

STEEN CONTROVERSY

AL HACKETT REPLIES TO MR. STEEN.

the Editor of the 'Witness.' Sir,—I had hoped that I would not be obliged to take any personal share in this unpleasant controversy, but Mr. Steen's letter, published in your issue to-day, leaves me no alternative. At an early stage, a perfectly true statement made by me to a reporter was slightly altered in transmission, and I have been blamed by friends for not correcting the error, and by those who do not know me have been accused of disingenuousness. I cannot, therefore, allow some statements made by Mr. Steen to pass unchallenged, and, therefore, without waiting for any authority from the Board of Governors, I am writing in my private capacity. It is with more regret than I can express that I do this, for I have always tried to mitigate the effects of the blow to a former fellow-worker and a brother clergyman, and Mr. Steen has been good enough to admit this to me and to others, who have so informed me. I pass over several points which call for just criticism, and confine myself to those which concern myself personally. Mr. Steen writes: 'I learned from him (the principal) that the mind of every man on the committee, except himself, was made up against me, though I had never once appeared before them, and that there was no chance of changing them.' Now what are the facts. I had read out to the committee fifteen pages from the student's notes, which I had previously compared with Mr. Steen's notes, and found practically identical. The whole committee (including myself) agreed that many statements made were wholly indefensible. On Mr. Steen's behalf I represented that other statements in his lectures and his answers to my questions, showed him to be orthodox, and that, further, he pleaded that these were only notes which had orally been supplemented by himself in class. No vote was taken, but it was plain to me that all (including myself) were agreed upon one point, viz., that the lecturer who allowed his students to carry away such misleading notes was unfit to teach, whether he himself believed in them, in their literal meaning or not. In this opinion all (including myself) agreed. I was prepared to recommend his resignation. Upon one point, however, I had an advantage over the committee. I had advised that if judged by his own answers to my questions, Mr. Steen was not only orthodox, but was most moderate in his views—not a higher critic—sound on the books of Moses—did not believe in the late date for Deuteronomy—did not even believe in two Isaiahs. It was plain to me, however, that even supposing the late date of the Pentateuch, and leaving Mr. Steen himself, come to the same opinion, it would not alter the fact that the notes carried away showed him to be a bad teacher. Seeing, therefore, the inevitable result, I acted in what I thought, and still think, the most friendly way I could. I advised him to do what I told him I myself would do under similar circumstances—forestall the action of the committee, and send in his resignation. These are the simple facts. I never expected myself to reach the conclusion that he should go, but I did say to the committee that, judged by his verbal statements, he did not hold heterodox views. Here is another wholly misleading statement: 'The Principal, in my own study, just before the acceptance of my resignation, assured me that he would willingly ask me to remain at the college, but he had not the power.' I certainly could not possibly have said this in the meaning evidently intended by Mr. Steen. I had made up my mind that he ought to go, but I was very anxious to save Mr. Steen from unnecessary hurt, and succeeded in persuading the governors to ask him to stay on to the end of the term, but certainly not further. It will be said that it is only Principal Hackett's remembrance against Mr. Steen's, and I am content that it should remain so, for Mr. Steen has in the letter given a plain and undeniable example of his own inaccuracy. He has objected in the public press that the student's notes were not accurate. I can only say that the pages I compared were as close to the facts as it was possible for them to be under the circumstances, and that Mr. Steen agreed with me that the accuracy was remarkable. Mr. Steen's letter is for the most part full of generalities as to the inaccuracies in the student's notes, but most fortunately he does venture upon one explicit statement upon which it is possible for any one to form a clear opinion. He writes: 'I find that they (the student's) note book and his own notes are by no means identical. For example, there is in the Archbishop's letter of reasons this quotation from the student's note-book to which some have taken strong exception: "All that Schleiermacher gave us re Christ stands to-day. Not perfect or complete, we may add, but it stands." This passage is wholly wanting in my own notes.' Now, I have before me as I write the note book of another student of that very same class, and here are the words that he took down: "All that Schleiermacher gave us re Christ stands to-day. It may not be perfect or complete, we may add to it, but this word stands." The testimony of two men is true. It can be acknowledged that Mr. Steen did dictate these very words as taken down by two independent students on Nov. 7, 1899, words which he now implicitly disowns. If they are not now in Mr. Steen's notes, then either the page may have fallen out (Mr. Steen never numbered his pages) or he must have added it orally. There can be no reasonable doubt that Mr. Steen did actually dictate the words, even though he has no memory of having done so. As to the accuracy of the other quotations in the Archbishop's reasons I cannot now compare them with the original note book, for that Mr. Steen procured from the student with whom they

were, and retains in his own possession, but I have compared most of them with the note book before me, and do not find any difference in the sense and meaning, and certainly I have found no variations which are anything more than trivial. As to Mr. Steen's own notes, I saw and read many other pages than those specially compared, and only ceased to compare because convinced of the general accuracy of the student's notes. In concluding this my first and last letter in this unseemly controversy, I wish to say I do not intend to take any further notice of statements as to what I said or did not say in this matter, but would ask any friend in doubt to inquire of me what I did actually say, and as for enemies I hope I have none.

H. M. M. HACKETT.

A CANADIAN MINT.

WOULD TURN OUT GOLD COINS NECESSARY IN NINE AND A QUARTER HOURS.

The 'Insurance and Finance Chronicle' makes the following interesting observations in discussing the proposal to establish a Canadian branch of the Royal Mint: 'On gold coins there is no profit, but on silver and bronze the profits are considerable, the yearly average being \$34,000, which, Mr. Fielding said, would make the mint self-supporting. The cost of the mint, however, would deprive the revenue of the sum it has hitherto derived from profits on silver coinage. The amount of gold employed in Canada was stated to be \$25,000,000 to \$26,000,000. After this amount has been coined in order to replace American and British gold by Canadian, the mint will simply be worked to make new gold coins to take the place of those worn out. As our gold coinage is almost wholly locked up in vaults, it is not deteriorated by use, but even if there were a large amount of gold coins in circulation experience has shown that it requires only a small re-coinage to keep the coinage in good condition. It is a very liberal estimate to regard 50,000 new gold coins as required to keep the gold held in Canada up to the standard quality. Now, one such stamping machine as is used at the British and other national mints produces from 80 to 120 coins per minute, the best results being when 50 are turned out. At this rate the proposed mint at Ottawa would be able to supply the new coins desired, or deemed necessary, by working one day of nine hours and a quarter, leaving such machine idle for the rest of the 300 working days in each year, or occupied in stamping British coins for export to England. The mills used for coining Canadian silver and copper coins would not be at work more than two months every year. 'The making of British sovereigns would be wholly profitable; indeed, under such conditions as would exist here, with heavy expenses running all the time, the work would cost much more than the yield. The mint in England is adequate for all the requirements of the British currency. Its capacity in that respect will be increased when relieved of the work of coining silver, etc., for Canada. What, then, is the likelihood of the Canadian mint being set up upon a coin which is a higher form of pride, and the danger be created which was pointed out so forcibly by Mr. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, and by other bankers, that the mint will be used to produce Canadian gold coin to such an extent as will bring it into more general use and thereby displace some portion of the present paper currency which is so acceptable, which adds so much to the available capital of the country, and which is as sound and convenient a currency as any in the world. 'As to national pride in a gold coin, surely it is a higher form of pride we have now reason to indulge in, the pride of our national currency being as substantial for all monetary purposes as gold itself and incomparably more convenient a medium of trade. For Canada to pay \$75,000 yearly for no other object than the indulgence in a sentiment, seems like paying a fancy price for an article of merely ornamental value. When it is discovered, as it is certain to be, that the mint is not required to be at work more than half the year, the temptation will be to press to enlarge the production of gold coins and put them into circulation through the manifold agencies controlled by the government, by which movement the banks will have their circulation reduced and their facilities so far lessened for accommodating their customers. A mint will make goods that are not consumed in Canada nor a profitable form of export. Its cost gives no promise of being compensated for by its utility, as it meets no want, nor provides for any deficiency in our national system of finance and currency, while all our bankers are on record as regarding the proposed mint as a menace to the financial interests of the Dominion.'

WHITECHAPEL HORROR

WOMAN FOUND DYING IN A HORRIBLY MUTILATED CONDITION.

London, May 28.—A sensational murder and case of mutilation has occurred in a low lodging house in Dorset street, Whitechapel, close to the scene of the 'Jack the Ripper' murders of 1888. The victim, a woman named Annie Austin, 28 years old, was found dying in a bed-room on Sunday morning, and was removed to a hospital, where she expired. The murderer escaped, and the police were not notified of the crime until early yesterday. The murderer's long start and the total lack of a description of him render his apprehension unlikely. The wounds on the lower part of the victim's body are too revolting for description. The woman was conscious when found, but died without making a statement. The police are apprehensive of further outrages and a panic has been created in the neighborhood.

RAILWAY MACHINISTS

PLANS DISCUSSED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Toronto, May 27.—The 'Mail and Empire' prints an interview with Mr. James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, in which he repeats what he recently said about action against the railways. A day, he declared, would be set by the convention, which opens in this city on June 3, for all railways in the United States and Canada to sign an agreement whereby machinists in the employ of the railways will be given a nine-hour day without reduction in wages. 'In the event of the railways refusing to comply, what action would be decided upon?' was the query put to Mr. O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell shrugged his shoulders. He did not care to speak for the convention before that body had met or acted, but had no hesitation in saying that a concerted move, such as was made in the case of the machinists outside of the railways would be the early result of the gathering in Toronto. 'I estimate,' said Mr. O'Connell, 'the number of machinists in the employ of the railways at about forty thousand, including Canada and the United States. I think there are at least a million men employed by the railways on this continent. I should say that an eighth or a tenth of them are employed in the shops. This number includes the machinists, boilermakers, patternmakers and their fellow-employees. There are, on this estimate, then, at least a hundred thousand men who are likely to be affected by our action at the Toronto convention.' Mr. O'Connell also intimated that the skilled craftsmen who are allied with the machinists in a sentimental way will be asked to stand by them when the new proposition is made to the railway corporations. Mr. O'Connell said: 'I expect to recommend in my annual report, to be read at the Toronto convention, the concentration or centralization of all those trades among craftsmen represented in the shops of the railway companies in the United States and in Canada. I mean that I will seek to obtain the affiliation of all the trades allied to the machinists that are represented in the employment of the railways. 'As it is now there is no grand central organization of this description, but if my recommendations carry there will be some sort of a body that will be able to represent the various trades in dealing with the railways.' When asked why the railway machinists had not preferred their claims and made a common fight with the machinists employed by private firms, Mr. O'Connell stated that such action would not have been politic. 'A wise general does not put all his forces in the fight and risk everything at one throw,' said he. 'He keeps a force in reserve; somebody to look after the wounded.' When asked if it was true, as alleged, that the machinists had broken faith with the National Metal Trades Association, and had gone back on the agreements they had entered into, Mr. O'Connell gave the statement a qualified denial. He stated that the National Metal Trades, representing all the big manufacturing concerns, had agreed to reduce the working day to nine and a half hours in 1900, and to follow this by a reduction to nine hours in May, 1901. The metal trades desired to deal with the local unions. The International Association of Machinists felt that it was a national matter, and that the manufacturers should deal direct with principals. In view of past experiences the machinists knew that if the matter was left for the different local unions to secure their own agreements it would take about three years for the men to obtain their rights. There were other matters involved besides the reduction in hours. The men, of course, demanded the same wage for nine as they were receiving for ten hours' work, in addition to the regulating of the number of apprentices to be employed.

C. P. R. ENGINEERS.

TORONTO, MAY 28.—The C. P. R. Engineers had a meeting with Mr. H. P. Timmerman, general superintendent of the Ontario division yesterday, and they meet him again this afternoon. The scale of wages for engineers which was adopted five years ago ran out on May 1, and the present meeting is to renew the scale. No difficulty whatever is anticipated, as the changes that have been rendered necessary by the lapse of five years are very small.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY SIGNS.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., May 29.—The Otis Elevator Company, the big trust concern, with a dozen or more branch establishments in various cities throughout the country, including Rochester, has signed the new agreement, which has been the bone of contention, and the striking machinists will go back to work next Monday. No reason for the concession on the part of the Otis syndicate has yet been given. It is undoubtedly true that the desertion of the Otis syndicate is a serious blow to the National Metal Workers' Association in its fight against the strikers. Yawman and Erbe have also signed the agreement, and the men are at work to-day.

THE STRIKING LABORERS IN THIS CITY ARE SETTLING DOWN TO A HARD LONG FIGHT, HAVING MADE PREPARATIONS FOR CONTINUING THE FIGHT ANOTHER MONTH.

Committees of the strikers are constantly going about the other trade organizations collecting funds. It is reported that one local contracting firm, the Hollister Lumber Company, is prepared to sign the agreement recognizing the union, and a committee of the strikers will wait upon the officials of the company to-day.

LORD HERSHELL'S SUCCESSOR.

London, May 28.—The Manchester 'Guardian' and Birmingham 'Post' state that Lord Rosebery has been invited to succeed Lord Hershell, who died in Washington over a year ago, as a member of the Canadian-American Joint High Commission.

WANT AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

A THREAT FROM THE FRENCH MINERS.

London, May 28.—The International Miners' conference, now in session in London, and which is attended by many continental delegates, passed a resolution to-day in favor of a universal eight-hour day. The chairman, Mr. William Abraham, M.P., expressed the belief that parliament would pass an eight-hour law in 1902. M. Cotté, delegate of the French miners, said that if the eight-hour bill did not progress rapidly enough the French miners were prepared to declare a general strike.

WON BY A CHINAMAN

HIGHEST HONOR IN THE GIFT OF VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY CAPTURED BY CHARLES YUN MARSHALL.

Chicago, May 28.—A special to the 'Tribune' from Nashville, Tenn., says: At Vanderbilt University, as a culmination of founder's day celebration, a custom instituted in honor of the benefactor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, the medal in oratory, the highest honor in the university, was awarded to Charles Yun Marshall, of Soochow, China, amid a great demonstration of approval by the audience. His subject was 'Miracle of the twentieth century,' and he gave an eloquent appeal for his country, destined, he argued, yet to be allowed her place among the greatest nations, who so long have misunderstood her. Marshall has been here three years, but goes home this summer via Europe.

THE DOWIE CASE

TROUBLOUS TIMES AHEAD FOR THE FAITH HEALER.

Chicago, May 28.—Preliminary steps toward establishing a coroner's office at the headquarters of John Alexander Dowie's 'Zion, Twelfth street and Michigan avenue, were taken yesterday by Attorney Edward J. Smegal, of the State Board of Health. Working in conjunction with the coroner's office, Attorney Smegal has been busy gathering a mass of evidence to lay before the State Board of Health at its meeting here to-day. The grand jury to-day will commence its investigations into the methods of treatment that obtain in Zion, bearing especially upon the death of Mrs. H. Worthington Judd. Dowie's attorney last night conceded that the inquisitorial body would vote an indictment, but added that an indictment did not mean conviction.

FOOLED WITH A REVOLVER

TORONTO YOUTH KILLS HIS LITTLE SISTER.

Toronto, May 27.—Thomas Ryan, a seventeen-year-old lad, living with his parents at 26 Leonard avenue, is at police headquarters charged with the shooting of his little eleven-year-old sister, Olive. It is the old 'did-not-know-it-was-loaded' story. On Saturday afternoon at four o'clock the girl was in her brother's room and found a revolver belonging to another member of the family. The lad took it away from her and she danced up and down the stairs while he snapped the pistol at her. 'Thrice he'd do so, while she cried, "You can't hit me." The boy took a cartridge from the store under the bed and put it in the revolver, evidently to scare the little girl, and snapped the pistol again. Once too often, however, for the cylinder came round to the loaded chamber, and the bullet crashed into the girl's head right between the eyes. It traversed the base of the skull and lodged in the spinal column. The girl died in twenty minutes. The lad is frantic with grief and is held partly on that account.

TORONTO, MAY 28.—The coroner's jury held an inquest on the body of Olive Victoria Ryan, who was shot by her brother on Sunday afternoon, and returned the following verdict: 'We believe that Olive Victoria Ryan met her death as the result of a wound from a bullet discharged from a revolver in the hands of her brother, Thomas Ryan. We believe that there was carelessness in loading and handling the revolver, but we believe that there was no intention either to kill or wound on the part of Thomas Ryan. We desire to call attention to the careless way in which the revolver and cartridge were lying around where children could get access to them.'

CAMPBELL, ONT., MAY 26.—Mr. Geo. Waters, a well-known citizen of Campbellford, procured a revolver yesterday morning and told his wife he was going to the barn to shoot a cat. In a few minutes a report was heard, and Mrs. Waters, on going to the barn, found her husband lying dead, with a bullet wound in his head. There is no doubt that the shooting was accidental.

VINELAND, N.J., MAY 27.—Ward Copp, aged 19 years, accidentally killed himself while fooling with a revolver last night. While calling on a young lady a revolver fell out of Copp's pocket. To satisfy the girl that the weapon was not loaded, he snapped the trigger three times, then laughingly placed it against his temple, and again pulled the trigger. This time a bullet crashed through his brain, killing him instantly.

IMPORTANT DECISION

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES RENDERS JUDGMENT IN THE DE LIMA CASE.

Washington, May 27.—Mr. Justice Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, to-day announced the decision of that court in the insular cases. The main opinion was handed down in the De Lima case. Mr. Justice Brown first announced the court's decision, holding that the court had jurisdiction. The De Lima case involved the importation of goods into the United States from Porto Rico after the ratification of the treaty of Paris, and before the passage of the Porto Rican act. Upon certain sugars the collector at New York demanded and collected about \$13,000 as customs duties. De Lima and Company sued Mr. Bidwell, the collector, as an individual, in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to recover the duties thus paid, alleging that they had been unlawfully demanded, in violation of the legislation and collected by the collector, the payment of the duties being regarded as a consideration to the delivery of the sugars. On the petition of the collector the suit was removed to the civil court of the United States for the southern district of New York, which sustained a demurrer to the complaint, both on the ground that no cause for action had been stated, and that the court had no jurisdiction. From the judgment dismissing the complaint De Lima and Company procured error from this court. Judge Brown said that whether the sugars imported from or into Porto Rico were dutiable depended upon whether Porto Rico was a foreign country. He held that the right to acquire territory involved the right to govern and control it by congress, but that a country could not be both foreign and domestic. The opinion was opposed to the contention of the government. He concluded that at the time the duties had been collected Porto Rico had not been a foreign country, but a territory of the United States. Mr. Justice Brown announced the opinion of the court in the case of Dooley versus the United States, involving the validity of a duty levied on goods imported into Porto Rico from the United States between the date of military occupation and the taking effect of the Porto Rican tariff act. The court held that there could be no doubt of the validity of the duties levied by virtue of General Miles's order prior to the ratification of the treaty of peace. It placed this right on the ground of military necessity. With reference to duties levied after ratification of the peace treaty the court said a different rule applied and it held these duties invalid. Justice Gray, Shiras, McKenna and White dissented, the last delivering the opinion. After Justice White concluded his opinion, Justice Brown announced the decision of the court in the case of Armstrong versus the United States, covering the shipment of goods to Porto Rico. This case, the court said, was similar to the Dooley case. While duties prior to the treaty were proper, those subsequent to the treaty were not. The judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed. Mr. Justice White announced the dissent of Justices Gray, Shiras, McKenna and himself. Mr. Justice Brown next announced the decision in the case of Jones versus Bidwell, relating to a shipment of oranges from Porto Rico to New York, after the enactment of the Foraker act. The objections to the lower court's jurisdiction were overruled. Mr. Justice Brown then proceeded to show the difference of the question in this case to that in the first case decided, this difference being based on time and the course taken by the executive and legislative branches of the government. He said there was considerable divergence in the opinion of the court in the past, and too much weight should not be given to particular phases of past decisions, such as that referring to the supreme authority of congress, as that might refer to the supreme authority of congress under the constitution. After analyzing the case of Loughborough versus Blake, the judge summed up the conditions under which territories were not in the same position as states.

A VICTORY FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Solicitor-General Richards, who had charge of the insular cases before the Supreme Court, to-day made a statement containing his interpretation of the decisions of the Court to-day in which he says: 'The important question in these cases is whether the cession of the territory contained in the treaty of Paris made Porto Rico and the Philippines an integral part of the United States within the meaning of that provision of the constitution requiring "all duties, imposts and excises to be uniform throughout the United States." The Court held that the cession simply made Porto Rico and the Philippines domestic territory of the United States subject to the full control of congress which control could be exercised without reference to those limitations. This limitation, the Court held, was intended to apply to the states of the Union and does not apply to acquired territory unless by treaty and by subsequent act of congress it is incorporated within and becomes an integral part of the United States. The decisions are substantially a victory for the government. They sustain to the fullest extent the so-called insular policy of administration. The government now has the sanction of the Supreme Court for governing these islands as their needs require. The Court holds that the constitution did not of its own force at once apply to those ceded territories, placing their people, their products and their ports on an immediate equality with ours, and conferring upon them all the rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by the

people, products and ports of the several states. While their fundamental rights are preserved by those underlying principles of the constitution which apply everywhere the status of their citizens and the nature of the customs and commercial regulations are to be determined by congress in the exercise of the power vested by the constitution in Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting territory belonging to the United States. Obviously what I have said regarding Porto Rico applies equally well to the Philippines, so that the President, under the Spooner act, can govern the Philippines as they need and their interests may require. At the time that the Court has sustained to the fullest extent the contention of the government in these cases it has decided as a matter of statutory construction that the Dingley act could not be held to impose duties on goods brought from Porto Rico, because by session Porto Rico became domestic territory of the United States and therefore ceased to be a foreign country. The decisions of the Court call for no change in the administration of the law.'

