Colonial Institute
Trafalgar Square
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Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fine Weather.

VOL. XLII., No. 76. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT.

MRS. DELPIT WINS HER CASE.

Mr. Justice Archibald Upholds the Inscription in Law,

WHICH ASKED THAT DELPIT'S DEMAND AGAINST HIS WIFE BE REJECTED.

The long-expected judgment on the inscription in law in the famous Delpit-Coté marriage case caused a very large audience to gather at the court house this morning, and when Mr. Justice Archibald took his seat on the bench at ten o'clock there was not an inch of space available.

The circumstances of the case are well known and can be briefly summarized as follows:

In May, 1893, the Rev. W. S. Barnes, a minister of the Unitarian Church, solemnized the marriage of Mr. E. Delpit with Miss Coté, and after the parties had lived together as husband and wife for several years, three children having been born, Mr. Delpit asked the ecclesiastical tribunal of justice to declare his marriage null and void on the ground that he and his consort, being both Roman Catholics, the Protestant minister who married them was not a competent officer to perform the ceremony, and his act was of no effect. The ecclesiastical court granted Mr. Delpit's demand, and he then asked the civil court to confirm that judgment.

Mrs. Delpit contested the action, and she alleged, among other things, that at the time of her marriage she was a recognized non-Catholic, and Mr. Delpit had also declared himself a non-Catholic, that the Rev. Mr. Barnes was a competent officer to perform the ceremony, even if both parties were Catholics; that the ecclesiastical tribunal had no jurisdiction to inquire as to the validity of the marriage; that the defendant contracted said marriage in good faith, relying on the said plaintiff's declarations and believing that she was marrying before a competent officer; that since the solemnization of said marriage in 1893, up to the plaintiff's demand to the ecclesiastical tribunal, defendant has always enjoyed publicly the civil status of a legitimate wife; that, considering reasons above alleged, plaintiff is not receivable to claim against a free consent and a long possession of civil status, and cannot be allowed to invoke the so-called nullity of said marriage; that, considering the good faith of the defendant, plaintiff is ill-founded in asking that said marriage be declared null in its civil effects, whereas the said marriage, even if it were null (what is denied by defendant) would produce all its civil effects towards the defendant and their children.

Simultaneously with the plea an inscription in law was also filed, and on that the argument which forms the basis of the present judgment was heard before Judge Archibald.

The inscription in law was as follows:

'The defendant inscribes in law for the eleventh day of February next against the demand in this case, and asks that it be rejected with costs for the following reasons:

'Because, even if the parties were Catholic at the date of said marriage, according to law the marriage of two Catholics can be validly solemnized by a Protestant minister;

'Because, according to law, the sentence of the ecclesiastical tribunal alleged in the declaration is null, and of null effect, inasmuch as it pretends to nullify the lien of said marriage;

'Because, according to law, no ecclesiastical tribunal is competent or has a jurisdiction to pronounce the annulation of a marriage as to the lien;

'Because the conclusions of the declaration do not flow from the allegations of such declaration.'

Mrs. Delpit and her father, Mr. Coté, were present in court this morning.

In his opening remarks the judge gave a short summary of the case. He said that similar cases had already often come before the courts, and they always elicited considerable interest. For that reason he considered it necessary to go fully into the arguments set forth by the parties, and also on the reasons forming the basis of the decision arrived at. The learned judge then proceeded to give in full the allegations of both the declaration and plea. He remarked that the plaintiff's claim was that the marriage bond is purely spiritual and religious, and all that remains to be done for the civil authority is to consider and admit the enactments of the church authorities on the matter.

His Honor considered this point of such vital importance that he thought proper to give fully the conflicting views on the matter. He then went on to give the views of Archbishop Bruchesi and also quoted several judgments in which the claim of the Church was maintained. The learned judge here stated that he could not see how such views could be maintained with the historical documents in hand.

The exhaustive views given by Mr. Justice Jetté on the question of marrriage in Canada both before and after confederation were then referred to, the learned judge remarking that Mr. Justice Jetté had made some important omissions. Lord Hardwick's act was then quoted, showing that the limitations in favor of Anglican ministers as the only officers entitled to solemnize marriages did not extend to Canada. Authorities were also cited to establish that the consent of the individuals pledged to one another was recognized in England as constituting an actual marriage, without the intervention of a clergyman, which intervention merely added the sanctity of a sacrament to the marriage contract.

No ecclesiastical courts were ever established here, and the Church of England is not the established church of Canada. Under the common law of England, certified by George III., there can be no doubt that any marriage solemnized by any minister in holy orders of whatever denomination he may be, such marriage is recognized as valid. This applies to Canada, and that statute constituted a great victory for religious liberty, not merely as between Catholic and Protestant, but more especially as between Anglican and other Protestant denominations. There can be no doubt that ministers, given the right to keep registers of civil status, are thereby given the right to use such registers.

The inscription in law must therefore be upheld.

DEATH OF MR. KENNEDY.

Mr. Patrick Kennedy, foreman in the car department of the Grand Trunk Railway works, and a well known resident of Point St. Charles, died yesterday at his residence, 383 Magdalen street. He leaves a widow, three sons and one daughter. Funeral will take place to Cote des Neiges Cemetery tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon.

LORD SALISBURY.

London, March 30.—Lord Salisbury, according to the 'Daily Express,' is suffering from a kidney affection which is likely to incapacitate him for some time.

THE MEYER CASE.

Brockville, March 30.—It was reported yesterday afternoon that a settlement has been effected in the case of John Maclaren against Charles Meyer, the New York Life Insurance Company's agent, who was committed for trial last fall on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The Crown Attorney states that the Crown would not likely press the case if the private prosecution did not wish it.

CAPE COLONY INVADERS

KRITZINGER, SCHEEPERS AND VAN REENEN MOVING TOWARDS THE ORANGE RIVER.

London, March 29.—A despatch from Bloemfontein says: Sir Alfred Milner, escorted by an armored train, has returned to the Vaal River Colony.

The Boer commanders, Kritzinger, Scheepers and Van Reenen, who have been operating in Cape Colony, have joined forces and are moving north toward the Orange River by way of Venterstad.

LORD METHUEN ILL.

London, March 30.—A despatch from Pretoria says Lord Methuen is ill of fever, but is progressing satisfactorily.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

Durban, March 30.—The second Imperial Light Horse, which is made up of Natalians, is busy in Swaziland. The regiment has captured a thousand head of Boer cattle. Some of the men met a Boer party consisting of a commandant and several other officers. They ordered the ... to throw up their hands. Two who were slow in obeying the order were wounded, whereupon the party surrendered. Later, a number of snipers were captured. The regiment then captured a convoy of 26 waggons and a number of cattle, sheep and horses. Another convoy of ten waggons was captured.

'GAT' HOWARD

HIS SON IS DAILY EXPECTING PARTICULARS OF HIS DEATH.

Mr. G. W. Howard, of Brownsburg, who is stopping at the Windsor Hotel at present, remarked to-day that he was still awaiting particulars of his father's death from the officers in the field. These had been promised him in a brief cable, which he had received immediately after his father's death. There were statements made that his father had left $200,000. That is all nonsense. There was a time, say five years ago, when my father was worth a quarter of a million dollars, but much of that had gone before his death. My father did not speculate; but spent his money in his own way, as he had a perfect right to do. He used to say to us boys that he would give us what he had not got—a good education, and with that he would leave us to start in the world. He made a will before he left, but everything was not settled as he would have liked. However, things will be straightened out. He took about two thousand dollars with him, and sent back considerable sums from time to time. I got a letter from him three days before we received word of his death. He latterly had the rank of major in the army, and there will be considerable pay to lift. He was a remarkable man in some respects, and was a born soldier. He had strong characteristics; believed in having his own way, and had it.'

LAW OF ASSOCIATIONS BILL PASSED.

Paris, March 30.—The Law of Associations bill, one of the most important measures considered by the French parliament during the last decade, was passed last evening by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 303 to 220. The Chamber adjourned to May 14.

A RICH OIL FIELD.

Honeywood, Ont., March 30.—A rare find of coal oil was obtained at Redickville, Dufferin County, Ontario, on March 26 last, on a property recently purchased by Dr. McGibbon, of Honeywood. Thos. Moore, who is the tenant on the place, found that the water was milky and of unusually strong smell. On further examination it was found that each pail of water, when allowed to settle, was covered with a layer of coal oil, in an almost perfectly refined state. The pumping has continued for two days, and the percentage of oil is growing stronger. Farmers and others for a great distance around the place are carrying the oil home in bottles and pails. Great excitement is caused throughout the community.

UNDER CHURCH'S SHADOW.

A SALOON HAS BEEN OPENED CLOSE BESIDE CHALMERS CHURCH.

Surprise and indignation are widespread throughout the district between Sherbrooke street and Pine avenue, and for some distance east and west of St. Lawrence street, over the opening of a restaurant at Nos. 650 and 652 St. Lawrence street. The license is held by L. L. Monast, and was transferred from No. 285 Notre Dame street the transfer having been granted on Jan. 7.

The building is an ordinary two-story brick house, and until recently was occupied as a dwelling. The restaurant, in fact, is only a small portion of the block, which has been occupied by three or four families in the past. The greatest objection to its being located there is the fact that it is next door, actually under the shadow of Chalmers Presbyterian Church.

The residents of the neighborhood consider this an unnecessary addition to the three or four drinking places already established within a block or two.

HOUSECLEANING.

BRITANNIA—'No use in kicking, my little men—you have got to be scrubbed.'

A CALLOUS CRIMINAL.

Henderson, Minn., March 29.—Theodore Wallert, who murdered his wife and four children, was hanged at the county jail at 1.03 this morning. The murderer displayed no nervousness, and during the last few hours of his life he laughed and joked with his relatives.

NEW LIBRARY FOR NAPANEE.

Kingston, Ont., March 29.—Mr. Uriah Wilson, M.P., and his brother, Mr. John Wilson, have presented the Napanee public library with a site for a building on the corner of Dundas and Robert streets, in that town. This is a most desirable location. Steps will very shortly be taken to erect a suitable building thereon.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Melbourne, March 30.—Although the returns in the Federal elections are still incomplete, a strong protectionist majority is assured.

MARSEILLES STRIKE OVER.

Marseilles, March 30.—The strike here has virtually ended and work has been generally resumed at the docks.

CERTIORARI REFUSED.

Mr. Justice Mathieu yesterday dismissed the petition of Dame E. S. Reynolds asking the issue of a writ of certiorari against Mr. Recorder Weir. The petitioner having been condemned to pay a fine of $5.40 for keeping an unlicensed dog asked a certiorari on the alleged ground that the dog belonged to one of her boarders, but the court held that the proof made did not justify the issue of the writ.

MAY SUCCEED SENATOR PAQUET.

An Ottawa special to the 'Patrie' says that the Hon. Jules Tessier, former Speaker of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, is already designated to take the place of the late Senator Paquet in the Upper House.

COST OF THE WAR.

New York, March 30.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says financial experts estimate that at least £20,000,000 must be raised by a fresh loan next year, even if £130,000,000 can reasonably be expected from the existing basis of taxation, and another £50,000,000 be added to the national debt. These figures forecast a budget of £200,000,000. Estimates like these hold out little hope for any class of taxpayers, and foreshadow a considerable widening of the area of indirect taxation. Mr. Kruger has succeeded in staggering the British taxpayers, if not humanity.

COREAN PLOT THAT FAILED.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—A despatch from Vladivostock, dated Tuesday, March 26, says that a conspiracy on the part of the Corean minister of justice and General Tchu Sei Men to bring foreign troops to Seoul was betrayed to the German cabinet. The object of the conspirators, the despatch adds, was to cause the downfall of the ministry. The principal plotters have been deported.

TIME LIMIT FOR CHINA.

Paris, March 30.—It is learned on good authority that Russia has given China until April 1 to sign the Manchurian treaty, which the southern viceroys are urging the court to reject.

STORM SLAUGHTERED QUAIL.

Holly, Mich., March 29.—As the snow melts away thousands of dead quail are found in fence corners and other protected places. Many of the birds evidently starved to death, while others were caught by the heavy snowstorms and smothered or frozen.

CHIEF VAUGHAN LEAVES.

Ex-Detective Vaughan, the new chief of the Rossland, B.C., police force, left the city this morning for Rossland, to take up his new position.

STRIKE AMONG JOURNALISTS.

Madrid, March 30.—The journalists of Saragossa have struck for higher pay. A similar strike is threatened here.

CITY ITEMS.

The C.P.R. telegraph have opened an office at Godon's Hotel, Ste. Agathe, Que.

A crowded house listened with much interest to the many vocal selections by the Canadian Jubilee Singers in the Baptist Church, Wellington street west, last evening.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, April 1, 1901, are Messrs. A. F. Gault, J. P. Cleghorn, J. J. McGill and R. C. Holden.

Louis Havy, carter, of St. Paul street, was thrown off his express on Thursday afternoon at the corner of St. Lawrence and Vitre streets, receiving a shaking up and a deep cut on the leg. He was taken to the General Hospital.

Louis Coutlee, a G.T.R. brakeman, had his right hand badly crushed while coupling cars last night in the yard at Point St. Charles. He was taken to the General Hospital. He is fifty-three years old, and lives at 81 Laprairie street.

Moses Krowitz, an employee of the Canadian Wrapper Company, was at work on Thursday afternoon with some other men, replacing a belt on its shafting, when he was caught between the belt and the shaft, and received severe internal injuries. He was taken to the General Hospital, and it is feared that he may not recover. He is 27 years of age, and lives at 3 Mount Charles Place.

A REMARKABLE CASE

ARISING OUT OF A PATENT MEDICINE TESTIMONIAL.

John S. Dignan and W. Henry Jones, both of Toronto, were brought before Mr. Lafontaine this morning on a warrant charging them with acting upon a forged document, knowing it to be forged, as if it were genuine. The document in question consisted of a certain testimonial regarding a medical preparation known as Carbo-Creol, and was purported to be signed by one Jos. C. Gordon, superintendent of the Institution of the State of Illinois for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

The prosecution was taken at the instance of the Vapo-Cresoline Company, of New York, through their Montreal agents. Both defendants, who were arrested in Toronto yesterday by High Constable Bissonette, pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned for enquete.

MINOR ACCIDENT

ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL EARLY THIS MORNING.

At Peacefield, near Tupper lake, on the American side of Malone, a freight train came to grief this morning on the New York Central through the breaking down of the locomotive. There was no one injured, but the damage to locomotive and cars was considerable, while the line was blocked for several hours. It is, however, now reported clear.

TAKING THE CENSUS

SOME USEFUL HINTS IN ANTICIPATION OF THE ENUMERATORS' VISITS.

On Monday morning, April 1, some four or five thousand enumerators will set out to perform the important duties of taking the fourth census of the Dominion of Canada. The information to be gathered by these enumerators will be very comprehensive—much more so than in any previous Canadian census. It will include not only the usual statistics about the population, industries, social and religious condition of the Canadian people, but also an attempt will be made to secure a true statement of the actual cash value of all the real estate belonging to private individuals throughout the Dominion, as well as the actual cash value of all the live stock and of all the different kinds of crops produced on Canadian farms, orchards and gardens during the year ending March 31, 1901. As it is probable that in most cases in the towns and cities, when the enumerator makes his call, the head of the house will be absent, the duty of furnishing the required information will devolve upon the mistress of the house or some other grown-up member of the family, it would be of great help to the enumerators, and also assist in securing more correct information, should there be held in each home a kind of family consultation regarding the right answers to be given to the multitudinous enquiries of the enumerator.

Of course a large proportion of the enquiries can be readily answered by any person over fifteen years of age who belongs to the family.

But some simple facts, such as the date of the birth of each individual, whether parents, children, servants or lodgers, and whether born in town or country, may not be so well known as the enumerator could desire. Also when any one belonging to the household should chance to be absent for a longer or shorter period, the enumerator will want to know how long a time has elapsed since they left home, and also how long it is likely to be until his or her return to the old homestead, as well as his present post-office address.

The statistics of manufactures in cities and large towns will not be collected by the regular enumerator, but he will want to know if the industry is of considerable dimensions, so that notice may be given to the census authorities at Ottawa, who will send a special agent to collect all the information required by law.

It should be always remembered that any information given to the enumerator will be kept secret, and can never be used in any way to affect the taxation of the party giving the information. In no case can the private business of any one be made public, and the statistics when published will comprehend all the industries carried on in the particular district, without making any reference to any one in particular. Should the public give the necessary assistance to the enumerators in the performance of their rather delicate duties, the fourth census of the Dominion of Canada will be one of the most complete of any taken in this or any other country, and will be of great value for future reference. Except in a few of the outlying districts, the census ought to be completed in less than two weeks, as there is one enumerator appointed to nearly every one of the polling districts throughout the Dominion.

THE RICHMOND CONTEST

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE DUNKIN ACT DEFENCE FUND.

Subscriptions received by the treasurer of the Dominion Alliance up to March 29:—

Quebec Provincial Alliance	$50.00
Friend, Montreal	10.00
S. J. Carter, Montreal	10.00
Compton County Alliance	5.00
S. J. Craig, Compton	5.00
Henry Morton, Montreal	5.00
J. H. Cayford, Montreal	5.00
Mrs. Ludington, Montreal	2.00
C. G. Hope, Cote St. Paul	2.00
T. E. Cheswell, Ottawa	1.00
Rev. G. G. Huxtable, Montreal	1.00
Total	$96.00

Intending subscribers are urged to send in their contributions at the earliest moment to the treasurer, Mr. J. H. Cayford, 250 St. James street, Montreal.

SHIPPING NEWS.

FEARED THREE VESSELS HAVE BEEN LOST.

Philadelphia, March 30.—The Norwegian steamer Krim, the schooner Florence and the British auxiliary barque Severn, have practically being given up as lost. The crews of these vessels aggregate fifty-four men, and all are believed to have been drowned. The Krim, Captain Irjues, sailed from this port on Jan. 25, for Vera Cruz, with a cargo of 2,200 tons of coal. Under ordinary conditions she would have reached her destination in about ten days. Since clearing the Delaware breakwater nothing has been heard of her.

The barque Severn, Captain Reed, sailed from Philadelphia for Baltimore, and Hampton Roads last September, and she left that port for Santos. She has not since been reported.

The schooner Florence, Captain Chandler, left Port of Spain for Philadelphia, Jan. 10, with asphalt, and is long overdue.

FINE WEATHER.

Toronto, March 30, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 46, 34; Qu'Appelle, 34, 18; Winnipeg, 38, 20; Port Arthur, 26, 4; Parry Sound, 30, 10; Toronto, 37, 23; Ottawa, 34, 16; Montreal, 24, 18; Quebec, 22, 18; Halifax, 38, 34.

Fine, not much change in temperature. Sunday, fine during the day.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, March 30, 1901.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 29.85; yesterday, 29.70.

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	29	15
Yesterday	24	12

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

...ns of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other attention 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.

REILLY.—On March 24, 1901, at 514 Seigneurs street, the wife of Hugh J. Reilly, of a son.

ROSS—At 225 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, on March 29, 1901, the wife of Robert Ross, of a son.

MARRIED.

BATES—WATT.—On Wednesday evening, March 27, 1901, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. M. Fee, of Merrickville, Maggie A., eldest daughter of James Watt, Carley's Corners, Ont., to J. Walter Bates, of Smith's Falls, Ont.

COX—McDONALD.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, March 27, 1901, by the Rev. A. Mackay, Mr. John Alexander Cox, to Sarah Emma, fourth daughter of Mr. Samuel McDonald, all of Kinloss.

DAVIS — BERRY — At the Methodist parsonage, Addison, Ont., by the Rev. Jas. Lawson, on March 26, 1901, Mr. Stanley Davis, to Miss Mina Berry, both of Elizabethtown.

EARL—WATT.—On Wednesday evening, March 27, 1901, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. M. Fee, of Merrickville, Jennie E., second daughter of James Watt, Carley's Corners, Ont., to Herbert R. Earl, of Carley's Corners.

McKENZIE — MORRISON — At the residence of the bride's parents, Moore, County of Lambton, March 27, 1901, by the Rev. J. C. McKee, of Brigden, Mr. Archibald McKenzie, of Halifax, N.S., to Helen, eldest daughter of Alexander Morrison.

STRACHAN—MURDOCH—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, March 20, 1901, by the Rev. A. Mackay, Mr. James Alvin Strachan, of Toronto, to Katie, third daughter of Mr. Steele Murdoch, of Lucknow.

DIED.

BENTHAM — At her residence, "Blinkbonnie," 724 Sherbrooke street, on Tuesday night, March 26, 1901, Emma Marie Louise, beloved wife of William Bentham, of this city.

A memorial service will be held at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. James Barclay, D.D., on Monday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. All friends are invited to attend.

BROWN—On March 29, 1901, at her late residence, 99 University street, Jane Perrie Parke, widow of the late Wm. Brown, of Quebec.

Interment at Quebec.

BUCHANAN — At McKenzie, Manitoba, on March 20, 1901, after a short illness, Amanda Rose, fourth daughter of A. Buchanan, aged 17 years.

CORBET—Suddenly, at Guelph, Ont., on March 25, 1901, Mary, relict of the late William Corbet, and sister of Mrs. Robt. Christie, 28 Bloor street west, Toronto.

CREIGHTON — At his residence, Brussels, Ont., on March 24, 1901, John Alexander Creighton, in his 68th year.

EASTMAN.—At the residence of her brother, Henry Thomas, Foster, Quebec, on March 21, 1901, Alice Thomas, beloved wife of Obadiah Eastman, aged 56 years, 5 months and 24 days.

EATON — Accidentally killed, at Toronto, on March 26, 1901, Annie, widow of the late George Eaton, of Brockville, and mother of G. H. Eaton, of Farnham, Que., and Albert E., of Toronto Junction.

EDDY—In the Jeffery Hale Hospital, Quebec, on March 27, 1901, Emily Eddy, in her fifteenth year, daughter of Mr. Richard Eddy, Cape Norman, Newfoundland.

GLEN.—At Ste. Agathe, on March 28, 1901, James Glen, aged 36 years, 10 months, late of H. & A. Nelson.

Funeral from the residence of his uncle, David Glen, 23 Hanover street, on Saturday, March 30, at 3 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

HUGG — On Feb. 22, 1901, at the home of his parents, Hammond avenue, Carman, Man., Karl Roy, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bowen Hugg, aged 18 years and 9 months.

MARCHAM — At the Jeffery Hale Hospital, Quebec, on March 27, 1901, Wm. Marcham, for many years a resident of Bourg Louis.

McEWEN.—On March 25, 1901, at the Riverside Hospital, New York city, Robert Douglas McEwen, aged 6 years.

Interred in Mount Royal Cemetery.

McKENZIE — At his residence, No. 186 Cartier street, Ottawa, Ont., on Wednesday, March 27, 1901, Thomas Jackson McKenzie (of T. Lindsay & Co.), in his 54th year.

NIXON — On March 26, 1901, at 33 Grant avenue, Hamilton, Ont., Joseph B., fourth son of the late W. S. Nixon, aged 22.

PELL.—On March 27, 1901, at the residence of her father-in-law, 156 James street, Ottawa, Ont., Evangeline (Eva) Brown, beloved wife of William Pell, aged 24 years, 4 months.

PAPPS.—In this city, on March 30, 1901, Minnie Papps, aged 17 years.

Funeral from 402 Seigneurs street, on Monday, April 1, at 2.30 to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

SIMONTON.—On March 26, 1901, at Chatham, Ont., Elenor Mahala Simonton, relict of John Simonton, sr., aged 73 years, 4 months and 16 days.

TERRILL.—In this city, on March 28, 1901, Catharine Oatey, youngest daughter of the late Captain Richard Oatey, and beloved wife of John Terrill, aged 71 years, 8 months.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 8 Laval avenue, on Saturday, at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

TWEDDELL — At Quebec, on March 27, 1901, T. Newton Tweddell, in his 71st year.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEES & CO.,

FUNERAL DIRECTORS,

300 ST. JAMES ST.

Open Every Hour in the Year.

THE S. CARSLEY CO Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

MARCH 30th, 1901.

EASTER BRIGHTNESS.

The Big Store is coming to be more and more a place of resort. The housewife is justly proud of her linen or china, the man is glad to show his friend through his factory—why should we not find pleasure in our store? We mean that Carsley's shall always be bright, shall always have much to interest, yes, and to instruct, that no visit to Montreal or trip to the city's centre shall be complete without a stroll through the store.

EASTER DRESS GOODS.

Smooth, plain stuffs will be very much worn this spring. But probably all you want to know is that they are here and how much they cost. The variety is immense; and if you know this store it is needless to say that everything you want is here.

EASTER DRESS GOODS.

New English Covert Cloth Perle finish, guaranteed not to spot or shrink, it comes in medium weights, newest colorings, suitable for spring Costumes, 45 inches wide.

Special..... 85c

New Buckskin Cloth. This is one of the newest materials in Dress Goods, in four pretty shades of grey, suitable for ladies Spring Suits, 56 inches wide.

Special..... 87c

New Camel Hair Dress Material, medium weight, black ground and a variety of new colored designs, makes a stylish skirt.

Special.....$1.10

BLOCK GOODS.

Just received, a fine line of figured satin cloth in medium weight, 45 inches wide.

Special..... 75c

New Black Broche Dress Goods, in a large variety of patterns, makes a handsome dress skirt, 42 inches wide.

Special.....$1.00

New Silk Serge Dress Goods, one of the latest materials in Paris today. It is a mixture of silk and wool, very light in weight, 46 inches wide.

Special.....$1.15

New Lama Cloth Dress Goods. This is one of the very latest materials for spring wear, 44 inches wide.

Special.....$1.30

NEW EASTER TOYS.

Germany is the home of myth and folk-lore and nearly all our Easter toys and novelties come from there. No other store brings over anything like as many. Great as a show. Miniature menagerie and circus with the rabbit as ringmaster, chickens, cats, dogs, pigs, etc. Bring the children.

EASTER TOYS.

Small Brown Rabbits, 2c each.
Rabbits on Eggs, 2c each.
White Rabbits, 6c each.
Large Rabbits, 13c each.
Small Chickens, 2½c each.
Small Wax Chickens, 5c each.
Down Chickens, 8½c each.
Large Chickens, 20c each.
Hens on Nest, 13c each.
China Hens with eggs, 7c each.
Easter View Eggs, 5c each.
20th Century Eggs, 12c each.
20th Century Baby in Egg, 20c ea.
Roosters in Eggs, 10c each.
Dogs in Eggs, 12c each.
Cats in Eggs, 13c each.
Also a host of other Easter Toys and novelties from 2c to $3.50 each.

EASTER NOVELTIES.

A new style Easter Eggs, unique idea, very effective, requires no stand, brightly decorated with gold motto, 3 sizes.

Special..... 7c, 8c, 13c

Dainty Hand-painted Easter Novelties in opal glassware, Puff Boxes, Pin Boxes, Bon-Bon Boxes, Lace Edge Plates, Pin Trays, Ash Trays, etc., etc., all shaded and decorated, entirely by hand, all one price.

Special..... 10c.

Ostrich Eggs, in a host of choice decorations, with Easter mottoes.

Special....15c, 18c, 24c, 29c.

TRY A DINNER AT OUR RESTAURANT.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited,

1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME ST. 184 to 194 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

Easter

Opening of the Novi-modi

Wardrobe.

Many thanks for your presence at the Easter Opening. Friends new and old came all day long.

To those who have not paid us a visit, we say:

Come, see the new styles hung in dust-proof wardrobes, on shape-preserving hangers; see the new store throughout. It is wholly unlike any other in Montreal.

From now until Easter will be one big Opening Day.

COSTUMES, $15, $18, $20, $25 to $40.
SKIRTS, $5.50 to $20.
JACKETS, $7.50 to $20.

Novi-modi

2364 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

MAURICE BARRYMORE INSANE.

New York, March 29.—Maurice Barrymore, the actor, was taken to the Insane Pavilion of Bellevue Hospital this afternoon by his son, John Barrymore. He was received there by Dr. Barclay. The younger man was overcome by emotion and wept so that he could hardly give the necessary information to the hospital authorities.

NEW REGISTRAR FOR LABELLE.

Ottawa, March 30.—Mr. P. Devarennes, notary, of Papineauville, has been appointed registrar of the County of Labelle, in succession to Mr. L. de G. Raby, of the same place, who some time ago resigned. Mr. Devarennes is also secretary-treasurer of the county, having succeeded Mr. Kearney, assistant prothonotary at the Hull court.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Butterick's Patterns and Publications!

End of the Month Sale!

BUYERS FOR EASTER

Will find our End of the Month Sale an exceptional opportunity for obtaining numerous lines of good goods at, in many instances, much below cost. The sale runs Saturday and Monday, but intending purchasers should remember that the biggest "chances" are picked up first, and that therefore an early visit is advisable. Genuine bargains will be found in all depts. We subjoin a few examples:

Balance of about 50 IMPORTED COSTUMES, very stylish, $50 to $75 for $19.75, $30 to $42.50 for $15.75, $10.50 to $15 for $5.95.

Also a line of CLOTH COSTUMES to clear at $3.95.

Our stock of celebrated 'JENNESS MILLER' SHOES to clear as follows: $3.50 for $2.25, $4 for $2.50, $6 for $3.50.

LADIES' RUBBER WATERPROOF GARMENTS, Sacque shape, 58, 60, 62 in. long, guaranteed makes, $5.50 to $8.50, for $3.50.

Manufacturers' Samples of LADIES' WHITEWEAR and CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES at 33 1-3 percent below regular wholesale prices.

20 doz. LADIES' 2-CLASP KID GLOVES in light colors and English reds, nicely embroidered, sizes 5½ to 7½, regular price $1, to clear at 50c a pair.

A lot of LADIES' good, strong, durable UMBRELLAS, were $1.40 to $1.60, to clear at $1.19.

Clearing lines in MEN'S FURNISHINGS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, etc.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St.

Terms Cash. *Telephone Up, 933.*

A Triumph of Merit!

That is the Public Opinion of the

TROY LAUNDRY

And the *Public* back their opinion by sending their work to this popular Laundry. A specialty is made of

FINE WORK

And the efforts put forth in this direction are meeting with the highest *Public Appreciation . .*

PROMPT DELIVERY, COURTESY, GOOD WORK, MODERATE CHARGES.

Four features of our establishment. Send your next parcel to us.

TROY LAUNDRY CO.,

Bell Tels. 666 and 444. *10 to 14 Inspector Street.*

Central Office, 690 Craig Street.

Ladies' Solid Gold Waltham Watches, $20.00. Solid Silver, $3.50 to $12.00. Gun Metal, $3 to $10.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired.

Watches cleaned, repaired and warranted for one year, $1.00.

D. BEATTY,

137 St. Peter,

Opp. 'Witness.'

GUY STREET LICENSE

DOMINION ALLIANCE WILL INSIST ON THE LAW BEING CARRIED OUT.

Considerable surprise was caused by the information published in the 'Witness' on Thursday that the proprietors of Her Majesty's Café, on Guy street, had been carrying on an illegal liquor business ever since it was opened last October, no license of any kind having ever been taken out for the premises, No. 453-455 Guy street.

Chief Legault, of the provincial revenue police, who is supposed to know what places are licensed and what places are not, stated before the commissioners the other day that the place had a hotel license. Why he should have made such a blunder is not easily understood. The authorities say the whole matter is in the hands of the inspector.

Mr. Poulin, who has been running the café for some weeks back, appears to have been deceived in the matter, as he says he understood from his agreement with Mr. Mann that a hotel license had been regularly granted and taken out for these premises. He now finds himself in a dilemma.

The Dominion Alliance executive met yesterday afternoon to consider what action should be taken in the matter. All the facts were fully considered, and it was decided that the necessary steps be taken to secure a compliance with the requirements of the law in regard to the place. A committee was appointed to watch the case and take such action as may be necessary.

It has been stated that the present lessee will not run the risk of being prosecuted for selling without a license, and will close the premises on Monday and keep them closed until legal authority is obtained for reopening.

DEATH OF MRS. BETHUNE.

Death came with painful suddenness at one o'clock yesterday to the home of Mr. Strachan Bethune, K.C., 169 University street, when his wife, Maria MacLean, eldest daughter of the late William Phillips, of Quebec, passed away after a very brief illness of pneumonia.

Mrs. Bethune came to Montreal as a bride about fifty-five years ago, and has been a prominent figure in social life and Church work throughout her long residence here. She was less than a week ill, having attended service in Christ Church Cathedral last Sunday evening. She sang in the choir of the Cathedral for about 30 years, though of late years she has been a member of St. Martin's Church. One brother, Mr. E. D. Phillips, of Wood ave., Westmount, and five sisters survive. Her two sons are M. B. Bethune, advocate, and S. H. Bethune, who is in mercantile life in Montreal. Of her five daughters, the eldest is the wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Evans; the second, is the wife of the Hon. Keith Turnour Fetherstonhaugh, Uppark, Hants, England, and the third is the wife of Mr. E. G. Price, Hyde Park, London, England. The funeral will take place on Monday, and will be private.

SESSION WAS UNIQUE.

Referring to the closing of the session of the Quebec Legislature, the 'Patrie' says: 'It was one of the shortest, if not the shortest since Confederation. It was certainly unique, for it was a new government coming before a new House, and not a single motion of censure or want of confidence was made by the Opposition. That has never been seen for the last thirty years. Really, one would think that there is no longer any Opposition at Quebec.'

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 30

TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THE COUNCILLORS HAVE A STORMY MEETING.

There was a special meeting of the council of St. Louis last night, Mayor Gelinas presiding and all the councillors being present.

The hall was crowded to overflowing with an audience who manifested the liveliest interest in the proceedings. Among those present were Mr. Robt. Miller, president of the Citizens' Association; Mr. Bérubé, and other members of the association.

It was moved by Councillor Shinnick, seconded by Councillor Jubinville, that the resolution passed on March 19, appointing a councillor to arrange with the Water & Power Company, for laying water pipes, deciding on what streets they were to be laid, and proceeding with the work, be reconsidered.

The motion gave rise to a stormy debate in which Councillor Goyer took Councillor Shinnick to task for having made accusations against some of his colleagues while addressing the taxpayers in the Town Hall on Tuesday last, which accusations had been reported in the newspapers. He accused Councillor Shinnick of having stated that contracts were given without tenders and said that Mr. Shinnick had used insulting language toward an old member of the council, Mr. Martel, who had been appointed on a special committee because of his long experience. He also objected to the use of the word 'clique,' as applied to his colleagues.

Councillor Shinnick replied that he had accused them of taking work which belonged to one committee and giving it to another committee. If the word 'clique' had been used it was not used by him.

Councillor Jubinville asked Mr. Goyer whether tenders had been called for when $30,000 was paid to Bastien & Valiquette; and Mr. Goyer replied that it was paid for extras, and that their contract authorized the payment of extras.

At this time several members were all speaking at the same time and the mayor called repeatedly for order.

When order was restored Councillor Martel explained that Councillor Shinnick need not be afraid that contracts would be awarded without tenders because there was a provision in the charter which expressly forbade the council to give any contract amounting to over $500 without first calling for tenders.

Councillor Demers said that if he, as a member of the public works committee, had not protested against the appointment of a special committee to choose the streets and arrange with the Water & Power Co., it was because he thought the finance committee would have to decide the matter. In his opinion the most experienced man should be chosen to serve.

After some more desultory talk the motion to reconsider was put to the vote and lost, only the mover and seconder voting for it.

Councillor Hurteau, seconded by Councillor Godon, moved the adjournment, which was negatived.

In answer to a question put by Councillor, Shinnick, Mr. Vincent, secretary, replied that Bastien & Valiquette had not yet returned an answer as to whether they accepted or declined the option on debentures at 99.

In answer to another question put by the same member, Mr. Vincent replied that the auditors' report on the financial statement had not been received; but it was promised for Tuesday next.

Councillor Shinnick thought it was high time the report was in.

The Mayor—I think you are right.

The council then adjourned.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the newly-elected committee of the Caledonian Society was held in the society's rooms, St. Andrew's Home, last Wednesday night. Every member of the committee was in attendance, and from the enthusiasm manifested it is evident that the society's management for the coming year is in good hands. Among the matters decided upon at this meeting was the tendering of an 'at home' to the members of the society who served their country in South Africa. This will take place in Drummond Hall on the evening of April 11.

Standing committees were appointed as follows:—

Soldiers' Reception—Jas. H. McKenzie, R. P. Niven, J. Noble, N. McMillan, A. P. Nicholson, John McKenzie.

Literary—Arch. McGoun, K.C., A. P. Nicholson, Peter Smith, J. T. Stanger, J. T. Mitchell.

Games—R. P. Niven, R. D. Clarke, J. Noble, A. McAllister, M. McMillan, John McKenzie, J. A. McLean, J. H. McKenzie.

Hallowe'en—J. T. Mitchell, R. D. Clarke, R. P. Niven, A. McGoun, K.C., J. A. McLean, P. Smith, J. H. McKenzie.

Burns—A. J. Bowles, A. McAllister, J. Noble, N. McMillan, A. P. Nicholson, J. A. McKenzie, J. T. Stanger.

THE MAISONNEUVE PIER.

Preparations for the construction of the new pier at Maisonneuve are well under way, and Mr. W. J. Poupore, of Poupore & Malone, the contractors, says that work will commence the moment the state of the river justifies it. An immense amount of timber will be required for the work, the dimensions of the pier being as follows:—Length of east side, 850 feet from the shore; length of west side, 1,100 feet; width, 325 feet; west side wing of crib-work, 450 feet; east side wing, 350 feet. The contractors have already purchased 1,000,000 cubic feet of hemlock, pine and spruce, equal in board measure to 12,000,000 feet. In addition to this, 1,000,000 cubic feet of oak are already on hand. There will also be used in the construction over 1,000,000 lbs. of iron and 200,000 cubic yards of stone. There will also be 500,000 yards of dredging, which will be started the moment the ice is off the river.

LAVAL EXAMINATIONS.

In the examinations in comparative medicine and veterinary science at Laval, just completed, Messrs. A. J. Telmosse, of St. Andre, Avelin, and G. Langevin, St. Timothée, obtained the degree of doctor, and Messrs. J. R. R. Telmosse, Montreal; R. Brault, St. Louis de Gonzague, and A. del Vecchio, Longueuil, that of bachelor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Spring Blooms.—This is a personal matter—telephone hold the wire until all the message is done. Spring novelties adorn several sections of The S. Carsley Co. Store, and many exclusive trophies brought from France are here. The smart and stylish wash goods, the rich silks, the dignified dress cloths, for much admired tailor-made costumes.

Easter Books.—There's a great deal of art merit in the Easter Book remembrances ready for the happy season just ahead. The cards, the booklets, the little oddlings of really artistic beauty, are here in select styles. The S. Carsley Book Store is a veritable storehouse of good things for Easter-tide.

R. SEATH & SONS
TAILORS
1217 NOTRE DAME ST
MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1850

TROUSERS AND BREECHES MAKERS

51st ANNUAL

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.

DURING the past year extensive alterations have been made to our premises, which make our store now complete and modern in everything required for a High-class Tailoring Establishment.

Ample preparation has been made to meet our greatly increased business, and you are cordially invited to inspect our Spring Novelties, which comprise a full range of the newest and most stylish goods.

Thanking the public for the generous patronage of the past. We are, Yours Respectfully,

Robert Seath & Sons

THOMAS LIGGET'S

Removal Sale of Carpets will be continued all next week at 1884 Notre Dame Street. . .

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street, 2474, 2476 St. Catherine Street. } Montreal

BEST DRESSED
—OF—
MONTREAL'S WOMEN

Have their clothes kept bright and new looking by our re-fitted and latest improved French cleaning works. The more valuable the goods and the finer the material, the better the result. No shrinking, original finish unimpaired, ladies dresses, mantles, cloaks, etc., in silk, velvet, plush, or wool material. No taking apart required even of fur-lined or fur-trimmed opera cloaks, evening or ball dresses, etc. Furs cleaned by this process are unsurpassed, also gent's wear of all kinds. Offices 215 McGill, 2433 Notre Dame street, 1595 St. Catherine, cor. St. Christophe.

EASTER NOVELTIES AT CLARKE'S

2270 St. Catherine Street,

CHICKENS, DUCKS, RABBITS, Etc.

AXLE OIL

For Express Waggons and Buggies,
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
Ready Mixed Paints, Glue, Etc.
D. DRYSDALE,
Fine Tools and Hardware,
645 CRAIG ST.
Prompt service and satisfaction assured the customer

GEORGE S. KIMBER,

Interior Decorator,

Wall Papers

Of all Kinds.

2466 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Bell Tel. Up. 1287.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

'Christ in conflict with immorality' will be the subject of Professor Tory's address at the Men's Meeting on Sunday afternoon at 4.15. This is the third address in the series which he is now giving at the Men's Meeting on 'What the coming of Jesus Christ to the world has meant to the life and thought of men.' He has been treating the general subject largely from the historical standpoint, thus enabling the hearer to estimate more fully just what the influence of Christ has been. The meeting adjourns promptly at five o'clock. Mr. C. T. Williams will lead the Young Men's meeting on Saturday night at eight o'clock. The subject for the evening will be 'Servants and service.' Bible-classes meet as usual at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. All young men are cordially invited to these meetings.

WELCOMED HOME.

Point Fortune, Que., March 30.— Point Fortune furnished its quota to the South African war in the persons of Messrs. C. R. Macdonell and John W. Macduff, who are natives of this place. They both enlisted in the Strathcona Horse in British Columbia. Trooper Macduff (who is a son of Mr. Arch. Macduff), returned with the regiment, and was given a warm welcome. He was one of the lucky ones, never being one day off duty, not even through seasickness, nor yet did he receive a single scratch, although taking part in all the engagements of his troop, having three horses killed under him. He was the only one of five who escaped, when his sergeant and three comrades were killed. He is the picture of health. On Monday evening, March 25, his friends, in number about 40, met him by request at the hospitable residence of Mayor Brown. The contingent from St. Eugene was led by Pipe Major Macmillan from Glen Sandfield, whose pipes announced the 'Campbells are coming.' Mr. Brown read a neat and appropriate address, and presented the trooper with a cheque for $25, being the amount voted by the County Council of Prescott and Russell in recognition of his services to his country, and also a very nice gold locket with inscription and chain presented by his friends of St. Eugene and Point Fortune.

Mr. Macduff made a modest and soldierly reply, thanking his many old friends for their kindness. The company gave three rousing cheers for Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Mrs. and Miss Brown did the honors as hostesses, and as usual the spread was the very best, to which the party did ample justice. A very enjoyable evening was spent in school chat, music, and song, contributed by Miss Brown, the members of the famil yand others, Piper MacMillan 'screned his pipes and gart them skirl till roof and rafters a' did dirl.'

Corporal Macdonell did not return. He is a sergeant in Brabant's Horse.

NEW CHURCH LECTURES.

The first of a series of free lectures on the fundamental truths of the New Church was delivered by the Rev. J. E. Smith, of Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, in the Church at the corner of Hanover and Dorchester streets, to a deeply interested audience. His subject was 'The Bible, and how to understand it.' The reverend gentleman is a powerful and agreeable speaker, and dealt with the subject in a way that delighted all present. Mr. Smith pointed out the difference between the Bible and other books showed wherein its divinity consisted, argued very strongly that its power over the minds of men was derived from its spiritual character, and contended that it was unfair to judge of it by any other standard of interpretation than that laid down by itself. Being a spiritual book, it was to be spiritually understood. The speaker then illustrated his teachings by selecting several passages of Scripture, the most difficult to understand, and which have been claimed by Robert Ingersoll and others, as proofs of its non-inspiration, and applying the rules of interpretation as previously stated, showed that the very passages which Ingersoll derided and condemned, were full of the highest wisdom and of the greatest value for the instruction of the Christian man. Mr. Smith's visit is due to the generosity of a Boston millionnaire.

THE LATE MRS. BENTHAM.

At a special meeting of the executive committee of the Samaritan Hospital, held March 28, 1901, the following resolution was adopted:

'That the members of this board desire to place on record their high estimation of Mrs. Bentham's services on behalf of the hospital, rendered ever since its career of usefulness began. As acting president for two years, and more recently as hon. president, her unfailing interest and generous aid, have won golden opinions from all sharing this work, who now deeply feel the blank remaining, and realize that the little hospital has lost one of its best friends.'

PRINCIPAL WILL PREACH.

It is announced that the Rev. Principal Maggs, B.A., B.D., of the Wesleyan Theological College, will preach in Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church to-morrow evening.

Spring Overcoat Excellence.

Some men would rather do without an Overcoat than wear a cheap looking one. They are right, too—but they needn't do either.

Do you know our Overcoats?

They're not exactly low-priced, for we don't boast of selling goods cheaper than anyone else; but they bear the impress of that indescribable something known as style, and a describable correctness in every detail.

Every style and all cloths worth having. Prices, $10 to $25.

Fit-Reform

ONLY STORE IN TOWN. 2844 ST. CATHERINE ST., Opposite Murphy's.

FASHION NOTES

A TAILOR-MADE SUIT.

The tailor-made suit is a mere matter of fact. It is something every woman must have, and this acknowledged, it no longer dominates every gown in her wardrobe. Be it ever so plain, it still stands for itself—for the art that must always be recognized in utility. The light suit is more the mode this season than it has ever been before. Biscuit-colored cloth combined with a little white broadcloth and a little finish of gold braid and then a few pearl buttons to carry the white garniture into the tan, is one of the prettiest combinations of the new season. The long skirt is rounded up a little at the bottom of the side seams to show a simulated under skirt of the white cloth. Then the vest and collar and cuffs are of the broadcloth braided a bit in the gold braid. The white cloth of the vest appears again at the back in a full basque back, the biscuit cloth extending only to the waist line, and so it turned out to be only a bolero after all.

THE NEW SLEEVES.

Well is it to say 'the new sleeves,' for sleeves are indeed new. The dressmaker does all sorts of things to sleeves. She increases them in size, or she flares them over the hand, or she makes them tight at the elbow and puffed at the wristband, or she lets them flow, or she cuts them off at the elbow and puffs a dainty undersleeve from beneath. The sleeve is certainly the distinguishing feature of every waist, and it may be anything but plain—anything but high on the shoulder. Cut your waist long on the shoulder, dear lady, and if you have not very narrow shoulders, then rejoice. The shoulder seam of the sleeve has descended an inch or two, and the quaint effects of our great-grandmothers' time are with us again.

So the new sleeves are nothing if not picturesque, with their puffs and lace frills in flowing effects. With due—no—undue attention to the sleeves of your summer muslins and silks, the waist you make yourself is sure to pass muster. Where the sleeve is double, the undersleeve is longer, and the upper arm shorter than ever. Therefore the trimming of the upper part of the sleeve produces the long shoulder effect. Very pretty will be the effect of a bertha on your summer gowns.

THE SHIRT-WAIST.

The disappearance of the linen cuff on the shirt-waist was almost like a knell—for it suggested the disappearance of the waist which every woman has learned to depend upon as she depends on a tailor-made suit. Last year's waist had a semi-soft flare cuff over the hand. This year's waist has a regular wristband, starched, buttoned on the inside of the wrist instead of the outside, and the sleeve itself is fulled into the band with a noticeable puff—and is the regulation bishop sleeve. As for the shirt-waist, it may be very plain, pulled in just a little at the front next the plait, bagging some in front and quite plain in the back. This is in the case of the plain shirt-waist.

PINK, BLACK AND WHITE COLOR SCHEME.

The Kathleen bolero waist is a Frenchy little design that is adapted to the use of several different materials. Pieces left from various different garments can be used most effectively in this way. A fitted body is given on which is a broad, full girdle, with under-arm seams. Over this is a little scalloped bolero open to the collar at the back. A beautiful new sleeve is given that fits close nearly to the wrist, where it flares in a puff. This model has a full vest of soft white silk faced on the lining, and a girdle of black panne satin with a single loop and end at the fastening. Over all is the bolero of pink brocade, finished on the edge with a band of black insertion. The collar and cuffs are of the black panne. The back of the waist under the bolero is also filled in with white silk.

YELLOW CREPE DE CHINE WITH CREAM LACE.

Another one of these beautiful waists is the 'Alixe.' This has a full, soft vest, faced on the lining. The body is full at the belt in front and has under-arm forms. The back is plain, and a plain coat sleeve is given that can be cut elbow length. A scalloped sailor collar is attached to the body, and full sash pieces extend to the belt. Yellow crepe de Chine is the material shown in the model of the 'Alixe.' The collar and sleeves are finished with lace applique; cream lace is used for the sash that crosses and ends in rosettes at the belt. A frill of cream lace finishes the sleeves. Little loops of black velvet held with Rhinestone slides keep the full vest in place. This design can be developed in soft silk or fine silk lawn.

Pink, Black and White Color Scheme Kathleen Bolero Waist. Yellow Crepe de Chine with Cream Lace Alixe Waist. Lace and Turquoise-Blue Panne Velvet Montieth Blouse.

LACE AND TURQUOISE-BLUE PANNE VELVET.

The Montieth blouse is a dainty new model suitable for dress occasions. The body is cut out at the neck and is full at the belt. There are under-arm forms and a plain back. A broad flat collar is given that with the waist fastens at the side. The 'lingerie' sleeve has a puff at the elbow and at the wrist, with the fullness between laid in tucks. A fitted lining and high collar are given. The beautiful model has the body of blue panne velvet covered with soft lace. The puffed sleeve is also of the blue velvet, covered with lace, except where the puff escapes. A band of black velvet is set on the edge of the broad collar, which has also a lace collar laid over it. The collar and chemisette are of the blue panne faced on the lining. A knot of black velvet, the ends finished with gold ferrets, is placed at the opening of the waist and gives a charming finish to a beautiful design. This model can be worked out in many ways and in any soft material.—Condensed from the 'Ledger Monthly.'

MORE IMMIGRANTS COMING.

On April 1 something like eleven hundred immigrants will arrive in Montreal, from the steamer 'Tunisian.' These will represent many nationalities. Most of them will proceed to the North-West. The local immigration authorities expect that there will be a good immigration season, especially from Central Europe. Large numbers are not expected from the Old Country, where labor is now in great demand, but conditions are becoming worse in Russia and Central Europe, and as Canada has come to the front, during the past two or three years, there is a general turning of congested populations in our direction. There will be more people like the Doukhobors; Galicians may be expected in considerable numbers; while Jews of various nationalities are regarding the Dominion as a kind of Mecca. The federal government has been urged to offer assisted passages to what may be called our own people—English, Irish and Scotch farmers and farm laborers, but this is opposed to the present policy, and cheaper types—types which require time to assimilate—will be in evidence, chiefly throughout the season. Poland is expected to furnish a considerable quota, but the Swedes are always desired, and the Swedes have been diverted from the United States of late years owing to the propaganda in favor of the Dominion which is being preached both by the federal and provincial governments and the C.P.R.

COLONIAL HOUSE,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Colored Dress Goods.

Novelty Dress Materials from the European Markets.

CREPELINES.
This very new material in lovely tints.

CREPE DE CHINE.
SILK and WOOL and ALL WOOL (in fine shades).

VOILE DE PARIS
(*In All the New Weaves.*)
Comprising PANNE VOILE, GRANITE VOILE, TRICOT VOILE, GRENADINE VOILE, SILK AND WOOL VOILE, Etc.
In Exquisite Shades. Rich Goods.

A fine Selection of NEW MATERIALS in GRANITE CLOTH, DRAP DE ETE, VENETIAN SATIN CLOTH, PANNE CLOTH, BUFFETA CLOTH, AMAZON CLOTH, Etc.

SUITINGS.
In TWEEDS, CAMEL HAIR, HOMESPUNS, COVERTS, COATINGS, SERGES, CHEVIOTS, Etc.
In Shades of Drabs, Greys and New Mixture

ALBATROSS.
In White, Cream and Calais.

CHALLIES.
ALL WOOL FRENCH CHALLIES, Fine Patterns.

JAVANAISE (A Novelty.)
A Fine FRENCH CHALLIE with Satin Stripe. Rich patterns.

MUSLINS & GRENADINES.
RICH ORGANDIES. RICH SWISSES.
CHOICE GRENADINES AND BARAGES.

IRISH LAWNS. IRISH DIMITIES
Special for Shirt Waist and Wrapper.

SWISS MUSLINS (All Black).
In Spots, Figures and Stripes. A large selection.

CASHMERES.
45 in. wide. All Wool. Full line of Shades. 55c per yard.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.

GIRLS' NIGHT SCHOOL CLOSED.

The night school for girls, held in the Lansdowne school closed the term on Thursday. Mr. Shewan, principal of the day school, gave a short address, pointing out that how at the beginning of the term each girl had to give fifty cents and at the close of the term he was ready to return the deposit to those pupils who attended two-thirds of the nights. Three girls did not miss a night Lizzie Patchel, Emily Mead and Kate Ross.

Dr. Shaw gave a short address in which he said he thought the board should give a prize to the three girls. Then the girls presented their teacher, Miss Fletcher, with a small token of their appreciation of her kindness to them. The school closed by singing 'God save the King,' after which the Rev. Mr. Huxtable pronounced the benediction.

EVOLUTION OF CANADA.

A lecture of special interest to all young men will be delivered in Douglas parlors to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock. The Douglas Young Men's Brotherhood have arranged a course of four lectures on the general subject of 'The Evolution of Methodism,' and to-morrow the Rev. Principal Maggs, B.A., B.D., will deliver the second lecture in the course on the subject of the 'Distinguishing marks of Protestantism and Romanism.' All young men are invited, and a treat is assured.

DEATH OF AN AGED PRIEST.

The Rev. Abbé Calixte Duprat, formerly of the diocese of Montreal, died on Wednesday last at Paincourt, Ont., at the age of 70 years. After a number of years passed in the ministry here, deceased had removed to the diocese of London, but he retired several years ago, on account of ill health.

FLOODING CAUSED DEATH.

Mrs. J. Galardo filed a petition in court yesterday asking to be allowed to proceed in forma pauperis in an action of damages against the city. She alleges that her husband died from inflammation of the lungs contracted by wetting his feet in February last, while he was trying to prevent his residence being flooded by a water main that burst.

LACROIX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Lacroix Church, Poupart street, the Rev. Mr. Reid, of Taylor Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Mr. George, of Calvin Church, are to deliver addresses to-morrow, March 31, at 2.30 in the afternoon. Mr. Reid's address is to be on his impressions and observations while at Jerusalem. It is a good opportunity to pass a useful as well as an interesting hour. The Rev. Mr. Rondeau, of Pointe aux Trembles, will preach in the morning at eleven o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Duclos, pastor of the church, will give at seven o'clock a historical sketch of the work in that part of the city. Collections in behalf of the church.

