now have been in this predicament! 'I've served her faithful,' the old watchman had said to him, looking back on so many, many nights of careful service. Regy felt he could not say the same of his one night. He had taken Huckaback's precious keys, which he guarded like life itself, and had set forth to do his work for him; and how had he accomplished it? Why, he had gone away in the middle, and left the keys unprotected; and now, who was to say into what hands they had fallen? Perhaps they had been stolen by some thief! Perhaps they were lost for ever, and would never, never be found again! Perhaps——

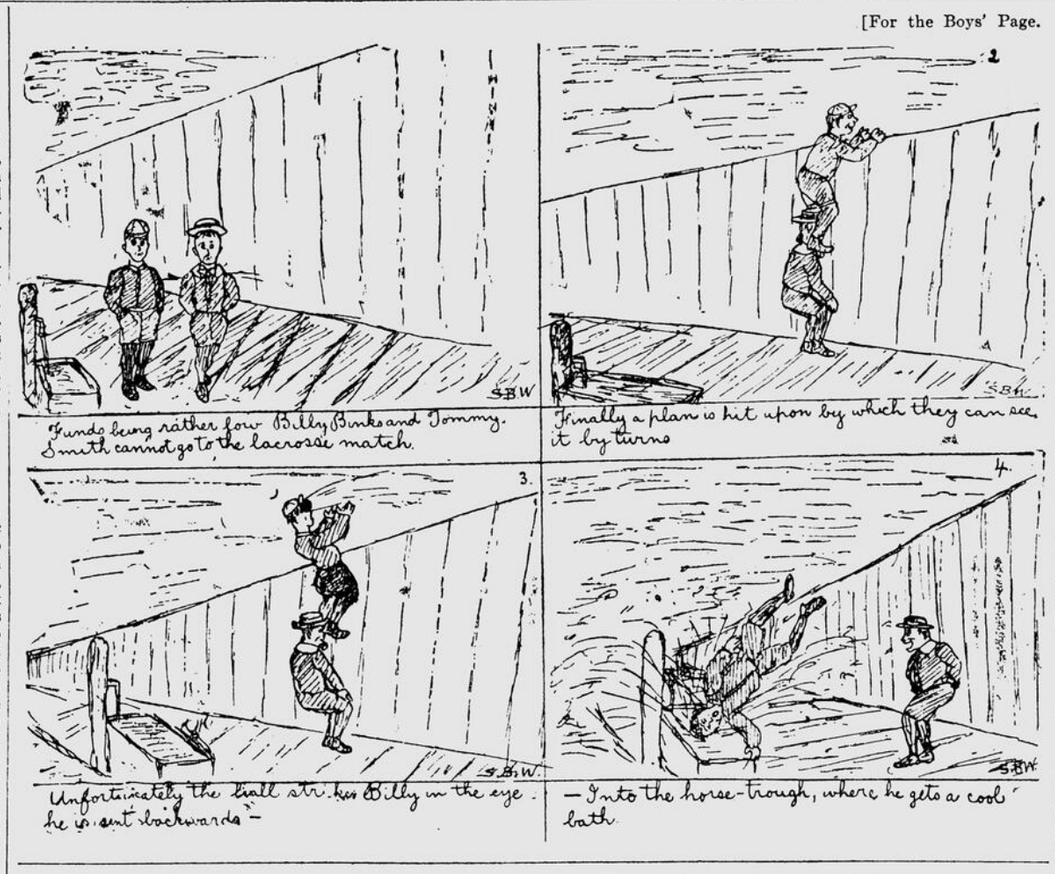
Oh, if there are tears which burn as they fall, they are the tears we have to shed when it comes home to us that we have broken our trust; when we see ourselves unfaithful to some claim on us which we know was a real one. Not a sentinel, when he finds he has been sleeping on duty; not the Knight of the Leopard when he found that the flag of England had been stolen while he was guarding it, felt more completely ashamed and despairing than did Regy Fairfax at that moment. It was very bad to be cold and hungry and alone, locked up in that terrible great place and knowing nothing of when he should be released. But oh, it was far, far worse to have been so disobedient and unfaithful! It hurt a great deal more to feel so bitterly ashamed of himself.

Regy sat and cried till he could cry no longer; and then he dropped asleep, with his head against the door. At first he only dozed and kept half-waking with a start; but presently he fell into a sleep as sound and peaceful as if he were tucked up in that great four-post bed in the canonry house over the way.

Had he not been so fast asleep he might perhaps have heard a voice, which by-and-by rang shrilly along the far side of the cloisters. 'Master Reginald, where are you? Come indoors this minute, you naughty boy!' But Regy heard nothing of Jemima's calls. He had slipped down at full length on the mat, and lay there, unconscious of everything, with his head pillowed on his arm.

(To be continued.)

[For the Boys' Page.



Chess Corner.

GENERAL RULES AND OBSERVATIONS.

(From Staunton's 'Chess-Player's Handbook.')

CONCERNING THE KNIGHT.

The knight is at once the most striking and most beautiful of all the pieces. The singularity of its evolutions, by which it is enabled to overleap the other men and wind its way into the penetralia of the adverse ranks, and if attacked leap back again within the boundary of its own, has rendered it the favorite piece of leading players in every country.

The assault of the knight is more subtle and dangerous than that of any other piece, because he attacks without putting himself 'en prise,' and his attack can never be resisted by the interposition of another man.

At the commencement of a game the best place for the king's knight is at K. B's 3rd sq.; it there attacks your adversary's K's pawn, if it has been moved two squares, and offers no impediment to the playing out your king's bishop, and prevents the adversary from placing his queen on your king rook's 4th sq., where she would often be a source of restraint and danger to your king. Many persons prefer playing the K. Kt. to K's 2nd at the second move, from the mistaken notion that the K. B's P. should be moved before the knight is played to bishop's 3rd; this is an error, and generally leads to a very bad game.

When you have brought out your Q. Kt, to B's 3rd, it is frequently advisable, at a proper opportunity to get him round by K's 2nd sq. to the K. Kt.'s 3rd, where he exercises a very important influence, by threatening, whenever the square is left unguarded, to post himself on K. B's 5th.

A knight with three or four pawns, at the end of a game, has an advantage over a bishop with an equal number of pawns, because he can leap from white to black, and thus attack the pawns on either colored squares, whereas the bishop can attack them only when they move on squares of the color of his diagonals. In similar circumstances, however, he is not so useful in defending as a bishop or a rook, since if forced to remove he ceases to defend, while the rook or bishop may retreat and still protect.

(To be continued.)

Puzzles.

A PUZZLING TRANSACTION.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—Please publish the following problem:—

Two old men each took thirty apples to market every day and sold them. One of them sold his at two for a cent, thereby realizing fifteen cents; and the other sold his at three for a cent, thereby realizing ten cents—making between them twenty-five cents. But one day one old man fell ill and his companion took the sixty apples to market. He thought it would be much handier to put the apples together, so he sold them at the rate of five for two cents, instead of selling half of them at three for a cent and the other half at two for a cent. But on counting it up he found he was lacking one cent, for five into sixty goes twelve times and twelve multiplied by two equals twenty-four cents. This is what he made, although if the other man had been there they would have made twenty-five cents. How does this come?

JAMES ROBERTSON.

ENTERTAINING NUMBERS.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—As I am much interested in the puzzles on the Boys' Page, I send the following for the readers to solve.

J. W. Y.

Chepston, Ont.

Put down any number of figures in a horizontal row and add them. Subtract the sum thus obtained from the row of figures; strike out any one of the figures from this result; tell the remaining figures to any one who knows how to work the puzzle, and he will tell you the figure you struck out. How is this done?

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$3.25 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid, and the Daily 'Witness' to December 31st, 1897.

	cents.
Beans, Mammoth German Wax	.05
Beans, Wardwell's Kidney Wax	.05
Beet, half long blood	.05
Cabbage, first and best	.10
Cabbage, Premium flat Dutch	.05
Carrot, early horn	.05
Carrot, half long Scarlet Nantes	.05
Cucumber, Impd. long green	.05
Corn, sweet, early market	.10
Corn, sweet evergreen	.05
Lettuce, Nonpareil	.05
Musk melon, earliest of all	.10
Nasturtium, dwarf	.05
Onion, selected yellow Danvers	.05
Onion, Silverskin, pickling	.05
Peas, new Queen	.10
Parsnip, New Intermediate	.10
Parsley, Triple Curled	.05
Radish, Crimson Bunch	.05
Radish, Half long Scarlet	.05
Pepper, long Red	.05
Spinach, Broad Leaved Flanders	.05
Squash, Hubbard Winter	.05
Squash, Vegetable Marrow	.05
Tomato, New Canada	.10
Turnip, Early White Stone	.05
Turnip, Purple Top, Swede	.05
Sage	.05
Summer Savory	.05
Total	$1.75

In addition to above, an excellent novelty will be included free, consisting of a packet of Mammoth Flowering Brilliant Single Pinks.

The Farm Garden Collection to 'Witness' Subscribers, post-paid, 75c.

OFFER No. 2.

The KitchenGarden Collection.

$2.80 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid and the Daily 'Witness' to December 31st, 1897.

	cents.
Beans, Mammoth Red German Wax	.05
Beet, half long blood	.05
Cabbage, first and best	.10
Carrot, half long Scarlet Nantes	.05
Cucumber, improved long green	.05
Corn, sweet early market	.10
Lettuce, Nonpareil	.05
Musk, melon, earliest of all	.10
Onion, selected, Yellow Danvers	.05
Parsnip, New Intermediate	.10
Parsley, triplo circled	.05
Peas, New Queen	10
Radish, crimson bunch	.05
Squash, Hubbard Winter	.05
Tomato, new	.10
Turnip, early stone	.05
Total	$1.10

In addition to above, an excellent novelty will be included free, consisting of a packet of mammoth Flowering Brilliant Single Pinks.

The Kitchen Garden collection to 'Witness' Subscribers, post-paid, 40c.

OFFER No. 3.

The Flower Garden Collection.

$3.00 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid, and the Daily 'Witness' to December 31st, 1897.

	cents.
Aster, giant flowering, mixed colors.	.15
Sweet Marguerite	.05
Pansy, large flowering mixed	.10
Zinnia, mammoth double, all colors.	.10
Nasturtium, tall, mixed	.05
Portulaca	.05
Candytuft, all colors	.05
Morning Glory	.05
Pinks, double China	.05
Balsam, Improved double mixed	.10
Marvel of Peru	.05
Verbena, mammoth flowering	.10
Stocks, large flowering, ten weeks.	.10
Sweet Peas, the finest selection	.10
Phlox Drummondi, all colors	.05
Petunia, finest, all colors and shades	.10
Total	$1.25

In addition to above, an excellent novelty will be included free, consisting of a packet of Mammoth Flowering Brilliant Single Pinks.

The Flower Garden collection to 'Witness' Subscribers, post-paid, 50c.

ADDRESS:

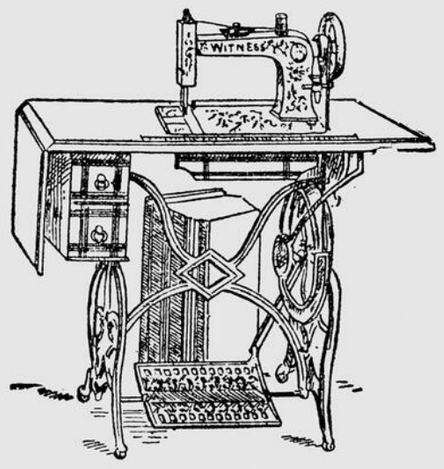
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Office, Montreal.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE 'WITNESS' HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINE.

$25.50 **Including the 'Daily Witness' one year, or absolutely Free for Twenty-five Subscribers to the 'Daily Witness' at three dollars each.**

he Receiver to pay Freight Charges in each case from Montreal.



This Machine is manufactured for us by one of the very best sewing machine manufacturers on this continent, is fully guaranteed, and must be a good article, or we would not name it after the 'Witness.'

It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long as the $60 machine. The regular price of this machine is $45, and it is frequently sold at $50. By a special arrangement we are enabled to make the above very low offers to 'Witness' subscribers. Remember, this Machine is as advertised, there is no risk, as each purchaser is guaranteed that if the Machine is not as represented, when seen, it can be returned, and the money will be refunded.

The manufacturers claim all the good points found in other machines. All wearing parts are of the best steel, and case hardened at all principal points. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has an automatic bobbin winder, and the simplest threading shuttle made, so simple that it can be threaded blindfolded.

The Machine is especially adapted to the wants of Tailors, Dressmakers, Family Use, Manufacturers of Clothing, Shirts, etc., etc. It is a quick and light running Machine, and has the very latest improvements. Is Strong, Durable and Speedy.

This Sewing Machine uses a straight self-setting needle, and is so simple and easy to manage that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours' practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each Machine, so that no teacher is required. The Machine will be delivered threaded, ready for operation.

The following outfit is supplied:

Thread Cutter, which we adjust before delivery.

One Tucker, with Gauge, showing correct width of tucks, from one-eighth of an inch, thus obviating the tedious 'picking out' of early days.

One Ruffler and Shirring Plate, a Braider (foot and slide), Narrow Hemmer and Feller Foot, one piece, and a set of Hemmers, four widths.

A Binder, also a Quilter, which is so simple to attach, it will be found a great convenience in country subscribers' homes. The book of instructions gives explicit directions and an illustration of each of the above as operated.

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can.

The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extension with a strong spring support. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a $65 machine in use in her home.

To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

A Wonderful Offer.

A LARGE SIZE BAGSTER'S BIBLE. When lying open it measures 13 1-2 by 9 1-2 inches.

THE BINDING is known as seal. It isn't seal. It is cow-hide Strong, flexible, patent back and durable.

THE TYPE. The type is minion, with centre references.

HELPS TO BIBLE STUDY. Over two hundred pages of divers helps to Bible Study. Also, a Harmony of the Gospels, an Alphabetical Index of the Holy Scriptures, a Concordance and Indexed Bible Atlas, 13 Colored Maps, etc., in fact everything a Bible student needs reduced to the smallest bulk.

JUST THE BIBLE for the Sabbath-school Teacher, Scholar, Student, Minister, and for everyone who wants to know his Bible, both for use at home and for carrying to church or class.

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Mailed, prepaid, securely packed in a pasteboard box, to any address in Canada or the United States.

Address **JOHN DOUGALL & SON,**
'Witness' Office, Montreal.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Oats exports for seven months ended Jan. 31, '97, were 21,700,000 bushels, compared with only 2,163,000 bushels a year earlier, a tenfold business.

Has your table been well supplied with the products of the garden this winter? If not, now is the time to lay your plans to avoid such conditions next year.

Do not tap in an exact circle, but vary up and down, and from side to side of the tree. This will give all parts of the tree time to recover from the effect of the wound.

Last season's labor of the farm hand was more profitable to himself, as a rule, than to the man who employed him. This is particularly true of 'cheap,' ignorant help.

It isn't always safe to judge a man's character by the clothes he wears, but you can usually determine pretty closely what kind of a farmer a man is by looking at his fences.

Mr. F. E. Barnard, manager for J. K. Armsby Company, at Ventura, Cal., reports fully fifty thousand bags Lima beans shipped out of that district during the first three weeks of 1897, which still left three hundred and fifty thousand bags in warehouses, the largest reserves that important bean district has had at this date in a number of years.

Wooden buckets and wooden spouts should be thoroughly scalded before they are applied to the trees, using for this purpose either lime water, or a weak lye from wood ashes. Also pass a hot iron through the wooden spouts and char the inside, thus sweetening them. C. J. Bell of Hardwick, Vt., the newly elected president of the Vermont association, advises steaming the buckets to thoroughly cleanse them and thus prevent undesirable flavors.

The excrement of domestic animals never contains any more plant food than immediately after it is voided. Composting it assists in the rotting or fermenting process, and for certain crops and soils may be essential, but recent experience of both practical market gardeners and scientific men is more and more against the old method of composting manure and handling it several times before applying it to the soil. For all ordinary field crops, it is now believed that the sooner the manure is applied the better.