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

London, May 28.—The London newspapers give scant attention to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the insular cases. The few comments made deal principally with the 'confusing nature of the judgment.' It is, however, agreed that the practical result is obvious—that it leaves Congress free to deal with the annexed territories as it pleases. The 'St. James's Gazette' says: 'It is one of those legal fictions which had so much to do with the development of our own institution. It is certainly a convenient judgment for President McKinley's Government, and will probably clear away many difficulties bequeathed to American statesmen by the Spanish war.'

RULES OF THE C. P. R.

PROTEST ENTERED WITH THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Ottawa, May 27.—A meeting of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council was held to-day to consider the Canadian Pacific rules. Besides Mr. Blair there were present Sir Louis Davies and the Hon. J. I. Tarte. Sir Louis asked Mr. Burke, who appeared for the brotherhood, if he had notified the C.P.R. and he replied that he had not. Mr. Blair suggested that he should have done so. The railway company had a strong interest in the matter, and he would like the presence of the company. Mr. Burke said that he had technical knowledge, and the rules formerly were submitted to men who had technical knowledge, but lately this had not been done. The rules were prepared by men who had only a theoretical knowledge. After some further discussion the matter was postponed until Mr. Burke had an opportunity of meeting the C. P. R.

One of the rules objected to is that the employee in accepting employment assumes its risks. The fourteen days' notice which employees require to give, the right to deduct fines for neglect of duty, and making the general superintendent the final officer to appeal to, are all asked by the employees to be struck out of the rules. The rule making employees liable to dismissal for visiting places where liquor was sold and also the one preventing employees engaging in any business or trade without permission were asked to be cancelled.

PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITION

SUNDAY CLOSING QUESTION AGAIN BEFORE THE COURT.

Rochester, N.Y., May 27.—For the third time the question as to Sunday closing of the Pan-American exhibition was brought before the appellate division this afternoon. Since the case was last before the court the lawyers employed have agreed upon the facts on which the action is based. The movement is veiled under a motion for the removal of two Buffalo police commissioners on the grounds that they have been derelict in performing their duties in allowing the exhibition to remain open on May 5 and 12. Attorney Westwood for the petitioner, Oscar Chapin, argued that although the governor appointed the police for the grounds, the power of the police commissioners was not abridged. Mr. Cullen, of Buffalo, appeared in opposition to the motion. He said that the police commissioners have relied upon the fact that there was, and is, a police force appointed by the governor doing duty at the Pan-American grounds, and believed that the exhibition police would preserve the peace and prevent violation of the law, and that they have been forced to act upon the assumption that the Pan-American police force was doing its duty. Mr. Clergue at Quebec. Quebec, May 28.—Among the arrivals in town yesterday was the famous Mr. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, who is credited with entertaining some important projects for Quebec's benefit.

COOL AND CLOUDY.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, May 28, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Victoria, 64-50; Kamloops, 82-54; Calgary, 82-50; Qu'Appelle, 104-56; Winnipeg, 88-49; Port Arthur, 60-42; Parry Sound, 68-42; Toronto, 65-48; Ottawa, 72-44; Montreal, 66-46; Quebec, 70-50; Halifax, 68-46. North-easterly winds, continued cool and mostly cloudy, with local rains. 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, May 28, 1901.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon: To-day, 29.53; yesterday, 29.75. Temperature. Max. Min. To-day 65 53 Yesterday 65 46

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 10c, marriage notices for 10c, death notices for 10c. The announcement of funeral appended to death notices, 10c 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. FINLAYSON.—On May 23, 1901, at 304 Prince Arthur street, the wife of Norman Finlayson, of a son. 28 HENDERSON.—On May 14, 1901, at San Francisco, Cal., the wife of J. W. Henderson, attorney at law (formerly of Ottawa, Canada), of a son. 27 WASON.—At Lachute, Que., on May 20, 1901, the wife of Jno. R. Wason, of a daughter.

MARRIED. BUCHAN — MARKS — At Winnipeg, Man., on May 22, 1901, by the Rev. Dr. Welton, Humphrey Ewing Buchanan, of the Merchants' Bank, Canada, Winnipeg, to Bertha, daughter of N. Marks, Esq., Ottawa. 27

CAMERON—HODGE—At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 8 Seymour ave., on May 23, 1901, by the Rev. J. L. Gilmore, Rev. J. H. H. Cameron, of Rapid City, Manitoba, to Mary Olivia, second daughter of George Hodge, Esq. 23

LUCAS — McDONNELL — At Middlemiss, Ont., on Thursday, May 23, 1901, by the Rev. R. Stewart, of Melbourne, Charles L. Lucas, to Jennie, daughter of the late Peter McDonnell, formerly of London, Ontario. 27

M'NEILL—REID—At the residence of the bride's mother, the Beaver Meadow Farm, Orangeville, Ont., on May 24, 1901, by the Rev. W. K. Hager, of Mount Albert, assisted by the Rev. C. Langford, Laurel, the Rev. Archibald McNeil, of Owen Sound, to Florence, daughter of Mrs. John Reid. 23

MOSHER—CONNOLLY.—In South Dartmouth, Mass., on May 15, 1901, by the Rev. I. H. Coe, Everett W. Mosher, of South Dartmouth, to Jennie E. Connolly, of Montreal, Canada, eldest daughter of the late William Connolly, sergeant Royal Irish Constabulary. 23

NORMAN — HEAL — On May 22, 1901, at the bride's home, by the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Toronto, assisted by the Rev. G. W. Andrews, Fullerton, the Rev. D. Norman, B.A., of Tokyo, Japan, to Katherine Elaine Heil, B.A., Fullerton, Ont. 27

PAUL — OLDS — On Saturday noon, May 25, 1901, by the Rev. James Lawson, of Addison, at the residence of Mr. Malcolm Dowling, Brockville, James A. Paul, of Newburgh, to Ella Gertrude, youngest daughter of Mr. Gilbert Olds, of Greenbush, Ont. 27

PERKS — IRWIN — In Mill Street Presbyterian Church, Port Hope, Ont., on May 22, 1901, by the Rev. Alex. McNaughton, Archibald F. Perks, to Isabel L., daughter of J. L. Irwin, all of Port Hope. 27

FEBPFIELD — PAPINEAU — On May 8, 1901, at Trinity Church, Wimbeldon, England, by the Rev. G. Macgregor, M.A., John Charles Sheffeld, son of Sir Robert Sheffeld, Fourth Baronet, to Marie Louise Westcott, daughter of L. J. A. Papineau, of the Manor of Montebello, Quebec. 27

WALKEM — GREENWELL — At Sydney, C.B., on May 24, 1901, by the Rev. Mr. Woodrup, Hugh W. G. Walkem, M.A., of Kingston, Ont., third son of Richard T. Walkem, K.C., to Jennie, eldest daughter of Mr. Greenwell, merchant, of Sydney, Cape Breton. 27

WHITE—DENT.—On the evening of May 24, 1901, in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. W. G. Bowles, M.A., B.D., Fred. White, of 123 McCaul street, eldest son of Mr. T. J. White, to Miriam, fifth daughter of Geo. Dent, Esq., merchant, Yonge street, all of Toronto. 23

DIED. COUGHLAN — At Hotel Dieu, Kingston, Ont., on May 23, 1901, in the 60th year of his age, Patrick Coughlan, (caretaker, Kingston Armories). 27

DICKSON.—At Ormstown, on Thursday, May 23, 1901, Hannah Sangster, wife of John Dickson. 27

GREIG — On May 23, 1901, at 17 Queen's Park, Toronto, Lucy Greig, widow of the late Major George Greig. 27

FRASER.—At Abbotsford, B.C., on Sunday, May 19, 1901, the wife of Donald Fraser, His Majesty's Customs, of a daughter. 23

GOWANS.—At Yreka, California, on May 23, 1901, Robert Gowans, M.D., formerly of Toronto, in the 63rd year of his age. 23

HANNAH.—At Red Head, N.B., on May 22, 1901, Mary Ann, widow of Wm. Hannah, aged 84. 23

HARDING.—At his late residence, No. 242 Germain street, John H. Harding, on May 22, 1901, John H. Harding, aged 83 years. 23

HOUSEN.—At his residence, 535 Hill street, London, Ont., on May 24, 1901, John House, aged 75 years and 1 month. 23

JOHNSTON — On May 11, 1901, suddenly from heart failure, Henry Wentworth Johnston, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Streatham, London, England, aged 65 years. 27

SECORD — On May 23, 1901, at Winona, Ont., Walter Kerr Secord, the youngest son of the late Major Elijah Secord, of Barton, and grandson of the late Colonel Rousseaux, of the Indian Department, aged 68 years. 27

SMITH.—At his late residence, 153 Union street, St. John, N.B., on May 24, 1901, John R. Smith, aged 67 years. 23

SIMPSON.—Suddenly, at New Glasgow, on May 27, 1901, Robert Simpson, in his 64th year. Funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m. 23

SYMONDS — On May 23, 1901, at 59 Major street, Toronto, William H. Symonds, Provincial Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ontario and Quebec. 23

WILSON.—At her late residence, King street east, Hamilton, Ont., on May 25, 1901, Jean Gordon, wife of Andrew Wilson, and mother of the Revs. W. A. Wilson, of Neemuch, Ind., and G. A. Wilson, of Vancouver, B.C., and T. G. Wilson, Esq., Nelson, Ont., in her 76th year. 23

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6. ... sending notices for the above columns may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the 'Witness' containing such notices will be sent free to any address in Canada Montreal excepted.

CEYLON TEA DEMONSTRATION. Ceylon Green Tea Demonstration now going on in The Big Store's Grocery Department from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. Samples given away free.

THE S. CARSLY CO Limited

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. MAY 28th, 1901.

OUTING SKIRTS AND SUITS. OUTING SUITS.

Ladies' Outing Costumes in Natural Crash Linens, well made, blouse style, waist trimmed blue chambray, large sailor collar, skirt, inverted, pleated back, full flare. Worth \$4.50. Special \$2.60. Ladies' Outing Costumes in Royal Blue and White Dotted Muslin, Russian style blouse, with band of white muslin, high stock collar, trimmed fine tucks, flare skirt. Regular, \$9. Special \$3.40. Ladies' New Crash Linen Outing Skirts, good width, deep hem, well made. Regular, \$1.15. Special 69c. Ladies' White Pique Outing Skirts, new tailor made, full width, strapped seams, inverted pleated back, deep hem of same. Worth \$2.50. Special \$1.80.

ENORMOUS SALE OF HIGH-CLASS WASH FABRICS

Lot 82 pieces Point d'Italie Dress Muslins in newest selected shades. Worth 27c. Special 15c yard. No. 1 69 pieces Toile des Indes Dress Muslins Ecu, with fancy striped silk effects. Worth 30c. Special 15c yard. 77 pieces Belgium Dress Gingham in new stripes and checks, latest colorings. Worth 25c. Special 13c yard. Lot 75 pieces New Brussels Gingham, neat lace pattern effects. Worth 30c. Special 18c yard. No. 2 63 pieces New Fancy Broken Checks, Gingham, raised designs. Worth 38c. Special 18c yard. 60 pieces Fancy Dress Pique, navy grounds, with white polka dot. Worth 37c. Special 18c yard. Lot 71 pieces Mousseline d'Alsace Dress Muslins in new summer shades, broken check designs. Worth 50c. Special 30c yard. No. 3 59 pieces Mercerized Gingham, imported specially for Shirt Waists, Blouses, etc., in Empire Red, Italian Blue, Rose Pink. Extra value at 50c. Special 30c yard.

SHOE POINTERS:

The Big Store carries shoes for men, women and children that are light, yet wear like steel. The material is in them, the workmanship is in them, and they endure, and they are also made on scientific lines, and so they are always comfortable. Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Boots, machine sewed, extension soles, with tip, very stylish. \$2.15 pr. Ladies' White Duck Summer Slippers, turned soles, high heels. \$1.45 pr. Men's Dongola Oxford, machine sewed, fair stitched soles, leather lined. \$1.35 pr. Ladies' fine Dongola Boots, Good-year welt, extension soles, with tip, extra neat. \$3.35 pr. Ladies' fine Dongola laced Shoes, machine sewed, with tip, very stylish. \$1.40 pr. Men's fine Dongola Lace Boots, Good-year welt soles, whole fox, extra well finished. \$2.85 pr.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited, 1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME ST. 184 to 184 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

Positively We give the BEST VALUE in our Made-to-Measure Trousers at \$4.00. They are cut by a Cutter who is an artist in his profession. ROBERT SEATH & SONS, Trousers Makers. 1817 NOTRE DAME STREET.

ONLY \$1.25 The best Watch in the world for the money. Every watch fully warranted. Watch Repairing. Watches cleaned, repaired and warranted for one year. \$1. Main Spring and Cleaning, \$1.50. D. BEATTY, 137 ST. PETER ST., Opposite 'Witness' Office.

TEES & CO., Undertakers, 300 St. James Street.

The Daily Witness. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL Stated That a New Home is Urgently Needed

THE INSTITUTION HAS HAD A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital took place at the institution, 43 Argyle avenue, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Barclay presided and there were present Mrs. A. D. MacTier, Mrs. Colin MacArthur, Mrs. D. W. Trenholme, Mrs. H. MacCallloch, Mrs. D. J. Evans, Mrs. Lemay, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. J. Sparrow, Miss King, Dr. MacPhail, Dr. Wild, Dr. Evans, Dr. Morley Fry, Mr. Jeffrey Burland, the Rev. James Patterson and others. The opening exercises were followed by the reading of the various reports. The tenth annual report of the committee of management stated that the work of the past year had been very satisfactory, everything considered. It had been one of great encouragement to all who had the interest of the institution at heart. The general health of the children compared favorably with that of previous years; and it was hoped that this favorable condition would be more than kept up by the arrangements for the summer months at Chambly of the hospital had become so urgent that a modern building was absolutely necessary at no distant date, and the hope was expressed that the public would place the institution in such a position that its work could be more satisfactorily carried on. A donation of a thousand dollars was announced from an anonymous friend, and the Quebec Legislature was thanked for its annual grant. MR. CALLAWAY'S CHANGE RAILWAY CIRCLES GREATLY INTERESTED IN THE MOVE. Nothing of special public interest developed to-day in connection with the retirement of Mr. Samuel R. Callaway from the presidency of the New York Central, 38 babies, and there had been admitted since 137, making a total of 173, or an increase over the previous year of 22. Very nearly one-half the babies admitted during the year were under one week old, and of these 31 were under twenty-four hours. The tender age and poor condition in which the infants were when received tended greatly to increase the difficulty of raising them. There had been removed during the year, by adoption, 8; parents, 26; death, 106; Protestant Orphan Asylum, 1; and there remained in hospital on May 15 last, 32, making a total of 173. There had been epidemics of diphtheria, chickenpox, grippe and whooping cough. Pneumonia and bronchitis, in a serious form, subsequent to grippe, afflicted many of the little patients. Through the generosity of Lieut.-Col. Burland, an outdoor dispensary was shortly to be opened, where modified milk was to be supplied at cost price to the poor. The reports were adopted, and ordered to be printed. NEW OFFICERS. The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:— First director—Miss Robertson. Second director—Mrs. A. D. MacTier. Third director—Mrs. D. Thomas. Treasurer—Miss King. Secretary—Mrs. T. Simpson. Executive committee—Mesdames Colin MacArthur, Thomas Fyffe, V. Meredith, Montagu Allan, E. Whitehead, A. D. Blackader, J. C. Cameron, D. J. Evans, G. H. Harrower, A. MacPhail, F. B. McNamee, Thomas Watson, C. Trenholme, N. W. Trenholme, J. B. Sparrow, E. H. Hebbin, H. MacCallloch, G. R. Robertson, A. D. Durnford and Chas. Meredith. The Rev. Dr. Barclay, who has been connected with the institution ever since it was founded, spoke of the difficulties and discouragements which had attended its establishment and progress. It was a necessary work, however, and the public should and no doubt would, as they became aware of its beneficent work, give it substantial assistance. Its management by the ladies had proved very successful and he hoped the committee would receive still greater encouragement in the future. The report, particularly as to mortality, might seem discouraging to those who were not acquainted with the circumstances and details of the work. Sixty percent seemed like a heavy death-rate, but he could remember before this institution was started and there were other institutions where the mortality recorded was over ninety percent. This work was, perhaps, the most discouraging of all charitable work, but it had to be done and prospects for its future success were brightening. A member of the medical staff present referred to the question of admitting very young infants to the hospital, say twenty-four or forty-eight hours old, and it was stated that it was almost hopeless to attempt to pull them through, they could be kept with their mothers a fortnight or so longer, they might, perhaps, be better able to get over the first two months of their existence, which is a very critical time. The matter will probably be taken up by the medical board. The Rev. Mr. Patterson advised that the ladies assume more direct control of the management of the children's summer home at Chambly. Lieut.-Col. Burland, who has recently become interested in and connected with the institution through the modified milk supply question, remarked that it was hoped to open the out-door dispensary next month. He thought that the establishment of this dispensary would bring the hospital more into contact with the public, and he thought that, per-

TAKE A PRIDE IN YOUR CITY! "There is no method more serviceable of promoting a world-wide interest in a city than the circulation of an effective souvenir. It is possible to make pictures too large or to make the book in which they are published into mere lumber by using it as a means of private advertising and by pandering to personal vanity. Boards of Trade have issued or sanctioned the issuance of large and cumbersome books, chiefly advertisements, which the receivers allow about their offices for a while and then dispose of as rubbish. Mr. W. J. Clarke's souvenir volume of Montreal half-tones is in excellent taste in these respects, confining itself to a limited number of characteristic scenes, with a few eloquent words by Dr. Drummond under each, and a suggestive historical sketch of two pages by the same admirable writer." —Daily "Witness" FOR SALE AT ALL BOOK STORES. THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY W. J. CLARKE, PUBLISHER, MOUNT ROYAL PARK. 100 ILLUSTRATIONS, PRICE 50 CTS. SECURE A FEW COPIES IN TIME. WANTED, A THOROUGH BRED JERSEY Bull, registered in A.J.C.C., of New York, state age and pedigree. Address 803 Dorchester street, Montreal. 23

JOHN MURPHY & CO. Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

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100 Pieces NEW DIMITY MUSLINS, all the latest colors and designs, all fast colors; prices 15c, 20c, and 25c per yard. 25 Patterns Finest FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLIN, the latest novelties 'from Paris'; prices 40c and 50c per yard. 300 Pieces NEW FANCY MUSLINS, in Spots, Stripes and all the up-to-date Novelties; prices 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c per yard. 500 Pieces BEST FANCY GINGHAMS, all warranted fast colors; all the choice new colors here; prices 15c, 20c and 25c per yard. 10,000 yards Best IMPORTED ENGLISH PRINTS, the choicest selection in the trade, nothing but the best in this lot, all fast colors, and the patterns can not be seen in any other store; all one price, 15c per yard. 50 Patterns Finest MERCERIZED SATENS, the Finest Imported, Bright as Silk, all new colors and patterns; price of this fine line only 30c per yard. New Black and White DRESS MUSLINS, Special Importation of Black and White Muslins, all new designs; prices, 20c, 25c and 30c per yard.

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Terms Cash. Telephone Up, 933.

ed that the public would place the institution in such a position that its work could be more satisfactorily carried on. A donation of a thousand dollars was announced from an anonymous friend, and the Quebec Legislature was thanked for its annual grant.

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It is a common belief that his mind conceived and put in execution the plans which have materially enlarged the sphere of operation and influence of the New York Central, and brought about the acquisition of the Boston and Albany and other roads. In his acceptance of the presidency of the locomotive combination he has seized the opportunity desired for some time to gratify his wish, as his friends knew, to get away from active railway life and the wearying exactions of the position he is about to vacate. As to the choice of his successor Mr. Callaway continues to decline to express any opinion beyond that which credits Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt with not having been able to give it careful thought, and the probability, therefore, that he has not reached any decision in the matter.

NORTHFIELD CONFERENCES ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROGRAMME MEETINGS PLANNED FROM JUNE 14 TO SEPT. 2.

The programme for the summer conferences at Northfield, Mass., is now issued. The coming season will be the nineteenth, and will extend from June 14 to Sept. 2. The three main divisions are (1) The Student Conference, June 22 to July 7; (2) The Young Women's Conference, July 12-22; (3) The General Conference for Christian Workers, Aug. 1-18. There will be present many prominent speakers, Bible teachers and missionaries at home and abroad, while the musical arrangements will be under the able direction of Messrs. D. B. Towner, Geo. C. Stebbins and F. H. Jacobs. Special interest centres in the Young Women's Conference, which this year presents unusually attractive features. There will be held to provide for special interests, such as the Young People's Institute, the Musical Institute, etc. The Y.M.C.A. encampment on the moun-

LABOR NEWS

A LAUNDRYMEN'S UNION—CHILD LABOR IN FACTORIES. A mass meeting of the laundry workers of the city was held last night in the large room of the Blue Label Hall, Dorchester street. Over two hundred employees of the various city laundries were present. Mr. Joseph Riney, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, presided, and gave an address explaining the objects of the meeting, which was for the purpose of forming a union of the workers in the various departments of steam laundry work. Several leading labor union men, including Mr. F. H. Berge, business agent of the Mechanical Association, and Mr. Wood, vice-president of the International Union of Organizers, delivered addresses on organization and its advantages. At the close of the meeting a majority of those present signed the application for a union charter. Messrs. Alfred Lapierre and Arthur Creveier were elected by acclamation as president and secretary, and a committee appointed to arrange for a meeting place and routine business.

LABOR NEWS

The regular meeting of the Stonemasons' Union was held last night at St. Joseph's Hall, St. Catherine street. It was reported that some difficulties had arisen between a contractor and his employees, and it was decided to notify all members and masses not to accept employment from the contractor or until an amicable settlement had arrived at. A communication from Sydney, C.B., local union was read, announcing the dispute had arisen in that locality, over non-union labor being employed. It was decided to support the Sydney Union in its efforts to obtain recognition. A deputation from the cigar makers now on strike, addressed the members of the union. They alleged that some employers were now employing children in the factories. A resolution was passed pledging themselves to support the union men, and protesting against the employment of children in such work.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

It is stated that the choice of the government of a successor to the late Rev. Abbe Verreau, as principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, will be made among the following candidates: The Rev. Abbe Cartier, Vicar General of Valleyfield; the Rev. Abbe Nantel, superior of the Ste. Therese College; the Rev. Abbe Bourassa, secretary of the University; the Rev. Canon Dauth, of the Archbishop's Palace, and the Rev. Abbe H. Cousineau, of the Ste. Therese College.