NEW BANK PREMISES

OLD BANQUE DU PEUPLE TO BECOME THE BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

The elegant premises built for and formerly occupied by the ill-fated Banque du Peuple, and which have remained vacant for nearly three years, are at last to have a tenant. Towards the middle of next month they are to be occupied by the Bank of Hochelaga and to this end considerable alterations have been made and the whole interior re-decorated in a style that will make it one of the finest banking rooms in Canada. The former flat glass roof has been exchanged for an elegant dome from the centre of which depends a fine electrolier. It is understood that the Hochelaga Bank has agreed to pay Mr. DeSerres as follows: $5,800 annually for the first period of five years; $6,000 annually for the second period of five years; $6,500 annually for a first period of ten years, and $7,000 annually for the second and last period of ten years.

The premises left vacant in the Imperial Building will be occupied on the first of May by the Ontario Bank as their temporary home while the old one is being pulled down and replaced with the handsome premises which the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company are to erect.

MANITOBA RAILWAY DEAL.

DEPUTATION OPPOSING ITS RATIFICATION BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, March 29.—A deputation from Winnipeg, which is opposing the ratification of the arrangement between the Manitoba government and the Canadian Northern Railway Company, waited on Messrs. Sifton, Fielding, Blair and the Premier this morning. They were accompanied by Senators Watson and Young and laid their whole case before the government in private. No definite answer was given them.

PASSENGERS ALL ESCAPED.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 29.—A westbound Lehigh Valley passenger train was wrecked near Caledonia this morning. Six of the seven passenger cars were derailed. Fred. Callen, engineer of the passenger train, was buried beneath the cars. He was severely scalded and bruised. He may recover. Chris. Smith, the fireman, was bruised about the legs and back. He is not seriously hurt. None of the passengers were seriously hurt.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

The Twentieth Century Gospel Campaign.

Union Meetings, under the auspices of the congregations of Olivet Baptist, Dominion Square Methodist, Stanley Street and Knox, Presbyterian, and the Reformed Episcopal Churches, will be held every evening this week in the Dominion Square Church, next week in Knox Church, at 8 o'clock.

COME AND BRING OTHERS WITH YOU!

Art Association,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GALLERIES OPEN DAILY,
9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Admission, 25c.

Church of the New Jerusalem

Corner Dorchester and Hanover Sts.,
(Opposite Fraser Institute)

REV. J. E. SMITH, of Philadelphia,
Will deliver a series of Lectures and Discourses in the above place, as follows:

SUNDAY, March 31, at 11 a.m.—'The Temptations of Our Lord.'

SUNDAY, March 31, at 7 p.m.—'How the Lord Makes All Things New.'

MONDAY, April 1, at 8 p.m.—'The Second Coming of the Lord.'

WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 8 p.m.—'Some New Things of the New Jerusalem.'

The public invited. Seats free.

CANADIAN
JUBILEE SINGERS

DOUGLAS CHURCH,
SATURDAY, March 30th,
At 8 p.m.
Tickets, 25c. Reserved Seats, 40c.
Reserved Seats at
CHAS. MOCK'S 2669 St. Catherine Street.
The Piano used on this occasion is from the Warerooms of J. W. SHAW & CO.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31.

PROFESSOR TORY

Speaks to Men
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.15.
SUBJECT:
"CHRIST IN CONFLICT WITH IMMORALITY."

This is the third address in the series which PROF. TORY is now giving on "What the coming of Jesus Christ to the world has meant to the life and thought of Men."

SPECIAL MUSIC.
ADJOURNS PROMPTLY AT 5.00.

MR. C. T. WILLIAMS

Will be the Leader at the Young Men's Meeting, SATURDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock. Subject,—"SERVANTS AND SERVICE."

BIBLE-CLASSES SUNDAY, 9.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.

All men are heartily invited to these meetings.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Dominion Square.

Emmanuel Church.

SUNDAY, March 31st, 1901.
REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., Pastor,
Will preach at both services.
Evening Topic:—
"The Unfound Pathway of Peace."
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH
(CONGREGATIONAL),
Corner of Clarke and Western Avenues, WESTMOUNT.
Rev. R. HOPKIN, Minister.
SUNDAY, March 31, 1901.
Preacher—Rev. WM. McINTOSH, of Ottawa.
11 a.m.—Subject: "The Influence of Life."
7 p.m.—"The Cry of the Human Heart."
A hearty invitation given to all.

DOUGLAS YOUNG MEN'S BROTHERHOOD,

Sunday Afternoons, at 3 o'clock.

Rev. Principal Maggs, B.A., B.D.

March 31st, 1901.

This is the Second of a Course of Four Lectures on the general Subject of

THE EVOLUTION OF METHODISM

The Subject of this Lecture is

The Distinguishing Marks
—OF—
Protestantism and Romanism

All Young Men Invited.

Weekly Calendar.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31.

MEN'S OWN,
BRIEF, BRIGHT AND BROTHERLY,
Meets every Sunday Afternoon 3 p.m., in Calvary Church, Guy St.
OPEN SUNDAY.
Quarterly distribution of Books.
Everybody welcome. COME.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Cor. Milton and Mance Streets.

Morning—Rev. G. COLBORNE HEINE,
Evening—Rev. DR. CREELMAN.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

THE FAMOUS CANADIAN JUBILEE SINGERS
Will appear in
TAYLOR CHURCH,
(Cor. Papineau and Logan)
MONDAY, APRIL 1st.
Admission, - - - - - 25 cents.

W. C. T. U. (Central).

The Monthly Public Meeting of this Union will be held on MONDAY, APRIL 1st, at 3.30 p.m., in Evangelistic Hall, 2424 St. Catherine street.
PRAYER MEETING at 3 p.m.

EXHIBITION WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS

Mr. W. St. Thomas Smith will exhibit at the Fine Art Galleries of The J. Hood Company, 221 St. James Street, a collection of
MARINE DRAWINGS
and respectfully invites the inspection of Art Lovers to this first Exhibition of his work in Montreal.
OPEN MONDAY, APRIL 1st.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

A TOUR AROUND THE WORLD
Illustrated Lecture. Special Views.
TUESDAY, April 2, 8 p.m.,
In Calvary Church, Guy Street.
COME. TICKETS, 10c.

THE FAMOUS CANADIAN JUBILEE SINGERS
—AND—
ORCHESTRA
Will appear in the ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH,
TUESDAY, APRIL 2nd.
Admission, - - - - - 25 cents.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

THE ANNUAL LOVE-FEAST
—OF THE—
MONTREAL METHODIST DISTRICT
Will be held in
ST. JAMES CHURCH
—ON—
GOOD FRIDAY at 3 p.m.
All are cordially invited to attend.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
"AT HOME"
DRUMMOND HALL,
THURSDAY, APRIL 11th, at 8.30 p.m.
TICKETS, - - - - $1.50
(Admitting Lady and Gentleman.)

TEMISCAMINGUE RAILWAY.

NORTH BAY ROUTE STRONGLY OPPOSED.

Toronto, March 30.—The members from eastern Ontario, led by Mr. Lumsden, of Ottawa, and Mr. Loughrin, of Nipissing, are taking a strong stand against the construction of the Temiscamingue railway from North Bay and claim that the natural route is by way of Haliburton and Mattawa. The country north from Haliburton to Mattawa, it is claimed, contains much natural wealth and Lake Temiscamingue can be reached by Haliburton and Mattawa and a railway up the Ontario side of the boundary more readily than by building from North Bay. The 'News' asserts that Mr. Lumsden threatened to resign if the interests of Ottawa were injured by the government's policy of insisting on building from North Bay.

THINK SHE WAS MURDERED.

Galt, Ont., March 30.—The inquest over the remains of the late Mrs. William Cowan, who was found dead in her house on Pollock avenue last Tuesday morning under suspicious circumstances, has returned a verdict to the effect that deceased came to her death by the hands of some person or persons unknown, and recommending the Ontario Government to take the necessary steps toward a further investigation of the matter.

MARCH						
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F.M. 8 F.Q. 15 — N.M. 22 F.Q. 29

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00, with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, postpaid in each case, to United States, Newfoundland and Canada, excepting Montreal.

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 10c per line agate measurement.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 20c per line agate measurement.

YEARLY CONTRACTS ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

NOTE—The publishers of the WITNESS will not be responsible for any omission to print, or error in legal or other advertisement beyond the amount actually paid for such advertisement.

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

Does not Mr. Darlington mix things a little when he speaks of the aldermen who block loans as likely to bankrupt the city? The fault that we have had with our aldermen hitherto has been the persistency and criminal recklessness with which they insisted on increasing the indebtedness of the city in order that they might get money to handle. It was to check such conduct as this that the referendum was invented. The referendum in Montreal is to the property owners. A referendum to the voters generally would be but a poor protection against this kind of extravagance as the majority of the voters are more interested in getting money spent than in the interest burdens, high or low, which may hang over the city. We own, however, that we should be glad to think that the blocking of the loans for a civic hospital and for fire protection had been based on civic loyalty. The bargain by which the fire loan was allowed to pass, namely, that a lot of east end expropriations should also be submitted to the taxpayers, proved that it was nothing but a sectional hold-up.

With regard to the coronation oath a writer signing 'Protestant' says 'let well enough alone.' He says, why remove fortifications built in time of need? Have we any assurance that they will never be needed again? We agree with our correspondent that he has hit on a good analogy. Most of the towns of Europe have removed their old fortifications, not because there was no chance of their being again needed, but because the fortifications were no longer of any use whatever as such and were a great interruption to intercourse. Their place is generally occupied by boulevards on which those without and those within meet in kindly intercourse. Nobody, not even Roman Catholics, have asked for the alteration of the coronation oath in as far as it protects the realm against papal aggression. The royal denunciation as a state function, of the belief of a portion of the King's subjects is not only of no sort of use as a bulwark of Protestantism, but is a denial of one of the cardinal principles of modern Protestantism, namely, the equality of all religions before the law—and is a distinct stumbling block to the loyalty and mutual good will of the King's subjects.

We print to-day a number of very intelligent or very enlightening letters on the rights and the wrongs of the Boer question. One thing which these letters concur in demonstrating is the great and intelligent interest taken in the subject among our readers. As they look upon it from various sides, they pretty well answer each other. The only one we need refer to is that of Mr. Moyer, which challenges us with what he speaks of as two test questions. We may premise that, though neither German nor Dutch, like Mr. Moyer, we join him in hearty sympathy with the Boers. We know quite well how we should like it if we had had aspirations to be the ruling race in half a continent and had risked our lives and our all to that end, and found ourselves beaten. We can find no fault with the Dutch for having that aspiration. We should have had it in their place, and if we dared we should have fought for it. We should be very glad, therefore, if we could further agree with our correspondent, Mr. Moyer. The first of the test questions is whether the Boer government offered to submit the question to arbitration. Certainly it did, and as certainly it was impossible for Great Britain to commit to any tribunal, even though one could have been been found that was not biased against her on the subject, the question which was the real one at issue, namely, which race should dominate South Africa. As for the question of the tone in which the negotiations were carried on, it is one over which recriminations might be bandied for ever. Sir Wilfrid Laurier put the matter correctly when he pointed out that there were in Africa two clashing civilizations and there was no question as to which was the best one to prevail.

The needs and shortcomings of the St. Lawrence route are pointed out very clearly in the evidence of sea captains and pilots which has been collected by the marine insurance and shipping interests. This evidence has very much impressed Sir Louis Davies, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and he has promised that no money shall be spared to remove the many potential dangers to navigation which now discredit the route. The evidence of many practical navigators given at the inquiry held in the council room of the Board of Trade last year, and now collected in book form, proves very clearly that navigation in gulf and river is both difficult and dangerous, the aids provided in the form of lights, signals, buoys, and so forth, being antiquated, and suited only to the slower and lighter vessels of the past. Practical seamen are agreed that the route needs much better lighting and that the siren or whistle system of signalling must be instituted, also that the buoying is defective in many difficult situations. The shipping inquiry has been of real service to the country in clearly pointing out the needs of our great highway to the ocean, and it is real cause of congratulation that the government has immediately accepted its conclusions. Improvements to navigation will lower marine insurance rates so that this port will not suffer such a heavy handicapping as it does at present, compared with New York, Boston and Portland, and which must be put an end to before we can hope to increase our trade. The experience of the past two years has been that we are on the 'down grade,' and our loss of trade is ascribed almost solely to the fact of the high rate of insurance, which has been increased so much because we have not kept our route up to date.

THE CENSUS.

In India the census enumerators go to work collecting the information which they are required to report upon for two months before the actual date of the census. They are, during that time, educating the people to make correct returns. To do the thing that way would cost a good deal in Canada, but in India the enumerators work for nothing and con amore. Without something of that sort, however, the returns are liable to be very imperfect, indeed. We think it would have contributed very much to correctness if trial forms had been distributed a fortnight beforehand, so that all householders might realize and carefully consider and discuss the correct answer to all the questions, and so that matters of uncertainty might be competently inquired into. These trial forms might have been on a different color of paper, so that they could not get mixed with the ones actually counted. However, it is too late now, as Monday is the census day, and the best that can be done is to ask all families to prepare themselves with the information referred to in another column as what will be asked for. All should do what they can to help the enumerators with their delicate and complicated task. This time the department seems to be attempting to take a census that will be at once de jure and de facto. They are going to count exactly those people who are in each house on a given night, and to count separately those who belong to the house but are away from home on that night. An effort will be made to find exactly how many of these are in Canada and how many are abroad and even how many are mere travellers and visitors abroad and how many are sojourners. All this information, if successfully gathered, would enable us to form some estimate as to how large an addition may have been made to our population in past days by the fashion we have hitherto followed, whose working has been to count people in as many places as possible. What is important is that we shall at last have a de facto census. It must be obvious to every one that the one way to find with any exactitude at all how many people are in the country is to count how many are in each dwelling or other place on a given night. All other methods are likely to give the greatest opportunity for mistake, and it need not be said that the mistakes are likely to be in the direction that will best please the government. On the other hand, as all countries, we believe, but Great Britain adopt the more liberal method of counting, and Canada has done so hitherto, it is very hard to change from the false method to the true one without being at a disadvantage in comparison.

ARABIA FELIX.

In southern Arabia the tribes have long been in a state of revolt more or less against the authority of the Sultan of Turkey. The Arabs themselves boast of an origin from Ishmael, concerning whom it was prophesied that he should be a wild man, whose hand should be against every man and every man's hand should be against him, and that he should remain unsubdued. Whether the relationship with the son of Abraham be fact or myth, it is a question if the mass of the tribes have ever become fully subject to organized government. Although the people who inhabit 'Araby the blest,' the 'Happy Arabia' of the Romans, the rich, salubrious tableland of Yemen are Mohammedans, they hate the present acknowledged head of the Mohammedans. They have a proud history of power and culture. They boast that they are the pure Arabs, and look down with a lofty contempt upon the Turks, who are of an altogether different race from that of Mohammed, and they never wholly submitted to them. In fact, they expelled the Turks once, and kept them out for two centuries. When their country was overrun by them in the sixteenth century they made terms with the conquerors, by which they retained a partial independence, which was gradually increased under a succession of powerful sheiks till resistance to the authority of the Sultan in 1871 led to a war in which they were again conquered. Discontent often rising to open defiance of Turkey, has, however, prevailed throughout southern Arabia ever since. It was with the hope of bringing his military strength to bear on these turbulent subjects that the Sultan encouraged the building of a railway from Damascus to Mecca, himself subscribing £100,000 to the work. British influence is considerable in Yemen on account of the long-established, profitable commerce with British merchants and the constant display of British naval power along the coast, Aden being a very important commercial port and a strongly fortified coaling station for the navy. But while the cause of the present uprising may be mainly local, it is nevertheless sympathetic with the general unrest existing in all the provinces of Turkey. As a matter of fact the whole system of government is breaking down, and while the impossibility of reforming it on modern lines is evident, there seems little apparent hope of anything better resulting from revolution. The Sultan appears to have neglected everything else in his efforts to perfect the organization and equipment of his army. In this respect his power is formidable, and he will be able to crush each provincial insurrection in detail. Matters are somewhat different in the region of the Balkans, where neighboring Christian peoples, fired with religious and racial animosity, are ready on any pretext to unite in driving the Turks back towards their Asiatic home. The situation is full of perils, but the powers may be counted on in their present temper to restrain the Christian principalities from attacking the Turk while he settles scores with his rebellious subjects.

A REDUCED BIRTH RATE.

A French statistician, who has made a study of the movements of population in, and to, and from the various civilized countries, says that the result of his investigations shows that while in all countries there is an increase of population, the rate of increase is steadily on the decline. Austria is really little better than France in this respect, while Germany, which shows the largest increase of all European nations, has a declining birthrate, and a falling off in emigration. Even the United States, with its increase of fourteen millions in the last decade, has the largest decline of birthrate, and would surely show signs of retrogression but for the steady volume of immigration. The returns of the British registrar-general indicate the same falling off, and we know that a like state of affairs has been commented on in the provinces of this Dominion. Generalizations of this kind must be received with caution from a Frenchman, who, however detached and honestly scientific in his intent, could hardly be free from a desire to show that France is not alone in race decadence. We must, however, accept the figures until they are disputed and take them to heart. A condition so general must have a cause of universal application, which cause will have to be looked for in the social changes brought about by an advancing civilization. Among the reasons, no doubt, are that as education increases, so does the sense of personal responsibility; as refinement increases the sexes are less and less in social contact; as modes of life become complex, even wholesome acquaintance between young people is lacking. It is well known that the poorer classes enter more heedlessly into matrimony than the thriving, so that the birth rate is highest among them, whatever may be said of death rate. Civilization as we know it develops needs which are unknown in primitive conditions, which force a man to think twice before getting married. It has developed also a struggle, not necessarily for wealth, but to avoid business catastrophe, so exhaustive as often to smother even thoughts of marriage until other habits are fixed. This strain increases with each decade, and the reserve nerve force to meet it decreases with each generation.

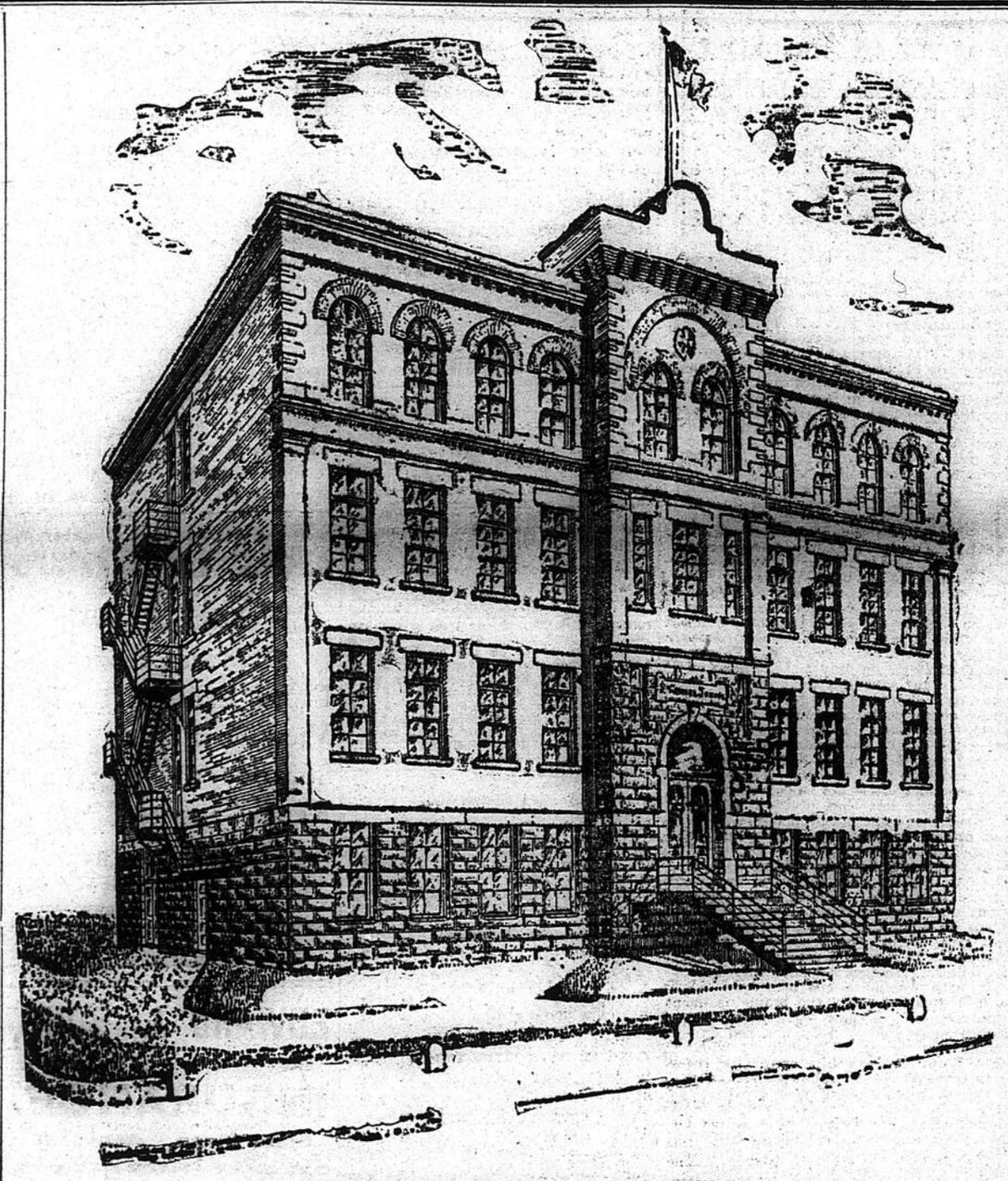
We are, of course, speaking of the facts as they are, especially perhaps under the stimulating conditions of our own climate, not as they need to be. We should be very sorry to think that nervous exhaustion and threatened race decadence was the last word that civilization had for us. The Chinese civilization is far older than ours, and that race, far from showing signs of dying out, has its chief quarrel with the increase of population. Even with the vile conditions that exist in China, and the conscienceless war against increase, that race overflows in all directions. Travellers who have sojourned in China remark upon the extreme simplicity of life which they find in that country among the very highest in the land, the greatest magnates thinking no shame of sleeping on boards in unfurnished rooms and travelling afoot with their bundles on their shoulders. The struggle for mere existence is severe enough, and has developed a surprising power of continued labor, but this is not added to by artificial needs. A woman is always worth her keep, and as a consequence unmarried women are unknown. European civilization has reached only an early, not a senile, stage at the end of the nineteenth century. It has yet to learn not to value life in proportion to the display it can make. It has yet to learn how to spare itself the taxing anxieties which the competitions of wealth seeking inevitably breed. We do not, of course, imagine nations changing their ideals in this respect of their own accord. It lies, however, in the necessity of things that as the world gets fuller, peoples must change their practices, and with this need their ideals will also change. The principle of the survival of the fittest means for mankind that the race that couples the largest productive energy with the fewest material needs will win the day. In these respects the Chinese, just mentioned, are in the van thus far, and are steadily overflowing us. We have more energy than they. The ceaseless strain under which we live produces as compared with other races lordly and masterful men whose instinct is to rule. In the individual product so far we certainly show no decadence, but if we would consider the future of our race, we must eliminate some of the worry and tear and wear from our lives. Christian faith should be a complete antidote for anxiety and should perhaps extend beyond the sphere to which we Puritans have assigned it. Though it is no doubt the rule of Christianity to spend and be spent for a perishing world, the world, after all, as well as the individual, can be trusted in the Father's hands. Christian simplicity and content should relieve us of a great deal of tear and wear. Still more should Christian purity in full possession of the life make a new man.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

The international situation in China is coming clearly into view. The main features of the recent agreements and treaties between Russia and China and Great Britain and Germany are being gradually revealed and the different governments interested have been declaring their views with regard to these and the attitudes towards them which they are prepared to assume. Viewed in its broadest aspect the position of China, when the settlement is finally arrived at, will be that she will be controlled by Russia in the administration of Chinese Turkistan, Ili and Mongolia, as well as in Manchuria, by Russia, and by the other European powers in the administration of China proper and Thibet, and she will lose all that remained of her influence in Corea, which will probably pass to Japan. It is evident that neither the United States or any European nation is inclined to do more than exert its moral influence in order to prevent Russia from securing a sphere of influence throughout the northern provinces and a share at least of the political control of Manchuria. The protests which all the other nations interested, with the exception of France, have made against the exclusive commercial and industrial privileges demanded by Russia in her sphere of influence will probably be effective, but the secret treaty, as modified under pressure of Japan, and the European protests will give Russia a standing which will enable her in the not distant future to disregard all her promises and pledges. There is just one contingency. Japan may decide to go to war with Russia. Probably, however, Russia will conciliate her for the present by concessions as to Corea. But Japan's and Russia's pretensions are really irreconcilable and both will prepare for the struggle which

must take place for predominance on the Pacific coast of Asia. Japan will probably be ready first and she will probably have China's support, so the struggle will not be an unequal one, or its result a foregone conclusion by any means. It is probable that Great Britain would have supported Japan in an immediate attack on Russia had it been clearly to her interests to check Russia. But the British Government is not convinced that a successful alliance of Japan and China against Russia would not eventually result in arraying Asia against Europe. And it is now clear that Russia must get to the open sea in the south somewhere from her broad northern empire before she will be satisfied. Either at the Bosphous, at the Persian Gulf or on the Pacific coast of Asia. Russia wants all these outlets. Great Britain, which does not want her on the Indian Ocean, thinks that she might be confined to the Pacific coast, and Germany, who is vitally interested in south-eastern Europe, holds the same view. Germany, at least, would like Russia to become more Asiatic and less European in the future.

If the British Government has not come to the conclusion that Great Britain's empire is now as wide a one as she can well be responsible for, it has decided that it is not possible for her at present at least to attempt to extend it in China. Lord Salisbury has given up British pretensions to an exclusive sphere of influence in the Yangtse valley. That is the great secret of the Anglo-German treaty in regard to China. Lord Salisbury has pledged Great Britain to share with Germany at least all privileges, political or commercial, she may acquire in that region. It is evident that the British Government supposed that in return for this concession it had secured Germany's pledge of alliance against Russian predominance in Manchuria. The German Government has denied this, however, and the British Government can only now say that the provision of the treaty on the point is not as clear as it should have been. In the meantime, Russia and France, as well as Japan, Germany, Italy and Belgium, have hastened to establish commercial stations on the Yangtse and to build wharves and depots at Hankow, and to carry on the survey of railways in that region, and to send war vessels to patrol the river. Great Britain's pretensions as to the Yangtse are therefore a thing of the past, and it is doubtful whether there is much regret at this turn of affairs among British people other than those in China, who are, of course, dismayed by the loss of position which, in their view, Great Britain has suffered. It has, however, become more and more manifest not merely to the British Government and British people at home, but also to the other European governments and peoples, as well as the United States, that the task of governing China or any part of it is far from being a desirable one. The German Government is already somewhat disappointed, and the German people are disgusted over the results of Germany's prominent position in the international intervention in China. The open door for commerce is what Great Britain, the United States and Germany now see is alone of real importance to them as nations in China, and they are seeking to secure that at as little cost as possible to themselves.



THE NEW ST. GABRIEL CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

The new St. Gabriel school, to be erected at the corner of Laprairie and Manufacturers street, will be an ornament to the locality, as well as a great convenience to the residents of the district. It will be built of hard brick, trimmed with pressed brick, over a stone basement. It will have twelve class-rooms, accommodating about five hundred pupils, besides a large assembly room and janitor's quarters. The toilet rooms are situated in an annex apart from the main building. The heating will be by hot water; tubing for both gas and electric lighting will be put in and the system of ventilation will be satisfactory. Fire escapes will be provided for the three stories. Mr. W. E. Doran is the architect, Mr. Raymond Chartrand the contractor, and the contract price is $26,799.50.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR.

The pastor of l'Eglise du Redempteur, the Rev. Henry E. Benoit, will begin tomorrow morning, a series of sermons on the subject: 'What and where is the True Church.'

In the evening the Rev. D. Lariviere, principal of the Sabrevois College, will speak on the subject of confirmation.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the Union Franco-Canadienne held yesterday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. L. G. Robillard, president; J. M. A. Denault, secretary treasurer; J. G. H. Bergeron, A. Rivard (Quebec); G. Beaudoin, J. E. Parent and A. Chartrand, auditors; P. Bluteau, general inspector; J. O. Chartrand, general representative.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY.

A small property, 26 Tupper street, 20x89 feet, was sold yesterday by auction at the rooms of the J. Cradock Simpson Company, and purchased by Mrs. J. Moffatt for $2,800 cash and expenses.

FIRE PROTECTION

Loan to Provide New Apparatus Passed by Council.

WILL NOW BE SUBMITTED TO PROPRIETORS—PASSED BY MEANS OF A COMPROMISE.

As predicted, the fire department improvement by-law passed the City Council yesterday, not merely with the consent of but actually on the initiative of the anti-administration aldermen, who have hitherto opposed the loan by-laws. The result is due, of course, largely to the importance of increasing the fire brigade, to some extent to the personal popularity of Chief Benoit among the east end aldermen, and to a very considerable extent to the concessions offered by the administration aldermen to and accepted by the section of aldermen who have been insisting upon recognition by the administration of the various east end expropriation schemes.

The by-law which passed yesterday provides for the borrowing of $100,000 to purchase the following equipment: Four engines, $24,000; one aerial truck, $7,000; two city trucks, $7,000, two chemical engines, $6,000; two ladder tower attachments, $1,500; new hose, $14,500; central fire station, $40,000.

The question of the fire by-law was brought up by Alderman Martineau, who, from being one of the administration party chieftains, has lately developed into an opposition leader. He explained that on account of the closure enforced at the last meeting certain aldermen had voted against the fire by-law through force of circumstances. He thought the closure was at all times unjust, both in Canada and England. He, therefore, moved, seconded by Ald. Lavallee, a vote of reconsideration of this by-law. This was adopted unanimously.

Ald. Hart at once moved the second reading of the by-law.

The first clause, detailing how the $100,000 was to be spent, was adopted inside of two minutes.

The next clause specified that the said loan was to run for twenty years. Ald. Laporte remarked that the term should be forty years instead, and this was agreed to.

Ald. Martineau remarked that a certain number of the aldermen had voted against the by-law, on account of the increased taxation. He therefore moved (supported by an opinion of the city attorney) that the interest and sinking fund be provided out of the ordinary revenue, if there was sufficient money to do so, and if not, that the special tax be collected from the citizens. Ald. Martineau argued that his motion gave the council the alternative of lessening the tax if it were possible to do so, although it might always be necessary to collect the additional tax.

Ald. Sadler inquired whether it was Ald. Martineau's intention to move the same amendment on all the other by-laws. He replied in the affirmative.

The amendment was adopted unanimously.

Ald. Martineau at once moved another amendment. It was to the effect that the loan should not be effected, nor the improvements made, before the underwriters had promised, in writing, to reduce the rates to where they were before the big fires.

Ald. Hart held that the insurance companies would not agree to such a proposal. But one thing was certain, the high rates would not last long, in the face of the proposed improvement.

Ald. Ames remarked that the fire brigade had been instituted to extinguish fires and not to hold a club over the heads of the insurance companies.

Ald. Laporte maintained that the amendment was not feasible. He preferred to think that the mercantile world of this city would soon find a way to induce outside companies to come to Montreal if the local companies continued to collect exorbitant rates.

Ald. Lebeuf supported the amendment. Since the city was ready to meet the demands of the underwriters, they, on their part, ought to come half way.

The amendment was lost on the following vote:

Ayes—Martineau, Lebeuf, Clearihue, Lariviere, Brunet, Jacques, Ricard, Roy, Wilson, Lapointe, Lamarche, Robillard, Lesperance, Chevalier, Lavallee and Vallieres—16.

Nays—Laporte, Hart, Chaussé, Ames, Gagnon, McBride, Turner, Sadler, Ekers, Ouimet, Gallery, Smith, Tansey, Faucher, Raby, Robertson, Savignac and Bumbray—18.

The third reading of the by-law was then carried on the following division:

Ayes— Laporte, Martineau, Lebeuf, Hart, Clearihue, Chaussé, Ames, Lariviere, Gagnon, McBride, Jacques, Turner, Sadler, Ekers, Ouimet, Gallery, Ricard, Roy, Wilson, Lamarche, Smith, Tansey, Faucher, Raby, Robertson, Savignac, Robillard, Lesperance, Chevalier, Lavallee, Bumbray, and Vallieres—32.

Nays—Brunet and Lapointe—2.

Among the documents laid upon the table during the discussion was the memorial of the Board of Trade on the fire protection question. The two chief clauses of the memorial read as follows:

'That an amount equal to the annual cost of the advanced rates of fire insurance (about $300,000) would be sufficient to render fire protection service so equal to emergencies as to prevent heavy losses, thereby leading to the desired reduction of the insurance rates, and thus expenditure from the civic treasury on improving the equipment of the fire appliances and waterworks would be a policy of economy;

'That, noting that it has been proposed to your honorable body that an expenditure of $100,000 should be made for the improvement of our fire protective service, your memorialists submit that such an amount is totally inadequate for the purpose, and they urge that an appropriation equal at least to the amount of one year's extra premiums now being paid by the citizens ($300,000) be devoted thereto.'

DEATH OF MR. JAMES GLEN.

Mr. James Glen, accountant, well known in business circles of the city, died yesterday at Ste. Agathe, after an illness of nearly two years. He leaves a widow and three children.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled at and imported from the Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Prussia, charged only with its own natural gas.

Annual Sales: 28,009,350 Bottles.

B. H. M. THE B&H CHINA EMPORIUM

FOR EASTER

Get One Of Our NOVEL DINNER SETS

(BEST ENGLISH WARE WITH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS) two dainty decorations. Just opened and ready for inspection.

BARNARD & HOLLAND, Wholesale and Retail,

290 ST. JAMES ST. (Victoria Sq.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Save Your Hair with Shampoos of Cuticura SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN

Use CUTICURA SOAP assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby itchings, rashes, and inflammations, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET of these great skin curatives is often sufficient to cure the severest humour when all else fails.

Sold by all druggists. British Depot: 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP. Boston.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Whole Wheat Flour

For Brown Bread,

BRODIE & HARVIE,

10 Bleury Street

The original makers of this article.

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QUEENS AUCTIONEERS HICKS & CO.

SALES AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES

DURING APRIL AND MAY.

Our list of engagements is now open and some important sales are already booked. There are still some good days vacant and we request early intimation to secure a choice date. Our patrons can rely upon having the full benefit of our extensive experience, established connection and personal attention. Cash advances on goods consigned for sale. Valuations made and estimates given. Good dry storage for Household effects.

The best medium in the city for the disposal of furniture is our regular weekly sale.

M. HICKS & CO.,
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1821-1823 Notre Dame street.

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TURKISH RUGS AT Private Sale.

We are now offering at Private Sale a choice assortment of

Turkish, Persian and Indian Rugs and Carpets

INCLUDING

Several Large Carpets suitable for Offices and Board Rooms.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Rugs now on view at Our Rooms, 1821-1823 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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No. 455 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Westmount.

We have been favored with instructions from Campbell Stewart, Esq., to sell at his residence, as above, all his magnificent Furniture and Effects, comprising:

Hood Square Grand Piano, Mahogany Parlor Set, Mahogany Tables, Fancy Odd Chairs, Gilt Chairs, Rockers, Brass and Onyx Table, Banquet Lamps, Mahogany Cabinet Folding Card Table, Beautiful Ornaments in Doulton, Royal Bonn, Limoges, etc., Clocks, Bronzes, Wilton and Brussels Carpets, Honiton Lace Curtains, Turcoman Portieres, Draperies, Bookcase, Sofa and Easy Chairs, Cosy Corner, Valuable Artists' Proof Etchings, in silver and gold frames, Engravings and Water-Colors, Wicker Rockers, Rugs, Japanese Portieres, Oak Sideboard, Dining Table, Leather Chairs, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Sets, Fine Glass and China, Silverware and Cutlery, Hall and Stair Carpets, Brass Bedstead, Birds'-Eye Maple Bureau, Washstand and Table to match, Oak Chiffonieres, Enamelled Iron Bed with Bureau, Washstand and Desk, etc., to match; Rattan Chairs, Box Lounge, Easy Chairs, Revolving Bookshelf, Books, etc., etc., Refrigerator, Gas Stove, Kitchen Utensils, Garden Hose, Lawn Mower, etc., etc. Sale

TUESDAY MORNING, April 2nd,

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

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Everything the best and equal to new. House on view Monday from 2 to 5.

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HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS

In Oil and Water Colors

BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS.

Also a choice collection of Steel Engravings, Etchings, etc. Our Annual Spring Sale of the above will take place at our rooms,

1821-1823 Notre Dame Street,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3rd,
At 2.30 o'clock.

Pictures now on view.
Catalogues on application.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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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.

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MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING & BARRON,
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R. A. DUNTON, B.C.L.,
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Funds for Investment,
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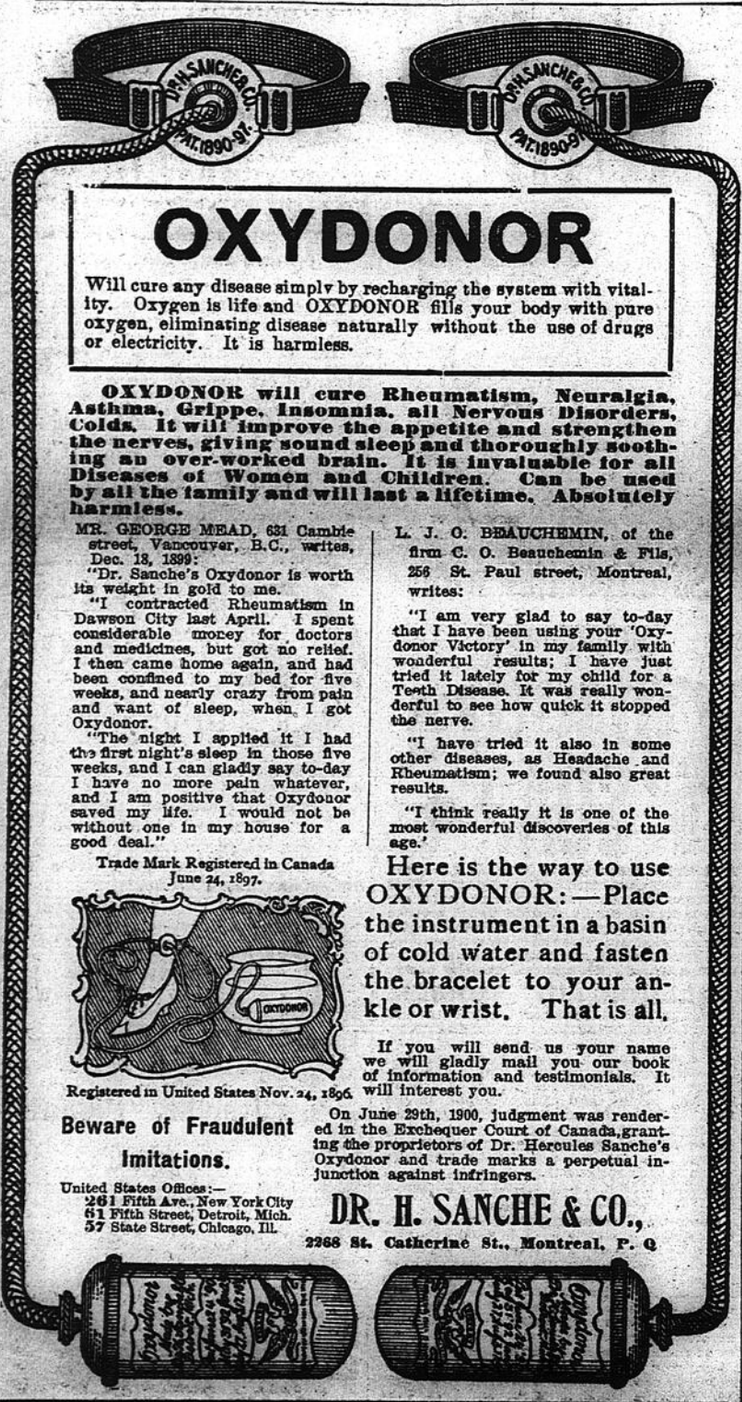
ADVERTISEMENTS.



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Will cure any disease simply by recharging the system with vitality. Oxygen is life and OXYDONOR fills your body with pure oxygen, eliminating disease naturally without the use of drugs or electricity. It is harmless.

OXYDONOR will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Grippe, Insomnia, all Nervous Disorders, Colds. It will improve the appetite and strengthen the nerves, giving sound sleep and thoroughly soothing an over-worked brain. It is invaluable for all Diseases of Women and Children. Can be used by all the family and will last a lifetime. Absolutely harmless.

MR. GEORGE MEAD, 631 Cambie street, Vancouver, B.C., writes, Dec. 18, 1899:

"Dr. Sanche's Oxydonor is worth its weight in gold to me.

"I contracted Rheumatism in Dawson City last April. I spent considerable money for doctors and medicines, but got no relief. I then came home again, and had been confined to my bed for five weeks, and nearly crazy from pain and want of sleep, when I got Oxydonor.

"The night I applied it I had the first night's sleep in those five weeks, and I can gladly say to-day I have no more pain whatever, and I am positive that Oxydonor saved my life. I would not be without one in my house for a good deal."

L. J. O. BEAUCHEMIN, of the firm C. O. Beauchemin & Fils, 256 St. Paul street, Montreal, writes:

"I am very glad to say to-day that I have been using your 'Oxydonor Victory' in my family with wonderful results; I have just tried it lately for my child for a Tooth Disease. It was really wonderful to see how quick it stopped the nerve.

"I have tried it also in some other diseases, as Headache and Rheumatism; we found also great results.

"I think really it is one of the most wonderful discoveries of this age."

Trade Mark Registered in Canada June 24, 1897.

Registered in United States Nov. 24, 1896.

Here is the way to use OXYDONOR:—Place the instrument in a basin of cold water and fasten the bracelet to your ankle or wrist. That is all.

If you will send us your name we will gladly mail you our book of information and testimonials. It will interest you.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations.

On June 29th, 1900, judgment was rendered in the Exchequer Court of Canada, granting the proprietors of Dr. Hercules Sanche's Oxydonor and trade marks a perpetual injunction against infringers.

United States Offices:—
261 Fifth Ave., New York City
61 Fifth Street, Detroit, Mich.
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DR. H. SANCHE & CO.,
2268 St. Catherine St., Montreal, P. Q.

Special to Ladies.

WHY buy a manufactured costume in common with hundreds of the same cloth and style?

WHY not have your own ideas and those "little suggestions" and points that give life to the dress and render such valuable assistance to the fashionable tailor in executing the work to the highest perfection?

WHY not, for the same cost, order a strictly **tailor-made** suit, choosing your cloth, trimmings and style exclusively to your own taste and fancy?

Costumes, $20.00, $25.00 and $30.00, silk lined, made in 48 hours notice, no disappointment.

High-class work and fit guaranteed.

SHAPIRO BROS.,
Ladies' Tailors,
2318 St. Catherine Street.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

THE ONTARIO PREMIER WAITED UPON BY A WHITE-RIBBON DEPUTATION.

Toronto, March 30.—A large deputation of members and friends of the W. C. T. U. waited on the Hon. Mr. Ross yesterday in favor of the extension of the provincial suffrage to women.

The deputation was large and representative. Those present were: Mrs. McKee, provincial vice-president; Mrs. Stevens, president of Toronto district; Dr. Courtice, Mr. Alex. Mills, the Rev. C. O. Johnson, Mrs. Hillborn, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Goldie, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Watson, Miss Harris, Dr. Forfar, Mr. Charlton, Mrs. Doane, Mrs. Courtice, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. F. S. Spence, Inspector Archibald. Mrs. McKee, the provincial vice-president, said she was not an advocate of universal suffrage, which she would certainly deplore, but that she did advocate the restriction of the male suffrage and female suffrage in an equal measure. The deputation simply asked for an extension of the present franchise. Many petitions have been presented by women in the past, but they have had no effect because there was no voting power behind the petition. It was but just that women should have a vote in the protection of home and country. Women have no desire for parliamentary positions and honors, but simply ask the justice that should be given a taxpayer and an intelligent citizen. Under the present condition of affairs only unmarried women holding property, and widows, can vote; this is not a fair representation.

Mrs. Stevens, president of Toronto District Union, reminded Mr. Ross that the women of Ontario are asking for nothing which will in any way impoverish the government, or which will enrich it if withheld. Simply that the constituency be enlarged by a number of sober, God-fearing, intelligent constituents, who are honest, industrious and patriotic. The mothers, wives and daughters of Ontario—the women who have given their husbands, brothers and sons to fight on the veldts of South Africa for that very freedom which women are denied at home—the freedom of the franchise to every British subject. Mrs. Stevens dealt with the objection popularly held that women do not want to vote.

Premier Ross said in reply that the difficulty seemed to be where to draw the line short of a universal suffrage. The question was a large one, and, he would advise the ladies to keep up the agitation to educate public sentiment in favor of the adoption of their views.

OHIO POTTERIES MAY CLOSE.

East Liverpool, O., March 30.—There is a prospect of every pottery in this section of the Ohio valley being shut down on Monday unless the strike at the Goodwin Pottery is adjusted by that time. Over three thousand persons will be thrown out of employment if the potteries shut down.

TWO SUDDEN DEATHS.

A man named Joseph Gauthier, while speaking to some friends in August Bastien's grocery store, 349 Papineau avenue, about six o'clock last evening, fell to the ground dead. Gauthier was a married man residing at 158 Champlain street.

Francois Lebrun, a laborer, 53 years of age, died suddenly last night about 11 o'clock at the corner of St. Andre and Rousseau streets. He had been suffering from illness for some time.

Coroner McMahon was informed of both occurrences but, after investigating the circumstances in each case, did not think it necessary to summon a jury.

DEWEY ON AGUINALDO

THE ADMIRAL'S BELIEF THAT FIGHTING IS NOW TO END.

(New York 'Evening Post,' March 29.)

Admiral Dewey, who is in this city at present, spoke to-day about the probable effect of the capture of Aguinaldo. He expressed the greatest satisfaction at the news, and said that he thought that this would really wind up the period of resistance. He added: 'I am delighted to hear this news. Of course, we had the warning a few days ago that it might occur, but it looked like a very risky undertaking, and if Funston had lost his life every one would have said: "I told you so." It appears to be a very creditable piece of work on the part of Funston, and in keeping with his previous exploits. It was in fact a case of fighting the devil with fire. If a large force had gone against Aguinaldo he would not have been found, but this was a kind of strategy of their own sort, and appears to have succeeded perfectly.'

Admiral Dewey then spoke of the claim that Aguinaldo had really been an ally of the United States, declaring: 'Aguinaldo was in no sense an ally. When we went to Manilla we made use of the Filipinos, just as the Union forces in the civil war made use of the negroes. We used anybody that we could to aid us, but there was nothing whatever upon which to base the claim that they were our allies in the technical sense. As a matter of fact, the city of Manilla surrendered to me on May 1. At noon on that day our squadron went close up to the city. Some of the forts had been firing on us, and I sent word that if a single shot more was fired I would destroy the city. The Spanish authorities replied that if I did not fire they would not, and I dropped anchor. The squadron remained there for about thirty-six hours, but I left that position because I feared that some hot-head might, without orders, fire on us, and I would be compelled to keep my word. During all that time white flags were flying all over the city, but we were hampered by having no land force. Under those conditions we were very glad to have the Filipinos do what they could, but that did not give them the relation of allies. Aguinaldo is himself a most amiable little fellow. He does not have the education with which he has been credited, and he was not really the brains of the insurrection. Mabini was really the brains of the Filipino rebellion, and Aguinaldo was the active leader. I admit that I did not give him credit for the abilities that he has shown, but he is certainly not a man of very great ability. One thing I wonder about is the despatches to-day from Manilla which I believe describe him as "talking freely." When I first saw him he was notably reticent, and a good deal of his strength came from the fact that he did not talk much. The people believed that he was invulnerable, however, and that no harm could be done to him. There was a story current, in fact, that a dozen men had stood up and fired at him as a test. I suppose there were no bullets in the guns—or whatever it was, he was unhurt. But that story went everywhere. The people are intensely superstitious, and they believe that no harm could befall him.

'It will take some time now for the news to get around of the capture, and at first the people will refuse to believe it. They will say, "Oh, that is another Yankee lie." But after the news does finally get around through the islands, I fully believe that organized resistance will collapse. Of course, there will be sporadic disorder for a long time to come; but I do not believe that there will be anything serious.'

'What do you think ought to be done with Aguinaldo now?'

'Well, it seems to me that as good a thing as could be done for the present would be to send him to Guam. It is the same sort of a climate as in the Philippines, and there would be no hardship in the change; but there would be no chance to pose, and the Filipino leaders would feel as if they were out of the world if sent there.'

The Admiral then retold the story of the capture of Guam by Captain Glass of the 'Charleston,' how the 'Charleston' banged away at the fortifications until the commandant sent out word to him that he was 'unable to reply to the salute, but if he would kindly lend some powder,' he would be glad to do so. 'The naval officers,' Admiral Dewey continued, 'used to joke Glass about that a good deal, and he got pretty touchy about it, and said that no such thing occurred. But it was true all the same. So you see what an out-of-the-way place Guam is. It is a good place for political prisoners, where they can't indulge in agitation.'

Of the action of the Americans, Admiral Dewey said: 'Looking over the events of the past two years, I am sometimes impressed with the idea that possibly the trouble with the Filipinos might have been avoided, but when I say that, I say it because hindsight is a great deal easier than foresight. I have no criticism for any one, but it can be seen now how the Americans who first went there hurt the pride of the Filipinos. If we had made a greater effort to flatter them, it is possible the thing would have gone more smoothly. At the beginning, I don't believe Aguinaldo had any idea of independence at all. They simply hated the Spaniards. They hated them, I say, and they wanted to get rid of them in any way possible. They looked upon us as their deliverers, and they did everything I told them to do. Afterwards, I think, it was simply a case of success turning a man's head, in the case of Aguinaldo. I don't believe that at first he had any idea of attempting to set up an independent republic. As to that matter of our relations with the Filipinos, the history has never yet been written. I have all the letters and documents pertaining to it, and I expect some day to write the history of the affair. When all the documents are published, it will be perfectly clear that no obligation rested upon the American forces to treat the Filipinos as allies.'

The Admiral asked for the latest news, and then said, musingly: 'I wonder how the little fellow will take it. He was always, as I said, a most amiable man, and, personally, I would not wish him the slightest harm; but I believe, as I said, that his capture means the end of organized resistance. The widespread belief in Aguinaldo's invincibility was really the backbone of their resistance, and there can be no one else at this time and in the present circumstances who can achieve a reputation anything like as widespread as that which Aguinaldo enjoyed.'

HOW OXFORD WON.

Cambridge Defeated by Only Two-Fifths of a Length.

ONE OF THE CLOSEST STRUGGLES BETWEEN THE GREAT UNIVERSITIES ON RECORD.

London, March 30—Oxford's eight defeated the Cambridge crew to-day in a hard fought struggle through rough water from Putney to Mortlake. It was a grand race, and at the finish only two-fifths of a length separated the two shells. The time was 22 minutes 31 seconds.

At the start Cambridge was considered to have a great advantage, for winning the toss, she was able to choose the Surrey side and so secure some protection from the effect on the water of the half-gale which blew from the south-west.

The start was made at 10.31. Off Duke's Head, Cambridge was rowing 29 strokes to the minute, and leading by a quarter of a length. Oxford was rowing thirty. At Craven Steps, Oxford led by a quarter of a length, and in this position the two shells continued for some distance, Cambridge hanging on splendidly. Then at the Lead Mills, Cambridge took advantage of the turn and pulled up till she was a quarter of a length to the good. Slowly she dragged her smooth sides ahead, and at Thornycrofts, the light blues led by more than a length and were gaining. Off Devonshire Meadows, Cambridge was still a length ahead, and at Barnes she had put herself another half length to the good.

THE RIVAL CREWS.

The following are the names of the crews and their weights:

Oxford.	Stones.	Lbs.
1—F. O. J. Huntley (University), (bow)	11	7
2—H. Du Vallon (Brasenose)	12	3½
3—J. Younger (New)	12	10
4—A. De L. Long (New)	12	7
5—H. J. Hale (Balliol)	12	12
6—F. W. Warre (Balliol)	12	7½
7—T. B. Etherington-Smith (Oriel)	11	4½
R. Culme-Seymour (New), (stroke)	11	11½
G. S. MacLagan (Magdalen), (cox)	8	5
Cambridge.		
1—R. H. Nelson (Third Trinity), (bow)	11	3
2—B. C. Cox (Trinity Hall)	12	0
3—B. W. D. Brooke (First Trinity)	11	10½
4—C. W. H. Taylor (Third Trinity)	12	7
5—G. Parker (First Trinity)	12	6
6—H. B. Grylls (First Trinity)	12	6
7—E. F. Duncanson (Emmanuel)	12	9
G. M. Maitland (First Trinity), (stroke)	12	1½
E. A. O. A. Jamieson (First Trinity), (cox)	8	8

For a few moments the Cambridge men looked like winners, for every time Culme-Seymour, the Oxford stroke, had hit up the pace, the light blues had responded splendidly. But the Cambridge eight were distressed, and the magnificent spurt by Barnes's Bridge was an expiring effort. From there on, Oxford, holding a steady pace, and putting muscle into every stroke, rapidly wore down the lead of the opposing crew and shot over the line two-fifths of a length to the good.

AFFECTED BY THE WAR.

The Transvaal war left its mark on the crews of the rival Blues this year. Several who might have rowed in the historic race were fighting in South Africa, and two of them were shot. Two recent university coaches, McLean and Trevor Jones, died within a few weeks of the race. To crown all, indisposition and influenza have played havoc with the men, and constant change had been the order of the day up to the hour the crews left their homes for London.

Cambridge was the first of the rival eights to reach Metropolitan waters, and took up quarters at Putney on March 14. There was no time lost in getting to work on the lively waters of the Putney-Mortlake reach, and both crews put in telling practice up to the last day before the race. The Oxford eight came down from Henley on March 15, and had their first spin on the following day.

A PASTOR CALLED

THE REV. MR. GILMOUR, OF HAMILTON, INVITED TO OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH.

At a largely attended meeting of the Olivet Baptist congregation last night a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, of Hamilton, to become their pastor in succession to the late Rev. E. W. Dadson, D.D. The pastorate has been vacant for over a year.

THE LATE MRS. TERRILL.

The late Mrs. John Terrill, née Catherine Oatey, who died on Thursday last at her residence, No. 8 Laval avenue, was the wife of Mr. John Terrill, who for many years has been in the employ of Messrs. John Henderson & Co. The deceased lady for the greater part of her life lived in the east end of the city where she was widely known and respected by all classes of the community. For many years she was a member of the East End Methodist Church, but since moving to Laval avenue she had attended the Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church. She was an earnest and enthusiastic worker in all church movements, and ever zealous to aid in helping others. The deceased leaves five daughters and one son, Mr. J. R. Terrill, who is in the employ of Messrs. Caverhill, Learmont & Co.