The 'Sydney Morning Herald' estimates the total acreage under crop in Australia this year, excluding New Zealand, altogether at 4,234,409 acres, which should yield 18,643,490 bushels, and sets down the probable needs of the colonies at 25,706,775 bushels, of which 4,602,995 bushels is required for seed. The foreign grain ordered or afloat is 2,323,610 bushels, which will have to be made up by New Zealand or America.

A company has just been organized in New Jersey for the purpose of making sugar from cornstalks through the aid of electricity and inasmuch as the company's capital is to be fifty million dollars it is evident that the industry is to be conducted on an extensive scale. If this patented electrical process for the manufacture of sugar from cornstalks proves to be a commercial success every farmer will be benefited and sugar may become one of our country's chief products. It will be well, however, not to begin to corner cornstalks yet a while.

The opinion is common among well posted manufacturers that sap once frozen will not make as light colored or good flavored sugar as if it has never been frozen. This idea is not universal, however, especially where the sap has been frozen but once before going to the evaporator. As a general rule, the sooner the sap is converted into sugar or syrup after leaving the tree, the better the product. If sap runs in the afternoon and is frozen that night, but gathered and evaporated early the next day, it will probably make little difference. In fact, experience goes to show that could the water that is in the sap be separated from the sweet or sugar part by a process of freezing, the sugar from such would be white and of pure maple flavor.

Wooden spouts are unsuitable, for one reason, because they plug the best sap-producing pores. They absorb the liquid and become sour, and when so are liable to sour the sap which passes through them, especially if not evaporated soon after being gathered. Too many sugar makers who use the wooden spout fail to properly cleanse and scald at the end of the season, or before using the following season. Wooden spouts placed in the trees in a sour and filthy condition cannot fail to exert a harmful influence on the sap. Some makers prefer a tin spout, owing to its small cost and the fact that it damages the trees very little. Metallic spouts, well galvanized, are generally considered the most durable, producing best results. They allow a free flow of sap, neither rust nor mildew, are durable, and much less liable to become sour than a wooden spout.

In sowing grass seeds on the prairie the aim should be, first, to sow them as early as possible in the spring, that they may become well rooted before the drought of summer sets in. Second, to cover the seed to the depth of one-half to three inches, according to the character of the soil, to give the plants greater power to resist the influences of surface evaporation. Third, to avoid sowing them with a nurse crop which is likely to shade them unduly and to rob them of too large a share of moisture. Fourth, to sow the seeds on land clean and impacted, rather than sow them on soils foul and loose. And, fifth, to sow them in some sort of a crop rotation rather than to aim to keep such lands long laid down to pasture or meadow. A summer fallow or a cultivated crop, as of corn, potatoes or field roots, puts the soil in fine condition for receiving grass seeds. But it should be borne in mind that it is only when the ground has been kept clean that the full benefit can be expected from sowing grass seeds on such lands.

MR. MOODY'S BIBLE INSTITUTE.

SPECIAL APRIL CONFERENCE.

Mr. D. L. Moody sends the following announcement:—

For the past two years the Bible Institute at Chicago has had a special conference for ministers and evangelists and all Christian workers during the month of April. The attendance at them has been such, and the blessings resulting therefrom have been so encouraging, that we shall hold another conference from April 6 to 30.

There will be special lectures at two and three o'clock each afternoon. Superintendent Torrey will speak on 'Methods of Reaching Men,' and 'Teaching the Bible.' The Rev. W. W. Clark, the eminent bible teacher, will speak on the following and other topics:—'The Old and New Testaments Contrasted and Harmonized,' 'The Plan of the New Testament,' 'The Special Features of the Gospels' (illustrated by a large chart), 'The Gospel of Mark,' 'Christ in the Hebrews,' 'The Person and Work of the Holy Spirit,' 'Law and Grace Contrasted and Harmonized,' 'The Deep Things of God—six Layers of Truth,' 'The Dispensations—Past, Present and Future,' (illustrated by a diagram), 'The Book of Revelation.' The Rev. Wm. Patterson of Toronto, who has been styled the 'Spurgeon of Canada,' will speak each day.

Pastors will be able to return to their charges for the first Sunday in May. They will thus have four weeks at the Institute, with but three Sabbaths' absence from their churches.

The rates will be five dollars for board and room.

An Ohio paper says of this conference:—'Our people could not do a better thing for themselves and their pastors than to excuse their pastors from their regular work during the month of April, make them a special donation of thirty or forty dollars to pay their expenses and send them to this conference.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Bishop of Liverpool, addressing the clergymen he has ordained, recommended to them as model preachers Liddon, Moody and Spurgeon.

The Rev. Charles Merle d'Aubigne, a well-known visitor to the London Presbyteries, has issued an appeal on behalf of the Belgian Missionary Church.

In 1890 there was only one presbytery in British Columbia. Now there are five presbyteries and a synod, and a proposition for the formation of a sixth presbytery is now being considered.

Mr. Bramwell Booth has been speaking at Holloway while reclining in a coffin, the coffin having previously been carried through the streets in procession. Mr. Booth also appeared before the congregation dressed in sackcloth.

The loving cup, long an institution in city banquets in London, is threatened. This year, says the 'City Press,' the master of one of the city companies, being a teetotaller, his regime has been marked by the temporary banishment of the loving-cup.

The Congregational Club of New York, says the 'Union Signal,' the most important and conservative society of that denomination, has just admitted women to full membership. Thus, 'step by step since time began, we see the steady gain of man'—which means humanity.

Mr. E. Vaslet gives in 'Le Bien Social,' a ghastly account of the outrageous drunkenness permitted and practised in Belgium on 'Lost Monday.' According to his account the most deplorable license prevails, and men and women abandon themselves for the day to unrestrained drinking and excess.

The morning the anti-cigarette bill came up in the Indiana Legislature the galleries were full of interested people. When the bill was called one member arose and unrolled his petition for the prohibitory law, thirteen feet long. In quick succession sixty members followed his example, the longest petition being seventy-nine feet. This created much excitement. The bill was then put on its passage and passed by a vote of 85 to 3.

Lady Henry Somerset is moving to have Neal Dow's birthday observed in England, although owing to the necessity for absolute rest she can not herself participate. She has delegated to Miss Agnes Slack the working up of the birthday celebrations. The English temperance papers have had many interviews with Miss Slack concerning her observations in America, and they are such as to advance not only the cause in general but the special lines of work undertaken by white-ribboners.

General Booth urges all Salvationists to devote a tenth of their income to the work of God, to adopt the 'Lord's Corner' scheme, by which the profits of a corner of a garden or a portion of a business may be similarly devoted, and also to join his 'Tea League,' the profits of which swell the Army's funds. The general, though only in moderate health, is reported as having 'captured' 735 souls during his Scandinavian campaign. On Tuesday night he was escorted through Christiania by torchlight.

The Volunteers of America have made good progress under the lead of Commander Ballington Booth. During 1896 they organized 150 societies in 120 cities. In their special work for prisoners they have established the Volunteer League in seven State prisons, besides their home for the aiding of discharged prisoners, called Hope Hall. The Salvation Army statistics show that, notwithstanding the branching off of the volunteers, they lost in all fewer officers that year than the year before.

There is a probability of a call being addressed from the Marylebone congregation, London, to the Rev. George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in the Free Church College, Glasgow. Dr. Smith has held the professorship five years, and previous to his appointment had been ten years in the ministry. In some quarters it is quite expected that Dr. Smith will be induced to exchange a professorial chair in Glasgow for the important pulpit which Dr. Pentecost is vacating in Marylebone.

The seventh British National Convention of Christian Endeavor, to be held in Liverpool next Whitsuntide, June 5 to 8, promises to be the largest which has yet been held in Great Britain. It is anticipated that the delegates, visitors, friends and members of local societies will make an attendance of fully fifteen thousand. The largest Liverpool buildings have been secured, including the St. George's Hall and Concert Room, Philharmonic Hall, Hengler's Circus and various prominent and historic chapels. Dr. F. E. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke will take part.

In 1861 Fiji was cannibal in toto. But two brave missionaries had gone there with nothing else but the story of the love of Christ to tell, and the result was that Fiji is now nominally Christian. The people there have learned something and to-day ninety thousand Fijians regularly listen, Sunday after Sunday, to the preaching of the Word. On one occasion the agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society there had sent three hundred pounds to the parent society as the result of the sales. In Fiji the bible is the school book and the one prized above all others.—Rev. P. J. Chapman.

So constant has been the stream of applicants for membership at the College of Women Workers for South London, known as 'The Grey Ladies,' that it has been decided, in addition to the three houses already occupied at Blackheath, to establish a London centre at the house in Lorrimore square, hitherto associated with the work of the 'Brown Ladies.' This will at once relieve the pressure on the accommodation at Blackheath and afford opportunity for the 'Grey Ladies,' when the exigencies of the work demand it, to live altogether amongst the people on whose behalf they work.

The Rev. R. Mackay, who spent some fourteen years in Canada, gave an address recently with limelight illustrations, to about four hundred men assembled at Medland Hall, London. A great deal of information was given about the Eastern Townships and Ontario, where it is proposed to settle a hundred men from Medland Hall during the ensuing spring. The conditions of labor and of social life were clearly presented, and as a result, a large number of men have applied for emigration. The selections, however, will be confined to those who have a practical knowledge of agricultural work.

In 'The Friend of China,' Sir Arthur Cotton, now in his ninety-fourth year, urges 'That all, and more than all, the revenue now gained by the Indian Government from the opium traffic with China might be obtained from irrigation works, which would, besides their yield of revenue, be a blessing instead of a curse to the population concerned, and would be the best possible safeguard against famines such as that which is now devastating large tracts of India. That these are not merely speculative views, but have stood the test of experience, is proved by the Godavery Irrigation Works, constructed by Sir Arthur Cotton half a century ago. He observes, "God is now sending us a second rebuke in this terrible famine, proceeding from a failure of rain of extraordinary extent."'

The Dublin branch of the Evangelical Alliance calls for the setting apart of Wednesday, March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), as a day of special and united prayer for Ireland. They say: 'We have much to encourage us. Since this day of prayer for Ireland was first established, the improvement in almost every department of our national life has been very great. Religious life and activity have increased in all our churches, and at the same time there has been a satisfactory growth of the spirit of tolerance and friendly co-operation. Our country is almost wholly free from the infidelity which has made shipwreck of the faith in other lands. And even in holding what we must regard in great part as deadly error the people of Ireland have not lost the spirit of reverence and devotion.'

In an article on Dr. Lyman Abbott's views on orthodoxy, the Rev. Dr. Buckler of the 'Christian Advocate,' says: 'A close study of Dr. Abbott's utterances—not in the sensational reports against which he justly complains, but in the carefully prepared editorials and signed articles in the 'Outlook'—leads to the conclusion that he is not orthodox in any sense which justifies his endorsement by those who desire to "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints." And his personal character, philanthropic instincts and actions, diversified accomplishments, and abundant resources of speech and of the press, render him far more dangerous to the integrity of the gospel system and to the influence of the evangelical churches than any other person who has arisen in this country since the early days of the great Unitarian secession in New England.'—'Christian Work.'

'A wealthy merchant in Marseilles—that great French port, with its half million inhabitants,' says Miss Willard, 'has opened a soup house on the following plan: He goes himself (or sends those whom he can trust) to investigate the cases of needy men and women; he finds them, as a rule, living in one room, high up in some tenement house, their windows looking out upon a narrow court or alley. They are usually men who are invalids, or aged women who are sick or widowed; at any rate, the cases are genuine. He then makes a list of them, and sends a card of permission to each individual. They come at supper time, each bringing a large tin porringer. The soup is excellent, and affords a substantial supper. It is ladled out to them hot, as they move by in a procession, having shown their cards and had them checked. In the neat little soup house is a large framed list of those who co-operate with this gentleman by giving so much by the month, quarter or year, some of them in money, and others, who deal in food products, furnishing the raw material. I think a simpler and more practical method it would be difficult to find, and for this reason I am sending the plan in the hope that local unions will find here a method of work. I know it is not new to them or in itself, but the mention of it may cause some to take it up who otherwise would not, and surely nothing could be more practical. On the wall of the soup house is a picture of Christ. I wonder if all that picture in that place must mean, does not set French materialists a thinking?'

HOME LIFE IN WESTERN AFRICA.

Another Letter From Mrs. Annie Williams Read.

Sakanjimba, West Africa,
Nov. 24, 1896.

Dear Friends,—It has long been my intention to tell you some of the little things of our every-day life that might interest you. The present will be a suitable time for doing so, since, for the past five months, Mr. Read's evangelistic tours have been largely suspended owing to building, and my work has been chiefly 'at home.'

Those who read much about missions cannot fail to know that a missionary's work seldom consists only or even chiefly in actual preaching of the gospel; and that is especially true here. Often does it seem as if our days are so filled with secular duties as to leave but little time for missionary work in its accepted sense. We have ever to bear in mind that 'the trivial round, the common task' may be glorified into true service and witness for our Master.

The building upon which Mr. Read has been engaged has been that of an eight-roomed adobe house, the second permanent one on the station. It is now near completion, and we hope to be settled in it in about three weeks. There are many things I would like to tell you about the building and the finishing of the houses here, but I must leave that until some other time.

That you may better understand our every-day life, let me give you a brief outline of a week's work indoors. Monday morning, as you may surmise, generally means washing day for us. Enough water is drawn on Saturday for heating very early Monday morning, but the rest required must be fetched on that day either from the well or the brook. There is a fine, deep well on the station, which under favorable circumstances gives us good water for all purposes, but the pump has long been disabled, and awaits the arrival of new attachments from America. The water having been low for a long time this year, drawing with rope and bucket soon makes the water turbid with the red clay through which the well is dug; consequently most of the water has to be brought in kegs from the brook some four or five minutes distant. Two boys, as a rule, do the washing, and do it fairly well, though in that, as in everything, they need yet to learn the duty of working thoroughly and conscientiously without supervision. On Tuesday one or perhaps two boys are busy with the ironing, and this I find they learn more readily than the washing, soon becoming fairly skilful at managing starched shirts and collars and large dresses. As to bakery and cooking in general, the eldest house boy, a lad of about sixteen years, usually learns to bake bread nicely, also Johnny cake, simple puddings and occasionally a plain cake, as well as to cook meat, vegetables and some cereals. I need not say that constant watching is necessary and continual patience with blunders and forgetfulness. Naturally, the worst misfortune in the cooking line is a bad batch of bread, seeing there is no friendly baker at hand to supply the deficiency.

Our stoves present another constant source of work for the lads, as the firewood soon clogs the passages with soot and renders frequent cleanings necessary. But it is surprising how soon the house boys learn to clean both inside and outside, to take down, clean and replace the stove pipes, with only an occasional word of direction. Sweeping and washing of the reed mats on our floors are of course needed as much here as in Canada.

Perhaps I have made it appear as though our lads did everything for us, but, as they are generally young and small, seldom work with much despatch, and as the national trait is not reliability, the mistress of the house usually finds plenty to do.

I have been looking with a woman's eyes at our commonplace experiences; when I tell you about the building I shall probably refer to some of the trifling matters that from time to time claim the attention of the missionaries, till it is little wonder if, when Saturday comes round, they feel like pausing to ask whether they are farmers, or bricklayers, or carpenters or whitewashers, or whether they are, after all, missionaries.

Sunday is, of course, a precious rest from secular duties, but it is very often a very busy day. Mr. Read's evangelistic tours being, as I have said, necessarily suspended for the present during the week, he spends the entire Sunday in that way. Before seven in the morning he rides off alone or accompanied by one boy to a group of villages to visit with the people here and there as he finds them sitting together. In this way he can hold more or less lengthened conversations on gospel themes with from forty to a hundred adults. Returning about 11.30 a.m., after dinner and a short rest, he sets off again with six or seven lads and the baby organ to another group of villages to hold a general meeting, to which the women, having returned from their fields, may come and listen. A much larger number may be looked for in the afternoon meeting, so that in this way there is good hope in time of impressing on the people the observance of the Sabbath as one of the first and simplest ways in which they may show the sincerity of the words they so often glibly speak, with no thought of their real import: 'Oh, we accept the words; we accept.'