GOING TO AFRICA. PRESENTATION MADE TO MR. A. BINNING BY CLANSMEN.

On Friday evening last the regular meeting of Clan MacLennan, O. S. C., was made the occasion of a presentation to Clansman A. Binning, who has just been promoted to the position of South African manager for the 'Mother Siegel Syrup Co.' The gift consisted of a valuable pocket bearing the clan's coat of arms. The presentation was made by Tanist George Singer. Speeches eulogistic of Mr. Binning's services were made by Clansmen Thomas Liggett, MacArthur and others. In fitting terms Mr. Binning acknowledged the kindness shown him. Mr. Binning was also the recipient of a beautiful gold-mounted umbrella from the staff of the A. J. White Co., whom for some years he occupied the position of booker. The best wishes of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances follow Mr. and Mrs. Binning to their new home in Capetown. During the evening refreshments were served and a delightful evening was spent with song, speech, recitation, etc.

DEATHS AND ACCIDENTS.

Moise Gohier, farmer at St. Laurent, died suddenly from natural causes while at work on Saturday. Francis Morin, laborer, was taken sick while working on a Thomson line steamer, and fell down, cutting his face. He was taken to the General Hospital. The coroner yesterday investigated the cause of the death of Coelo Valente, who died from an earth-fall at Lyons. He decided that the death was accidental. The man who died in a street car yesterday has been identified as Mr. Archibald Gillis, of 85 Arcade street.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Have You Seen Willis & Co's New Store? If not, a treat is in reserve for you! All this week those cozy Piano Parlors, artistic lighted—will be thrown open to all visitors. You will be charmed with the lovely new home of those wondrous Knabe Pianos, the Paris 1900 Gold Medal Newcombs, the Dominion Paris 1900 Silver Medal Pianos, Williams, Kingsbury and other leaders. These Pianos are wondrous in tone, and the whole world has been gone over to secure the rare woods for the cases. Willis & Co., Empire Building, 2470 St. Catherine street, near Mountain street.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE... is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the sinuses, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Beware of cheap imitations. All Dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

QUALIFIED TO TEACH

Results of Normal School Examinations Announced.

MANY DIPLOMAS GRANTED—LIST OF SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.

The results of the Normal School examinations for teachers in training have been announced by the Central Board of Examiners. The following diplomas, honors and standing have been granted:—

MODEL SCHOOL CLASS.

1. Catherine C. Barron, of Lachute, Prince of Wales's medal, honorable superintendent's prize in French, honorable mention in arithmetic, agriculture, art of teaching, history, English grammar, geography, English literature, orthography and orthoepy, Latin, algebra, botany, book-keeping, callisthenics and tonic sol-fa, intermediate and first grade staff certificate of the Tonic Sol-Fa College.

2. Freda Robson, of Outremont, the honorable superintendent's medal, Governor-General's medal for art of teaching, honorable mention in arithmetic, agriculture, geography, English literature, orthography and orthoepy, Latin, algebra, botany, book-keeping, callisthenics, intermediate and first grade staff certificate.

3. Marguerite Hanington, of Montreal, honorable mention in history, geography, Latin, algebra, elocution, book-keeping and callisthenics, intermediate and first grade staff certificate.

4. Eva E. Higgins, of Montreal, honorable mention in English grammar, orthography and orthoepy and first grade staff certificate.

5. Winnie B. Smith, of Quebec, honorable mention in history, geography, orthography and orthoepy, English literature, intermediate and first grade staff certificate.

6. Janet D. Douglas, of Farnham, the honorable superintendent's prize in French, honorable mention in geography, intermediate and first grade staff certificate.

7. Elizabeth A. McEwen, of Deseronto, honorable mention in geography, English literature, algebra and botany.

8. Florence Helena Mackenzie, of Westmount, the honorable superintendent's prize in French, honorable mention in history, English literature and elocution, intermediate and first grade staff certificate.

9. Gertrude M. Henderson, of Montreal, honorable mention in book-keeping, English literature and elocution, intermediate and first grade staff certificate.

10. Frances Garland, of Mansville, intermediate and first grade staff certificate.

11. Edith Tomkins, of Coaticook, honorable mention in callisthenics.

12. Margaret M. Coombs, of Cote des Neiges, honorable mention in callisthenics, first grade staff certificate.

13. C. Blanche Webster, of Coaticook, intermediate and first grade class certificate.

14. Mary M. Moore, of Blue Bonnets, intermediate and first grade staff certificate.

15. Frances Meadowcroft, of Montreal, intermediate and first grade staff certificate.

16. Ethel Annie Price, of Valleyfield.

17. Isabella Ford, of Portneuf, honorable mention in geography, elementary certificate.

18. Lillian H. Hannah, of Cote St. Laurent, honorable mention in elocution and tonic sol-fa, intermediate and first grade staff certificate.

19. Mabel G. Cooper, of Montreal.

20. Maudie E. Stewart, of Montreal, intermediate and first grade staff certificate.

orable mention in tonic sol-fa, elementary and first grade staff certificate.

21. Mary McKell, of Riverfield, honorable mention in orthography and orthoepy.

22. Jessie Blakemore, of Montreal, elementary certificate.

23. Annie D. Forbes, of Lachute.

24. Florence A. Robinson, of Lacolle, elementary and first grade staff certificate.

25. Agnes M. Mitchell, of South Durham.

26. Agnes L. Phillips, of Peninsula, Gaspe.

27. Millicent L. Simpson, of Montreal, elementary and first grade staff certificate.

28. Olga M. Dahms, of Thorne Centre.

29. Jessie M. Wilson, of Montreal, honorable mention in elocution, elementary and first grade staff certificate.

30. Ida F. Apotheker, of Montreal, elementary and first grade staff certificate.

31. Olive A. Smith, of New Carlisle.

32. Lillian A. Parkinson, of Rawdon, honorable mention in callisthenics.

33. Alice Riddell, of Lachute.

34. Grace L. Glen, of Eaton.

35. Manona I. Brooks, of Upper Melburne.

36. Ruth Eliza Whitehead, of Magog. UNRANKED.

(In Alphabetical Order.) Suste Maude Martin, of Danville.

Ethel E. McVie, of Lachute. KINDERGARTEN CLASS.

1. Annie McCabe, of Montreal, honorable mention in kindergarten history and tonic sol-fa, intermediate and first grade certificate of Tonic Sol-Fa College.

2. Eva Ritchie, of Montreal, honorable mention in theory of kindergarten and transition work, theory of kindergarten gifts and work, intermediate and first grade staff certificate.

3. Mabel Chamberlin, of Kazabarus, honorable mention in French and teaching arithmetic.

4. H. Maud Wallace, of West Shefford, honorable mention in art of teaching, preparation of lessons and French; passed in elocution, elementary certificate of the Tonic Sol-Fa College.

SPORTS

The Montreal Baseball Team Wins From Toronto

LAUNCHING OF THE CANADIAN CUP CHALLENGER—MONTREAL LACROSSE BOYS PREPARING FOR THE BIG MATCH—WOOLLEN MILLS TEAM WINS.

The welcome news comes from Toronto that the Royals were successful in defeating the Toronto nine in a fast and snappy game played yesterday afternoon. Inability to hit McFarlan at opportune times lost the game. Delahanty's homer, a base on balls and hits by Johnston and Quinlan scored two for the visitors in the second. Schaub's single, a sacrifice and Delahanty's single to centre, with Hargrove's error gave Montreal the winning run. Bonner, Brown and Quinlan did some fine fielding. Pitcher McFarlan was fined \$5 for talking from the bench. The score—

Table with columns: AB, R, BH, PO, A, E. Rows for Bannon, Brown, Bonner, Toft, Hargrove, Madison, Schaub, Bemis, Williams, Total.

HOLLY BICYCLE CLUB RIDE

The Holly Bicycle Club held its initial ride of the season last night. There was a good turnout of members present. The start was made about 8.30 o'clock, from Dominion square, and the riders decided to ride the city instead of the run through the country. Mr. W. Sheehy acted as captain of the evening. The Holly Club has decided to present a medal at the end of the season to the member who has attended the most rides during the summer. The Club will start out every Monday evening, weather permitting.

TRADERS' CYCLE ASSOCIATION FORMED

A meeting was held at the Queen's Hotel last evening and the above association formed amongst the cycle dealers of this city. The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President—L. D. Robertson, Canada Cycle and Motor Co., limited.

Vice-president—Art. Harries, National Cycle and Auto Co., limited.

Secretary—Treasurer—J. C. Trenaman, 45 McGill College avenue.

Committee—T. W. Boyd, J. Ernest Miller, A. J. Procter.

The association intends holding a race meet some time during July. A programme of races was drawn up as follows, three prizes in each event:—

One-third mile, office boys; one mile, proprietors and managers; two miles, travellers D.C.P. and G.T.A.; one mile, puncture race; five mile race, open to the trade; two miles, salesmen; one mile, repair men; two mile, apprentices to repair men; one-third mile, open to the trade; two mile, tandem.

These races are open to the public, and there are already 56 entries received.

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yesterday morning. Vice-Commodore Belmont was here, having come on from New York to see the new boat going into commission and to take his first sail board. The rain of yesterday made it impracticable to sail down from Bristol, so he took the spin to-day.

The mainsail, staysail and jib on the 'Constitution' were hoisted, and at 9.25, with Capt. Rhodes at the helm, the big sloop left her anchorage and headed up the bay. The wind was about east, so it was a reach up the bay as far as Prudence, about five and a-half miles north. Here the wind was put about and returned with the wind on the port, reaching down to her anchorage, which was reached just at 10.35.

The wind was fairly strong, the water was calm and the new boat behaved very well. Her sails setting well, she moved along nicely, making no disturbance in the water. After she came to anchor Mr. Belmont went on his little steam yacht 'Scout' to Providence, where he took the train for New York.

The 'Constitution' with her tender, the 'Yonk' to see the 'still' at anchor off the torpedo station. She will probably go to the moorings in Brenton's Cove by the lighthouse tender 'Cactus' as soon as a barge anchored near the mooring buoy is towed away.

BOTH 'SHAMROCKS' COMING

Glasgow, May 28.—After consultation with Mr. Fife, Sir Thomas Lipton, has decided to send the 'Shamrock I.' to America with the challenger in order that he may continue the trial races right up to the date of the cup races. This will cost an additional \$4,000, but Sir Thomas is confident that the advantage to be gained justifies the expense. Captain Wringe will command the 'Shamrock I.' with the same crew.

WHEELING

The Holly Bicycle Club held its initial ride of the season last night. There was a good turnout of members present. The start was made about 8.30 o'clock, from Dominion square, and the riders decided to ride the city instead of the run through the country. Mr. W. Sheehy acted as captain of the evening. The Holly Club has decided to present a medal at the end of the season to the member who has attended the most rides during the summer. The Club will start out every Monday evening, weather permitting.

TRADERS' CYCLE ASSOCIATION FORMED

A meeting was held at the Queen's Hotel last evening and the above association formed amongst the cycle dealers of this city. The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President—L. D. Robertson, Canada Cycle and Motor Co., limited.

Vice-president—Art. Harries, National Cycle and Auto Co., limited.

Secretary—Treasurer—J. C. Trenaman, 45 McGill College avenue.

Committee—T. W. Boyd, J. Ernest Miller, A. J. Procter.

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COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

STANDARD FASHION CO.'S PATTERNS and PUBLICATIONS.

JAPANESE UMBRELLA STANDS.

A full range of UMBRELLA STANDS, from \$1.50 up to \$30.

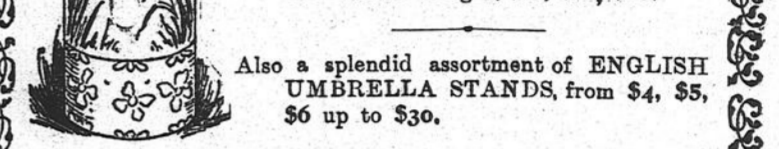
SPECIAL.

JAPANESE TERRA COTTA STANDS, 24 inches high, price \$1.35, less 5 percent.

WHITE AND BLUE UMBRELLA STANDS, 24 inches high, Price \$1.75, less 5 Percent.

CHINESE UMBRELLA STANDS, In assorted designs, \$15, \$18, \$20.

Also a splendid assortment of ENGLISH UMBRELLA STANDS, from \$4, \$5, \$6 up to \$30.



WALL PAPER and House Decorations.

Wide Range of Papers, and Large Staff of Competent Workmen.

PANELLING IN TAPESTRIES, OIL PAINTING, FRESCOING, &c.

Designs Submitted and Estimates Given.

Mail Orders Carefully Attended to.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

confer a favor by communicating with the secretary of the association, Hugh Crawford, 42 Knox street.

RUBBER HOSE, Garden Tools and Sets, Ready Mixed Paints, Roofing Paints, Glue, Etc.

D. DRYSDALE, Fine Tools and Hardware, 645 CRAIG ST.

Prompt service and satisfaction assured the customer.

A FOOD THAT PROMOTES HEALTH IS WORTHY OF A TRIAL.

Malt Breakfast Food

Is a True Health Food.

Bodily and mental vigor and general good health depend largely upon the food used at the opening meal of the day—breakfast.

Thousands of people, young and old, use some form of grain food each morning. The large majority of these grain foods or cereals are positively injurious to digestion, and therefore cannot promote health and strength.

Food experts and all who desire to see the masses supplied with pure and wholesome foods, very strongly recommend Malt Breakfast Food for the first meal of the day. All practical food analysts who have analyzed Malt Breakfast Food, hold it up as the world's ideal health food.

Malt Breakfast Food is predigested; it is concentrated, therefore the most economical to use; it is a true flesh, bone and muscle builder. One 15 cent package will make a dish for twenty-five people. Your Grocer sells it.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH.

The annual congregational meeting of the Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Church took place last evening, when there was a good attendance of members and friends of the church. Owing to the illness of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Roney, the chair was occupied by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, of the East End Methodist Church. Supper was served in the lecture room by the ladies, after which the following contributed an excellent programme: Soloists—Miss Lilly, Miss Breckon, Mr. J. Ritchie Bell, Mr. R. A. Tarlton, the Rev. W. D. Reid, and Mr. E. Lloyd. Quartette—Miss Tressider, Mrs. Stevenson, Messrs. Smith and Storer. Accompanists—Mrs. Bell and Mr. Raith. During the evening addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. D. Reid, of Taylor Presbyterian Church, and by the Rev. Mr. Huxtable. The National Anthem closed a successful anniversary.

O'CONNOR MAKES A NEW RECORD.

Edinburgh, May 28.—O'Connor, of Watford, jumped 24 feet 7 inches in the Irish games at Ball's Bridge yesterday, beating the world's record of Prinstein, of Syracuse.

WALKEM—GREENWELL.

Kingston, Ont., May 27.—The marriage occurred on May 24 of Mr. Hugh C. Walkem, son of Dr. R. T. Walkem, K.C. of this city, to Miss Jennie Greenwell at Sydney, C.B. The couple have left Sydney for Portland, Maine, where Mr. Walkem has accepted a position with an insurance company.

POPULATION OF WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, May 27.—Census returns give Winnipeg a population of 42,597.

ON MANAGING HUSBANDS.

The crucial hour of the day, says an exchange as regards its effects upon the man of the family is commonly thought to be associated with breakfast. Then a cheerful bearing and a joyful demeanor on the part of the feminine part of the family are thought to be most effective in putting the man of the house into the right sort of humor for the day. There are other views, however, on the subject, and one of them came from a woman whose experience in her married life has been of a kind to encourage any wife.

She disagrees with the accepted view as to the potency of good humor in the morning. Her scheme is very different. "The most important moment of the day to a man's peace of mind," she said, "is the ten minutes that follow his return from the work of the day. At that time one would may change his whole state of feeling."

"He comes home usually tired. Work or the vexations of business during the day have frequently brought him to a point of fatigue or nervousness at which a very little thing may decide what his mood will be for the rest of the evening. Of course, the particular disposition of every man is going to tell here just as it does everywhere else. But my rule would hold good for the average man."

"The most important thing for the tactful woman to do is to wait until she sees some signs of his temper, before she makes any decided move. Don't, above all things, tell him that the plumber just sent in his bill merely for making that alteration, or say that stupid Mrs. Jones has been at the house all afternoon talking about the new house her husband has bought, and showing off her sables, as if she were the only woman in town that had them."

"Generally, it is best to avoid such beginnings, although a woman's tact must always be called in to help her out, if one of his children has just been taken down with measles, or the cook has been drunk all day and had to be sent away."

"Don't talk too much in the beginning on any subject. Conversation taken tentatively at the outset is likely to upset anybody who is a little tired after a day's work, and wants quiet before adjusting his mind to the quiet enjoyment of home."

"The woman who follows this advice is going to find her evenings pleasanter than if she jumps at the beginning into the heart of things, especially disagreeable things. A little tact during the first quarter of an hour after the return home is worth all the early morning cheerfulness in the world when it comes to making the wheels move smoothly in the household."

SHINGLE MILLS DESTROYED.

Vancouver, B. C., May 27.—Spicer's shingle mill, in this city, was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars, fully covered by insurance.

YACHTING

LAUNCHING OF 'CANADA' CUP CHALLENGER 'INVADER'

Oakville, Ont., May 28.—The launching of the 'Canada' cup challenger 'Invader' at the shipyards of Captain James Andrew, this afternoon, was a great success. The doors that have been kept closed during the construction were thrown open at 9.30 this morning, and preparations began for the launching of the prettiest looking craft that ever glided into the water from Capt. Andrew's yards. She was hauled out to the edge of the river by hand power, and securely crated up, and stood gracefully on the ways waiting the arrival of Commodore Gooderham and party, who arrived on the 3 p.m. train from Toronto, and were driven directly to the shipyards. The sun shone out brilliantly, as Mrs. George Gooderham mounted the skeleton platform prepared for the christening ceremonies.

Promptly at 3.30 the cup challenger commenced to glide down the slippery ways. At this moment Mrs. Gooderham broke the bottle of wine on the bow with the words: "I name thee 'Invader,'" and a moment later the 'Invader' was floating like a duck in the river without a scratch on her pluck or finished exterior. The Commodore and party had luncheon on the gaily decorated yacht 'Cloreta' immediately after the ceremony. All the visitors were delighted with the appearance of the new yacht, and felt satisfied that the 'Invader' ought to bring home the cup from Chicago, where the international races will take place in August.

The 'Invader' is 61 feet 3 inches over all, and 27 feet 8 inches beam, and will draw 6 feet. She will carry 1,485 square feet of canvas, and her lead weighs three tons. INTEREST IN THE TRIAL RACES.

The trial of yachts to select a challenger for the 'Canada' cup competition promises to be only second in interest in this season's inland lake events to the race for the 'Canada' cup itself. It is pretty certain now that the trial will be between three yachts, the Sibbick-designed craft, now being built for the Gooderham syndicate, at Oakville, by Captain Andrew; the Payne sloop 'Beaver,' which sailed in the previous trials two years ago, and the Hamilton yacht 'Canadian,' which is to be launched within a week, and which is attracting unusual interest in lake yachting circles, owing to the fact that it presents an entirely new departure in Lake Ontario yacht building.

'CONSTITUTION' SHOWS OFF BEAUTIFULLY.

Newport, R.I., May 28.—The 'Constitution' had her first spin in Newport waters

TO-NIGHT'S ASSOCIATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Montreal Football Association will be held in the M.A.A. rooms this evening at 9.30, to select referees for the senior and intermediate games taking place on June 1. Any gentleman familiar with the association game of football, who would be willing to act as referee for the coming season, would

FOOTBALL

Weekly Calendar.

Dog Show.

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 20th, 30th, 31st.

Admission 25c. - Children 10c.

WINDSOR HALL--POPULAR COURSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 28th.

J. WILLIAMS MACY,

New York's favorite Humorist and Buffo Basso. Evening of Humor, Pathos, Song and Story.

Popular Prices, 25c and 50c. Seats on sale at Shaw's.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

Sailors' Concert.

MONTREAL SAILORS' INSTITUTE. Every Tuesday Evening. ALL ARE WELCOME.

Art Association.

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GALLERIES OPEN DAILY.

9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents.

FOREIGN MISSION.

You are cordially invited to the Annual Meeting of the Minute Men's Foreign Missionary Society, on TUESDAY, MAY 22, at 8 p.m., at Welcome Hall Mission, 207 St. Antoine street. Miss MDL-VII LE, of West Central Africa, will address the meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

The Famous Canadian

JUBILEE SINGERS

AND IMPERIAL ORCHESTRA

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 29th.

8 O'CLOCK. ADMISSION 25c.

IMPORTANT TO

HOUSEKEEPERS.

A Series of

Free Cooking Lessons,

—IN—

YOUNG MEN'S C. A. HALL,

Dominion Square,

—BY—

Miss BLAISDELL

and Miss BULLOCK,

Graduates of 'Oread Institute,'

Worcester, Mass.,

Commencing WEDNESDAY, May 29,

At 3 p.m.

To every Lady attending—a Cook Book containing 262 Recipes Free.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

The most successful lecturer of the day.

The famous animal author and artist.

ERNEST SETON

THOMPSON,

Windsor Hall Sat. afternoon & Evening.

JUNE 1st.

Afternoon, 2.30 P.M.—Wild animals I have known.

Evening, 8 P.M.—Wild animals at home.

With beautiful illustrations from author's pictures and photographs.

Res. Seats, \$1.00, 75c. Children, 25c.

Seats now on sale at Shaw's Music Store.

BAY OF QUINTE CONFERENCE.