FINANCES IMPROVING.

The financial condition of the Church of St. John the Evangelist has improved decidedly since the circular was sent out, setting forth the financial difficulties of the church and stating the sum of $4,000 was absolutely necessary. As a result of that vigorous action, $2,000 has already been collected, and it is expected that the rest of the amount required will shortly be forthcoming.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

Dallas, Texas, March 29.—A terrific rain and hail storm swept over Northern Texas this afternoon. The damage at Dallas from water in cellars and stores is estimated at $100,000.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Pianos and Organs bought at Layton Bros' warerooms, 144 Peel street, are strong and lasting, and contain all modern improvements.

Cash or Credit.—We firmly believe we are selling furniture and carpets for less money, either for cash or credit, than you will find anywhere else, and you owe it to yourself to investigate the truth of this claim. F. Lapointe, the complete house-furnisher, 1447, 1449 St. Catherine street east, and 189, 189a Montcalm street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

On one of the best streets in Westmount, and within one hundred yards of the electric cars, is now **FOR SALE** (for one week only) at a sacrifice price. $13,000 offered and refused about three years ago. Must be sold now. House thoroughly well-built and up to date in every respect. Apply immediately for particulars to

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON
Real Estate & Agency Co.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

LAKE ST. LOUIS
For Sale or To Let
Furnished Houses
From Lachine to Bay View. Prices from $6,000 to $25,000.
Rents $200 to $800.
THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON
REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Financial.

EDWARD L. BOND,
Marine, Fire.
INSURANCE.
Plate Glass, Accident.
80 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR & SON
Insurance Brokers and Agents,
Money to Loan on Mortgage.
43 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
Tel. Main 2205.

W. H. WEIR & SON
STOCKBROKERS,
113 St. Francois Xavier St.
W. H. WEIR. P. H. WEIR.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT LADY (NON-resident), wanting a position in a family to take charge of either one or two small children, or as mother's help; references exchanged. Address STELLA, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, TUPPER STREET, STONE front solid brick House, 9 rooms; modern improvements; good order; only $1,250 cash required. A snap. P.O. Box 195.

FOR SALE, COUNTRY PROPERTY, about two miles from city; modern stone house, barn, stable, ice-house, coach house, sheds, comparatively new, with water throughout; a fine garden, with all kinds of fruit; one hundred apple trees and about twenty acres of land, all well cultivated, and well fenced. Address M.L. 30, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, A LIMITED NUMBER OF Military Buttons which have been through the South African campaign, at 10 cents each, or mounted as hat pins, 25 cents. Address P.O. Box 593, Montreal.

HOUSES TO LET—HOUSE NO. 14 Richmond square; hot water furnace and all modern conveniences; nine rooms; stabling if wanted. For particulars inquire at 10 Richmond square, or Phone Up 2538.

LOST, ON FRIDAY, SMALL LEATHER purse containing 5 dollar gold piece and small change, receipts, car tickets and packages of needles. Return to 2496 St. Catherine street.

MONEY WANTED—WANTED TO BORrow ten thousand dollars on good city property; ample security. Reply, stating rate of interested wanted, BORROWER 12, 'Witness' Office.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—FOR SALE, Two Houses, Shop, Yard and Stables; central locality, and in first-class condition; suitable for a Contractor, Baker, Undertaker, Master Carter or party wishing to live near place of business. Address CENTRAL 10, 'Witness' Office.

PROPERTY FOR SALE — CENTRALLY located property, earning seven percent net on purchase price; leased for five years; splendid investment for prompt purchaser. Address PROPERTY 440, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, A LARGE UNFURNISHED front room on bath flat; private family. 4117 St. Catherine street, Westmount.

TO LET, THE OLD BUTCHER STAND, 533 Craig street, with fixtures complete, ice-house, marble top counter, silver-plated rack and hooks, scales. Everything ready to start. Apply to RUBENSTEIN BROS., 537 Craig street.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS GENERAL Servant; is a good plain cook, willing to do a small washing; references. Apply at 66½ St. Urbain street.

WANTED, BY A SCOTCHMAN, WORK of any kind; sober, and the best of city references. Apply 19 St. Monique street.

WANTED, SELF-CONTAINED MODERN House in West End or Westmount, five bedrooms; rent not higher than $25 monthly; first-class tenant. Send particulars to THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE AND AGENCY CO., 181 St. James street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tailor-made COSTUMES
— AT —
MARCHAND'S
1869 & 1871 Notre Dame st.

For **EASTER** *we will have* **Special Prices** *in the Ready-made Department.*

25 Costumes in Cloth, Navy Blue, Brown or Black, latest style, Tailor-made; price for Easter **$4.50**

170 Costumes, All-Wool, in Tweed, Cheviot Cloth, in all colors, well lined; our manufacturer's price **$5.00**

50 New Costumes, Fancy Grey, Pale Grey, Navy Blue or Black, well lined **$7.50**

50 Beautiful Costumes, in Cheviot, Black or Navy Blue, with Silk Applique on the Skirt and body; sold everywhere, $18.00 and $20.00; our manufacturer's price.. **$12.00**

The Balance of our last year's Costumes must go from **$1.99** to **$3.50**.

OUR SKIRTS AT $1.99

50 Skirts in Dress Goods of different colors made to sell at $4.00 and $5.00; regardles of cost **$1.99**

Our New Heavy Skirts from..... **$2.99**

This Skirt in 'Frieze,' imported, All-Wool, made with circular cut and 6-row stitching at the bottom, tailor-made; sold everywhere $7.00 and $8.00; here **$2.99**

We have the largest department of Skirts in Montreal. We make Skirts to order from **$2.00** to **$20.00**. We are in a place to execute the most difficult work in Skirts, Blouses and Costumes with the shortest delay.

FOR 50c

Black Sateen Blouses, sold wholesale at 75c; here **50c**

FOR 75c

Black Sateen Blouses, nearly all tucked; sold wholesale $1.00; here.. **75c**

FOR $1.00

20 doz. Blouses in Roman Satin, Black, Red, Pale Blue, Pink, Turquoise, etc., body all tucked; sold in wholesale houses, $2.00; here ... **$1.00**

5,000 yds. of Embroidery Insertion 1⅛ inches wide; sold elsewhere 6c; here **1¾c**

Still **50** doz. Children's Trousers, in good Tweed, All-Wool, for..**29c**

10 doz. Men's Trousers in Heavy Tweed, at **99c**

FOR $2.99

5 'Golf' Capes in Plaid, All-Wool; sold elsewhere $8.00 and $9.00; here **$2.99**

FOR $3.99

8 doz. Blouses in Taffeta Silk, in all the latest colors and Black, all tucked, 'Bishop' sleeve; sold everywhere $8.00; our manufacturer's price **$3.99**

Do not forget that you will find here the best Tailors and Workmen, capable of executing the most difficult work, and that at a price to suit everybody.

BEFORE BUYING

Do not forget to visit the only large manufacturer Blouses, Skirts and Costumes in Montreal selling retail.

M. MARCHAND,
1869 and 1871
Notre Dame Street

To Let.

TO LET, MOUNT ROYAL VALE, Corner Molson and McDonald ave., 2 houses, 8 and 9 rooms, water in house; nice gardens; very convenient to cars. Apply on premises, R. W. ALLAN.

TO LET, FURNISHED, A COMFORTABLE House on Lorne avenue, from 1st May for summer months; rent low to desirable tenant. Address M. 380, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, 396 ST. DOMINIQUE STREET, 6 rooms, bath and w.c.; newly papered and painted; good yard. Apply to 396a St. Dominique, or 895 Sherbrooke street.

TO RENT, OR SELL, A FINE COUNTRY residence, solid stone house, beautifully situated, with 75,000 feet of land, good for any kind of garden use, fine old trees, facing the river, with grand view of all shipping up and down, 30 minutes to the centre of city; easy terms. G. B., 'Witness' Office.

TO RENT OR SELL ON EASY MONTHLY payments, nice new Cottages, built for winter, well situated, high and dry, above all flooding, Longueuil, West End, close to Ferry. ANDREW HARDIE, Gardenville ave. P.O. Box 101.

TO LET, FIRST CLASS STONE LOWER tenement, 57 St. Famille street, 6 rooms, pantry, etc., Daisy furnace. Apply to ALEXANDER HART, 34 Shuter street.

TO LET, HOUSES, 79 and 83 ST. MARK street, having all modern conveniences, fixed washtubs, etc., heated by 'Daisy' furnace; will be put in first class order for desirable tenant. Apply to DAVID McFARLANE, 636 Craig or 601 Sherbrooke streets.

TO RENT, LOWER TENEMENT, 6 Rooms, bath, closet, Daisy furnace, hot water, gas and good cellar. Apply, 109 Ash avenue.

TO LET, SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, NO. 474 Athol ave., Westmount, five bedrooms. Apply to JAMES BAILLIE, 67 St. Francois Xavier. Tel. Main 1724, Mount 96.

TO LET, MIDDLE FLAT, 125 BAYLE street, 6 rooms, furnace, free to 1st May if taken for term; also lower flat, 133 Bayle street, 6 rooms. Apply to JAMES BAILLIE, 67 St. Francois Xavier street. Tel. Main 1724, Mount, 96.

TO LET — OFFICES TO RENT ABOVE W. H. Leach's piano rooms, 2440 St. Catherine street, suitable for music teachers or other professional ladies and gentlemen; terms, $10 per month, light and heat included. For further information apply on premises.

TO LET, LONGUEUIL COTTAGE, No. 219 St. Charles street, six rooms, bath and w.c.; for summer and winter; river front. Address, R. BENNET, 21 Canning street, Montreal.

TO LET, THAT DESIRABLE LOWER tenement, No. 2300 St. Catherine street; rent $240.00; no taxes. Apply to G. A. THOMSON, 39 St. Sacrament street.

TO LET, CARPENTER SHOP, 9½ MAYOR street, old stand; suitable for contractor, large yard, immediate possession. JOHN BURRELL, Temple Building.

TO LET, A BRICK COTTAGE, No. 87 Aylmer street, 7 rooms and extension kitchen, furnace and all modern improvements; will be painted and tinted new. Also, house, No. 1 Seymour avenue, containing 11 rooms, electric light and gas; front and side entrances; no taxes. Apply to T. GILDAY, 309 St. James street.

A SPACIOUS PLACE FOR MANUFACturing purposes, well lighted; easy terms. Apply 196 St. Paul street.

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, AT A MODerate rent, a comfortable solid brick house, nicely situated on the bank of the river. It contains 10 apartments, bath and w.c., and is heated by a Daisy furnace in a well lighted, large basement. There is a fruit and vegetable garden, also a good spring well, with a pump attached to it, in the rear. The front is shaded with lilac and other trees, and the roadway is being made 50 feet wide. For further particulars apply to D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street, or to J. BEATTY, St. Lambert.

TO LET, FLATS FOR Manufacturing in new building on Cote street, well lighted; electric hoist. Apply, 13, Stock Exchange.

STORES AND OFFICES, HEATED BY Steam, in the New Building, St. Peter street, between Merchants Bank and 'Witness' Office. Ready presently. Apply to 'Witness' Office. 6

TO RENT, NEW LODGE ROOMS, EMPIRE Building, St. Catherine street; Lodge Rooms, Richmond Hall; Store, 2459 Notre Dame street; House, Thornton Park. Apply to THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame street, or at Thornton Villa 7

TO LET, AT LACHUTE, FURNISHED OR Unfurnished Cottage, eight rooms, with garden and outbuildings. For terms and particulars address W.L.M., care James Hutton & Co., 232 McGill street, Montreal. 14

Property.

CHOICE LOT, NO. 162 DRUMMOND street, for sale. J. FAIRBAIRN, 239 Metcalfe avenue, or Mr. ROBB, City Hall.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, FINE LOT, with old house at Georgeville, near steamer Landing; also beautiful Little Island at Ste. Rose, for sale.. J. FAIRBAIRN, 239 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount.

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, A MILK round of from 20 to 40 gallons; give full particulars to 'CASH,' 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A collection of old Postage Stamps; also, wanted, a large quantity of Canadian Revenues. Address, Box 71, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' AND Gentlemen's Cast-off 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 539 Craig street. 7

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, UNFURNISHED HOUSE, WITH garden, within the vicinity of Montreal; rent not to exceed $100. Address HOUSE 44, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED TO RENT HOUSE AT COTE des Neiges or Outremont, near the cars; rent must be moderate. Address DOMICILE X., 'Witness' Office.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, BY A LADY ENGAGED DURing the day, large unfurnished front room, neighborhood of Bleury or St. Catherine preferred. Please state particulars and terms. Address T., 'Witness' Office.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 15 for light upstairs work. 68 Ste. Famille st.

SMART BOY WANTED FOR OFFICE. Apply 1724 Notre Dame street, Room 13. Apply 8.30 a.m.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL OUR goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address CAN-DEX MFG. CO., Savannah, Ga. 23

WANTED AT ONCE, A FIRST CLASS Milliner. 151½ St. Lawrence Main street.

WANTED, MILLINERY BAG MAKERS. Apply at 768 Craig street.

WANTED, ASSISTANT GARDENER FOR country; must speak French and English. Apply, stating references and all particulars to P.O. Box 268.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m. sharp. 8

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL Servant for family of three, in small flat; references required. Apply, MRS. G. A. CAMERON, 4121 Western avenue, near Wood avenue.

WANTED, A TABLEMAID; CITY REFERences required. Apply at 1002 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN understanding plain gardening, and who can make himself generally useful. Apply, with references, to WILLIAM EWING & CO., Seed Merchants, 142 McGill street, Montreal.

HOUSEMAID WANTED. Appuly 227 Peel street.

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.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY GARDENER, A SITUATION for coming season, competent in all branches; city and country references; town or country. LANDSCAPE, 'Witness' Office.

SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIenced English Nurse to children; references. Apply to MRS. HIGGINBOTHAM, The Andrews Home, 46 Belmont Park, Montreal.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE, FRUIT AND CONFECTIONery store in central part of city; cheap for cash; good reasons for selling. Address CONFECTIONER, 'Witness' Office.

THE OWNER OF A VERY LARGE group of silver lead properties in British Columbia, with shipping values (five separate veins all carrying ore), are open to give a favorable bond to bona fide mine operators; principals only. Box 568, Nelson, B.C.

Eggs and Poultry.

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY Supplies. Catalogue free. A. J. MORGAN, London. 2

Pupils Wanted.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 527, cor. St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur. Shorthand, easiest and best method known, both languages, no failures, speed classes, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Penmanship, English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, Greek. Civil service, Legal, Pharmacy exams. J. J. CONOLLY, Principal.

MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, ELECTRIcians, Firemen, etc., new 40-page Pamphlet, containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers. Sent free. GEO A. ZELLER, Publisher, St. Louis, Mo.

Enterainments Given.

R. McGLAUGHLIN, ELECUTIONIST AND Humorist, open for concert engagements. Lessons given in advanced elocution. 344 Lagauchetiere street. 8

Personal.

PERSONAL — FALSE ARREST — VIAVI Manager Exonerated.—The trial of Miss E. W. Smith, manager of the Viavi Co., in Montreal who was recently arrested on the charge of illegally practising medicine has resulted in the dismissal of the charge as no diagnosis was made and no medical advice given by either Miss Smith or her agents. Full directions for the use of Viavi are printed on each course of treatment and patrons are requested to correspond with the Hygienic department at San Francisco, Cal., where the Canadian correspondence is attended to by Physicians who stand at the head of the profession. The Viavi Home Treatment is for the diseases of women, catarrhal, stomach and bowel troubles. These forms of disease are most prevalent. Viavi is rightly regarded as the most important remedial discovery of modern times in the science of cure. Its evolution has proceeded solely from a realization of the fact that curative methods did not lie in the keen blade of the knife, and from the alarming necessity of a more humane as well as a more successful treatment. The wonderful cures resulting from the use of Viavi have gained the valuable influence of many prominent people who are furthering the movement toward a Higher Physical Life for women, thus accounting for the phenomenal growth of the Cause. Viavi can be procured only from those educated as to its value, over 8,000 women, besides a large force of men, many of whom are eminent physicians being now engaged in the work. There are large houses for its distribution in the important cities of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, India, South Africa, Australia and the Hawaiian Islands. Its use extends over the civilized world. Information regarding Viavi is given at the distributing centre for the Province of Quebec, 97 Drummond street. Classes for ladies entering the work are held there. Ladies always in attendance.

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 expenses in connection therewith, including the forwarding of letters.

Bargains.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS FOR POULtry will make hens lay; prevents egg eating; dollar hundred pounds; sample bag, 25 cents; Eggs for hatching. Send for Catalogue. W. ULLEY, Victoria square.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB, Two Shares For Sale. Address SHARES, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, DOUBLE BEDSTEAD, NEW, and Wire Spring Mattress; cheap. 132 Plymouth Grove.

FOR SALE, A GOOD LITTLE UPRIGHT Piano, rosewood case, ivory keys; price only $65; payable $5 cash and $4 per month. LAYTON BROS., Warerooms, 144 Peel street, Dominion square.

FOR SALE, BLUE BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, Pullets, one dollar and two dollars each, also eggs for hatching from two grand pens mated to breed pullets; orders booked now; $2 per setting, after May 15th, $1. Birds can be seen any day except on Sunday. Ask at tollgate for J. W. Payne, Outremont Poultry Farm, Montreal.

FOR SALE—LEAVING CITY, NEW UPright piano, latest improvements; Walnut Bookcase, Desk, Walnut Folding-Bed, Brussels Moquet Carpets. 358 St. Antoine street.

FOR SALE, $100, UPRIGHT PIANO BY R. S. Williams & Sons, Toronto, cost $300, left with me for immediate sale; an exceptional bargain. W. H. LEACH, 2440 St. Catherine street, between Stanley and Drummond streets, sole agent for the Celebrated Morris 3 pedalled upright pianos. Open evenings until 9.30.

FOR SALE, SECOND-HAND Shelving, 8 ft. high, suitable for grocery, dry goods, or smallwares. Will be sold cheap. Apply to J. T. HENDERSON, 7½ St. Edward street, corner of Bleury and St. Catherine streets.

FOR SALE, Cash or Credit, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street. 11

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. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone Up 2552.

Partner Wanted.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING business, doing $25,000 or more business annually, requires a partner with some capital, to attend to the office; a good opportunity. Apply by letter to BUSTEED & LANE, 517 New York Life Building.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING business requires a partner with some capital, to attend to the office; a good opportunity. Apply by letter to BUSTEED & LANE, 517 New York Life Building.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational Churches.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres Street School house at 11 a.m. All are invited.

MONTREAL JEWISH MISSION, 324 St. Urbain street. Bible reading on Thursday at 7.30 p.m. Service on Sunday at 7.30 p.m. Rev. John McCarter, superintendent.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING each Sabbath at 4.30 p.m. sharp, in East End Methodist lecture hall. Earnest addresses. Hearty singing. All welcome.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, March 31, at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. G. Abbott-Smith, M.A., B.D.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Young Men's Bible-class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion—Meeting at 3 p.m., on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

GOSPEL HALL, 289 St. Antoine street, corner Guy street. Christians meet simply in the name of the Lord every Lord's Day, at 11 a.m. for the breaking of bread. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Tuesday 8 p.m., for prayer.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R. M. C. A. Hall, corner of Wellington and Richmond (Subway), every Sunday at 4 p.m. Lively talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, corner of St. Antoine street and Richmond square. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Strangers made welcome. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, Lay Reader in charge.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, of Montreal. Services every Sunday at the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector street, at 11 a.m. and at 7.30 p.m., and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. J. Ohling, officiating. All Scandinavians invited.

EAST END INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 6 Craig street. Every Sunday, 10 a.m., Sabbath-school, 10.20 a.m., prayer meeting. 3 p.m., and 7 p.m., gospel services. Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, prayer meeting. Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, reading on the Higher Life. Seats free. No collection. You will be welcomed at all these meetings.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 896 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will be held in the S. A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays, at 7 and 11 a.m., and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Children's meeting on Sunday at 10 a.m., and Saturday at 3 p.m. A holiness meeting is conducted on Friday nights, and the 'Band of Love' meets in the Temple on Wednesday night. Ensign R. W. Williams and wife in command. At Point St. Charles, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night, except Tuesday and Friday, at eight o'clock. Captain Dawson in command. Gospel services (in French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, on Sunday, at 8 p.m., and on every week day except Monday and Tuesday, at 8 p.m. Adjutant Robert, in charge. At the 'Lighthouse Shelter' (formerly Joe Beef's). Common street, public meetings are held on Sundays at 11 a.m., in French; 3 p.m., in English, and on Wednesday nights at 8 o'clock in English. Captain R. Huxtable in charge.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

St. MARTIN'S CHURCH, St. Urbain st.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. During Holy Week services will be held daily at this church at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., closing on Good Friday.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane), Chatham street. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Seats free, and all cordially invited. Rev. H. E. Benoit, pastor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free and unappropriated. 11 a.m., the rector. 7 p.m., the Rev. Fred. Swindlehurst. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England. Sunday, March 31. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and the Bible class at 3 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., rector. Sunday next before Easter. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible-class. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Sunday, March 31. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the Rev. H. Gomery. Sunday school 3 o'clock. Bible class for men and women at 3 p.m. Rev. J. S. Ereaux.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7. Preacher, the rector Sunday-school and Bible-class for adults, 3 p.m. Divine service on Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers always welcome. Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector.

ANGLICAN CHURCH MISSION, Amherst Park and St. Denis Boulevard (corner of St. Zotique and Labelle streets), in connection with the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Student lay reader, Mr. J. E. Fee.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, the Rev. C. G. Rollit. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Ellegood. 4.15 p.m., Confirmation service by the Lord Bishop. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street, east, corner of Voltigeurs street. Palm Sunday 11 a.m., morning service. Preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Confirmation class. 7 p.m., evening service. Preacher, Rev. Prof. Abbott Smith. Service each evening during Passion week at 8 o'clock. Good Friday service at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Preacher at morning service, Rev. M. Day Baldwin.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue. The Rev. S. E. Knight, clergyman in charge. Church services are held every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sewing class every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p.m. Mr. Chipman, superintendent. Choir practice on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave. Sixth Sunday in Lent. Celebration of Holy Communion at 10 o'clock. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and rector's Bible-class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L. Rev. Principal E. I. Rexford, B.A.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal. The Rev. Professor Steen, M.A., special preacher. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the rector. Subject: 'Extensions of the power of the Laity in the Cathedral Parish and Church, and Confirmation of the Agreements between the Bishop and Rector.' 4.15 p.m., Litany. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Professor Steen. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday-school and Bible-classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m. Lent daily services, with addresses by the city clergy. Thursday Confirmation class at 8 p.m. Good Friday services at 11 a.m. Preacher, the rector, and 5 p.m., Professor Steen.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Sunday next before Easter.

Holy Communion after evening service.

11.05—Morning prayer. Preacher, Dean Carmichael.

3.00 Sunday school and Bible classes.

7.05. Evening prayer; preacher, the Rev O. W. Howard.

All strangers and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be directed to seats before divine service begins.

During Holy Week a short service will be held every morning, except Good Friday, at 9 a.m., closing punctually at 9.30 a.m.

Tuesday, Confirmation class (open to all), 8 p.m.

Wednesday, special Lenten service, at 8 p.m.

Good Friday, divine service, 11 a.m. Dean Carmichael will preach. 5 p.m., Rev. O. W. Howard. Offerings of this day will be in aid of parish charities.

Baptist Churches.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 1006 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Oliver and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. S. Sheldon, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Osborne and Mountain sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. R. M. Martin, acting pastor. Y.P.S.C.E. Monday, 8 p.m. Mid-week meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

WEST END MISSION in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs, entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday-school at 9.30. Preaching services at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at eight o'clock. Afternoon Sunday school at three p.m. All are cordially invited.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION, 290 Duluth avenue, two doors west of St. Lawrence street. Regular Sunday services as follows: Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song, 6.45 to 7 p.m. Preaching service, 7 to 8 p.m. John W. Ede will preach. Prayer meeting every Thursday, 8 to 9 p.m. All welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, corner of City Councillors—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting at 8 p.m., on Wednesday. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION—The Rev. Robert Brown will preach at both services. Prayer meeting after the evening service. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. All are cordially invited. The Rev. W. H. Raney, pastor, 984 St. Denis street.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. T. J. Mansell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. James Fleck, B.A., of Knox Church, will preach in the morning. The pastor will preach in the evening. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. E. L. of C. E. on Saturday, at 8 p.m. Strangers made very welcome to all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. The Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. W. Sparling, B.A., pastors. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. Sparling will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service, Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Coursol and Canning streets. Class-meeting and Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Home Department Day. Address by Col. D. Torrance Fraser and Mr. A. E. Tuddenham. Music and recitations. Y.P.S.C.E. at 8.15 p.m. All the week evening services withdrawn owing to the Union meetings in Mountain Street Methodist Church.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Jackson, will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. J. L. George, of Calvin Church, at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. The Union Evangelistic services will be held in the lecture room every evening during the week, commencing at 8 p.m.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. G. W. Kerby, B. A., pastor. 11 a.m., subject: 'The Universal God.' 7 p.m., subject: 'The Cost of Character.' Special Music. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible Study class. 3 p.m., Douglas Young Men's Brothrhood. Topic: 'The Distinguishing Features of Protestantism in General.' Speaker, Rev. Principal Maggs, B.A., B.D.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH — Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject: 'Problems of Young People: Amusements.' The pastor will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Pastor's class on Monday at 3 p.m. Y.P.S. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor on Thursday, at 4.15. Good Friday service at 11 a.m. C. E. Bland, pastor.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee streets. Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Thomas Harris will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Principal Maggs, M.A., B.D., in the evening. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Young Peoples' meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior C. E. on Friday at 4.15 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner Lagauchetiere and Plessis street. Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services will be held at 10.30 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Young people are especially invited to this meeting. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made welcome at all the above services.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount ave. and Mance street, Montreal Annex, March 31, 1901. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Missionary anniversary services. The Rev. M. Taylor will preach in the morning. Platform meeting in the evening. Addresses by the Revs. F. Sutcliffe and J. W. Bartlett. Open session of Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Address by the Rev. H. Stillman. Strangers welcome at all the above services. The Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor, No. 713 Mance street.

Point St. Charles Churches.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner Conway and Menai streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Rev. D. MacVicar, B.A., pastor.

CENTENARY CHURCH (Methodist), Wellington street west. The Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street—Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.20.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Wellington and Bourgeois sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. Sunday, March 31. Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. 11 a.m.—General exchange of pulpits. 7 p.m.—The pastor. All seats free.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 185 Congregation street. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. 11 a.m., exchange of pulpits. 7 p.m., the pastor will preach. Everybody welcome. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., pastor.

Congregational Churches.

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ZION CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Mance and Milton streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets.—The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening topic: 'The Unfound Pathway of Peace.' Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. Sunday, March 31. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Wm. McIntosh, of Ottawa, will preach at both services. Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational Churches.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) — Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Evening worship, 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. E. M. Hill, D.D., will preach at both services.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Amherst and Belanger streets. Services at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Mr. Brandon Greenaway. Everybody welcome.

Presbyterian Churches.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—The Rev. J. D. Campbell will preach at 7 p.m.

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

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount. Rev. Geo. F. Johnson, B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m.

CALVIN CHURCH (Presbyterian), Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Sunday-March 31. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Rev. J. L. George, pastor.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 3 p.m., Sunday school and pastor's Bible class. 8.15 p.m., Chinese school. Strangers welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

MONTREAL ANNEX, Pres. Church. — corner Mance street and Bernard ave Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Young Peoples' meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All cordially invited. Rev. D. J. Graham, pastor.

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario ave. The Rev. S. J. Taylor will preach on Sunday morning at 11 a.m. and the Rev. A. J. Mowatt in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school and Chinese at 3 p.m. C. E. Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MELVILLE CHURCH, Westmount Park. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Young People's Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Rev. T. W. Winfield will officiate. Morning subject: 'The Fellowship of Humanity.' Evening: 'The Unsurpassable Gospel.'

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau avenue and Logan street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. C. E. S. on Monday evening at 8. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Pastor's Bible-class for young men at 3 p.m., Sunday. All are cordially invited. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, (Presbyterian)—Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Y. P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Carriere streets—Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese Sabbath-school at 1.30 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Meeting for prayer, praise and scripture exposition on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., pastor.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Haymarket square, corner Dalhousie and William streets. The Rev. Alexander King, M.A., B.Sc., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday service at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.15 p.m., and choir practice at 8.30 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Drummond sts.—Services on Sunday, March 31, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, D.D., will preach at both services. Subject for the morning: 'Christ in the hands of his foes.' For the evening: 'Words from the Cross.' Sunday-schaal at 3 p.m.; mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and Bible Study Union on Wednesday at 7.15 p.m.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at the morning and evening service. Minister's Bible-class for men at 3 p.m., in the church. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sabbath-school for Chinamen at 10 a.m., and 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor will officiate at both services. Ordination of Elders at the morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. Service on Good Friday at 11 o'clock. Collection for the poor. King's Daughters Sewing Circle, Tuesday, at 10.30. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary, first Tuesday of month, at 4. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., Point St. Charles—Morning service at 11 a.m.; evening service at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian) —The Rev.

CHURCH NOTICES.

(Continued.)

Avis de Culte Public.

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche à 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 105 Irvine avenue, Westmount.

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

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

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le Dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblée de prieres le Jeudi à 8 heures, p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 50 Coursol street.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater). Service le dimanche à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 10 heures. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 heures. Edouard de Gruchy, 369 rue Delisle, et M. Sadler, 403a rue St. Antoine, pasteurs.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte du dimanche à 11 heures du matin et à 7 heures du soir. Reunion de prieres le mercredi soir, 8 h. Repetition de chant, 9 p.m. Ecole du dimanche à 3 heures. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 115 rue Elgin.

WANT ADS.

—FOR THE—

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WM. DRYSDALE & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
2365 St. Catherine street,
Between Peel and Mansfield Sts.

OR WITH

R. TURNER, Grocer,
Point St. Charles, 60 Wellington Street,
West of Subway.

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms To Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale.	20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. ½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.
Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale.	25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.
Personals Agents Wanted.	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.

House Letting Placards, &c.

The following announcements, printed on good paper, are For Sale at the "Witness" Office.

Many of them are in both the French and English languages:

BASEMENT TO LET.
CELLAR TO LET.
CLOSES AT ONE O'CLOCK.
COTTAGE FOR SALE.
DRESSMAKING DONE HERE.
DWELLING TO LET.
FACTORY TO LET.
FLAT TO LET.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.
FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
HOUSE TO LET.
HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.
HOUSE FOR SALE.
LEASE FORMS.
LOT TO LET.
LOT FOR SALE.
LOWER DWELLING TO LET.
LOWER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
NO SMOKING.
OFFICE TO LET.
OFFICES TO LET.
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
ROOM TO LET.
ROOMS TO LET.
SHOP TO LET.
SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET.
STABLE TO LET.
STORE TO LET.
STORE AND DWELLING TO LET.
TABLE BOARD.
THIS FLAT TO LET.
THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE.
TRESSPASS NOTICES.
TO LET.
UPPER DWELLING TO LET.
UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.
UPPER FLAT TO LET.
YARD TO LET.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
PUBLISHERS,
Cor. Craig and St. Peter Sts., Montreal.

CENTRAL CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

About **30,000** feet of land on William Street, near Inspector.

An excellent factory site. Most favorable terms offered to partie wishing to build.

TRUST AND LOAN CO. OF CANADA,
26 St. James Street, MONTREAL

Stores and Offices

(HEATED, JANITORED, LIGHTED.)
In the
NEW BUILDING
St. Peter Street, Between
Merchants Bank
and
"Witness" Office.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
APPLY TO "WITNESS" OFFICE.

RARE CHANCE

To secure a St. Catherine St. lot, on the right side of the street, between Mountain and Crescent streets. 28.6 front by 120 deep, to lane.

JAS. M. MITCHELL,
214 St. James Street.

WESTMOUNT HOUSES FOR SALE.

4836 WESTERN AVENUE.
4710 WESTERN AVENUE.
4478 WESTERN AVENUE.
4474 WESTERN AVENUE.
CLOSE TO THE PARK.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT.
EXAMINE THEM.

TO LET,

On UNIVERSITY ST. (choice situation), self-contained dwelling, 12 rooms, will be put in good condition. H. W. furnace, etc. Rent only $35.00 monthly. Taxes free. Permit from

The J. W. MOLSON COMPANY,
101 St. Francois Xavier St.

FOR SALE.

ROSLYN AVENUE HOUSE, pressed brick, 32 x 40, extension 16 x 18, on lot 50 x 111, two stories and mansard, concrete basement, No. 4 Daisy, eight bedrooms, tiled bathroom, and conservatory. A bargain.

METCALFE AVENUE, pressed brick house, 3 stories, with extension, cottonwood finish, lane in rear. For sale cheap to quick buyer.

TO LET.

MIDDLE FLAT, 4600 St. Catherine Street, Westmount, corner Lewis Ave. Seven bright rooms, finished in cottonwood, handsomely decorated, Daisy furnace, gas-grate.

136 LEWIS AVENUE, corner St. Catherine St., Westmount. Seven bright rooms. Concrete rat and damp proof floor. No. "Daisy" furnace. Cottonwood finish. In perfect order. Gas and electric wiring.

JAS. M. MITCHELL, 214 St. James St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

That beautiful Semi-detached Stone Front Residence, 33 feet wide, 176 Mansfield St., near Sherbrooke St., a frontage of 56 feet with adjoining lot, built especially for the former owner, would be sold at a reasonable figure to close the estate, or on a long lease most favorable terms could be made. Could be had without the adjoining lot.

FOR SALE—Salle Street, two snug, well-built stone houses on a 30 foot lot, for quick sale, a bargain—pay over 7 p.c.

FOR SALE, 115-117 St. Famille—Splendid large tenement property in good order, well rented; a chance if sold now. Would exchange for a self-contained house in same vicinity.

FOR SALE, Elm Avenue, Westmount, above Sherbrooke St.—A cash bargain, or would exchange for smaller property.

$10,000 will buy a nice block of dwellings, paying 9 p.c. Always rented. Close to church and convent, Sanguinet St.

$1,800—Droiet St. House, 8 rooms, and bath and W. C.

I have a number of good exchanges to offer. Costs nothing to enquire. Give us a call.

H. J. ROSS,
Phone 1180 Main. 180 St. James St.

Do You Ever Borrow Money?

IF SO, WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.

Whether you want to borrow $10 or $1,000, whether you want it one month, six months or one year, come and talk it over with us, we can save you money. No loan is too large; none too small to receive our careful attention.

YOUR FURNITURE, PIANO, ORGAN, HORSE, WAGGON, ETC., can be used as security. No removal of goods. No enquiries among your neighbors. No publishing your transactions.

WHY TROUBLE YOUR FRIENDS

For the loan of a little money when you can borrow from us on one hour's notice, and so cheap? Because we guarantee our rates the cheapest in the city and have made the terms within the reach of all. That's why our old customers are borrowing of us from time to time.

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Room 8, No. 266 St. James St.
Cor. Victoria square, Bank of Toronto Bldg.

HOUSES, STORES and TENEMENTS TO RENT.

1241 BERRI STREET, Stone Cottage, 10 rooms, hot water furnace. Rent, $15.

166 COURSOL, Upper Tenement, 6 rooms, bathroom. Rent, $9.

162 COURSOL, Lower Tenement, 5 rooms. Rent, $8.

1253 DORCHESTER, Self-contained House, 10 rooms, furnace. Rent, $23.

1176 NOTRE DAME (near Sohmer Park), corner store, with dwelling above and stables in rear. Rent, $25.

8 TARA HALL AVE., Semi-detached 8 room Cottage, hot water furnace, will be put in good order. Rent, $20.

108-110 WISEMAN AVE., Outremont, two semi-detached 8 room Cottages, large grounds. Rent, $8 each.

W. ERNEST BOLTON,
1763 Notre Dame St.

17,319 SQUARE FEET

of land, forming corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Metcalfe avenue. This block of land will be sold cheap to a quick purchaser. For full particulars apply to

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON
Real Estate & Agency Co.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

LYNCHING OF A QUEBECKER

THE BARBARISM OF MISSISSIPPI DEMONSTRATED.

Quebec, March 29.—A young man just arrived here from Scranton, Miss., who was well acquainted with John Knox, the former Quebecker so brutally lynched by a mob there not long ago, has supplied full particulars of the lynching. He states that everybody in Scranton except the lynchers was thoroughly satisfied that Knox was innocent of the crime for which he suffered, and that the killing of his stepson, Don Davie, was purely accidental. But there was a number of Knox's fellow employees who were jealous of him because he was a favorite with his employers, and who held a spite against him accordingly. Against these, when he was arrested, Father Fenbrick, the local parish priest, warned Knox, and told him to prepare for death. The warning proved correct. When the mob broke into the jail and entered his cell he told them: 'Boys, you know I did not intend to shoot Don.' But they refused to listen to his denial, and hauled him out. Knox, however, was full of grit to the end. The only favor he asked from his brutal slayers was to bring him a priest, but even this they refused him. Arrived at the tree, they placed the cord around his neck and tried to hang him, but Knox, who was a great athlete, climbed the tree like a cat. Balked in their attempt to hang their victim alive, they riddled him with bullets and then hanged him. Altogether the lynching is reported to have been the most barbarous, cruel and unjustifiable in the history of the State of Mississippi, and it is added that there is every probability that the men arrested for Knox's murder will escape. Thus far their trial has proved a farce, the desperate character of the lynchers and their friends deterring honest and timid witnesses from coming forward.

A CURIOUS DEMAND

GARDENERS WANT PROTECTION.

Ottawa, March 28.—A deputation of market gardeners of the province of Quebec, represented by Messrs. A. O. Desrosiers and Joseph Gohier, of Cote des Neiges, brought a petition from the association asking an increase of duty on market gardeners' products, so as to enable them to compete with American products. They were received by the Hon. Mr. Bernier and the Hon. Mr. Fielding. Mr. Monk introduced the delegates. Mr. Fortin, of Laval; J. A. C. Ethier, Two Mountains; Clarke Wallace, Dr. Sproule and Mr. Henderson, Halton, were present. They read petitions, including schedule of duties asked by the association, for certain products mentioned. Mr. Bernier informed the delegates that for the present, the budget speech having been delivered, there was no hope of any change immediately. But during the recess the government will consider, and next session hope to be able to do something.

DUTY OF THE ELECTORS.

(Toronto 'World.')

The announcement that the Canadian Pacific Railway has withdrawn its opposition to the Crow's Nest Southern Railway charter has naturally awakened a wide interest throughout Canada, and has called forth many comments from the Canadian press. Both the press and public are asking if the Canadian Pacific Railway can dictate as to the granting or withholding of railway charters. That so great a corporation could wield a certain amount of political influence is natural, but the suspicion that it can actually control parliament in one of the most important of public duties is sufficient to awaken serious misgivings. The Canadian Pacific Railway has never openly appeared in opposition to the granting of this charter, but several newspapers in different parts of the Dominion have come out very strongly, and without any apparent reason, as advocates of obstruction. The labored arguments advanced clearly revealed the consciousness of a bad case, or rather of no case whatever. There was in every article the evident reluctance that every writer feels towards assuming an untenable position. Great warmth and heat were displayed, and the proposed line, as well as the men connected with it, were denounced in the strongest terms. But so far as logic or consistent reasoning were concerned, there was not even an attempt at either, and the newspapers that assumed this absurd position in favor of obstructing an important railway project also assumed the lofty air of zeal in the public interest. In addition to this newspaper crusade, a number of men of more or less prominence gave out interviews, in which they condemned very strongly, but also without reason or logic, the proposed railway connection. These interviews were circulated and published to an extreme that was not justified neither by the weight and prominence of the people who gave them nor by the importance of their utterances. All this was evidence of a design and plan on the part of somebody to awaken a certain feeling of antagonism to the railway project. It is worthy of note that certain members of the Dominion Parliament were enlisted in the same cause, and were prepared to lend the weight of their influence and the power of their position to the obstruction of the proposed railway. Even if some reasonable grounds could be adduced for refusing the charter, the facility with which this campaign was organized, and the interests it was enabled to enlist, would be anything but reassuring from a public standpoint. But when it is seen that without any grounds for the attitude assumed, without even a plausible excuse, a campaign can be organized that threatens to sway the decision of parliament against a great project for industrial development, it shows that parliamentary representatives are prone to take advantage of the apathy of their constituents.

There is beyond doubt a danger of parliament passing under the sway of a great railway corporation. This danger is clearly revealed in the strength that has been developed in favor of an utterly indefensible cause. It rests with the electors themselves to provide safeguards. They must show themselves fully alive to the dangers of the situation. They must keep perpetual watch upon the members whom they send to parliament, and they must make the members continually sensible of their vigilance. They must watch every vote cast in parliament by their representatives, and must investigate thoroughly the influences that have dictated their course. They must be prepared to weed out every member who shows himself subject to corporation influence, however popular or plausible he may be. They must be prepared to condemn every parliamentary vote which shows the dominance of corporation influence over the public welfare. That 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty' is as true when usurpation is threatened by corporate power as by military or monarchical forces. Here is a case that will put every member of parliament to the test. There is absolutely no excuse for refusing the charter applied for; no reasonable grounds have been advanced, nor can be advanced in behalf of a policy of obstruction. However charitably an elector may be disposed to regard his representative in parliament, he must conclude that a vote against this railway charter is a vote against the public interest, at the instance of a great railway corporation. If there were arguments to be advanced on both sides, it would be possible, and indeed probable, for certain members to be misled, and to vote against the charter in good faith, but under the existing circumstances no such excuse can be made for an adverse vote. The test which this issue will apply to every member of parliament is perfectly clear. There is a public interest on one side, and the obvious duty of every member, whose position imposes a solemn obligation. On the other side, there is absolutely no public interest at stake, and no influence at work, except the desire of a great corporation to maintain a profitable monopoly. The attitude of the Canadian Pacific Railway is not unnatural. The first duty of the management is to the stockholders, and as a private enterprise it is justified in furthering its own interests in every legitimate way. But with a member of parliament, sworn to guard the interests of the country, the case is entirely different. The private interests of corporations should be to him a secondary consideration. Care for the public welfare should determine his attitude on every question that comes before him for judgment. Let the electors show themselves thoroughly alive to their duties; let them watch every vote cast and stand prepared to punish with dismissal every case of unfaithfulness clearly proven, and there will be no danger of parliament going astray on this or any other important public question.

COAL COMPANY GOES UNDER.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 29.—James Williams, individually, and as a member of the Grand Lake Coal Company, of this city, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The liabilities are given as $175,368.27, and assets as $245. Of the total liabilities $104,775.56 is scheduled as unsecured claims, and $70,593.71 as notes and bills which ought to be paid by others.

FURNESS-WITHY SAILINGS

THE COMPANY PREPARING FOR A HEAVY SEASON'S BUSINESS TO PORT OF MONTREAL.

The Furness-Withy Steamship Company is busily engaged preparing for the opening of navigation. This well-known line anticipates an unprecedented shipping activity to the St. Lawrence this year, and is prepared to handle its share of the large cargo already in view. Among the Furness-Withy Company's vessels coming to this port are to be found some of the largest plying the St. Lawrence route. This summer will be no exception to the rule, as the local officials declare that a fleet is being prepared that will aggregate the greatest tonnage that has ever come to Montreal under control of the Furness-Withy Company.

The Manchester line will consist of the same vessels as formerly, namely, the steamers 'Manchester City,' 'Manchester Commerce,' 'Manchester Corporation,' 'Manchester Trader,' and 'Manchester Shipper,' five in all. It is most probable that the new SS. 'Manchester Merchant,' of 9,000 tons, which has been doing transport service to South Africa, will come to Montreal early in the season. The Manchester Liners, Limited, have also several vessels being constructed, specially for the Canadian service. These steamers are of 8,000 tons cargo, and will be ready about the first of August next.

The St. Lawrence sailings have been arranged. The first vessel sailing from Manchester for this port will be the SS. 'Manchester Commerce,' on April 15; from Montreal, May 5; SS. 'Manchester Importer,' from Manchester, April 25, from Montreal May 15; SS. 'Manchester Corporation,' from Manchester April 30, from Montreal May 20; SS. 'Manchester City,' from Manchester May 5, from Montreal May 25; SS. 'Manchester Trader,' from Manchester May 15, from Montreal June 5.

These boats have been specially fitted up with refrigerator chambers, for the carrying of fruits and dairy produce, under supervision of the Dominion and Ontario governments. A certain amount of passenger accommodation can be provided on each of these vessels. The apartments are luxuriously fitted up, as a certain amount of passenger traffic to and from Manchester is expected.

On the Hamburg-American line doing service between Hamburg and Montreal, the following vessels will be employed: Steamers 'Frisia,' 'Westphalia' and 'Teutonia.' The first vessel sailing from Hamburg for the St. Lawrence will be the SS. 'Frisia,' on April 16, from Montreal May 11; SS. 'Westphalia,' from Hamburg May 1, from Montreal May 28; SS. 'Teutonia,' from Hamburg May 16, from Montreal June 11. If the trade demands extra tonnage will be placed on this service.

The Hansa-St. Lawrence line will be composed of the following steamers: 'Sylvania,' 'Boliviana,' 'Cebriana,' the last named being a new boat of 8,000 tons. Last season she was employed on the Holland-Boston route. The first sailing from Antwerp will be the SS. 'Sylvania,' on April 15, from Montreal May 10; SS. 'Boliviana,' from Antwerp April 30, from Montreal May 25; SS. 'Cebriana,' from Antwerp May 15, from Montreal June 10. It is the intention of the company to put a fourth vessel on later in the season. On this route it is expected that the tonnage will show a material increase over last year.

The Furness-Withy Company has applied for extra wharfage, as it declares that during last summer the work of discharging and loading the vessels was to a certain extent interfered with as a consequence of limited harbor accommodation. It is probable that the company may occupy a certain portion of the new pier frontage when completed. The Furness-Withy Company has already booked some heavy shipments for May and June, but at a slightly decreased rate, as compared with the same period last year. The Furness-Withy Company is deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of the St. Lawrence route, and is at all times ready and willing to assist the port of Montreal in whatever capacity it can, so as to ensure its advancement and status as a national shipping centre. The company is also deeply interested in the formation of a company or association that will tend to lessen the high insurance rates now existing on vessels and cargoes coming to this port.

JUBILEE SINGERS.

The Canadian Jubilee Singers will appear in Taylor Presbyterian Church on Monday evening. The East End will give them a crowded church.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.

A Long Period of Pain, Misery, Bloating, Distress, and Partial Starvation—Dyspepsia's dire punishment.

When a man suffers the pains and excruciation of Dyspepsia for thirteen long years and is then restored to health and strength, he is naturally very grateful.

Mr. Michael Stewart, who lives at the corner of Pearl and Division streets, in Kingsville, Ontario, says:

'For thirteen years I suffered the untold miseries of Dyspepsia. I used to bloat up so that I could not bear my clothes to touch me. I could not eat anything but the lightest and plainest foods. If I ever dared eat an apple, the smallest bit of pastry, or ever so little pork, I would have to lie down until the pain would pass.

'I have tried many so-called remedies, but got no help till a friend of mine told me that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets had cured him. I made up my mind to get some.

'The very first dozen Tablets I took gave me great relief. I continued to use them, and now I am completely cured. They are worth their weight in gold.'

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are a specific. They cure all Stomach Troubles. There is no case of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, no matter how acute or of long standing, that they will not cure.

Mr. Stewart suffered for thirteen years and was cured. You may be cured, but don't put it off too long. Dyspepsia kills. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure.

NEW A. O. U. W. LODGE.

Organizer Neilson has just instituted Mille Isles Lodge, No. 67, A.O.U.W., at Mille Isles, Que., the following being installed as its first officers: Bro. Samuel Dawson, P.M.W.; Bro. Wm. Maxwell, M.W.; Bro. Thomas McCormick, foreman; Bro. W. J. H. Elliott, overseer; Bro. W. A. Strong, financier; Bro. Robert Pollock, recorder; Bro. James Taylor, receiver; Bro. E. E. Ryan, guide; Bro. Joseph Bates, inside watchman; Bro. Alex. Armstrong, outside watchman; Bro. F. P. Vanier, M.D., medical examiner. The lodge will meet on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

OTTAWA PREACHER COMING.

To-morrow will be 'Home Mission Day' in Bethlehem Congregational Church, Westmount, when the Rev. William McIntosh, of Ottawa, an eloquent and forceful speaker, will preach at both services. In the morning his theme will be 'The influence of Life,' and in the evening 'The cry of the human heart.'

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

In effect March 25th, 1901.

C. P. R. trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, 8.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m. daily, (8.05 p.m. daily except Saturday).
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 8.05 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m., (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.
For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 8.55 a.m., 9.30 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa, 9.30 a.m., 9.55 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 6.15, *10 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.30 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.20 a.m. daily 8.35 a.m., (except Monday) 11.55 a.m. and 9.15 p.m.
From Boston, 8.20 a.m. daily, and 9.15 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.35 a.m. except Monday, and 11.55 a.m., 8.45 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 8.35 a.m., (daily except Monday.)
From Toronto and West, 7.50 a.m. daily, and 7.00 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver 6.10 p.m.
From Ottawa, 8 a.m. daily, 11.20 a.m., 6.10 p.m. 6.40 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station

For Quebec, 8.20 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 11 p.m. daily.
For Joliette and St. Gabriel, 8.30 a.m., 5.10 p.m
For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m.
For St. Eustache, 4.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome, 9 a.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat. only), 5.30 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. except Saturdays.
For Ste. Agathe, 9 a.m. (Wed. only), 5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30, (6.15 p.m. except Sat.) 1.45 p.m. Sat.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 2.10 p.m. and 6.20 p.m. daily. Ottawa and Lachute, 12.55 p.m., 9.45 p.m. St. Jerome 8.35 a.m., 9.50 a.m., St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.35 a.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m. and 6.20 p.m.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
Telephone, Main, 3732.
Telephone, Main 3733.

G. T. R. trains leave Bonaventure as follows:

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.40 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, Ottawa and Hawkesbury.
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland, and Yamaska.
8.40 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.35 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Granby, Waterloo.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
9.35 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and Q.A. & P.S. Ry.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans.
4.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and Arthabaska.
4.00 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Ft. Covington.
4.10 p.m.—Ottawa.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouses Point, Waterloo.
5.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville.
5.30 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel.
5.50 p.m.—Ottawa.
6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.00 p.m.—New York, via D. & H.
7.15 p.m.—Chambly and St. Cesaire.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto.
8.30 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
9.00 p.m.—Boston and New York, via C.V.R.
10.20 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station

7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.15 a.m.—New York, via D. & H.
7.25a.m.—New York, Troy, Boston and C. V. R. points.
7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
8.35 a.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington.
9.05 a.m.—Rouse Point.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville.
11.20 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.30 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke.
2.40 p.m.—St. Johns.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
5.45 p.m.—Toronto.
6.40 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
6.50 p.m.—Yamaska, Quebec, Portland.
8.20 p.m.—Boston, via C.V.R.
8.45 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
10.00 p.m.—Ottawa.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service.

For Lachine—7.40 a.m., 12.10, (except Sat. and Sun.) 1.30 (Sat. only), 3.50, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 8.03, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf, 5.20, 6.35, 7.55 a.m., 12.10, noon, 5.00, 6.20 p.m.
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—7.40, 12.10 (except Sat. and Sun.), 1.30 p.m. Sat. only, 4.10, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 8.00, 10.30, 11.25 p.m.
For Dorval—7.40, 12.10 noon (except Sat. and Sun.), 1.30 p.m. (Sat. only), 3.50, 5.15, 5.50, 6.15, 9.00, 11.25 p.m.
For Longueuil—8.00 a.m.: 5.20, 6.30 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—7.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15 5.16, 6.21 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.03, 8.03, 8.40, 8.55, 9.01, 12.10, 1.35, 4.03, 4.45, 5.05, 5.20, 5.30, 6.50, 7.00, 7.15, 8.30 9.00, 11.15 p.m.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James st., (W. H. Clancey, Agent), and Bonaventure station.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, noon daily, except Saturday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec and intermediate stations, 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Cacouna, Little Metis and Campbellton, 11.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Lambert, Belœil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 4.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, Moncton, St. John, Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, 5.30 p.m. daily, except Monday.
From Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations, 10 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 10.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Belœil, St. Lamberts and intermediate stations at 10.55 a.m. daily except Sunday.

J. W. BRYSON,
City Pass. Agent, 143 St. James st.
Telephone, Main 615.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.25 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.00 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate points 9.25 a.m. except Sat. and Sunday. 1.35 p.m. Saturday only. 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.45 a.m. daily, 9.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m. except Sunday. 4.25 p.m. Saturday only. 3.40 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLE IN THE LUNGS

There are thousands of men and women, as well as ever, with holes in their lungs: consumption stopped.

What did it?

Some change in way of life and Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

A hole in the lungs, once healed, is no worse than a too-tight waist or waistcoat. Take the emulsion and give it a chance to heal the wound.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

EVERY MAN
His Own Mechanic

A complete kit of Iron Working Tools, just what is needed on every farm. Save time, money and worry by doing your own repairing on the spot. 28 articles. Weight of the complete outfit 150 lbs. Price for the complete outfit $22.

Send for descriptive circular and prices for Blacksmith's Tools.

ROBT. DONALDSON & SONS,
30 Foundling St. - Montreal.
Dept. W.

FURS! FURS!

Importer and exporter, wholesale manufacturer of all kinds of Furs for Men's, Ladies' and Children's Coats, Collars, Cloaks, Caps, and also makes a specialty of the export of Furs. The highest market prices will be paid for all kinds of raw furs.

N.B.—The highest price paid for beeswax and ginseng.

HIRAM JOHNSON,
454 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

The World's Most Reliable Pills.

The stomach and bowels are most intimately connected, and are a part of one canal through which the food enters and passes away. When constipation and indigestion exist, both suffer severely. Wills' English Pills are fully warranted by all druggists as constipation banishers; one box will relieve, and four boxes guaranteed to cure or the money refunded. While using Wills' English Pills, tone the stomach and strengthen digestion by using Malt Breakfast Food at least three times a day. Wills' English Pills at all druggists 25 cents, or mailed to any address on receipt of price by The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

OUR NEW PROCESS BREAD
IS ON TOP.

But you can get it if you try. Telephone us and we do the rest.

Why is it on top? Because the gluten has been fully developed in it, and the gluten is the nourishment, just what is needed for bone, muscle, fat, etc.

JAMES M. AIRD.

THE CELEBRATED LINDMAN TRUSS.

All kinds of Trusses, Abdominal and London Supporters, Appendix Belts, etc., made to order in 48 hours' notice. Superior quality and workmanship guaranteed.