On the station we women find our chief work Sunday in being present with our children at the Sunday-school and morning service and in teaching each a class in the former. The attendance of the women on Sundays is still very irregular, and now that their busy time of planting has begun, it will be difficult to persuade them to leave their field work. Those who do come, however, usually visit at our houses afterwards, and we thus have a chance of emphasizing the morning's lesson or of speaking such words as seem most fitting. The conversations we can have with groups of women at this and other times are full of encouragement.

Of late there have been a good many deaths in our vicinity, and to the funerals the relatives gather from all the country round. The women on these occasions usually come to see us in goodly numbers, often twenty to thirty at once, many having come from villages beyond the groups where the missionaries are well known. Of course, all have been drinking beer to some extent, but they are always ready to give good attention to whatever we have to say to them. Such being the case, we strive to let nothing prevent us from improving to the full these opportunities, knowing the seed sown is not ours, and will spring up in God's own time and way.

I am glad to say all are well at our station and, indeed, throughout the mission, and the work as a whole is going steadily forward.

With kind regards and best wishes for the New Year,

Yours very truly,
ANNIE READ.

PHOTO TAKEN AT CISAMBA, WEST CENTRAL AFRICA.



1.—ROSE BOWER, M. D. A. B. C. F. M., Bailundu. 2.—MRS. BIRD, Arnot Mission, Kuvinga. 3.—MISS HELEN MELVILLE, Woman's Board, Cisamba. 4.—MRS. CURRIE, C. C. F. M. S., Cisamba. 5.—MRS. READ, and children. A. B. C. F. M., Sakanjimba. A. B.—Chiefs of villages.

Throughout the houses of our mission we have ordinary glass windows, the sash and glass being imported. This is, of course, expensive, but it seems wiser on the score of health, comfort and economy of time than trying to do with windows covered with cloth and protected by an outer shutter, as these latter windows keep out draughts and let in sunshine in a very imperfect way. The lads have therefore to learn a new task, that of window-washing. But at the beginning of the dry season, when the corn is ripe and harvest beer drinks and merry-making are the order of the day in all the villages round, it is almost impossible to keep the glass clean, if the windows are accessible to the public. For continually there come groups of women and children bent on seeing all they can at the 'white folks' ere they go home from their drinking. Their faces shine with grease, and the customary rows of small braids of hair across the forehead are thickly smeared with yellow palm oil. As noses and foreheads are pressed against the windows by eager sight-seers, the state of the glass after they leave is easier imagined than described. At the beer drink season we usually keep our doors closed, for these visitors are not in a state to comprehend serious conversation, and once admitted are rather difficult to dismiss courteously.

STREET CAR NUISANCES.

(New York 'Times.')

The regular customer of street cars sees many things which are wrong and which might easily be rectified. One of these is the personal indifference of passengers to one another's rights. It is an every-day occurrence that men and even women are obliged to stand up when there is actually room enough on the seats for them, if the other passengers were disposed to be accommodating, or if conductors would give a little attention to the matter. The men to be complained of are those who plant themselves sidewise on the seats, and fail to 'square about' when they see that the car is crowded. Such persons usually have a newspaper open. They cross their legs, throwing one muddy boot into a position where the skirts of every woman or the overcoat of every man who passes must be soiled by it, and in this attitude of selfishness and indifference they add a great deal to the discomfort of street car travel. One will encounter such cases every day, wherein eight or ten persons monopolize a seat that will in fact comfortably hold a dozen. It is plainly the duty of conductors to see that, in a crowded car, no one takes up more than a fair share of space, but they never interest themselves in that part of their business. However, if passengers had in mind the least consideration for other people's rights there would be no need of the conductors giving attention to the manner in which seats are occupied.

KINDLING THE GOSPEL FIRE IN A NORTHERN WIGWAM.

(By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D.)

One of the most magnetic men it has ever been my privilege to converse with, is the Rev. Egerton Ryerson Young, the famous missionary to the Indians of British Columbia. Mr. Young is one of those dauntless souls who would have won success and fame in almost any department of life to which he might have devoted himself. There is no such word as fail in his vocabulary. When he undertook to carry the gospel to the Indians in their lonely wigwams in the northern woods, he put into it the same inventive genius, indomitable purpose and tireless fidelity that other men have put into the building of railways and managing of armies and nations. But back of his strong brain and immense energy there is a big heart full of love for Christ and tender sympathy for the poor people to whom he carried the glad news of salvation.

Mr. Young has the art of recounting his experiences with a certain breeziness pertaining to the woods where they were enacted, that makes them more fascinating than any piece of fiction.

One of his best stories tells of a long journey which he made in the heart of the wilderness in search of a tribe which he had not visited before. He made this trip by canoe, which was paddled by two Christian Indians.

When they reached the forest encampment of the tribe they were seeking, the welcome they received was not very cordial. The Indians were soured and saddened by having lost a great many of their children with scarlet fever, which for the first time had visited their country, and which had been brought into their land by some white traders the year before. With the exception of an old conjurer or two, none openly opposed him, but the sullen apathy of the people made it very discouraging work to try to preach or teach. However, he did the best he could, and was resolved that having come so far, and suffered so many hardships to reach them, he would faithfully deliver the message, and leave the results to him who had permitted him to be the first who had ever visited that land to tell the story of redeeming love.



REV. EGERTON RYERSON YOUNG.

One cold, rainy day, a large number of them were crowded into the largest wigwam for a talk about the truths in the great book.

Mr. Young's faithful Christian companions, who had paddled his canoe for him, now aided him all they could by giving personal testimony to the blessedness of the great salvation. But all seemed in vain. There the people sat and smoked in sullen indifference. When questioned as to their wishes and determinations, all he could get from them was, 'As our fathers lived and died, so will we.'

Tired out and sad at heart, the missionary sat down in quiet communion and breathed up a prayer for guidance and help in this sore perplexity. In his extremity the needed assistance came so consciously that he almost exulted in the assurance of coming victory. Springing up, he shouted out, 'I know where all your children are, who are not among the living! I know, yes, I do most certainly where all the children are whom death has taken in his cold grasp from among us, the children of the good and of the bad, of the whites and of the Indians, I know where all the children are.'

Great indeed was the excitement among them. Some of them had their faces well shrouded in their blankets as they sat like upright mummies in the crowded wigwam. But when he uttered these words, they quickly uncovered their faces and manifested the most intense interest. Seeing that he had at length got their attention, he went on: —'Yes, I know where all the children are. They have gone from your campfires and wigwams. The hammocks are empty and the little bows and arrows lie idle. Many of your hearts are sad, as you mourn for these little ones whose voices you hear not, and who come not at your call. I am so glad that the Great Spirit gives me authority to tell you that you may meet your children again, and be happy with them forever. But you must listen to his words which I bring to you from his great book, and give him your hearts, and love and serve him. There is only one way to that beautiful land, where Jesus, the Son of the Great Spirit, has gone, and into which he takes all the children who have died; and now that you have heard his message, and seen his book, you, too, must come this way if you would be happy and there enter in.'

While he was thus speaking, a big, stalwart Indian from the other side of the tent sprang up, and rushed toward him. Beating on his breast, he said, 'Missionary, my heart is empty, and I mourn much, for none of my children are left among the living; very lonely is my wigwam. I long to see my children again and to clasp them in my arms. Tell me, missionary, what must I do to please the Great Spirit, that I may get to that beautiful land, that I may meet my children again?' Then he sank upon the ground at Mr. Young's feet, his eyes overflowing with tears, and was quickly joined by others, who, like him, were broken down with grief, and were anxious now for religious instruction.

To the blessed book they went, and after reading what Jesus had said about little children, and giving them some glimpses of his great love for them, Mr. Young told them 'the old, old story,' as simply and lovingly as he could. There was no more scoffing or indifference. It was the beginning of a blessed work which resulted in the winning of nearly the entire tribe to a happy experience of the saving love of Christ.—'Christian Herald.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAIN CARNIVAL AT THE EUROPEAN.

THE LAST CALL

The next few weeks will witness the greatest slaughter of Dry Goods Montreal has ever seen. Our $40,000 Stock of good seasonable Dry Goods must be sold, as we have to vacate our premises on May 1st.

Wise shoppers will take advantage of this opportunity to secure Spring Dry Goods at less than manufacturer's prices.

Remember, ladies, this is positively our last sale; we must vacate the premises. The goods must be sold, no matter at what price. Don't forget the place,

THE EUROPEAN IMPORTING CO., St. Catherine Street.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

WHEN WILL WOMEN LEARN SENSE?

Why Women Should Vote.

MRS. CLEVELAND AT HOME—IS IT AN IMPOSITION?—WHERE PAPERS ARE WANTED—DOMESTIC TRAINING SCHOOL IN OTTAWA.

THE HIGH HAT IN COLORADO.

Hereafter, in Colorado, the woman who dares to wear a high hat in the theatre is to be fined ten dollars for a first offence and future offences may cost her as high as fifty. Why have not men been bright enough to think of this long, long ago. How much money it would have saved some husbands. For what woman would spend ten to twenty dollars on a hat just to put it under the seat, when she got inside. Is this one of the good results of woman suffrage. At any rate, the three woman members in the Colorado Legislature all voted in favor of it and received in return a round of applause from the men. But, remarks a temperance man, 'It is strange how our wise legislators will strain at a hat and swallow a gin-mill.'

WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE.

The 'Union Signal' sees a new reason for woman's vote in the coming plebiscite in Canada. Of all the emigrants landing on Canadian shores ninety-six percent find their way to the United States. These nearly all come from countries where alcoholic liquors are used as freely as we use coffee and tea. If these had stayed in this country the plebiscite in Canada would be, instead of in sight, only in the dreamed of future. 'It is plain,' says this paper, 'that we must throw the vote of the women into the balance if we are ever to offset this vote from foreign parts.'

WHEN WILL WOMEN LEARN SENSE?

Dear Home Folk.—Is there any mortal under the sun sillier than a woman? Really the sight of some women in long skirts toiling through the streets in their present state of slush is a sight to make angels weep. Women, tall, short, lean, fat, strong or delicate, all are plunging along with both hands full of skirt, looking and feeling too as though they were carrying a ton weight. And if, with it all, they managed to keep their skirts dry it would be the less matter. But they don't. Bless you, no. They come in after half an hour's walk with them six inches deep in wet and filth off the street, and themselves exhausted. And what do they do then? Just what they have been doing always, and what their mothers and grandmothers did before them. Take that skirt off, hang it up to dry; put on another as long, or perhaps a little longer and start off to repeat the performance. Some prophesied that the bicycle would bring in a fashion of more rational skirts. But if it has it is only for the wheel where a long skirt is really less incumbrance than anywhere else. When will woman learn sense? If any Home reader proposes to practice a little along this line I wish they would let me know.

DISGUSTED.

FOOLISH QUESTIONS.

Does it ever strike you what silly remarks we sometimes make? I was tramping up Bleury street the other day in the slush when suddenly, down I went in a pool of water. There was somebody coming with evidently the very best intention of picking me up, but he took too long and I could not wait for him. But he enquired in the most concerned tone 'Did you fall?'

Oh, what an answer I would have given him if I had been wholly Irish instead of only half. 'Fall! oh, dear no, I was merely tired and sat down to rest.' But he was good enough not to laugh as I am sure I should have done had I seen him go down in the same fashion. So I forgave him. Why has the bicycle fever shortened skirts for wear on the wheel? They are not half the danger nor one quarter the nuisance on the wheel that they are on the sidewalk.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

MRS. CLEVELAND AT HOME.

Mrs. Cleveland, as mistress of the White House, says the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. 'Independent,' has filled her position with rare tact and discretion—no less so in the first term, when a bride of twenty-one, than in the second term, with more mature years and experience. The glamour of romance, the praise, flattery and admiration without stint in those first years, might well have turned an older and steadier head. That it all passed, leaving no impress on the young mistress of the White House, was the best evidence of her strong character and conscientious aims. After three years Mrs. Cleveland left the White House with frankly expressed regret, but absolutely unspoiled, and if anything, more natural, and a stronger character. The secret of Mrs. Cleveland's popularity was not altogether in her youth and winning smile, but in showing so plainly that she got as much pleasure in shaking hands with the people as they did in getting 'one more look' at her—accepting and appreciating the devotion of the public simply and modestly, as a compliment to the president's wife. 'I understand it,' she said one day, after receiving a crowd of visiting strangers; 'they want to see the president's wife, just as I should, if I were visiting Washington.' That Mrs. Cleveland owed much to the good sense and judgment of the President is quite certain, and whenever in doubt she was guided by his advice or suggestion. As her senior by many years it was but natural that she should defer to him, and therefore avoided mistakes possible under less favorable circumstances.

Naturally, when Mrs. Cleveland returned the second time Mistress of the White House, there were doubts as to whether the life would be quite the same, for the novelty had passed with the praise and adulation of her first experience. But there was all the old charm of manner, the kindly spirit, the zest of enjoyment—never a sign of weariness or sense-of-duty air, but always the smiling, cordial welcome in pleasant word and hearty handclasp, which captivated the people at first, and won for her in official circles scores of friends and admirers. But there was far more, for along with the old fascination was the new, tender claim through the little children, and, as a devoted, sensible mother, Mrs. Cleveland's hold on the public was closer and stronger than ever. And there was a good deal of the same feeling for the President. It mattered not about the ups and downs of his Administration, differences of opinion, or the 'smash up' of his party. From that point of view he was the President of the United States. From the other, better, and nearer side, he was Mr. Cleveland, a devoted father, whose family life was like that of any well-ordered, simple American home, happier and brighter for the sweet voices of children and patter of little feet—all a sympathetic bond of that indefinable good-fellowship which makes the whole world kin, and into which no politics can ever enter. In the training of their children Mrs. Cleveland carefully guarded against the dangers of environment, and held them strictly to the healthy atmosphere of a quiet life, away from such flattery and attentions as would naturally turn their small heads, but giving them the daily companionship of other children, thus broadening and developing unselfish qualities. To this end Mrs. Cleveland had a little kindergarten all the winter, until it was disbanded by the whooping cough, about a fortnight before they left the White House. Eight or ten little children of her friends were asked to join her own in a sunny room of the White House, where Miss Mary Willard, sister of Mrs. Cleveland's school friend, Katherine Willard, now Mrs. William Baldwin, taught the little class.

Mrs. Cleveland is a firm advocate of the kindergarten for the earliest training of children, and the best. The eldest of her little girls, Ruth, is even at this time but five and a half years, Esther three and a half, and Marion will be two years old next July. She is a little rosy-cheeked blonde, and the prettiest of the three. No two children in a family are more unlike, perhaps, than Ruth and Esther Cleveland. Ruth is very like her mother, growing more and more like Mrs. Cleveland in feature and expression, and in disposition, family friends declare, is 'her mother over again.' Ruth has no frivolity in her nature, but is quaint, thoughtful, conscientious, and though scarcely two years older, shows a care-taking responsibility for Esther, that is pretty, but sometimes amusing; for Esther is the high-spirited member of the family, and possesses a little will of her own. In other words, Esther is neither polite nor persuasive; and when she says, 'I won't,' that is the end of it so far as she is concerned. But to Ruth these ultimatums are often a source of anxiety which leads her to smooth things over, in a sisterly, peace-making spirit. It was soon after the kindergarten was well going, and the dozen little pupils were in their chairs one day, that Miss Willard asked something of the class, all acquiescing but Esther, who said promptly, 'I won't do it.' Ruth looked startled and distressed; but this made no impression on Esther, who repeated her decision: 'I won't do it.' Then Ruth turned her serious little face to their teacher, and said, with half-persuasive apology: 'But, Miss Mary, it isn't so bad as if she said, "I won't be good," is it?'

In the dress of her little girls Mrs. Cleveland is as sensible as in other things, and their dress is simple and comfortable, with never a sign of fine lace or rich velvet, often seen on over-dressed children, not always of the rich, but those who can ill afford the expense.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A curious coincidence occurs in the recent death of Mrs. Beecher. She died on the eighth of this month at eighteen minutes to eleven, on the day and at almost the exact hour at which her husband, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher died ten years ago. Last December she fell and broke her hip and had since been confined to her bed. But her vitality was such that she rallied again and again from terrible sinking spells so at the last her death seemed sudden. She was born in Sutton, Mass, in 1812. Her father was Dr. Bullard, a leading physician of that place. Several of her brothers won high distinction. One of them, Asa, was for many years agent and secretary of the Massachusetts Sabbath-school Association, and edited a paper published by that society, which became the National Sunday-school Society of the denomination. Another brother, Talbot, was a physician. His volunteer services in behalf of the wounded troops from Indiana after the battle of Pittsburg Landing attracted the favorable notice of the governor of Indiana.