Cobourg, Ont., May 27.—The Ministerial Association of the Bay of Quinte Conference assembles here in their annual session on June 6.

Thursday, June 7, is the initial day of the general session.

These gatherings will be preceded by a minister's conference on Tuesday evening and meetings of the standing and statistical committees.

On Thursday evening a beautiful memorial window that has been placed in the new Methodist Church in memory of the late Dr. Nelles, Chancellor of Victoria University, will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

The names of the late Prof. Kingston and Prof. Wilson are associated with the name of Dr. Nelles in this memorial.

On conference Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Workman, of Toronto, preaches the ordination sermon and Principal Maggs, of the Wesleyan College, of Montreal, preaches in the Methodist church in the evening.

CARDINAL GIBBONS IN ROME.

Rome, May 27.—Cardinal Gibbons, who arrived in this city on May 22, expects to remain here for a fortnight, and will then return home by way of Paris and London.

The Cardinal was received to-day in audience by the Pope, and he nominated the Right Rev. John Kennedy to be rector of the American College in Rome.

that a modification of the tariff is not only a political but an economic necessity. It is presumed that the President and cabinet, being strongly in favor of a policy of reciprocity, will prefer Senator Cullom to Senator Lodge in the delicate position of chairman of Foreign Relations, who is necessarily brought into close touch with the administration. There are, of course, other influences at work, and some anxiety is felt by the interests involved as to who shall be selected. It is generally conceded, however, that the question of reciprocity will have to be decided as soon as possible after Congress meets next winter.

THE NEW EMPIRE.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Downes case is considered by constitutional authorities as one of the most important ever made by that court, which, as the final interpreter of the constitution, virtually possesses the powers of amending it. In this case, as in others, it has exercised that power, judging by the fact that its decision as to the intention of the clauses involved is opposed to the meaning which for nearly a century has been attached to them by the plain people, including earlier constitutional lawyers, as well as to what were considered the very genius and spirit of the constitution. The Downes case was one arising out of the exaction of duties on goods imported from Porto Rico into New York after the passage by Congress of an act imposing duties upon goods either imported from or exported to Porto Rico, which, by previous annexation, had become a territory of the United States. It was claimed that Porto Rico, having become a part of the United States, it was not within the power of Congress to treat it as a foreign country by setting up barriers or imposing tolls upon its commerce with the rest of the country, but that all commerce with it should be open as between one part of the United States and another. It was held that there was no provision in the constitution of the United States for 'possessions,' and that consequently, as in the case of Louisiana, Mexico and other annexations, Porto Rico could only be a territory, therefore an integral portion of the United States, and entitled to all the rights of territories under the constitution. This strongly argued and long held reading of the constitution has been completely set aside by the decision of the majority of the Supreme Court.

It appears from the summaries of the judgment which has reached us by telegraph, that the fact of the 'insularity' of Porto Rico and the Philippines, which has been so much insisted upon by counsel who upheld the legality of the duties, was regarded by the majority of the judges as rightly differentiating the case of these annexations from those of Florida, Louisiana, Mexico and the rest of the countries which were contiguous to the United States when annexed. The majority of the judges decide that 'Congress has the power, under the constitution to prescribe the manner of collecting the revenues of the United States' 'insular possessions,' and has the right to 'levy a duty on goods imported into the 'insular possessions from the United States or exported from those insular 'possessions into the United States.' It is difficult to conjecture the grounds of this decision, which are not stated in the summary. But it seems probable that the majority of the judges, with an eye to the political necessities of the United States as it is situated since the war with Spain and its expansion to a world-power, has given the most liberal interpretation to a few lines of the constitution, which provide that 'Congress shall have the power to make 'all needful rules and regulations for 'territory belonging to the United States,' which, of course, were originally intended merely to enable the ordinary laws securing peace and order to be enforced in the rapidly advancing settlements, which were not regularly organized, and had nothing to do with customs or tariffs. It is significant that the judges who favored the minority dissenting from the decision were Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Harlan, Brewer and Peckham, the first and third being perhaps considered the ablest upon the bench. There is not a name in the list of the majority as well known as any of the above, with the exception, perhaps, of Judge Brown. One favorable feature of the case, however, is that the decision is not on political lines, judges formerly connected with both parties being on either side of the case.

It would be impossible to over-estimate the momentous, far-reaching consequences of this decision. It places the United States in a position with regard to foreign possessions analogous to that of Great Britain. But the republic at home becomes an empire abroad, with dependencies and subjects quite different in their status and relation to the government from anything heretofore existent. All former territories, even Alaska, which is not contiguous, and, if we mistake not, the Hawaiian Islands, were governed as states in embryo, and the Indian

tribes were recognized by treaties, regularly negotiated though seldom honestly observed. No one will pretend that it would be wise or politic to place the uncivilized, half-civilized or wholly unprepared inhabitants of the Spanish islands on the same footing of citizenship as men trained for many generations in freedom and self-government. It is hardly necessary to point out that the decision of the Supreme Court is a justification of the policy of Britain in relation to foreign possessions and the government of subject races. The United States has practically fallen into line with Britain, as it was inevitable that it should when it emerged from its colonial stage of existence, which only really occurred after the late war with Spain. The United States is now a world power, with ample powers to annex and govern foreign possessions and assume its share of the 'white man's burden.'

ENCOURAGEMENTS TO RURAL POPULATION.

Among the causes of the tendency of population toward cities which has more than usually marked the past half century, are the monotony and loneliness of country life and the unprofitableness, except on virgin soil, of other than high farming. The latter is a large subject, but with regard to the former evil much can be done to mend it. As a rule our country roads are wretched; at all times they are bad and at some times practically impassable. They lessen the value of farm products and they add to the cost of much of the farmer's labor. This is a matter primarily concerning the rural population, a matter over which they have control and which directly concerns them one and all. Better roads would mean better farming and more comfort and enjoyment in country life. The telephone has done much to bridge the distance between neighboring farm-houses and between the farm-house and the town, and is going to become universal. It is a very effective modification of the seclusion of country life and keeps a farmer in touch even with the markets and other things beyond his own little community. Perhaps the rural population may look for the greatest assistance from the development of the electric railway. At first confined to cities, it is now pushing its lines into suburban and rural districts. These lines as yet are largely feelers, but when the enterprises have gained more confidence their operations in rural parts will be further extended. At the outset the country extension of the trolley system looked only to passenger traffic, but a demand for means of freight transportation soon sprang up and electric railways are becoming carriers of goods as well as carriers of persons. This is the case in the New England and the middle western states, where electric railways are spreading over many of the thickly-settled country districts, especially those near cities and large towns. The goods handled are as a rule the higher class of agricultural products from which the farmer makes the largest profit, such as dairy products, poultry, vegetables and fruit; all perishable articles which must be brought to the consumer with the least possible delay, and in the best condition. Quick delivery and cheap transportation are secured to the advantage of producer and consumer. The experience of the electric line running out of Cleveland, Ohio, shows how soon the farmers will avail themselves of the opportunity to escape the bondage of bad roads and excessive freight rates. This line with its branches has sixty miles of track and was built as a passenger road. The farmers demanded a freight service and the first step in that direction was the running of a night freight car for carrying milk to the city. The freight business steadily developed and return loads were soon secured by bringing from the city the farmers' implements, coal and general merchandise. To-day about one-third of the profits of the line is derived from its freight service. This application of the electric railway is bound to extend. It will certainly benefit the farmers, and its effect will be to lower all local freight rates.

COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINES IN CAPE BRETON—EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY.

(New York 'Evening Post'.)

Halifax, N.S., May 15.—Every ton of coal mined in the province pays from six and a quarter to twelve and a half cents into the provincial treasury. The Government of Nova Scotia to-day is drawing more than one-third of its revenue from mining royalties, and will be soon drawing an even larger proportion. No mining royalties are paid to landowners, as from the beginning of the settlement of the province the Crown has reserved the coal, and royalties have from the earliest time gone into the treasury, and have been used in meeting the civil expenses of the province.

The coal lands, however, have been of real importance to the province only since about 1860. They were little valued as late as 1826, for in that year a blanket lease of all the coal areas, developed and undeveloped, was granted by the Colonial Government to the Duke of York for sixty years for a payment of three thousand pounds sterling a year. The lease was turned over to a group of company promoters in London, who in 1828 organized a company, now prominent in the industrial and political history of Nova Scotia, as the General Mining Association of London.

About 1830 the Mining Association began to work mines in Cape Breton and at Pictou and other places on the mainland of Nova Scotia. For a long time, however, the market for coal was small, and the association's monopoly was of little value. As soon as it became of value, the York lease became a storm centre in provincial politics. In 1857, in response to the popular demand, the legislature sent a deputation to London to confer with the directors of the Mining Association. The association agreed to abandon its claims to the unopened and undeveloped coal lands on being given an undisputed title to certain coal areas in Cape Breton, Pictou, and Cumberland counties, with exclusive possession for thirty years. These mines the association continued to work. It obtained a renewal of its lease, and until twelve months ago, when its undertakings were bought out by the Nova Scotia Iron & Steel Company, the association was still in the Cape Breton field.

The re-settlement of the coal lands in 1857-8 forms a landmark in the industrial history of the province. At the time it was made 120,000 tons of coal were being mined annually in Nova Scotia, as compared with 12,000 in 1827, the year before the Mining Association was organized. A mining code was enacted after the re-settlement under which leases could be granted to mining companies for a period of eighty years. Embodied in the code were provisions establishing the royalty system, and preventing any company from obtaining control over a large area of coal lands. With free trade in mining thus established, ten or twelve mining companies came into existence. At this time the Elgin-Marcy treaty was in force, and a large trade in sea-borne coal was built up with the New England States. Work was brisker than ever before at the mines, and the shipping of the Maritime Provinces was profitably employed in transporting coal to New England, and also up the St. Lawrence to Quebec and Montreal. The abrogation of the Elgin-Marcy treaty in 1887 at a stroke put an end to nearly all the American trade. But the trade up the St. Lawrence was gradually increased; and with the building of the Intercolonial Railway in the middle seventies, access was given from the coal fields to inland towns of the Maritime Provinces. By 1890 the output of the Nova Scotia mines had reached 1,786,000 tons.

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The coal lands, however, have been of real importance to the province only since about 1860. They were little valued as late as 1826, for in that year a blanket lease of all the coal areas, developed and undeveloped, was granted by the Colonial Government to the Duke of York for sixty years for a payment of three thousand pounds sterling a year. The lease was turned over to a group of company promoters in London, who in 1828 organized a company, now prominent in the industrial and political history of Nova Scotia, as the General Mining Association of London.

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The re-settlement of the coal lands in 1857-8 forms a landmark in the industrial history of the province. At the time it was made 120,000 tons of coal were being mined annually in Nova Scotia, as compared with 12,000 in 1827, the year before the Mining Association was organized. A mining code was enacted after the re-settlement under which leases could be granted to mining companies for a period of eighty years. Embodied in the code were provisions establishing the royalty system, and preventing any company from obtaining control over a large area of coal lands. With free trade in mining thus established, ten or twelve mining companies came into existence. At this time the Elgin-Marcy treaty was in force, and a large trade in sea-borne coal was built up with the New England States. Work was brisker than ever before at the mines, and the shipping of the Maritime Provinces was profitably employed in transporting coal to New England, and also up the St. Lawrence to Quebec and Montreal. The abrogation of the Elgin-Marcy treaty in 1887 at a stroke put an end to nearly all the American trade. But the trade up the St. Lawrence was gradually increased; and with the building of the Intercolonial Railway in the middle seventies, access was given from the coal fields to inland towns of the Maritime Provinces. By 1890 the output of the Nova Scotia mines had reached 1,786,000 tons.

During this period, that is, from 1838, when the monopoly of the Mining Association came to an end, until 1890, the government received a royalty of seven and a half cents a ton on coal. In these years Nova Scotia was apprehensive of anything approximating to another monopoly, and the commotion to which the York lease had given rise had too strongly impressed itself on the popular mind to admit of any laxity on the part of the government in its guardianship of the coal lands. In 1891 the royalty system was revised, and a uniform royalty of ten cents a ton was established. Following these changes of 1891, there came in 1892 the radical change in policy towards the coal areas which led to the organization of the Dominion Coal Company, and to the enormous development which in the last five or six years has taken place in the coal industry of Cape Breton. A lawyer in Halifax conceived the idea of consolidating the Cape Breton county mining properties. But the scheme was engineered by Mr. H. M. Whitney, and it was at Mr. Whitney's instance that the mining code was so amended as to make possible consolidation of the mines in the neighborhood of Sydney.

Mr. Whitney offered a royalty of twelve and a half cents a ton, two and a half cents a ton more than had been fixed by the act of 1891, in return for power to consolidate, for leases extending over 119 years, and for a guarantee, embodied in an act of the legislature, that the mining royalties should not be increased. There was some outcry that another monopoly would be created. The answer was that there would be no development of Nova Scotia mines on a scale corresponding to that in America, unless capitalists could be induced to go into mining who were prepared to embark in it on a large scale, and equip the mines with the most modern and effective machinery. To allay popular apprehension, the Dominion Coal Company was confined to the county of Cape Breton. But the reserves of coal in Cape Breton county are enormous, and to-day the company is in possession of areas from which it has been estimated that 2,500,000 tons of coal can be mined.

The Dominion Coal Company has created an entirely new and a large market for Sydney coal at Boston. From 1893 to 1900 it mined 8,687,892 tons, on which the royalty was \$1,085,892. The independent coal companies in the same period mined 10,015,455 tons, on which the royalty, at ten cents a ton, was \$1,001,545. From 1901 there will be three

CHURCH DEDICATED.

Sherbrooke, May 27.—The new Congregational Church at Waterville was dedicated yesterday. The church has been under construction for the past six months, the contractor being Mr. F. G. Gale, and the builder, Mr. J. Torrey. The building is of Gothic design. It contains an auditorium, Sunday school and prayer meeting room, in the rear, and minister's study, all of which are on the first floor, with a basement the entire length of the building and nine and one-half feet high, well finished, with steel ceiling and polished hardwood pillars for supports. The basement also contains kitchen and furnace room. The trustees had not only the spiritual side in view, but also the social side as well. The lecture room has already been used on several occasions, and has a seating capacity of 250, and at present is used by the Y.M.C.A., which was formed in Waterville about six weeks ago, and which is already filling a long-felt want in the village. The services were opened yesterday by a prayer meeting, led by the pastor, the Rev. G. Craik, which was well attended. The opening service in the church was on 10.30 a.m., the preacher being the Rev. Hugh Polley, of Emmanuel Church, Montreal. The afternoon service was called the Sunday school dedication service. The present membership is about 106, and about 50 members of the school were present. Mr. W. P. Forsyth, Buckport, Me., Mr. W. P. Price, of St. Andrew's Church, Sherbrooke, and the Rev. Hugh Polley, all gave short addresses, emphasizing the fact that the church was not only built for the older ones, but belonged to the children as well. The closing service was a continuation of the dedication service, and the preacher was the Rev. W. Forsyth.

distinct rates of royalty. The independent companies working under the old agreements will pay, as they have been paying since 1891, ten cents a ton. The Dominion Company will pay twelve and a half cents, under the charter of 1892; while in respect of the coal supplied by this company to the Dominion Steel Company at Sydney—estimated at 1,000,000 tons a year when the whole of the steel plant has been installed—the rate will be six and a quarter cents a ton. Last year royalties were paid in respect of 2,997,546 tons of coal, yielding to the government \$333,102. This year it is estimated that the output of all the Nova Scotia mines will be 4,000,000 tons; and in a very short time, in consequence of the opening of new mines in Cape Breton county, the fostering of the export trade in Europe, and the contemplated installation of a second steel plant, the total output of coal in the province will be 6,000,000 tons. This will mean that fully two-thirds of the revenue of the province will be derived from mining royalties. Subventions from the Dominion Government now furnish about one-third of the revenue; so that if expenditures are kept on somewhere about their present level, little or no taxation will have to be levied to meet the expenditures on education, highways, and bridges, and the ordinary expenses of the civil government of the provinces.

TORONTO CONSERVATIVES

MESSRS. BORDEN AND MONK ON THE STATE OF THE PARTY.

Toronto, May 28.—Toronto Conservatives last evening tendered a reception to Mr. R. L. Borden and Mr. F. D. Monk, the Conservative leaders, and to Mr. J. P. Whitney, the leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, the main body of the large hall and the first gallery were filled with a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. W. J. Hamby, president of the Toronto Liberal-Conservative Association, occupied the chair, and hundreds of the leading Conservatives and representative business men of Toronto were on the platform.

Mr. Whitney, who was the first speaker, dealt with the record of the Liberal party of the day, compared with its standing at the time of confederation. The record of the Conservative party was altogether different. They had had a steady policy, a constructive policy, the fruits of which the country was to-day reaping by the prosperity the whole Dominion was now enjoying. The Conservative party had done the work of the national policy, a policy which the present Liberal government found such a good thing that they had, on attaining power, shown no hesitation in adopting it. Mr. Whitney also claimed that the Canadian Pacific Railway had been given to the country by the Conservatives, concluding his speech with eulogistic comments on Messrs. Borden and Monk and a review of the work done by the Ross government in Ontario. He said when Mr. Ross had assumed the leadership he had formulated a rather formidable programme on nickel, the improvement of country roads, etc., not an item of which had been carried out.

Mr. Monk, who was loudly cheered on rising to speak, referred to the state of the Conservative party in the provinces of Quebec, which, he assured his hearers, was not dead, but alive and doing. He criticized the present federal government for the increase in governmental expenditure, and in the public debt, and expressed his hopes of brighter times for his party in Quebec.

Mr. Borden, who was also warmly received, commended the government for bringing down, in the closing days of the session, 269 items dealing with work of public expenditure in various parts of the Dominion. Parliament was expected to go fully into these 269 items, and examine them, a thing which, under the circumstances, was physically impossible. (Hear, hear.) He favored a movement for some sort of a system of mutual preference trade within the empire. (Applause.) There was a great party in England that favored such a policy. Concluding, Mr. Borden said he felt quite certain that after the next provincial election Mr. Whitney would become premier of Ontario, and also that in the next Dominion general elections, when the methods of the present government will be better understood throughout the country, the Conservatives would again be returned to power. After the audience had given three cheers for the King, and the Conservative leaders, the meeting was brought to a close.

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A SOCIAL GATHERING

INTERESTING PRESENTATIONS AT THE CHINESE MISSION SCHOOLS.

The Chinese mission school, at the corner of Lagache street and Beaver Hall Hill, was the place of a happy gathering last evening.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson presided; there was no formal programme, but several of the pupils sang hymns and recited passages of scripture both in English and Chinese.

Miss King, who returns to China as a missionary, was the recipient of a pretty bouquet. The Rev. F. M. Dewey, Mr. Yule, and others present made brief addresses.

CAFES CHANTANTS

PROPRIETORS GRANTED HOTEL LICENSES ONLY.

At the weekly meeting of the License Commissioners yesterday afternoon hotel licenses were granted to T. Brisson and Thomas Burdette, of Commissioners street, and to A. Goyer, of St. Lawrence street.

In the cases of Brisson and Goyer, the commissioners were unanimously in favor of granting them a hotel license, but Mr. Recorder Poirier differed from his colleagues in regard to Burdette.

Licenses were also granted by the commissioners as follows: To A. Mercier, at 1825 Notre Dame street, the premises which were occupied by the late Harry Phillips, and to H. W. Prendergast, at 169-171 Ropery street.

The case of the application of Marie Drolet, 125 Commissioners street, was postponed until next meeting, and of a hotel license for the Balmoral, until June 30.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Mr. Berthiaume has decided that Canada should not be left behind in the race around the world now taking place between the 'Matin' and the 'Journal,' of Paris, the 'New York Journal,' and several German papers.

OLIVET CHURCH NOT SOLD.

The 'Witness' is informed by one of the officials of Olivet Baptist Church, who is in a position to know, that the report which appeared in a morning paper to the effect that that church had been sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for fifty thousand dollars, is not true.

LAKE SUPERIOR'S PASSENGERS.

Quebec, May 28.—The SS. 'Lake Superior's' passengers were released from quarantine to-day, and arrived here at noon. They leave for their several destinations this evening.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RATES.

Winnipeg, May 28.—Speaking to a reporter last night Mr. Roblin said the Canadian Northern lines would not be taken over for a few days yet.

'Have you any announcement as to rates?' 'Yes, you may say that reductions proposed by me will be put into effect at once, i. e., seven and a half percent on all merchandise on the Northern Pacific lines which the province now controls.'

'Does this reduction apply to the Canadian Northern as a whole?' 'No, we have not yet secured entire control over that railway's rate, but we expect to do so in a few days. We expect to be able to make a through tariff to Fort Arthur when the Canadian Northern portion of that line is completed.'