Head Office, 43 Metcalfe street.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
COCOA
BREAKFAST — SUPPER.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH.
23 and 25 St. Maurice Street
(Cor. St. Henry street.)
Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TAD LINCOLN'S RIDE.

I had enlisted in 1861 at Rochester, N.Y., and was firing on a New York Central engine when I quit to be a soldier for Uncle Sam. My enlistment papers showing what my occupation had been, I was soon detailed to run an engine on a little road reaching from Washington down into Virginia, which was operated by the government as far down as the boys in blue commanded the situation. At that time I made a round-trip each day, leaving Washington at 10 a.m., and arriving in Washington on my return at 4 p.m.

One morning while I sat in the cab of my engine reading a newspaper to pass the hour or more which would bring us to our starting-time, I became conscious, without paying any particular attention to them, that a gentleman and a youth were examining my engine, walking slowly around it. At length my attention was attracted by a question the boy put to the man:

Papa, can't we get up on it? Ask the gentleman, please!'

Before he could comply with the boy's request I laid aside my paper, and invited the two to step up. When they did so, I noticed that the gentleman was quite tall. He had to remove his high silk hat, and then stand in a slightly stooping position while in the cab. I noticed from his answers to the questions which the boy plied him, and his explanations of different parts of the machine, that he knew something of the principle upon which locomotives are built.

'Oh, papa! I do wish I could take a ride on it.'

'Not now, my son. Maybe some day we may have a chance, then I shall be glad to let you ride on one of these great machines in which you take such an interest.'

I said: 'If you and your son will have a seat over there on the fireman's box, I will be glad to give the young man a little ride. I want to pump her up, anyway.'

He thanked me as he and the boy seated themselves. I set the lever, opened the throttle slightly, and we moved slowly down the yard, and out to the Washington end of the long bridge across the Potomac. The gentleman explained to the boy all of my acts in controlling the machine and its movements in a manner which showed that he knew the locomotive very well.

'Oh, papa! I do wish I could take a long ride on this engine, out in the country, where it goes fast. It must be grand to be carried away by such a big strong horse!'

As the engine slowly backed once more into the sheds, the gentleman again thanked me, and as I caught the wistful look in the boy's face I was prompted to say:

'My run is only three hours out and three hours back, sir. I leave here at 10 a.m., and return at 4.30 p.m. If you are willing to trust the boy to me, I will take him for the trip here in front of me on my seat. The road is safe. We do not go into the enemy's country. I think I can safely promise to deliver the young man to you at this spot at 4.30 this afternoon.'

'Papa, papa, do let me go; it will be so nice, and I know that this gentleman will see that no harm comes to me. Do let me go, papa, and don't tell mamma until I get back. I want to surprise her by telling her all about the trip.'

The gentleman could not withstand his son's pleading. He let him go.

Words fail to tell the delight of that boy as we sped over the hills and valleys of Virginia. From the questions he asked, I soon discovered he was a western boy from the prairie land.

As the engine puffed and groaned up a long grade on the return trip, suddenly the boy, who sat between my knees, looked up into my face, and said:

'I have got the very best papa that ever lived. Do you know my papa?'

'No, my boy, I do not; but there was something so familiar to me in his appearance that ever since you climbed into this cab I have been trying to think where I have seen your father before. What is his name, anyway?'

'Why, he is Abraham Lincoln,' replied my fellow-traveller.

For a moment I reeled on my seat in surprise, but it soon flashed on me that the tall man who had placed the child in my charge could be no other man than the president, whom I had only seen as pictured in the newspapers.

You may be sure I made a doubly careful run into Washington when I found that Tad Lincoln, son of the president, was the little guest I had in my cab.

Another man—I suppose a white house servant—met the train on its arrival, and took the boy away.

The next and last time I saw Abraham Lincoln after he had trusted me with his boy for six hours' ride in Virginia, was when he lay in state in Washington, before the sad funeral cortege started to the prairies of Illinois to lay the martyred president to rest at Springfield.—J. H. Martin, in New York 'Sun.'

BIBLE GLEANINGS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

JESUS IS ABLE TO HELP.

In Heb. ii., 18, we read that Jesus having had experience of temptation, is able to succor those who are tried. To 'succor' is to help, to relieve in want, difficulty, or distress. To support and comfort, Elsewhere the word is always translated 'help.' In Matt. xv. the mother who came to Jesus about her afflicted daughter uses the word, 'Lord, help me.' She went to the right one and was helped. Many are the afflictions of the righteous, but out of them all the Lord delivers. (Ps. xxxiv., 19.) He is a present help in time of trouble. (Ps. xlvi., 1.) Jesus is a merciful and faithful high priest, one touched with the very feelings which distress us. 'In all points,' with one exception, that of sin, 'tempted (or tried) as we are.' (Heb. iv.) 'Ah,' says some child of God, 'no one has been so sorely tried as I have been.' Stay, complaining one. You have not known all the afflictions of all mankind. Jesus has known, therefore He knows the sorrow of each, and, turning to Him, every afflicted one shall find help in time of need. Trust in Him will bring succor at the right moment. 'He hath said, I will in no wise fail thee, neither will I in any wise forsake thee.' 'So with good courage,' we may say, 'the Lord is my helper, I will not fear. (Heb. xiii., 5.) 'This poor man cried and the Lord saved him out of all his troubles.' (Ps. xxxiv., 6.)

A BATTLE HYMN.

Jesus, Master, King of Glory,
Still to Thee we turn for life;
Conq'ror when the battle's sorest,
O sustain us in the strife.

When the Word is hard upon us,
And we flinch beneath its scorn,
Let us learn an earnest purpose,
From Thy forehead pierced with thorn.

When the Flesh is strong, and round us
All its poisonous vapors roll,
By Thy lacerated Body,
Dear Redeemer, save the soul.

When the Friend with subtlest temptings,
Lures us to our endless loss,
Mighty Master, strike the strong one
With the sharpness of Thy cross.

When the last dark storm is gathering,
And our hearts are swept with fear,
By the love of Thy dear Passion,
Master, let us feel Thee near.

So when all at last is ended,
And the rest is reached above,
May we swell Thy heart's rejoicings
With the rapture of our love.
—Canon Knox-Little.

Prayer is the divinely-ordered means of linking the teacher's work to God's omnipotence, and the teachers who spend a special time each day in prayers for their scholars will obtain greater blessings than those who give that time to other preparation alone.

It is a great pity that in our large cities many children are compelled to find their play ground on the street. The tendency of this is to make all the children as bad as the worst. Many a child in early years gets its first lesson in profanity in this way. It is not easy to see how this evil can be avoided as our cities continue to grow, and become more and more crowded. If the families of our artisans could always have a yard about their homes where the children could play and have their playmates in some measure selected for them, much would be gained. In many cities the effort is made to have parks provided for this purpose. This is better than nothing, but even here paternal oversight cannot be effective.—Dominion Presbyterian.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A cold and clammy spring, though an uncomfortable thing, need not create alarm as its serious effects are easily remedied by the use of Imperial Embrocation that wonderful remedy and cure for

CHEST COLDS,
SORE THROAT,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO,
STIFFNESS,
SPRAINS,
BRUISES,
SCIATICA, Etc.

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Highly recommended by leading physicians and many others. Only 25c a large bottle. At all first-class chemists. Imperial Embrocation Co., Box 516, Montreal.

FURNITURE WILDER'S CARPETS

100 New Styles of Go-Carts, prices from $1.50; Baby Carriages, from $6.00 upwards.

Beautiful assortment of Parlor, Dining Room, Library and Bed Room Furniture.

Ask to see our White Enamel Iron Beds, regular price, $5.00; our price, $3.50.

100 Pairs of All Feather Pillows, our price, $1.25 per pair.

Carpet Department.

We have just placed on sale a beautiful line of Carpets, English Oil Cloths, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Curtain Poles, etc.

H. A. WILDER & CO.,
258 St. James St., 1837 Notre Dame St.
BRANCHES:
2415 St. Catherine St. 2080 Notre Dame St.

FOR EASTER.

MOULDS of every description. KITCHEN UTENSILS a specialty.
FRENCH COOK'S KNIVES, from 25c each. Full Stock of BUTCHER CLEAVERS, MEAT SAWS, BUTCHER KNIVES, STEELS, etc.

L. J. A. SURVEYER, IRONMONGER, 6 St. Lawrence Main Street.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A FORECAST.

The Moon—Whatever has become of the earth?
The Trusts—I have swallowed her up—'Ram's Horn.'

BENCH AND BAR.

'Prisoner,' said the magistrate, 'haven't I seen you before?' 'Oh, yes, Your Honor,' replied the prisoner. 'I thought your face was familiar. What was the charge the last time I saw you?' 'I think it was twenty cents, Your Honor; you and the gent you was treatin' took whiskey.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Cook (to young mistress, who has received a present of some game)—'And please, 'm, do you like the bird 'igh?' Mistress (puzzled)—'The bird's eye?' Cook—'What I mean, mum, is some prefers the birds stale.' Mistress (more puzzled)—'The tail?' (Decides not to seem ignorant.) 'Send up the bird, please, cook, with the eyes and the tail!'—'Punch.'

THE EXPERT.

'Do you think those two letters were written by the same person?'

'I really couldn't say,' answered the handwriting expert.

'Oh, I see! you haven't studied them?'

'Yes, I have; but I haven't as yet been retained either by the prosecution or the defence.'

'So you quarrelled with George,' said one young woman. 'Yes,' answered the other, with much pathos. 'Is your engagement broken off?' 'Oh, no. I told him I never wanted to see his face again, and he said that he would leave me for ever. But we didn't go so far as to break off our engagement.'—'Tit Bits.'

DEAR GIRL.

Papa—'There, there! You needn't kiss me any more. Tell me what you want. Out with it.' Daughter—'I don't want anything. I want to give you something.' Papa—'You do? What?' Daughter—'A son-in-law. Jack asked me to speak to you about it.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

WIFELY SOLICITUDE.

'Well,' said an Evanston lady to her husband, who had occasion to go into Chicago the other night; 'hadn't you better leave your watch and diamond stud at home? I'd never get over it if you were knocked down and robbed in the street with so many valuable things on you.'—Chicago 'Times-Herald.'

They came as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen, Sold by all stationers.
Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., Edinburgh.

DRAWING DISTINCTION.

'Somebody has been pulling the door-bell out by the roots and breaking windows again,' said the man with a fierce look in his eye. 'But we can't tell who did it,' answered his wife. 'There is just the difficulty. If it was our own children it is simply a boyish prank. But if it was the neighbor's children they ought to be arrested.'—Washington 'Star.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Timid Lady—'Are people ever lost in this river?' Boatman—'No, ma'am, we always find them in a day or two.'—'Fun.'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME

to get estimates for your Spring Painting and papering.

Have your blinds painted ready to put up when you take your double windows down.

CALL US UP FOR PRICES.

JONES & HENRY,
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS,
Bell Phone, 2452 Up
5 McGill College Avenue.

MADAME IRELAND,
Canada's Hair Specialist,
Will Remove her Business to Spacious Rooms, Empire Building, St. Catherine St. West, on or before the 1st May.

Where her Bonafide Challenge Baldness Positively Cured will be repeated. Her entire new treatment of the hair cannot be equalled. All preparations used are made entirely by MADAME IRELAND. Ladies, do not forget to try her TOILET SOAP. It is a positive luxury.
Rooms, 5 and 6 Birk's Bldg.

THE MOLSONS BANK.
91st DIVIDEND.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR PERCENT upon the Capital Stock has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the
FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st March to 30th March, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JAMES ELLIOT,
General Manager.
Montreal, 26th Feb., 1901. 26

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Easter Openings in Styles
RICE'S PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO.
2261 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Over Dickson's, Jewellers.
NOVELTIES IN MOUNTINGS.
Telephone Up. 2472.

New Samples of MOULDINGS
To arrive in a few days. Will have a finer line than ever.
C. W. WILLSON & SON,
Manufacturers of Mouldings and Frames,
688 Craig St., Next door to the 'Witness' Office.

THE LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, Limited
Mills at Keewatin and Portage La Prairie, Manitoba.
CAPACITY, 3,500 BARRELS DAILY.
Eastern Office,
Rooms 207 to 210 Merchan's' Bank Bldg.

Cancer, Cancer.

Dr. Percy's Anti-Cancer

Is very highly recommended for the Relief and Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Scrofula and Diseases of the Skin. Sufferers are invited to give it a trial. For sale by
T. A. HARTE, Druggist,
1730 Notre Dame St.
Country orders promptly filled.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Complete Your Spring Outfit

Get a pair of our stylish Gloves. We can fit you and at prices that will pay you to look into.

SPECIAL LINE

Silk lined driving Gloves, 75c pair.
FOWNES' ENGLISH MAKE
Kid or Dogskin Gloves from $1.00 a pair up.
Slate Suede Gloves. French make, $1.25 a pair.
Fownes' Silk Lined Cape Gloves $1.25 a pair.
Boys' Kid Gloves, 75c. Dogskin $1.00 a pair.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Fownes' make, from $1.00 a pair up.

Easter Neckwear, Shirts, Hats, Etc.

Now on view. Nicest goods in town. Call and see them.

JOHN W. REID & CO., FURNISHERS and HATTERS, 2095 St. Catherine Street, Cor. of Bleury.

FINE FOOTWEAR.

Our Spring Goods have been selected with great care as to Quality, Fit and Style.

MEN'S GOODYEAR WORK, from $3 up.
MEN'S WORKING BOOTS, from $1 up.
LADIES' KID, BUTTON and LACE, from $1.30 up.
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SPRING HEEL GOODS, large assortment.
SCHOOL BOOTS for BOYS and GIRLS, from 75c up.

All goods guaranteed as represented.

Telephone Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

J. SLOAN & SONS
Bell Tel. Up 2417. Cor. St. Antoine and Mountain sts.

PIANO

Heintzman & Co.

The favorite and most famous of all Canadian Pianos. Contains at present patent improvements which make it greater and more desirable than ever. Prices and terms reasonable, considering high quality of piano.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.,
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East End Branch—
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Stammering Specialist.

Endorsed by leading members of the Educational and Medical Faculties in Montreal.
CONSULTATION FREE.
Apply to Miss E. HAYNES, Westmount,
—AND—
MONTREAL STAMMERING INSTITUTE, 4455 St. Catherine St., Westmount.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct:

Canadian Patents—J. Nichol, combined step and extension laddier; R. J. Copeland, and A. E. Chatterson, binders; T. H. Knox, vehicle wheel hubs; A. Smith, F. Smith, and A. S. Muir, centrifugal filters; F. J. Freese, chucks; D. Arbique, potato harvesters; H. Bodreau, means for fastening grain car doors; S. W. Laroche, attachments for beds; J. R. Johnson, tempering carriage and other springs; D. J. Archer, hair clipperr; J. C. Craig, ballot papers; C. Leveque, check-book manipulating apparatus; A. M. Remschel, bath cabinet tops; P. Swenson, can capping machines; E. A. Manny, lifeboats; D. B. Swinton, metal forming machine.

American Patents—H. Dorenwend, hair structure; A. A. Farwell, voting machine; I. Frechette, anvil for pegging machines; I. Frechette, presser foot for pegging machines; I. M. House, compound rotary engine; J. B. Houston, furnace front; J. S. McGinn, acetylene gas generator; J. Simpson, heating stove; H. A. Wood, valve.

AN EXPENSIVE SEAT.

New York, March 29.—A seat on the New York Stock Exchange was sold today for $55,000, which is $2,500 more than the highest price heretofore paid.

MR. MILLS, OF TEXAS

POSED AS A HERO, AND DISAPPEARED WITH MONEY BORROWED FROM BADEN-POWELL'S POLICE.

'Mr. Potter, of Texas,' may have been a good rancher, but as material for a thrilling tale 'he was not in it' with the young man who came up from Texas to join the Baden-Powell constabulary at Montreal. Among the candidates for medical and military examination who presented themselves here for this force was a bright-looking, alert and self-reliant young man, who gave Percy Mills as his name, and who said he had come all the way up from a Texas ranch to join the force for South Africa. A young man who had come so far to fight for the British in the Transvaal was naturally looked upon as a hero by the generous-hearted Montreal boys, and by the time the contingent reached Halifax he had made many friends. A few hours after arrival at Halifax he asked, and easily obtained, twenty-four hours' leave of absence. When the time expired he had not returned, and the Montreal boys were all of opinion that he would not turn up in time to sail on the 'Montfort.' The reason for this unanimity of opinion was that he had borrowed from a number of them sums amounting to $150. He took a valise and filled it with various articles—borrowed without leave from the boys—and just before leaving stole an overcoat from one member and sold it for cash to another member. Having completed his outfit by appropriating a watch and chain and a suit of underclothing, he proceeded on the leave of absence. The Montreal boys were reticent about the incident up to the time of sailing, but it will no doubt be a reminiscence of some interest on the voyage.

The place of Mr. Mills, of Texas, was, however, filled by a young Montrealer, who for some reason did not get on the force before it left the city.

OBITUARY.

Kentville, N.S., March 27.—Wm. Grierson, manager of the car and wood working department of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, died to-day. He was 78 years of age, and had been connected with the road since its inception.

Troy, N.Y., March 27. — Mr. Michael Fields, 104 years old, died at the Troy Hospital to-night. He was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars.

St. Joseph, Mich., March 27.—Mr. Benjamin Carlton Hoyt, founder of St. Joseph, and only surviving pensioner of the Black Hawk Indian war in Michigan, died to-day in his 95th year. Mr. Hoyt was noted for being the first white settler in this city and county.

Winnipeg, March 29.—Dr. Hindman, of Brandon, died last night after a brief illness. He was a former resident of Ottawa.

Cornwall, Ont., March 28.—Sophia Chatellan, wife of ex-Reeve Angus Lalonde, died to-day, aged 42 years. She will be buried at Flanagan's Point on Saturday.

Kentville, N.S., March 29.—The death occurred yesterday of the wife of the Rev. Dr. Brock, former principal of King's College, and later rector of St. James's Church here. She was a native of England.

Toronto, March 29.—Mr. Andrew Aikens, J.P., one of the pioneers of the cattle trade between Canada and the Old Country, died to-day at his home in Cooksville, as the result of injuries received in a runaway accident three weeks ago. He never rallied from the morning of the accident. Deceased was in the cattle trade for many years, being connected with the firm of Aikens & Flannigan. He retired from the firm some years ago, and devoted all his attention to his vineyards in Cooksville, which are the largest in this part outside the Niagara peninsula. He was unmarried, and 60 years of age.

OTTAWA GOSSIP

Review of the Inquiry Into the Famous Cook Charges

LUDICROUS SIDE OF THE AFFAIR FROM A LAYMAN'S STANDPOINT.

(Special Correspondence of 'Witness.')

Ottawa, March 30.—The evidence in connection with Mr. Herman H. Cook's charge that the government had through an agent demanded from him a sum of $10,000 for appointment to the Senate is now all in and those who have followed the evidence of the several witnesses are in a position to judge of the case that has been made out.

Mr. Cook has been the only witness in support of his own declaration. He rests his case on the statement he himself gave the committee. There were three points to that indictment. The first was that he was shown in October, 1896, by Mr. M. C. Cameron, now dead, a letter from Sir Richard Cartwright saying that 'surely Cook must do something.' Mr. Cook's explanation of this statement was that Mr. Cameron told him it meant he (Cook) would have to put up $10,000 for his call to the Senate. Some days later in company with his solicitor, Mr. Samuel C. Biggs, of Toronto, Mr. Cook says he discussed the proposition with Mr. Cameron again in the Rossin House. The second point is that Mr. Cook claims to have incidentally told Sir Richard Cartwright of Mr. Cameron's proposition more than a year after it was made. Still again it was testified by Mr. Cook that the offer of the plum he sought was made by Mr. W. T. R. Preston for the same consideration.

All the gentlemen concerned in this transaction with the exception of Mr. Cameron, who died a couple of years ago, appeared before the committee and entered flat denials of the parts they were alleged by Mr. Cook to have played. Sir Richard Cartwright declared on his oath that the letter Mr. Cook speaks of with his name attached thereto was a myth; that he never directly or indirectly made or authorized any one else to make the offer of a senatorship to Mr. Cook for a money consideration; further that he did not believe any such offer had ever been made.

Mr. Samuel C. Biggs, whose relations with Mr. Cook do not seem to be of a happy nature, swore that Mr. Cook once suggested to him that perhaps a subscription to the party funds might help along his claims to the office he sought, but that he (Biggs) warned Mr. Cook that such a course would render him liable to imprisonment. Mr. Biggs added that he never heard from Mr. Cook, although his relations with him were so intimate, of the alleged letter from Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. Cameron had appeared to be as anxious as he (Biggs) to see Mr. Cook get the appointment he wanted and had suggested in his hearing that Mr. Cook might offer a subscription of $10,000 to the party to show his loyalty. But Mr. Cook, discussing the subject of this offer with Mr. Biggs, on the way home, had agreed with him that if Mr. Cameron got the money the party would never see it and that Mr. Cameron had been acting on his own responsibility in the matter; that he had made the offer off his own bat and without any sanction from Ottawa, as was proven by Mr. Cameron's statement that he could not guarantee Mr. Cook the senatorship even after the money was paid. Mr. Cook would only have to take his chances.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, who was said by Mr. Cook to have repeated Mr. Cameron's offer of elevation to the Upper House of parliament—also appeared before the committee and under oath denied that he had ever suggested such a proposition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as head of the administration, was called and informed the committee that he had never, directly or indirectly, suggested or caused it to be suggested, that Mr. Cook could get a senatorship by paying for it.

Thus then the case seems to rest. Mr. Cook's charge is on the one side. The sworn denials of Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Samuel C. Biggs and Mr. W. T. R. Preston are on the other. It is for the public to draw its own deductions. The committee will not announce its decision till after the Easter holidays, when the legal gentlemen who have had the conduct of the enquiry present their argument of the evidence.

In matters of this kind, though, party spirit runs pretty strong, and Conservatives will be inclined to still adhere to the opinion that there was crooked work in connection with the transaction and that what Mr. Cook says, though that gentleman may not be able to bring evidence to corroborate his statements, is nevertheless true. But to all others the frank denials of the two ministers and of Mr. Preston of participation in any scheme to take money in return for a Senate appointment is a distinct relief. There was no evasion in the manner in which these denials were given. None of the witnesses had any doubts. The Premier's dictum was as clear as the one he made the day after Mr. Cook produced his affidavit last fall in which he said at that time the matter was in its entirety news to him.

Liberals say that the Cook manifesto was a production of the Tory organizers in the last election, but on this point the gentleman maintained a silence which stands out in strong contrast to his other evidence, and absolutely refused to disclose where or by whom the document was drawn up. Mr. Blake tried to get this out of the witness, and the committee ruled that the question was a proper one to be put, but the witness absolutely refused to give in reply one word.

It would be probably impossible to put one's hand on a man in the public service who is more cordially hated than Mr. W. T. R. Preston, now the inspector of Canadian immigration agencies in Europe. He was for many years an organizer of the Liberal party, and was charged by the Conservatives with having carried the last by-election in West Elgin by the most corrupt practices. Mr. Cook declared before the committee rose yesterday afternoon that Mr. Preston had sworn falsely in all the evidence he had given. It is quite sure that some of the statements Mr. Preston offered before the inquiry will not tend to gain him any warmer place in the affections of his political opponents, and they will not be any more ready than they were a year ago to vote the fat salary he draws for his services to the Immigration Department as their chief representative in Europe.

So much for the serious side of the subject. But it had an aspect that was ludicrous in the extreme. Mr. Cook's face, when some of his epistles to the various ministers were read, was a study. Over some of them the committee simply roared. And then, after all, it was not Mr. Cook who composed the precious appeals to which his name was appended. Biggs was the author—Biggs, the solicitor, who nourished Mr. Cook's dearest ambition, who agreed with Mr. Cook's many claims to distinction, and shared all Mr. Cook's confidences till the little matter of a disputed account seems to have wound up this touching friendship. Mr. Biggs was brought in to soften towards Mr. Cook the stony hearts of the Ontario ministers. And yet this was the same Mr. Biggs who Mr. Cook was going to thrash outside the door of the committee room.

All the little faults and weaknesses of this physical giant—for Mr. Cook is a man of more than six feet three—were laid bare to the curious world. Mr. Biggs told how Sir Oliver Mowat could not favor Mr. Cook's appointment to the Senate because he wanted men who could do more than vote. Even Sir Richard Cartwright, now assailed by Mr. Cook, and who seems to have been the one member of the government recognizing Mr. Cook's claims, acknowledged that 'he was not an ideal senator.' Mr. Sam. Blake, with the driest of wit, recognized the fact that there was but one H. H. Cook, and hoped there would never be another. What must have been the feelings of the target of all this sarcasm? There are not many men could have sat through it.—G. H. B.

AN APPEAL FOR JOLIETTE PROTESTANT CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Among the many claims on your valuable space can you find room to make known to the friends of the gospel cause something of the efforts that have been made by a devoted little band in Joliette, Province of Quebec. Will you say to the friends of the Master's cause that we are the only lighthouse of the gospel in the midst of Romanism. We are trying to reach the surrounding community, though we are but a handful. We have of ourselves, a combination of the reformed church, contributed, though so few, to have a permanent minister in our midst, who is devotedly working not only in the interest of his own little flock, but for the precious souls around him.

MR. N. M. CARSWELL.

Friends, we must build a decent church building; and though we are only a few families who can do anything, we have subscribed and will pay among five families twelve hundred dollars to that end. But the task is too great for us, and if the friends of the Master's cause who may feel like giving, will each contribute a mite to help in the great struggle we are making, the funds may be sent to the Rev. Mr. Paradis, our minister, of Joliette, or to the Rev. S. J. Taylor, M.A., secretary for the Board of French Evangelization of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Y.M.C.A. building, Montreal.

We therefore commend to your Christian generosity and love the doing of that which the Lord may be pleased to dispose you to give to assist in his good work. The church is non-denominational, and comprises Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Jews and Chinese, who all join in it for public worship.

N. M. CARSWELL.
Elder and Co-worker.

Montreal, March, 1901.

PERSONAL.

Troopers A. J. Edwards, A. E. Harrison and Wm. Sharples, of Strathcona's Horse, who have been spending a few days with their friend, Mrs. Conners, have left for their homes in the west.

Dr. Lapthorn Smith, who was recently appointed professor of diseases of women in the University of Vermont, is at present in Burlington delivering his first annual course of lectures. He will return to town this evening.

Sir William Van Horne, who is at present in Havana, will sail for home in about a fortnight. Sir William is credited with being at the back of a big hotel scheme for Ottawa. 'They have Sir William in every scheme that is talked about all over the country,' said one recently who is in close touch with the chairman of the C. P. R. directors, 'but when you see his name figuring in a variety of schemes, you had better take it with a grain of salt. He has certain interests outside the company, which he is attending to, but he is not troubling himself with dozens of minor schemes which are started here, there and everywhere.' Sir William is at present looking after the development of large railway interests which the company of which he is the leading spirit controls. These railway projects are so vast that they are destined to work a revolution in Cuba. One effect will be the development of a portion of the country which has long been neglected, while even the settled parts will feel the beneficial influence of a project which gives rapid transit practically all over the island.

THE EMPEROR DISTRUSTFUL

PUBLIC UTTERANCES CAUSING AMAZEMENT.

Berlin, March 28.—The Emperor William, during a speech to the Alexander Regiment to-day, said, according to the 'Kreuz Zeitung,' that they must be ready day and night to act as the bodyguard of their king and give their lifeblood if necessary for the Emperor and his house. Calling to mind the events of 1848, His Majesty said that if such days should come again the regiment would certainly repress all insubordination or misconduct against the king.

Amazement is everywhere expressed at the Emperor's strong hints of a possible revolutionary rising and of street fights with the troops. Well informed circles see in His Majesty's deliverance further proof that the attack on him by Weiland at Bremen has very seriously affected his views and attitude towards the German people.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

Berlin, March 29.—According to the Kleine's Journal,' the Emperor William, during a toast last evening, said: 'Attempts have been made to disturb the cordial friendship between Russia and Germany. It is certainly not my fault if such attempts have temporarily proved successful.'

The 'Berliner Tageblatt,' which confirms this statement, asserts that the Emperor made a second speech, when replying to a toast to himself, in which he went deeply into his policy, especially the Russo-German relations and his own relations with the chief of the Emperor Alexander Grenadier Regiment, namely, the Emperor Nicholas.

In the Prussian House of Lords today, after Count Ziethen had saddled the Socialists and Anarchists of Bremen with the offence of instigating the attack upon the Emperor, Dr. Studt, Minister of Public Worship and Education, stigmatized the attempt as 'due to the demoralization of youth,' and promised that public education would be so changed as to 'inculcate a fear of God and respect for authority.'

The 'Hanover Courier' says: 'There is method in the fiction that the Bremen attempt was a deliberate murderous assault. The Conservatives, under all conditions, wish to make capital out of the attempt. The pessimistic views of the Emperor explain themselves in the light of authentic information that His Majesty's entourage are assiduously at work to convince him that the attempt was a deliberate crime although the Bremen court has not found the slightest confirmation of such a theory.'

The Conservative papers this morning do not discuss the Emperor William's speech to the Emperor Alexander Grenadier Regiment at their new barracks yesterday. But the Liberal papers generally comment on His Majesty's utterances, emphasizing the statement that the Emperor is ill-informed concerning the character of the march of revolution in Berlin. The 'National Zeitung' expresses its inability to comprehend what current events induced the Emperor to refer to the revolution of 1848, and says it does not see any signs of His Majesty needing a bodyguard. The 'Vossische Zeitung' is also unable to see any occasion for the Emperor's words, since nobody in Berlin is thinking of a revolution, and His Majesty's predecessors repeatedly recognized the loyalty of Berlin's population.

The 'Vorwaerts' cites a number of previous speeches of the Emperor exhorting the soldiers to fight for him when necessary, and claims it has authentic information that his words were literally as follows:

'If the city of Berlin should again impudently and disobediently rise against the King, as in 1848, then, my Grenadiers, it will be your duty with the point of your bayonets to annihilate the impudent and disobedient.'

The 'Tageblatt' is amazed and asks what has occurred to justify the Emperor's words. It points out that the revolution of 1848 was not directed against the Hohenzollern dynasty, and appeals 'from the ill-informed Emperor to the Emperor rightly informed.'

Opinions in the capital range anywhere between complete approval of the Emperor's speech and denunciation of its mischievous foolishness. Some are indignant at the suggestion that a renewal of the street fights of 1848 are possible, now that the conditions which caused them no longer exist. Others blame the officials for representing that Wieland's recent attack upon the Emperor at Bremen was instigated by assassins, and they believe that His Majesty has imbibed the official view.

The bulk of the comment heard in public places is uncomplimentary. Nobody is aware of anything upon which the idea of an outbreak can be based, unless it may be a certain amount of popular discontent over the increase in the prices of the necessaries of life, which can be traced to the growing depression in trade. That such discontent exists cannot be denied.

London, March 29.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Times' says he believes that the Emperor William's reference to the insurrection was a rhetorical flourish, and that it would be a great mistake to interpret this and similar utterances as an indication that a temper which could find expression in insurrection prevails among any section of the German people.

POST-OFFICE CLERK ARRESTED.

Toronto, March 29.—On the specific charge of stealing a registered letter containing about $2, Charles Love, who is employed in the general post-office as a clerk, was placed under arrest by Detective Cuddy last night. Several registered letters have disappeared unaccountably of late, and the officials decided to lay a trap for the guilty party. Detective Cuddy was present at the post-office when Love was attending to the sorting of some letters last night, and after he had finished his work he was arrested and searched, and a letter, which was identified, was found on him. He is a married man fifty-one years of age, and drew a salary of thirty dollars a month.

THE ST. PETERSBURG RIOTS.

London, March 29.—The Odessa correspondent of the 'Graphic,' remarking that the facts were suppressed in the official accounts of the recent rioting, asserts that eighteen students, including three girls, were killed in Kharkoff and five in St. Petersburg.

Inflammation of the Kidneys

Or Bright's Disease—How to Tell it and How it is Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The victim of Bright's Disease of the kidneys soon grows pale and debilitated, has swelling or puffiness under the eyes, palpitation of the heart and headache. There is usually pain or weakness in the back, vomiting, stomach troubles, defective vision and scanty, high-colored urine. Day by day he grows paler and weaker, and experiences severe neuralgic pains in the back and kidneys.

Doctors are accustomed to shake their heads, and offer little hope to sufferers from diseases of the kidneys. It was the fatality of kidney derangement that inspired Dr. Chase in his diligent search after a cure, and everybody knows of the great success of his Kidney-Liver Pills. It is not necessary for you to spend a fortune in doctoring so long as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are obtainable.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have in scores of thousands of cases proven that Bright's Disease can be cured by actually curing it. You can scarcely pick up a paper that does not report a cure by this great kidney specific. In Canada alone last year there were over 190,000 boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills sold. The people know them thoroughly, and if they were not the best treatment obtainable would they buy such great quantities of them?

It is not like taking a patent medicine when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are the tried and tested prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase, the great physician and Receipt Book author. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and specifically on the kidneys, liver and bowels, and are invaluable as a home treatment for any derangement of these organs. They save doctors' bills by preventing and curing serious disease. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER'S TROUBLES.

London, March 29.—The Duke of Manchester appeared in the Bankruptcy Court this morning for public examination, but the case was adjourned to May 10. It was represented that Mr. Zimmerman, the duke's father-in-law, had just arrived in England and was investigating the debtor's affairs, and that therefore it would be for the benefit of the creditors to adjourn the case until the investigation has been completed. This is taken as intimation that Mr. Zimmerman proposes to extricate his son-in-law from his embarrassments.

Miss Portia Knight's statement of her claim in the breach of promise action brought by her against the Duke is approaching completion. It is understood that heavy damages will be demanded. The Duke of Manchester has entered an appearance in the action, so he evidently intends to fight it.

TWO LANDSLIDES.

Ottawa, March 29.—The largest landslide in the history of the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway occurred on Thursday night about a mile and a half this side of Chelsea. The whole side of a cliff, 188 feet in width, slid down on to the railway tracks and covered them over to a great height. A gang of 100 men started work yesterday clearing the tracks. They worked all day, and just as they had made a clean passage for the trains about four o'clock in the afternoon, another landslide took place. The men are at work again to-day. The landslide will not seriously interfere with the train service. Trains in the meantime run to either side of the obstruction and passengers are transferred across.

THE SOUTH SHORE RAILWAY.

Ottawa, March 30.—Application will be made to parliament for an extension of the charter of the South Shore Railway Company, and to ratify its title to the Montreal & Sorel, the Great Eastern, and to part of the Montreal & Atlantic railways.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

Boston, Mass., March 29.—The 'Post' to-day says: 'The proposed consolidation of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways has reached a final stage. The long-delayed plan, it is said, is ready for submission to the C., B. & Q. stockholders.

AFRICAN SLAVE RAIDER CAPTURED.

Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa, March 28.—The camp at Mandina, Gambia, of Fodi-Kabbas, the old slave raider, who recently attacked a French post, killing several French soldiers, has been captured by the French troops, after a sharp fight, in which Fodi-Kabbas himself and 150 of his followers were killed and wounded. Fifty prisoners were taken. The French had twelve native soldiers killed and seven wounded.

RAILWAY CHANGES HANDS.

New York, March 28.—W. L. Stow & Co., brokers, of this city, said to-day that they have bought the control of the Mexican Central Railway Company for important railway interests in the southwest. They declined to give the names of their principals.

AN INJUNCTION TO BE ISSUED.

Trenton, N. J., March 28.—The Court of Errors and Appeals to-day, by a vote of nine to five, ordered the issuance of an injunction restraining the American Smelting & Refining Company from taking any further action in the matter of increasing its capital stock or acquiring by purchase the property of M. Guggenheims Sons.

OUTCOME OF A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

Guysboro, N.S., March 29.—Keay and Carey were to-day committed to stand their trial on a charge of causing the death of Edward O'Connor during a drunken brawl two weeks ago.

SPORTS

Annual Meeting of the Montreal Football Club Held Last Night

GRAND TRUNK BOATING CLUB ORGANIZES—LACROSSE REVISING COMMITTEE HAVE A MEETING — McGILL CRICKET CLUB OFFICERS.

Football.

MONTREAL CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS FOR ENSUING YEAR.

At the M.A.A.A. Club rooms, Mansfield st., last night, the Montreal Rugby Football Club held its annual meeting. There was a large attendance of members and the greatest harmony prevailed throughout. The boys were full of enthusiasm, and, indeed, they had every reason to be, as the different reports presented showed the club to be in a flourishing condition. Mr. Jack Savage, president of the club, presided, while Mr. J. S. Wotherspoon acted as secretary. Promptly at 8.30 o'clock the chairman called the meeting to order, and in a few preliminary remarks referred to the past season and eulogized the splendid showing of the Montreal clubs in the football arena. Mr. Wotherspoon read and presented the secretary's report, and also that of the executive committee. The latter paid a glowing tribute to the football players for their perfect organization and splendid showing last season.

Mr. Herb. Brown read and presented the financial report, which showed to the satisfaction of all present that the club was in excellent circumstances. During the past year the receipts amounted to $1,059.50, while the expenditures were $914.38, leaving a balance in the treasury of $145.12. The different reports were adopted unanimously without any discussion.

After other routine business had been gone through the election of officers was next in order, and resulted as follows:—President, Mr. Jack Savage; first vice-president, Mr. H. Molson; second vice-president, Mr. J. S. Wotherspoon; secretary, Mr. T. Y. Foster; treasurer, Mr. Herb. Brown; manager, Mr. Fred. Reid; captain, 1st XV., Mr. James Craig; captain 2nd XV., Mr. George Bryson; captain 3rd XV., Mr. Charles Stroud; captain of Association team, Mr. A. Geo. Burton. Executive committee—Dr. Jack, Dr. Irvine, Messrs. L. G. Robertson, W. P. O'Brien, Arthur Massey, Jos. Rowat and P. E. Henderson. A pleasing feature of the meeting was the presentation of club caps to members who had participated in two senior games last season. The following received a cap each: Messrs. Craig, Moore, Davidson, Manning, Ferguson, Burton, Birchell. As each of the boys stepped up to receive the gift he was loudly applauded. The appointment of a special manager for the club is a novelty. A motion to the effect was unanimously carried by the meeting that a manager shall be added to the executive, with power to act in the interests of the club as prescribed by that office. Mr. Fred. Reid was appointed to the management of the club. It was customary in the past to appoint one of the executive to fill the position, but the work involved was of such a nature that it interfered to a certain extent with the effectiveness of the executive. This difficulty has been finally settled and Mr. Reid will hereafter perform the duties devolving upon him as manager.

The subject of uniform colors for all the different clubs affiliated with the M.A.A.A. was brought up, but it was the unanimous decision of the meeting that the football club should stick to the old red and black, as the club did not care to take the initial step in the matter. It is generally understood that the colors worn in the past by the clubs will remain unchanged as the boys are loath to discard the old and familiar uniforms which have been worn for years by the M.A.A.A. teams in many a hard won battle upon the athletic field.

Among the members present at the meeting were: Messrs. Savage, Wotherspoon, Molson, Craig, Brown, Foster, Reid, Bryson, Stroud, Claxton, Hagar, Major Macaulay, Burton, Dr. Irvine, Robertson, O'Brien, Massey, Rowat, Henderson, Dr. Jack, Skaife, Moore, Davidson, Manning, Ferguson, Birchell and many others.

The club has elected the following gentlemen to the M.A.A.A. board of directors: Mr. J. F. Savage and Dr. A. C. Jack.

The directors to the Quebec Rugby Union convention are Messrs. H. Molson and J. Craig.

At the annual meting of the Quebec Rugby Association the Montreal Club will be represented by Messrs. H. Molson, J. Craig, F. Reid and T. Y. Foster.

Yachting.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON SPEAKS.

Boston, Mass., March 30.—A special cable to the 'Globe' from London says:—Sir Thomas Lipton says: 'Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to take the 'Shamrock II.' and possibly both 'Shamrocks,' around the Cape and race with the 'Independence' and other boats. I should care nothing to win the cup, and then be told that I had not beaten the best boat. After the launching, on April 20, both the 'Shamrocks' will race in the Solent, continuously, and the German Emperor's 'Meteor,' may take part. On June 7 and 8, both the 'Shamrocks,' 'Meteor' and the 'Sybarite' will race on the Clyde. My boat must be the best that this side of the water can produce. I feel that I have an even chance to lift the cup. I hope to meet Charles Francis Adams at New York and arrange to accept his invitation from the Boston Board of Trade.'

Lacrosse.

BUSINESS FOR THE CANADIAN LACROSSE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

The Good Friday convention to be held at Toronto of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, will be a most interesting session, according to the programme mapped out for the delegates. There will be a contest for office in every department but the secretary treasurership, which goes to Mr. W. H. Hall, the incumbent, by acclamation. Peter McMillan, of Beaverton, and C. R. McKeown, of Orangeville, are the candidates for the presidency. Mr. McMillan has been in the field longer than his opponent, but Mr. McKeown is said to be a great finisher. Francis Nelson will probably beat Fred. W. Thompson for first vice-president, but it will be a tight fit. J. F. Lennox, of Stouffville, and L. H. Campbell, of Bradford, representatives of two hot lacrosse towns, will battle for the second vice-presidency. The complete list of nominations as it will go on the ballot paper is as follows:

Hon. President—H. B. Clemes, of Port Perry.

President—R. McMillan, Beaverton; C.R. McKeown, Orangeville.

First Vice-President—Fred. W. Thompson, Toronto; Francis Nelson, Toronto.

Second Vice-President—John F. Lennox, Stouffville; L. H. Campbell, Bradford.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Hall, of Toronto.

Council—A. H. Wilson, George L. Allen, A. C. Steele, C. Elliston, W. L. Craig, J. K. Munro, Dr. T. G. Campbell, B. R. Law Fred. W. Rose, J. S. Armitage, Frank Shepherd, J. D. Bailey, Jack Renwick, D. M. Henderson, J. A. Johnson, James McDonald, Matthew Taylor, P. M. Geddes, Frank Williams, W. S. A. Hartley, W. J. Hanley, John Dowling, James A. MacFadden.

All kinds of amendments will be submitted to the convention. Three of them concern the professional evil. Mr. Bailey wants a residence rule, namely, April 1, adopted; F. W. Thompson asks to give the executive power to suspend and expel upon suspicion, and Mr. MacFadden desires that the C.L.A. recognizes all rulings of other amateur bodies.

LACROSSE REVISING COMMITTEE HELD A MEETING.

'The boys simply needed a little drumming up, you know, to get them to work,' smilingly remarked Mr. A. G. Pittaway at the St. Lawrence Hall last night as he came out of the meeting room where he had been closeted with the members of the revising committee. 'I now feel satisfied that everything will be straightened up before the annual meeting. We did not transact a great deal of business, but sufficient for the present at least, and I look forward to a harmonious and enthusiastic meeting of the league.'

The committee met again yesterday afternoon in the St. Lawrence Hall. A great deal of business was partially gone through and the committee adjourned until Tuesday next. Nothing has been decided on. That remains for the annual meeting of the league, but the question of the quarter-hour system and the registration of players has been pretty well agreed upon. These things will bear threshing and the revising committee will go over them again before Tuesday. There are problems hard to handle but the committee has gone into the work just now with energy. The registration clause, which calls for the nomination of every player before the season opens is a good one. It seems to be founded on the protective measure taken by the Old Country association football teams. There are no hardships in it to an honest man or an honest team. If things should happen otherwise the rule works and also grinds.

In the other rules, with the exception of the quarter-hour play, the rules are as they were; but that quarter scheme seems bound to go sooner or later. More good was done lacrosse yesterday in a four hour talk than people would generally think of. When that committee gets together again they will have material enough to finish on.

THE CORNWALL JUNIOR LEAGUE.

Cornwall, March 30.—The annual meeting of the Cornwall Junior League is called to meet at the Crosbie House on Monday evening next, April 1.

Cricket.

McGILL CRICKET CLUB ELECT OFFICERS—PROPOSE TO FORM A LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the McGill Cricket Club was held last night in the Arts building, Professor Moyse, presiding. The financial condition of the club is not very flourishing, there being $11.01 to begin the season with, last year's expenses having been about $600.

The following officers were elected: Hon. presidents, Lord Strathcona and Principal Peterson; honorary members, Messrs. E. B. Greenshields, C. J. Fleet, K.C., C. S. Campbell, K.C., James Ross, W. H. Evans, and Dean Walton; president, Professor Moyse; vice-president, Mr. Oughtred; secretary, Mr. Molson; assistant secretary, Mr. Baber; committee, Messrs. McDonald, Peck, McLea, Wenham and Walker. It is proposed to form a league between the McGill, Ottawa and Queen's cricket clubs.

THE CANADIAN TOUR.

Philadelphia, March 30.—The schedule committee of the Associated Cricket Clubs, consisting of J. H. Brown, Philadelphia; Reynolds D. Brown, Germantown; J. H. Scattergood, Merion, and J. Barton King, Belmont, with the assistance of P. H. Clark of Germantown, arranged the list of the matches in the competitions for the Halifax and Philadelphia cups. Besides the championship matches, the committee arranged four games for the Canadian team, which will visit the city, and be headed by Major Straubenzie, with quite a number of the crack international players of the Dominion. The visitors will meet Belmont first at Elmwood, on June 28 and 29, and then play as follows: At Mannheim vs. Germantown, July 1 and 2; at Haverford, vs. Merion, July 3 and 4; at Wissahickon, vs. Philadelphia, July 5 and 6.

Gymnastics.

M.A.A.A. GYMNASTIC COMPETITION.

The annual M.A.A.A. gymnastic competitions closed last evening. The work done was up to the standard of previous years. While in the 'floor exercises' the winning score is the best on record since 1885. Mr. Selby's work in this competition was nearly perfect, and Mr. Chaplin retains the championship of the association, with a score slightly lower than the figures made by him last year. The judges were Messrs. David J. Watson, W. J. Smith and Wm. McDougall.

The results were as follows:

Championship.

Possible points—675.

1. Alf. Chaplin	479
2. G. De L. Selby	439
3. Ed. Eaves	408
J. C Allan	366

(Mr. Allan, owing to illness, missed last evening's competition. The possible points were 120.)

Novice.

Possible points—575.

1. E. L. Wilson	403
2. John Gowan	370

Green.

Possible points—455.

1. P. K. McKeddie	253
2. W. B. Strachan	241

Floor Exercises.

Possible points—240.

1. G. De L. Selby	232
2. S. G. Dowsley	221
3. L. B. T. Brown and E. L. Wilson.	220
4. Ed. Eaves and Alf. Chaplin	219
5. John Gowan	208
6. J. C. Allan	200
chan	149

Golf.

ROYAL CANADIAN GOLF FIXTURES ON THE TORONTO CLUB LINKS IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Toronto, March 30.—The Royal Canadian Golf Association championships will take place on the Toronto Club links some time in September. Work on the course has already been begun, and as spring approaches, quite a large staff of men will be at work under George Cumming. The new ground recently added to the course will not, however, be available for play much before September.

Athletics.

W. MELDRUM LEAVES TOWN.

The many friends of 'Billy' Meldrum will be surprised to hear that he decided to leave the sporting arena, he having entered into business with his cousin, Mr. A. F. Ducloe, in St. Hyacinthe, Que., where they will carry on an extensive produce business. Mr. Meldrum has been very popular, and his friends wish him the greatest success in his new venture. The Montreal Lacrosse Club will lose a good home fielder this year through his departure, as this season he would have made a name for himself in the lacrosse field. On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Meldrum was the recipient of a very handsome dressing-case from the employees of William Meldrum & Co., of this city, which was a very agreeable surprise.

MR. WM. MELDRUM.

Aquatics.

GRAND TRUNK BOATING CLUB.

The annual meeting for the nomination of officers of the Grand Trunk Boating Club was held in the P.A.A.A. rooms last evening.

The following are the names of officers nominated for election next Friday evening: President, James Powell; first vice-president, R. J. Kell and W. Kennedy; second vice-president, M. O'Brien and W. Kennedy; secretary, H. Hartley; treasurer, F. E. Starke; captain D. Rollo; assistant captain, L. Payne.

Committee—G. McNichol, R. J. Kell, W. Kennedy, H. Veary, W. Wall, W. Charles, F. Auburn, H. Russell, C. McLean, G. Crutchlow, A. Bourque and H. Clark.

The comparative statement of the club shows the revenue for 1900 to have been $1,458.69 compared with $1,169.71 for 1899. The assets for 1900 were $6,718.14, and the liabilities $269.25.

CORNWALL HIGH SCHOOL BOYS REORGANIZE.

Cornwall, March 30.—The Cornwall High School Amateur Athletic Association was reorganized at a meeting on Thursday night when the following officers were elected: President, G. E. Conroy; vice-president, Guy Roach; hon. presidents, A. G. Knight, J. Nugent, A. McLean, A. F. Birchard; secretary treasurer, J. R. Connolly; committee, W. Farran, B. Baker, A. L. Cumming, B. Monk; patrons, Colonel R. R. McLennan, P. E. Campbell, D. O. Alguire, R. A. Pringle, M.P.; captain, A. R. Alguire.

Baseball.

EASTERN LEAGUE'S NEW CONTRACT.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 30.—The new contract, as agreed upon by President Powers, of the Eastern League, and the attorney for the Players' Association, provides that a club cannot farm a player without his written consent. Clubs may sell a player at the end of the season to a major organization, provided that the player shall receive an increase of salary.

Tobogganning.

PARK TOBOGGAN CLUB.

Mr. C. E. Gault presided at a meeting of the Park Toboggan Club yesterday, when a large number of applications for membership were received. Another meeting will be held on Tuesday.

Rod and Gun.

OFFICERS OF THE MATTAWA CLUB.

A meeting of the Mattawa club took place in the St. Lawrence Hall, when the following officers were elected:

Hon. patron—Hon. Louis Goulin.
Hon. president—A. E. Chenevert.
President—J. A. Thompson.
Vice-president—Hon. T. Berthiaume.
Secretary—C. G. De Tonnancourt.
Treasurer—J. B. Letendre; assistant, H. Panneton.
Board of Directors—Dr. P. F. Casgrain, L. O. Brissette, M. Marchand, J. Normandin, Alex. Menard, J. R. Savignac.

Skating.

AT THE VICTORIA RINK.

At the Victoria skating rink this afternoon the band of the 'Vics' will give selections from 3.30 to 6 o'clock. The officials report the ice to be in good condition.

AT THE ARENA RINK.

The last of open skating to the public at the Arena takes place to-day. The ice is in splendid condition, and the Prince of Wales band will provide the music. The Arena people have done well to hold the ice so long. Sometimes knowing how to do it, does the trick.

Hockey.

MEMBERS OF THE VICTORIA HOCKEY TEAM PRESENTED WITH GOLD WATCHES.

Winnipeg, March 30.—The members of the Victoria Hockey Club Stanley cup team were, on Thursday, presented with a gold watch each by members and officers of the club. The presentation was made by the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, hon. president of the club.

Miscellaneous.

GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE HORSE SHOW.

His Excellency the Governor General has through his secretary, notified Mr. Northey, the secretary of the Montreal Horse Show, that he will be pleased to officiate at the official opening, which will take place on the evening of Thursday, May 9.

A DAKOTA TRAGEDY

INSANE MAN'S AWFUL DEED.

Devil's Lake, N. D., March 29.—Emil Segerlin, a well-to-do farmer, living eight miles north-east of the town, killed his three children and stabbed himself to death to-day. He went to the barn accompanied by two little daughters, aged seven and five. As he did not come to dinner, his eldest daughter, aged nine, was sent to call him. It is thought that before she reached the barn her father had killed the others, and then immediately killed her. Both the other children were killed with a knife. Segerlin was sent to an asylum about ten years ago, but was soon allowed to return home, apparently fully recovered. He was a hard working man, well thought of, and in excellent financial condition. There is no doubt that he was insane when he committed the crime.

THE LATE BISHOP SWEENEY.

St. John, N.B., March 29.—With all the impressive ceremonial of the Roman Catholic Church, the remains of Bishop Sweeney were laid to rest to-day in the new cemetery on the old Westmoreland road. All denominations were represented at the solemn service in the cathedral, Lieut.-Governor McClellan and staff, with many members of the legislature, Mayor Daniel, Warden McGoldrick, members of the City and County Councils, Judge Landry, George V. McInerney, and other public men occupied seats in the church.

Pontifical Requiem Mass was celebrated by Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax. Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal; Bishop Casey, of St. John; Bishop Blais, of Rimouski; Bishop McDonald, of Charlottetown; Bishop Barry, of Bathurst, and many other prominent Maritime clergymen, were in the sanctuary.

The cathedral was effectively draped. Bishop Casey delivered a eulogy on the deceased prelate. At the conclusion of the sermon the absolution took place. The procession to the grave was over half an hour in passing a given point. Bishop Sweeney is the first Catholic bishop to be interred in St. John Cemetery.

OXFORD WINS THE BOAT RACE.

THE CREW UPON WHOSE PENNON VICTORY DID NOT PERCH.

Cambridge and Oxford met in their boat race to-day, the latter winning by two-fifths of a length, in 22 minutes 31 seconds. The course was the old historical one from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames. Over the full course the defeated crew recently covered the distance in 19 minutes and 43 seconds, which was considered very fast time for a trial. Cambridge won last year in 18 minutes and 47 seconds, tying the best record made by Oxford on March 22, 1893. Since 1873 Oxford has won fifteen and Cambridge nine.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WE WANT TO SAY" to you, right here, that nearly all Japan Teas are doctored and colored with Prussian Blue Paint and other adulterants. "HOW DO YOU RELISH THE INFORMATION?"

"SALADA"

Natural Leaf Ceylon Green is cutting deep inroads into the sale of Japan Teas, because it's Pure and Delicious.

Sealed Lead Packets only—Same form as the celebrated Black Teas of "Salada" Fame.

McGILL NEWS

RELIGION AND BUSINESS.

Mr. W. E. Blakemore, M.E., formerly of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, will speak at the McGill Y.M.C.A. tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock, on 'Religion in Business Life.' Mr. Blakemore's ability is known to all students who attended the Mining Institute meetings. All students are invited. Dean Bovey will preside.

MEDICAL RESULTS.

The following are the results of the first year medicine anatomy examination, posted at McGill yesterday:

Honors—1, Gillis, J. E., Miller, V. L., B.A.; 3, Wood, W. H.; 4, Kerr, H. H., McKenty, F.; 6. Robinson, J. L., Sellery, A. C.; 8, Chipman, W. W., Dillon, W. P., Lippiatt, H. T.; 11, Stewart, J. A.; 12, Nutter, J. A., B.A.; 13, Coffin, J. W., Geddes, R. W., B.A., McIntosh, L. de C., Wright, G. A.; 17, Willmore, J. G.; 18, Fysche, J. C., B.A.; 19, Dunn, J. F., Lauchland, L. C., B.A., Lincoln, W. A., McLachlan, D. C., Reford, L. L., Rogers, J. T., B.A., Warwick, W., Yeo, I. J.; 27, Gibson, G. M., Hogan, F. J., Quain, B. P., Rankin, A. C., Richardson, C. A., Sims, H. A., Yorston, F. P.