Her marriage to Mr. Beecher had a good deal of romance. It is told that Mr. Beecher though not yet ordained, had received a call to the pastorate of a church in Lawrenceburg, O., and he wrote to Miss Bullard to whom he was affianced, suggesting that their marriage take place immediately after his ordination. After mailing this letter, Mr. Beecher argued: 'Why wait for the ordination? Why not have her present as my wife to witness it?' With this idea uppermost in his mind, Mr. Beecher started posthaste for Sutton, where he arrived on



MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

the evening of the day on which his letter was received. The young preacher succeeded in winning Miss Bullard's consent to an early marriage. It was July 29 when he arrived, and there were just four days left to prepare for the ceremony, fixed for Aug. 3, 1837. Mrs. Beecher's friends delighted to hear her tell about that wedding; how the village dressmakers were nearly distracted when they were directed to make the trousseau at such short notice; how the village stores were drawn upon for supplies for the wedding feast; and how she rose early on her wedding day and prepared with her own hands the wedding cake, her prospective husband assisting to the extent of seeding the raisins. Few of their friends lived near enough to be present and the ceremony was one which in these days would be called a quiet home affair. Both of Miss Bullard's sisters had been married in stormy weather and she declared that the ceremony in which she was a contracting party must take place while the sun shone.

The hour set was three o'clock. Just before that time a violent storm arose, with crashes of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, while rain poured in torrents from a dark sky. The parson was in waiting, the guests had assembled, and the happy young theologian was impatient to lead his bride to the altar. The bride was firm, however, in her determination that there should be no ceremony until after the storm.

The ceremony was therefore postponed one hour. At four o'clock the sun appeared, and as the bride, leaning upon the arm of her husband-to-be, entered the parlor, a rainbow, one of the most brilliant the members of the party ever saw, appeared upon the horizon. The officiating clergyman referred to the rainbow in his prayer, expressing the hope that it might be a harbinger of happiness for the young couple, whose lives were about to be linked together.

Immediately after the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher started for Lawrenceburg. Their experiences and trials on the Western frontier would fill volumes.

They were three years in Lawrenceburg, six years in Indianapolis, and after that Mr. Beecher, as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and as one of the most eloquent preachers of his time, won a world-wide reputation.

IS IT AN IMPOSITION?

Dear Editor Home.—A reader of the 'Witness' says of the tenth. It is an imposition on the poor. I would say that many who have not much of this world's goods rejoice that although poor they make many rich by denying themselves that they may send the glorious gospel of Jesus to the uttermost parts of the earth. They are blessed with a peace that mere worldly gain cannot give, or the lack of it take away. In this, they follow the example of their Master. For we know the grace of our Lord, who although he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor that we through his poverty might be rich.'

What a privilege it is to feel that we are co-workers with God, not because of our wealth or position, but because we by faith have grasped the promises and obeyed the command. Our Heavenly Father asks that we bring in all the tithes that there may be meat in his house. How many there are who disobey this. For we read that in this world of ours, 1,000,000,000 are without the gospel. So many weary and thirsty, and know nothing of the living water, of which, if they drink, they shall never thirst. Think of the millions who are going down to death with no voice to warn, none to tell them of the glorious life beyond. Jesus wept over Jerusalem because the Jews did not know their time, did not grasp their opportunity. Shall we grieve our Lord by neglecting ours. The world to-day is waiting and longing for the glad tidings. Doors are open which have long been closed. The nations are asking for teachers, but the money is not sufficient for the demand. Our hearts have been touched with the cry for bread from famine-stricken India, and Canada has responded nobly. Oh, that the cry of perishing souls would so stir up Christians that they would pour their gifts into the treasury so that it would be possible to proclaim the glad tidings to all people in this generation. We who have received so much shall we not deny ourselves that we may make this possible. We will, if we realize that all we have and are we owe to the gospel of Jesus.

Oh, ye Christians, they are dying,
Thousands dying every day,
Who have never heard of Jesus.
And to wood and stone they pray.
Won't you help them, won't you tell them,
Of the blessed Christ who came,
That the lost of every nation,
Might find life and peace in Him.
If you cannot go, then send them
Send some strong one to proclaim,
Ere they die, that there's salvation,
And there's hope in Jesus name.

H.M.

DOMESTIC TRAINING SCHOOL IN OTTAWA.

Dear Editor Home,—Since writing my essay about a proposed Training School for Montreal, I have received a prospectus of a training school already in existence in Ottawa, in which I was amused to see several items I had thought of as suitable for a course of training; even to a course of plumbing, etc. I send you the prospectus of this and also of the Y.W.C.A. under whose



OTTAWA Y. W. C. A.

auspices and in whose building the classes are held.

In Montreal the Y.W.C.A. has for years held classes for instruction in various branches, and will always have the satisfaction of being pioneers of domestic instruction, but the time has arrived in Montreal when this burden should be lifted from the shoulders of philanthropy and placed where it properly belongs on the shoulders of the wealthy men of the city, for whose comfort and health trained service is necessary.

The school in Ottawa is, I am told, the only school in Canada for the training of teachers of domestic science. It is conducted by an intelligent young Scotch lady who received her instruction in a school in Glasgow devoted solely to instruction of educated women. She tells me her methods are necessarily Scotch, but she hopes in time to adapt them to the requirements of Canada. The requirements of Montreal are different from those of any other place in Canada. Time is of much more value than in smaller places, so that people are willing to pay well for such efficient service as will leave the heads of establishments free of household cares. Almost all letters for some time in the 'Home' have had reference to cases in which but one servant is employed, so that many propositions for meeting requirements of the case seem ridiculous to many people. In their families it may be possible to cajole servants into service by permitting them to dine with the family, and so forth, but as a matter of fact superior servants scorn such service, and prefer families of wealth, appreciating the advantages to be derived from living with people of refinement. What is wanted is not to lure from factories unwilling, unpromising material, but to draw into the field young people of refinement and intelligence, who alone can appreciate adequately the advantages of education, for ignorant people do not look beyond the moment and prefer to live from hand-to-mouth rather than to spend labor in acquiring knowledge they do not find necessary. As soon as intelligent young women seek training others will follow as a matter of necessity. It is best, therefore for a school to be established in Montreal to meet the requirements of all—educated and raw material. In former times doctors of medicine trained in private, in their own families, apprentices to their profession, preparing them for receiving a diploma. Somewhat similarly it seems wise that at first a large part of training of applicants should be obtained in private to reach many already very efficient and many others who enter service merely as a temporary step, but who, if instructed, will not have learnt in vain should they marry. Thus more would be trained at less expense than if a long stay at the school was necessary. The regular apprentices should have a special certificate and by their services the school could very soon be rendered largely self-supporting, for, in Montreal there are continual emergencies of sickness or entertainments calling for additional help and also the fashionable apartment houses and heavy expense of living make many people desire occasional service. Lady Aberdeen has proposed an order of 'Home Helpers'; now, we already have an abundance of nurses. In the North-West such an order may be needed, but in the country about Montreal, all who can afford it might obtain nurses. What is needed in country places, as I know by personal experience, in cases of illness, is more often a sensible and willing housekeeper. In Montreal, too, I have personally known many cases of illness or other troubles that have necessitated sending for relatives to some hundreds of miles to 'keep house' for a time. In one case, in which there was no one to send for, a lady ill for a long time with typhoid fever, under care of a trained nurse, told me that the bills were enormous, run by an ignorant servant, and the consequences of neglect of the children were shocking. What would England and Canada be to-day without the homes we have, and what would the homes be were it not for the influence of our noble Queen and her wise consort? They themselves were no doubt influenced by their German origin, for Germany, by its domesticity, good housekeeping, kindergarten and kitchen gartens and toys of household devices has influenced more than we appreciate our English homes. Could Montreal more fittingly celebrate the anniversary of our Sovereign than by founding an institution to establish happy homes, the strength of our nation, as a mark of our appreciation of her noble example in training her own family in domestic knowledge and in memory of the noble German prince who so grandly helped her. A special branch of Medical Housekeepers would fill the requirements of such a need as Lady Aberdeen supposes. I prize the 'Witness,' and am grateful to you for receiving with kindness my essay. Now that you have aroused attention to this subject I do not want you to stop half way, but strike while the iron is hot at this auspicious time, and win the credit of setting on foot this enterprise which is bound to succeed. Believe me, yours sincerely,

AMELIA P. PINHEY.

P.S.—Justice is more necessary to good service than indulgence. A friend of mine who is continually in difficulty about her servants permits them much liberty. One Sunday night one maid had no less than eight friends to tea; imagine the consequence if each of her four servants had entertained eight guests at the same meal, and imagine further the state of affairs did that lady feel called upon, as so many demand, to make personal friends of those servants and receive the thirty-six maids at her own table! People in town with large establishments, however kindly disposed, have neither time nor attention to spare for entertaining or instructing domestics nor to do work they pay to have done. The servant who wrote to the department that no mistress deserved a house who did not get tea one night a week, would be surprised to have a dressmaker return to her a dress she was paid to make without buttonholes with the remark that a person who did not make her own buttonholes did not deserve to wear a dress. Hundreds of men in Montreal pay from twenty to one hundred and fifty dollars a month in wages to servants, besides cost of board; imagine their being required to help the tablemaid dry her dishes. Imagine a lady with eighteen servants 'getting tea' on sunday that they might have a holiday! It is the wealthy who employ most servants, let them undertake the first necessary expense of training.

A.P.P.

WHERE PAPERS ARE WANTED.

John Dougall & Sons—Dear Sirs,—I want to acknowledge that the 'Northern Messenger' and the 'Weekly Witness' sent by kind readers of your papers for our work have been of valuable service to these receiving them from week to week. We heartily thank them for their help in this way and pray that the Great Rewarder of such services may grant them a rich share of the blessings of Christianity in return. In one part of the field where our work is carried on a dozen copies ordered fro m your office weekly by some friends would cheer those who as little Sunday scholars had been accustomed to hearing good words spoken in favor of the 'Messenger' by parents and friends. A few copies of the 'Weekly Witness' also would be highly appreciated. I hope the Lord will influence some one to think of remembering the needs of their less favored fellowmen. We have also received other publications from different parts of the Dominion which gave good help. Tracts and gospel hymns rank high as aids in benefiting many of the woodsmen in these parts. May this year exceed the records of past years in placing within the reach of all the word which saves and sanctifies. Yours cordially,

JOHN McGREGOR, Missionary

Brimley, Michigan.

PAPERS AND BOOKS FOR THE ASKING.

Dear Editor Home.—We have a large number of Sunday-school papers, magazines, pamphlets, tracts, cards and a few bibles and good books, also some music suitable to start a Sunday-school with. To any one wishing the above we will gladly send them if they will let us know their address. I remain yours sincerely,

J. MACPHERSON

Address: Rama, Ont.

DINNERS FOR BUSY DAYS.

Thanks 'Jennie' for the cake recipe. I wish some one would give me some hints on getting up nice dinners for extra busy days. I will give two recipes that I have used for years with excellent success:

Soft Gingerbread.—One cup molasses, ½ cup lard, ½ cup boiling water, ½ teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful ginger, pinch of salt, flour for a batter softer than sponge cake. Serve hot.

Citron Preserves.—Prepare the fruit in the evening, cut in small squares and weigh, allowing a pound of the sugar to a pound of the citron, mix well together. In the morning the sugar will be dissolved. Set on the front of the stove and cook till the fruit is transparent; just before removing from the fire slice in lemons enough to flavor. I make pumpkin in exactly the same manner and some prefer it to the citron.

FARMER'S WIFE.

OFF ON THE ROAD.

Mrs. Homer—'Is your husband off on the road to-day?'

Mrs. Traveller—'I shouldn't wonder a bit. He went out on his bicycle this morning.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN BICYCLE APPLIANCES.

During the last few years the bicycle, as a machine for military purposes, has been occupying the attention of military [illegible] in this country and abroad. In foreign armies, however, the matter has been brought to a much more practical stage. France, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Germany and other European powers have regularly organized bicycle corps as component parts of their standing armies. The National Guard of Connecticut was the first military organization in the United States to experiment with the bicycle. Since then, quite a number of experiments have been made by officers of the regular army and the national guard. Nearly all of them, however, being tests of rapidity, little or nothing having been done in testing the bicycle as a means of transportation. Although comparatively little has so far been done in the regular army, the prospects for military cycling are very promising. Recent experiments have awakened widespread interest in the matter, and now that General Miles, who is an enthusiast on the subject, is in command of the army, officers interested in the work have a fine opportunity to push their favorite enterprise..

In his last annual report he says:—'As very great progress is being made in European countries in the use of the bicycle and motor waggons, and as both have been found practicable in this country, and would certainly be utilized to a great extent in case of war, I recommend that a force equal to one full regiment of twelve companies be equipped with bicycles and motor waggons, and their utility thoroughly demonstrated by actual service. There are more than four thousand officers and men in the army who are able to use the bicycle as a means of transportation. The officers and men for such a regiment to be so equipped, should be carefully selected from the most efficient and skilful in the use of this modern appliance, and I recommend that authority for such transfer be granted with as little delay as practicable.

'The bicycle has been found exceedingly useful in reconnoitering different sections of the country, and it is my purpose to use to some extent troops stationed at different posts to make practice marches and reconnoisances, and thereby obtain a thorough knowledge of their own country, especially the topographical features, condition of roads, sources of supplies, and all information of military importance.'

It was in harmony with the spirit of this recommendation that the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry Bicycle Corps was organized last July at Fort Missoula, Montana, having for its purpose the thorough testing of the bicycle for military purposes in a mountainous country. It would have been hardly possible to find a better spot for the end in view than in this mountainous region of Western Montana, where nature places so many obstacles in the way of the cyclist.

The corps consisted of one sergeant, one corporal, one musician and five privates. The men were all good ordinary riders, chosen on account of their reliability, from the four companies stationed at Fort Missoula.

One member of the corps was a good cyclist mechanic, whose technical knowledge proved of great value to us on many occasions.

The first three weeks were devoted to drills, practice rides and exercises in jumping fences, fording streams, etc. The movements in the drill were few and simple, and designed for utility only.

The weather permitting, we made daily rides of from fifteen to forty miles, at first in light marching order, and then in heavy marching order.

After a little practice the corps became quite expert in jumping fences and fording streams. It would take us only twenty seconds to halt, get over an ordinary fence and start again. Several times we got over, with very little trouble, a board fence nine feet high, the bicycles being packed in heavy marching order.

To jump an ordinary rail or picket fence the corps acted in sets of twos. Thus, being in column of files, parallel to the fence, at the command of 'Jump fence,' every No. 1 rests his wheel against the fence and springs over, No. 2 now grasps his own bicycle by the neck and rear bar of the diamond and passes it over to No. 1, who grasps it in a corresponding position and rests it against his side of the fence. No. 1's wheel is now passed over in the same way and No. 2 jumps over the fence himself, every one assuming the position of 'Stand to bicycle,' facing in the same direction as before the fence was crossed.

To get over a high board fence the corps is formed as before and at the command 'Jump fence,' all the bicycles are rested against the fence, six men get on top of the fence by first standing on their bicycles, with one foot on the seat and the other between the handle bars, placing their hands on top of the fence and then raising themselves up; three of the men now on top jump down on the other side, the two men who remain on top on opposite side raise the wheels up and hand them to the soldiers on the fence, who in turn hand them down to the men on the other side. All the wheels being thus passed over, the men on the fence lean over as far as possible and catching hold of the hands of those on the ground help them over.

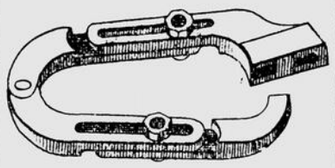
The same formation is now assumed as after getting over an ordinary rail or picket fence.

In fording streams not more than ten or twelve inches deep, the wheels were either rolled or carried across. In deep water, however, especially with a swift current, every wheel was carried across by two soldiers, the bicycle resting on a strong stick at the junction of the neck and lower bar of the diamond, either end resting on the shoulder of a soldier, one being on either side, the men steadying the wheels with their hands.