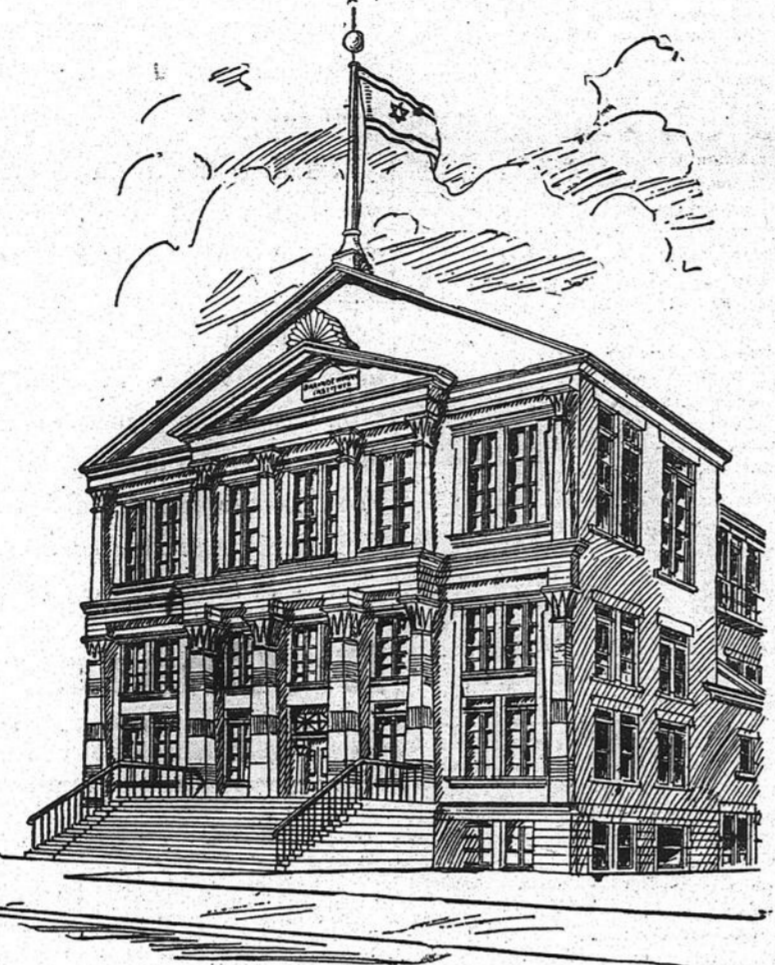
A new tariff will be issued at once on a basis of seven and a half percent reduction, to take effect on June 1.

A HANDSOME BUILDING.

THE NEW BARON DE HIRSCH INSTITUTE—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE STONE-LAYING.

The foundation stone of the new Baron de Hirsch Institute, on the west side of Bleury street, just above Ontario street, will be laid next Monday afternoon at four o'clock by Mr. D. A. Ansell, president of the institute, and consul-general for Mexico.

The building will be built in the Egyptian style; the front will be of limestone, and the sides and rear of brick. It will have a frontage of 80 feet, and a depth of 100. The framework will be of steel, the interior will be finished with hardwood, and the floor will be of steel.



THE NEW BARON DE HIRSCH INSTITUTE. Situated on Bleury street—as it will appear when completed.

WANT THE STONE PUT BACK.

A meeting of the delegates from the Irish Catholic parishes of the city was held last evening in St. Patrick's Hall, the Rev. Father Quinlivan, of St. Patrick's, presiding, to discuss the fever monument.

In the opinion that the stone, now in St. Patrick's park, should be put back in the cemetery from which it was removed. A resolution to this effect will be sent to Archbishop Bond, who is trustee of the stone and the cemetery.

CITY ITEMS.

The treasurer of the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum acknowledges with many thanks the receipt of \$200 from the executor of the late Walter Drake.

The ladies of Division No. 3, A.O.H.E., gave a very pleasant concert and ice cream social last night in St. Mary's Hall. Some excellent songs and recitations were given during the evening.

Another consignment of horses for South Africa has just arrived at the Grand Trunk stock yards, Point St. Charles. Over 700 have been received from Western Ontario, and will be shipped to Capetown on the 'Iona' about June 1.

Mr. George Hazen, past commander of Damascene Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias, was given a very hearty send-off by the members of his lodge last night, on the occasion of his leaving Montreal for Toronto, where he will in future represent a wholesale firm of St. John, N.B.

Clan Gordon, No. 71, Order of Scottish Clans, held its regular weekly meeting last night, when Mr. Charles Robertson, past royal deputy chief, was appointed delegate to the Royal Clan convention, with Messrs. James McKenzie and James Wills, clansmen chief, as alternates.

The entertainment at the Sailors' Institute will not be given by choir of the American Presbyterian Church, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Brown. An excellent programme has been arranged for, however. The artists include Miss Mabel Langstaff, Miss Edith Small, Mr. Ritchie Bell and Mr. George E. Collins, as well as several sailors.

The treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks \$900 from the estate of the late Walter Drake, per F. W. Evans, executor; Mr. John Hope, \$100; Mr. John Patterson, \$20; A. Friend, per C. A., \$20; Mr. A. W. Shepherd, \$1.

An emergency meeting of Branch No. 9, C. M. B. A., Grand Council of Quebec, will be held on the afternoon of June 2 next, in their hall, 1242a Notre Dame street. Important business is to be transacted and a large attendance of officers and members is expected.

The architects are Messrs. Bernard & Paris, and the contractors, Mr. J. B. Delorimier for the stone and brickwork, Messrs. Reeves & Bro., carpentry and joinery work, Messrs. Cadieux & Briard for the plumbing, roofing, ventilating and heating, and Mr. Depatie for the plastering.

The estimated cost is about \$30,000. The architects are Messrs. Bernard & Paris, and the contractors, Mr. J. B. Delorimier for the stone and brickwork, Messrs. Reeves & Bro., carpentry and joinery work, Messrs. Cadieux & Briard for the plumbing, roofing, ventilating and heating, and Mr. Depatie for the plastering.

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LAURENTIAN COUNCIL.

Forty members and a dozen visitors attended the meeting of Laurentian Council, 1821, Royal Arcanum, last evening. The report of a special committee recommending that in lieu of the Dominion Day excursion which in the past has proved so successful, one be held on June 22, Arcanum Day, was unanimously adopted.

Oka, with its unique monastery, was chosen as the objective point, and the tickets will include the sail by the 'Duchess of York,' the drive, from the wharf to the monastery, and lunch, which will be served by the 'Trapeze.'

After business had been disposed of those present sat down to a dainty supper provided by the orator, Bro. D. Murdoch. Regent Gordon Fletcher, presided, and speeches were made by Dr. W. G. Nichol, S.M.E.; Regent Smith, of Wellington Council, and Regent Morrison, of Mount Royal Council. Songs were rendered in fine style by Messrs. O. Stewart Taylor, Sidney Dugan, Dr. Haldimand, William Clark, and McBoyle, Messrs. F. H. Blair and W. A. Coates acting as accompanists. This was the last of the monthly suppers for this season, and was a very successful one.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Cloudy, strong east wind. Cape Race—Outward yesterday 6 p.m., Montserrat; 7 p.m., St. John's.

River du Loup—Smoky, strong East wind. River Point—Raining, strong east wind; inward 5 a.m., Livonian; yesterday 6.15 p.m., Atlantic.

Mets—Foggy, raining, strong east wind; inward, 6.30 a.m., Manchester Importer; 8.15 a.m., Marina.

Matane—Raining, strong north-east wind; inward 8 a.m., Magda.

Martin River—Clear, strong east wind. Fame Point—Clear, strong south wind.

North Shore—Clear, strong gale, east wind. Pentecost—Amlesherdu cmfwy vbkg xzff Moisie Lord Stanley anchored.

Anticosti—Clear, strong east wind. Amherst Island—Cloudy, south-east wind; inward, 7.30 a.m., Amelia.

Low Point—Raining, mist wind; inward 2 a.m., North Western and Lougbrug-Holm; outward 2 a.m., Cacoua; inward yesterday 7 p.m., Mira; outward yesterday 7.30 p.m., Symra; 9.30 p.m., Montezuma.

Cape Race—Clear, north-east wind; inward 9 a.m., Arroyo; outward 9.30 a.m., Rathlin Head; yesterday 11 a.m., Lake Ontario; 6 p.m., Damara.

MEMORY RESTORED BY HYPNOTISM.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 27.—A remarkable case of loss of memory and restoration by hypnotism developed here to-day. Joseph Kelly, of Providence, R.I., appealed to the police to find out if possible who he was. Dr. Fowler, the police surgeon, after satisfying himself that Kelly was not a fraud, called in three eminent specialists. Kelly was hypnotized. Under the hypnotic spell he rationally answered all questions put to him. After being brought to, after the experiment, Kelly was in a rational condition. He says he has no recollection of anything that has happened since last Friday.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE SS. NORTH-EASTERN COMES TO GRIEF IN THE UPPER LAKES.

The SS. North-Eastern, third of the steamers to run between Chicago and England and Germany, via Montreal, has come to grief. She struck bottom on the east bank of Lime Kiln crossing on Thursday afternoon, but continued her way down Lake Erie. When off Colchester, Captain Crangle found his boat was leaking seriously, and turned back. The wrecker, Reliable, with divers, was sent to the scene, and the latter examined the hull with the result that they found that her damage was serious, her forward compartment being found full of water.

The company's SS. Northtown, fourth and last boat of the line, is due to arrive here about June 7, en route to Antwerp. On arrival in this port she will load 1,500 tons of lead concentrate for Antwerp.

ARRIVAL OF R.M.S. LUSITANIA.

The Allan line SS. Lusitania, arrived in port last evening with passengers and a general cargo. Captain McNay reports that the Lusitania sailed from Liverpool on May 16, and took the mails from Moville the following day. The trip across was seasonable weather. On May 23 in 48.31 north 48.42 west, a few small icebergs were seen. The mails were landed at Rimouski at 7.30 on Sunday morning, the vessel reaching Quebec the same night, at 9 o'clock.

AN UNUSUAL SHIPMENT.

The SS. Magda, in ballast, from West Hartlepool, is reported inward. She will load 2,000,000 feet of lumber for Antwerp, consigned by Watson & Todd. This is the first consignment of lumber that has been sent to Antwerp for many years past.

MOLASSES FROM BARBADOES. The Elder-Dempster SS. Europa is discharging her cargo of molasses at the new pier opposite the Customs House. It comprises 3,100 puncheons of molasses, 150 hogsheads do., 50 barrels do., and 500 barrels of sugar. This is the first consignment of molasses to come to the port by steamboat.

PITCH PINE FOR MONTREAL.

The American SS. Mohegan has sailed from Ship Island for Montreal, with 775,000 superficial feet of pitch pine, consigned to Messrs. Shearer & Brown.

SS. MONTEZUMA'S QUICK TRIP.

Halifax, N.S., May 28.—The big four-masted SS. Montezuma, arrived at North Sydney, yesterday from Cardiff, making the remarkably fast passage of seven days.

NOTES.

The Dominion line SS. Vancouver, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, May 27, at 11.30 p.m.

The depth of water in the Montreal harbor channel yesterday was 31 feet 7 inches.

The Loyland line SS. Assyria sailed from Antwerp on May 26, for Montreal.

The Lord line SS. Lord Charlemont sailed on the 23rd for Montreal from Cardiff.

The Thomson line SS. Jacana, which sailed from here on May 10, passed Lewis on May 24.

The Donaldson line SS. Amarynthia sailed from Glasgow for Montreal on May 25.

The Head line SS. Burr Head, Captain Thompson, sailed from Belfast on Saturday afternoon for Montreal direct.

The Thomson line SS. Cumeria, which sailed from Portland on May 12, passed The Lizard on May 25.

The Allan line SS. Ontario, from Montreal for Glasgow, arrived out on Monday morning, and landed all her live stock without loss.

The Allan line SS. Buenos Ayres, from Montreal, for Glasgow, arrived out on Monday morning, and landed all her live stock without loss.

Hong Kong, May 28.—The SS. Empress of China arrived from Vancouver at nine o'clock this morning.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived—May 27. SS. Concordia, B. Webb, Glasgow, R. Reford & Co., general.

SS. Louisburg, Gould, Sydney, Kingman & Co., coal.

SS. Mora, Nicholson, Sydney, Kingman & Co., coal.

SS. Lusitania, McNay, Liverpool, May 16, H. & A. Allan, general.

Cleared—May 27. SS. Louisburg, Gould, Sydney, Kingman & Co., light.

SS. Mora, Nicholson, Sydney, Kingman & Co., light.

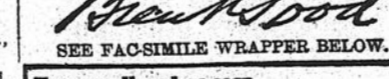
SS. Westphalia, Rantzau, Hamburg, Furness, Withy & Co., general.

SS. Lord Iveagh, Minister, Cardiff, R. Reford & Co., general.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills

Must Bear Signature of



SEE FAC-SIMILE WRAPPER BELOW.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

PREPARED BY J. C. CARTER, MANUFACTURER, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOLELY PURELY VEGETABLE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

MONEY TO LEND.

CUSHING & BARRON.

NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,

110 St. James street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND SHADES.

Largest Stock! Newest Designs! Best Finish!

IMPORTED GOODS. UNSURPASSED VALUES.

A Full Stock of

LAMPS, BATTERIES, LAUNDRY IRONS, FAN MOTORS, and GENERAL ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

JOHN FORMAN,

708 and 710 CRAIG STREET.

GRAY HAIR



imparts a charming and distinguished appearance if the wearer has sufficient hair to permit an effective coiffure. Nature has in nearly every case to be assisted, as thinning generally accompanies the turning of the color.

"TRANSFORMATION" is the new coiffure par excellence for 1901. It is the most beautiful coiffure ever made.

The BORDEN COIL, patented by us, has no stems and is superior in every way to the old style switches. We keep EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

PALMER & SON, 1745 Notre Dame. Phone M. 391.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

QUICKLY RESTORES HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO OVERWORKED AND WEAK WOMEN.

Wearied, tired and overworked women are quickly restored to health and robustness when they use Paine's Celery Compound. It is the one great and reliable medicine that meets the wants and necessities of our ailing and sickly mothers and wives. Now is the time for the nervous, despondent, sleepless, dyspeptic, neuralgic and rheumatic to use the world's great health-giver if they would be well and strong for the summer months. Mrs. Mossop, Mimico, Ont., says: 'I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of Paine's Celery Compound. I was entirely broken down by hard work, anxiety and sleeplessness, and had pains all through my body. Doctors' remedies had no effect, and nothing met my case until I used Paine's Celery Compound. This medicine has done wonders for me, and I would strongly urge all suffering women to use it, as it is the best in the world.'

"PEARL" COPYING BOOK.

Is the best value in the market. 600 or 1,000 Pages, White Paper, 9 x 11. Full Bound Canvas, Titled. \$1.00 and \$1.50 Each. Special quotations for quantities.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., Montreal.

Whole Wheat Flour

For Brown Bread, BRODIE & HARVIE, 10 Bleury Street.

The original makers of this article.

R. A. DUNTON, B.C.L.,

NOTARY, &c. Funds for Investment, MARRIAGE LICENSES.

TEMPLE BUILDING, 135 St. James St.

The Grand Old Staple

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

Is NOT "Cheap" Goods, but "Good Goods" cheap.

Forty years on the market with continuous large sales, proves its high merit.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, INSOLVENT ESTATES.

JOHN M. H. DUFF, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, 107 St. James Street and 5 Selkirk Ave., Guy St.

Auction Sales.

Marcotte Bros

EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

Big Auction Sale

On THURSDAY, 30th May inst., at TEN o'clock a.m. and TWO o'clock p.m.

150 Building Lots,

IN THE BEST PARTS OF THE GROUNDS.

Streets are partly graded.

Sewers and water pipes are under construction. Several proprietors have already built fine private residences. Electric cars run along these grounds. Churches and schools are near. The situation of these lots at the very entrance to Mount Royal Park makes them the most pleasant site on the Island of Montreal for building purposes.

For plans and information apply at our office, St. James street, or on the grounds, from the 25th to the 30th, day of sale.

A COLD LUNCH will be given at twelve o'clock, noon, sharp.

MARCOTTE BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

THE PAPER TRADE.

Investigation by Royal Commission Opened This Morning.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE GIVEN BY TWO WITNESSES.

Mr. Justice Taschereau sat this morning as a Royal Commissioner, under authority issued by the Governor-General, Lord Minto, to hear evidence in respect to charges made by the Canadian Press Association, to the effect that a combine existed among the Canadian paper manufacturers, which had the effect of unduly enhancing the price of printing and news paper.

Mr. King, K.C., of Toronto, appeared on behalf of the Press Association; Mr. A. G. F. Macdonald, of the Alexandria News, president of the Press Association; Mr. H. J. Pettipiece, of the Forest Free Press, vice-president of the association, and several witnesses on the



JUDGE H. T. TASCHEREAU.

Who is conducting the investigation. side of the complainants were also present.

Mr. W. J. White, K.C., appeared on behalf of the paper manufacturers.

The order-in-council authorizing the commission, having been read, together with a resolution of the Press Association on the matter, passed at a meeting held in Toronto on April 10, the case was ready to proceed.

Mr. Pettipiece announced that the executive of the Press Association had suggested that the inquiry be conducted personally by the judge, thus doing away with the necessity and consequent expense of counsel on either side, and asked if the suggestion could be complied with.

Mr. White opposed the motion, and His Lordship ruled that the defendants were entitled to counsel, and he thought it best that the case should be conducted along the usual lines. It had been decided that the government would pay the expenses of material witnesses and both sides might employ counsel at their own expense.

Mr. White moved for specific charges, and Mr. King replied that affidavits had been presented to the government which had been considered sufficient to warrant the inquiry. Witnesses were present who would make statements that would be sufficiently explicit and give the learned counsel a good idea of their side of the case.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

Mr. P. D. Ross, president of the Ottawa Journal Printing Company, was called as the first witness. Mr. Ross said he had been in the publishing business for about twelve years. He had had dealings with the Eddy Paper Co., of Hull, Que. He remembered having had a contract with them at \$2.04 per hundred pounds. On its expiry negotiations were begun for a renewal. He was notified that there would be an increase in the price of probably ten percent. This was considered for some time, but the bargain was not closed, before he was notified that the price would be \$2.50 per cwt. He claimed that the company had an option at \$2.24, but was informed, in reply, that owing to an agreement among manufacturers, the price would have to be \$2.50. The company, he was informed, was bound hard and the Makers' Association to keep up to certain prices, and they were subject to a heavy penalty if they broke the agreement. They were further bound, if required, to produce their sale bills for inspection by the Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Ross had taken paper from the Eddy Company at \$2.50 before their works were burned down. They then applied elsewhere. The Eddy Company told him they had learned, through the Paper Makers' Association, of his application to other firms for paper. Witness produced three letters from the Eddy Company to show that their prices were governed by the Manufacturers' Association. When dissatisfied with the Eddy Company, witness applied elsewhere for paper. From the replies he got, as well as the fact that the Eddy Company raised their price so much in two or three weeks with no visible reason from competitive sources, witness concluded that there was a combine. He remembered seeing the announcement in a trade paper that the Canadian Paper makers had formed an association. That was in February, 1900, and the price of paper was raised shortly after. In January last the price was \$2.50 per hundredweight. Witness wrote to eight different papers in New York state of about the same circulation as the 'Journal' and found that two of them were paying \$2.75, one \$2.60, and the others, \$2.40, \$2.25, \$2.15 and \$2 respectively.

In conversation with Mr. Alger, of the Laurentide Pulp Company, that gentleman informed him that their price must be \$2.50, that being the price fixed by the Manufacturers' Association.

Cross-examined by Mr. White, the witness said that he was not an officer of the Press Association, but he had promoted the enquiry into the alleged combine as far as possible. He had been informed by a certain newspaper man that he could get paper from England, manufactured out of Canadian pulp, at

less than he had to pay Canadian firms for it. In all his experience he had never made a contract at a higher price than the previous one until after the Manufacturers' Association was formed. Since that there was no company that he knew of, which sold at less than \$2.50, asked more than that. He was told by an agent that nearly all the manufacturers in Canada belonged to the association.

MR. L. J. TARTE.

Mr. Louis J. Tarte, president and manager of the 'Patrie,' was next called. He said that for ten years he had followed the price of paper very closely. It had steadily gone down until last year. He had got paper from the Eddy Company under two dollars per hundredweight before the fire. Shortly after that, when he was looking about for a new source of supply he was informed that the price would be higher than before and that prices would be uniform. Some dealers told him they could not quote him prices until they consulted the association. He had previously bought paper at \$1.70 to \$1.85 from different companies. He had to contract for later supplies at \$2.50 and was told the price would go still higher. He got quotations from Australia at lower figures than \$2.50, laid down in Montreal. The Canadian manufacturers got so independent that they refused discounts and would not allow for waste paper, as they had formerly done. In conversation with an agent of the Canadian Paper Company the representative said 'You do not expect to get paper for less than market price, do you?' and because he ordered less than a car lot he was charged three dollars per hundredweight. A manufacturer in the United States told him that they were affiliated with the Laurentide Company and would not do anything to injure them or undersell. He had told Mr. Rowley, secretary-treasurer of the Eddy Company, that he would find it hard to keep up the combine, and Mr. Rowley had replied that there was no combine, but only an association. Witness was not well enough up in English to distinguish the difference. He had also been told that as he was able to pay the high price he should do so and crowd the small papers out of the business. An important manufacturer of Montreal had told witness that he was in the association and could not sell at less than their price. He had made a deposit of five hundred dollars to bind the agreement, and that sum would be forfeited if he broke his agreement.

Since it was known that the enquiry would be held witness had noticed a weakening in prices in some quarters.

At this stage the court adjourned to reassemble at two o'clock, when Mr. White intended to cross-examine Mr. Tarte and his evidence would be concluded.

ANOTHER JOB.

Said Government Contemplates One in Connection With Chief Grain Inspectorship.

The opinion is being pretty freely expressed on 'Change that it is time the government appointed a chief grain inspector for the Dominion east of Port Arthur, also a grain inspector for Quebec and one for St. John, N.B. The examinations of candidates for these offices were held in Toronto and Montreal some weeks ago, and it was understood that the appointments were to be made immediately. It seems, however, that Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, ex-M.P., was promised the chief inspectorship, but he failed to present himself for examination, either at Montreal or Toronto. He is now representing Canada at the Pan-American exhibition, and, meanwhile, the season of navigation has been opened, and quantities of grain are moving. The statement has been made that a special examination will be arranged for Mr. Hutchinson, at Ottawa, but this is too audacious to be generally credited. If the government should insist upon appointing a man to this important position who was not thoroughly conversant with grain standards, both Canadian and American, his arbitrations would probably not be received between parties to a dispute, say the grain men, as the law declares that it shall be. It would also be the gravest injustice to those who paid their entrance fees and proved their competency by passing a very stiff examination.

ROYAL LIVES IN DANGER.