Passed—Ainley, L. T., B.A.; Ainley, W. E., B.A.; Alford, H. J.; Atkinson, H. S., Bently, J. S., B.A., Black, C., Blanchet, S. F. N., Billings, W. H., Bonin, P. R., Cameron, A. B., Charman, F. D., Chipman, W. W., Coffin, J. W., Cook, W. J., Crack, I. E., B.A., Crowell, B. C., B.A., Davidson, H. D., Dillon, W. P.; Douglas, E. D., B.A., Dunn, J. F., Eaton, C. E., Ernandez, J. A., Faulkner, J. A. B.A., Fisher E. M., Ford, H. S., Fraser, S., Fysche, J. C., B.A., Geddes, R. W. B.A., Gibson, G. M., Gibson, R., Gill, F. D. B., Gillis, J. E., Gilroy, J. R., Gormley, J. C., Graham, R. W., Grant, N. P., Greenwood, W. T., Gunn, A. K., Hand, W. T., Harrison, L. L., B.A., Hogan, F. J., Hotchkiss, E. A., Howitt, H. O., Hughton, M., Hunter, J. D., Johnson, J. G. W., B.A., Judson, A. H., Kerr, H. H., Keys, M. J., Lacasse, L. J., Lauchland, L. C., B.A., Lawson, G. E., Lincoln, W. A., Lippiatt, H. T., Losier, A. J., McCallum, J. D. G., Mackenzie, A. B., Mackid, L. S., McInerney, D. C., McIntosh, L. de C., McKenty, F., McLachlan, D. C., McLeod, J. A., McLeod, W. A., McMicking, A. E. T., Martin, J. C., Meakins, C. J., Miller, C., Miller, V. L., B.A., Muir, K. C., Murphy, H. H., Nagle, S. M., Nutter, J. A., B.A., Preston, O. E., Price, J., Quain, B.P., Raftery, C. R., Rankin, A. C., Reford, L. L., Richardson, C. A., Riance, C. D., Robinson, J. L., Rogers, J. T., B.A., Sellery, A. C., Sims, H. A., Smith, W. A., B.A., Stewart, J. A., Warwick, W., Waterman, C., Wigle, C. A., Willmore, J., Wilson, O. M., Winfrey, W. W., B.L., Wood, H. G., Wood, W. H., Wright, G. A., Yeo, I. J., Young, G. J., Yorston, F. P., M.A.

MANUAL OF LABORATORY PHYSICS.

Messrs. Tory and Pitcher's Manual of Laboratory Physics, prepared especially for McGill students, with reference to the equipment of the Physics building, has just been issued. Portions of it were issued to the students last year, in typewritten form, and were found to work so well that it was decided to publish it. It was written by Mr. H. M. Tory, M.A., and Mr. F. H. Pitcher, M.Sc., and edited and arranged by Mr. Tory. The book deals with a large number of experiments in the study of sound, light, heat and electricity and magnetism. Each section gives references to standard books on the subject, and a list of apparatus required; it then works out the theory of the experiment, showing why everything is to be done, after which it gives minute practical directions, very easy to follow, concluding with an example fully worked out. This manual effects a great saving in the time of both students and instructors, as difficulties seldom arise which are not dealt with by it. Its very clear setting forth of the theory of the work also makes it invaluable in preparing for examinations.

LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS.

Lectures in the faculties of Arts and Applied Science ended yesterday, and numberless examinations will take most of the time from now to Monday, April 22. The Law examinations take place on April 3 to 22.

DR. SUGDEN HONORED.

The graduating class in Comparative Medicine of McGill gave a dinner on Thursday night to Dr. Sugden. A handsome testimonial was presented to him by Dr. Tamblyn on behalf of the class, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

CHALMERS CHURCH.

The Rev. Principal George, D.D., acting pastor of Zion Church, will exchange with the pastor to-morrow morning. The Rev. Jonathan Goforth, missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, to Honan, will speak in the Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Mr. Goforth barely escaped with his life, and bears the scars of the wounds he received at the hands of the mob. His address will be full of interest, and it is hoped that the scholars and their friends will be out in full force.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Ottawa, March 30.—Militia orders issued to-day give directions that in view of the presence of smallpox in certain provinces, officers in medical charge of the Royal Military College, and of units of the permanent corps, will closely inspect all recruits who have joined within the past eighteen months, and vaccinate those requiring it. Men, women and children in militia buildings are subject to the same regulations.

The undermentioned N.C.O.'s and men have been discharged from further service in South Africa.

Sergt. W. Bisset, Montreal, late R. C. D.; Gunner A. P. McCuaig, Ottawa, late D Battery, R.C.F.A.; Gunner W. Jackson, Toronto, late E Battery, R.C.F.A.

Strathcona's Horse—Ptes. G. Elliot, H. Fraser, W. Fraser, Victoria, B.C.; W. Milligan, Brandon, Man.; J. R. McDonald, Calgary, N.W.T.; K. C. MacDonnell, Grenfell, N.W.T.; C. W. Shaw, Medicine Hat, N.W.T.; J. V. N. Spencer, A. A. Vernon, Victoria, B.C.; R. A. Winearls, Nelson, B.C.; M. W. Yemen, Lethbridge, N.W.T.; W. C. Winkel, Victoria.

Artificers enrolled for special service in South Africa: W. Layng and H. Rankin, Toronto.

THE FOUNDERS OF METHODISM.

Toronto, March 29.—There will shortly be unveiled in the Metropolitan Church three pictures, which were painted by Mr. J. W. L. Forster, of Toronto, They are the Rev. John Wesley, M.A., the Father of Methodism; the Rev. Charles Wesley, M.A., the poet of Methodism, and Susannah Wesley, the mother of Methodism. Mr. Forster spent all of last summer in the Old Country obtaining authentic details for the pictures. It is intended to invest the event with exceptional interest, as there will not be such another series of Wesley portraits anywhere in the world.

WAR ON CIGARETTES.

Woodstock, Ont., March 30.—The members of the W. C. T. U. here are circulating a petition to the government to pass a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes. One of the members said at a meeting that there were more cigarette-smokers in Woodstock than in any place of its size in Canada, and that she knew of one young man in town who was dying from the effects of cigarette-smoking, and of a mere boy who had lost his mind through it.

SMALLPOX SPREADING.

Toronto, March 29.—Dr. Bryce has received information that a number of new cases of smallpox have cropped up in the unsettled districts of Renfrew. Eight cases have been reported up to date at Worthington, and there is a suspected case at Whitney. A death from smallpox has occurred at Alice, near Pembroke.

AN INDIAN SAILOR.

The only Indian in the United States navy is Chapman Schenandoah, who lives in Oneida, N.Y. He is a chief machinist on the cruiser 'Atlanta.' Schenandoah is a grandson of Chief Daniel Schenandoah, the last chieftain of the Oneidas, and a great-grandson of Schenandoah, the Deer, the most notable man of his tribe. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Joseph Brant, the warrior Mohawk, who was taken to England by Sir Wm. Johnson, and was there educated. The sailor Schenandoah had a natural turn for mechanics. He got employment in the Edison General Electric works at Schenectady, and learned electrical engineering. While there he invented an electrical device. He enlisted as a machinist in the navy at Chicago, and was assigned to the 'Marietta,' which accompanied the battleship 'Oregon' on her long cruise around Cape Horn. After that trip he was transferred to the cruiser 'New York' then Rear-Admiral Sampson's flagship. At the end of his term he was honorably discharged and went home to visit his mother, whom he supports. He became homesick for the sea, and re-enlisted, this time being assigned to the 'Atlanta.'

CHAPMAN SCHENANDAOH.

EXPROPRIATIONS GALORE

Petitions Representing Over $300,000 Sent to Council

ALDERMEN WHO FAVOR EAST END STREET WIDENING THINK THEY HAVE GOT THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

Following the announcement that a caucus of the administration aldermen was held on Thursday night to endeavor to make arrangements to save the $300,000 general permanent work by-law, the $100,000 fire department one, and, if possible, the $200,000 civic hospital one, came the announcement by some of the aldermen who had previously been voting against the administration on these loan by-laws that they are prepared to vote for the reconsideration of the first two by-laws at least if the reform aldermen would allow the proposed by-law for certain east end expropriations to be submitted at the same time to the public vote. At first the aldermen who held aloof from the administration on account of the anti-expropriation policy, made the stand chiefly upon the Notre Dame street east expropriation matter. The draft by-law prepared asked for $184,000 for the widening of the following streets: Notre Dame street from the city limits to Frontenac street; Logan street from Desery to St. Germain; De Montigny from Parthenais to Dufresne; Fortin street from St. Denis to Drolet; Marianne street from Berri to St. Andre.

Delay and the anxiety of the administration party to submit some of the other by-laws to the public appears to have whetted the appetites of the aldermen who are hungering after expropriations, and now expropriations for considerably over $300,000 are asked for.

The Road Committee sat on Thursday, and, in view of the possibility of securing the passage through the council of a sweeping expropriation by-law, decided to submit to council yesterday a long list of applications for expropriation. The report accompanying the list reads as follows:

'The Road Committee respectfully report that they have duly considered the annexed requests for the widening of certain streets, and without pronouncing upon the merits of the petition or the advisability of carrying out the improvements suggested, your committee consider that it would be only just that the amounts required to effect the necessary expropriation should be included in the by-law now being prepared for street widening and to be in due course submitted to the electorate.'

'The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.'

The principal expropriation petitions attached to this report are as follows: Notre Dame street east, total estimated cost of expropriation, exclusive of cost of street and sidewalk construction, $114,097.

City Hall avenue, $4,025.

Amherst street, Craig to St. Catherine, $70,650.

De Montigny street, Parthenais to Dufresne, $32,510.

Logan street, $12,650.

St. Lawrence, from Sherbrooke street northward, $54,887.

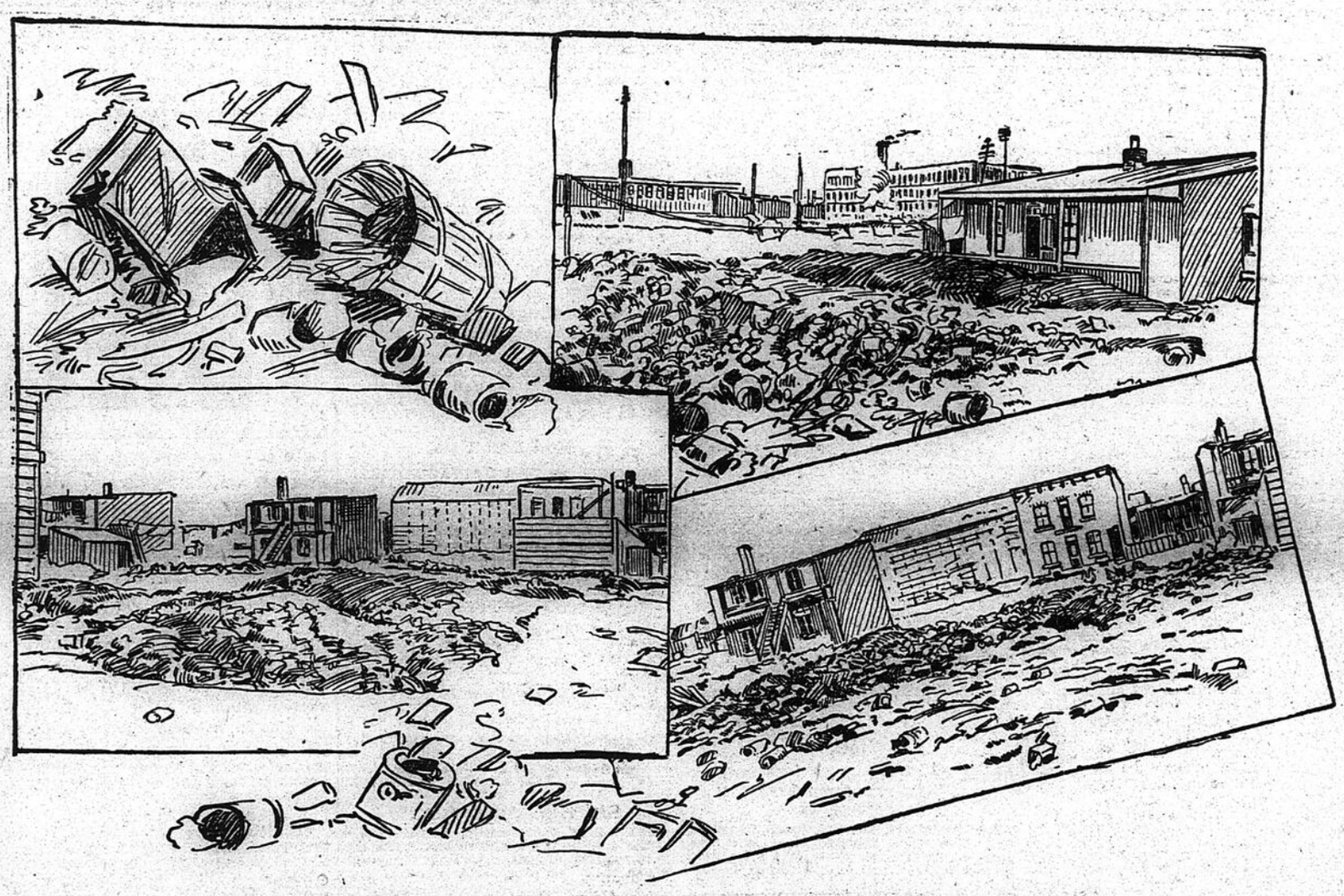
The complete list of proprietors, parts of whose property on Notre Dame street it is proposed to expropriate, is as follows: P. Wilson, $4,722; Estate Masson, $365; A. Paquette, $1,832; Montreal Street Railway Company, $3,000; La Banque Jacques Cartier, $730; Estate William Kerr, $1,602; Dominion Coal Company, $922; La Banque Jacques Cartier, $927; Wm. Taylor, $3,054; S. P. Robins, $6,104; Jos. Rainette, $1,727; H. Hogan, $5,765; W. R. de Lisle, $389; G. Deserres, $4,044; C. P. R. Company, $1,334; H. Hogan, $920; W. L. Hogg, $2,110; W. L. Hogg, $5,623; Joseph Brown et al., $4,125; Estate John Redabir, $1,603; A. H. Gauthier, $2,381; F. L. Hawkins, $3,243; Patrick Rafferty, $1,935; Mary A. B. Shotten, $574; A. Davis, $917; Estate John Monk, $1,197; A. Cusson, $550; W. Richard, $6,392; E. Benoit, $1,794; J. F. Chartier, $3,733; E. L. de Bellefeuille, $2,564; G. Fournier and J. Laflamme, $1,027; F. Graleau, $2,008; O. Groleau, $165; J. J. Riley, $716; M. Loan and Mortgage Company, $703; F. Foisy, $2,222; M. Loan and Mortgage Co., $300; Montreal Land and Improvement Co., 389; Montreal Land and Improvement Co., $976; W. J. Poupore, $5,745; Montreal Land and Improvement Co., $509; Sisters of the Holy Name of Mary and Joseph, $8,099; Montreal Land and Improvement Co., $332; do., $444; do., $733; do., $371; total, $114,097.

After yesterday's meeting of the City Council Alderman Laporte announced that at Monday's meeting of the council he would submit a brand new loan by-law, one for $500,000. This by-law is practically a combination affair, comprising the defeated emergent works by-law for $300,000 and the expropriation by-law, for which Ald. Wilson, Bumbray, Lavallee, Martineau, et al. have been contending. So that the anti-administration can fairly claim to have carried their point in insisting that the majority in the council should consent to submit the expropriation schemes to the public with the other loan by-laws. In the new by-law, apparently, some of the items of the emergency by-law have been reduced and some of the expropriation schemes have been pared down; but the minority are apparently well satisfied with the concessions granted them by the majority. Alderman Laporte explained last night why he proposed to reduce the various items in the new by-law. In the first place, he remarked, the season was now too far advanced to spend any such large sums on the streets. To do this effectively the money ought to have been voted last December, so that tenders could be prepared for the spring work. It, therefore, seemed advisable to revise the amount, and as the items in the $300,000 by-law were all needed, the only thing to do was to add a reasonable amount to it for the streets and consider it as one by-law. There was $182,000 proposed in the defeated by-law for street improvements. This would make the various items of the $50,000 by-law about as follows:

Roads	$382,000
Water	50,000
Fire	29,000
Parks	12,000
Markets	7,500
City Hall	17,500

Ald. Laporte remarked that he had got prepared the estimated cost of the expropriation of east Notre Dame streeet. This was the much disputed locality which had caused the city so much trouble. No doubt the expropriation was needed by the people living there. He therefore proposed to meet their dmands. The cost from Frontenac to Moreau would be $71,000, one-half to be borne by the city. He therefore included $36,000 for this in the amount to be given for street improvements.

Ald. Laporte explained that the tax for this $500,000 by-law will be only 30 cents additional on each $1,000, or 3 cents on each $100. It is not, however, necessary to impose this tax every year, if the city has the money from the revenue to pay the interest and sinking fund. For instance, in 1902 the city will have $190,000 more revenue to spend than it has this year. Suppose the council is able to appropriate out of this $45,000, not otherwise needed, there would then be no tax for that year, and the by-law will be so worded that the council may meet the increased taxation in this way whenever possible.



GARBAGE PILES WHICH SURROUND SOME OF THE HOUSES OF ST. HENRI.

YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE

SEVERAL PRIVATE BILLS READ A FIRST TIME—THE EASTER ADJOURNMENT.

Ottawa, March 30.—In the House yesterday the following private bills were read a first time:

To incorporate the Nova Scotia Central Railway Company (Mr. McIsaac); to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company (Mr. Prior); respecting the South Shore Railway Company (Mr. Prior); respecting the Manitoulin & North Shore Railway Company (Mr. Holmes); to incorporate the Debentures and Securities Corporation Company of Canada (Mr. Barker); to incorporate the Inter-provincial James's Bay Railway Company (Mr. Holmes); respecting the Montreal & Southern Counties Railway Company (Mr. Lavergne).

Mr. Wright (South Renfrew) introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act by providing still another safeguard against mistakes in the marking of ballots. His idea is that there should be a separate ballot paper for each candidate bearing the candidate's portrait and name. A voter would hand back to the deputy returning officer the ballot of the man he wishes to vote for, the other papers being destroyed.

The government secured concurrence in three items of supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year, and a supply bill was introduced based thereon.

When the order for the committee stage of the bill providing for the marking and inspection of fruit packages was called Mr. Henderson asked that instead of coming into force on July 1, 1901, it shall only become operative one year later. The minister was unable, however, to accede to this proposition. The interests had already enjoyed one year's notice, and he thought it time the measure became law. The measure stands for further consideration.

Senator MacDonald (British Columbia) asked yesterday if it was the government's intention to introduce a bankruptcy law this session. The Minister of Justice replied: 'It is not the intention of the government to introduce a bill on this subject this session, but to close the session as soon as possible.'

The Prime Minister has given notice that he will propose an adjournment of the House from Thursday evening over till Tuesday. He will move that Mondays be taken on till the end of the session for government orders as a means of expediting prorogation.

The Senate stands adjourned till April 10.

TOO HIGH CHURCH FOR TORONTO.

Toronto, March 29—The Rev. Mr. Davenport, the extremely ritualistic Church of England clergyman, who came from St. John, N.B., lately to become assistant rector at St. Thomas's Church, is provoking intense hostility in this city by his views. He has already declared his belief in the real presence and in the confessional, and to-night he preached a special sermon strongly insisting that at the approaching Easter Communion those partaking should fast from the midnight previous. He quoted St. Augustine approvingly on the point. 'The saint said it seemed good to the Holy Ghost that the body of God should enter the mouth before any other food.'

St. Thomas's Church people have not been given to fasting, and the sermon roused much debate.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL

Sea Power not Land Batteries will Control it

LONDON 'SPECTATOR' LAUGHS AT LONDON'S FEARS.

London, March 30.—The 'Spectator,' discussing the Hay-Pauncefote treaty today, says: 'We cannot help thinking that instead of contriving a very effective diplomatic score, Lord Lansdowne would be better employed in asking himself what were the essential interests of the United Kingdom. We believe the British mercantile circles demand that the canal shall be made, and that when it is made it shall be held by Americans as we hold the Suez canal, and except for keeping British Honduras, which, of course, we shall keep, the less we have to do with Central America the better. As long as we keep command of the sea, and unless we keep it we shall cease to count as a nation, we have no need to get in a panic over the Americans fortifying the canal. Sea power will control the canal, and not land batteries.

'The 'Saturday Review,' discussing the Nicaragua canal controversy in a page article, says: 'There is little hope of the United States doing anything agreeable to England, and if the American Government should persist in defiance of its pledges, in attempting to obtain exclusive control of the canal, whose neutrality is of the highest importance to the whole world, there would be only one course open. The rest of the world must take steps to protect itself.'

The article alludes to 'American aggression,' and advocates 'united European representations.'

ELECTRIC FLYERS

TRAINS THAT TRAVEL OVER A HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.

Washington, D.C., March 29.—Experiments with fast flying electric trains between Berlin and Hamburg, Germany, have demonstrated that a speed of at least 125 miles an hour can be attained without difficulty. Consul-General Guenther, at Frankfort, in a report to the State Department on this subject, says that the rate of speed has placed surface crossings out of the question. The outcome of the experiments is to be a line 156 miles in length from a point adjoining the city of Berlin to a station just outside of Hamburg. Its estimated cost is $33,000,000.

NOVA SCOTIA SOLONS

BILL INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASKING IT TO ABOLISH ITSELF.

Halifax, N.S., March 29.—The government introduced a bill in the Legislative Council to-day to abolish that body. A surprise was sprung by the president, the Hon. Robert Boak, who said the bill could not be entertained until the members who had pledged themselves had been relieved.

The Hon. W. T. Pipes appealed from the decision of the chair, which was sustained by a vote of 15 to 2. Messrs. Pipes and Armstrong voted for the motion.

MINERS WILL NOT STRIKE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 30.—The threatened strike of 143,000 miners in the hard coal regions will not take place. At a meeting of the executive committee of the United Mine Workers of the three anthracite districts, held in this city today, it was decided that the men should continue at work. The news was received with great rejoicing by all classes.

ST. HENRI'S EYESORE

AN ATTRACTIVE SPOT IN ONE OF MONTREAL'S SUBURBS.

A few days ago complaint was made that an important residential section of the city of St. Henri was being made a dumping ground for the contiguous portions of the municipality. With a kodak in his pocket, a reporter started out to make investigations. Arriving at the place indicated, the explorer found himself in the vicinity of several large factories, No. 2 fire and police station and St. Simon's Church. The police station and the church are on opposite sides of Notre Dame street at the corner of St. Elizabeth street. Within a stone's throw of this corner, and a little to the west, an unedifying sight met the visitor's eye.

Palm avenue (there are no palms) is the name of the thoroughfare which has been opened up, but not properly graded or macadamized, through the acre or two of land comprising the suspected dumping ground. Down Palm avenue went the visitor on his exploring expedition. Everywhere appeared evidences of the scavenger's industry. Around the corner of one house was a dog gnawing hungrily at a new-found bone. Yonder, on a garbage-covered mound, almost surrounded by dwellings, was a flock of chickens scratching a luxurious living out of the recently laid coating of kitchen refuse and backyard crumbs. On the 'street' was a nice little dwelling, apparently new, and built fairly on the top of a garbage heap. The week's washing was hanging from the clothes' line in front, over the garden, and the garden consisted of nothing less than an expansive garbage bed surmounted by a heap of cinders, the latter piled as high as the verandah railing and close to the front door. There were tin pails, tomato cans and sticks, rags, bottles and bones, and a thousand other more offensive objects in view, and to all appearances this was the city dumping ground.

Of course, St. Henri has dumping grounds on the canal bank at Cote St. Paul, and a man there who is paid to attend to it, but the low land in the city needs to be filled in, and besides, it is a much more convenient place for putting the garbage of the vicinity, so some of it is kept at home.

Apparently, government regulations are not in any way regarded. 'They do not apply to St. Henri,' quoth a bystander. What say the by-laws of the Provincial Board of Health on this subject? They read as follows:

43a. No dwelling house shall be erected on lots where night soil, garbage or street scrapings have been deposited, unless the foundations are made with stone and rest on concrete, and, moreover, the soil of the cellars or subsoil of the buildings must be covered over with a layer of concrete of six inches at least in thickness. Any infraction of this rule renders liable to a fine of twenty dollars.

50. No one shall allow any accumulation of animal or vegetable refuse, in a state of decomposition or not, either inside or around his house, or on any lot under his control or care, unless such lot be the dumping place mentioned in article 51.

51. No dumping place for garbage, rubbish, street scrapings, night soil or filth, shall be established in a municipality without the permission of the municipal council of such municipality, and such dumping place must be at a distance of at least twelve hundred feet from any dwelling, or any source from which drinking water is taken. The garbage, night soil and scrapings shall be covered with at least one foot o fearth.

DON'T WANT CONTAGIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The regular meeting of the St. Henri Council was held on Wednesday evening, Mayor Guay presiding. The councillors present were Messrs. Robidoux, Lavoie, Leduc, Gagné, Fortier, Senecal and Villeneuve.

A letter was read from Mr. Chas. Johnson, asking what encouragement the council would extend to his firm in the event of their starting a wire factory in the town. The application was referred to the general committee of the council.

A communication from Mr. Kerr was read, informing the council that it was proposed to build a hospital for contagious diseases within the limits of Westmount, adjoining the territory of St. Henri, and asking the council of St. Henri to intervene and prevent the realization of the project, on the ground that it would probably cause a nuisance and depreciate property in the neighborhood. Mr. Kerr is a taxpayer in Westmount and says his property and all the property in the neighborhood will suffer if the council of Westmount builds the hospital on the site proposed.

In the discussion which followed several speakers protested against the placing of a contagious diseases hospital at the foot of the hill, on ground which, although included within the limits of Westmount, really formed a part of the plateau or lower level on which the city of St. Henri was situated. It was finally decided to make representations to the council of Westmount against the proposed location of the hospital in the immediate vicinity of St. Henri.

Mr. Aubertin, secretary-treasurer of Cote St. Antoine, sent a complaint against the suet-rendering house of Messrs. Riel & Prevost, which is situated on the dumping ground of St. Henri.

The Water & Power Company communicated its refusal to pay for costs of repairing the asphalt on Notre Dame street. Referred to town attorney.

An offer from the Federal Telegraph Company to sell its telegraph posts to the city for the fire alarm system was referred to the Fire Committee and the council adjourned.

THE CHEQUE CASE.

HEARING OF EVIDENCE CONTINUED IN THE KING'S BENCH.

The Whelan-Lepine et al cheque case was continued yesterday in the Court of King's Bench before Mr. Justice Wurtele.

Mr. T. H. Pressy, paying teller at the Bank of Montreal, stated that on the morning of Oct. 5 last the cheque was presented to him for payment by the defendant Baynes. Witness refused to cash it as a few minutes before the bank had been notified that there were irregularities in connection with it.

Jos. Robillard, a barkeeper at Pont's saloon, 63 St. James street, deposed to the defendants Baynes, McDonnough, Whelan and Labelle having gone to the saloon about one o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 5 in company with Harry Phillips. The latter, in company with Baynes, went into a private room, where they remained for ten minutes. Witness afterwards saw Whelan give Labelle money and also saw the other defendants with money in their hands. This evidence was then corroborated by another bartender in the same saloon.

At yesterday afternoon's session evidence was given by Alfred Drolet, who deposed to Lepine having told him about Laporte being fooled out of his cheque. Lepine also told the witness that Laporte had signed his name on a business card and that McDunnough had afterwards forged the name on the cheque.

THE VETERINARY CONVOCATION.

The convocation of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science was held yesterday afternoon in the old library, at McGill, Principal Peterson presiding. The results of the examinations, as published yesterday, were read, and the prizes distributed. The degree of D.V.S. was then conferred on the three graduates, Messrs. Amyrauld, Rork and Tamblyn, and Dr. Amyrauld read the valedictory. Dr. Duncan McEachran then addressed the graduates, showing the growing importance of the veterinary profession, and the need for suitable equipment and endowment for carrying on the work. Principal Peterson regretted the necessity for McGill's stepmotherly attitude towards that faculty, but at least it was free from debt, unlike some other comparative medicine colleges.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Winnipeg, Man., March 29.—The Manitoba Legislature was prorogued to-day.

BLACK TROOPS RELIABLE

WHITE TROOPS NO LONGER NEEDED IN BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

(London 'Times,' March 18.)

In the modest and soldierly speech which Sir James Willcocks made at the banquet given him on Friday he remarked that, in his opinion, the chief point about the late Ashanti campaign was that all the troops engaged were black men. The blue book, of which we gave a summary in our last issue, shows how extraordinarily difficult was the task they had to perform, and explains how and why they achieved it with such consummate success. That success was in itself of great importance to the Empire. It put an end to a very formidable revolt and preserved to us a valuable colony at a moment when British troops could have been ill spared from operations in South Africa and China. But considerable as were its immediate results, Sir James Willcocks is probably right in holding that the lesson it has taught us as to the quality of our African soldiers is of more abiding importance. It has demonstrated that we need not again send out British troops to subdue revolts in that region, which, of all our possessions, is perhaps the most deadly to the white man. Upon the value of this discovery in countries where civilization cannot be introduced or maintained except by force of arms, it is unnecessary to dwell. The substitution of the black soldier for the European in the pestilential forests of the West African coast means, in the first place, an immense saving of human life, and, in the next, a diminution of expenditure which is likely to affect profoundly the economic conditions of these colonies. They are some of the 'undeveloped estates' of the Empire. There is reason to believe that their natural wealth is great and that a moderate outlay on opening them up would prove highly remunerative. But adequate expenditure on reproductive works could hardly be expected so long as the necessary military duties there were supposed to require the employment of white soldiers. The cost of successive expeditions more than swallowed up the sums which might have sufficed to provide the roads and railways which would have tended to render future expeditions needless. Sir James Willcocks and his comrades in the Ashanti war of 1900 have proved that for the future order can be preserved, and, when requisite, vindicated, at a fraction of the expense hitherto deemed indispensable. By the application of a portion of the saving thus effected to the peaceful development of our West African possessions, we may hope for a rate of progress which seemed impracticable twelve months ago.

SERGEANT-MAJOR FLAWN.

The regimental orders of the Prince of Wales Fusiliers, read at the company parades in the Drill Hall, announce the promotion of Color-Sergeant Thomas H. Flawn, of No. 1 company to the highest post in the regiment, short of a commission—that of sergeant-major. Sergeant-

SERGEANT-MAJOR FLAWN.

Major Flawn has been in the regiment for seven years, so that his promotion has been rapid. In business life the sergeant-major is an expert linotype operator, employed in the 'Witness' composing room, where he is quite as popular as he is in the regiment with the drill and proficiency of which he will have a more important part to act hereafter. Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke and the officers of the battalion have appreciated Sergeant Flawn's services greatly, and he has the good will and support of the company sergeants.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL

KINNEAR'S MILLS CASE.

Quebec, March 29.—It is stated that Mr. James Kinnear, jr., has taken a civil action against the members of the commission appointed by the Quebec Presbytery to inquire into the Kinnear's Mills post-office case, in connection with their recent report. Each of the members of the commission has been served with a notice to this effect.

BAD CUT WITH A BREAD KNIFE.

Mrs. St. Laurent, of St. Sauveur, while cutting bread for her husband's supper the night before last, severely cut her hand. Being alone with her infant child, she endeavored to do what she could to stop the flow of blood, but failed, and when her husband returned she had lost so much of her life current that she had become exhausted and unconscious, and it took a great deal of trouble on the part of a physician to restore her to consciousness, though it is hoped that she will recover.

TEMPERANCE ACTIVITY IN HULL.

Ottawa, March 30.—The women of Hull are taking a strong and united stand on the temperance question. A petition is being circulated and largely signed calling on the council not only to refuse an increase in the number of liquor licenses, but to reduce the present number. The claim is made that the city is overburdened with saloons, hotels and liquor stores. As a consequence more money is spent for liquor than the circumstances warrant.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 22

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

BRITAIN'S GREATEST ENTERPRISE.

MAKING A LAKE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR MILES LONG TO SAVE EGYPT.

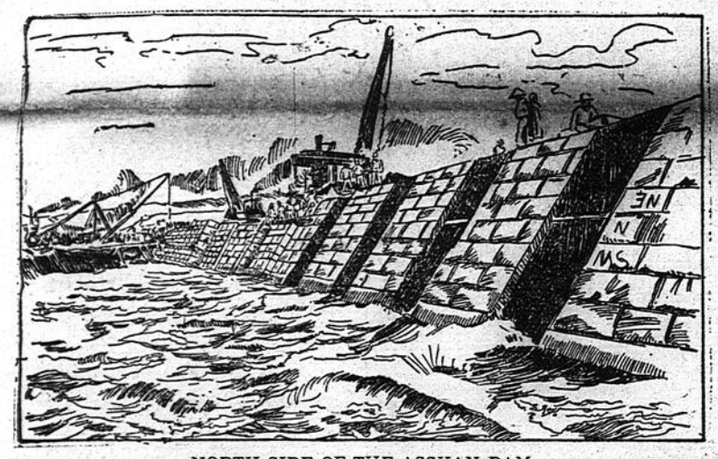
(London 'Daily Mail.')

In spite of his multitudinous duties, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain finds time to take a keen and active interest in the progress of the irrigation works of the Nile, whereby it is hoped to transform thousands of miles of Egyptian desert into smiling pasture land.

The vast undertaking—unsurpassed in magnitude and difficulty by any similar engineering feat of modern times—is now in an advanced stage, and it is expected that the Colonial Secretary will this week inspect newly-arrived plans and photographs showing the progress made during the past few months. We are privileged to reproduce two of the photographs on this page. Striking though they are, they afford but an inadequate idea of the gigantic nature of the task for the first time in its three thousand years of existence.

The granite blocks that are being quarried for this, the first great engineering achievement of the twentieth century, bear the marks of wedges used thirty centuries ago.

It may be—nay, it seems almost inevitable, in such a changeful country—that some day we may go the way that the Pharaohs and Persians, the Ptolemies and Romans, went in the long ago; but we shall leave behind us an enduring monument to the enterprise, the wisdom and the beneficence of England's occupation in Egypt.



NORTH SIDE OF THE ASSUAN DAM

Showing the sluices, of which altogether there are 180. The dam creates a lake 144 miles long, and will convert hundreds of miles of desert into pasture land. This is the greatest beneficent enterprise undertaken by the British in Egypt.

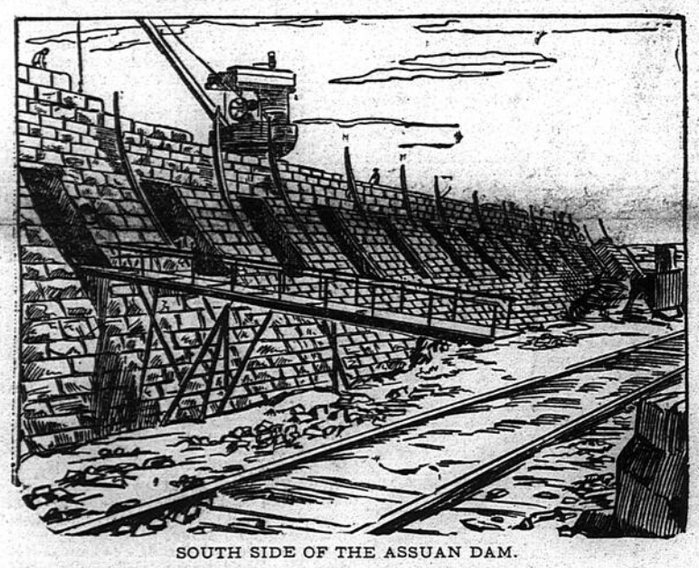
The dam will be as wide as Fleet street, and will accommodate as much traffic.

The wall, as will be seen from the photographs, is pierced by sluices. They number 180. The great steel doors with which they are provided will be worked by machinery, at once enormously powerful and yet so delicate that a child could let loose millions of gallons of this water, which is to be Egypt's salvation. At some periods of the year 900,000 tons of water will rush through the sluices every minute.

The dam will bottle up 1,000,000,000 tons of water; but the effect of the wall will be apparent over 144 miles of the river; in other words, a lake 144 miles long will be formed.

The cost of the scheme has been fixed at £5,000,000; but the Egyptian Government will not be asked to pay a sixpence until the work has been completed. The settling of this little bill will extend over a period of thirty years, so that Egypt is getting her colossal dam on the same system as thrifty housewives get their sewing machines—the deferred payment or instalment system.

It will prove a good bargain for Egypt, for it is calculated that England is virtually making the land of the Pharaohs a present of something like £80,000,000.



SOUTH SIDE OF THE ASSUAN DAM.

Sir John Aird, the contractor for the biggest engineering work of modern times, was the first man to walk dry shod across the historic river.

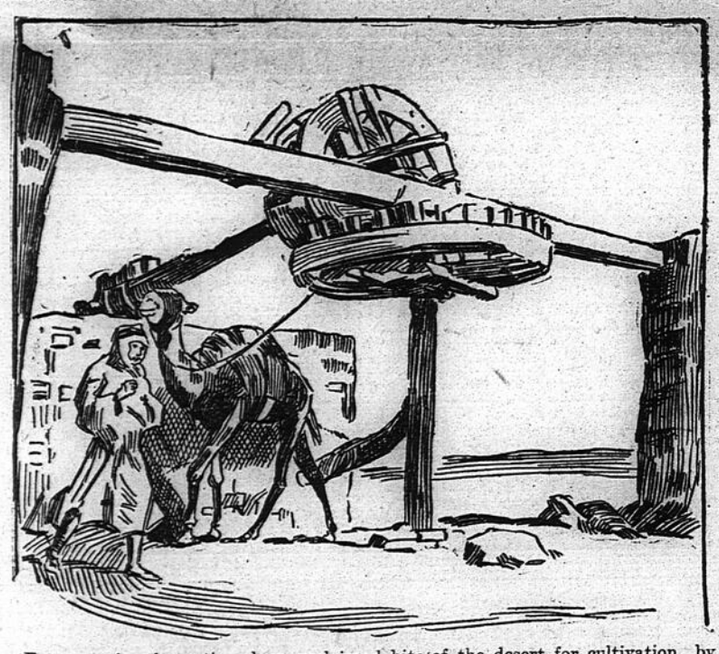
which Messrs. John Aird & Sons, the contractors, have undertaken.

And the object of it? Briefly, the better irrigation of middle and upper Egypt. At present the cultivated soil consists of a belt of land on either side of the river extending as far as, and no farther than, the line reached by the waters at high Nile. The rest is arid, unproductive sand.

Now, the Nile waters are peculiarly rich in a sediment invaluable for agricultural purposes, and yet every year enough Nile water and soil to create several Egypts are allowed to run into the Mediterranean. It is to impound this water that a great wall of granite is being built on the southern side of the first cataract at Assuan. The wall stretches from the right bank of the Nile to the left, a distance of a mile and a quarter, and, when completed, will rise 90 feet above the level of the river at low water. The top of it will be as wide as Fleet street, and will accommodate as much traffic.

In addition to the great wall at Assuan, a subsidiary dam is being built at Assiut. On the former 12,000 men are employed, the vast majority being natives. They receive between three and four piastres a day, or about 5s a week, which is twice as much as they usually earn. On pay day the money is brought in bullion on camels across the desert from the Assuan bank, and it is an interesting sight to see the patient bearers of the gold kneel down while their precious burden is distributed among the eager thousands of jabbering, happy toilers.

The stone for the great wall is being obtained from the quarries of which the Temples of Philae are believed to have been built—the unhappy Philae which, when the dam is completed, will be submerged and partly disappear from sight



For centuries the natives have reclaimed bits of the desert for cultivation by means of water-wheels worked by camels blindfolded to prevent dizziness while walking round and round. The wheel draws up buckets of water, and is still a familiar sight along the Nile banks.

THE MYSTERIOUS DE WETT.

SOME OF THE TALES THAT ARE TOLD OF HIM.

(James Barnes, in London 'Daily Mail.')

It was early in the month of May, 1900, that Christian De Wett first began to impress the force of his character upon the English military mind, when the great army under Lord Roberts was in full sweep of its northward pilgrimage. Along the line of the railway there was little opposition, but to the eastward the dogged and determined Boer fighter was hanging on the rear of General Hamilton's division, engaging him in almost daily actions, harassing transport and rearguard. Since then if I have heard one English officer I have heard a score express the hope that De Wett would come out of the war alive.

Between Natal Spruit and Standerton, De Wett, according to a recent Boer story, while endeavoring to move northward, found his transport headed by a large body of British troops. What did he do but approach the camp after dark, following the main road, and he drove his waggons straight through the camp. He was hailed, but enquired for some detachment of the British that was farther on, and was allowed to pass. The only objection that was made to his progress was one made by a group of officers dining near the roadway, who did not like the dust his waggon-wheels were making. I have heard this tale denied, but I tell it as it was told to me (I got it from a Boer source).

MORE DUST IN THEIR EYES.

When General De Wett had made that remarkable march of his and crossed the Rustenburg road west of Pretoria, he was headed off about eighteen miles north at the Warm Baths. The evening before the army was jubilant, for it was supposed that they had the wily Boer on the hip. They had effectually prevented him joining forces with Botha. They had, so they supposed, cut off his escape southward, and there was nothing for him but to stand and fight or to break up his force into small parties and disappear into the bush-veldt. At midnight all of the English troops were called suddenly to arms, and they stood in ranks until daybreak.

From the direction of De Wett's laager they could hear sounds of much stirring and movement, the continual rattle of wheels, and the shouts of the Kaffir drivers. Something was up; what it was no one could tell. The Boers appeared to be confused, and it was whispered about that they had lost their way and might stumble upon the outposts at any minute. The British advance lines stood with their rifles ready. Every one was ready for a midnight attack, and supposed at least that the action would begin at the crack of dawn.

But when the sun rose what did they find? About forty empty waggons, dragged by a few played-out oxen, had been driven and thumped around in a circle all night! A score of black boys and a half-dozen white men were all the prisoners taken. De Wett had escaped, and had managed to take most of his light carts with him along the top of the flanking ridge, and had actually rounded the end of the British line, and was some twenty miles away retracing his steps towards the Vaal. At least, that is what he was actually doing at the time, but the English did not find it out quickly enough to pursue him. He got almost twenty-four hours' start!

ALMOST COMIC OPERA.

Two nights after a watchman on guard at a railway crossing about twelve miles west of Johannesburg, on the Krugersdorp line, was surprised by the appearance of a trooper in a helmet and the uniform of a mounted infantryman, who asked his way to the Florida station. The sentry turned to point down the line, when he was confronted by a cocked revolver.

'Keep quiet,' said the supposed Tommy, 'and you will not be touched.' With that he relieved the astonished man of his rifle, and, in true story-paper fashion, gave three low whistles. Immediately some men appeared from behind a nearby shed, and a few minutes later the head of a column of mounted men, followed by a long train of Cape carts and led horses, came down the road and crossed the railway. It took them almost half an hour to go by. The sentry judged they must have been in the neighborhood of 2,000, with at least eighty carts. When all had passed, the watchman's guardian said to him pleasantly:

'Your relief will come to you in about an hour. If you stir from where you are until five minutes before that time you are a dead man, for there is a sure shot with a rifle watching you from the corner of the shed. You can inform your officer that Christian De Wett and his army passed by here at twenty minutes to one.'

The man, whose rifle was taken from him, declares that shortly before the time for the relief came, he heard a man gallop away from the shed near by. Upon that, he walked into the camp, distant about a mile, and gave the alarm.

LOOT AS A LINK.

The same evening it was reported that another small party of Boers had crossed the main line heading north, and the post at Natal Spruit had been captured at daybreak and the bridge blown up. With which party was General De Wett it would be hard to state. I think myself he was with the one to the eastward, for the simple reason that he had led the English to believe he was with the one to the west.

When De Wett captured all of the supplies and the huge quantities of ammunition and clothing at Vredefort Weg, he said to his prisoners: 'Now we have got more than we want—turn to and help yourselves.' And soon Dutch and British were busy looting indiscriminately, taking everything they could get. A burgher and a 'Tommy' almost came to blows over the possession of a camera that was being sent to an officer through the post. The mail pouches were all ripped open, and the veldt for miles around was covered with letters and newspapers. Some of these were afterwards gathered up and reached the proper authorities. Strange to say, among them was one of my own, which was tied up carefully and forwarded several weeks later, with the following remarks: 'Found on the veldt and forwarded to destination.'

When the Boers marched away, it was hard to tell captors from captives, for they all wore brand new winter suits of khaki serge and a sort of pea jacket of yellowish dun, called 'British warms.' In the meantime, twelve thousand troops at Pretoria shivered in the cold, for what he and his prisoners left behind De Wett had burned.

LUNCH WITH DE WETT.

Captain Corballis, who was in charge of the big transport train which was captured en route to the relief of the Highland Brigade under General Macdonald, told me something of De Wett's personality. According to the captain, he was most kind and just. He had his men well in hand and they respected and feared him. The officers, as was customary with the English army, possessed in common what was known as a mess cart, a light waggon or two-wheeled trap, capable of carrying some six or seven hundred pounds, and usually laden with delicacies not down on the ration list. As the Boers were examining their capture, which was some fifty or sixty waggons, they came upon this valuable prize. But upon hearing that it belonged to the officers and was their private possession, Gen. De Wett put a guard over it, and not a thing was touched. That very day, as the officers were lunching on jam and pickles and pate de foie gras, they observed one or two men squatted about a fire near by, frying some bully beef in a skillet.

It was General De Wett's headquarters mess, and one of the Englishmen at once went over and asked the general if he would not come and lunch with them. At first he declined, but, upon all his staff being included in the invitation, he accepted and joined them.

Strange to say, the conversation was not about war, but of farming and the possibilities of irrigation. Later, however he expressed some of his views to one of the prisoners. He said that he knew the Boers had no chance of being victorious, but he intended to do his best to make it the most expensive war England ever attempted.' He has pretty well fulfilled his threat by this time.

JAMES BARNES.

THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE

MEDIAEVAL VIEWS OF A RUSSIAN STATESMAN.

In view of the recent attack made on the life of the Russian statesman, Constantine Pobedonostzeff, a few facts about the position and character of this remarkable man are interesting at this time. Constantine Pobedonostzeff is generally admitted to be the most influential personage in the Russian Empire, and, though bearing the distinctive title of 'procurator-general of the Most Holy Synod,' he is as powerful in civil as in ecclesiastical affairs.

Mr. Andrew White, who was in 1892 United States minister to Russia, contributed to the 'Century Magazine' a few years ago an article on the character and policy of this much reviled statesman, or 'the Torquemada of the nineteenth century,' as he has been so often termed. The article is especially valuable, because it shows that the man is genuinely sincere, according to his lights. As Mr. White remarks, his life illustrates how some of the men most severely condemned by historians—inquisitors and the like—may have based their actions on theories the world has little understood, and may have had as little innate ferocity as their more tolerant neighbors.

Mr. White recalls that it was on the accession of the Emperor Alexander III. that Pobedonostzeff, his former tutor and a professor of Moscow, first came into prominence. It was generally expected that the new Emperor would be led by filial reverence to continue the liberal policy to which his father, Alexander II. had devoted his life. Important aspects of this policy were the freeing of the serfs, mitigating the severities exercised towards the Jews and the granting of a constitution. The majority of the councillors seemed in accord with this policy when

'Suddenly, there arose in the council this tall, gaunt, scholarly man, who at first very simply, but finally with burning eloquence, presented a different view. According ta the chroniclers of the period, Pobedonostzeff told the Emperor that the so-called liberal measures, including the constitution, were a delusion, that however such things might be suited to Western Europe, they were not suited to Russia; that the constitution of that Empire had been from time immemorial the will of the autocrat, directed by his own sense of responsibility to the Almighty; that no other constitution was possible in Russia; that this alone was fitted to the traditions, the laws, the ideas of the hundred millions of various races under the sway of the Russian sceptre; that in other parts of the world constitutional liberty, so-called, had already shown itself an absurdity—socialism with its plots and bombs, appearing in all quarters, attempts being made against rulers of nations everywhere, and the best of presidents having been assassinated in the very country where free institutions were supposed to have taken the most complete hold. He insisted that the principle of authority in human government was to be saved, and that this principle existed as an effective force only in Russia.'

This speech carried all before it. Very soon Pobedonostzeff was among the most cherished councillors of the Emperor, and as a consequence came the suppression of the constitution, the discouragement of every liberal tendency, and that complete reaction which is in full force to this day.

Having to transact state business with the 'Procurator of the Most Holy Synod,' Mr. White says: 'I found him, as one of the great ministers of the crown, residing in a ministerial palace, but still retaining in large measure his old quality of professor. About him was a beautiful library, with every evidence of a love for art and literature. . . . He was to all appearances a scholarly, kindly man, ready to discuss the business which I brought before him, and showing a wide interest in public affairs.'

Mr. White later passed many friendly evenings with him, discussing freely all sorts of questions.

'I soon found that his reasons for that course of action to which the world so generally objects are not so superficial as they are usually thought. The repressive policy which he has so earnestly adopted is based, not merely upon his views as a theologian, but upon his convictions as a statesman. While as a Russo-Greek Churchman he regards the Established Church of the Empire as the most primitive and the purest form of Christianity now extant, and while with his aesthetic nature he sees in its ritual, in its art, and in all the characteristics of its worship, the nearest approach to his ideals, he looks at it also from the point of view of a statesman—as the great cementing power of the vast Empire through which it is spread.

This being the case, he naturally opposes all other religious bodies in Russia, as not merely inflicting injury upon Christianity, but as tending to the political disintegration of the Empire. Never in any of our conversations did I hear him speak a harsh word of any other church, or of any religious ideas opposed to his own; but it was clear that he regarded Protestants and dissident sects generally, as only agents in the progress of disintegration which in Western Europe seemed approaching a crisis.'

His theory with regard to the repression of the Jews in Russia, is that Russia, having within its borders more Jews than exist in all the world beside, and having suffered greatly from these as from an organization really incapable of assimilation with the body politic, must pursue a repressive policy toward them, and isolate them, in order to protect its rural population. While he was civil in his expressions regarding the United States, he clearly considered all western civilization a failure. He saw no future for a civilization that had rejected orthodoxy and given 'the force of law to the whimsies of illiterate majorities and accepted the voice of unthinking mobs, utterly ignorant of their own highest good, as the voice of God.'

As to education in the empire, he evidently held to the idea so thoroughly carried out in Russia, namely, that the upper class, which is to discharge the duties of the state should be highly educated for those duties, but that the great mass of the people need no education beyond what will keep them contented in the humble station to which it has pleased God to call them.

But the most curious and amazing revelation of the man, Mr. White found in his love for American literature.

'He is a wide reader, and in the whole breadth of his reading, American authors were evidently among those he preferred. Of these, Hawthorne, Lowell, and, above all, Emerson were his favorites. Curious, indeed, was it to learn that this "arch-persecutor," this Torquemada of the nineteenth century, this man whose hand is especially heavy upon Catholics and Protestants and dissenters throughout the Empire, whose name is spoken with abhorrence by millions within the Empire and without it, still reads as his favorite author, the philosopher of Concord!'

There is thus clearly a relation of his mind to the literature of the western world very foreign to his feelings regarding western religious ideas.

His practice of retiring into a convent for a portion of every year to join the monks in their austerities and religious exercises, Mr. White believes to be the outgrowth of a deep religious feeling instead of a hypocrite's ruse, as is the opinion of many people. He has likewise a strong feeling for religious art and is equally sensitive to the beauties of religious literature.

Mr. White obtained a side-light on his theory of the universe in a discussion regarding the alleged working of miracles by a certain Russo-Greek priest who lives on an island at the mouth of the Neva:

'He then went on to give me a number of legends showing that Father Ivan possesses supernatural knowledge and miraculous powers. These he unfolded to me with much detail, and with such a real accent of conviction, that we seemed surrounded by a mediaeval atmosphere, in which signs and wonders were the most natural things in the world.'

Mr. White had read a description of this statesman's smile as being forbidding and ghastly. 'I watched for this famous smile with interest, but it never came. A smile upon his face I have often seen, but it was a gentle, kindly smile, with no trace of anything ghastly or cruel in it.'

Reports of his impending downfall have often been circulated, but without foundation. On one of these occasions a bitter enemy of his said to Mr. White: 'Look out now for some new monstrosity in the shape of persecution. I have always noticed that a report of his disgrace is only the prelude to some new and ingenious form of outrage against his religious or political opponents.'

Such is the man who, during the reign of Alexander III. exercised vast powers throughout the Russian Empire, the statesman who stood nearest the throne and who apparently stands nearest the throne now.

M. POBEDONOSTZEFF.

Procurator-General of the Most Holy Synod.

CATCHING TIGERS.

Capturing tigers by a novel method is now being adopted in Sumatra, and is proving almost invariably successful. As soon as a tiger's lair has been found natives are employed to construct a wooden fence nine feet long and four feet wide a short distance away from it, and in this enclosure is then placed as a bait a dog, which is tied to one of the fence posts. A narrow entrance leads into the enclosure, and there, deftly concealed under earth, leaves and boughs of trees, is placed a strong steel trap which is so designed that any animal that places its foot on it is certain to be held captive.

This trap is of recent invention, and consists of strong steel plates and equally strong springs. When it is set the plates form a sort of platform, and as soon as the tiger, which has been lured thither by the dog, sets his foot thereon the springs are released and the cruel steel grips the leg and holds it fast.

Powerful as a tiger is, he cannot free himself from such bondage, and as those who have set the trap are never far away he is in a short time either killed or securely caged. At the same time the dog is released, and indeed he could not be removed from the enclosure as long as the trap was set, since this instrument, strong as it is, is nevertheless so delicate that the pressure even of a dog's foot would release the springs and cause the animal's leg to be crushed in a twinkling.

A POMPEIIAN VICTIM.

A rather touching discovery has been made in the field once belonging to the Barbatelli family, on the north side of Pompeii and within a stone's throw from the walls—that of a poor Pompeiian who fell a victim to exhaustion or suffocation while trying to escape from the doomed city. His skeleton was lying at the depth of six feet below the actual level of the field, in the seam by which the bed of lapilli and pumicestone is separated from the bed of volcanic ashes above. When struck by death the wretched man was carrying, tied in a bundle by means of a cord (made of hemp) the following objects of value: An exquisite silver stewpan (casseruola), weighing 520 grammes, the handle of which is ornamented with shellfish and moluscs of various kinds; a soup spoon, with a broken handle, a spoon for mixing hot drinks, a silver penny of Domitian and two keys. There were also, lying in a heap, 187 copper pence, the oldest dating from the time of Agrippa, the latest from the time of Titus.—Rodolfo Lanciani, in London 'Athenaeum.'