Before we could make a long ride it was necessary to devise a system of packing, which was accomplished as follows: On the front of the bicycle was strapped the knapsack and on top of it the blanket roll containing one blanket, one shelter tent half and the tent poles. The haversack was carried either on the front of the knapsack or was secured to the horizontal bar, well to the front. The cup was fastened under the seat with a small leather strap and protected from the dust and mud by a cloth bag. The canteen was carried on the body. Every other soldier carried a rifle strapped horizontally on the left side of the wheel, soldiers not so armed carried revolvers on belts on the body and had in the diamond of their bicycles canvas luggage cases. Every man carried thirty rounds of ammunition.

The cooking utensils were carried in a large tin case, resting on a frame on the front of the bicycle and securely strapped to the handle bars.

As little as possible was carried on the person of the soldier, for, if placed on the body, in addition to carrying the actual weight of the object the soldier

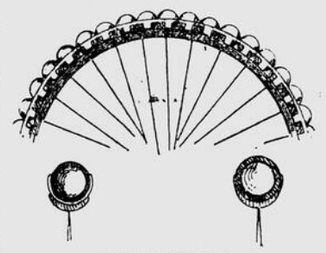


WICKLIFFE'S LOCK.

would also experience more or less physical exhaustion for a wheel from the weight bearing down on his body. Furthermore, one falling from a wheel with much weight secured to the body is much more likely to sustain an injury than a person whose limbs and body are entirely free and unhampered. Having worked out our system of packing and being thoroughly familiar with the handling, care and use of our machines, we were now ready to make our first trial trip in the mountains.

SANCHO'S TIRE.

This tire is said to afford at least fifty percent less surface friction than the regular tire. A webbed frame is fitted in the grooved portion of the rim, the sides being provided with openings for the exit of dirt. Within the frame inflatable ball cushions are placed. The balls touch each other. The frame is

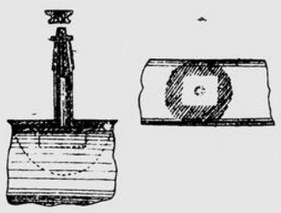


SANCHO'S TIRE.

provided with a door or removable section which is at one side of and hinged to the body of the frame. Through the opening made by dropping the door, the balls are introduced. The doors have catches. The balls are held in place only by the curvature of the frame. The inventor is Margaret A. Sancho of Brooklyn.

WALKER'S VALVE.

Only the outer portion of the stem base is secured, leaving a portion about the stem free from any connection with the inner tube. In this free portion a

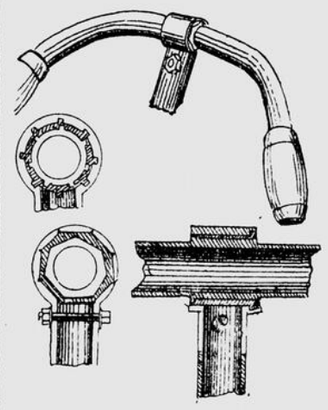


WALKER'S VALVE.

slit is made. When air is forced into the tire the portion of the inner tube immediately about the stem is depressed, causing the slit to open and admit air. When the tube is filled the pressure of the air inside will keep the free portion tight against the base, thereby preventing the escape of air. The tire is deflated by pressing its sides together at the valve, which operation makes a wrinkle in the free or uncemented portion. The inventor is Dallas E. Walker of Indianapolis.

ERWIN'S ADJUSTABLE HANDLE-BAR.

The central portion of the bar is surrounded by a collar whose interior perimeter describes a regular heptagon and whose exterior perimeter describes a regular octagon. The inner surface of the collar fits the handle-bar and is provided with a slot to allow it to be clamped or loosened. The collar is surrounded by a clamp whose inner surface is provided with eight equal faces, whereby it fits the exterior surface of the interposed collar. This clamp is provided with a depending stem which enters the hollow post of the front fork, to which it is fastened in the usual manner. The part surrounded by the clamp has a slot which extends into the stem, through which an adjusting bolt is passed. When it is desired to raise or lower the handle-bar, the clamp is loosened and the central portion alone of the handle-bar is pulled out of the collar. The handle-bar is then turned one-seventh part of a revolution and again inserted in the collar. The handle-bar is then pulled

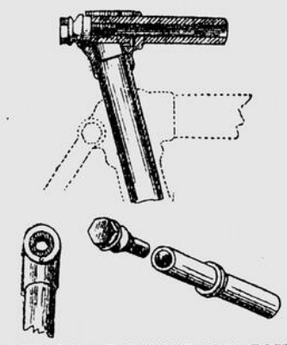


ERWIN'S ADJUSTABLE HANDLE-BAR.

in the opposite direction and the collar drawn out of the clamp. The handle-bar and collar are then turned one-eighth of a revolution in the opposite direction, after which the collar and handle-bar are inserted in the clamp. The inventor is Joseph M. Erwin of Denver.

REVERSIBLE SADDLE CLIP POST.

A horizontal head-piece is bored out to receive the end of the clip bar which is provided with a collar resting against the end of the head. The end of the clip bar which enters the head is threaded internally to receive the threaded end of a screw, and the end within the head is made somewhat shorter than the hole

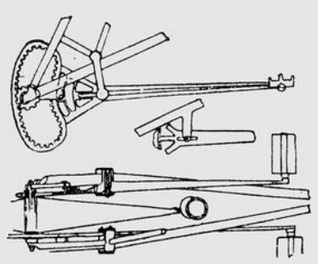


REVERSIBLE SADDLE CLIP POST.

through the head, in order that the shoulder on the screw may bear against the end of the head opposite the collar on the clip bar in order that the bar may be tightly held between the collar and the shoulder on the screw when the latter is in place. At a point within the hole through the head which receives the end of the clip bar is a groove in line with the axis of the bar, and at a point on the end of the clip bar which enters the head of the post, a pin is provided that engages with the groove and prevents the clip bar from turning in the head. The inventors are George Gilbert and Edward Mushing of Coventry, England.

LEVER BICYCLE.

The rear end of each lever terminates in an internally-geared yoke, the vertical sides of which are arcs of circles. Each

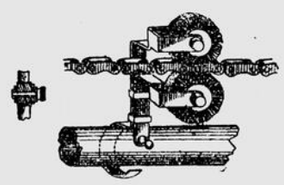


LEVER BICYCLE.

lever is suspended from the frame by a swinging arm pivotally connected to the frame and to the lever. Projecting from the side of the lever is a cam-guide similar in form to the yoke which is in contact with the guide-wheel mounted on the extension of the frame. The teeth of the yoke are constantly held in mesh with the pinions secured to the driving wheel. The upward movement of the lever is caused by the continued rotation of the pinion. When one lever is at its lowest limit, the other is at its upper limit. The inventors are Charles B. Soffren and Carl F. Buck of Chicago.

CHAIN CLEANER.

This device can be quickly applied to or removed from the frame. Its support has upper and lower adjustable bearing yokes in which are mounted rotatable

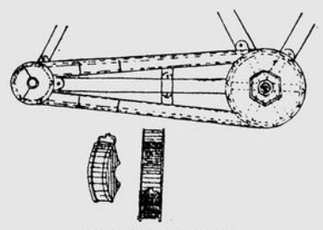


CHAIN CLEANER.

brushes. A clamping device is also provided for each brush in order to prevent them from rotating. The inventor is William M. Ash of Washington, D.C.

CHAIN PROTECTOR.

Casings enclose the sprockets. One of the casings has an open side and a re-



CHAIN PROTECTOR.

movable cover threaded into it. The other casing has a removable sector-shaped piece and a U-shaped slide for locking it in place. The boxes have hollow arms projecting toward each other and communicating with the boxes and with each other, thus affording passages for the chain. The inventor is Harry Jacoby of Oroville, Cal.

Ethel: 'By the way, is your new cycling club started yet?'

Cis: 'No, but it's getting on. We've engaged the doctor.'

'What part of the wheel makes the most noise?' 'Why, the spokes man, of course.'

Mr. Chris. Murray will take charge of the New Barnes cycle agency, which will be opened in Montreal in a short time.

During the last twenty-five years the exports of Para rubber has increased from 5,600 tons to 20,000 tons, and the price of rubber has risen three shillings a pound.

French railways carry bicycles any distance for a penny, and they do their best to encourage cycle traffic. Seven or eight special cycle vans are often attached to an ordinary train bound for Paris.

A monster bicycle is to be built in the grounds of the Paris Exhibition of 1900. It will be about six hundred feet high, and built to a scale from steel. It will be hollow, with stairways, rooms and galleries in its interior, and visitors are promised that the outlook from the handlebar windows will be very fine.



AUCTIONEERS AT TENNYSON'S BIRTHPLACE.

Tennyson's birthplace, in Somersby, Lincolnshire, has been rented, but as the tenant will not take possession until April, the auctioneer's and agent's signs are still making the garden unsightly. It is a pretty, trim little place, once a rectory. Tennyson loved it greatly and spoke of it in stately measures in 'In Memoriam.' Not much sentimental value was placed upon it by the auctioneers, who found practical recommendations more to their purpose.

They described it as being 'well suited either for a country residence, or for occasional occupation by a business man in connection with the hunting, shooting and fishing. * * * On the first floor, reached by two staircases, are nine bed and dressing rooms. On the second floor, a large attic. The domestic offices consist of kitchen, scullery, larder, store-room, pantry, etc., and in the basement are dairy, wine, and beer cellars. The pleasure grounds and gardens lie sloping to the south. The stabling comprises double coachhouses, four loose boxes, and harness-room, with loft over. There is also a good gardener's cottage, potting sheds, etc. The total area of house, gardens, and land is fifteen acres, three rods, eighteen perches. * * * * Rent for the house, grounds, and premises, pasture land, and sporting rights, £120 per annum.'

THE INDIAN PLAGUE.

HOW IT COULD REACH EUROPE.

A correspondent of the London 'Standard,' writing from St. Petersburg concerning Russian press denunciation of the alleged selfishness of England in not taking measures against the plague, for fear of injuring her commerce, declares that if the plague does reach Europe, it will not be in British ships, but over the Russian Central Asian frontier, or still more likely by way of Astrakhan. This town is the centre of the great fisheries of European Russia, and its sanitation is of a very low order. Every spring some thirty thousand of the poorest class of Persians cross the frontier to engage for a starvation wage in the heavy labor of loading and unloading the steamers and barges plying on the Volga and the Caspian Sea. Against such dangers scarcely any genuine sanitary precautions are taken in Russia, where the death rate is some twenty per cent higher than that of any European country; in 1888 it even reached 38.4 per thousand. Medical aid is ludicrously inadequate, being for the whole empire at the rate, according to calculations made in 1890, of one doctor for 10,800 inhabitants. The capital provinces, all the Baltic provinces, with their non-Russian civilization, and ancient Poland absorb the vast majority of the medical men, and in such provisions as that of Astrakhan the proportion of doctors to population is infinitesimal. It is plain that in conditions of this sort even the most vigorous spasmodic effort in the face of an impending calamity can avail little.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

It's No Bother!
To mend a possible puncture in
DUNLOP TIRES
They are so genuinely good they rarely need repairing, but if they do
YOUR HANDS
—whoever you are—are the only tools required to make things right in a jiffy.



For your own comfort's sake have them on your wheel. Fully insured.
American Dunlop Tire Co.,
Toronto.
Depot for Maritime Provinces.
F. H. TIPPETT & CO., St. John, N.B.

13

LINE ETCHINGS,
6c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c; drawing extra, if required. Special rates for large quantities.
'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

Easiest Running
BE SURE OF YOUR MOUNT.
Truest Bearings

The Gendron Bicycles, fitted with Buckeye Tires, win more races than all other bicycles put together all over the Dominion, as the following will prove;—

The Coasting Contest held in Toronto last fall was won by Mr. Elliott on a	GENDRON
The Dunlop Road Race was won, with Buckeye tires, by W. Greatrix on a	GENDRON
The R.C.B.C. Win the Dunlop Trophy on	GENDRONS
The Q.C.B.C. Win Second Places on	GENDRONS
In the R.Q.T. races, one-fifth of the Riders rode	GENDRONS
And one-fifth of the prizes were taken by	GENDRONS
In the Montreal Inter-Club Road Race, fifty per cent of the Wheels were	GENDRONS
Cecil Elliott made the hour record on a	GENDRON
G. W. Riddell of Winnipeg won the half and mile on a	GENDRON
A. Ayerst of Moncton N.B. won the one and three miles on a	GENDRON
E. Morin at the M.A.A.A. handicaps won the mile on a	GENDRON
H. Morin at the M.A.A.A. handicap won the novice on a	GENDRON
S. Broadhurst at the Y.M.C.A. games won the time prize on a	GENDRON
W. Warden at the Inter-Scholastic games won several first prizes on a	GENDRON
Master Massey at the Inter-Scholastic games broke the record for ½ mile on a	GENDRON
A. Suckling at the M.B.C. handicaps won the half mile on a	GENDRON
Gratz & McCall won the Canadian Tandem Championship at Quebec on a	GENDRON Tandem
Martineau & Morin broke the two mile record on a	GENDRON Tandem
Riddell & Boswell won the Manitoba Championship on a	GENDRON Tandem

The above are a few of the races won on GENDRON BICYCLES.

For the past four years the BUCKEYE TIRE has been fitted on GENDRON BICYCLES, and not in one single instance can it be shown to have ever split a rim, crseep or roll off.

The main feature of the BUCKEYE TIRE is the total absence of cement and wires, which have been a source of annoyance to riders in case of punctures on the road.

Our repair shop is now in full running order, and all repairs entrusted to us will receive our immediate attention. We would ask our customers and bicyclists in general that intend having their wheels renovated to give us a trial; having the best equipped repair shop in the Dominion enables us to give entire satisfaction.

Bicycles enamelled in any color and baked.

Pretty as a Picture
GENDRON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
2413 St. Catherine Street.
Swift Strong Sure

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cures Tell the Story

Testimonials for Hood's Sarsaparilla Prove Positive Merit and Convince the People

That is Why Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Leading Medicine, in Fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

In reading the testimonials for Hood's Sarsaparilla, you do not have to wade through a column of words to get a line of facts. They tell in simple, convincing language what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done. Read the brief letters below, and then if you need a good Spring Medicine, blood purifier, appetizer, nerve builder or stomach tonic, remember Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you.

Scrofula.

'After suffering from a sore leg for 25 years, four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have made a complete cure. My leg would inflame as soon as the dog days would come, and continue to be sore until spring. Then the sores would heal a little and break out again. I tried doctors and every remedy that I could hear of, but all failed until I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla. One bottle helped me so much that I took four bottles and am perfectly cured. I recommend it highly as a blood medicine.' Mrs. M. J. HARTLEY, Lovett, Ga.

'Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of scrofula eruptions on my head and back.' J. T. PHILLIPS, Cleveland, O.

Salt Rheum.

'My wife and myself have been wonderfully benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with salt rheum on one of her limbs for five or six years. It itched intensely and the skin scaled off. Last spring she began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and when she had taken six bottles the humor was much better; in a short time it entirely disappeared. I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism in my shoulder, which was so severe that I could not sleep at night. I took several bottles and found myself entirely cured of the rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla has certainly proved itself a grand medicine in our family.' JAMES BARDEN, Rochester, Indiana.

Dyspepsia.

'For three months I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia and neuralgia, and as a result I am enjoying a good appetite; no distress after eating and am free from neuralgia. I have taken no other remedy, nor varied diet or habits during the past three months, and have gained three pounds. So that I know Hood's Sarsaparilla has benefited and given better results for the amount of cost than any other remedy I have ever taken. I consider that I can do no greater kindness to a friend than to offer Hood's Sarsaparilla as a positive relief for dyspepsia.' W. B. BALDWIN, 164 Oak street, Binghamton, N.Y.

Sour Stomach.

'I have been troubled with dyspepsia and sour stomach for a long time. I have taken one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have been so much benefited I believe that I shall soon be as well as ever. I have also used Hood's Pills, and find them mild and effective.' LAURA P. BOLLER, Boonville, Missouri.

Headache and Backache.