PLOT DISCOVERED THROUGH AN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Rome, May 27.—A newspaper published in Verona reports the attempted suicide of a youthful blacksmith named Pietrucci, who has confessed that he belonged to a society of anarchists and was chosen by lot to kill the Emperor of Germany. He preferred suicide to making the attempt. In his confession, he also disclosed the names of certain of his comrades who had been selected to kill Queen Helena of Italy, President Loubet of France, and the Czar of Russia.

ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS.

Amadee Hotte, of 43 Ambrose street, was working for the Montreal Water & Power Company at the mountain basin, on Cote des Neiges road, this morning, when the pole of the derrick fell on his back. He was badly shaken up, and was taken to the General Hospital.

Delima St. Amant, servant, at 820 St. Denis street, left the gas stove turned on in the kitchen, which was next to her room. This morning she was found suffocated by the gas. The coroner decided that the death was accidental.

Jacob Israel, a Hebrew pedler, committed suicide on Saturday at Chambly, by drowning himself in the river. He had jumped into the river off a boat earlier in the day, and been rescued; the second time, however, he succeeded. The body was found yesterday, and Coroner McMahon held an inquest. The verdict was 'suicide.'

NEW USE FOR CANNON.

FRENCH AGRICULTURISTS TO FIGHT GRASSHOPPERS AND FROST WITH THEM.

Washington, May 28.—The French agriculturists intend to fight frost and grasshoppers, as well as hail storms, with cannon and smoke, according to an interesting report received at the State Department from Mr. Covert, consul at Lyons. It has just been determined to hold an international cannon congress at Lyons in November next and Mr. Covert is authorized to extend an invitation to Americans to take part. The success that has attended the experiment of firing at approaching hail storms to prevent their ravages upon French vineyards has prompted steps for a still further extension of the usage of cannon in agricultural societies circles. The theory in some quarters prevails that it is not the frost itself which devastates the budding fruit but the sun's rays following a night of frost, which find the grape already sensitive from the cold, an easy victim to the heat. Cannon fired horizontally over a vineyard at Athis at sunrise produced interesting results. A prize vineyard, five hundred feet wide, over which a smoke from two cannon had been spread, was entirely protected from the effects of the frost, while the vines on either side were badly injured. An invasion of grasshoppers is announced to occur this summer in southern Algeria and the cannons' mouths are to be turned against them also.

THE ANTI-SCALPING LAW.

IT IS DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

New York, May 27.—Justice Gilder-sleeve, in the Supreme Court to-day, decided that the anti-scalping law passed by the legislature this year was unconstitutional. The judge said that what was unusual for a special term of the Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of a law, it would nevertheless not enforce laws which were manifestly invalid.

THE C. P. R. PROTESTS.

Mr. McNicoll, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has forwarded a communication to the city clerk protesting against the proposition of the Montreal Terminal Railway Company to lay street car tracks on Osborne street in front of the Windsor street station. Mr. McNicoll explains that the street is chiefly taken up with the company's business and states this will be very much impeded if street car tracks are laid.

POPULATION OF MONTREAL.

Ottawa, May 28.—It is early yet to speak of the result of the recent Dominion census so far as the city of Montreal is concerned. But the correspondence of the 'Witness' has pretty good authority for the statement that it will show a growth of fully a hundred percent over 1891.

TO BE HONORED.

The College of the Assumption, where Sir Wilfrid Laurier received his education, will tender him a grand reception on June 12 and 13 next. Lieutenant-Governor Jetté, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, and the Hon. Horace Archambault, also former pupils of the same institution, will take part in the proceedings.

CANADIAN PRESBYTERIANS.

SPECULATION AS TO THE CHOICE OF MODERATOR.

Toronto, May 28.—It is stated in official Presbyterian General Assembly circles that the Rev. Dr. Warden, of this city, is so far in the lead in the endorsement of Presbyterian bodies that his election as moderator of the approaching General Assembly in Ottawa on June 12 is assured.

EVACUATION OF PEKIN.

GERMAN QUARTER HANDED OVER TO THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

Berlin, May 28.—A despatch to the 'Cologne Gazette' under date of May 26 says the withdrawal of the German machines to Taingtau has begun, and that the German quarter of Pekin has been handed over to the Chinese authorities experimentally for a fortnight.

GENERAL SCHOEMAN DEAD.

KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A SHELL HE WAS EXAMINING.

Pretoria, May 28.—The Boer general, Schoeman, and his daughter have been killed and his wife and two others have been badly injured by the explosion of a shell. General Schoeman, his family and some friends were examining a 4.7 inch lyddite shell, which they kept in the house as a curiosity, when the shell exploded, killing the general on the spot and mortally wounding his daughter, injuring his wife and two other persons. General Schoeman was a great Krugrigger. He led the commando on Colesberg and surrendered on the occupation of Pretoria. He was afterwards captured by the Boers and released when the British occupied Barberton. The general when he went on a peace mission, was retaken by the Boers and was again released when the British took Pietersberg. Since that time General Schoeman had resided in Pretoria.

DEATH OF MADAME ROULEAU.

Calgary, N.W.T., May 28.—Madame Rouleau, wife of the Hon. Justice C. B. Rouleau, of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, died here yesterday afternoon at 3.30. The deceased lady had been ailing for some time.

LOCAL STOCKS.

WITNESS OFFICE, MAY 28, 1901. AFTERNOON BOARD.

C.P.R.—25 at 102 1/2. Twin City 25 at 81 1/2, 300 at 81 1/2. Tor. Railway—50 at 110 1/2, 50 at 110 1/4. Virtue—1,000 at 10. Montreal Power—50 at 98 1-8, 150 at 98, 25 at 98. Com. Cable—25 at 183 1/2, 25 at 183 1/4. Dom. Cotton 25 at 75 1/2. Dom. Coal com—50 at 35. Dom. Steel Bonds—5,000 at 87 1/2. Bank of Montreal—1 at 25 1/2.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Montreal St. 28 1/2, 28 1/2, Toronto St. 110 1/2, 110 1/2. New 28 1/2, 28 1/2, Twin Cr Tr. 82 1/2, 82 1/2. Halif. Elec. 22 1/2, 22 1/2, St. John Ry. 117 1/2, 117 1/2. Ottawa Elec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mont. Tel. 175 167 Bell Tel. 174 170. Montreal Power 98 1/2 98 Dom. Coal 35 34. Do new stock 118 115. Windsor Hd. 118 115.

WITNESSES.

Mont'l Cot. 137 1/2 137 1/2 Dominion 70 75 1/2. Can. Col. Cot. 65 65 Merchants 126 126. Monty Cot. Co.

WARFARE.

War Far. 25 15 Payne Min. 40 25. Repub. Con. 16 10 Mon. Lond. 60. Virue Mg. Co. 89 1/2 North Star 60. Laurentide Pulp 10 10. Dom. Steel Com. 34 34. pfd. 85 85.

RAILS.

Montreal 255 255 P. & N. 75 75. Ontario 200 198 Union 200 200. Toronto 200 198 Com. 200 200. J. C. 200 198 Dominion 200 200. Merchants 200 198 National 200 200. Moh. of H. 180 175 Hochelaga 145 145. Nova Scotia 100 100. Imperial 100 100. Ottawa 100 100.

BONDS.

Dom. Cotton 100 100 Com. Cable 100 100. Can. Col. Cot. 65 65 Col. Cotton 39 39 1/2. Land Grant 110 110 Bell Tel. 174 170. R. W. Landgr. 100 100 Dep. Coal 35 34. com 100 100. Halif. Ry. 104 100 R. & O. N. Co. 75 75. W. & A. 100 100 I. M. Co. 75 75. F. & A. 100 100 In. Coal Co. 75 75. M'cy Cotton 100 100 Laurentide 100 100. Dom. Iron & S. 87 1/2 87.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, May 28, Wall Street.—The only active interest developing in the opening of the stock market was in the Tobacco stocks. American Tobacco jumped 2 1/2; Continental Tobacco sold at 66 1/2 to 68 1/4; R. J. R. Tobacco, 64 1/2 to 66 1/2. The Readings were inclined to be heavy on a steady market of poor April earnings. Southern Railway preferred lost nearly a point, and Lackawanna was up a point. The stock market opened steady.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. R. Meeker.) Opening and Closing Prices 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Atchafalpa 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2. Atchafalpa pfd. 102 102. Can. Pacific 102 102. Can. Southern 102 102. Chicago, Burlington & Q. 102 102. Cleve. C. & St. Louis 102 102. Baltimore & Ohio pfd. 102 102. Com. Cable 102 102. Great Northern 102 102. B. O. 102 102. B. O. pfd. 102 102. Erie 102 102. Erie pfd. 102 102. Del. Lack & West 102 102. Erie 102 102. Erie pfd. 102 102. Lake Shore 102 102. Lake Shore pfd. 102 102. Missouri Pacific 102 102. Missouri Pacific pfd. 102 102. Northern 102 102. Northern pfd. 102 102. Nor. Pacific 102 102. Southern Pacific 102 102. Southern Pacific pfd. 102 102. N. Y. Cent. 102 102. N. Y. Cent. pfd. 102 102. Reading Philadelphia 102 102. Reading Philadelphia pfd. 102 102. United States Leather 102 102. United States Leather pfd. 102 102. Rock Island Chicago & Pacific 102 102. Rock Island Chicago & Pacific pfd. 102 102. St. Paul, Min & Man 102 102. St. Paul, Min & Man pfd. 102 102. Texas Pacific 102 102. Texas Pacific pfd. 102 102. Union Pacific 102 102. Union Pacific pfd. 102 102. Federal Steel 102 102. Federal Steel pfd. 102 102. American Steel & Wire 102 102. American Steel & Wire pfd. 102 102. Wash. Com. 102 102. Wash. Com. pfd. 102 102. Western Union Tel 102 102. Western Union Tel pfd. 102 102. Sugar 102 102. Sugar pfd. 102 102. Gas, Electric 102 102. Gas, Electric pfd. 102 102. U. S. Electric 102 102. U. S. Electric pfd. 102 102. Tol. Ann Arbor & Nor. Mich 102 102. Tol. Ann Arbor & Nor. Mich pfd. 102 102. Rubben, M. R. 102 102. Rubben, M. R. pfd. 102 102. Met. Traction 102 102. Met. Traction pfd. 102 102. Ann. Con. 102 102. Ann. Con. pfd. 102 102. Southern Railway 102 102. Southern Railway pfd. 102 102. Consolidated Gas 102 102. Consolidated Gas pfd. 102 102. Louisville, R. & E. 102 102. Louisville, R. & E. pfd. 102 102. U. S. Steel pfd. 102 102.

REPORTED BY MESSRS. NICHOLS & MARLER, STOCK BROKERS.

173 1/2 Notre Dame Street. AFTERNOON BOARD. C.P.R.—25 at 102 1/2. Twin City 25 at 81 1/2, 300 at 81 1/2. Tor. Railway—50 at 110 1/2, 50 at 110 1/4. Virtue—1,000 at 10. Montreal Power—50 at 98 1-8, 150 at 98, 25 at 98. Com. Cable—25 at 183 1/2, 25 at 183 1/4. Dom. Cotton 25 at 75 1/2. Dom. Coal com—50 at 35. Dom. Steel Bonds—5,000 at 87 1/2. Bank of Montreal—1 at 25 1/2.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSUMPTION

is almost as deadly as ever, although physicians know they can cure it generally, beginning when most of the lungs are still sound, and even sometimes when a great deal of damage is done.

The people don't know it yet. They have been told; but they don't believe it; they don't act on it.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is one of the principal means of cure.

There are other helps: dry air, sunshine, country, sleep, regular habits, right clothing.

YOU ARE PROTECTED.

Wills' English Pills, the popular cure for Constipation and Indigestion, are fully guaranteed to every purchaser. No others like them in the world; no others dare give a guarantee.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Army at Sussex, N.B.," will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, 12th June, inclusively, for the erection and completion of an Army at Sussex, N.B., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, at the Post-Office, Sussex, and at that of D. H. Waterbury, Esq., Custom House, St. John, N.B.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten percent (10 p.c.) of the amount of tender, must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, JOE R. ROY, Acting Secretary.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Pier and Abutments Involving Interprovincial Bridge, across the Northern Channel," will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, 12th June, inclusively, for the masonry required in connection with the projected iron bridge over the main channel of the Ottawa River across the northern channel, at Rapids Des Joachims, County of Pontiac, P.Q., according to plans and a specification to be seen on application to the Postmaster, Pembroke, Ont., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for eleven hundred dollars (\$1,100.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, JOE R. ROY, Acting Secretary.

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Iron Superstructure, Des Joachims Interprovincial Bridge, across the Northern Channel," will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, 12th June, inclusively, for the construction of an iron superstructure for the Interprovincial Bridge over the Northern Channel of the Ottawa River at Des Joachims, County of Pontiac, P.Q., according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the office of F. S. Rees, Esq., Dockmaster, Dry Dock, Kingston, Ont., at the Public Works Office, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal, Que., on application to the Postmaster at Hamilton, Ont., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, JOE R. ROY, Acting Secretary.

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CENTS FOR SALE, Apply at 'Witness' Office.

LOCAL STOCKS

There was very little life on the local exchange this morning and the trading such as there was lacked any significance. Values were slightly weaker in tendency. Generally there appears to be a tendency to slip back when the market is not upheld by some forward bull movement, and just now the bulls appear to have but little enterprise left.

Rich. & Ont.—25 at 115, 25 at 115 1/2. Twin City—37 1/2 at 81 1/2, 200 at 81 1/2, 625 at 81 1/2, 50 at 81 1/2, 100 at 81 1/2.

Quebec Bank—10 at 113 1/2. Montreal Power—1,700 at 99, 28 at 99, 125 at 99 1/2.

Toronto Ry.—150 at 110 1/2. M.S.R.—5 at 285. Can. Pac.—50 at 102 1/2.

New M.S.R.—25 at 222 1/2, 5 at 283. Dom. Cotton—25 at 76 1/2, 25 at 76 1/2, 25 at 77, 10 at 76, 35 at 76 1/2.

Dom. Steel pld.—75 at 85, 30 at 85 1/2. Merchants Bank—2 at 126 1/2. Quebec Bank—10 at 113 1/2.

Bank of Montreal—15 at 258. Hochstetler Bank x-d.—25 at 141. Dom. Steel Bonds—\$1,000 at 83.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The continuance of the Whitt week holidays in England makes export trade dull and almost nominal. Grain prices are steady, however, and there is no change in flour or other cereal products.

GRAIN—No. 1 Ontario spring wheat, about May, 76c; peas, 75 1/2c; No. 1 oats, 55 1/2c; No. 2 do., at 55 1/2c; buckwheat, 62 1/2c; rye, 53 1/2c, and No. 2 barley, 53c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$4.30; strong bakers, \$3.90 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.30 to \$3.40; bags at \$1.67 1/2; Ontario patents, \$3.75 to \$4.

FEED—Manitoba bran at \$17; shorts at \$19; Ontario bran in bulk, \$17.50; shorts in bulk at \$17.50 to \$18.

ROLLED OATS—We quote millers' prices to jobbers, \$3.50 to \$3.60 per barrel, and \$1.70 to \$1.72 1/2 in bags.

HAY—No. 1, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 2, \$10 to \$10.50; clover, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton in car lots on track.

BEANS—We quote at \$1.50 for primes. PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs, \$8.50 to \$9.50 according to weight and size of order; bacon, 14c to 15c; hams, 12 1/2c to 14c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, at \$30 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c per lb.; compound refined, 7 1/2c to 8c per lb.

EGGS—Fair sized lots of No. 1 at 11 1/2c to 12c; No. 2, 10c to 10 1/2c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery at 19c to 20c; fresh dairy, 15 1/2c to 16c; held creamery at 12 1/2c; dairy, 11c.

CHEESE—1-8c to 8 1/2c for Quebec, and 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c for western.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup, 6 1/2c per lb.; in wood; 70c to 75c per tin; sugar, 8c to 10c per lb.

POTATOES—Prices are easier at 33c to 40c in bags.

ASHES—Flints, \$4.20 to \$4.50.

RECEIPTS BY RAIL AND CANAL.

Wheat, bush 5,000 21,500 25,478
Corn, bush 15,400 65,000
Peas, bush 900
Oats, bush 10,000 16,900
Barley, bush 700 6,300

Flour, brls 3,300 433
Eggs, cases 785 432 11
Butter, pkgs 409 107
Cheese, bxs 1,610 2,937 147

CHEESE MARKETS.

Napane, Ont., May 22.—At the cheese board this afternoon, 1,175 boxes of cheese were offered, all white; 80 sold at 8 1/2c; 470 at 8 1/2c; balance unsold. Buyers present: Brentell, Magrath, McKinnon, Thompson, Hodgson, Clellan and Vanlueven.

Brookville, Ont., May 23.—Offerings on the cheese board today were 2,108 white and 335 colored cheese. Everything was sold at 9 cents.

Vankleek Hill, Ont., May 23.—There were 700 boxes of cheese boarded here today. Five buyers were present and offered 8 1/2c. The salesmen would not sell at less than 8 1/2c, which all the cheese finally brought.

Madoc, Ont., May 23.—Some 960 boxes of cheese boarded here today. Buyers: Walkins, 150; Ayer & Co., 115; Alexander, 130; McGrath, 145; all at 8 1/2c; Cool, 100, at 8 1/2c; balance unsold.

Tweed, Ont., May 23.—Hungerford cheese board met here to-night; 615 cheese boarded, all sold at 8 1/2c and 7-16c. Buyers: Eird, Brantford and McGrath. Board adjourned for one week.

London, Ont., May 25.—At today's market 7 factories offered 656 boxes May cheese, 210 colored and 446 white; sales: 505 at follows: 98 at 8 1/2c, 285 at 9c, 122 at 9 1/2c.

Bellefleur, Ont., May 25.—At a meeting of the cheese board here today there were offered 1,205 white and 120 colored. Sales were: Alexander, 130 white at 8 1/2c; balance unsold.

Kingston, Ont., May 24.—At the cheese board today 900 cheese boarded; 300 sold at 8 1/2c.

Winchester, Ont., May 24.—At the meeting of the cheese board today 635 boxes were registered, 685 white and 50 colored. The highest price offered for both was 8 1/2c, at which figure 293 boxes white were sold to Weir, buyer for Alexander. The other buyers were Ault, Logan and Wood.

Iroquois, Ont., May 24.—At the cheese board today 900 cheese boarded; 300 sold at 8 1/2c.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIND MILLS All Steel. STEEL TOWERS PINE TANKS Water Supply for Farms, Private Residences, &c., &c. R. H. BUCHANAN & CO., 692 Craig St.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAGRANT SOZODONT for the TEETH and BREATH. New Size SOZODONT LIQUID 25c. New Patent Box SOZODONT POWDER 25c. Large LIQUID and POWDER 75c. A Dentist's Opinion: "As an antiseptic and hygienic mouthwash, and for the care and preservation of the teeth and gums, I cordially recommend Sozodont. I consider it the ideal dentifrice for children's use." HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK.

No Need of Being Without a PIANO! Realizing that removing and refurbishing the new house will leave many families short of funds. To reliable people in such circumstances. W. H. LEACH, 2440 St. Catherine St. (Between Stanley and Drummond) Will Supply New MORRIS Upright Pianos. And make the first monthly payment of seven dollars due Sept. 1st. OPEN EVENINGS.

Another War Eagle Yarn. The 'Kootenay Mail,' of Revelstoke, says in a recent issue: "We have information from a mining man who knows whereof he speaks, that there is very great dissatisfaction in the Rossland Camp, and among investors generally over the administration of the Centre Star and War Eagle mines. Our informant states that certain investors connected with these mines are using their influence to freeze out the general stockholders by the circulation of reports which are calculated to conceal the true value of these properties, and reduce the price of stock on the market, so that it can be bought in by those in the swim. We are assured that in both these mines there are large bodies of ore known to exist of a value which would place these properties amongst the favorite market stocks in the province. If the truth were told about them. Work and the shipment of ore are confined to the poorer ore bodies of the properties, especially in the case of the War Eagle, and the properties are being used for bodies of valuable ore known to exist."

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. London, May 18.—In the Metropolitan trade for good fat butchers' stock but firm, and the same may be said of mutton. Lambs have sold rather better, but veal with more offering has been cheaper. There has been little alteration in the country so far as prime stock is concerned.

ASHFORD STOCK MARKET ON TUESDAY was somewhat uneven. Beef was worth about 10s 6d per cwt but 8d per cwt, mutton was cheaper. Good prime light heifers and steers sold at up to 11s 6d per score, and useful medium grades, made from about 10s 6d to 11s per score.

OF MUTTON the depreciation in value was mostly felt in the coarse qualities, barrens being about 4d per stone cheaper, and prime qualities falling by only 2d per stone. Many of the sheep came to hand shorn. Unshorn maids and wethers of prime quality sold at up to about 5s 6d per stone, and out of the wool they made about 4d per stone less money, this makes a total of 10s 6d per cwt, and as well. Big wethers unshorn sold at about 6s 4d per stone, and barrens in the wool made up to 4s 4d per stone.

NEWCASTLE, May 18.—Yesterday's numbers: Cattle, 1,655; sheep and lambs, 7,123; calves, 233; pigs, 754. Prime heifers, 7s 9d to 8s; steers, 7s 6d to 8s; second class, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; coarse and inferior, 6s to 6s 6d; pork, 5s 6d to 5s 9d; lamb, 10d to 11s; mutton, 5 1/2d to 5 1/2d; veal, 5 1/2d to 5 1/2d.

CORK, May 17.—First, 83s; seconds, 81s; thirds, 76s; superline, 96s; fine mild, 87s; choicest boxes, 81s; choice boxes, 84s. In market, 157. Fresh—A, 90s; B, 82s to 80s. Limerick, May 18.—Choicest pure Irish, centrifugal creamery, 100s to 102s; quoted by the Price Committee at Limerick yesterday at 94s to 98s to dairies.