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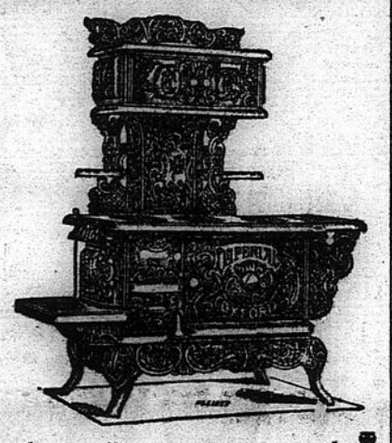

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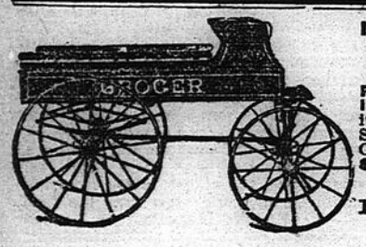

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NEW RURAL DEAN

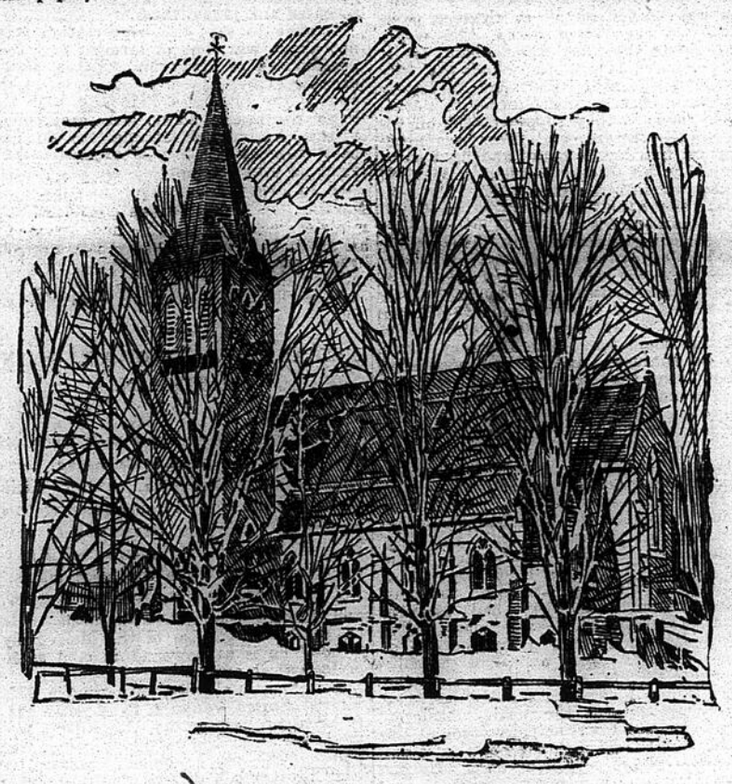
THE REV. T. B. JEAKINS SUCCEEDS CANON LONGHURST.

The Rev. Thomas Bentley Jeakins, rector of St. Luke's Church, Waterloo, has just been appointed rural dean of Shefford, in succession to the Rev. Canon Longhurst, resigned. The announcement has been well received by the people of Waterloo, and his clerical brethren of the diocese. Mr. Jeakins has not been in orders more than ten years, but he has proven himself a most efficient priest and a skilful administrator, and his promotion is but the natural reward of his fidelity.

Re.v Dean Jeakins was born in Huntingdonshire, on the River Ouse, and but a few miles from where Oliver Cromwell

THE REV. RURAL DEAN JEAKINS.

first saw the light. At the age of twelve years he moved with his parents to the city of Halifax, where he completed, at an early age his education. He was under the necessity, when but a youth, of earning his own living, and make his own way in the world. He chose commerce, and in the pursuit of his calling had to visit London three or four times a year. During these visits to the great metropolis he availed himself of the opportunities of hearing the celebrated preachers of the day. When the occasion permitted he engaged in Sunday school work, teaching a Bible class, and for seven years he read the lessons in St. Mary's Church, Halifax. An extract from a charge of the present Bishop of Montreal to synod, declaring his need for suitable missionaries, was read in an English paper, and in time Mr. Jeakins offered himself for the ministry. He was duly accepted and crossed the Atlantic in 1890, and made deacon on Trinity Sunday, 1891, and priested the following year. He was at once appointed to the mission of Hemmingford and Hallerton, where he remained for five years. During that time the church was renovated, a new parsonage built, and other work accomplished, while the contributions to the mission fund were almost doubled. In 1896 he was called to succeed the Rev. Canon Rollit in the rectorship of Huntingdon and Hallerton and two years and a half later he accepted the invitation of the vestry of St. Luke's Church, Waterloo, to succeed the late Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay. During his short incumbency of Waterloo he has been instrumental in effecting many improvements. A beautiful memorial window in Christ church, Frost village, commemorates the forty-seven years' labor of the late lamented archdeacon, and the completion of the tower of St. Luke's Church at a cost of $1,600, is a further memorial to the deceased. Mr. Jeakins has always taken a deep interest in education, and, while rector of Huntingdon, was member of the School Board. He is vice-president of the Sunday School Institute of the archdeaconry of Bedford and vice-president of the Sunday School Union of the Province of Quebec.



ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, WATERLOO, QUE.

PAIN AND ITS SERVICE.

(From 'Contemporary Review.')

The wounded oyster mends its pain by making pearls out of it, but only in the medium of sun and sea. Pain draws out hidden virtues from our nature when we receive the environment of the infinite as devout men, like Aeschylus and Hosea in the ancient world. Deeper and more hidden virtues have been drawn out in the modern world by the environment of Christ crucified. We find ourselves greater than we had thought. We have awakened to a sympathy with the eternal and a sympathy with humanity in which we have become martyrs, missionaries, philanthropists. We find this body not worthy of us, and we have been assured of a worthier; we feel the world too narrow, and have found a larger. We reconcile the sorrow and the splendor that are here, and these with the splendor that is to be. We take our education calmly, patiently, hopefully.

We are qualified for service by suffering. The man who carries the rankling memory of a great sickness, who has stood on the edge of the mire in which so many have sunk, on whom has fallen the shadow of the grave, in whose years a tragedy is set which he wished had not been, who has struggled against denial and hindrance, whose theology has been human with heresy—he is the man whose voice has the notes which touch the troubled and shaded soul. The clergyman who goes into cottage and villa with healing words and a sunny face carries a wounded heart; the physician whose prescription has a virtue goes into the sick room carrying our sicknesses; he who can be trusted in need has known misery. He who will lead others must have lost his way some time among the hills and glens. Resignation easily passes into an arid fatalism, but when suffering has produced this ministry of service it is sweetened.

home flag is seen in an alien land. We call it patriotism, but it is really home. So the place that can attract and hold those who have been brought up to love it is a safeguard and a blessing that we seldom realize but just take for granted, only when the Queen of Song stirs our hearts with the remembrance that

"'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.'

We know that the words and the exquisite feeling have the charm of experience and truth,

'That there we find the refuge blest
Of hearts, that widely roam,
And know the dearest and the best
Of all is 'Home sweet Home.'"

FRUIT GROWING FOR STE. AGATHE.

J. C. has a small garden at Ste. Agathe where he wishes to raise fruit for summer use in a family of six—two of them being boys of the growing age. He would like some advice as to varieties, and how to procure them. For ordinary planting of trees select those that are two years from bud or graft, a good size being about five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and five feet in height. Guard against trees that are large and overgrown, and procure from some reliable nursery, that are responsible for what they send out, and understand their business. Buy only first-class stock, it does not pay to try to save a few cents by purchasing cheap trees, for like most bargains there is sure to be a flaw somewhere. For those growing boys get five apple trees if you have room for them—Yellow Transparent and Tetofsky will be ready to eat in July—and the latter is such a pretty dwarf growing tree that it is very ornamental and takes up little room, being Japanese in appearance when in bloom, and the fruit setting thick and clustered on top. Then a Duchess of Oldenburg for cooking and eating in August, and St. Lawrence or Fameuse if you remain through September. If not, I would suggest a Red Astrachan that is ripe by the middle of August. I cannot advise about pears not knowing the locality well enough, but if you ask the question of the Ottawa Experimental Farm director, you will receive a courteous answer, and the information required on the subject.

Plum trees succeed well on moderately heavy clay soil, and also on strong, sandy loam. The best varieties are the native grown fruit, and some of the new sorts are hardy. If only room for two trees, take the Green Gage and the old-fashioned Damson.

Cherry trees live longest on a moderately light soil, with plenty of plant food. The native small sour fruit succeeds best, but if they can be saved from the birds there is a pleasure in harvesting the Early Richmond and Morells.

Grapes require a warm soil and a sunny exposure, and should do well in high lands but it may be best to begin with two varieties, say, Concord (purple), and Brighton (red) until you can see how they will ripen in your locality.

Then come raspberry and strawberry, and both are necessary to a complete garden and summer use of fruit. Begin with a couple of hundred plants, of early and late sorts. Crescent is early, so is Michel, and Gandy is late, as is Brandywine. This will prolong the season until, when the last strawberry is finished, the first raspberry will be turning red. Strawberries are gross feeders, and need plenty of fertilizing material and plenty of water. Of raspberries the best sorts are Cuthbert (red) and Brinkle's Orange (yellow). You may not have room for blackberries perhaps, but they are handy for the table at the end of the season when other fruit gets scarce, and one is missing its plentiful supply. So if there is a spare corner have a few Early Harvest blackberries and half a dozen plants of the Lucretia Dewberry. Of course you need a few currant and gooseberry bushes. They ought to do well for they delight in a cool moist soil, and make a pretty dessert, besides being useful for jelly. White Grape and Fays prolific (red) are as good as any, and Black Naples, if that color is desired. Gooseberries are so apt to mildew that I hesitate to recommend them. We find Smith's Improved is not subject to this disease, and of good quality. If all these fruits grow and thrive, I have not the least doubt but those 'growing boys' will have a good time in the near future, and enjoy the garden with ever-increasing delight.

WINDOW GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

There were many exquisite airs of melody sung by Albani the other night, into which she breathed her musical genius, and the power of her God-given voice, but none had the charm to her audience like the simple homely words and setting of 'Home Sweet Home.' Its sacred feeling held them in a breathless golden silence, and will outlive the rest of the music.

So, too, when Patti sings of the 'Old folks at home' the sentiment touches her hearers everywhere. It is the melody of home.

I think of this in connection with letters that come from many homes regarding the cultivation of plants, all being a reaching out towards something that will help toward making that home better, and dearer to those who love it. There is always a glimpse of a haven of rest, of a shelter from storms, and of helpful hands that care for and comfort those around, within the four walls, and under the roof that protects us. Here one can hold whatever of love is left in life, and enjoy its security. Much to be pitied is that being who does not feel the tie, or care for its influence, but there is a great deal of sympathy for the home sick, who are longing for the familiar scenes and voices. Most of us have memories of meeting a well-known face in a strange land, and of the joy it gives, and of the thrill of pride when the

'JUDICIOUS WATERING.'

'Anxious to Learn' takes exception to the above expression, as too ambiguous, but forgets that it has been often explained in these columns. In order to be judicious, it is necessary to know the plant, its needs, and its position, for where neglect in watering a Cactus, or other succulent plant, will not affect it, the neglect of a Fern would result in permanent injury.

The soil should never in any case be kept continually wet, but just moist enough to ensure growth. On a sunny day, or in a sunny position, they will require more than on a cloudy day, and in a shaded position.

Tropical plants kept in too low a temperature should be kept rather dry, and too much water for plants exposed to cold will cause sickness and decay. On the other hand, neglect of watering in a hot dry temperature, will invariably bring insects and diseases. If pots are exposed to sun and wind, no watering will keep up a growing moisture. All water used for this purpose should be soft, rain-water is always best. Palms and other foliage plants, require spraying every day in dry weather, and if this is not possible, let them be gone over every second day with a moist sponge. To ascertain if a plant is dry, tap the pot with one hand, and it will give a ringing sound if it is thirsty. But it is not difficult to learn judicious watering by looking at the soil, and only experience can teach an amateur.

Soft-wooded plants, such as geraniums, fuchsias or heliotropes, will recuperate, even when dried to wilting if thoroughly soaked with water, while hard-wooded plants, such as azaleas and heaths, will drop their leaves, and fail to recover.

The appearance described as on the top of the pot, would suggest a clogging in the drainage, but not sufficient to do much injury, if the soil is lightly stirred with a knife, to keep it open. The azalea mentioned has no doubt become root-dry at some time, and will not recover for a while. Keep cool and shaded, take off the old flowers, and syringe the leaves daily, which is more necessary than too much root watering. It should soon start new growth for next season's blossoms.

TREATMENT OF PALM.

'An Old Subscriber.'—If it is only the angle worm there was no need of disturbing the plant. Take a lump of quick lime the size of an egg, and dissolved it in half a pail of water; when settled, use the water on the earth in pot, and the worms will come to the surface, and can be taken out. A teaspoonful of liquid ammonia in a pint of water has the same effect. Cutting off the fine fibre roots was rather harsh treatment for such a plant and the result is uncertain. Do not over-water, and keep from sunshine; if there are enough roots left, it will recover, but palms are better undisturbed, and I am afraid yours is injured seriously.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

'Cedar' is interested in trying to raise evergreen trees from seed, but so far has not been successful. Ans.—The seed must be kept in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing, and sown thinly as early in spring as the ground can be worked in beds of fine sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press gently with the back of the spade, to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the plants damp off very easily. They must be watered with a very fine rose, but never so that the earth will become soggy. Shade will be needed to protect the young plants from hot, drying winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of rare varieties had better be sown in cold frames, or in boxes, with the sash raised for the free circulation of air. All seeds should be kept in sand, earth or moss if not planted at once, when ripe, for they shrivel by long exposure to the air, and lose their vitality. Seeds with hard shells should be kept in a box in autumn, with earth, and exposed to the action of frost. All varieties must be kept well weeded, and allowed to remain in the seed bed for a year or two before transplanting, giving them in autumn a light covering of leaves—the nearest approach possible to their native conditions. The leaves can be kept in place by a few branches laid over the bed.

OLEANDER.

Mrs. J.H.S.'—The white Oleander is subject to scorching, if it is exposed to the rays of the sun when budding. Water will not injure it, unless the drainage is poor. The Oleander is one of the most virulent of vegetable poisons, and should be kept out of the way of children, who might be tempted to put the leaves or flowers in the mouth. Any part of the plant is poisonous, but it is safe to grow, if not so handled.

GIRLS' AND BOYS' QUESTION BOX.

'R.W.' has a Cuban lily that does not grow, but it is rather difficult to tell the reason. The bulb is really a Scilla, and, is of easy cultivation; there must be a lack of strength in yours. Put it out in the garden when the weather is settled, and warm, turning it out of the pot, and examining the earth carefully, and the root, to see if there is any decay. We have had two in blossom this winter; the first, was the largest cluster, but the second, was the most beautiful azure blue, and they remained in bloom a long while. From their position at this season of the year, I should judge that they require warmth and moisture, that is, for the air to be moist, not to deluge them with water. The leaves are as large as the Amaryllis.

'B.' has a rubber plant that is dropping its leaves, and does not understand the cause. It seems to me such an easy plant to manage, for its glossy leaves resist dust and gas better than most plants. See that the drainage is good, that is, when you put water on the earth, look a minute to see if it runs off quickly; if not, there is a stoppage somewhere that will cause the leaves to drop off, for the plant does not like stagnant water at its feet. Some people like them best when they are branching, and in order to make them do so, they cut off the top. But they are handsome plants when tall and straight. Look out for scale up and down the stem. If you find them, wash well with soap-suds.

'S.R.' saw a robin on March 23, and a bluebird on March 25. He does not like the English sparrows, though they are American born, for he says they pounce on the other birds, and destroy them. Has any one else been observing the habits of this bird, to give them credit for any good qualities?

'Enid.'—The leaf sent, although not perfect, resembles Ambrosia Artemisiefolia, a very common weed. Your work is interesting and will give you a great deal of pleasure and instruction.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LAME LEAP

Evidently the Day of Miracles is Not Yet Over.

STRONG TOWNSHIP SENSATION.

The Restoration to Health of Wm. Doeg, Who Had Not Left His Room in Years. Rheumatism of the Worst Kind Completely Cured.

(Sundridge 'Echo.')

The 'Echo' has taken the trouble to investigate the circumstances and can vouch for the truth of the following interesting story in its every particular.

Almost every one in this neighborhood knows Mr. Wm. Doeg. In 1878 Mr. Doeg moved from the Township of Osprey, in Grey County, to lot 19 in the thirteenth concession of Strong Township. He has since made many friends, and all who know him speak of him in the highest terms.

Some time after he came to this part he was stricken with rheumatism. It gradually grew worse and worse, till for the last four years he has been a confirmed invalid, and as a consequence has not been seen in town at all. He has sat night and day in his chair, unable to move or walk a step for months. The pain never left him. It commenced in his back, and the torture he had to bear was terrible. From his back it would sometimes move to other parts of his body. His knees were fearfully painful at times. The truth is, that for four long years the poor man did not have a single moment's respite from the racking of this dreadful disease.

Mr. Doeg says: 'It makes me shudder to look back upon that awful four years, even the thought of it is dreadful. How I ever lived through it I do not know, but I thank God that he has at last restored me to health and strength, with nothing of the rheumatism left but the memory of it.'

Mr. Doeg is a changed man. Hale and hearty, he now enjoys every moment of his new life to the full.

How did the change come about?

This is the question which Mr. Doeg is most delighted to answer. He had tried the treatment of several physicians, and had used almost every medicine known as a cure for rheumatism, but he got no relief.

'I gave them all a fair chance, too,' said Mr. Doeg to the 'Echo,' 'but nothing seemed able to give me even temporary relief. I grew despondent and despaired of ever leaving that dreadful pain behind me.

'One day I read in a newspaper the testimonials of some who said they had been cured of rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I hadn't much faith in anything by this time, but I sent for one box of the pills and commenced. I noticed an improvement and kept on, and look at me now.'

Mr. Doeg certainly doesn't look like an invalid now, and it is hard for one who had not seen him in his sick room to believe that six months ago he couldn't walk.

'Have you any objection to making and signing a written statement of the whole thing for publication in the 'Echo' ?' was asked Mr. Doeg.

'None whatever. I will be glad to do so, for I want every person suffering as I was with rheumatism to know that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure them, and I do hope that my statement will be read by all such unfortunates.'

This is Mr. Doeg's written statement:

'For four years I suffered excruciating torture, during which time I was scarcely an hour free from pain. The trouble commenced in my back, where it often remained stationary for months, and so intense was the pain that I could not lie down or take rest, but had to sit night and day in a chair. The pain would then remove to other parts of my body, and when in my knees I was unable to walk, and confined constantly to my room. I was treated for rheumatism by several doctors, and also tried many medicines without receiving any benefit. Almost in despair I feared I would never again experience the pleasure of being free from pain.

'Last spring my attention was directed to some remarkable cures of rheumatism effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills, recorded in the public prints. I procured a box, and soon found that they were doing me good, so I kept on, till now I can say I am a new man, entirely free from pain, and have continued so for over six months, being able to attend to my daily duties on the farm, and feel strong and able for work.

'I verily believe this great change has been effected by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I think it my duty to make this statement public for the benefit of any one afflicted as I was. Wm. Doeg, Sundridge.'

This is a plain, unvarnished statement of fact, as we found it, and every reader of the 'Echo,' especially those who know how bad Mr. Doeg was, will agree that it is a case without parallel in the history of the community.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. W. H. Murray reports the resumption of his Bible work in Pekin, the first day's sales amounting to a value of seven thousand cash. Almost all his blind pupils were murdered by the Boxers, who destroyed all his possessions save his family Bible, which a Chinaman had brought in, while his old and favorite mule had been used for food in the British legation during the siege.

The Scripture Gift Mission is arranging for a combined effort, in conjunction with friends in Glasgow, for a liberal distribution of scripture portions at the Glasgow Exhibition, which opens on May 1. Open-air meetings will be held in connection with the work, a public hall being secured for gospel services on Sunday afternoons and evenings.

Mrs. Bryson, a missionary in China, says that it was one of the pupils of the American Methodist Sunday-school in Pekin who was the first messenger to get through from Pekin to Tientsin, and who returned with the news that the relief column was starting. A very brave deed it was for a lad of sixteen. He was described in the Chinese papers as 'a Sunday-school lad who was worth his salt.'

A touching letter from a native official in the Hongkong post-office answers the question why China, with 400,000,000 of people, is in 'so weak a condition,' in the words, 'because it is an opium-smoking kingdom.' After explaining the enervating and deadly effect of the drug, he goes on to express the hope that the time is not far distant when the Chinese Government will be in a position to grapple with the evil in such fashion as will lead to its suppression.

The Bishop of Rochester declares that many of the so-called servant registry offices in London exist only for the purpose of leading country girls astray. Speaking at a public meeting in St. Martin's town hall, London, he declared that the victims of these evil agencies could be reckoned by thousands. His Lordship hoped that the registry trade, encouraged by the Associated Guild of Registries, and by public opinion, might be able to put pressure not only upon the worst agencies, but upon those agencies which started an honest business, but, finding it hard, were led into doubtful ways so as to get their profit.

Dr. Ross, founder and leader of the United Presbyterian mission to Manchuria, declares that the Russians are showing themselves exceedingly friendly to the mission. Mr. O'Neill reported that the Russians sacrificed $250,000 worth of silver in order to make room for refugee Christian converts. Every facility was given to Dr. Westwater to go to Moukden to collect and encourage the Christians. A room in the viceroy's palace—then occupied by the Russians—was granted him for a place of worship. Dr. Ethel L. Starmer who, with Dr. Mary C. Horner, was in charge of the woman's hospital at Moukden, in letters home speaks often and gratefully of the kindness shown by the Russians in her flight from and return to Manchuria.

The largest Bible known is in the possession of a German lady living at Manchester. It is about two feet six inches long, and twenty inches wide, and is said to be over two hundred years old.

A business firm in the United States, says the 'Christian Herald,' is announced to have decided to have morning prayers before work. But in England a number of Christian employers have long observed this practice. Thirty years ago Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co., engineers, of Whitecross street, London, carried out this practice, the only difference being that the service was held during the morning, and not before the commencement of work. It has also been the custom of Messrs. T. Adams & Co., Nottingham, to hold divine service every morning in a chapel provided by the firm. A clergyman of the Established Church, who receives an annual stipend, officiates. The workpeople attending the service are remunerated for their time at current rates. Likewise at Sir George Williams's large drapery establishment in St. Paul's churchyard, London, a clergyman conducts family worship every morning for all the workpeople who like to attend. At Cadbury's cocoa manufactory, near Birmingham, one of the firm always conducts a short prayer-service before work is begun.

DEATH OF THE REV. WILLIAM ARTHUR, M.A.

('The Christian.')

Many will hear with profound sorrow of the home-going of the Rev. William Arthur, widely known and beloved for

his devoted labors as a Wesleyan minister, annd the author of 'The Tongue of Fire.' He passed away a few days ago at Cannes, in his eighty-third year.

A native of Kells, County Antrim, he was intended for a commercial career, and with a view to this he was placed in a trading firm at Westport. But God had other work for Mr. Arthur to do, and the event that turned his life into another channel was the result of attending a Methodist service. The congregation consisted of three, but the preacher's message was the power of God unto salvation to one of the three—William Arthur. The resolve to associate himself with the Methodists gave serious offence to his parents, who were Presbyterians; but the young man's heart was fixed, and before he was sixteen years old he had made his first attempt to preach. During his training at Hoxton Theological Institution he displayed great aptitude for learning, and gave indications of the mental characteristics by which he was afterwards distinguished in his ministerial and literary labors. The governor of the Institution testified of him: 'We have a remarkable young Irishman here. God has given him great power to win souls, and he never preaches without seeing conversions.'

In maturer years, the form of his usefulness changed, but he ever looked back with intense longing upon the days when he had so much success in persuading sinners to be reconciled to God. At the age of twenty he was transferred by the Irish conference to foreign missionary work at Gubbi, in the Mysore district of India. Profoundly impressed with the needs of India, he was soon absorbed in his work, and gave promise of a brilliant career. But failing health laid its burden upon his eager striving, and he was called to enter into an experience only known to large-souled men who have set their hearts upon doing some glorious work—the experience that renunciation costs more than life-long service. With inexpressible regret, yet calm resignation, he left the shores of India for Great Britain.

His personal experience in the homeland as an advocate of foreign missions evoked the deepest sympathy. His pale face and wasted form, his sight almost gone, and protected with a green shade, added to the power and pathos of his appeals on behalf of the millions of India. It was while advocating the claims of the heathen that he was called upon to experience another keen disappointment. When speaking at a meeting in Liverpool, carried away by the inspiration of his theme, he sustained an injury to his vocal organs, from which he never wholly recovered, and in the very ripeness of his powers his stewardship in the holy trust of preaching was to a large extent revoked.

After a few years' residence on the continent, Mr. Arthur was again able to preach, large and influential congregations gathering to hear him. After serving as one of the general secretaries of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society, he was elected president of the Wesleyan Conference. Seventeen years having been spent at the Mission House, Mr. Arthur was given back for a short time to Irish Methodism, in response to an urgent entreaty that he should take charge of the newly-formed college at Belfast. Returning to England after three years, he became honorary secretary of the Missionary Society, and in this capacity his sound judgment and mature experience rendered his counsel of the greatest value to the organization whose interests he so much delighted to promote.

Few ministers in Methodism were able to make so large an acquaintance with public men and public affairs as Mr. Arthur. Having travelled extensively in three continents, he acquired a familiarity with the actual conditions of political, ecclesiastical and social life over a wide area. In all proposals to adapt the polity of Methodism to the changing conditions of society he manifested more than passing interest, and showed characteristic breadth and largeness of sentiment. His enterprise was without rashness, and his liberalism without extravagance. But wide as was his personal influence, and varied as were his gifts, it is the work of his prolific pen that will hand on his name to future generations. His first book, 'The Mission to the Mysore,' contained his personal experience as a missionary. Biographical works followed, as well as several dealing with the subject of Papal activity and aggression.

Among other productions was a masterly refutation of the modern atheistic hypothesis, entitled, 'The Difference between Physical and Moral Law,' also a book in three parts—'Religion without God, and God without Religion,' a work which lays the whole Church of Christ under obligation to its departed author. But it is 'The Tongue of Fire: or, the True Power of Christianity,' that will perpetuate the memory of William Arthur. In the truest and highest sense, the book is an English classic. To its immense circulation in England must be added the fact that it has been translated into numbers of languages, and has exercised a large ministry in all quarters of the earth. The influence of the book is by no means spent. It has many lessons for professing Christians in all walks of life. Mr. Arthur's work on Lord's Day observance made a great impression; it has been re-issued in quite recent years, and has had a wide circulation.

SOCIETY GAMBLING.

The most notable discourse delivered in New York last Sunday, says the 'Christian Intelligencer,' of March 13, was by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, in Grace Church, before the New England Society of New York. It was decidedly sensational; and no wonder, for it was a plain indictment of modern society, in which was specified some of its most ruinous tendencies. 'In the clubs,' he said, 'the question has been put: "What was the allowable limit of luxury?" to which the answer had been given that there is no limit, except a man's income. What is this that is heard of the growing passion for gambling in society? Is it true that ladies invite young men, whose success in life depends on their character for honesty, to their houses, and then, after an evening's play, allow them to depart impoverished? Is it true that young women boast that the jewels they wear were bought out of their winnings at the gaming table? How infamous! Here we are with committees of five and fifteen, trying to rid the city of pool rooms and policy shops, while behind closed doors of private houses, into which no detective will dare enter, this gambling is said to be going on!' Among other evils of modern life Dr. Huntington named the changing of Sunday from a holy day into a holiday. Though he did not advocate a return to the severe exactions of Puritanism, he did urge a return to the Puritan regard for discipline as the saving quality of our national life.

A TOUCHING STORY FROM TANGIERS.

Some English visitors in Tangiers entered the shop of a Jew. The poor old fellow was crying, and, on being asked the reason, said: 'Because the Queen has died, and my children are crying too. But she has taken her provision with her, as the Moorish saying goes. Every one mourns her, Jews, Moors, whatever the religion, because she was kind to all.' He said he wished he could have died instead of her, only his family would have felt it, now all the families of the world must do so. He concluded with: 'God bless you, and me too, for my children's sake.—'The Jewish Chronicle.'

A PRAYER TO THE GOD OF NATURE.

O Power, unseen, Thou infinite,
Who on the shapeless void of night,
  Bade glorious light arise;
Who arched the firmament above,
And gemmed it bright with stars that move,
  Like armies in the skies:

Who spake, and lo! at Thy command
The sullen ocean left the land,
  Its waves in wrathful glee.
Proud in their awful strength, might foam,
'Thus far may reach nor further roam,'
  So spake Thy high decree:

Who formed the creatures wondrous all,
In myriad forms both great and small,
  Each in its nature good;
And with unsparing, lavish hand,
With verdure crowned the barren land,
  And gave each creature food:

Who last formed man a child of light,
Fitted to bear Thine image bright,
  And fill creation's throne;
His body fair out of the sod,
His soul the eternal breath of God,—
  Peerless he stood alone:

O Thou, Almighty God and King,
Who still sustains each living thing,
  In wide creation's plan;
Dead laws are but the living will,
Of Him who worketh ever still,
  To bless Thy creature, man.

To Thee all-wise, eternal Three,
Whose presence fills immensity,
  Our voices loud we'll raise:
We'll join the universal throng,
And nature's tribute still prolong
  In words of tuneful praise.

But, O Almighty Parent, just,
Remember us that we are dust,
  Thine erring children still;
Weak, naked, helpless, still we fly,
To Thee, who are our refuge high—
  To us Thy words fulfil.

And as we tread life's stormy road,
With faltering feet, straight up to God,
  Be Thou our shield and guide;
Till safe upon the shining shore,
Our weakness past, our trials o'er,
  We'll still with Thee abide.

D. STEWART.

Hensall, Ont., March, 1901.

THE BIBLE IN SYRIA.

When the British Government publicly announced its intention to reconquer the Scudan by sending a strong expedition to Khartoum, the Syrian mission foresaw a great increase in the demand for the Scriptures as soon as the Soudan was open. The manager of the press was at once directed to proceed to London in order to purchase a large and modern printing machine to be used exclusively for Bible work, the old press having been in use for nearly forty years, showing signs of dissolution. Two years elapsed while the machine was being built, transported to Beirut and set up ready for work. During those two years the English expedition had pushed victoriously up the Nile, annihilated Mahdism and reopened the Soudan into the heart of Africa.

The new press was solemnly dedicated to its noble work, and when the year 1900 opened the press had in hand orders from the Bible Societies for over 40,000,000 pages of the Scriptures, more than can be printed and bound in a year and a half. Since then other orders came in which swelled the output of 1900 beyond any year's work in the history of the mission. To enable the mission to respond to these demands, the Press building has been rebuilt and greatly enlarged in the interest of economy of production. These are tangible proofs of the fact that the Bible is to-day the most sought after and best selling book in the Arabic-speaking world—one-eighth of the human race. This justifies fully the almost prophetic expectations of those who labored for fifty years in the translation of the Bible, and then in the perfection of the splendid plant now known as the Beirut Press.—New York 'Observer.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

In the Manx House of Keys, the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, introduced by Mr. Cowell, was passed for the third time, having twice previously been rejected by the legislative council.

The 'World' says that the Duke of Westminster will have to pay over two millions and a half of death duties, while the valuation of the Grosvenor estates is such a gigantic matter that it is not yet completed.

In Cardiff there is living a gentleman who claims to be a lineal descendant of the line of Charles I. Mr. Charles Stuart is his name, and he is the inventor of many ingenious mechanical contrivances. The family's faith in their descent is very strong, and in vindication of it the oldest son is always named Charles.

The death is announced at Norwich of the Rev. Robert Govett, who fifty years ago, for doctrinal reasons, left the Established Church, in which he was a curate, and built himself a church at Norwich, in which he had continued to minister ever since. He had attained his eightieth year, and was widely known both in England and America as a Biblical commentator, and as an authority on questions of apocalyptic interpretation.

Hogarth's house, on the west side of Hogarth's line, Chiswick, is about to be pulled down for the erection of villa residences upon the site, including the garden. Hogarth bought the house in or about 1750, after he returned from his visit to Calais. He occupied it as a summer residence until his death. It is said that the two leaden urns upon the gateposts were given to Hogarth by Garrick. —'Builder.'

Lord Rosebery opened the first exhibition of the new Art Gallery at Whitechapel. His Lordship, whose reception was very cordial, referred with satisfaction to the growth of educating and refining influences in the east of London during the past twenty years. Statistics showed the abstention from public worship of large masses of the population of the district, and as people could not be driven to church, the most energetic clergy must set about other means of civilizing. He could not help believing that the inuence of such galleries was wholly beneficent.

SCOTCH.

The days of prolonged royal residence on Deeside are at an end; and though the King will probably spend a short time at Balmoral every year during the shooting season, in order to keep in personal touch with Queen Victoria's favorite home, and in deference to her wishes, it is more than unlikely that either His Majesty or the Queen will be found there at any other period of the year.—The 'World.'

Several of the Glasgow tramway routes are almost ready for the use of electric power, says an exchange. A trial trip was made over the line from Crosshill to Overnewton. The power was supplied from the Springburn station, one of the Springburn cars being used, and the start was made from Coplawhill tramway station. All went well until Jamaica street was reached, when, owing to some 'fault' in the vicinity of Elderslie street, the car was brought to a standstill. There was another halt at the top of Union street, but the car went up Renfield street and along Sauchiehall street without further trouble. A considerable number of the employees of the department accompanied the car. It is understood that there was also a trial trip on the Partick route.

IRISH.

Approval has been given for officers of the Irish Guards to wear a fully-burnished star on the forage and field cap and on the waist-belt.

The chief topic of conversation in the district around Ballingarry is concerned with the alleged discovery of a quantity of gold and some jewellery at the north-western base of Knockfierna Mountain. A struggling farmer named Kett, who had hitherto found it difficult to make ends meet, was employed by Mrs. Ruddle in digging up an old haggard in close proximity to the burial ground at Kilmacow, for the purpose of top-dressing that lady's fields, and in doing so the lucky toiler, it is stated, was rewarded by unearthing a massive gold ring, elaborately cut, seemingly of ancient design and of great value. Kett is also said to have discovered two large pieces of gold, each weighing about ten pounds. It is further asserted that the fortunate finder of the bullion conveyed the treasure to a local gentleman, quite recently returned from the Klondike, to ascertain its worth, and that the result was most favorable.

Miss Mary Kate Frances Hodges, 18 years of age, who has been residing at Queenstown for some time past, and who has been dumb since her birth, suddenly commenced to speak on Sunday morning, March 3. The young lady was born deaf and dumb at Ballycotton, County Cork, and at the age of eight was placed in an institute for the deaf and dumb in Dublin. She remained there until last year, when she left, and, after spending some time in Dublin, came to Queenstown, and took up her residence at Harbor row. At that time she was still both deaf and dumb, but on Feb. 1 last the deafness suddenly disappeared. On Sunday morning the lady, Mrs. Sheehy, with whom Miss Hodges is lodging, went to her bedroom to ask her to go to mass, when, to her astonishment and delight, Miss Hodges spoke in reply to her. Miss Hodges states that she found difficulty at first in speaking, but now she can speak quite fluently. It is needless to say that the occurrence has created quite a sensation in Queenstown.

The birth of a little daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Roger Walter Strickland, of Sizergh Castle, at Blawitt Grange, has occasioned great rejoicings among the members of the Strickland family, this being the twenty-seventh generation of direct descent. Mr. Roger Strickland is the last in the direct male line of the Stricklands of Sizergh. Mrs. Strickland, who was a Miss Rowley, comes of the ancient family of Rowley, of Rowley, one of whom, Roger de Roulowe, carried the standard of Simon de Montfort's army, and was slain at the battle of Evesham, while another Rowley fought at Agincourt. Her great-grandmother was 'Jane Butler,' of the house of Ormonde. Several members of this illustrious family have intermarried with royalty. The second Earl of Carrick married a relative of Edward III., and was thereupon created Earl of Ormonde; Queen Elizabeth was a great-granddaughter of the family, the grandfather of Queen Anne Boleyn having married Lady Margaret Butler, daughter of Thomas, seventh Earl of Ormonde. It is a strange coincidence that Catherine Parr, another of the wives of Henry VIII., is also an ancestress of the family.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DYSPEPSIA.

Geo. S. Scally, of 75 Nassau St., New York, says: 'For years I have been troubled with rheumatism and dyspepsia, and I came to the conclusion to try your pills. I immediately found great relief from their use; I feel like a new man since I commenced taking them, and would not now be without them. The drowsy, sleepy feeling I used to have has entirely disappeared. The dyspepsia has left me and my rheumatism is gone entirely. I am satisfied if any one so afflicted will give Radway's Pills a trial they will surely cure them, for I believe it all comes from the system being out of order—the liver not doing its work.'

Radway's Pills

cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Piles, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation and all Disorders of the Liver. 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co., 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, Can. Be sure to get 'Radway's' and see that the name is on what you buy. 13

BACKACHE.

MR. D. H. WHITTON, VANCOUVER, B.C., writes on April 3rd, 1900.

"I take great pleasure in certifying to the benefit I have received from Doan's Kidney Pills for backache. I took a few boxes and I am entirely cured."

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

FORD'S MILLS, N.B., Jan. 2nd, 1900.

"After doctoring for years for kidney trouble and receiving little or no benefit, the physicians whom I consulted told me my case was hopeless, I then decided to take Doan's Pills, and after taking three boxes I am completely cured. Words fail to express my feeling for the good the pills did me."

MRS. JOHN DALTON.

FRIGHTFUL DREAMS.

MR. R. J. WIGGANS, of ELMSIDE, QUE., writes on Sept. 24th, 1900, that he was troubled with frightful dreams, dull headaches, pains in the legs, and frequent desire to urinate. After using Doan's Pills he was completely cured and now recommends them to all sufferers from kidney troubles.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Is the Child Cross?

If so, give it

Neave's Food

With a regular diet of this old-established preparation the child will become serene, bright, and peaceful, its digestion will be perfect, and it will speedily become strong and rosy.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and young persons."—Sir CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D. Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL NURSERY.

GOLD MEDAL awarded, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

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'Paint and Varnish Works.'

"ISLAND CITY" White Lead for DECORATORS.

"ISLAND CITY" Pure White Paint, SUPERIOR to White Lead, and which does not affect the HEALTH OF PAINTERS, in as much as it is not POISONOUS.

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"ISLAND CITY" Floor PAINTS which dry in EIGHT HOURS.

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Branches: VICTORIA, B.C., WINNIPEG, Man., TORONTO, Ont.

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No soap is better, yet no premiums excel those we give.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co.,

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$55.00 HOMESTEAD for $22.50.
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Other Machines at $17.50 and $19.50.

ROBERT DONALDSON & SONS,
30 Foundling St., Montreal. Dept. W.

HOME DEPARTMENT

FACING THE WIND.

The Tree God Plants—Hints for the Housekeeper ---Selected Recipes.

FACING THE WIND.

(By Letitia E. Ison, London 'Sunday-School Times.')

'Face thou the wind! Though safer seem
In shelter to abide;
We were not made to sit and dream;
The true must first be tried.'

—Dean Alford.

'Poor Miss Anne!'

'I cannot think what she will do.'

'You see, she must be forty-five if she's a day, and that's not the age to start as a governess, even if the poor thing be clever enough, which I doubt.'

'But she cannot have enough to live on, dear Mrs. Oliver.'

'And I suppose there are absolutely no relatives left to appeal to, Miss Stafford.'

So said all the ladies of Silchester.

Major Percival and his daughter Anne had lived so many years at the picturesque Manor just outside the busy little town that its inhabitant could scarcely realize that the peaceful household was for ever broken up.

It had been a rude awakening for gentle Anne Percival. Comfort, ease, indulgence, affection, had been hers all her life, and she lost them at one blow. The sudden news of the failure of a bank in which nearly the whole of his fortune had been placed had caused the death of the stately, but fragile old Major, and his only child was left to face the world alone with little more than a hundred pounds between her and beggary. Little wonder that she felt completely bewildered, and after the first shock of grief had worn itself away, and she looked her position fairly in the face, despair would have overcome her, had it not been for the timely consolation of her maid, Deborah.

Deborah White had been cook at the Manor for seventeen years, and for a long time before that had been in Miss Anne's Sunday school class, so that in her desolation the poor lady looked on her as a real friend. She was devoted to her mistress,and would have laid down her life for her had it been necessary, but she was in the habit of speaking plainly to her. She now told herself, that Miss Anne needed tonic treatment, though she probably expressed it differently.

'Now, don't you take on so, mum,' she said, briskly, 'I call it quite sinful to give way. By the time the sale's over, you'll have quite a mint o' money. Talk about starving! Nonsense.'

The mention of the sale made Anne Percival's tears flow afresh. But she dried her eyes at last, and looked at Deborah, calmly.

'Indeed, Deb, you do not know how short a time that money will last. There is only one thing to be done. I must work. But the question is, at what?'

'You would not care to teach, mum?' queried Deborah, respectfully.

'I am not clever enough,' returned Miss Percival, sadly. 'Nowadays, certificates are needed. Besides, everything is so different from the time when my dear governess taught me. I have thought of sewing. But I'm afraid I should make very little by it.'

Deborah shook her head. 'Sewing machines are cheap,' she remarked, sententiously, 'and you were never a great dab at fancy work, Miss Anne.'

'No,' assented her mistress, without the faintest resentment in her tone, for she was used to her hand-maiden's rough and ready way of speaking.

'I'm afraid I'm very little use. I could not even get my living by washing, like Mrs. Blunt.'

Deborah smiled as she surveyed the dainty little person before her. Miss Anne had never been pretty, but there was a distinct charm about the delicate face,with its mild faded blue eyes, and an air of dignity that sat well on the slender, erect figure. But it did not look capable of much hard work, and a great flood of pity rose in Deborah White's breast.

'You are clever enough in your way, mum,' she now assented quickly. 'And a more useful life than yours has been I do not know.'

Miss Anne's eyes filled again as she thought of the happy days full of gentle benevolence and ready charity mingled with faithfulness that lay behind her, but she brushed the salt drops aside.

'My friends all used to say I had a genius for making tea and giving tea parties,' she said with a pathetic little attempt at a smile. 'But other cleverness I have none.'

Deborah White was silent for a whole minute and a half one. Her mistress's simple words seemed to strike her very forcibly. At the end of that time she rose to her full height, came very close to Miss Anne, and whispered, solemnly, 'I have an idea!'

A fortnight later the inhabitants of Silchester were all electrified by a report that Miss Anne Percival was going to open a tea-room in their midst.

'Miss Anne—aristocratic, refined Miss Anne presiding over a tea-room! I would as soon believe she was going out as barmaid!' cried Canon Hereford's wife, and she and several other ladies lost no time in calling upon the quiet spinster in order to laugh with her over the absurd story they had heard.

But Anne Percival completely dumbfounded them by saying that it was quite true, and that she hoped for their patronage.

'It is precisely for your class that I intend to cater,' she added, cheerfully. 'I know there are one or two shops already in Silchester where tea can be had. But when I have gone shopping and wanted a cup I have felt there was nowhere quite like one's own drawing room. The two or three shops are clean and cheap, but there is a lack of comfort and daintiness. The chairs are hard and straight, the china is thick and common, and one feels that something is lacking. My tea-room is to be as home-like as possible, and I mean to make it really tempting to you all, so that you will often drop in for afternoon tea.'

She talked very bravely, but it was with inward misgiving that she followed Deborah's advice, and engaged rooms in the High-street, investing in the few things she needed. They were not many, for she saved from the sale a number of comfortable chairs, small tables, and some pretty china. She then ordered a liberal supply of the delicious tea of which the Major had told her the secret; and the faithful Deborah practiced her already skilful hands at the manufacture of scones, cakes and fancy-bread.

While she was making these preparations her friends did their best to discourage her. 'What would William have said?' urged Mrs. Hereford, finally, when all other arguments had been exhausted.

William was Anne's twin brother, a handsome fellow, with more than his share of family pride. But it had not saved him from getting sadly into debt at Oxford,and this had angered the Major, and led to a fierce quarrel between father and son. It ended in William leaving home for ever at the age of twenty-two. He had gone to India, and all trace of him had disappeared, so that Anne had long since mourned him as dead.

Anne's lips quivered a little at the question, for that only brother had been the darling of her heart, and for years her most earnest prayer had been that he might return. But although all hope had vanished now, the old wound had not healed.

'If my dear William were living I know I should not be allowed to do any sort of work,' she said, with sisterly pride, for Anne belonged to the rapidly-disappearing order of women who permit their male relatives to rule over them.

'But as I can neither beg nor starve, I do not think it quite kind of people to throw cold water on my little scheme for earning money.'

It was such a new thing for Anne Percival, generally so easily snubbed, to show any spirit, and her words were so reasonable that the voluble canon's wife was silenced. She inwardly determined to do her best for the brave, lonely woman, and with this amiable intention advertised the new undertaking far and wide in terms of glowing eulogy.

Miss Anne's tea-room was opened to the public on the tenth of November, and it proved to be a typical November day. Never did the shrinking heroine of that forlorn hope forget the heavy mist and grey skies of that first long afternoon.

Had it not been for Deborah she would have felt inclined to pull down her gay yellow blinds and return to her little back room before two hours had passed away, but that cheery personage bustled about and kept appealing to her mistress for help and advice, wisely feeling that it was not well for Miss Percival to reflect on her new position. But Deb felt the incongruity of it quite as keenly as any one could.

'It's almost enough to fetch her poor pa out of the grave,' muttered the staunch old servant as she thought of Anne's past sheltered existence, and saw her go forward in her gentle yet stately way to welcome her first customers. But after that moment neither of the women had leisure for dreams or regret. People flocked in, and soon every corner of the warm, cosy room was full to overflowing. There was a universal murmur of admiration at Miss Anne's good taste. The golden-hued walls and the daffodil curtains looked so cheerful that dismal day, and the chairs were a luxury to sit upon.

'It is really like being in the Manor-house drawing-room again,' said one lady to another, as they drank the delicately-flavored tea from fine familiar china, and ate Deborah's inimitable cornflour cakes and raspberry sandwich.

'Anybody could tell these cookies were home-made,' declared an enthusiastic American, who was visiting Doctor Crane's. 'It is better far than the French cookery we hear raved about so much.'

Deborah took the money, for Miss Percival shrank from that part of the transaction. Indeed, she and her faithful follower and friend had almost come to words over that very matter.

With lamentable lack of business instinct Anne had wanted to charge ridiculously low prices for all her things. 'Look here, mum,' Deborah had said firmly; 'you aren't opening this tea place for a bit of fun. Very well, then. You must get a fair profit. Besides, you ought to charge extra for lolling on them beautiful velvet chairs,and handling cups and saucers better than half on 'em's got in their own houses, I reckon. You leave the pricing to me, mum.'

And at last her mistress had given way, and Deborah had exercised her commercial brains. Certainly nobody there grudged for an instant the really modest sum demanded. Indeed, every one went away more than satisfied. And when the long day ended, and Deborah examined the contents of the cash box, there was a radiant smile on her honest face.

It did not take long for Miss Anne Percival's tea-room to become quite a fashionable institution in Silchester.

'To use a well worn phrase, "it supplies a long felt want,"' laughed merry Mrs. Crane, who, with her vivacious friend had spent a good many of those damp November hours in her favorite corner of the daintily-draped tea-room. She had been one of the few who applauded Miss Anne's courageous departure from the first, and she did a good deal towards making it a success. She was generally admired, and looked up to by her many friends, and often invited them to meet her there.

But it was in reality only those first few weeks that the undertaking needed any bolstering up. After that it flourished of itself, independently of friendly patronage, and people who knew and cared nothing for the fortunes of the gentle mistress, went again and again to the tea-room, because it was so pleasant, and they were well served with delicacies not to be obtained elsewhere.

Of course there were dark days now and again, when Anne Percival's spirits flagged under some petty slights administered by some foolish person, who fancied any sort of work to be lowering, but she soon rose above these occasional pin-pricks, and, on the whole, was fairly satisfied.

The winter passed more quickly than she could have believed possible, and when the spring came she had to engage a young girl to help wait, so numerous were her customers. By the end of the summer, her balance at the bank was steadily increasing, and she insisted on raising Deborah's wages.

'I owe it all to your forethought,' declared Anne Percival gratefully,when the faithful creature protested, and Deb's grey-green eyes danced with pleasure at the just praise. She had never been so happy in all her life before. It gave her just the scope she needed for the exercise of her excellent business qualities, and she took a noble pride in the spotless cleanliness of her domains, and the fine flavor of her viands. When November came she went carefully through all the accounts, and showed the results to her mistress, with a chuckle of exultation.

At last, an afternoon came, in the middle of the month of fogs, when the tea-room was patronized even more extensively than usual. Anne was almost glad when between five and six the room cleared a little. She had sat down in a quiet corner to rest when a newcomer entered.

He was a tall, broad-shouldered man, with penetrating dark eyes, and a heavy black moustache. He was middle-aged, and looked as if he had travelled. Deborah noticed when she went for his order, that his hands were well-shaped, and his coat of the best quality, and she told herself that 'Miss Anne should wait on that swell.' So she put the tempting array of hot cakes, strong tea, and country cream on a new oak tray and laid it before that lady.

Anne took it up and carried it rather wearily to the fireside where eat the stranger. She scarcely glanced at him, but while she set down her burden on the Japanese table, and put the pretty tray-cloth quite straight, the man stared at her as if he had seen a ghost. She must have felt his gaze rivetted upon her, for she looked up as she was leaving, and stood motionless.

'William—is it you?' she said at last, in a hoarse whisper.

At the first sound of her voice he sprang up.

'Anne—surely it cannot be—I must be dreaming. Great heavens, what are you masquerading here for like this?'

It may not sound a very kind speech to break the silence of so many years, but William Percival's heart was full of warm affection for his only sister.

Now a rich man, he had come back to England on purpose to make peace with his family. At first too proud and angry to write home, he had then became too ashamed, but of late his loneliness had grown painfully acute, and he had crossed sea and land to ask his father's forgiveness. He had but just arrived in Silchester, and was even now on his way to the Manor, little thinking of the changes the years had wrought.

All this he poured into Anne's ears in the little back room whither she had guided his agitated steps.

'And I find my father gone, and you reduced to beggary,' he concluded, greatly moved.

'Not beggary, dear William,' began Anne, in her meek fashion, but he would not listen to her arguments in favor of the tea-room. Intensely proud and conservative by nature, it filled him with horror to think of her position. But he was so genuinely glad to find her at all, and Anne loved him so dearly that she forgave him his scornful comments, and readily consented to give up her work to live with him.

He found to his delight that the old Manor house was still for sale, and before the year ended he and Anne were safely installed there to the satisfaction of all Silchester.

But there is a thorn with every rose, and the new cook is not equal to Deborah. Anne can no longer boast with modest pride that all her cakes are home-made. She generally sends to the familiar tea-room in High street for them, and Deborah strains every nerve to make them models of culinary perfection.

For her mistress presented her with the business on leaving. And it is difficult to say, which is happier, Anne Percival reigning again in serene content at the peaceful picturesque Manor, or Deborah White, bustling about between her cookery and customers in the busiest street in Silchester.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

THE TREE GOD PLANTS.

Mrs. H. Falconer very kindly sends the words of a poem recently asked for in the Home Department:—

The wind that blows can never kill
The tree God plants;
It bloweth east, it bloweth west,
The tender leaves have little rest,—
But any wind that blows is best.
The tree God plants
Strikes deeper root, grows higher still,
Spreads wider boughs, for God's good will
Meets all its need.

There is no frost hath power to blight
The tree God shields.
The roots are warm beneath soft snows,
And when spring comes it surely knows
And every bud to blossom grows.
The tree God shields
Grows on apace by day and night
Till, sweet to taste and fair to sight
Its fruit it yields.

There is no storm hath power to blast
The tree God knows;
No thunder-bolt, nor beating rain,
Nor lightning flash nor hurricane—
When they are spent, it doth remain.
The tree God knows
Through every tempest standeth fast,
And from its first day to its last
Still fairer grows.

If in the soul's still garden-place
A seed God sows—
A little seed—it soon will grow
And far and near all men will know,
For heavenly hands He bids it blow.
A seed God sows,
And up it springs by day and night;
Through life, through death, it groweth right,
Forever grows.

—(Copied from 'The Uplands of God.')

POEMS WANTED.

Mrs. R. C. would like to receive the words of a poem 'A Library Smoked Away,' also of 'The Liquor Seller's Plea,' one stanza of which is as follows:—

'If I don't do it, others will,
So where's the use, they say;
We will let them have it
While they have cash to pay.'

Mrs. Falconer writes: Some years ago we had a piece of poetry which we valued, but lost. Only two lines come to my mind. Perhaps someone could give the rest:

'But oh, if we only only knew
That Jesus loves us through and through,
Our hearts would be lighter than air.'

For meat chowder cut half an onion in shreds; put a tablespoonful of butter in the iron kettle, and fry the onion in it, being careful that it does not burn; add a little water, and the meat cut in dice. Any kind of cold or fresh meat will do, but if the latter is used the chowder will have to be very well cooked. Add to the chowder any cold gravy or soup, not too highly flavored, or if none is at hand, boiling water will do. Put in eight peeled and sliced potatoes and a can of tomatoes. Add two or three slices of stale bread cut in dice. If no gravy or soup is used a little beef extract will improve the chowder, but it is very good without. Milk may be added if desired, and the chowder must be served very hot.

Split Pea Soup.—Fry two tablespoonfuls of butter with a small onion in the frying pan. Add a large tablespoonful of flour, just mixing it smooth, and then adding gradually a cupful of cold water. Wash two cupfuls of yellow split peas, place them in the saucepan and add a quart of cold water, when they boil, stir in gently the butter, onion and flour mixture and a teaspoonful of salt. Boil gently from two and a half to three hours. It may be necessary to add a little boiling water if the soup boils down too much. Serve without straining.

Eggs with Oysters—Boil eight eggs till hard. Cut a slice from the top of each, and carefully remove the yolks. Have half a dozen oysters cooked for about five minutes in their own liquor, mince the oysters fine, and add to them the egg yolks pounded, a small piece of butter, a tablespoonful of bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of Worcester or anchovy sauce. Cut a little piece from the bottom of each egg, so that they will stand level, fill the centre with the mixture, set in a baking dish, and place in a moderate oven till very hot, or place over a pan of boiling water, and steam thoroughly. Serve the eggs on a flat dish surrounded by parsley. If spinach is to be had the eggs may be served on a bed of cooked spinach.