'I was troubled with sick headache, loss of appetite, nervousness, biliousness, and a stomach trouble. I have taken four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has given me great relief. It has done wonderful things in my case.' Miss NORA COMER, Perry, Illinois.

Nervousness.

'Because of great suffering from stomach trouble I became nervous, but without energy. Had such pains in my stomach and bowels I could not work nor even stand. My life seemed gloomy and hopeless. My husband advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as he found it the best medicine he ever used. The first bottle did me a great deal of good. I continued with it regularly and have now regained natural weight, nerve-strength, and am doing nearly all my housework. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to every one I hear complaining of not feeling well.' Mrs. RINDA CROCKER, Gladstone, Ala.

In Advanced Years.

'Since my former communication in which I reported the benefit which my wife had derived for liver and stomach troubles from Hood's Sarsaparilla, we have both derived great benefit by taking this medicine. We are old people and we need frequent help to oil up the old machinery and keep it in running order. If we go away from home on a visit, a bottle of Hood's Pills is always with us. We do not think of being without Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. We are in much better health since we began the use of these medicines.' HIRAM HERVEY, Blissfield, Mich.

N.B.—If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Price $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. It is the One True Blood Purifier.

'FARTHEST NORTH.'

NANSEN'S STORY OF HIS PERILOUS ADVENTURES.

'Farthest North,' by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, which has recently been published in England and which, it is almost needless to state, has met with great success, conclusively proves that the famous Norwegian explorer has thoroughly deserved all the honors that have been bestowed upon him in England and elsewhere. The book is no mere cut-and-dried record of Arctic exploration and life in Polar regions, for it reveals Nansen the man as the world has not hitherto known him. There are no people but what have been willing to give him all due praise and credit for the splendid combination of pluck and endurance that he everywhere displayed throughout the period of his expedition. But there are a few individuals who, up to the publication of the exploits of these modern Vikings, can be said to have possessed any knowledge whatever of the inmost workings of the master mind that Dr. Nansen undoubtedly possesses. He dedicates his work to his wife in his words: 'To her who christened the ship and had the courage to wait.' That he thought of home continually the following extract will show:

'Tuesday, Dec. 5.—This is the coldest day we have had yet; the thermometer thirty-one degrees below zero. In the afternoon we had magnificent aurora borealis — glittering arches across the whole vault of the sky, but when I went on deck this evening the sky was overcast: only one star shone through the cloudy veil—the home star. How I love it! It is the first thing my eye seeks and it is always there shining on our path. I feel as if no ill could befall us as long as I see it there.'

There was no vulgar national prejudice in Fridtjof Nansen's ideal. To plant the Norwegian flag on the North Pole was not the aim and sole object of his weary journeyings. He wanted to wrest from nature more of the secrets she had for so long kept guarded within the bosom of the frozen zone and to gain further knowledge of the reason why former expeditions had been unable to penetrate further than a certain degree of latitude and in this he has, too, met with a full meed of success. It was in 1884, Nansen states in his book, that the idea occurred to him that the route to the Pole was by the current running north through Behring Strait. The ill-fated 'Jeannette,' commanded by the brave American, Lieutenant De Long, stuck fast in the ice in 1879, after getting through the strait and, after drifting for two years in a north-westerly direction, finally foundered to the north of the New Siberian Islands. A year or two afterwards some articles belonging to the lost ship were found in Greenland on the opposite side of the Pole, frozen into the drift ice. It was this fact that, Nansen says, gave him the notion of a route ready to hand and events have fully justified the opinions which he then formed.

The 'Fram' being better built for the work than was the 'Jeannette,' came scatheless out of the fearful ice-pressure to which she was subjected during the drift. They reached the current and steadily drifted north-westward. It is during this long, and what would seem to many men, a slow and weary time that the brave doctor expresses his innermost thoughts on ideas that find their way into his brain, in a manner that is singularly beautiful. For example, the following passage from his diary:—'Thoughts come and thoughts go. I only hear the quiet step of the watch on deck; the wind rustling in the rigging, the clock gently hacking the time in pieces on the wall. If I go on deck I can see the glimmer of the great monotonous plain of ice; it is all so inexpressibly forlorn, so far, far removed from the noise and unrest of men and all their striving. What is life so isolated? A strange aimless process, and man a machine which eats, sleeps, awakes, eats and sleeps again, dreams dreams, but never lives. Or is life really nothing else? And is it just one more phase of the eternal martyrdom, a new mistake of the erring human soul—this banishing of one's self to the hopeless wilderness only to long there for what one has left behind. When one thinks how short life is, and that one came away from it all of one's own free will, and remembers too that another is suffering the pain of constant anxiety, true, true, till death. Oh, mankind, thy ways are passing strange! We are but as flakes of foam helplessly driven over the tossing sea.'

At another time the Arctic night in its solemn grandeur is thus aspostrophized: 'O Arctic night, thou art like a woman—a marvellously lovely woman. There are the noble, pure outlines of antique beauty with its marble coldness. On thy high, smooth brow, clear with the clearness of ether, is no trace of compassion for the little sufferings of humanity: on thy pale, beautiful cheek, no blush of feeling. Among thy raven locks, waving out into space, the hoar-frost has sprinkled its glittering crystals. The proud lines of thy throat, thy shoulder's curves, are so noble, but oh, unbendingly cold. Thy bosom's white chastity is as feelingless as the snowy ice. Chaste, beautiful and proud, thou floatest through ether over the frozen sea, thy glittering garment, woven of aurora beams, covering the vault of heaven. But sometimes I divine a twitch of pain on thy lips and endless sadness dreams in thy dark eye.'

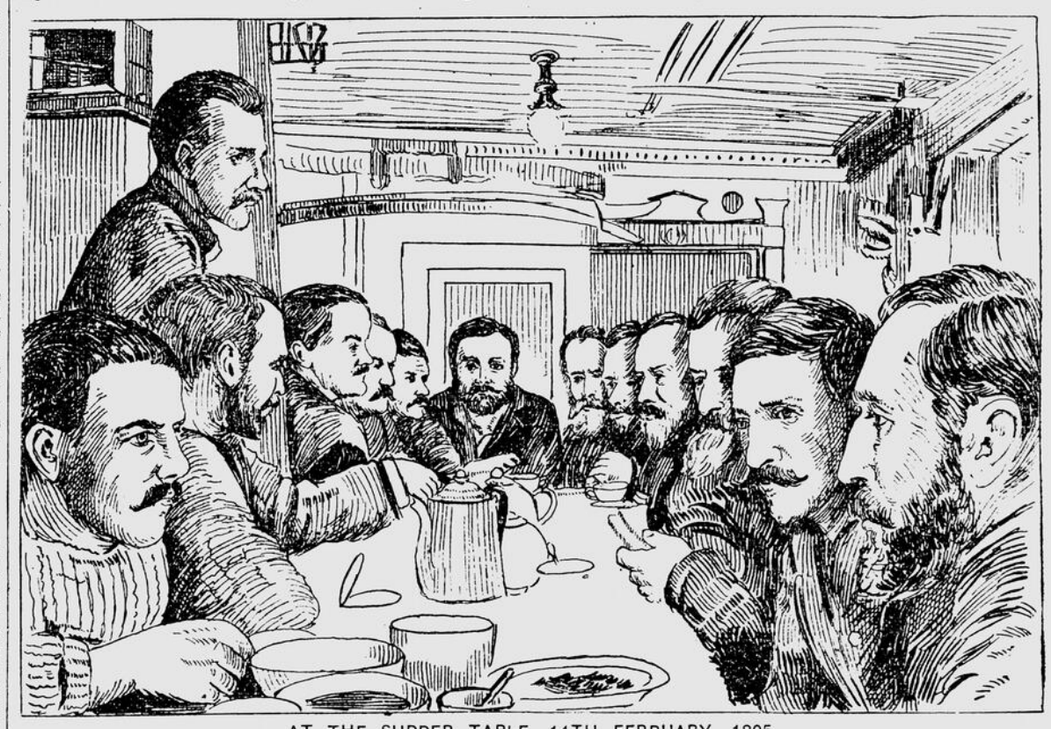
Concurrently with passages as those runs the careful and scientific record of the voyage and amusing details of the daily life of all hands on the 'Fram,' for there never was a merrier or healthier crew on board an Arctic ship than was that of the 'Fram.' They enjoyed bear and walrus hunts and birthday and patriotic anniversaries were strictly celebrated. Life on board the 'Fram,' however, formed the bright side of Dr. Nansen's experiences. It was on March 14, just two years ago, that he and the brave lieutenant of naval reserve, Johansen, who had entered on board the 'Fram' as a stoker rather than be left out of the expedition, started on their attempted dash for the pole. For some time had preparations been in progress for this attempt, kyaks and sleeping-bags, sledges and dog-harness being made ready. The journey proved dreadfully hard work. The dogs were made to work to the full extent of their power in a way that cut Nansen to the heart. Of this he says: 'It makes one shudder even now when I think of how we beat them. . . . When I think of all those splendid animals toiling for us without a murmur as long as they could strain a muscle, until the time came when they could do no more, and death freed them from their pangs—when I think of how they were left behind, one by one, up there on those desolate ice-fields which had been witness to their faithfulness and devotion, I have moments of bitter self-reproach.'

So bad did the ice become that on April 8 of the same year they found it utterly hopeless to proceed further as the prospect was getting worse with every mile of the way. Backwards they went, shaping their course for Cape Fligely, toiling wearily along day by day and being forced to kill their dogs as they advanced. At length they sighted land once more on Aug. 6, 1895. On this occasion Nansen writes:

'Joy welled up in our hearts, we could not give it expression in words. Behind us lay all our troubles, before us the waterway home. I waved my hat to Johansen, who was a little way behind, and he waved his in answer and shouted Hurrah! Such an event had to be celebrated in some way, and we did it by having a piece of chocolate each.'

Perhaps, however, Dr. Nansen was a little too quick in saying that all their troubles lay behind them for he and the brave Johansen soon discovered that they would have to pass another long night of months in the Arctic regions. They built themselves a hut of stones and moss which they roofed with raw hides of walrus and bear, on an island named afterwards Frederick Jackson Island. From August, 1895, till May, 1896, Nansen and Johansen lived in this place amid squalor, filth, darkness and cold, with bear-meat for food. A gloomy and dismal life at the best, but it was borne with cheerfulness and resignation by both men. At length, on June 17, 1896, being then on an ice-floe off Cape Flora, Nansen and his companion met with Mr. Jackson, of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, and the two explorers were once more enabled to indulge in the luxuries of civilized life.

'Farthest North' contains a hundred and twenty full-page and numerous text illustrations, and sixteen colored plates in fac-simile from Dr. Nansen's own sketches, etched portrait, photo-gravures and maps. The publishers, Messrs. Archibald, Constable & Co., of London, have shewn great enterprise in the celerity they have displayed in the production of this book and the excellence of its character.

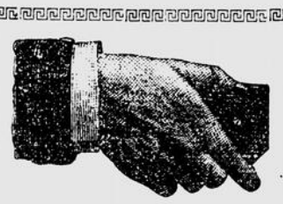


AT THE SUPPER TABLE, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1895.

THE BRITISH EEL MYSTERY.

Great mystery still attaches to the habits of our two British eels: there are only two, the fresh-water eel and the conger, for sand eels are of a different race, and are connected with the codfish family. No one has ever found the eggs of either species: and it has only recently been proved that a curious fish called the morris, first seen in 1763, and for a century supposed to be a distinct species, is really a young conger. Only a very few of these have been seen on our own coasts, where congers are common, but they are abundant in the Straits of Messina, where they are caught by boys when bathing. In 1886 a morris kept in a French aquarium was seen to turn into a conger, becoming reduced in length after the transformation from five inches to three. Conger eels have been kept for years in captivity—one increased from two or three pounds in weight to ninety in five and one-half years—but none has been known to spawn, perhaps because of the comparative shallowness of the tanks.

Every angler has doubtless met with two varieties of fresh-water eel—the sharp-nosed and the blunt-nosed eel. These were formerly regarded as separate species, but it is now known that the former of these is the female, which sometimes grows to a length of three feet three inches, and that the latter is the male, which has never been known to exceed one foot seven and a-fifth inches. The males are fond of brackish water, and rarely go beyond the reach of the tides. In October and November eels migrate down rivers to the sea, and what is much more remarkable, they never return. None are ever caught that are ready to spawn, and no eggs have ever been found. In the spring, from February to May, young eels may be seen ascending the rivers in vast multitudes, but it is believed that these are at least six months old: that they are derived from parents which spawned the previous summer, and which went down to the sea the autumn before that. Further, it is believed that the adult fish, whether fresh-water eel or conger, dies after spawning, and it is certain that no full-grown eels are ever seen re-ascending the rivers.—London 'Daily News.'



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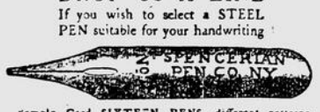
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LITERARY REVIEW.

INDIA AND THE MISSIONARY.

One of the most comprehensive little books of its kind is 'In the Tiger Jungle,' (F. H. Revell Co.) by the Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M.D., D.D., for fifty-seven years a missionary among the Telegus. A couple of the most stirring adventures that could be found in any biography may constitute its chief attraction for young people, but to many others will be found interest in the chapters devoted to explaining the scope and character of missionary work in the land of India where the author labored so long. Among the principal agencies he mentions 'The Gospel in Song,' and 'The fleet-footed tract.' For tracts and books a small price is generally charged, as the Hindu is more likely to read what he pays for, and a load of literature always forms part of the missionary's outfit on a preaching tour. The 'wonderful books' thus distributed, often find their way into remote regions where no other preacher's voice is heard. The tiniest of tracts is the out-patient's ticket at the Madanapalle Hospital.

As the patient is registered and receives his number, he seats himself to await his turn for treatment, and opens his folded ticket to see what directions it contains inside. As this may be the only glimmering of truth that some will have in the villages from which some of these patients come, a hundred miles away, I prepared the most concise statement of Christian truth I could, and printed it there. . . . . He turns over to the last page and finds a quotation from one of their favorite Telegu poets who wrote seven centuries ago, for we like, as did Paul, to clench a truth by saying 'One of your own poets has said.' He reads in Telegu:

The soul defiled with sin, what real worship pays it?
The pot unclean, the cookery, who eats it?
The heart impure, though it essays devotion,
Can Deity receive it? Nay, nay. Be pure, O man.

And we add below this: 'To give us this very purity of heart, spoken of by your poet, our divine Redeemer Jesus Christ came into the world. Believe in him.'

These tickets are read. I met upon the highway one day, as I was travelling twenty miles from home, a Brahman who stopped me and asked if I were not the missionary doctor from Madanapalle. He said that one of my patients had taken home his ticket to his village eighty miles away, and that he had seen it and read it and read it again, and now he had come in on foot all that way to ask me more about that 'true Veda' and the Jesus Christ set forth in that little ticket. Those tickets pay.

The hymns used to attract an audience are frequently set to beautiful Telegu melodies, and the people often welcome the new words as better in sentiment than those formerly sung to the same air, for, of many of their old songs, the Hindus themselves are ashamed. The tunes of popular English hymns are, however, also used; that of 'Hold the Fort' is a prime favorite, and the simple gospel words Dr. Chamberlain has set to it are quickly picked up by the music-loving natives.

The method of village preaching is carefully described, also the building of a church and the establishment of a free reading-room. This record of sowing beside all waters, often with blessed results, oftener apparently with none, is sufficiently detailed to give the reader an intelligent view of what the work of such a station really is. At the same time, the author's pleasant sense of the humorous will appeal even to those who are not interested in his subject. On one occasion a crowd of monkeys gathered on the tops of the houses behind the human audience in the street, and imitated their quiet attention.

Glancing up I saw one of the little monkeys cautiously reach his hand around and catching hold of another baby monkey's tail, give it a pull. The other little monkey struck back, but each mother monkey evidently disapproved of this levity in church and each gave its own baby a box on the ears as though saying 'Sit still, don't you know how to behave in church?' The little monkeys thus reprimanded, turned the most solemn faces toward the preacher and seemed to listen intently to what he was saying.