MANCHESTER, May 18.—The demand was very brisk yesterday for Danish, Swedish and Finnish, and with smaller arrivals stocks were ready cleared. Receipts 2s advance on last week's rates. Irish creamery supplies keep very small, and arrivals quickly cleared. Quotations—Finest Danish and Swedish, 108s to 106s; finest Finnish, 98s to 96s; best Irish creamery, 100s to 102s; Canadian creamery, 94s to 98s.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS. New York, May 24.—Beaves—Receipts, 5,065; steady to firm; all sold—\$4.80; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.40 to \$4.25. Cables steady. Shipments, 30 cattle; tomorrow, 1,420 cattle, 560 sheep and 11,530 qrs. of beef. Calves—Receipts, 663; active and firm; all sold; best, \$4.75 to \$5.00; \$4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,769; sheep dull and weak; good heavy lambs full grown, others lower, spring lambs easier; clipped sheep, \$3.25 to \$4.70; clipped and 10c to 15c higher; all sold; veal, \$5.75 to \$7; tops, \$7.50; common lambs, \$2.50 each. Hogs—Receipts, 1,795; half a car sale; weak at \$8 to \$8.25.

EAST BUFFALO, May 24.—Cattle—There was one load of sale cattle and a good demand at steady prices. Calves were in good supply, fair demand and steady; choice to extra, \$5.50 to \$5.60; good to choice, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Sheep and lambs—The market was again higher for lambs and steady on sheep, with a total of 40 cars on sale; lambs, choice to extra, \$5.60 to \$5.75; good to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.60; common to fair, \$4.50 to \$5.30; sheep, choice to extra, \$4.75 to \$4.85; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.50; there was a fair clearance and a steady close. Hogs—The offerings were 50 loads and the demand was active on the basis of yesterday's close; heavy, \$6.05 to \$6.10; \$5.80 to \$6.05; Yorkers, \$5.90 to \$6; pigs, \$5.50 to \$5.85; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.60; stags, \$4.50 to \$4.75; the close was strong with all sold.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET. Toronto, May 24.—Business at the Western Cattle Market today was sharp and of brief duration. The run was rather light but the demand showed no diminution and the cattle were soon sold. Prices were firm and some classes were higher. The total run was 37 loads, including 535 cattle, 74 sheep and lambs, 25 calves and 534 hogs. Export Cattle—Market fairly active. Offerings were light and the enquiry was keen. The best lots sold up to \$5.35, and the majority of the cattle brought more than \$5. Medium, including light weights, were firm and unchanged. Butchers' Cattle—Picked lots were dearer.

Bargains.

HORSE FOR SALE, SUITABLE FOR EXPRESS or heavy work, at 4206 St. Catherine street, Westmount. 28

FOR SALE, A MILK ROUND; EVERYTHING in perfect order. Address 218 Courthouse street, Ste. Cuneugonde. 28

FOR SALE, SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO, rosewood case, ivory keys; price, \$85; payable \$5 cash and \$4 per month. Apply LAYTON BROS., the Popular Piano and Organ House, 14 Peel street, Dominion square. 28

FOR SALE, THREE FEMALE COLLIE Pups, Canadian-bred, relative to imported stock; these pups will make grand workers; price, \$1 each; satisfaction guaranteed. FRID. TAMBLYN, Orono, Ont. 27

LADY'S CLEVELAND BICYCLE For Sale, in first class condition, \$22. Address, CLEVELAND, 'Witness' Office. 23

FOR SALE—GAS STOVES TO RENT, \$6 per year; after three yearly payments, stove becomes your property; 14,000 in use in Montreal; connected (ready for use), free. MONTREAL GAS CO. 23

FOR SALE, GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES, all solid brass and elegantly polished; 2-light Gasolier, \$3.50; 2-light Electric, \$2.75; 2-light Gollier, \$2.75; Brackets, 30c up; beautiful Hall Light, \$2.00. Open evenings till 10. CREED & CO., 815 Dorchester street, near University. 18

FOR SALE, Cash or Credit, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 38 St. Lawrence street. 28

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling, \$2; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; Mill Blocks, \$1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city; J. C. MACDARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone Up 2533. 28

FOR SALE, Cash or Credit, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 38 St. Lawrence street. 28

WANTED, A CAPABLE General Servant. Apply before 12, or after 7 p.m., 44 St. Matthew street. 27

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL, ONE MONTH, for general housework; No. 3 Cote St. Antoine road, Westmount. 27

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, No. 3 Cote St. Antoine road, Westmount. 27

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of two. Apply to 463 Mount Pleasant avenue. 27

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT in a small American family; good wages to a good girl. Apply 897 St. Denis st. 27

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS HOUSE and Tablemaid, willing to go to the country for the summer months; references required. Apply at 214 Peel street. 27

WANTED, A CARETAKER FOR TAYLOR Presbyterian Church. For particulars, apply at 237 Delorimier avenue, between 7 and 9 p.m. 27

WANTED, BOYS TO LEARN THE PLUMBING. Apply at OGLIVIE BROTHERS, 249 Bleury street. 25

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT FOR A small family. Apply 316 Cote St. Antoine road, Westmount. 25

WANTED, MAN AND WIFE FOR DOMESTIC service. E. W. H. PHILLIPS, Canada Life Chambers. 25

WANTED, A THOROUGH COMPETENT General Servant for an elderly couple residing in a central part of the west end; good wages, and no washing. This is an exceptionally good place for a quiet, reliable person desiring a comfortable home. Apply in writing, giving address, and references. G. T. 'Witness' Office. 25

WANTED, A STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter, correct in spelling and willing to begin on a moderate salary. Apply to Box 139-P.O. 25

WANTED, COOK, WILLING TO GO TO country; city references required. Apply 135 Crescent street. 25

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Housemaid, with references. Apply at 340 Peel street. 18

WANTED, AT ONCE, GOOD, Plain Cook; must have city references; only two in family. 1209 Dorchester street. 16

WANTED, A BOY TO ASSIST IN AN office and collect accounts. Apply P.O. Box, 136, city. 7

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, plain cooking, no washing; references required. 19 Brunswick street. 25

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal. 25

FOR SALE, A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Westmount on lot about 30 feet wide, contains five bedrooms, parlor, sitting room, dining-room, kitchen and pantry, one of the choicest and best built houses in the town, completely decorated and fitted with electric fixtures; will take vacant land in part payment. Keys and particulars, apply to R. KING, 652 Craig st. 28

FOR EXCHANGE, A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE in West End; good stabling. Would take in part payment two cottages or house built in same in good locality. Address HOUSE, 'Witness' Office. 25

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, CUT STONE front houses, Nos. 18, 20, 22 St. Matthew street, extension kitchen, and modern in every respect. Apply to WM. RUTHERFORD, 20 St. Matthew street, or 85 Atwater avenue. 16

FOR SALE, TUPPER STREET, STONE front solid brick house, 3 rooms; modern improvements; good order; only \$1,250 cash required. A snap. P.O. Box 195. 28

PATENT FOR SALE. ADDRESS, L.C., 70, 'Witness' Office. 27

WANT ADS. FOR THE WITNESS. May be left with WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Bookbinders and Stationers, 2478 St. Catherine street, or with E. TURNER, Greener, Point St. Charles, 60 Wellington Street, West of Subway. 27

Classified Advertisements. CASH TARIFF.

20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. 1/2c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS. NOTICE PARTICULARLY. Postage stamps will be accepted. The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher. No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

Situation Vacant. Pupils Wanted. Rooms To Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale. Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale. Personals Agents Wanted.

WANTS HIS LICENSE TO PR. Judge Davidson yesterday granted the petition of H. C. Dimont for a writ of mandamus against the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec. The plaintiff seeks to compel the college to give him a license for the practice of the medical profession, and alleges that he is entitled to such license, having passed the necessary examination before the regular assessors, and having obtained his diploma from Laval University.

RULE AGAINST A WITNESS. In the case of Joseph Ward vs. the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Company, J. E. Mullin, president of the company, defendant, having failed to answer the summons, calling him as a witness, Judge Davidson yesterday granted a motion asking that a rule nisi issue against him.

NOTES AND NOTICES. Free Cooking Lesson in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Dominion square, on Wednesday at 3 p.m. Menu: 'Shredded wheat as a breakfast cereal,' 'Creamed peas in shredded wheat baskets,' 'Banana salad,' 'Shredded wheat, strawberry shortcake.' A cook book containing 262 recipes free to every lady attending.

WITNESS. INFORMATION WANTED OF JESSIE McDonald, last address care Mrs. Lang, Toronto, Canada. Any information gratefully received by CHARLES MACFARLANE, care W. BAYNE, 40 Pollock Gardens, Shawlands, Glasgow, Scotland. Toronto papers please copy. 25

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal laws to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the price of the advertisement covers postage in connection therewith, including the forwarding of letters.

Lost, Strayed and Found. FOUND, FOX TERRIER, TAN and White, tall, braided black leather collar. Owner will find him at 123 Park ave. 28

LOST, QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, A BROKEN Coral Bar. Finder please notify 879 Dorchester street, near Mansfield. 27

Wanted. WANTED, A CHILD'S IRON CRIB. Address CRIB, 'Witness' Office. 28

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, GOOD Mandolin and Guitar; state price. Address, A. 50, 'Witness' Office. 21

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE A GOOD Cottage Upright Piano for an Organ. Apply S.F. 50, 'Witness' Office. 11

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Coat-of-Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Household Furniture of all descriptions, Pictures, Paintings, Musical Instruments, Firearms, Bicycles, best prices paid. Address, M. FRANK, 493 Craig street. Post-Office Box 423, formerly of 530 Craig street. 28

Rooms and Board. COMFORTABLE ROOM AND BOARD with English family, for one or two of quiet habits; central. 21 St. Edward street. 25

CAN ACCOMMODATE A FEW SUMMER boarders at a pleasant farm house. For particulars address Mrs. GEO. KEEP, South Granby, Que. 22

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, UPPER HOUSEMAID; ALSO Cook for the city. Apply 507 Guy street. 28

WANTED, AN OFFICE BOY, ABOUT 15 years of age; wages, \$10 per month. Apply, with references, to the Secretary's Office, McGill University. 27

WANTED, COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter, familiar with general office work, with knowledge of French. P.O. Box 542. 27

WANTED, A CAPABLE General Servant. Apply before 12, or after 7 p.m., 44 St. Matthew street. 27

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seal Brand Coffee

(1 lb. and 2 lb. cans.)

IS PICKED PURITY

Strong in Purity. Fragrant in Strength.

IMITATORS ARE MANIFOLD.

CHASE & SANBORN,
MONTREAL AND BOSTON.

DOMINION ALLIANCE

TRENCHANT STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY REGARDING THE FEDERAL AND ONTARIO SITUATION.

Toronto, May 27.—The call for the annual prohibition convention of the Province of Ontario and the annual meeting of the Dominion Council of the Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic will be issued to-morrow. The secretary, Mr. F. S. Spence, made this statement regarding this important gathering to the "Witness" correspondent:

The days set apart for them are July 9 and 10. No doubt the question of the improvement of existing legislation will receive a good deal of attention, and the proposal to enlarge the scope of the Scott act, as adopted at the annual convention of the Quebec Alliance, will receive careful consideration. Scott act improvement is a live question in the Maritime Provinces, where the act is in successful operation over a great deal of territory.

PARLIAMENTARY ACTION.

The meetings in Toronto will consider the question of immediate parliamentary and electoral action. The House of Commons has definitely decided against the immediate enactment of national prohibition, but holds out a promise of some legislation. The indefiniteness of this promise is very unsatisfactory, and it is manifest that our legislators will only advance under the strong pressure of public demand. Pending the final decision of the courts regarding the constitutionality of the Manitoba prohibitory law, prohibition workers are feeling a good deal of anxiety and uncertainty. There is unfortunately among many of our friends a readiness to be too much affected by any immediate friction or delay. We must deal wisely with all such difficulties, accepting what we cannot overcome, relying upon the righteousness of our cause, which is certain to triumph in spite of temporary hindrances.

ONTARIO GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The imminence of a general election in the Province of Ontario will make necessary such organization and effort as will secure a legislature definitely committed to supporting the provincial government's avowed policy of prohibition to the limit of the province's ascertained constitutional power. The license law of Ontario is sadly out of date. In some respects it is inconsistent and contradictory. It has from time to time been changed without due consideration of the general character and intent of the law, so that it has become a piece of patchwork legislation that is difficult to comprehend. For a number of years there has been practically no progress made excepting some slight changes for the convenience of liquor sellers, and the increase of the government's revenue from the traffic. A year ago an official statement was made on behalf of the government to the effect that this mongrel law was to be revised and consolidated. The promise has not yet been carried out.

The Alliance secretary expressed the opinion that investigation would show that prohibitory legislation rather than any adaptation of the Gothenburg system was the right policy for Canadian temperance workers to adhere to.

HUNTINGDON W. C. T. U.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the Huntingdon branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, held on Friday, May 17, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Dunmore; vice-presidents, Mrs. Beatt and Mrs. Deeprose; recording secretary, Mrs. Hastie; treasurer, Miss Biggar; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. Henderson; heads of departments: Press correspondent, Mrs. M. McNaughton; literature, Mrs. Bissett; flowers, Mrs. J. A. Hunter and Mrs. Dunsmore; white ribbon, Mrs. Adams; Trout River flower mission, Miss Stephen and Mrs. J. W. Stephen; lumbermen and sailors, Mrs. Munro; parlor meetings, Mrs. MacLaren; Sunday schools, Miss Ross and Miss McFarlane; franchise, Mrs. Kelly; mothers' meetings and home portfolio, Mrs. Carruthers.

The Huntingdon W.C.T.U. now numbers fifty-seven members. The meetings have been held regularly every third Friday in the month, with an average attendance of twenty. Three parlor meetings were held during the year, at which sewing was done, and leaflets made were sent to needy missions in Montreal. The flower mission was successfully carried on during the whole season. Literature was sent to three lumber camps. The boxes at the railway stations were kept supplied with good reading matter for the travelling public.

The Band of Hope met regularly every month from October to May. The mothers' meetings, led by Mrs. McNaughton, were very well attended, and leaflets on health, heredity and the evils of tobacco were circulated. A petition was sent to the village council asking them to with-

hold license for the sale of intoxicating liquor, but without effect.

A petition to the Dominion government, asking them to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of cigarettes was circulated in the village and vicinity and largely signed. Last year the counties of Huntingdon, Chateauguay and Beauharnois, by affiliation, formed a co-union, and have now seven unions under their jurisdiction.

A MOUNTAIN DANGER.

An incident occurred on Sunday which furnishes another proof, if one be needed, that the mountain park is by no means a safe place for a young girl, if she be alone, especially if it be toward dusk. On Sunday evening, a little before 8 o'clock, passing by on the mountain road, not far from the elevator, heard screams coming from far up on the mountain side, which at this point is very steep. Looking up through the underbrush a young girl was seen making her way painfully down the hillside, among the rocks and trees, and screaming the while in a manner that told plainly that she was hysterical. Two or three gentlemen made their way up and brought her down to the road, when it was seen that she was a young girl of about fifteen, well dressed and of a very respectable appearance. Her face was terribly scratched and bleeding, and her clothes torn with the underbrush. It was some time before she recovered enough to give any account of herself. When she did her story was that she had been up the mountain with three or four other girls, and in some way had become separated from them. Subsequently she had been accosted by a man whom she described as an Italian, and she became so frightened that she made a bee line down the mountain side at very nearly its steepest part. Frightened with the thought that the man was pursuing her, with the gathering dusk and ignorance of where she was, it was no wonder that the poor girl became highly hysterical. Some ladies passing in a carriage kindly made room for her and promised to drive her home. This incident emphasizes the need there is for a regular mounted police to patrol the park.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

midst. He comes to make this very temple his abode; to put down the confusion; to hallow all its courts. This is our deliverance, and only this.—Mark Guy Pearse.

Sin and grace cannot reign together—both reigns are incompatible. If grace reigns, sin is dethroned. If sin reigns, grace is dethroned. Has sin reigned unto death, filling our natures with corruption, our hearts with misery, our eyes with tears, and our feet with falling? Even so grace reigns, pardoning our iniquity, supplying our need, sympathizing with our infirmities, restoring our souls, healing our diseases, and saving us to the uttermost, till we shall be presented, holy and unblamable and unreproachable, in his sight, faultless before his throne, to cast our blood bought crowns beneath his feet, saying, "Thou art worthy, for thou wast slain, and thou hast redeemed us to God by thy blood."—Marcus Rainsford.

BIBLE CLEANINGS.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

WHAT THE CHURCH SHOULD BE.

As believers are blessed with all spiritual blessings in Christ, they are to bless others. They should be: 1. A fountain. A well of living waters, flowing streams. (Cant. iv., 15.) From every Christian should flow rivers of living water. (Jno. vii., 38), and especially should abound in every good work. 2. A garden. The Lord enriches His people that they may be fruitful, like a watered garden. (Isa. lviii., 11.) The Lord comes into His garden seeking fruit. (Cant. iv., 16.) He is disappointed when He finds none. (Lu. xiii., 6-9.) Unfaithful Christians are withering of no use in the world. 3. Rich in blessings. Her chief men shall give sweet wine. Her humbler ones shall supply milk and the lowliest brooks shall flow with water, all emblems of gospel blessings. (Joel iii., 18.) Then His people shall know that God is their God, dwelling among them. 4. Progressive. It is not enough that a rill of blessing goes out. It begins ankle deep, but with a true church, or Christian, the supply must grow to a deep broad stream. (Eze. xlvii., 3-9.) This river of life will produce life, fruit and healing wherever it flows. (See I. Thess. i., 8.) The streams of grace are to flow to all the world, for God would have all men saved and every believer is in a measure bound to obey Christ's last command. (Mk. xvi., 15.) This is to be done, first, by praying; second, by going. The Church which does most will be the most richly blessed.

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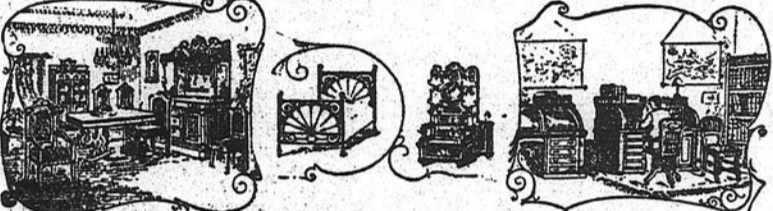
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A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Jail of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present, then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. E. THIBAudeau, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Montreal, 14th May, 1901.

QUEBEC BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 158.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three percent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the seventeenth to the thirty-first of May (both days inclusive). The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, in Quebec, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of June next. The chair will be taken at three o'clock.

By order of the Directors, THOMAS McDOUGALL, General Manager. Quebec, 23rd April, 1901.

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BRITISH OPERATIONS

BOER PRISONERS NOW NUMBER OVER EIGHTEEN THOUSAND.

London, May 28.—Under date of yesterday Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office as follows:

'Since my last telegram on the subject the columns report: Boers killed, 63; Boers wounded, 36; Boers captured, 267; Boers surrendered, 33. There have been captured 246 rifles and 200 rounds of small arms ammunition, besides a large undetailed capture, including 17 wagons and a number of horses.

The correspondent of the 'Times' in the Orange River Colony, understanding that the situation in the eastern part of the Cape Colony was not satisfactory, went to Cradock to inquire into affairs. He telegraphs from there that the presence of Kritzinger, Scheepers and Malan in the colony has been the open secret of the campaign for three months, and has grown within a fortnight from a chronic annoyance to more serious prominence. There is no doubt that Kritzinger returned to the Orange River Colony to interview General De Wet, and then returned to Cape Colony. Whether he was accompanied by General De Wet cannot be learned. The correspondent describes the more or less fruitless efforts of the Boers to dislodge Scheepers from the Graaff Reinet district, and Kritzinger's break south with 600 or 800 men, and says: 'It is doubtless Kritzinger's intention to attempt a coup on one of the townships in the Midland district. Otherwise he would not be moving such a concentrated force. Given twenty-four hours start he would be able to furnish his commando clothes and foodstuffs for a considerable period if he could occupy any of the larger villages. As such a coup, if attempted, would mean heavy fighting, the next few days may witness events of importance in the history of the invasion of the colony. Kritzinger, even if he has only five hundred men, will probably fight, and a glance at the map shows what is within his reach if he fights or evades with success any of the columns now concentrating to defeat his object. The main cause of his continued success as a bandit is that the country is full of Boer sympathizers, who willingly supply him with information.'

DOINGS IN CAPE COLONY.
Capetown, May 28.—The official summary of the week's military operations shows that Col. Henniker has driven Scheepers's commando from the hills at Grant Reinet, on the Somerset boundary, to the hills fifteen miles north of Aberdeen. Letzian's force is still hovering about Zuurberg, where two hundred invaders are reported.
A patrol of Cape Police were attacked by superior numbers at Paphloof, north-east of Bangor. The British succeeded in keeping the Boers at bay until they were reinforced.
A force of a hundred Boers, who were moving to attack Beaufort West, met by seventy Border Scouts near Douglas. The firing lasted six hours, and resulted in the discomfiture of the Boers, who fled towards Khama's country. They lost fifteen killed, seven wounded and two prisoners. The British had one man accidentally wounded.
The total number of Boer prisoners to date is 8,573.
It is expected that about one thousand Boers will arrive at Pretoria from the north and the Middelburg district in a few days.
Capt. Maxwell, aide-de-camp to Lord Kitchener, met with an accident while playing polo on Saturday. He was thrown from his horse and broke his collar bone.

INVASION OF CAPE COLONY

KRITZINGER CAPTURES A POST.

London, May 28.—The 'Times' publishes the following from Cradock, dated May 27: 'Kritzinger's invaders of Cape Colony captured a British post of forty-one men near Maraisburg after a stout resistance.'

Capetown, May 28.—The dash of Kritzinger's invaders of Cape Colony to the south, was checked at Vandesberg, by the swift movement of Goring's and other columns. The invaders, finding their way barred, swerved to the north-east, toward Cloethe. The continued capture of horses by the British is appreciably impairing the Boers' mobility.