TIMELY HINTS.

Fish and onions, or strongly flavored foods, must be kept separate.

A hot chocolate sauce, is now served frequently over ice cream. A rival mixture is a maple sugar sauce in which broken walnuts have been mixed.

As a change from ordinary bread pudding try this: Put a quart of milk in a double boiler, and grate into it a square of chocolate, add one heaping cupful of crushed dried bread and one-half cupful of brown sugar. When hot, thicken with a teaspoonful of cornstarch dissolved in milk. Flavor with vanilla or any other preferred flavoring and serve with sugar and cream.

After slicing onions, put the knife at once into cold water; it removes the smell better than hot.

Cream sauce is very much improved by a thorough heating.

Potato salad is much more savory if mixed with the salad dressing while hot.

A very pleasing addition to the ordinary nut cakes is a cup of raisins.

Hollowed out apples or beets make artistic and pretty cups to hold salad.

To parboil means to place anything into cold water and bring it to boiling point.

Although 'hunger is the best sauce,' a daintily garnished dish is the next best.

The success of whipping cream depends upon the fact that the dish, the beater and the cream are thoroughly chilled in advance.

The use of a thermometer on the oven of a practical woman is an assurance of success in baking.

White grapes, asparagus tips and English walnuts, with whipped cream dressing, make a novel and dainty salad.

Baked potatoes are much improved by first boiling for about ten minutes with the skins on, and then draining before putting them in the oven.

In making jelly roll, when the cake is taken from the oven it should be placed on a cloth dipped in cold water; then spread the jelly on the cake and roll quickly.

Baking powder biscuits require much more heat than bread; 440 degrees Fahrenheit is right for biscuit, while a temperature of 380 degrees is better for bread.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Supply Palaces, Mansions, Villas, Cottages, Hotels, Railways, Steamships, Institutions, Regiments, and the General Public, direct with every description of

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Which being woven by Hand, wear longer and retain the Rich Satin appearance to the last. By obtaining direct, all intermediate profits are saved, and the cost is no more than that usually charged for common-power loom goods.

IRISH LINEN: Real Irish Linen Sheeting, fully bleached, two yards wide, 46c per yard; 2½ yards wide, 57c per yard, Roller Towelling, 18 in. wide, 6c per yard. Surplice Linen, 14c per yard. Dusters from 75c per doz. Linen Glass Cloths, $1.14 per dozen, Fine Linens and Linen Diaper, 17c per yard. Our Special Soft Finished Long Cloth from 6c per yard.

IRISH DAMASK TABLE LINEN: Fish Napkins, 70c per doz. Dinner Napkins, $1.32 per doz. Table Cloths, 2 yards square, 60c; 2½ yards by 3 yards, $1.32 each. Kitchen Table Cloths, 23c each. Strong Huckaback Towels $1.08 per doz. Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, Initials, &c., woven or embroidered. (Special Attention to Club, Hotel or Mess Orders).

MATCHLESS SHIRTS: Fine quality Longcloth Bodies, with 4-fold pure linen fronts and cuffs, $8.52 the half doz. (to measure, 48c extra). New designs in our special Indiana Gauze Oxford and Unshrinkable Flannels for the Season. Old Shirts made good as new, with good materials in Neckbands, Cuffs, and Fronts, for $3.36 the half-dozen.

IRISH Cambric POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS
"The Cambrics of Robinson and Cleaver have a world-wide fame."—*The Queen.* "Cheapest Handkerchiefs I have ever seen."—*Sylvia's Home Journal.* Children's, 30c per doz.; Ladies', 54c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 78c per doz. HEMSTITCHED—Ladies', 66c per doz; Gentlemen's, 94c per doz.

IRISH LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS:
COLLARS.—Ladies', from 84c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 4-fold, all newest shapes, $1.18 per doz. CUFFS.—For Ladies or Gentlemen, from $1.42 per doz. "Surplice Makers to Westminster Abbey" and the Cathedrals and Churches in the Kingdom. "Their Irish Linen Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the merits of excellence and cheapness."—*Court Circular.*

IRISH UNDERCLOTHING: A luxury now within the reach of all Ladies. Chemises, trimmed Embroidery, 54c; Nightdresses, 94c; Combinations, $1.08
Indian or Colonial Outfits, $45.88; Bridal Trousseaux, $30.60; Infants' Layettes, $14.28 (See list.)

N.B.—To prevent delay all Letter Orders and Inquiries for Sample Should be addressed
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NOTE:—Beware of parties using our name; we employ neither Agents nor Travellers.

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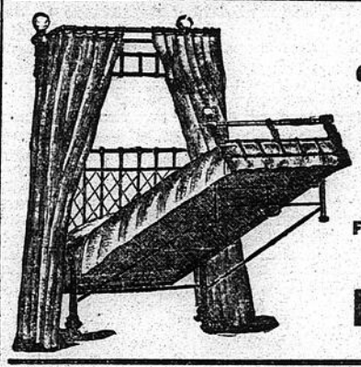

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LITERARY REVIEW.

EDWARD VII. AS PRINCE OF WALES.

The hour at which great personages breakfast is somehow supposed to be of interest to the public, and it is items of this kind that furnish the chief material for such books as the one before us, 'Private Life of King Edward VII.,' (D. Appleton & Co.) purporting to be written by a member of the royal household. We learn that the King has been accustomed to have a cup of tea at 8 when living in London, and to take a morning walk before his more substantial breakfast at nine o'clock. He wears less than two dozen pairs of gloves in a year, and prefers for ordinary wear light grey gloves, stitched with black. He is considered the best shot in England and used to be the best dancer of the Highland fling. A large array of facts like these, insignificant perhaps separately, has its value in bringing out a personality which a one-sided description must flatter or wrong. The present volume, which is at once chatty and discreet, gives a charming account of the simple country life at Sandringham, where the Prince of Wales was on the friendliest terms with his farmer tenants, and of the decorations and furnishings at Marlborough House. The mornings both in town and country, were devoted to business, of which, as a peer and a large landowner, the Prince had a great deal. Social functions occupied necessarily a large part of his attention, but he also made a duty of being well informed on a vast variety of subjects. His speeches, though sometimes made without preparation, always evinced a creditable knowledge of the theme, whatever it might be, that was under discussion. An example of his intelligent way of looking at things is shown in the education of his sons. His own education had been very suitable, as far as the studies pursued were concerned, but the early part of it was carried on under private tutors and amid the restraints of a court. He wished for his sons a life both freer and more hardening, and, fearing that they would be flattered and spoilt at a public school, sent them for a time to a training ship, where the severe discipline and excellent training would be the same for them as for their companions. 'It has always been a favorite theory with the Prince that the respect due to royalty should not begin until its responsibilities are undertaken and acted upon.' The following bits of information have a special interest, now that the nation, rather than the aristocracy, must claim a larger share of the King's attention:

It has been the Prince's lot to receive many scores of deputations of workingmen, and he will show their representatives as much courtesy as he would an assembly of crowned heads. He makes it a rule to enter fully into the subjects of such addresses, and frequently by his influence, will achieve for a little band of workers the end that they themselves are unable to bring about.

* * * * * * *

At big dinner parties at Marlborough House, plain evening dress is always worn, except under ceremonal circumstances; for unlike his imperial nephews of Germany and Russia, the Prince of Wales has a great dislike to the display and discomfort that the wearing of uniform entails.

* * * * * * *

No doubt the Prince's ideas with regard to society were largely influenced by the visit he paid in 1860 to Canada and the United States.

From a number of facts here given we can console those who would have preferred a second Albert. The extravagances that naturally surround the great seem rather to have been held in check than encouraged by the King while Prince of Wales. For instance, it is true that he smokes excessively, but it is also true that he has caused after-dinner smoking to take the place of the after-dinner drinking that was formerly so common. He has 'a dislike, which he does not attempt to disguise, to seeing ladies take more than a very little wine,' and for this reason certain of the stronger beverages are seldom seen on his dinner table. He still plays a game of cards, but he dissuades younger men from acquiring the habit. Shorter dinners than were formerly in vogue and a simpler style of dressing while in the country are among the reforms traceable to his influence. His daughters wear at Sandringham the very plain costume of blouse, short skirt and sailor hat during the day, and the guests are supposed to refrain from ostentatious dressing even at dinner time.

One lady, who, out of sheer ignorance, or, perhaps with a wish to display her lavish wardrobe, ignored this sensible rule and appeared in a different toilet four times a day, was not invited again for some time and received a very plain hint as to the reason why.

Although some of the influence thus exerted in favor of moderation may belong especially to later years, in one thing the King has always set a notable example, and that is his regularity in attending Sunday morning services. Even in Rome on Easter Sunday, when sightseers usually witness the imposing ceremonial at St. Peter's, he went to the Church of England service instead, remarking that English Churchmen should be particularly careful in Rome to uphold their own form of worship.

Whenever the Prince is travelling, Sunday is always set aside as a day of complete rest, and little short of actual necessity or press of business induces His Royal Highness to travel on that day. When the Prince is at sea, he always prefers to read prayers himself on Sunday morning to the assembled officers and crew of the ship. Every Sunday that he was on the Nile, all the people from the various boats and steamers that made up the expedition, were expected to appear at morning prayers, which were read most impressively by him.

The writer of this anonymous but doubtless not unauthorized book sums up as follows the position filled for sixty years by our present monarch, a position no doubt somewhat anomalous and difficult:

During the long period of the Queen's retirement from active public life the Prince was permitted to appear at ceremonies and functions of a more or less social character, but was never consulted on matters of state policy, and his public acts were practically limited to the laying of foundation stones and the opening of charitable institutions. As time went on, and he saw younger men than himself holding positions of great power and influence, he could but regret that he had been relegated at the beginning of his career to the duties of a social figure-head. There is no doubt that the Prince has aspired all his life after nobler things, for this is clearly shown by the energy and zeal with which he throws himself into whatever he finds to do. As a chairman of commissions, he is indefatigable as a worker, and unique in business aptitude.

(Price $1.50.)

JOHN'S FIRST EPISTLE.

'The Spiritual Influence of John's First Epistle' is the title of a little book by the Rev. J. T. McLaren, D.D., published by William Briggs (Toronto). It was originally prepared as a 'paper' for the Graduates' Institute of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, in 1899, and has now been published by request. The title 'Spiritual Influence' was chosen as meaning the power to develop Christian life as distinguished from mere sentiment on the one hand and intellectualism on the other, and Dr. McLaren's work cannot fail to direct new attention to this matchless epistle, the appreciation of which by Ewald has often been quoted: 'In its unruffled and heavenly repose it appears to be the tone not so much of a father talking to his beloved children, as of a glorified saint speaking to mankind from a higher world. Never in any writing has the doctrine of heavenly love, of a love working in stillness, a love ever unwearied, never exhausted, so thoroughly proved and approved itself as in this epistle.'

Those who have attempted to analyze the epistle have generally failed of satisfactory results because they have sought for a logical sequence in the thought. Dr. McLaren has looked for the true connection of thought in the apostle's spiritual purpose, and his analysis which covers five closely printed pages shows that the epistle is not 'a mighty maze' but is well ordered, with every part coherent. In discussing the influence of the epistle 'as an inherent power,' Dr. McLaren points out that the most sublime of all truths, stated twice in the epistle, that 'God is Love,' reveals to us the very heart of God. Beyond this even the eagle eye of John could not penetrate—

So widely divergent from John's idea of God is the view of able thinkers like Patton, Shedd and Strong, that they regard the divine essence as justice. They say He must be just, but may love; the former is necessary, the other is optional. On this they build great inverted pyramids of theology. They overlook the fundamental difference between obligation on God's part to love sinners as such and the obligation he owes to himself to act in harmony with his perfect divine nature. God loves because he is love.

In the section on the spiritual influence of the epistle as a factor in the development of the Church, Dr. McLaren says, that there can be no doubt that down to the middle of the third century the Christian Church continued to be mainly influenced by John's teaching and the kingdom of Christ spread with marvellous rapidity. At length, however, a race of patristic theologians arose who knew not John and an age of bitter controversy set in. Then followed the stereotyping of theology in rigidly legal moulds, the degrading of religion into a display of rites and ceremonies and the decrease and extinction of missionary enterprise. It must not be thought, however, that these things are to be attributed to the prevailing influence of Paul's doctrine. It was owing to the rediscovery of Paul's teaching that the great Reformation took place. The Church could not afford to have Paul's influence one whit less, but John's influence should have been more; the intellectual should not have usurped the place of the spiritual'—

Whilst the fathers of the Church deserve all just praise for defending the faith against Jewish, Pagan, sceptical, and especially heretical attacks, yet the conflict resulted in placing intellect at a premium, logic rather than spirituality, and from that day to this Paul's dogmatic influence has superseded John's spiritual influence to the immense injury of the Church in life and doctrine. . . . This great mistake of subordinating the spiritual to the intellectual, has been transmitted through the Puritans down to the nineteenth century, culminating in the destructive Rationalism of Germany and English Unitarianism, by which this epistle is regarded as the pious drivel of an old man in his dotage.

(Price 50 cents.)

MAP OF CANADA.

We have received an excellent map of the Dominion of Canada from the Toronto Lithographing Company, Limited. The map is mounted on canvas, with pretty wooden frame and is ready for hanging. It measures twenty-four inches by nineteen. The names of places are particularly clear and exact.

MR. BULLEN'S BOOK.

THE 'SPECTATOR'S' REVIEW.

Hodder & Stoughton publish in paper covers a colonial edition of 'With Christ at sea, a Religious Autobiography,' by Frank T. Bullen, author of 'The Cruise of the 'Cachalot'" and other works. This book has attracted a great deal of attention in England. A long review of it which appeared in the London 'Spectator' we copy in a somewhat condensed form. It is significant from its sympathetic tone with regard to religious experiences:

Autobiographies of living people are always delicate matter for criticism to handle, especially when they are written from a religious point of view, most of all so written as to command the critic's sympathy and respect. To be obliged to write what one feels about Mr. Bullen's book is much like being called upon to praise to his face a man who has done for the public good, a thing, the doing of which involved the laying aside of some habits of reserve upon which Englishmen are apt to pride themselves as though they were part and parcel of the sentiment of honor and the principle of integrity. Ruskin wrote once: 'I cannot quite see the reason of this feeling, nor analyze that cruel reticence in the hearts of wise men which makes them always hide their deeper thoughts.' But if a fool may rush in where a philosopher has feared to tread, the opinion may be hazarded that in all probability fear of some kind or other is at the bottom of this 'cruel reticence,' as it is at the bottom of all other cruel attitudes of mind—fear of ridicule at the lowest, fear of being suspected of hypocrisy not much less low, and, at a fairly respectable moral height, fear of bringing discredit on a sacred cause by falling below the expectations confessions of faith will inevitably raise in those who read them.' Mr. Bullen has bravely set all these fears aside, and told the story of his inner life of faith as it grew amid the very real hardships and temptations of his life at sea. And by doing so, we do not doubt that he will have given to many men and boys the best help a fellow-man can give in their own struggle with like circumstance.

Mr. Bullen begins his narrative with some vivid reminiscences of his childhood, spent under the care of a maiden aunt living near Paddington in circumstances humble, but refined. His aunt 'had a horror of the foulness of the streets,' and so he was never allowed 'out to play.' But there was a garden, where he found amusement in holding loud conversations, chiefly about religion, with himself. He had no living companions, but there were books within reach, and out of these he remembers three which entered into his life—a cookery book, practically interesting up to a certain point, but soon exhausted; a Bible, in which he read and learned appointed tasks, without, however, liking it; and 'Paradise Lost,' which he devoured at the age of four, and has felt the influence of ever since: 'Let no one ever tell me of such and such a book being above or beyond a child. Only let it be a good book, and you may safely leave it to the child's discretion.'

'Paradise Lost' took hold of his imagination and conscience, making the spiritual world real to him with a vividness transcending that of all the things of sense, and became one of the most powerful factors in his religious life. But other influences co-operating with Milton in laying the foundation of Christian habits were the example and teaching of his aunt, inculcating early the habit of prayer and regular attendance at church and Sunday school. In these days, when fear of forcing the consciences of children runs to absurd extremes, it is refreshing to find Mr. Bullen declaring his conviction that 'an early acquiring of the habit of prayer, even though it be only formal, must be one of the greatest benefits that a human being can receive.' Some shock of circumstances removed him suddenly from the shelter of his maiden aunt's home to the very different atmosphere of a London laundry of over thirty years ago. He was overworked, ill-fed, and cruelly used. His companions were a dozen women, 'coarse, shameless, and in their talk as lewd as any sailor I have ever been shipmate with.' And in the course of three years of their misery he became familiar with all forms of evil, all expressions that men and women use in a sort of defiance of the Unseen Powers they fear and hate.' Another turn of fortune's wheel removed him from the laundry to shipboard, and at first he did not find his condition improved by the change. The only point a reader can dwell on with consolation is Mr. Bullen's description of his first days at sea is his assertion that such an experience would be impossible to-day.

It is contrary to ship law that boys should frequent the fo'c's'le. But the skipper was a morose and evil-tempered man, and the atmosphere of the cabin was consequently very grim. The galley was worse, the cook's conversation being 'filthy and blasphemous.' Young Bullen broke bounds, and found more genial, as well as wholesome companionship among the men of the fo'c's'le, who, though rough, and even savage, had enough of chivalry in their composition to tone down their stories and their oaths when a boy came among them. The happiest relations were in fact established. The child kept his simplicity, said his prayers, and sung his hymns unabashed. The men listened to the latter with delight, and to the former with curious awe. They protected the boy against the brutal spite of the skipper, and the boy gave in return the only thing he had to give—affection, 'with which he was overflowing.' One big sailor, known as Yorkshire Joe, and a fervently Christian negro lad, became the boy's especial chums, and later on, when all the crew were changed, except these two, they were his only friends. 'Joe and I spent much time together away from the rest, and if I could recall some of our conversations, they would surprise myself, in their innocent outpouring of all that was good in either of our hearts.' These men, of the first crew of the 'Arabella,' represent very well the general type of the rough but human British sailor, who believes in God, and loves to discuss theology, swears and drinks freely, fears nothing except ghosts, and is satisfied that, whatever punishments may be in store for landsmen beyond death, 'there is certainly no hell for sailors.' The 'Discovery,' to which he was transferred from the 'Arabella,' was a pagan ship, and a very comfortable one, where he 'enjoyed life as he had never done before,' and lived 'Godless days.' An awful night ending in shipwreck startled his conscience momentarily. But the result of the wreck being a pleasant time of wild adventure on a coral reef, he soon got over the shock. And being landed at Havana and plunged into a life of dissipation as the hanger-on of a public billiard-room, he developed at 12 years old into a 'pert boy without reverence or fear.' We are told in full and interesting detail how a visitation of yellow fever, 'making death familiar,' and other moving experiences troubled the lad from time to time, but made no impression strong enough to resist effectually the influence of pagan and blackguard shipmates. He was growing callous, and had quite ceased to pray, when he found himself suddenly confronted with a highly civilized Chinaman, who asked him challenging questions about his faith, in presence of heathen worship in a pagoda at Rangoon. Mr. Bullen was surprised to find how promptly he could reply in defence of Christianity to an educated man who declared he knew all about it, and had deliberately reverted to the rites of his forefathers. And on returning to his ship he began a course of steady Bible reading, with a view to gaining further information, in case he should be challenged in like manner again. A friendship with an ex-postulant of Llanthony Abbey, making a voyage for his health was the next help to spiritual growth. The postulant spoke with affection and reverence for Father Ignatius and the monastic life, and plied him also with poetry—Tennyson's 'Idylls,' and Longfellow's 'Golden Legend.' Mr. Bullen recognizes that his influence did much to break through a habit of cynicism that was growing upon him, and gave him back his belief in friendship. But so far his religious life had formed no core:—'I never prayed at all. My language was very bad, but somehow always stopped short of blasphemy, because I was afraid of God. And some forms of gross evil I shunned, also because I was afraid, not because my desires were not evil.'

What must be called his conversion occurred very soon after the voyage with the Llanthony postulant. Going ashore at Port Chalmers, in New Zealand, he and a shipmate were arrested in the street by the sound of hymn tunes escaping from the upper windows of a neighboring warehouse. The 'celestial sounds' were irresistible. The two sailors went in, and found a mission meeting in progress. What passed is very simply, yet very eloquently, described in Mr. Bullen's book. But we will only quote here that part of the narrative which defines his state of mind after he had understood and accepted the words of the preacher, which were to him the 'words of eternal life':—

'I love that description of conversion in the "new birth." No other definition touches the truth of the process at all. So helpless, so utterly knowledgeless, possessing nothing but the consciousness of life just begun, is the new-born Christian. For this reason I have always mistrusted frantic demonstrations of joy in those professing to have just entered into Life. Happiness there certainly is, but it is the happiness of one who, after long delirium of fever, awakes one morning with cool hands and head, a delicious sensation of restfulness pervading every nerve, and a consciousness of serene enjoyment of the dawn smiling through the window, of the fresh cleanliness of the room, of healthy hunger presently to be satisfied.'

This tone of sane conviction pervades all that Mr. Bullen has to say, not only of his individual experiences of religion, but upon the larger question of reforming the Service. He is on his guard against excessive religious excitement and also against hypocrisy. But he does not hesitate to declare that in Christianity lies the only hope of bettering the conditions of our mercantile marine. For—

'The bettering of the sailor's conditions of life and service can only be effectively obtained by the personal elevation of his character. Laws without end may be made and only succeed in making matters worse, because those who make them do not understand the conditions of sea-life, and those who should furnish them with the required information are content to curse and growl at their lot while at sea, and, when ashore, devote all their time and money to that which holds them down in the dirt; and the decent ones, despairing of doing any good in their profession, seize an early opportunity of getting out of it. But a morally and mentally uplifted personnel of the Merchant Service would be in a position to make their needs known and get them supplied, to the great advantage of all concerned.'

This book, like everything that Mr. Bullen writes, is full of the charm, the adventure, and the wonder of the sea—these elements of interest and attraction being carried along involuntarily in the main stream of religious motive.

CHEAP OXYGEN.

Professor Pictet, of Geneva, is reported to have devised a plan by which oxygen can be produced on a commercial scale and at a cost that will greatly increase its use. By his method air is admitted into a condenser, the condenser being cooled by liquid air. The low temperature causes the oxygen to separate by gravity from the nitrogen of the air. It is then drawn off from the bottom of the condenser and the nitrogen from the top, while any carbonic acid present—made liquid by the low temperature—is drawn into tubes. As a five hundred horse-power engine will make five hundred thousand feet of oxygen a day, it seems that the process is not expensive.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMARKABLE PERMANENCY.

Some Medicines Only Relieve For a Short Time.

Dodd's Kidney Pill Cures Stay Cured—The Case of Mr. Gilchrist, of Port Hope, Proves This.

Port Hope, Ont., March 29.—(Special)—Away back in 1896, Mr. Charles Gilchrist, ex-Chief Constable of this town, was suffering with Diabetes. He was in very bad shape, and never expected to be well again. He was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills in March of that year (1896), but some thought that the disease would return. Five years have elapsed, and Mr. Gilchrist is still enjoying good health.

On April 24, 1896, he wrote: 'I have been a sufferer for ten years with Diabetes and Kidney disorders. My urine was of a dark, bricky color, and the pain while passing was something awful. I have been treated by the doctors, and have used almost every medicine advertised, but could get no relief. Lately I have been very bad. The pain in my back was dreadful. I could not sit in a chair without having a cushion at the small of my back. I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and decided to try once more for a cure. They cured me completely, and I can heartily recommend them to anyone.'

On July 2, 1900, he writes: 'I am very well, and have been so since the spring of '96. My urine is a natural healthy color. There is no pain in my back. I am sure I would have been in my grave now, but for Dodd's Kidney Pills. They certainly saved my life. There is no medicine like them,' and to this letter he adds, 'all that I say about Dodd's Kidney Pills is the truth. If they were not good I would not say they were good. The citizens of Port Hope all know me, and can vouch for every word I have written.'

Some medicines only relieve. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure, to stay cured. If you want a satisfactory, permanent and sure cure for Kidney Complaint, use the only remedy with an unbroken record of success in every case, and not a single failure—Dodd's Kidney Pills.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUMORS.

Spring's Inheritance from Winter.

Waste matters which the skin, kidneys and other organs were too torpid (in the cold days) to take care of, and cannot take care of now without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils, and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles common in the Spring are due to them.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA removes all humors, overcomes all their effects, strengthens and tones the whole system.

Don't deny yourself its benefits this Spring.

"In Hood's Sarsaparilla I have found help for bad sores, for which I was treated for a long time without benefit."

Mrs. M. McDONALD, 104 Quebec St., Goderich, Ont.

"I have given Hood's Sarsaparilla to my boy, whose blood was poor. He was very weak, could not keep warm and suffered from pains in his stomach. Hood's Sarsaparilla made him strong and well."

Mrs. W. C. STRATTON, Thomas St., Deseronto, Ont.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has helped me, and my children. It is just what we need in the spring to give us health and strength. One year ago my daughter's health was very poor, I began to give her Hood's, and when she had taken two bottles she was well. I always keep it in the house."

MARIA McTAVISH, 2194 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y.

"My daughter has used Hood's Sarsaparilla for general debility and for her blood, with very satisfactory results, and I have much pleasure in recommending it as a tonic and general builder of the system." Mrs. P. W. Banford, Windsor, Ont.

"I was suffering from impure blood and disordered stomach, but after taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was entirely cured."

W. L. QWICK, 224 Mill St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

"I have long been troubled with impure blood, weak stomach and general debilitated system. I tried a great many so-called remedies without good results, and, finally, reading about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I began taking it, and am pleased to testify to its merits. It tones the system, cleanses the blood, improves the complexion, and creates new life and energy. I am now weighing more than I ever did before." JENNIE JEFFREY, Nobleton, Ont.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA PROMISES TO CURE AND KEEPS THE PROMISE.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

The Boys' Page.

A Potato-Peeling Competition

(By H. G. Holmes, in 'The Strand Magazine.')

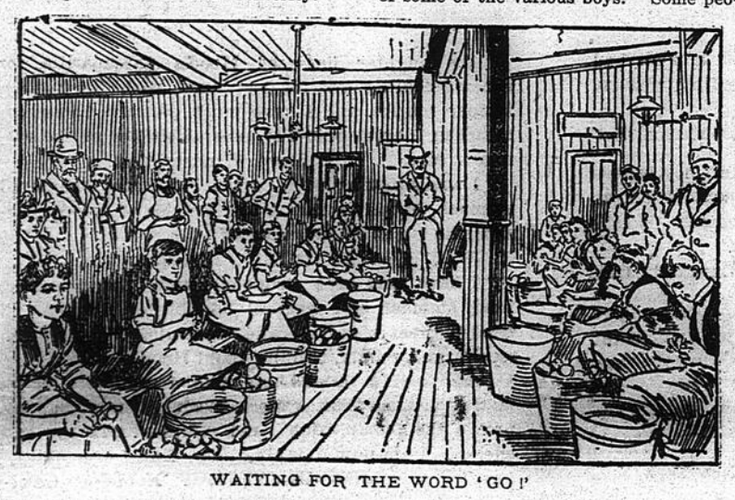
This is an age of competition and the survival of the fittest. Individuality is regarded as the sine qua non to win success. No matter what the position, from premier of an empire right away down to champion potato-peeler of a mighty city, the struggle to reach either lofty pinnacle only varies comparatively.

Such a reflection was almost certain to occur to the spectator of one of the most novel and withal amusing contests ever organized in London.

The well-known catering firm of 'Pearce and Plenty' owns the distinction of providing food on a marvellously cheap scale to a certain class of the vast London public. The number of 'sausages and mashed' which the score or so of 'Pearce and Plenty' establishments are daily called upon by their hungry patrons to serve over the counter is—well, appalling! Other similarly satisfactory dainties are quite beyond counting. But it will be sufficient for the purposes of this article to state that over 2,500 tons of potatoes are cooked and sold by this firm alone in a year.

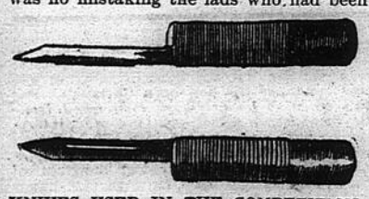
Each of the many depots of delectable dishes has its staff of lads, whose sole work throughout the day, from nine o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening, is potato-peeling. They are paid about 8s a week, with an allowance for each hundredweight of potatoes they may peel in the six days. Pearces employ about eighty boys to peel their potatoes, of which about fifty tons are used in a week, while some of the boys can peel 70 pounds in an hour.

As an additional inducement to make nimble fingers acquire more speed, once a year there is held a competition, open to the smartest of the potato-peeling brigade. Only those who have seen the boys at work in such a contest can form an adequate idea of their dexterity.



WAITING FOR THE WORD 'GO!'

It was on a wintry evening that the writer made the best of his way to 'Pearce and Plenty's' depot in Clerkenwell Road. It was past the hour when customers are served, and although the great hall of ''a'penny mugs and doorsteps' was almost empty, there still hovered around the place an air of activity. Attendants hurried from mysterious cupboards and passages, each laden with a huge bucket of tubers en route for the scene of the coming battle. Outside the doors groups of boys, competitors and their mates, waited restlessly for the signal to enter and start business. There was no mistaking the lads who had been



KNIVES USED IN THE COMPETITION.

chosen to display the activity of their muscles in the gentle art. Each carried his expectant anxiety written plainly on his features—for were not the prizes worth winning? A bright golden sovereign for the champion and five other amounts of less substantial value for runners-up.

'You'll win that quid, ole man!' each knight of the scraper was solemnly assured by his particular chums.

Soon the arena was ready, and, at a word, the boys filed in to their seats. They numbered fourteen, coming from all parts of London, north, south, east, and as far west as Charing Cross. Not more than two boys were allowed to enter from any branch restaurant.

When they had stripped and got into war-paint they looked a smart, determined lot of youngsters. Before each were two buckets, one packed with 28 pounds of potatoes 'in their jackets,' the other gaping open to receive the tubers peeled and ready for the boilers. A special knife, guarded to prevent wastage in peeling, was gripped in the right hand of each eager competitor. Around them on every side were visitors, come to look on and enjoy the scene. At the backs of some of the young scrapers stood a friend, ready with wise counsel and cheery chaff to encourage his 'pal.' Outside in the street an excited 'gallery,' for whom there was no entrance to the show, could be heard yelling cries of inspiration to their more favored companions.

A hush came over everything as Mr. Pearce, senior, stepped into the space separating the two long rows of competitors, and read the rules. The winning of a prize not only depended on speed, he pointed out, but there were two independent judges present who would afterwards inspect the work done, and award points to those whose potatoes were well peeled throughout, leaving no 'black eyes' or other blemishes.

Precisely at eight o'clock Mr. Pearce gave the word to 'go!' Swift as the race-horse at the fall of the flag fourteen pairs of willing hands shot into action. The battle had begun! The invisible gallery outside, in some mysterious way becoming aware that the fun had started, cheered boisterously.

Splash—splash—splash! No sooner had the boys gripped their tubers and set their scrapers flying than it appeared to the spectators that the creamy spheres and oblongs began to drop into the yawning buckets of water that stood before every boy. The chippings of peel flew about in showers. To and fro flashed the knives in the expert hands of the young shavers.

'Splash, splash, splash!' went the peelings into the water, into which they continuously dropped from the hand that gripped another 'brownie' almost as soon as the peeled one had left it. Fourteen deft young hands whirled the sharp scrapers, sending forth fourteen showers of peelings. Could they possibly keep up such marvellous dexterity throughout the entire task of a quarter of a hundredweight of 'nobbly ones'? It certainly seemed to be impossible.

It was interesting to notice the styles of some of the various boys. Some people imagine that there is only one way of peeling a potato. There are at least half a dozen. A boy who moved his scraper like a needle of a sewing-machine at work, and who proved to be the fastest peeler in the company, gripped each potato with his left hand and placed it against a bit of board fitted into the top portion of his apron, just below the neck. Holding the potato firmly against the board, he scraped inwards with a stroke as unerring as a steam-hammer. A large potato, weighing two pounds, passed through his hands in 4 3-5 seconds. This youngster's dexterity in extracting 'eyes' was wonderful. A few taps of the point of the knife, and hey, presto! 'eyes' flew about the place like a hailstorm. This youth, whose name is Hazell, and who came from Pearce's Lambeth Hill branch, must prove an excellent example to his fellow-peelers.

Another style of peel-removal to be seen was the holding of the potato firmly against the lower part of the bent right knee, scraping inwards. This position gives more leverage to the arm, but necessitates the bending of the body, the operator being almost doubled up. Such a style must prove ruinous to the physique of a young lad if practiced throughout the length of a working day. It gained the boy a first prize, however, so it is certainly rapid and cleanly.

Another dexterous style is to hold the tuber upon the upper portion of the leg, paring outwards to the right. The style chiefly practiced during the evening by many of the boys was the old-fashioned method—adopted with success by the second prize winner—of gripping the potato in the left palm and paring the peel towards the wrist. Others held the 'nobbly ones' in the left hand and pared outwards as a man whittles a stick.

There was tremendous excitement amongst the competitors, and a yell from the invisible 'gallery,' when the boy Hazell, with a triumphant chuckle, turned his empty bucket upside down and shouted 'Done, sir!' He had peeled 28 pounds of potatoes in 18 minutes 25 seconds. Truly, a wonderful spell of work. His face was scarlet and the perspiration streamed from his brow as he finished. As, however, his peeling hardly came up to the standard of cleanliness, he was only allowed the third prize. The second boy, Goddard, of Victoria Hall depot, completed his 28 pounds one minute and a half later, the others following at intervals varying from one to five minutes.

When all had finished, each boy's work was turned over for inspection by the judges, who duly decided that for excellence in clean peeling, irrespective of time occupied, J. Goddard, of Victoria Hall, was entitled to first place, and W. Pritchard to the second.

Although there was no band to play 'See the Conquering Heroes Come,' as Goddard and Pritchard made their way to the street, they received a vociferous round of applause from the combined forces of the invisible 'gallery' and the visitors.

The writer desires to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. Pearce in enabling the accompanying photographs to be taken under difficult circumstances.

THE POSITION ADOPTED BY J. GODDARD, THE FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

THE POSITION ADOPTED BY W. PRITCHARD, THE SECOND PRIZE WINNER.

THE JUDGE DECIDING ON THE BEST-PEELED HEAP.

Our Note Book

THE BIG 'I' IN ENGLISH.

Did it ever occur to you, asks an exchange, that it might seem egotistical for you to write of yourself with a capital 'I' instead of using the small and less obtrusive one?

The English use of the capital 'I' is one of the oddest features of the language to a foreigner. If a Frenchman writes with reference to himself he makes 'je' (the French equivalent of 'I') with a small 'j.' So with the German, who may use capitals to begin every noun; he always uses the small 'i' in writing 'ich.' The Spaniard avoids, as far as practicable, the use of the personal pronoun when writing in the first person, but he always writes it 'yo,' taking pains, however, to begin the Spanish equivalent of our 'you' with a capital.

In English it is surely big 'I' and little 'you,' as the old saying has it.

MONTREAL IN 1760.

Nelson Mansfield, of Lennoxville, kindly sends us a rough map of the Island of Montreal, taken from the Edinburgh 'Grand Magazine' of October, 1760. There is a short account of the island in the same magazine, which runs as follows: 'Montreal is an island in the River St. Lawrence, sixty leagues south of Quebec, about twelve leagues long and four leagues broad. The principal town which denominates the island gets its name from a mountain in its neighborhood near the middle of the island. Its fortifications are strong, surrounded by a dry ditch. The situation of the island, together with Ile Jesus, is here represented from the most accurate map of this country.'

TOO SMART AN UNCLE.

To measure all things by the little yardstick of our own experience is a most unsympathetic and sometimes unkind method. 'Forward' tells of a small boy who pronounced judgment upon this peculiarity of his elders.

'I caught him all myself, mother, I did!' he cried. 'A big fellow, so long!'

The eager little hands measured an uncertain length, that might have belonged to anything from a minnow to a good-sized trout, and then the boy trotted away to recount his exploit to a neighbor. He came back very quietly.

'What did Uncle Gray say?' the mother asked.

'Oh, he said he'd caught lots bigger'n that. I guess everything was bigger when he was a boy, but I wish he didn't always 'member it. When I show him my long lessons, he says he used to have longer ones, and when I do lots of work, he tells me how he did more when he was like me. I wish,' said Davy, reflectively, 'he'd left a few big things for me to have all to myself, 'cause, you see, I didn't live when he was a boy!'

CHINESE SCHOOLBOYS.

The model schoolboy is to be looked for in China. Eleven hundred college boys, all bound for Queen's College, Hongkong, and not one of them indulging in boisterous laughter or even letting off his superfluous spirits by a run or leap, is a sight to be witnessed any day in that eastern city.

A correspondent of the 'Captain' stood on one of the streets crowded by these Chinese schoolboys, and watched them as they passed. They did not hurry, but walked sedately along with their books under their arms. The utmost exhibition of youthful feeling was a reserved smile, which lighted up the face of a boy here and there, as he listened to the conversation of his companions.

Boisterous behaviour would have been considered by these Chinese lads as undignified and quite contrary to all ideas of schoolboy good form. The more sedate a Chinese boy is in his behaviour the more he conducts himself like a little old man, the more aristocratic he is considered by his schoolfellows, and the more praise he receives from his schoolmasters and his parents.

In America and England parents and sons do not invariably agree as to what virtues are to be admired in a schoolboy. In China they always do. Strange as it may seem, Chinese youths go to school with the sole idea of acquiring knowledge. Hence the stolid, determined faces of those eleven hundred boys as they entered Queen's College.

There was little variety in the color and cut of their dress. They wore no hats. Some had brushed all their hair straight back into their long queues; others had a fringe of stiff bristles dividing the shaven from the unshaven territory of their heads. All carried fans.

In age the boys varied from nine to twenty-three, and many of them had family cares in the shape of a wife and children at home. Every year, however, sees a decrease in the proportion of married schoolboys, and the average age becomes less each year. In the early history of the school, boys of all ages were to be found in it, and it was not an unheard-of thing for father and son to be running a close race for the first prize.

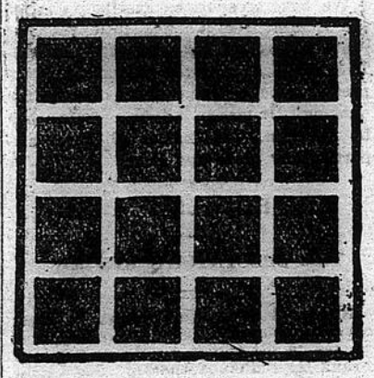
PLEASANT PEOPLE.

Says Thackeray, about that nice boy, Clive Newcome, 'I don't know that Clive was especially brilliant, but he was pleasant.' Occasionally we meet people to whom it seems to come natural to be pleasant; such are as welcome wherever they go as flowers in May, and the most charming thing about them is that they help to make other people pleasant, too.

AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.

Here is an optical illusion over which many scientists born in France and England are now pondering seriously. It was published in the 'Nature,' a French scientific journal, some weeks ago, and a few days later it appeared in two leading scientific journals in England. Ever since then it has given rise to much discussion in both countries.

The illusion consists in the fact that



a hazy penumbra can be seen at the places where the white strips separating the sixteen black squares cross one another. If, however, an observer concentrates his attention upon one of these spots, the penumbra disappears, though it remains visible at the other places. Certain English scientists are now varying the dimensions of the squares and intervening white spaces, with the object of ascertaining when the penumbra will cease to be visible.—New York 'Herald.'

MY WORST EXPERIENCE.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—Having read with much interest your readers' contributions entitled 'My Worst Experience,' I thought that I would send you an account of what I consider the worst time ever I spent.

In 1896 I came out from England, landing at Montreal in June of that year. Soon afterwards I hired with an old Scotch farmer, living some sixty miles from Montreal, among the Laurentian Hills. I worked with him until after the harvest, and then I hired with another farmer living some distance away, between whose farms a ridge of those mountains intervened. One afternoon that my employer had no work for me to do, I set out to visit my old friend. After spending a very pleasant afternoon in this manner, I was just leaving to go back by the same road as I came on when the old farmer advised me to go by a footpath over the mountain and, as I had gone that way once before, I thought I would be able to find my way over without much difficulty. I had no difficulty in reaching the top of the ridge but, when I started to descend, it was an entirely different thing, and a shower coming on made things worse as it hastened the approach of darkness. But instead of striking a neighboring clearing as I should, I got entirely astray and just then a little branch to which I was holding broke, letting me fall and slide for some distance until I caught hold of an old rotten log which held me. After picking my steps carefully for a short time, I got on smoother ground. The night was now as dark as it possibly could get, but I still hoped to strike the clearing. I pushed on, only to get up to my knees in mud and water. After experiencing this for a few times, I made up my mind to remain where I was for the night. So, selecting a dry spot as well as I could in the darkness, I sat down at the foot of an old stump to await morning. There as I sat reflecting on the number, size and ferocity of Canadian wild animals (the distant rumble of thunder and flashes of lightning not making my thoughts less gloomy), I felt a sharp bite, which was immediately followed by hundreds, if not by thousands more. The truth now flashed across my mind. I had sat down on an ant-hill! and its small inhabitants were protesting in the only manner they knew how. I jumped up, and endeavored in a frantic manner to rub and scratch them off; but it was scarcely any use as they were determined to teach me a lesson that I would not forget soon. There I stood for what seemed to me hours, until a heavy thunderstorm drenched me to the skin, and quieted my small tormentors. Soon afterwards I saw the welcome streak of light in the east and the barking of a dog guided me to a neighboring farm-house not far from my employer's home. When I got there I changed my wet clothes and parted with all the remainder of my small enemies. Then I went in to breakfast, and after relating my story, the farmer said it was a rather uncomfortable experience, but I thought then, and still think, that 'uncomfortable' was a very mild term for my night with the ants.

A. M. McPHEE.

Grenville.

[The editor of the Boys' Page will be glad to receive from other readers, old or young, accounts of their worst experience.]

First of April

(From 'Young Folks' Dialogues.')

For two boys—Ben and Al.

(Al walking along the street, Ben trying to overtake him.)

Ben.—Hello, Al! I say, Al, are you deaf? Can't you wait a minute? It's no April fool; I want to tell you something.

Al (gruffly).—What do you want?

Ben.—Why! What's the matter? Who's been stroking your fur the wrong way?

Al.—You have.

Ben.—I? Why, this is the first time I've seen you to-day. What have I said or done?

Al.—Nothing to me, but you've carried your 'April fool' jokes a little too far to-day, I think.

Ben.—Why, what harm have I done? Such fun as I've had!

Al.—You may have thought it fun. My sister Jenny didn't. She has nearly cried her eyes out.

Ben.—Why? Because I April-fooled her? What a baby!

Al.—No, not because you told her a story and made her believe it, but because you made her get a late mark at school.

Ben.—Pshaw! Is that all? Why, I'm often late.

Al.—Yes, but Uncle Ralph promised to give her a beautiful present on her next birthday, if she hadn't one late mark all this term.

Ben.—Well, he needn't know she was late.

Al.—Needn't he? Jenny wouldn't tell a lie, if you would.

Ben.—Well, all I have to say is this: She ought not to be so easily fooled. Let her keep her wits about her on the first of April, as I do. I've played jokes on about two dozen people to-day, and I haven't been fooled once myself.

Al.—It's a pity we weren't all as sharp as you. Jenny not only lost her early mark, but she hasn't yet gotten over the fright you gave her. I think it was a mean trick. You deserve to suffer yourself.

Ben.—Folks will have to get up early in the morning to fool me. Somebody did try to catch me to-day, but I wasn't the kind to be caught.

Al.—I suppose not.

Ben.—No; I turned the joke right on to the person who tried to play it on me.

Al.—How could you do that?

Ben.—Easily enough. This morning early I received a note through the mail, signed 'Uncle Harry.' There was a ten-dollar bill in it to buy a velocipede, the note said, but quick as a wink I saw through it all.

Al.—And what did you do?

Ben.—Sent the money back in a hurry.

Al.—To your uncle?

Ben.—No; to Charlie Dixon. Can't you see? The money was counterfeit. Charlie Dixon sent it.

Al.—How do you know?

Ben.—Because he had one at school last week that had been passed on his father, and I remember he said he wished it was good, as it would have bought him a suit of clothes.

Al.—Poor Charlie!

Ben.—So I enclosed it in a note, and told him to treat himself to a new suit.

Al.—Did you sign your name?

Ben.—It wasn't necessary. He'll see that I didn't waste any time in wondering where it came from.

Al.—And you're sure it was counterfeit?

Ben.—Certainly I am.

Al.—And that Charlie Dixon sent it to you?

Ben.—Why, of course.

Al.—You say, Ben, that you haven't been April-fooled to-day?

Ben.—Not once.

Al.—Well, if you don't find out before you go to bed that you have fooled yourself most terribly, my name isn't Al Murphy.

Ben.—What are you driving at, Al?

Al.—Why, just this. An hour or two ago I met Charlie Dixon looking happier than I've ever seen him look since I've known him.

Ben.—Had a streak of luck, maybe.

Al.—Well, I should think he had. He told me a wonderful story of having received a ten-dollar bill from an unknown friend.

Ben.—Thought it was a good one, did he?

Al.—At first he thought it was a 'first of April' trick, but his mother said the money looked good.

Ben.—How stupid!

Al.—And so he took it to the tailor, and he said he would like to have a million just like it.

Ben.—He did, eh?

Al.—Yes, and Charlie picked out his suit, paid for it, put it on, and wore it home. And I tell you he looked fine.

Ben.—What! What do you say? The money was good?

Al.—Good as gold.

Ben.—And Charlie spent it? What right had he to do that?

Al.—What right had you to send it to him?

Ben.—Because I was so sure it was his, and I wanted to get even with him.

Al.—It will take another ten from your uncle to make even now, won't it?

Ben.—Look here, Al, don't say anything about this. Let Charlie enjoy his suit, and I will make it all right with uncle. If this story leaks out I will never hear the last of it from the boys.

Al.—That you won't because they know how clever you think yourself. I'll try to keep it to myself, but I would like the boys to find out how nicely you 'April-fooled' Charlie Dixon.

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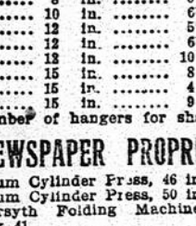

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1	9½ in.	3¼ in.
2	10 in.	4 in.
1	12 in.	6 in.
1	12 in.	12 in.
1	15 in.	3 in.
2	15½ in.	6 in.
1	16 in.	6 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.
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CHESS

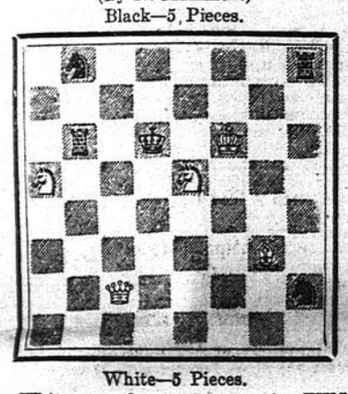
Communications should be addressed: to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Saturday, March 30.

PROBLEM NO. 382.

(By N. Maximov.)

Black—5 Pieces.



White—5 Pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO moves.

Solution April 20th.

White—K at K B 5; Q at Q B 2; Kts at K 5, Q R 5; B at K Kt 3.

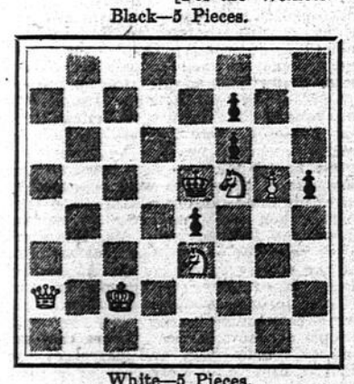
Black—K at Q 3; Rs at K R sq, Q Kt 3; Kts at K R 7, Q Kt sq.

PROBLEM NO. 382.

(By H. W. Barry, of Boston, Mass.)

[For the 'Witness.'

Black—5 Pieces.



White—5 Pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solution April 20.

White—K at Q B 2; Q at Q R 2; Kts at K 3, K B 5, P at K Kt 5.

Black—K at K 4; Ps at K R 4, K B 2, K B 3, K 5.

Solution and criticism invited.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

Solution to Two-move Problem, No. 377, by S. Gold.

White—K at Q Kt 4; Q at Q 8; R at Q 4, Kt at K B 5, P at K Kt 2.

Black—K at K 4; Ps at K Kt 6, K 3, K 5, Q Kt 4.

Key Move—Kt—Q 6.

Correct from J.W.H., Portsmouth, Ont.; John Rodger, jr., J.W.W., T. W. Beakbane, 'Would prefer this "Indian" in the three-move class; the main variation is too apparent in a two-er'; George Patterson, Winnipeg; Louis C. Wurtele, M.E.F., Harvey, N.B., and J.J., Jacksonville.

Solution to Three-move Problem, No. 378, by A. Galitzky.

White—K at K 8; B at Q R sq, Kt at K R 6.

Black—K at KR sq; Ps at K R 2, K Kt 2.

Key Move—1 B—B 6; 1 P x B (forced); 2 K—B 8, and mates next move.

Correct from George Patterson, Winnipeg; Louis C. Wurtele, J.W.H., John Rodger, jr., J.J., Jacksonville; M.E.F., 'A rather poor problem'; T. W. Beakbane, 'A clever little conceit, easier to solve than to originate.'

For the amusement of the giants among our solvers and the encouragement of the less practiced, we add a brace of 'baby' problems:

Problem No. 384. White—K at K Kt 7, Q at Q B sq; Kt at K 5; Ps at K B 3, K 4 (5 pieces). Black—K at Q 5; P at K B 5 (2 pieces). Mate in two.

Problem No. 385, by H. Courtenay Fox. White—K at Q 7; B at K R 8; Kt at Q 6; Ps at K Kt 3, Q B 2, Q Kt 4 (6 pieces). Black—K at Q 4; Ps at Q Kt 4, Q R 6 (3 pieces). Mate in three.

Perhaps the former will serve as a nucleus for one of our composers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M.E.F.—Glad to welcome you back to solvers' ranks. After your success you should make short work of this week's batch.

J.H.G., Prescott.—Your request shall be attended to.

NOTES.

Mr. N. Jasnogrodsky has been playing a few games to keep his hand in. He recently played eight games, two blindfold, simultaneously, in Yarmouth, winning seven, and drawing the other game, which was one of the blindfold ones, against Mr. Perry.

We have received the March number of 'Checkmate.' The little paper is excellently gotten up and contains a satisfactory feast of games and problems with but few typographical errors—the bane of chess editors. A suggestive question is asked by the editor: 'What has become of the host of youthful prodigies who figured in the pages of the chess journals a score of years ago?' Possibly the same abilities which made them chess prodigies have led them into spheres of influence where all their energies were fully employed in even more serious occupation than the turning-out of 'brilliants.'

GAME NO. 380.

Played in a correspondence match, Newcastle-on-Tyne vs. Perthshire.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Mr. A. T. Nichols, Newcastle-on-Tyne	Black. Dr. G. Ballingall, Perth.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Q Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3
4 Castles.	4 Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	5 B—K 2
6 Q—K 2	6 Kt—Q 3
7 B x Kt	7 Kt P— x B (a)
8 P x P	8 Kt—Kt 2
9 Kt—Q 4	9 Castles.
10 R—Q sq.	10 Q—K sq (b)
11 Kt—Q B 3	11 B—Q B 4 (c)
12 B—B 4	12 B—Kt 3
13 Kt—K 4 (d)	13 K—R sq
14 Kt—K B 5	14 P—Q 4
15 Kt x P	15 K x Kt (e)
16 Kt—B 6	16 Q—K 3
17 Q—R 5	17 Resigns (f)

(a) If Q P x B the Kt must go to either K B 4 or Q Kt 4, and in either case gives White an opportunity to attack and develop by the same moves. Playing as in the game above, the Kt may return, via Q B 4 to K 3, where he is often of great service in defence, and is well posted for attack.

(b) Black wants to play P—Q 4, and this move of the Q serves to defend his Q B P against the Kt.

(c) So far, both players follow sound book, but this move is hardly masterly. It would have been better to bring the Kt back now.

(d) Preventing Kt—B 4, and at the same time threatening Kt—B 6.

(e) If Q—K 2, 16 B—Kt 5, Q x P; 17 B—B 6, and Black loses the Q, or is prettily mated in two. If 15 ....., Q—Q 2, 16 Kt—B 6, Q—Q sq, 17Q— R 5.

(f) If R—R sq, White mates on the move. If Q—B 4, mate in two.

GAME NO. 381.

Danish Gambit.

White. V. Nielsen.	Black S. Tufte.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P x P
3 P—Q B 3	3 P x P
4 B—Q B 4	4 P x P
5 Q B x P	5 Kt—K B 3
6 Kt—Q B 3	6 Kt—B 3
7 Kt—B 3	7 B—Q Kt 5
8 Q—B 2	8 P—Q 3
9 Castles Q R	9 B x Kt
10 Q x B	10 B—Q 2 (a)
11 P—K 5	11 Kt x P
12 Kt x Kt	12 P x Kt
13 K R—K sq	13 P—K 5
14 R x P ch	14 Kt x R
15 B x P ch	15 K x B
16 Q x P ch	16 K—K 3
17 Q—Kt 4 ch	17 K—K 2
18 Q x Kt ch	18 K—B 2
19 Q—B 4 ch	19 K—Kt 3
20 P—K R 4 (b)	20 P—K R 3
21 Q—Kt 3 ch	21 K—B 2
22 Q—Kt 7 ch	22 K—K 3
23 Q—Kt 6 ch	23 K—K 2
24 R—K sq ch	24 B—K 3
25 Q x B ch	25 K—B sq
26 Q—B 5 ch	26 K—Kt sq
27 Q—Kt 6 ch	27 K—B sq
28 Q—Kt 7 mate	

(a) B—K 3 was much better. The White K B is a most important factor in the Danish.

(b) Threatening P—R 5 ch, and if K x P R—R sq ch.

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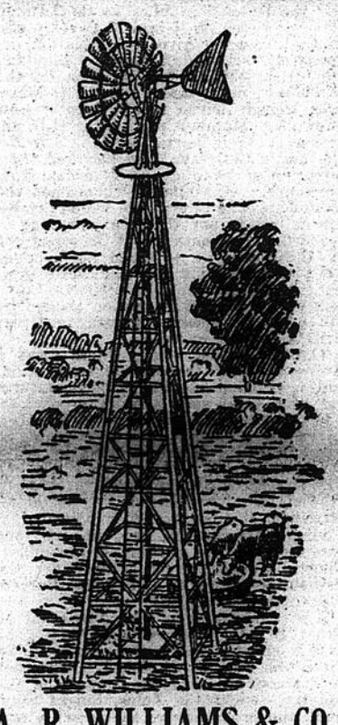

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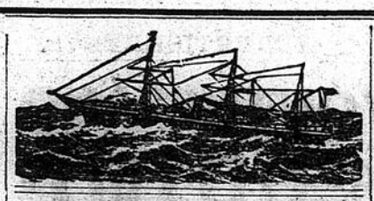

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SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2845.