For a reading at a missionary entertainment nothing could be finer than the first chapter from which the book takes its name. The comparison of the home churches that need special appeals to rouse them to give, to a certain horse who would never go without having his ear twisted, is worked out in a telling manner. The fate of a snake that had been worshipped and dreaded by a whole village is told at some length. We give a brief extract:

I was lying on my back on my cot, reading my Greek Testament which had been my daily companion from a boy. I was holding it up over me reading a little, and resting my eyes and thinking a little. This continued for nearly half an hour. At length the passage I was reading was finished and let the arm that was holding the book fall. Then, and not until then, did I become aware that a huge serpent was coiled around one of the bamboo rafters, with some four feet of his body hanging down directly over my head with his eyes flashing and his tongue darting out just above where my book had been and had concealed him. He had evidently been asleep in the roof, the putting in of my cot had awakened him. While I was reading he had let down one-third of his body or more, and was looking to see what this leprous-looking white man was about, for he had probably never seen a white man before.

His darting tongue was almost within arm's length of my face when I caught sight of him. I remembered that during my medical course, in the skylight dissecting-room of the old College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York I once looked attentively over the muscles of the human frame and wondered whether a person lying down could jump horizontally without first erecting himself. I found it could be done with proper incentives, for off that cot I came at one bound to my feet, without first raising my head, for that serpent was too near it.

Running to the door I seized an iron spit some five or six feet long, with a sharp point, used for roasting purposes in the jungle, and which was in the cart. Coming back and using that as a spear I was successful at the first thrust in piercing the body of the serpent where it was coiled around the rafter.

(W. Drysdale & Co., $1.00.)

NOVELS.

'In the Crucible,' by Grace Denio Litchfield (Putnam's), comes appropriately at a time when people have had their attention turned to doings in Washington. It describes Washington society and gives a glimpse of an inauguration scene. The story is that of a girl who is determined that her life shall be all happiness. She marries, however, without love and finds her lot full of trouble. In the crucible of life the gold of her character is tried and purified. In a moment of temptation she learns her own weakness and becomes strong to sympathize with others. The gambling husband and the ultra-fashionable aunt are extreme types of character that heighten the interest of a rather sensational plot. The hits at society ways are frequent and bright:

'Everybody seems so very glad to see everybody else,' remarked Leigh. 'Is each the other's dearest friend, and are they all meeting after a long separation?'

Olney laughed.

'That is the celebrated "Washington manner." It is contagious. You will get it soon. In point of fact they undoubtedly all met yesterday afternoon at the Cabinet receptions, and last night again at the White House, and ten to one they are not friends at all in any real sense. No one has time for friendships in Washington, and it has to be made up with acquaintances, so everybody tries for as prodigious a list as possible.'

(Paper covers.)

'For the White Rose of Arno,' (Longman's Colonial Library) by Owen Rhoscomyl, author of 'Battlement and Tower,' is a stirring story of the Jacobite rising of 1745. Soldiers, spies and highwaymen fill the pages with plot and adventure, while the historical background has been carefully studied. The author says, 'Sufficient weight has never yet been allowed to that part of the Jacobite movement dealt with in this tale;' and, 'this is the first time that allusion has ever been made in print to the messenger who was undoubtedly despatched from Preston to Wynstay.' The interest centres (as might be guessed from Mr. Rhoscomyl's name), in the part of the history that has to do with Wales and the zealous though futile efforts of the Welsh gentry to place 'the young Pretender' on the throne of Great Britain. (Paper covers.)

HISTORY HELPS.

'Topical Studies in Canadian History,' by Nellie Spence, B.A., (Chas. J. Musson, Toronto), is intended as a guide to the student, to be used in connection with any of the ordinary text-books on Canadian history, and is so arranged as to be a great aid in 'getting up' the subject for examinations. Not only so, this thoughtful and systematic compilation of the facts of our history will be a boon to every one who wishes to get his knowledge of the subject into better shape. Canadian history is difficult to remember on account of the peculiar racial and political factors that have complicated from time to time its governmental systems. Any book that helps to straighten it out for the general reader, ought to be welcomed.

MAGAZINES, ETC.

The 'Cosmopolitan' for March contains more than a hundred illustrations. A short article on President McKinley has four pictures from photographs taken at his home in Canton, Ohio. 'Methods of banking' are described by Thomas L. James, president of the Lincoln National Bank. 'Uncle Bernac,' Conan Doyle's story of Napoleon's time, comes to an end in this number.—'McClure's' deals chiefly in fiction having in its list of contributors Rudyard Kipling, R. L. Stevenson, etc.—The novel published in 'Lippincott' this month is 'Dead Selves,' by Julia Magruder, a story of elevated moral tone, written with much feeling.

The sixth edition of a pamphlet on 'Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum,' comes from the H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia. It contains articles on diphtheria and the treatment by inoculation written by various physicians. Its special interest to Montrealers is that the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec has endorsed this treatment and recommended H. K. Mulford Co.'s antitoxin.

[For the 'Witness.'

ACROSS THE SNOW.

The shadows creep about my room,
What time the torch of eve burns low;
I watch the dark by stealth entomb
The waste of woods, the wilds of snow.

The winds prepare to greet the moon,—
In the world's vast proscenium they
Like dissonant orchestras that tune
Their instruments to faultless play.

A burst of sound and all is still,
(A thousand strings have snapped in twain!)
Save a reed solo, wild and shrill,
That falls to rise and fall again.

The vast dark curtain rises slow,
Till lost in its fixed place on high;
A myriad lights now gleam and glow—
The candelabra of the sky.

The scenic artists of the night
Present, upon a stage enorm,
A league-long landscape, silvery white
And deeply dark, in calm and storm.

A cottage nestles by the hill,
A hamlet twinkles on the plain;—
Ah, home of mine, with peace instil
My way-worn spirit once again!

From many a mile of wrinkled streets,
A city's lights, sardonic, cold,
Grin up at me, and each repeats,—
'For you no more the days of old!'

'Who wanders far and wanders fast
Shall pace my fretful ways, until
I claim him wholly, and, at last,
Grind him in my unceasing mill!'

But songs of birds shall haunt my dream
And woodland glades, so sweet and cool,
The ripple of a far-off stream,
The silence of a reed-fringed pool.

The Gothic church, whose ivies cling
To buttress broad and mouldering wall;
The yews, whose fateful shadows fling
O'er mine own kin an added pall.

The springtime hedges white with may,
The meadows pied with many a flower,
The fragrance of each livelong day,
The loveliness of each calm hour.

My long-lost youth returns to me,
A happy village lad again,
When praying at my mother's knee,
While night creeps down the country lane.

I hear her accents, sweet, ah, sweet!
Her good-night kiss is on my brow;
Alas! that dreams like these are fleet,—
And that was then—and this is now!

The snow-stoled winds, that rush from out
The solitude of yon dark glen,
Repeat with mocking, shriek and shout,—
'And this is now—and that was then!'

KEPPELL STRANGE.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

SECOND THOUGHTS ARE BEST.

Upon the road to school, one day
They loitered, hand in hand,
And watched the fishing-boats that lay
Drawn up along the strand.

'I never could like sums,' cried Joe,
'However I might try!'
'And patchwork pwicks my fingers so,'
Said Polly, with a sigh.

'I fink it would be nice—don't you?—
To go away to sea,
And catch the fis', like big folks do.'
'Yes, let us,' answered he.

'And we will be so kind, you know,'
Was Polly's happy thought;
'For we s'all always let them go
As soon as they are caught!'

'We'll have to keep a few,' said he;
'Or what about our food?
One must look after that, you see,
In going away for good.'

'But when I come to fink of it,
Dear Joe—perhaps we may
Get tired, the least, least wee-est bit.
Of fis', for every day.'



He whistled low; and then his brow
Grew serious as could be—
'I really can't remember, now,
What else we'd get at sea.

'And oh, the wind begins to blow;
The skies are gray as lead;
So, Polly dear, suppose we go
Some other day, instead!'
—'Tuck-up Songs'

[For the Children's Corner.

LILLIE'S JOURNEY.

(By Helen Dean, aged 11.)

Lillie was going to her grandma's to spend Thanksgiving day. Her papa and mamma could not go with her, as they were going somewhere else, so she was to go by herself. Her mamma told her to be sure and get off at Kingston, as that was where her grandma lived. Lillie promised she would be very good, as she did not often see her grandma. Her papa went to the station with her and saw her on the right train. The train rushed on and it was nearly half-past ten, and that was the time she was to arrive in Kingston. Lillie, feeling very tired, for she had started early in the morning, had fallen asleep, so when the conductor called out 'Kingston' Lillie did not hear him, so she was carried off on the train. After a while the conductor came and called for the tickets. Lillie awoke with a start and asked the conductor what station they were at. When the conductor told her, she was very much surprised to find that she was a long way past Kingston and she asked the conductor what she would do. He told her he would let her off at the next station and she could go back to Kingston on another train. So Lillie got off and the conductor put her on the right train. She got safely back to Kingston and found her grandpa waiting to meet her, and he asked her why she was so late, and she told him all about her journey. She had a very nice time, and when it was time for her to go home she did not want to go at all, but she had promised to be back that night, so her grandpa went to the station with her and saw her safely off. She got home all right and she went right to bed.

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Total given during year 1897 - - - - - $19 500

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NAME OF DISTRICT.	
1	Western Ontario, consisting of Counties York, Simcoe and all Counties W. and S. of these.
2	Eastern Ontario, consisting of Counties Ontario, Muskoka and all Counties E. and N. of these.
3	Province of Quebec.
4	Province of New Brunswick.
5	Province of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.



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The two competitors who send in the largest numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside, will each receive, at winner's option, a lady's or gent's Stearns' Bicycle, value $100.

The five competitors who send in the next largest numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside, will each receive, at winner's option, a lady's or gent's Gold Watch, value $25.

2. The competition will close the last day of each month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., and their families are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of winners in competitor's district will be forwarded to competitors 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Messrs. Lever Bros. Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., as final.

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2nd—Two lots of land situate in the city of Montreal, known and designated as being lots numbers two thousand five hundred and eighty-eight and two thousand five hundred and eighty-nine on the Official Plan and in the Book of Reference of the Municipality of the Parish of Montreal, with outbuildings and a house bearing the civic Nos. 479, 481, 483, 485 and 487 of Centre street. (Superficial area of land, 10,710 feet.)

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12

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SHIPS OF MYSTERY.

Two Craft, For Unknown Owners, to Have a Speed of Twenty-Five Knots.

EXTRAORDINARY FEATURES WHICH MAKE IT HARD TO TELL WHAT THEY ARE INTENDED FOR.

UNFIT FOR ORDINARY WAR USE AND WITH NO ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS OR CARGO.

(New York 'Herald.')

Building in one of the great shipyards of Scotland are two steamers about which there is much mystery. In the first place, the contractors decline to make public the name of the government or steamship company for which these vessels are intended. Moreover, while the plans of the two craft make it impossible that they should be used in any ordinary commercial enterprise, they are not supplied with a protective deck, covering their vitals, and therefore it does not seem probable that they can be designed for warships.

They are to be marvels of speed for vessels of their size. Having a length of 420 feet, an extreme width of thirty-two feet from main deck to keel, they have been supplied with engines of 12,000 indicated horse-power, calculated to give them a sea speed of twenty-five knots in ordinary weather.

As an English officer who inspected these two vessels on the ways recently said: 'There is no space below for anything except speed,' meaning that all her carrying room was occupied by machinery.

Their boilers are placed in a long, narrow compartment amidships, forward of the engines, and unusually large bunkers are on each side, giving that much coal protection to their motive power.

An extraordinary system of bracing and strengthening all the bulkheads is one of the peculiar characteristics of these vessels, and it is evident that they will be exceptionally stiff and strong.

There is no ship in the United States navy with which these vessels can be compared. The 'Columbia' and the 'Minneapolis' are 412 feet long but they have an extreme width of fifty-eight feet and a depth of about forty feet, compared with thirty-two feet for each of these dimensions in the two 'mysteries.' Moreover, although the United States commerce destroyers have 21,500 indicated horse-power each, they attained only about a twenty-three knot speed. Of course, the narrow beam and the light draught of the 'mysteries' present less resistance to their passage through the water than is met by the wider and deeper hulls of the 'Columbia' class, and it is on these features that they depend for a twenty-five knot speed from only 12,000 indicated horse-power.

In the 'Edgar' class of cruiser the British navy possesses several vessels having the same horse-power as the mysterious occupants of the Scotch shipbuilders' ways. The 'Edgar' has a length of only 360 feet, compared with a length of 420 feet in the 'mysteries;' but the cruiser's beam is sixty feet and her depth is fully forty-eight feet. Naturally, having a beam nearly double that of the 'mysteries' and a depth fully fifty percent greater, the 'Edgar' cannot do better than a speed of twenty and a half knots.

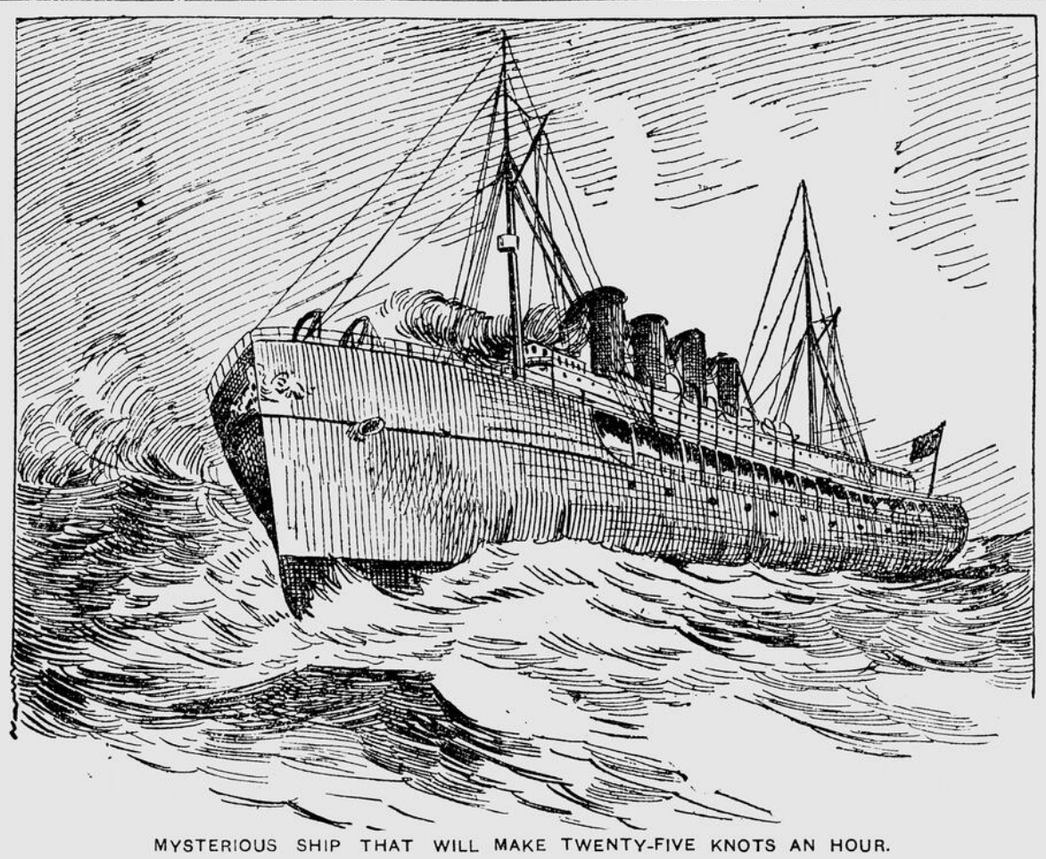
The normal draught of the two Scotch built craft is not given, nor is their normal displacement obtainable. Probably their draught is not more than eighteen feet and their displacement about four thousand tons. They have the extraordinary ratio between length and beam of more than thirteen to one, and with a shallow draught they will meet comparatively little resistance from the water.

To insure their steadiness in a seaway bilge keels extend more than a hundred and sixty feet on each side, showing that the intention is to run at a light draught.

The stern body of these two vessels is one of the most remarkable of their peculiarities. The twin screws do not project from the counter at the end of long outboard shafts, supported by struts, as is the case in most twin screw steamers. Instead, the afterpart of the ship is composed of two distinct sterns, extending abaft the above-water structure, and one screw works at the end of each of these prolonged sterns. The rudder is shipped in a frame between the two.