LORD MILNER OF CAPETOWN

HE WILL REMAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, May 27.—The speeches made by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, and Lord Milner of Capetown at the luncheon, at which the former entertained the latter, finally disposed of the rumors in certain quarters that Lord Milner had been recalled from South Africa, and a title conferred on him to cover his disgrace. Mr. Chamberlain, assuring Lord Milner of the confidence of the King and people, referred to the work before him as being more arduous than any that had hitherto confronted him, while Lord Milner alluded apologetically to his taking a holiday while a big, unfinished job was awaiting him. He referred to the rumors concerning him, and complained that it was ludicrous that some of the busiest men in the world were compelled to occupy time to prove to persons with an ingrained habit of self-delusion that Great Britain did not give up her agents in face of the enemy, and that the British did not allow themselves to be bored into abandoning what they had spent millions of treasure and many precious lives to obtain.

Lord Milner made a very brief reference to the situation, not committing himself further than saying: 'It seems to me that we are slowly progressing towards the predestined end. It has appeared latterly as if the pace was somewhat quickening, but I do not wish to make too much of that or to speak with too great confidence.'

Lord Milner declared his unshakable conviction that the road the British had taken was the only one possible. He added: 'Peace we could have had, by self-surrender we could have had it

comfortably and easily, but we could not have held our own by any other methods than those we were obliged to adopt. I do not know whether I am more inclined to laugh or cry when I have to listen for the hundredth time to those dear delusions of Utopian dogmatizing that it only required a little more time, patience, tact, and meekness to conciliate—What? panoplied hatred, insensate ambition, and invincible ignorance.'

LORD MILNER'S MISSION.

New York, May 28.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says: 'Lord Milner has endeavored to convince his friends that he has come to England for rest, and that he is anxious to escape public lionizing and private hospitality. In reality he has returned for an exchange of views with Mr. Chamberlain on many points connected with South African policy, and he will remain in constant communication with the Colonial Office. His movements will be regulated by Mr. Chamberlain's convenience, and every important detail of the future government of the colonies will be discussed between them. His friends assert that while he shows signs of the weight of responsibility which he has been carrying, his health is not permanently impaired. He will be entertained quietly by Lord Roberts, Mr. Arthur Balfour and many public men before he returns, but it is not likely that there will be any public banquet.'

BAD FIRE AT DELAGOA BAY.

Capetown, May 28.—A despatch from Natal says that there has been a big fire at Delagoa Bay, and a block of the finest and most modern buildings was destroyed. This included the treasury building. Most of the records and documents which were stored in this building were burned. Great stores of war material which were stored in the public works stores were saved.

BADEN-POWELL'S POLICE

FORCE DIVIDED UP INTO THREE.

Ottawa, May 27.—Private correspondence from Capetown gives some interesting news of the Baden-Powell Constabulary, who left here in the early spring. Five hundred of them have been detailed to Bloemfontein, four hundred to Heidelberg, and three hundred to Krugersdorp. The men are referred to as being all that could be desired, though the officers are remarked as very young. Miss Richardson and Miss Nesbitt, the two nurses, who accompanied the contingent, have gone to Bloemfontein, where is the large hospital. As at Heidelberg, four men died on the SS. 'Montfort.' Two more died in Capetown, and there were at the time of writing eighteen men down with the measles in hospital. The wives of the officers remain at the Cape, where they are at present engaged in figuring out how they are to pay their bills. The scale of living is exceedingly high.

Captain Swift, of Quebec, who has been recently appointed to a commission in the South African Constabulary, will leave on the 'Lusitania' for England on June 1.

The War Office has written the Governor-General saying that Capt. Smith's commission will wait for him until he is able to go to England. He is at present in Yukon, engaged in a murder trial, and will not be able to get away for at least two months.

GIROUARD COMING HOME.

London, May 28.—Lieut.-Col. Girouard, the distinguished Canadian officer, and graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston, who was recently knighted for his services in South Africa, sails for Canada on Wednesday.

ST. JOHN, N.B., NOTES

CITY FACING A PECULIAR LABOR PROBLEM—OTHER NEWS.

St. John, N.B., May 27.—St. John is facing a peculiar labor problem. A lot of aliens have been brought from Montreal to press hay for Mr. Jamieson, who is shipping to South Africa by a number of steamers, while there are hundreds of resident workmen who are in idleness through no fault of their own. Licenses were taken out to-day to permit 14 Italians to work at hay pressing at Sand Point. The foreigners were brought in from Boston because a number of the hands celebrated too well last week, and delayed the work. They were discharged the hour and afterwards by the ton, the usual way. St. John laborers complain that the Italians should not have been brought here, while there was plenty of sober local labor to be obtained. Mr. Jamieson says he intends to conduct his own business. In all seventeen Italians were brought here from Boston. Three foreigners, who had been working at Sydney, and intended to go back to the United States, were not allowed to cross the line. They were sent over to work on the press.

Frank Shute, of the Royal Bank of Canada, at Fredericton, has been notified to hold himself in readiness for transfer to the Montreal agency.

There are 17 square-rigged vessels and two ocean steamships for deal cargoes at Miramichi. Nine steamers have already cleared with cargoes. About twenty-seven million feet of lumber has been shipped this month.

Detective Ring returned to-day from Sussex. He reports that William Brown, charged with setting fire to a number of houses and barns in the parish of Hammond, King's county, pleaded guilty before the stipendiary magistrate. His crime being arson, he will have to be dealt with by a higher court.

Miss Ella Goodine died to-night in the home for incurables of consumption, and will be buried by the Catholic Church on Wednesday. She was a native of York county, was betrayed by a married man, residing in Fredericton, came to St. John, and was cared for by the Salvation Army in their Rescue Home until she could be taken in at the home for incurables. While at the Salvation Army home, the question of admitting a Roman Catholic priest to see her caused quite a local sensation.

THE DOUKHOBORS

Their Present Condition Said to be Very Satisfactory

INTERESTING CHAT WITH ONE WHO HAS VISITED THEM.

A people misunderstood, though anxiously desirous of acquainting themselves with the laws and customs of their adopted country; eager to become citizens of a recognized status, and to be classed as part of the populace; willing to abide by the laws of the Dominion; true to their faith and creed, honest in their ways and dealings, the Doukhobors bear no malice, they retain no spite. Loving and affectionate to his kind and kin, the Doukhobor feels that he is not an emigrant. He realizes the line of demarcation between himself and his fellow Canadian, and longs for its termination. He is willing and ready to assimilate with his neighbor. He is true to the flag; he honors the King; he is a Christian, a citizen and a friend. Such was the eulogy pronounced by Mr. James Ashwell, of Liverpool, who has just returned from an extended visit to the North-West Territories.

Mr. Ashwell was pleased to find that the general health of these people was good, and that there were evident signs of prosperity on all sides. They were becoming reconciled to their western homes, and the communistic idea was no so evident as it was a year ago. He found the sentiment in favor of independent action growing amongst them, especially with the younger element. In one case, for instance, a man has provided a special brand for his own cattle, and in other ways individualistic methods of living were asserting themselves. Mr. Ashwell pointed out what he considered was inconsistency on the part of those who had expressed themselves against these settlers living in communities, because from inquiries he had made it was found that the first settlers in Manitoba and the North-West did exactly the same thing. Large numbers of the pioneers of the great west, he said, lived on both banks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers that when the land was apportioned to them the government was compelled to give them strips in some cases of only a few hundred feet in width and running back for miles. The community system in old days for mutual benefit and protection lasted for many years, and if, under the careful guidance of the Department of the Interior, these Doukhobors were already being taught to depend upon their own individual action, and are in fact breaking up their villages and going to live on their own homesteads, too much credit could not be given to those who had been instrumental in bringing this change about. To those opposed to this idea Mr. Ashwell had only one recommendation to make, and that was to visit the Doukhobors themselves, and they would discover that in two years a large number of these people had become to a large extent self-supporting on their own land—a condition of affairs which the most sanguine promoters of this immigration had not dared to hope for when the movement was first inaugurated. The most bitter opponent of this immigration should carefully compare their condition after being only two years in Canada with the conditions of those who first settled in what are now called the prairie provinces, too much credit could not be given to those who had been instrumental in bringing this change about. To those opposed to this idea Mr. Ashwell had only one recommendation to make, and that was to visit the Doukhobors themselves, and they would discover that in two years a large number of these people had become to a large extent self-supporting on their own land—a condition of affairs which the most sanguine promoters of this immigration had not dared to hope for when the movement was first inaugurated. The most bitter opponent of this immigration should carefully compare their condition after being only two years in Canada with the conditions of those who first settled in what are now called the prairie provinces, too much credit could not be given to those who had been instrumental in bringing this change about.

WORKMAN HERESY CASE

DEPOSED PROFESSOR FINDING POWERFUL CHAMPIONS—NEW DEVELOPMENT

Toronto, May 27.—A new development in the Workman heresy case has again raised the hopes of the deposed Victoria University professor's friends that he may ultimately be reinstated. This development is the open announcement of Mr. W. E. H. Massey's espousal of Dr. Workman's cause. The Workman case has a number of points in common with the Steen episode at Montreal. Dr. Workman was an esteemed and popular professor at the Methodist university. His teaching was in some points divergent from the traditional with respect to the interpretation of certain prophecies. Having the courage of his convictions, he made no secret of them, but maintained that they in no wise antagonized Christian verities. The upshot was his deposition from the Victoria faculty.

The publication of a book, maintaining the value of the Old Testament, written by Dr. Workman, and published by the Methodist Book Room, brought down upon the writer withering public denunciation from the Rev. Dr. Carman. The book, in addition to being written in the interests of orthodoxy, being a reply to an iconoclastic work by Prof. Goldwin Smith, was endorsed in an eloquent preface of commendation by the Rev. Chancellor Burwash, president of Victoria University. A futile attempt, 'Witness' readers will remember, was made at the Bay of Quinte Conference, to secure an official investigation of the platform charges made by Dr. Carman, but that dignitary refused to recognize the investigation and ruled it out of order.

The attitude of the laity of the Methodism of Toronto is indicated by Dr. Workman having last fall been invited to conduct a teachers' Bible class every Saturday at the Central Methodist Church. After hearing Dr. Workman's teachings for the past six months, those attending have presented Prof. Workman with a signed address expressing the hope that Dr. Workman's ripe scholarship may soon have full scope in one of our higher institutions of learning. Mr. W. E. H. Massey, chairman of the building committee of the Board of Regents of Victoria University, Mr. Rundle, and other prominent and influential laymen signed the address, which was accompanied by a purse of \$250.

The 'Witness' correspondent is in a position to know that a majority of the General Conference officers of the Methodist Church regard Dr. Workman as a victim of injustice, and hope for his re-appointment to the college faculty.

RECORD IN WEDDINGS.

Paris, May 28.—There were seven hundred weddings in Paris on Sunday (Whit-Sunday). A hundred and thirty of these were solemnized at the Montmartre Mairie alone. The mayor had received permission to marry two couples at the same time.

the Doukhobors should, as in the case of all other settlers, be done directly by the authorities, and not under private auspices. There was no doubt in his mind that the department thoroughly understood the problems and could reach a solution of them, and he thought they should be aided by people in the country in their efforts, already partially successful, to make of the Doukhobors contented and prosperous settlers and to let them realize in every sense of the word that under British rule they were free from all tyrannical oppression.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED YESTERDAY FOR REVISION.

Philadelphia, May 28.—To the Rev. Dr. James Moffatt is due the credit of having brought the commissioners to such harmonious conclusion respecting the revision of the Confession of Faith. When the recommendation was on Saturday adopted by a comparatively small majority, Dr. Moffatt announced that in view of the divergency of opinion he would to-day offer an amendment, which he hoped would meet with the approval of the entire assembly. When he presented this amendment to-day it was instantly accepted by the commissioners and the adoption of the report as a whole followed with but little delay.

A viva voce vote was taken, and when 640 voices responded to the question the commissioners arose and sang 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,' which was followed by a prayer of thanksgiving by the moderator.

The recommendations as amended and finally adopted by the General Assembly, which will be the guiding star for the revision committee in its work of revising the Confession of Faith, are as follows:—

A.—We recommend that a committee be provided for by the form of government, chapter XXIII, section 3, be appointed by this assembly.

B.—(Dr. Moffatt's amendment)—We recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare and to submit to the next General Assembly for such disposition as may be judged to be wise, a brief statement of the reformed faith, expressed, as far as possible, in untechnical terms. The said statement is to be prepared with a view to its being employed to give information and a better understanding of our doctrinal beliefs, and not with a view to its becoming a substitute for or an alternative of, our Confession of Faith.

C.—We further recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare a debate of Chapter III, Chapter X, Section 3; Chapter XVI, Section 7; Chapter XXII, Section 3, and Chapter XXV, Section 6, of our Confession of Faith, either by modification of the text, or by declaratory statement, but so far as possible by declaratory statement, so as more clearly to express the mind of the Church with additions to statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions and the Holy Spirit. It being understood that the revision shall in no way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine set forth in our Confession; and taught in the Holy Scripture.

TWO FATAL FIRES.

Tilsenburg, Ont., May 27.—This afternoon at the home of Charles Leach, at Eden, five miles south of this place, two little boys, one a nephew of Mrs. Leach, the other a son of Mr. J. D. Adams, blacksmith, were playing in the barn loft, when the hay became ignited, totally destroying the barn. The two little fellows perished in the flames. It is supposed they were playing with matches, which set fire to the hay. Mrs. Leach's sister, mother of Harley Mann, one of the boys, was in Woodstock at the time of the accident.

Havelock, Ont., May 27.—A fire resulting in the loss of two lives and possibly a third, occurred at Oak Lake, north of here, on Saturday night. James Post, his mother and his nephew, who lived in a log house, retired early. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the mother, an elderly woman, discovered the fire and endeavored to extinguish the flames and to alarm the others. The charred bodies of a man and boy were recovered from the ruins. The mother is terribly burned and may not recover. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE PREVALENT SMALLPOX.

(Notes by F. Montizambert, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.S.E., D.C.L., Director-General of Public Health, Ottawa, Canada.)

The Dominion of Canada is now being threatened with, and in some places invaded by, smallpox from her neighbor, the United States. This in itself would hardly call for remark. Communication of infectious disease from one country to another is a very ordinary form of international courtesy. In the present instance, however, the outbreak of smallpox presents some unusual features. It began on this continent several years ago in the United States, the Southern States especially. It has gradually spread northwards. Its origin is difficult to establish, either as to time or place, with any historical accuracy. It has been attributed by many to returning soldiers from Cuba or from the Philippines. But it is certain that it was prevalent in the United States before the beginning of the war between that country and Spain. The difficulty in tracing back its history is due in great part to the unusual mildness of the type. Many cases of it were diagnosed as chicken-pox, many as German measles. Many more were not reported to, or seen by, any medical man at all.

How extensive is the spread of the disease in the United States may be judged by the fact that the Public Health reports published officially by the government at Washington give a total of 11,964 cases as reported present in that country during the period of three months between December 28th, 1900, and March 29th, 1901.

How mild the type may be judged by the fact that in these 11,964 cases, only 157 fatal cases are reported to have occurred. This would only be 1.31 per cent. Further, the number 11,964 may, for reasons given above, be taken as very much under the actual number of cases that have occurred, whilst the fatal cases were doubtless all reported. The proportion of deaths to cases was, therefore, in all probability, considerably less than this 1.31 per cent.

It has been suggested that the mildness of the type is due to some meteorological condition. Against this theory is the fact that, during the period since its commencement, we have had at least one intercurrent outbreak of a very virulent form of the disease introduced from the Orient. It was quickly limited and stamped out. But in the score or so of cases that occurred, the mortality ran up to over 50 per cent.

The extreme mildness of the present disease has defied from time to time our efforts to prevent its entrance, and has rendered it unusually difficult to handle, control and stamp out.

Severe cases of smallpox are, as a rule, too ill to leave their beds, and are easier to obtain medical attention. This leads to notification, isolation, disinfection and vaccination of those who have been exposed to the infection. And so we have a reasonable expectation of limiting the outbreak.

But this type offers more difficulty to the public health authorities. There is as a rule but little initial fever, very sparse discrete eruptions, and no secondary fever. The patient is not usually confined to bed, or even to the house, and no medical man is called in. In the country parts it is very generally regarded and spoken of as chicken-pox or German measles.

In many of the lumber camps it is possible that the disease is being carried by it to their work or their business, travel in public conveyances, go from one part of the country to another, not only in the period of incubation, but often also in the early period of the eruption, and thus spread the disease generously and widely. We have had outbreaks of it in several of our provinces and territories, from the Yukon to Nova Scotia. It is present in eleven of the fourteen states of the United States, which, from Alaska to Maine, inclusive, border on Canada, with an aggregation in them alone of 4,433 reported existing cases. It is present amongst us in several localities at this time.

There is, therefore, grave reason to fear its continuance and spread, and vaccination is not compulsory in Canada as a legislative enactment, although the municipalities have power to enforce it under certain conditions.

That this disease is smallpox is questioned by many. The following facts, however, in connection with it give a reasonable assurance that it is smallpox and not chicken-pox. It attacks adults quite as often as, or indeed more often than, children. It attacks the unvaccinated or those who have not been vaccinated for some time. It does not attack those who have been recently successfully vaccinated. Every here and there a susceptible person develops a severe confluent or even fatal case.

The threatening and even the presence of this mild form of smallpox interrupts and interferes more or less with trade and commerce, travel and traffic. It is not, however, an unmixed evil. Many may pass through its lenient hands without much illness, pitting or mortality. Many, very many more, will be vaccinated for fear of it.

Between the two classes a large proportion of the people of Canada should be rendered immune to smallpox. And so for some years the Dominion may be safe from any severe epidemic of this disease.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Rumor Connects Minister's Name With Imperial Privy Council.

HERSCHELL'S SUCCESSOR

LORD MINTO 'GIVES A DINNER PARTY FOR HACKMEN—PAPER COMBINE INQUIRY—JABEL ROBINSON AND MEMBERS' MILEAGE.

Ottawa, May 27.—Solicitor-General Patrick returns from Quebec to-morrow and will attend to cases at the Supreme Court on Wednesday and Thursday. He leaves on June 5, with the Hon. David Mills for Boston, en route for London, England. Mr. Mills and Mr. Fitzpatrick will represent the Canadian government at the conference in connection with the reorganization of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in such a manner as to give representation to Britain's colonial possessions. Mr. Henry Strong, chief justice of Canada, has at present a seat on the judicial committee on Canadian appeals, but the proposal is to appoint a permanent representative of the Dominion, who will make his residence in London.

It is considered more than probable in this connection that the government may delay the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. Justice King, of the Supreme Court of Canada, till such a time as some definite arrangement is made between the colonial and home governments respecting representation on the Privy Council. The very general impression has been that Sir Louis Bessie was to succeed Judge King. The only consideration which might seem to throw any doubt on the likelihood of such an event, is that the probable appointment of a Canadian to the Privy Council is one worth waiting for, and Sir Louis is the best chance of getting it. The Solicitor-General would hardly be put over Sir Louis's head, and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has made several statements of late, which have been taken as practical admissions that he will in the near future vacate his place in the Canadian cabinet. For the vacancy there Mr. D. C. Fraser's name is quite as likely as that of Mr. Emmerson, who has been so frequently mentioned. The salary of the representative on the judicial committee would be three times that of a Supreme Court judge.

LORD HERSCHELL'S SUCCESSOR.

Regarding the cable despatch to the effect that Lord Rosebery was likely to be appointed to fill the place on the Joint High Commission left vacant by the death of Baron Herschell, no authentic information has been received here. Inquiry from the government authorities tends to contradict the suggestion. Baron Herschell was a member of the commission not because of his statesmanship but on account of his knowledge of international law. Lord Rosebery has not made this particular branch of study his specialty, and some of his ideas make him not exactly the choice of the government would make, were the matter in his hands, and he is likely to have something to say with regard to the selection.

ANOTHER GEOLOGIST GOES.

Another leading member of the staff of the Geological Survey has secured a lucrative and prominent position and has, therefore, tendered his resignation to the Minister of the Interior, under whose charge the survey is. Only a few weeks ago Mr. A. P. Low resigned to accept a position with the Philadelphia Development Company, who have very large interests in the country, and now Mr. James McEvoy, assistant geologist, has sent in his resignation, to accept a post with the Crow's Nest Coal Company. Mr. McEvoy has already surveyed the Crow's Nest coal fields, and made a valuable report thereon. Mr. McEvoy is one of the best officers of the department. Mr. Low and his party left for Labrador to-day at 1.30. They will go north-west as far as Mississauga, and then by way of Moose river to James Bay. The party will winter at the east coast of Hudson's Bay, and be in Labrador two years.

JABEL ROBINSON'S PECULIARITIES.

Mr. J. Robinson, M.P., has his own peculiar views, as anyone who has attended parliament during the past session knows. He accepted the indemnity as increased, but refused to take more than \$10 mileage, which sum he said represented his actual expenses. The explanation he gives is that his constituents were against the mileage in addition to a pass, but had not discussed the indemnity increase before he left for parliament.

NOTES.

Sir Charles Tupper and Lady Tupper left by the night train for Toronto. Colonel Mackenzie, of the Dominion Police, is still keeping watch on the canals. There are 100 special constables employed in guarding them from Fenian depredation.

Work was commenced to-day on the construction of an addition to the central parliament building, to provide rooms for the members. It will be built at the rear over the engine house, and will provide eighteen additional rooms. His Excellency Lord Minto has invited the city hackmen to Rideau Hall for dinner on Thursday evening next. The cabmen feel highly pleased about the invitation and will be sure to accept. There are in all seventy hackmen in the city, all of whom have been invited.

MONTREALIANS GET CONTRACT.

Toronto, May 27.—Messrs. R. H. Buchanan & Co., hydraulic engineers, Montreal, were to-day awarded the contract for equipping the Midland Elevator Company's elevator at Midland, Ont., with an up-to-date fire protection plant, including hose, piping, pump, etc.

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