It would be unprofitable to speculate about these two vessels without knowing the work they will be expected to do. While the lack of a protective deck argues against their warlike mission, the fact that they have no room for cargo and only very limited accommodation for passengers seems to indicate that they may be found eventually acting as commerce destroyers.

The secret of their ownership cannot now be long maintained, and if—as is strongly suspected—it should be found that Russia will hoist her flag over them there will be undoubtedly a demand in England that the Admiralty build something a little bigger and faster.



MYSTERIOUS SHIP THAT WILL MAKE TWENTY-FIVE KNOTS AN HOUR.

This picture is made from a drawing furnished the 'Herald' by an English naval officer. It represents one of a pair of steamships, now being built in Scotland, as it will appear when finished. There are many striking peculiarities about the craft, and the builders refuse all information.

ELEPHANTS IN ARTILLERY SERVICE.

Great Britain Makes Use of Them in Her Indian Army.

The elephant has become one of the most important adjuncts of the English army in India. He is attached to the artillery in every sense of the word, and drags the biggest guns as if they were feathers, keeping a steady pace with the tramp, tramp, tramp of the infantry. He is no laggard at any time, and deep indeed must be the mire and high the barricade which he cannot walk through or demolish. In one respect the elephant in artillery is like Napoleon—he never knows defeat.

The officers and men of the Indian army have for years been working with the idea of making the elephant more and more useful. At first the big beast was used on the fortifications, for hauling timber, and all kinds of tasks, for which his great strength, absolute obedience, and docility were required. The elephant is not a particularly intelligent beast, and therefore his progress has been slow along the lines laid down by the disciples of Mars. Now he knows as well what to do as the best posted artilleryman, and will bring his gun to the regimental front with as much precision as the veriest martinet who wields the sword could desire.

To gain an accurate idea of the elephant in service with the artillery, a glance at the accompanying illustration is helpful. He is shown at rest and on parade, and to all appearances realizes as well as the mahout, who perches upon his giant head, that he is on view and must look his best and stand as straight as the ranks in front of him. Everybody who knows anything about elephants is aware of the fact that when excited he is in the nature of a terror. Oddly enough, however, the trained elephant rarely gets into that state of mind. With the knowledge he gains seems to come the power to control himself and do his duty as best he can.

USED FOR HEAVY WORK

The particular use to which the elephant is put in the artillery line in India, is as a beast of draught for the heavy batteries, and for the guns of the siege train. These instruments of war are tremendous in size and exceedingly heavy. Until the regime of the elephant it had been the custom to have them drawn by long lines of bullocks. There was, however, no end of trouble with these beasts. They were hard to control, and so many of them were required that they proved a good deal of a nuisance. So it is that the British artilleryman rejoices at the substitution of the elephant for the bullock. One elephant will draw without effort a piece of artillery which a long line of bullocks would have difficulty in moving at all.

Everyone of these heavy batteries which the elephant moves from place to place, consists of four forty-pounders, and two six and three-inch howitzers. While one elephant can draw, if necessary, a single piece of artillery, in order not to strain him at all, they are sometimes paired or driven tandem. For instance, in such a battery as the one just described, twelve elephants are utilized. These are not all employed in drawing the artillery at the same time, for it is well not to work an elephant too hard, because, if that is done, he is apt to become stubborn, despite his usual tractability. For this reason the elephants are given kindly usage, and, under those circumstances, do all that is asked of them.

The elephant battery, or, rather, the guns thereof, is always accompanied by ammunition waggons and baggage. Owing to the fact that the supply of properly trained elephants is limited, bullocks are still utilized as the beasts of draught for the battery accompaniments. The fact that 262 bullocks are required to draw the ammunition and baggage, form a striking contrast between their powers and those of the elephants, for the gross weight of the ammunition and the baggage is infinitely less than that of the artillery itself.

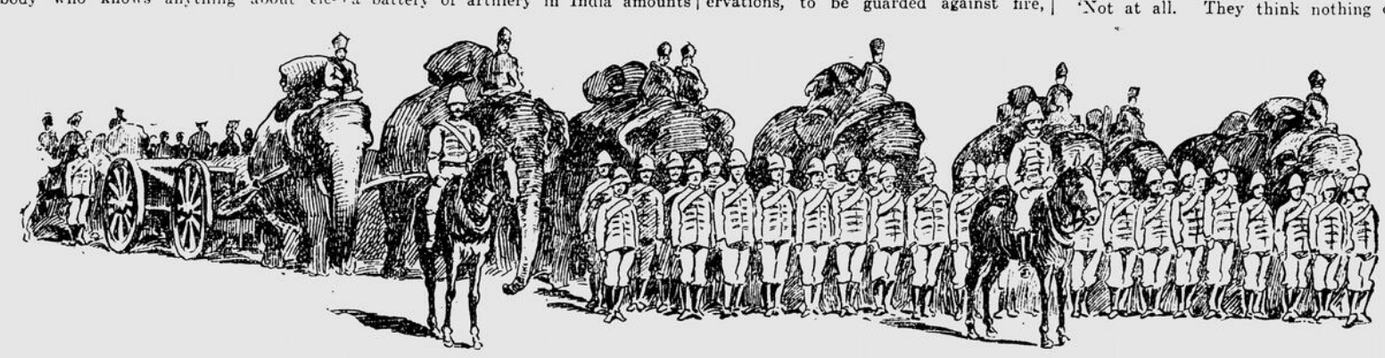
NATIVE MAHOUTS EMPLOYED.

The British artillerymen do not attempt to manage the big beasts that draw the guns. To accomplish this task there is employed a staff of twelve mahouts, with twelve assistants, the latter being under the command of an official known as jemadar, or captain. All are natives of India. Then, besides the elephant company, as it is called, there are with each battery a jemadar, six sirdars, and 131 drivers, who care for the bullocks. Therefore, it can be seen that a battery of artillery in India amounts to something. In fact, it is a little army in itself, for every one of the natives employed is supposed to be competent and ready to fight if necessary.

Whenever it happens that the battery is to be transported a great distance, the railway is used as an aid, if it can possibly be made available. In such cases, it is necessary, of course, to transport the elephants by rail, and special cars have been made for the purpose. These cars are in appearance like the ordinary coal cars on an American railway, the sides being about one-half the height of a box car. At one end of the car is a small house in appearance, with one end omitted. In this little house sits the mahout, or attendant, of the elephants, who sees that during the journey he does not become frightened and has no opportunity of injuring himself. Over the rest of the car is a framework. There are three steel posts at each side. Running lengthwise, and attached to these are two sections of steel of about the size of the ordinary pine board.

At the end, blocking up an opportunity of egress, are two small steel beams of the size of the scantling. From the highest of the sections of steel on the side rises a thin piece of steel to a height which carries it just clear of the elephant. Running from the top of these small pieces of steel in the form of the letter V is another steel section, and the whole prevents the elephant from rising or sitting down. He must either lie down entirely or stand up straight. Straight across the car, and attached to the lower section of steel on the sides, is a big beam that keeps the elephant from being thrown against the end of the car by a sudden jolt. Entrance and exit from the car are made by means of a heavy platform. In this way the elephant is able to move by means of the railway from place to place without fear of injury.

The accompanying illustration shows an elephant battery drawn up at a review in full marching order, the elephants carrying their field equipment, and the bullocks and train all ranged in close order. It also shows a battery drawn up for drill by what is called subdivision, that is, each gun with its team, draught elephants, ammunition, bullocks and waggons as a complete unit.



ELEPHANT ARTILLERY ON DUTY.

THE HEAVY BATTERIES OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

(From a photograph.)

FOREST PRESERVATION.

Ex-President Cleveland celebrated Washington's Birthday by an act of executive authority which will be one of the glories of his administration. Accepting as final the recommendations of the commission of six experts (of whom Professor Sargent of Harvard is perhaps the most eminent) made to the Secretary of the Interior, the President withdrew from settlement 21,379,840 acres of forest lands situated in South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington, California and Utah, and proclaimed them as forest reservations, to be guarded against fire, lumbering and all other foes. President Harrison began this good work, which means so much as a conserving force, husbanding as it will a form of national wealth which in so many of the older states has been recklessly destroyed and preserving inviolate scenes of beauty and fountains of water of incalculable value to present and future generations. Supplementary legislation, of course, is needed to enable the government to administer the trust it has assumed, and to regulate the mining operations, which need not necessarily cease where valuable mineral deposits have been worked or are known to exist. Already cries go up from some citizens of the communities nearest to the reservations, protesting against interference with their personal interests. But it is to be hoped that no such clamor will divert Congress from its plain duty in the matter.—'Congregationalist.'

HINDU HEATHENS.

INTERVIEW WITH A CANADIAN LADY MISSIONARY.

HORRORS OF DOMESTIC LIFE UNVEILED.

'Too many people are good because it is the fashion. Put them among people who are bad and they will be bad, too. I have met people in India just out from Canada who expressed the most beautiful views of mission work and of the sore needs of the people in heathen lands. I have talked with those same people two years afterwards and found that instead of they converting the Hindus the Hindus had converted them. They could see no evil in the way women are treated there, but considered it quite proper. I cannot account for it at all. I sometimes think it is malaria, and that a dose or two of quinine might clear it out of their system—but I do not know.'

This was the opinion of Dr. Stait, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, who is just now home on a furlough from India, in a talk with our reporter. Dr. Stait was Dr. F. Grant Frazer, an Ontario girl, and a graduate of Queen's College. Her work in Mhow has been chiefly among the women. Last year she attended some fourteen thousand cases, and yet, she says, 'I was but touching the outside border of the awful need.'

'Then missionaries do not exaggerate, as we are sometimes told they do?'

'You could not exaggerate the condition of those women if you tried. Understand me; all the women are not shut up. It is only the high caste women. But their condition beggars description. And the worst of it is there is no one to help them.

'I have been called to the bedside of a dying girl. I knew she had been poisoned, but no words of mine would convict the murderers. Husband and female relatives stood around her bed imploring me with tears to save her life. But they all wanted her to die, and took care that she did. Why did they poison her? I cannot tell. Perhaps a quarrel; perhaps another wife was jealous of her; perhaps her husband was jealous; perhaps he was tired of her and wanted another wife but could not afford to support so many. But there the poor girl was.

'Speak to the authorities! No use whatever. Her friends would say: "Why, see how anxious we were; we even brought in a European doctor to attend her." I remember once being called to a high caste harem. A tiny girl of eight or ten lay on the floor in a pool of blood. I did inform the authorities, but what was the use? I was the only witness on my side and all her relatives swore that what I said was not so. What was the result? Simply I was never called to that house again, and that little one was still at the mercy of her fiendish husband, without even my aid and care afterwards.

'I said to a high caste Hindu one day, a highly educated man, "How can you treat your wife so cruelly? How would you like to be shut up all your life without either light or air?"

'"Oh," he said, "my wife gets plenty of air. At midnight I put her in a closed chair and have the coolies carry her away to the jungle. Then I send the coolies away, take her out and let her walk around for a while. Oh, she has plenty of air, I assure you!"

'Caste is no money matter. A high caste family may be very poor and a low caste family very rich. And as soon as a low caste man becomes rich the first way he takes to show it is to shut up his women after high caste fashion.'

'Then Rudyard Kipling's picture of harem intrigue in "the Naulaka" is not overdrawn?'

'Not at all. They think nothing of taking life, and poison is a favorite means. A Hindu woman once poisoned me and all my household. She was the wife of our cook, a very immoral woman, and I was trying to reform her. But it was no use. I told her the next time she went away I would not take her back again. This made her angry, and poisoning was her way of revenge. I was lying ill with smallpox at the time and must have taken much of the poison gradually in my food, but one day she put in too much. It caused vomiting, and then we discovered what was being done.

'And the Hindus left to themselves are bad enough, but they cannot begin to compare with bad Europeans and those infected by them. Whole streets in Bombay are given over to vice. They are known as "the black street" and "the white street." The latter is the street frequented by Europeans. I could never have even imagined such horrors. I could not sleep all night afterwards. I felt as if I had been in hell.

'But I must not let you go without speaking of Mr. Wilkie's work in Indore. That is the pride of all our mission work. And Mr. Wilkie is the ideal missionary. So devoted, so capable and all-seeing, so versatile. Even the very buildings of the mission are put up under his supervision. And supervision means standing in the broiling sun watching almost every brick that is laid. If he did not the work would be scamped. And while building work was going on other work did not stop. Mr. Wilkie was here and there and everywhere, preaching every Sunday to his church, teaching in the school, holding evangelistic services, thinking for and doing for everybody before himself. He saw that everybody else was provided with a comfortable house before he attended to his own. In fact, he would not have done so yet if his own had not been literally falling about his ears.'

THE GREEK FLEET.

The Greek fleet is not large, but it contains several vessels which could give a good account of any thing Turkey is likely to send afloat. Moreover, the Greek officers are credited with ability to use the force at their disposal effectively. The three principal vessels are the 'Hydra,' 'Spetsai,' and 'Psara,' small battleships of 4,885 tons displacement, built in France seven years ago. They have protective steel belts and decks, the former from 4.7 inches to 11.8 inches in thickness, the latter from 1.9 inches to 2.3 inches. A breastwork of 13.7 inches gives protection forward, where two 10.6-inch guns are mounted. Aft there is a similar gun protected by 11.8 inches. The 'Hydra' carries a secondary battery of quick-firers, and the other vessels were recently sent to Toulon for the purpose of receiving a similar armament, but were recalled. The 'Spetsai' left Toulon on Feb. 12, apparently without having changed her 6-inch guns. Greece has two older battleships, the 'Georgios' and 'Olga,' but they are twenty-five years old and not of any great account except possibly as floating forts for harbor defence. She has no modern cruisers, but a corvette, the 'Nauarchos Miaulis,' carrying 6-inch guns, has been of some service, and is the ship which stopped the Turkish despatch vessel 'Fuad.' There are also two smaller armed vessels, the 'Sfaktirea' and 'Mykale,' used as transports, and several gunboats, old and slow, of which the 'Ambrakia' and 'Acteon' of 440 tons and the 'Alpheos' and 'Peneus' of 410 tons, are now reported off the Cretan coast. The serviceable torpedo-boat flotilla consists of six boats, built at Stettin in 1885, 128 feet long and nominally of 19 knots, but probably capable of little more than half that speed; they carry four 1-pounder guns, but it is uncertain if they have any torpedoes of recent type.

ENGLISH GIRLS IN A PERSIAN HAREM.

With reference to the story sent to England by the three British cyclists now cycling round the world for 'Travel' about two English girls in a Persian Harem, Messrs. Fraser, Lunn, and Lowe, in a letter just received, say, 'The British minister (Sir Mortimer Durand) and Lady Durand have interested themselves in the young widow of the Persian nobleman who met one of the girls at the Crystal Palace, married her, took her out to Teheran,, and then shut her up in his anderun. The girl—for she is only twenty-six—has been most anxious to return to her parents in London. The Persian Government have resisted, there being of course a religious difficulty with regard to the little son. That trouble has now been surmounted, and ere this letter reaches you the English woman will be on her way home, bringing her boy with her on the understanding that he is to remain a Mohammedan. A sum of two hundred pounds a year has been settled on the widow by the relatives of the deceased nobleman, and a large sum is being invested on behalf of the child, which, however, he will only inherit when he is twenty-one years of age, and returns to Persia.

LOSS TO SCIENCE.

Science is everywhere in mourning over the death of Emil du Bois-Raymond in Berlin. Few men have done as much as he for scientific research, or to set a great department of research upon its feet. Born Nov. 7, 1818, in Berlin, the city in which he spent his life, he gave up the study of theology in 1837 to devote himself to anatomy and physiology under the tuition of the famous Prof. Muller, whose successor he afterwards became. In 1841 he began what proved to be epoch-making experiments in the study of muscle and nerve electricity, discovering two years later that every living muscle possesses the power of an electric motor. He was almost equally famous as a teacher, an investigator, an author and an orator. Although regarded as outside the ranks of the Christian Church, he was not a materialist, for he believed in the distinction of matter and force. He taught his pupils that it was the mark of wisdom to stand modestly and enquiringly at boundaries beyond which knowledge cannot go.—'Congregationalist.'

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall, of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal.'