Dame Mary Reilley, wife of Alfred Beckingham, foreman, both of the City of Montreal,

Plaintiff,

VS.

The said Alfred Beckingham,

Defendant.

The Plaintiff has this day instituted an action against the said Defendant for separation as to property.

Montreal, Feb. 25th, 1901.

HIBBARD & GLASS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In common with all Canadians, I have taken a deep interest in all the editorials and letters written on the subject of the unfortunate and deplorable war still devastating the poor little Dutch republics in South Africa. Those of the 'Witness' and the 'Globe' especially were not only interesting, but on the whole moderate and fair. But even in these I have looked in vain for a satisfactory answer to the question, Did the Boer government offer to submit the questions in dispute to arbitration? And secondly, were not the negotiations, as carried on by the Colonial Office as well as at the conference under Sir Alfred Milner at Bloemfontein, of such a tone and character as to leave no shadow of doubt on the minds of President Kruger and his colleagues that they had to choose between two alternatives, namely, concede the British demands or fight? All the fine speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as to the preference of British rule and civilization to Boer seventeenth century bigotry and semi-barbarism will not avail in the face of these two concise questions unanswered. If, in the estimation of Mr. Kruger, the concessions demanded by Britain imperilled the existence of the republic, would he not have been a traitor to his people had he yielded to the threatened exercise of force? What took place before the issue of the 'insulting ultimatum' is what caused the war, and not the ultimatum, which merely accelerated its outbreak. As I give the 'Witness' credit for fairness in its discussion of the war, I would here ask it to state without qualification whether I am not absolutely correct when I assert that these questions must be answered in the affirmative.

I will not burden this letter with anything whatever irrelevant to these test questions, and I await your reply with a good deal of interest and some impatience.

I am not ashamed to say that I am of German and Dutch origin, and that my sympathies have been all through the war decidedly on the side of the poor but brave burghers, who have so heroically and stubbornly for eighteen months fought for home and country against the overwhelming power of the British Empire—an army of veterans of almost a quarter of a million strong! The man must have a heart of stone who would not be moved to shed tears over the graves of such fallen heroes. Sir Wilfrid may dilate with a light heart on the beneficial effects to the defeated burghers the change from Dutch to British rule will have, but the poor republican patriots the sight of widows and orphans, in desolated homes, and thousands of devoted sons, brothers and fathers sleeping under the blood-stained sod of the veldt, will hasten them with tottering steps and broken hearts to an untimely grave. What are mere civil rights to these bereaved people, where every home is a house of mourning?

A. MOYER.

Mildmay, March 25, 1901.

Sir,—It certainly is not my purpose in any way to call forth any more bitter feelings against those people with whom we have been waging a very unfortunate war in South Africa—unfortunate for us as well as for them. My purpose was not to place Britain in the wrong with regard to the first annexation, but rather to say something to mitigate the present bitter feeling by showing that others do not look upon these events precisely in the same way as we do.

'Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oorsels as ithers see us,
It wad frae mony a blunder free us,
And foolish notion.'

Not only that, but I meant to point out that in similar circumstances the probability is that we would act pretty much the same as the Boers have done, and that we should not blame them for doing what the premier of Manitoba intended to do there. Since writing my last I have learned that in Western Australia a similar condition of things exists to that obtaining in the Transvaal before the war. In both countries a crowd of miners and speculators brought there by a gold fever that has little regard for right, and too often tramples on religious feeling, outnumber the original agricultural population. In both countries there is a huge increase of revenue as a result of finding gold, and in both countries the permanent settlers retain for themselves nearly all the political power by methods similar to what 'A.' says have been used in the Transvaal, and yet there is no action taken by Britain in the matter, and the Western Australians are assisting Britain to force upon the Transvaal a condition of things they do not want themselves. As 'A.' says, Mr. McCarthy may have been the best of a clique to whom the spread of imperial influence was, to say the least, distasteful, yet I find that other historians state that Theophilus Shepstone's act was arbitrary, and that while the Boers submitted, they did so with sullen anger, quietly biding their time. Also other historians seem to think with Mr. McCarthy that troubles with the natives were caused as much by the course Britain was pursuing as by the Boers. They may be wrong, as Mr. McCarthy, or both may be right and 'A.' wrong. What I contend for is that before any colony is asked for aid to assist the Mother Country in any war, an investigation or arbitration should be made by impartial men to know whether the war is just or not, and probably when they began to examine both sides of the question they would find that each were somewhat in the wrong, and would cool down before flying at each other's throat.

Taking 'A.'s' statement with regard to the first annexation. Suppose three-eighths of the population of Newfoundland petitioned Canada to be annexed, would we consider it constitutional to do so on the action of the executive without first consulting their parliament? The Newfoundlanders are the same race as ourselves, and there is no previous annexation of Natal and hard feelings engendered by it, nor a Sand river convention, which they believed guaranteed their independence. They had to succumb to Secocoeni, and then the British, to save their own territory from his incursions, occupied their country. As I pointed out in my last, Scotland fought and maintained its independence when threatened by its powerful neighbor, England, and there is peace. England took advantage of the national troubles of Scotland to advance its claims, just as Britain did in the Transvaal. The war has been similar, too, as both countries avoided general engagements, and alas, too, both peoples resorted to cruel actions when irritated by the actions of their foes. At the same time, the course taken by the Boer leaders in still holding out after their capital and country is occupied by the British is similar to that of Sir William Wallace, Sir James Douglas and the other Scottish chiefs when Edinburgh and most places of strength in Scotland were in the hands of the English.

What I mean to say is that the colonies acted from blind loyalty rather than from a knowledge of the justice of the cause, and when I say so it is not an 'arrogation of a monopoly of ability to judge the question aright,' but a complaint that we had no opportunity of hearing both sides of the question. People in Canada, Australia and New Zealand knew little of the condition of things in South Africa. All they knew was that the Mother Country was engaging in war and needed help, and they gave it without inquiring into the causes which led to the war. 'A.' has fairly well and without any undue warmth presented the British side of the case; the Boer side must be gathered as best we can. Apart from such occurrences as mobbing those who attempted to present the Boer side of the case, nearly every one who would in any way oppose the war was branded as a traitor and looked upon as unpatriotic. It is because we love our country that we say that this war should have been avoided.

As one instance of how the British public treated those who attempted to give the other side of the case, take that of C. Schreiner, brother of Mr. Schreiner, who was premier of Cape Colony when the war broke out. He spoke first in Glasgow and received a fair hearing, with some 'booing' and 'hissing.' Next night he was to speak in Edinburgh, but was so mobbed that he fainted and had to be carried to his hotel. Afterwards he attempted to speak at Newcastle, but the military had to be called out to prevent disturbance, and he was not heard. Latterly he did get a hearing at Battersea, but is that the treatment that ought to be accorded to a respectable gentleman like Mr. Schreiner, who differed from many others as to the causes which led to the war. The feeling was pretty much the same in this country; perhaps not quite so bad as that. Instances could be given, but I refrain. At present two of the Opposition members of the Cape Parliament are in Britain, and requested to be heard at the bar of the House of Commons and present the Boer side of the case, but they were told that there was no precedent for such a course. It seems to me that the open, manly course with regard to these men is to hear what they have to say and then show them that their case is not good. Appeal to reason and not to brute force. Treat them like men and make them feel that we wish to be fair. Mr. Schreiner went back and spoke very bitterly of the treatment he received from the British public at Worcester, and such conduct is only fitted to make rebels of those who are otherwise inclined to be loyal.

Just a few words now with regard to Mr. Gladstone, and I am done. 'A.' admits that he carried out in office what he advocated in opposition. The fault he finds is that it was not done immediately on assuming office. He believed that a people should have the control of their own destinies, and in the face of the Sand river convention, did not think that they should be held by force. By the way, Mr. Chamberlain held that it was wrong to go to war with the Transvaal so late as the March immediately preceding the war, and if Mr. Chamberlain had been more prompt in attending to Transvaal business, and been more careful of his public utterances when negotiations were proceeding, there might have been no war. When Mr. Gladstone was satisfied that the Boers were attached to their independence, he agreed that it be granted so far as internal affairs were concerned, and I repeat that it was between the signing of the convention and its becoming known in the Transvaal that Majuba Hill was fought. There may have been blood shed before then, but when Mr. Gladstone was urged to wipe out the stain by abrogating the convention he said that it seemed vindictive, and refused to do so. His was a different nature from those in power now. Lord Salisbury has told us that one object of the war has been accomplished, namely, the avenging of Majuba Hill. Our people, when the troops were leaving the docks for the seat of war, were shouting 'Remember Majuba Hill,' and yet we prate about our Christianity.

Again, we blame the Orange Free State for entering into league with and assisting the Transvaal, as they had nothing to do with it. But had Canada anything to do with it? Had Australia? Had New Zealand? Surely, if we felt it our duty to assist our kindred they had the same right. Let us hope that the bloodshed will soon stop, and that a condition of things will be found satisfactory not only to British, but also to Dutch. Not supremacy, but equality, be the rule.

The nations of Europe agree perfectly well with Britain when acting together in China. Is it not fair to assume that the reason why they are not in sympathy with her in the South African question is because Britain is doing now what she blamed some of them for doing? The Germans say when Prussia attacked Denmark the British people said: 'Big Prussia against little Denmark.' What is it now? 'Big Britain against little Transvaal.' As Lord Coleridge said when asked to speak on the war, 'a nation of peasants set upon by ten times their number, backed by the whole wealth of England,' and he might have added, assisted by all her colonies.

MARTIN SUTHERLAND.

RELATIONS OF THE BOERS TO THE BRITISH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Weekly Witness' of Feb. 19 there is a letter by Mr. Sutherland on 'Mr. Gladstone and South Africa,' which says some things that I think need correction. He quotes Mr. Justin McCarthy's 'History of our own times,' about the annexation of the Transvaal in 1877. In part he says: 'Acting under the impression that the Boers were willing to accept English authority, he boldly, one might say lawlessly, declared the republic a portion of the dominions of Great Britain.' And Mr. Sutherland says that when 'Mr. Gladstone found that the people of the republic were opposed to annexation, he very justly and magnanimously decided to restore their independence,' etc. What does Mr. Sutherland mean? Does he mean that Mr. Gladstone found that the Boers had been opposed to annexation when Sir T. Shepstone annexed them, or does he mean that Mr. Gladstone found them opposed to British authority at the time he got into office?—two very different things. If a large proportion of the Boers were opposed to annexation at the time it took place, and took active measures to resist it, then we may say Mr. Gladstone did a just and magnanimous thing in restoring their independence, perhaps. But if they did not resist it at the time, but waited to be saved out of their deadly peril, and then turned on their saviours and rebelled and slaughtered them, then they were a set of ungrateful, murderous ruffians, and Mr. Gladstone's act was neither just nor magnanimous.

'Mr. Sutherland quotes Justin McCarthy. He was part proprietor of 'United Ireland,' so I think anything he says against the British Government is quite worthless in itself. In a calmly written history of the relations of 'Great Britain and the Dutch Republics' in the London 'Times' of Feb. 9, 16 and 23 (weekly edition), the writer gives the situation immediately before annexation. 'Sikukuni and other chiefs were in arms on the north-east, north and west. The Matabele, though driven to the country now known as Matabeleland, were still unbroken in their martial pride. The Zulus, under Cetewayo, had declared their intention of invading the Transvaal from the south. Annihilation threatened the republic. The alternative which lay before it was to pay the long reckoning of a quarter of a century and be wiped out by the blacks or to place itself under the protection of a stronger white power. In its extremity an important section of the country, a section headed by the principal officials, turned to Great Britain for protection.

'Outside official circles there was a strong agitation in favor of annexation, and a petition bearing 3,000 signatures out of a total male population of 8,800 was presented in favor of it. The act of annexation, when it was proclaimed on April 12, 1877, was put in operation without force, and Sir Theophilus Shepstone was supported at Pretoria by the presence of only 25 policemen. Shortly afterwards, the leading Boer officials, including Paul Kruger, but with the one exception of the present commandant, General Joubert, took office under the British Government. President Burgers retired to Cape Colony.

'The annexation of the Transvaal to Great Britain was proclaimed, and the change effected in absolute peace. No force was used or displayed. The new government restored the finances of the country, fought the Zulus, fought Sikukuni, and broke forever the power of surrounding native tribes.

'Then when the advantages of annexation had been reaped, when the dangers of bankruptcy and annihilation had been averted, and the militant energies of the Boer people had had time to recover, the bargain with Great Britain was repudiated.'

I can see no reason for calling it an unlawful annexation that led up to the battle of Majuba Hill, as Mr. Sutherland does. Of course, if it had not taken place the Majuba Hill battle would not have followed, for every Transvaal Boer would have been dead at that time. But I think I have quoted enough of the history of the annexation to show that it was a perfectly lawful transaction, and it shows at the same time the selfish ingratitude of the Boers.

Mr. Sutherland further says: 'Would not substantial justice have been rendered by submitting the matters in dispute to arbitration and abiding by the award?' After a good deal of hedging, the Boers offered to give a five years' retrospective franchise and increased representation to British subjects in the Transvaal provided Great Britain pledged herself never again to intervene in Transvaal affairs, drop its assertion of suzerainty and concede arbitration.

The British Government refused to pledge itself not to protect its subjects in the Transvaal if necessary, refused to give up its suzerain rights, but was willing to consider the scheme of arbitration proposed; but there were some matters not proper for arbitration which required prompt settlement, for which it renewed its proposal for a conference.

This was the position the dispute was in at one stage. Here was Great Britain willing to arbitrate, but the Boers were not; for answer to Great Britain they withdrew the whole franchise offer and insisted on absolute independence. How is it that peace societies, Quakers, women's disarmament leagues, etc., did not try to persuade the Boers to carry out their own offer and arbitrate and keep the peace? Instead of doing this they all attack Great Britain.

The Boers disputing about the franchise was, however, a pure sham and pretence. It was carried on by Paul Kruger with most unparalleled duplicity. There was no intention of giving any kind of franchise. The Boers had been preparing for eighteen years nearly for war with Great Britain, and they could wait no longer. They issued an insolent ultimatum to Great Britain, seven thousand miles away, giving three days' grace, then began plundering British homes in Natal; they spared Dutch. With their usual cunning and lying, they had kept pretty well from view their aim of driving Britain out of South Africa, by loud, vehement accusations that Britain was making war to get their gold fields. Many simple-minded people believed their talk but disbelieved their acts, putting the most outrageous, twisted construction on all things the Boers have done so that they may fit in with what the Boers say. Think of two little nations of farmers attacking a great empire with all the cool confidence of a Napoleon, deliberately plunging the country into misery and bloodshed out of ambition like Napoleon's; all of them filled with overbearing hatred and contempt of Great Britain and every other nation, with as utter a disregard of right and justice as of shedding blood.

Now connect the fact of these two nations deliberately commencing this war with their previous history. The Transvaal in 1852 and the Orange Free States in 1854 were given independence. It was a free gift to both, an act of grace. They did not win it by force of arms; when they fought they were beaten. But there were conditions which, of course, were accepted. They were, in brief, freedom for blacks and freedom for white traders and missionaries to carry on their business. In the Orange Free State they are believed to have been generally observed, and Britain's relations with this state have been almost uniformly good.' In the Transvaal they were broken from the first. Slave-owning was carried on from the beginning, and in 1856 they passed an act to legalize it under the name 'Apprentices' Act.' Livingstone's missionary station was attacked and plundered, and he himself only just escaped with his life. Five other mission stations were broken up in the same way. Traders were fined for publishing descriptions of the trade roads. Englishmen and Germans were not allowed to hold land.

On the second grant of independence to the Transvaal they bound themselves not to enlarge the defined borders. In two years they established two republics to the west, Stellaland and Goshen. This breach of the convention cost England £2,000,000 and an expedition to settle it. Then they made war on a northern chief and got eight thousand slaves to divide among the victorious commandos.

In 1884 a new convention was made with Great Britain with a rectified boundary and a special clause in which the Transvaal bound itself faithfully to observe it. Within a year it was necessary to send Sir Charles Warren's expedition before alluded to. In the same year they invaded Zululand and established a republic there, which was joined to the Transvaal in 1887. This settled, they turned to Swaziland, the independence of which had been specially guaranteed by the convention, and it is now practically a dependency of the Transvaal. A similar attempt was made on Tongaland, but the queen sought safety in the protection of Great Britain, whose suzerainty she accepted in 1887. Then in 1890 an immense trek was organized to establish a republic in Mr. Rhodes's chartered company's territories. This was met by the High Commissioner and Dr. Jameson with a body of British Bechuanaland police on the Limpopo and turned back. The commissioner informed Mr. Kruger that to cross the river would be an act of war. Then the Transvaal tried to get the native territories of Zambaan and Umbegesa, on the east coast, between the Portuguese boundary and Zululand. This was met by Great Britain annexing them and extending her protectorate to the Portuguese boundary.

All these things were done in distinct defiance of the conditions on which they received the gift of independence. Then they finally make war on Great Britain herself, and try to turn her out of South Africa altogether. Have they not given reason to recall the gift of independence? They need to be ruled as a race of murderous savages, as they have shown themselves to be.

The Orange Free State has been on friendly terms with Great Britain, so its conduct is still more abominable than the Transvaal's in its treacherous ingratitude, and there is as much reason to abolish its gift of independence.

But Mr. Sutherland says if we do not put the Transvaal back into the position of independence it had before, with some more rights; if we do not give up the struggle for supremacy; if we do not treat them as equals, and give them terms of peace satisfactory to them, and so on, we shall have another Ireland, which 'is not at peace yet.'

After such a history as the Boers have made, ending by giving us such a bloody, costly war, put them back into their 1881 position! There is a great deal of misconception about the discontent of Ireland. One-third, the Protestants, is contented and prosperous under the same laws as the Roman Catholics, so it is by no means correct to say Ireland is discontented. In all outbursts of violence among the two-thirds, a firm application of the law has reduced them to quiet. A firm application of the law will keep the Boers quiet too. The turbulent discontent now is only among the Irish members of parliament, who, it must be remembered, are paid by people of a foreign country solely to make disturbance and sedition.

Lastly, there is the hand behind the scenes of the Romish Church that has an undying hatred of a Protestant power. In ruling the Boers, Britain would be free of this, probably.

Any one who wishes to see a fuller history of the relations of these republics with Great Britain should see the article I have mentioned, from which I have quoted considerably, and also some from the Toronto 'Globe.'

HAROLD BURGESS.

Burgoyne, Ont.

MISPLACED SYMPATHY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Two bulls, equally courageous, but very unequal in size and strength, once engaged in a fierce conflict near to the home of a Laird in the Scottish Highlands. The noise made by the combatants caused the mistress of the house to go to the door, when, to her surprise and horror, she saw her eight-year-old son, who, armed with a stiff cudgel, was belaboring the larger of the belligerents. 'Dougald, Dougald, what are you doing?' cried the affrighted mother. 'Helping the little bull,' was the gallant young hero's reply. This desire to help the weak against the strong is in itself commendable, so much so that even in cases where the weaker has been the aggressor, we can hardly find in our hearts to condemn the youthful knight of Labelle for his over-zealous attempt to defend the enemies of Britain in South Africa.

A little over a year ago, when the two African republics poured their well-armed citizens into British territory, looting and destroying property worth millions of dollars and killing, wounding and capturing thousands of British soldiers, while at the same time more than half of the people in Europe seemed glad at the near prospect of British humiliation, our good friend Bourassa saw clearly that the Boer, despite his temporary success, was still the 'little bull,' and therefore entitled to the sympathy, if not the aid, of chivalrous Canadians, consequently he was opposed to the sending of Canadian volunteers to help big John Bull in his war with the little Kruger bull. Seeing that his action exposed him to the charge of disloyalty, Mr. Bourassa did not care to openly espouse the cause of Kruger & Co., but rather contended that it was unconstitutional to send Canadian soldiers to fight in a foreign land without having first obtained the consent of parliament. Now that armed Boerdom is about to collapse, their Canadian champion would like to create sympathy for them in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen, enlarging on the cruelties, fancied or real, committed by British officials and British subjects, which goaded the innocent little Kruger bull to attack his much larger and stronger neighbor. Every well-informed Canadian knows now that the Jameson raid was a serious mistake, and therefore a crime, but Jameson and his followers were not one whit less patriotic or more criminal than were the late Dr. Nelson and his friends, who caused so much trouble and bloodshed sixty-four years ago, while endeavoring to secure for Canadians true British liberty.

After conquering the Canadian insurgents the generous British Government freely granted them all the rights and privileges that they had fought for, but the Kruger oligarchy, after capturing the raiders, used the raid as a pretext for depriving their friends, the Uitlanders, of what little liberties they had previously enjoyed.

A few months ago Mr. L. Zietsman, a member of the Legislative Assembly of Cape Colony, and a delegate from the South African Vigilance Committee, addressed a public meeting in the town hall, in Inverness, Scotland. Mr. Zietsman said that 'when he left Table Bay he was charged with the duty of conveying to the British people the sincere thanks of the loyal Dutch for the noble manner in which they had entered into the great struggle. When they remembered the dark days of the concluding months of last year and what they in South Africa were subjected to, then and then alone, did they fully realize the significance of the support they had received from Great Britain and her colonies.' After referring to some of the trials and sufferings endured by the loyal Dutchmen in Cape Colony and Natal, Mr. Zietsman said: 'You have probably heard that the war had been brought about on the subject of franchise, or of a dynamite monopoly, or that there had been a Jameson raid, or something of that sort. These were only minor symptoms in the naturally diseased political body in South Africa. These things might easily have been swept away by diplomacy. But I and others knew twenty-five years ago that there was only one way of settling the difficulties. I was born and brought up in the frontiers of South Africa, and lived among the Dutch people, had been at their firesides in childhood, and lived from day to day amongst them and discussed their affairs, and I would say emphatically that twenty-five years ago it was known that either Britain would have to leave South Africa or fight for it.' Mr. Zietsman then described the ingenious way which was gone about to poison the minds of the children, and if possible bring about a race hatred between the Dutch and the British. Children were taught in schools everything detrimental to Great Britain and everything of disadvantage to Britain was placed before them. One of the greatest troubles in their educational system was the methods adopted to bring about an anti-British propaganda. People who proclaimed their loyalty to Britain from the housetops were the very people who secretly worked against her. He saw these things with his own eyes, and he was one of those who were supposed to have his mind poisoned in order to take part, when the time came, in hauling down the British flag. Mr. Zietsman, after referring to the ingenious methods of the society known as the Afrikander Bond in educating the people in anti-British feeling, asked the question, What were they going to do with the loyal people of South Africa? Were they going to remain part and parcel of the British Empire, or were they to be placed in the hands of people who thought it a heinous crime to be true to the British flag? Mr. Zietsman then made a strong appeal that administrators should be compelled to carry on a system of government in South Africa that would avert the repetition of the present crisis and would secure peace, happiness and protection for all.' Mr. Bourassa and the other pro-Boer anti-British speakers and writers may yet find out that their sympathies have been entirely misplaced and that they have been doing their friends the Boers an unmistakable 'ill turn' when they created hopes and aspirations in the Boerish mind which induced them to undertake a most disastrous war, and also to prolong the hopeless struggle long after common sense and reason would have induced them to seek an honorable peace.

D. C.

A MILLER'S EXPLANATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I noticed in the 'Witness' of a recent date, a complaint against the millers in Manitoba for stealing flour. The

ADVERTISEMENTS.

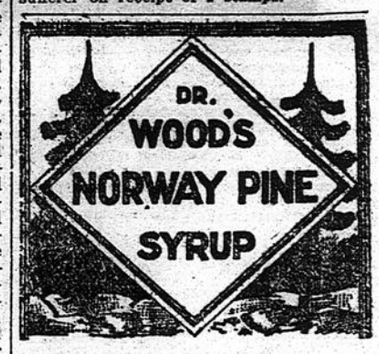
DON'T ALLOW OPERATION FOR CANCER.

There is a Simpler, Safer and more Effective Method of Treatment.

Dr. J. C. Oliver, of Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., in a paper he read before the Ohio State Medical Society, May, 1895, said: 'I have operated in a considerable number of cases of Cancer recently, and with one exception, all have died within fourteen months after the operation.

This statement of a prominent surgeon, should make any one suffering from Cancer, hesitate, before submitting to operation, and consider carefully the evidence offered on behalf of the new Constitutional remedy, which cures Cancers, Tumors, and all malignant growths, without the necessity of operation. It is a simple vegetable medicine that searches out and destroys the cancer growths, completely eradicates the disease and at the same time builds up and invigorates the system.

STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., will be pleased to send full particulars of this treatment, in plain, sealed wrapper to any sufferer on receipt of 2 stamps.



If you have a hard, hacking cough that no other remedy seems able to cure, try a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. There is nothing to equal it for loosening the phlegm, allaying the irritation and healing and strengthening the lungs and bronchial tubes.

Miss M. Bradshaw, Wesleyville, Ont., says: 'My brother was troubled with a very bad hacking cough, which stuck to him in spite of anything we could do, but after using three bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup he was completely cured.'

There are so many spurious 'pine' preparations on the market that you should always be careful to get Dr. Wood's, the original and genuine.

general rule in Ontario as far as I can find out, is as follows: When wheat is clean, and tests sixty pounds to the measured bushel, the farmer gets thirty-eight pounds of flour and seven pounds of bran, and five pounds of shorts for each bushel and the miller gets the rest, in wheat and screenings. When the wheat is light and dirty the farmer gets less in proportion to the quantity of his wheat. When wheat is damp and dirty all the miller gets is what rubbish the all the miller gets is what rubbish and smut the separator will take out. When miller should have no trouble in giving satisfaction. But many farmers are very unreasonable when they bring a lot of rubbish and expect a good return of flour. I suppose the millers in Manitoba are entitled to more pay for grinding as everything is dear up there, except wheat.

W. HARRIS.

Day Mills, Ont.

FOR PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—At a meeting of the 'Lord's Day Alliance,' held on Nov. 9, 1900, resolutions were passed indicating a strong movement for stricter Sunday laws and there are large numbers of other Christian workers going in the same direction. Though I believe there are many noble people among these workers, I am afraid they may do harm to other Christians, who are really keeping the Sabbath according to the commandment.

A few years ago there were two Christian ministers, Simpson and Howe, put in jail in Chatham, Ont., because they exercised the right given by the fourth commandment, to work six days and rest the seventh. I cannot find in the Bible where they were wrong, and I ask any one to point out the danger of obeying any command of God. Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego acted according to their convictions and were right, and the history of all ages does not teach us to place any faith in the majority in matters of religion, so it is well to be careful. 'If it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.' (Acts v., 39.)

I am a Presbyterian and would be glad to see all denominations, both Catholic and Protestant join in securing religious freedom to every person, and as Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a great man from a political standpoint, we trust he will assist in giving the liberty taught by the Saviour. I am a subscriber in British Columbia to your valuable paper, which is a great friend in our home, and I trust no one will be offended with these few remarks, for if there is anything wrong with them I wish to be corrected.

A FRIEND OF CHRISTIAN LIBERTY

THE WELFARE OF OUR INDIAN PEOPLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Pardon me for drawing the attention of yourself, your readers and the government to the question of the welfare of our Indian people. By a recently published statement of the census of our Indian population it seems that in some parts there is a decrease, in other parts an increase. On the whole the figures showed an almost stationary condition, seeming to demonstrate that there is a reasonable likelihood of our aboriginal people remaining with us. Such being the case, it forces upon us the consideration of the question of what are we doing for them to enable them to become self-dependent. For we surely do not desire that they should become and remain dependent on public or private charity as the normal condition of their lives.

For years, since our North-West Indians took treaty and were placed on reserves, they have been given not only the annual treaty payments but a regular weekly ration. It was felt, of course, that there would have to be a change made from the nomadic hunter life to a settled agricultural life—a change not so easily made as some might imagine. To aid them in making the change the government gave cattle, waggons, ploughs, harrows and all needful things, besides supplies of food. It was only designed to give the food supply for three years, but it has gone on now for over fifty years, and the Indians have grown to depend largely on it, and in too many cases have not made the effort to become self-supporting that was hoped for. It would really be a blessing in disguise if there were a fixed resolve to abolish the ration house, except for the sick and infirm.

Along educational lines there is room for marked improvement. Originally the only one taking any interest in the Indian children was the missionary. He began a school to secure a stronger hold on the young. Then the government stepped in and offered to give financial aid to the Church where a school was established. This plan left the control of the schools entirely in the hands of the Church—a plan that sets at defiance the old principle of separation of church and state. One of the results is the frequent employment of persons as teachers without any professional training or standing. Another is the undue share of attention paid to catechism and ritual in some schools.

The time has come when the schools should be nationalized—when the government should take over all schools and school property, and employ the teacher, allowing ample opportunity for the missionary to visit and give religious instruction. There should be one or more boarding schools for each agency, and every child should be compelled to attend and receive at least a minimum training in English, mathematics and hygiene, domestic economy and gardening, so that they might have a fair chance to become self-supporting.

After receiving this minimum of training, those showing aptitude to learn and desire to further improve could be sent to the industrial schools, where they would have an opportunity for higher work. Every school should be a public school, all the church schools being taken over by the government.

The advantages would be: 1, Universal education; 2, fully qualified teachers as civil servants; 3, permanency of position of teacher; 4, efficient inspection by those who have made teaching their life work; 5, children kept constantly under teacher's eye, yet so as parents can see them frequently; 6, children taught to appreciate better and cleaner homes; 7, church and state would be kept separate.

I am fully convinced that an ordinary day-school cannot succeed under existing conditions. Nothing but a compulsory attendance and a boarding school can meet the requirements.

A MISSIONARY.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Would you advise the doing away with the fortifications and soldiery at Quebec on the ground that the conditions which brought them into being no longer exist and that we are now living in a time of peace and that their being allowed to remain is a cause of pain and reproach to a portion of our population? Would you not rather say, 'Let well enough alone,' as we know not when their presence may be required and that the very fact of their remaining is of itself a guarantee of peace and quietness? I consider the above a good illustration of the importance of 'letting well enough alone' in reference to the coronation oath as its removal, alteration or reduction might at any time be taken to mean a weakening of Protestantism, which might lead to untold trouble and bloodshed which canont at present be imagined. I claim if it was a necessity two hundred years ago it is still just as much so as the Roman Church claims to never change. These facts are so apparent to me that no further argument should be necessary.

PROTESTANT.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Would you kindly find out when the Montreal Street Railway Company intend to complete the Guy street line. I understood we were to have a double track up Cote des Neiges Hill to the city limits. The completion of this line as the contract demands would do away with the nuisance of turning into Pine avenue and greatly lessen the probability of accidents, especially the repetition of such as occurred last fall, when the car in turning the steep curve entering Pine avenue lost control of the trolley and greatly endangered the lives of a number of passengers. This line ought to be completed at once and surely after waiting patiently for eight years the public are entitled to a first-class service from the company.

W. DRYSDALE.

Montreal, March 25, 1901.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT SUMMERSTOWN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—My attention is called to a recent issue of the 'Witness' in which a report of the Presbytery of Glengarry appears protesting against the erection of a Methodist church at Summerstown. It says: 'The Rev. Mr. Pierce is proposing to form a Methodist church.' Untrue, as for over twenty-two years past his predecessors have preached there. It speaks of 'four Methodist families.' Untrue, as there are six, and others would be in fellowship with us had not improper means been used. 'All had contentedly attended the Presbyterian Church.' Untrue; they were not, are not satisfied with it. Though to their credit, they have attended services, and helped financially and otherwise. If 'Presbyterians contributed under a misapprehension' it was not Mr. Pierce's fault, for the case was placed before them and others in plain language. Had the Presbyterians of Summerstown given their church for Methodist services as Methodists do in other places, there would not have been the same need for a Methodist church. Can the Presbytery of Glengarry tell us of a place where it has withdrawn from any neighborhood and left it to Methodists, though having less members than we have there, and it being an appointment of Lancaster mission, seven miles distant, where the pastor preaches every Sabbath afternoon? Indeed, we know of no place where Presbyterians have withdrawn for Methodists under any circumstances. We do know of several places where Methodists have left the ground to Presbyterians.

Trusting that the above will make said presbytery wiser and better men, we wish to thank the many Presbyterians and others in Glengarry, Cornwall, Montreal, Vankleek Hill, Point Fortune and other places who have so kindly helped us and are still helping us to erect said church. When the church is completed we shall mention more fully donations and other matters of interest connected with it.

METHODIST.

'WHERE ARE WE AT'?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The past week has demonstrated to the people of Montreal how utterly helpless they are in matters of legislation, provincial and civic. The Light, Heat & Power Company shows where we are with the Provincial Government. The votes of a few aldermen, less than one-third of the council, have prevented the taxpayers from saying whether they are willing or not to guard against disease and fire, and the citizens are as helpless as babes, no absolute redress whatever against the votes of thirteen aldermen. If I understand rightly the by-law, calling for a two-thirds majority vote to ask permission to raise a loan, was inserted to prevent money being voted for what was deemed unnecessary expropriations, or unnecessary work of any kind. Well, it's a poor maxim that don't work both ways. This by-law has very evidently worked the opposite to what it was intended, and however much we may desire to see necessary work go on, we must not accuse all of those who voted against the loans of being dishonest. Many men, many minds. There are a number of self-sacrificing men in our City Council at the present time, who are intelligent and have minds of their own, and feel slighted if not consulted upon matters of importance previous to their being brought before the council, that is, if their support is expected. Consequently we must expect once in a while, no matter how just the cause, that the leaders, failing to use diplomacy, fail to lead. But the real sufferers all the time are not the aldermen; it is the citizens. Then what is the remedy? Thirteen aldermen can at present block us getting a better and more modern fire brigade, a contagious diseases hospital and many other things. A majority of nineteen aldermen can block everything, and make the city virtually bankrupt and the citizens are helpless, until the next municipal elections.

We must have some means of preventing this state of affairs, and the only way is to place the power in the hands of the citizens. Let us have the popular referendum and initiative. Let a given number of taxpayers at any time demand a vote on urgent good legislation, or to prevent bad legislation, or what is deemed to be bad, and such scientific steals as the Light, Heat & Power Company's charter, or the encouraging of disease and fire by our present civic blockade would be a thing of the past.

W. DARLINGTON.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE WORLD TO YOUTH IS GOLDEN YET.

When silver intertwines with gold,
And years are shortening as they haste,
When blood is turning thin and cold,
And joy with memory's cords is laced,
The heart to gladsome bygone days
Cleaves, with an ever-tightening grip,
To youthful vigor trills the praise;
Nor sees the joys that daily slip.

No days to age had brighter sheen—
The world was better in their youth.
The far-off fields were always green,
With purity and love, and truth.
Less biting were the storms that raged;
Less dark the clouds that hid the blue,
While bursts of glory gloom assuaged,
In days when life was fresh and new.

The aged oft time fail to see
That colder blood and feebler life
Make them less lithesome, glad, and free—
Make present gloom and darkness rife.
They taste good less, and evil more,
And so in memory's haunts they stray.
They live again in days of yore,
And lengthen thus each darker day.

The world to them each day grows worse,
Because each day they know it more.
Its bygone virtues they rehearse,
Its present vileness they deplore.
The world to youth is golden yet—
To youth impetuous and free.
God reigns, away with fear and fret,
While years pass over you and me.

(REV.) ANDREW MACNAB.

Walton, Ont.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

BOUNDARY DITCHES—RIGHTS OF ADJOINING PROPRIETOR.

A Constant Reader.—A and B own farms adjoining each other. On A's farm is a water course, running lengthwise on his farm, about three acres long, and used by A exclusively for draining his own land. Said water course is about one quarter of an acre from the line fence, which separates the two properties, there being no ditch in the line. Now, A wishes B to take down the line fence, and allow him (A) to put the ditch in the line, and also share in the expense incurred in making said ditch. B has no use for a ditch in that particular place, nor did he make use of the one on A's property. Please state the legal points in this case, and oblige. Ans.—A can require the rural inspector to visit the locality; the latter, after hearing the interested parties, can order the performance of such work as he considers necessary.

RIGHT TO ERECT DAM—RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE RESULTING.

Enquirer. — A located a lot of land through which the river runs. B also located a lot joining A's lot, but further down the river. On this B built a mill-dam, and flooded part of A's land. A forbid B to build the said dam, but B would not stop, and sold the said dam to C. 1. Can A force C to pay the damages that B has done to A, as B is worth nothing? 2. Can A force C to pull down the six feet of dam that is flooding his land? 3. Can A force C to pay the value he puts on his land, or will there have to be valuations put on it? 4. Can C raise the said dam, and flood more of A's land, and the road leading to A's land; the said road has been laid out by the Council, and partly built? 5. If A can force C to do any of the above questions, what steps should he take? Ans.—1. A can force C to pay for all damage caused by the dam. 2. In default of the payment of the damages and indemnity awarded, C can be forced to remove the dam. 3. The damages are fixed by experts appointed by the interested parties. 4. C can erect all necessary constructions for the efficient working of his mill, subject to the obligation of paying for the damage caused. 5. Get an order from the court for the appointment of experts.

OBLIGATION TO MAKE ROADS.

Subscriber.—Can one man force another to make a road running at angles through his land, as the river crosses the base line, and would have to be bridged, and there is a hill that is impossible to get up, the said road being laid out by the council two years and a half ago, and travelled on for the same length of time, both winter and summer? 2. Can a man be forced to make a front road any longer than the width of his land? Ans.—1. If ordered by the Council, yes. 2. No.

(ONTARIO.)

CASE FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Water Power, Ont. — A owned a mill-privilege and built a dam many years ago; B owned a farm through which the stream ran. Some years ago A raised his dam about one foot, thus flooding a part of B's farm. B protested. A promised, time and again, to either lower the dam or pay damages to B, but never carried his promises out. Now both A and B are dead, and A's heirs not only refuse to lower dam, but have actually raised it another foot. 1. Can B's heirs force A's heirs to lower the last raised foot and can they compel them to lower the first foot, they having had it thus, under protest, more than ten years? Ans.—We think so. It appears to us that they, B's heirs, are legally in a position to bring and maintain an action for the appropriate injunction, and for damages.

UNPAID FOR PERIODICAL.

Anon.—1. A came to our town last summer and started a paper. He sent copies to each in neighborhood. I received one for about two and a half months, each paper asking people to come and subscribe, at the end of which time I sent word through the postmaster that I did not want to take his paper. He kept on sending it, and also writing me for one dollar, or he would charge two at the end of the year. I did not take paper from post-office after that. Some time in January the printing office was burned, and the editor moved to parts unknown, leaving his accounts with the bailiff for collection. Can he force me to pay for the paper? Some people paid a year's subscription only a few days before the fire, and are now minus their paper. 2. A rents farm from B on one-third crop payments, grain to be delivered in grannary; B hires A to haul out grain and send him proceeds. A does so, and sends money by registered letter. Post office is robbed that night of all registered mail. Is the post office department responsible for money? 3. If not, can B make A pay it over again? Ans.—1. We do not see that he is in a position to legally do so. 2. It is altogether unlikely that the money can be recovered from the department. 3. It is possible that he can.

PATENT—TRADE MARK.

Constant Reader, C.B.—1. What are the preliminary steps to be taken in order to have a medicine registered in Canada? 2. To whom should I apply and what would be the cost? 3. Would it be necessary to have it patented before it could be registered? Ans.—1 and 2. You ought to write to 'The Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa,' for a copy of the Patent Act, and of the Rules, Regulations and Forms of the Canadian Patent Office, and also to the Minister of Agriculture (Trade Mark and Copyright Branch), Ottawa, for a copy of 'The Trade Mark and Design Act, and of the Rules and Forms respecting registration of Trade Marks. The pamphlets containing the above mentioned Acts, Rules, etc., will give you, very fully, the information and directions you require. 3. Apparently you would find both patenting of article and registration of trade mark desirable.

UNUSED RAILWAY LANDS.

J.E.S., Man.—In 1883 a railway company bought land for a railway, made a high grade and laid the track. In the same fall the track was taken up without one train having gone over. The next fall (1884) the company sent an agent from Winnipeg, offering to sell the land to the original owner at the same figure as they had paid for it. The original owners refused, considering that they were paying enough when they levelled the grade. In some places, the grade still stands. 1. Can a railway company, after compelling farmers to sell them land, leave it for so many years to grow up with weeds? 2. Has the land become the property of the original owners through peaceable possession for seventeen years? 3. Should a new road be run on the old grade could the farmers who have the grade still intact on their farms sell the land to this new company? 4. If this land still belongs to the railway, what steps would be necessary for the farmers to again get possession? Ans.—It would seem that if suitable action were taken in the matter a satisfactory arrangement of it might be brought about. We would suggest that those interested join in instructing a solicitor to ascertain and give his opinion upon the respective legal rights of company and landowners, and advise as to proceedings, if any, to be taken.

DOWER.

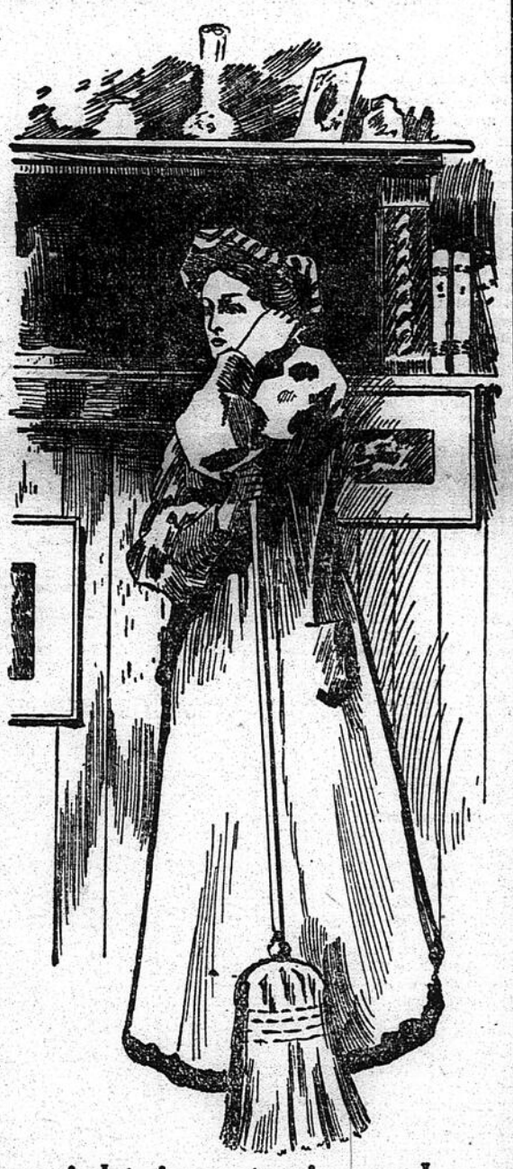
Desdichado, Ont.—A man died in 1888, leaving a widow who was step-mother of his son, aged at that time seven years. He bequeathed his property (50 acres), to his son when this son should come of age. During the interval the step-mother was to have the land, and has had it as her share. She threatens to take 'dower.' 1. Can she do this? 2. Has there ever been a law by which she could? 3. If she can, what amount is it? 4. What is meant by a 'dower?' Ans.—1. Not, if it clearly appears from the terms of the will that the provision made for her thereby was to be taken in lieu of dower, and it would seem from your statement that such was the case. 2. We think not. Of course, she need not at the outset have accepted the provision by will, she could have elected to take her dower instead; but she could not take both under and against the will. 3 and 4. 'Dower' means the widow's estate for the term of her natural life in one-third of the lands of her deceased husband.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

ADVERTISEMENTS

The Spring Feeling.



Not exactly sick; but neither are you well. Sometimes you have a headache; slight exercise fatigues you; your appetite is variable; there is a want of energy; you are easily irritated; you feel depressed and "out of sorts." That is the Spring feeling. It is easily accounted for; close confinement; indifferent or bad ventilation and want of exercise during the winter months are responsible. What you need to put you right is a tonic, and

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

is the greatest of all tonic medicines. These pills make rich, red blood, build up tired and jaded nerves and make weak, depressed men and women bright, active and strong.

Rev. Geo. Read, Methodist Mission, Hartley Bay, B. C., says:—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been of great benefit to my wife. She was greatly run down in health, and very weak and nervous. They have made her an feel an entirely new woman."

W. C. Graham, 98 Lombard Street, Winnipeg, Man., says:—"We keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house all the time and have found them invaluable as a blood builder and regulator of the system. As a spring medicine they are unequalled."

The world over, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are known as the greatest tonic medicine medical science has yet discovered. What these pills have done for others they will do for you. But you must insist upon getting the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. If you cannot get these pills at your dealers, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

PAGENSTECHER

THE WORLD'S GREATEST OCULIST AND HIS METHODS.

(W. Holt White, in London 'Express.')

Wiesbaden, March, 1901.—There lives a man in Wiesbaden whom every blind man, and every man whose sight is bad, would wish to visit, for he has made the blind to see. His name is Dr. Pagenstecher.

It is very quiet here in Wiesbaden just at present. The season has not begun, and there are few people in the big hotels. I sat one evening recently under the shaded lamps—they are shaded by the doctor's wish—of the Hotel Rose; and there people with darkened glasses were telling each other tales of the miracles he had done—how kind he was to the poor, and how gentle with children, this man who never despairs and who never ceases his work of making the blind to see. And one strange thing they told me and I found it to be true. There was an Englishman who had been eight years completely blind. He went to Dr. Pagenstecher, who used his knife, and sight came back to the blind man. And when he stumbled from Dr. Pagenstecher's room from his eight years darkness into the light of day and saw the street and the trees and the shops, he sat down in the gutter and wept like a little child.

TAUNUS-STRASSE NO. 59.

So, having a little weakness of the eyes in the morning from much reading in the night, I went myself to see the doctor. His house, for that of so great a man, is very humble. It is square built, two stories high, and painted white. Its number is 59 in the Taunus-strasse, and it stands a little back from the road.

A flight of steps, at the top of which was a door with glass panels, where hung a notice of the doctor's hours printed upon cardboard, led me, not into a passage, but direct into a sombre room of no great size, with sombre walls hung with sombre pictures. And in the semi-darkness men and women, with half-blind eyes, sat talking in low whispers. It was as though they would not hurt each other's pain with noise. A serving-maid gowned in black, who walked softly and had a quiet voice, took my card. Time passed, and every now and then the door which led into the doctor's room would open and someone would pass in. And when they came out those who waited turned anxious faces towards them, and noted with a rising or a sinking heart whether they looked sad or smiled.

My turn came after long waiting, and though I knew my eyes were fairly good, the darkness and the whispered talk and the half-blind people had so unmanned me that my hand shook.

THE CONSULTATION.

I went into a room that was full of light. There were cases round about the walls, and little tables holding many glasses and strange instruments.

In the corner of the room a man sat writing, but the man that I had come to see stood before the window. He bowed and drew me to him with a glance, and stood me up before him with the light full upon my face. I saw that he was below the middle height and of smallish make, but upon his slight shoulders was a leonine head of great beauty. His forehead is very high and wide and white; above it the grey hair is plentiful and long; below it shine a pair of eyes of the liveliest and the kindest blue. His face is pale and a long white beard falls upon his chest. For the rest he was dressed in black, and wore a black bow loosely tied upon his white shirt front like a Dissenting minister. He looked into my eye long and searchingly. Then he raised his hand and I saw that on the back it was white as a fashionable woman's, while the palm was pink as a young girl's. The nails were pink, too, and finely polished. His fingers fell upon my lower eyelid with the lightness of a feather, and his touch was like the finest silk. He drew the lid gently down, nodded once, and, turning to the man sitting in the corner, said something in a tongue which I had never heard.

They say there are few languages the doctor does not know. And the man began to write upon a slip of paper.

So softly had the doctor's hand fallen on my face that my heart leapt within me when a moment later his fingers closed upon my arm with a grip of steel. He pushed me down into a big chair, and I began to read letters on a card. After that he led me down the room into an alcove, and, bidding me sit again, drew the curtain, so that it was quite dark.

FOR THE POOR.

He took a brilliant light and looked through an instrument into my eyes, first the right and then the left. This, I knew, was to see the optic nerve which lies stretched like tape across the retina at the back of the eye, and should be bright red in a healthy man.

This I presume it was, for he led me out into the light again, and I saw that a smile of uncommon width and kindliness and fun lurked beneath his beard.

'All that is the matter,' he said, 'is a very slight catarrh, which makes your eyes water, and for this you must use these drops.' He handed me the slip of paper upon which I had seen the man in the corner write.

I went out and climbed the steps beside the doctor's house which led to his Armenheilanstalt (Hospital for the Poor). This is a hospital for the eyes, where the doctor's word is law, but where the government in some degree helps the doctor's purse. The building is square-built, like the doctor's, only larger, and three stories high. Inside there are long, dusky passages with bees-waxed floors. And in these passages and on the stairs men and women with bandaged eyes loiter and talk together.

Some of them are workmen, many of them are peasants, uncouth, lumbering fellows of the soil, and the patois of every part of Germany echoes on those stairs.

The rooms are of medium size and the walls are painted green; no pictures may hang upon them. The furniture is simple and just sufficient. There is all one needs, but nothing to tire the eye. Those room are very restful.

THERE IS ALWAYS HOPE.

In one of these you can live, eat three square meals a day, see the doctor every noon-time, and enjoy all the treatment he may order. And for this two marks a day; but if you happen to be very poor he does not press the matter. Should an operation be needful to give you sight he will take you up into the plain bare bedroom set apart for this, and with his swift and cunning hands do that for love and the joy of working which would cost a richer man a hundred pounds or more in gold.

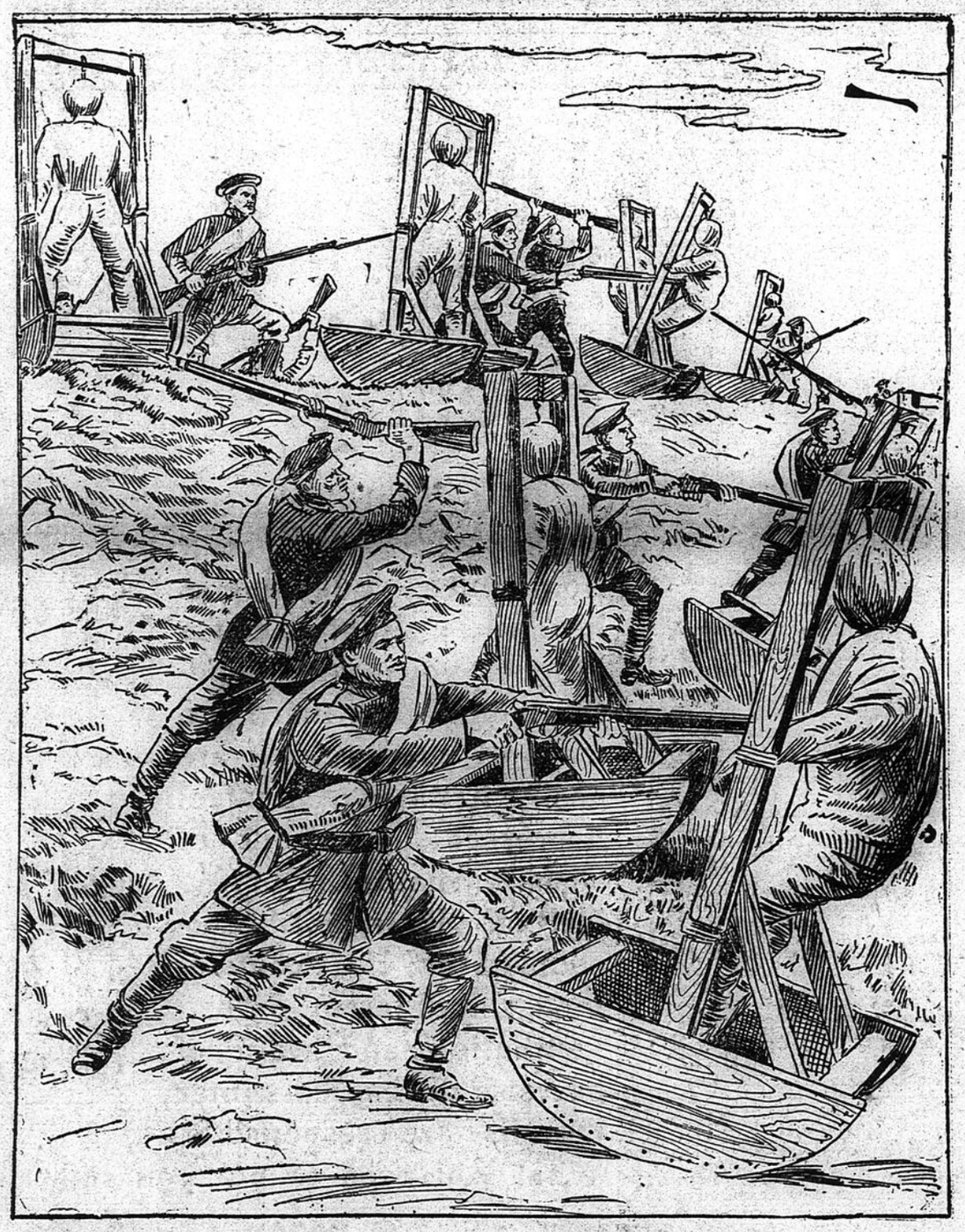
In many cases blindness is merely an affection of the nerves, and for this the doctor uses mercury, which binds up the nerves as nothing else can do. At night you see the patients sit in their rooms naked to the waist and holding a little globule of mercury in one hand, while they pass it swiftly down the other arm from the shoulder to the wrist. This they must do eighteen hundred times in half an hour, and always downwards, as one grooms a horse. The arms and legs are alternated day by day.

It is very seldom that the doctor is baffled altogether. There was a peasant the other day whose blindness was beyond all hope, so the attendants led him whimpering down the stairs. He was blind, he said, and could not work, and his wife was old, and she, too, could not work. His house was very small, and there was much snow upon the ground, and it was very cold and fuel was very dear. It was very pitiful, but there were other men, whose blindness might be turned to sight, waiting for a place, and so he had to go.

But nearly always the doctor will bid you hope. I was told of the case of a young man whose sight suddenly failed him so that he could scarcely see at all. The doctor looked into his eyes for a little while, and then, in his calm, even way, said that he might be able to preserve what sight he had, but he feared that he could never altogether recover his sight. The blow was so great that the young man fell into a faint, and when he recovered he saw the kindly face of the doctor looking down upon him.

'There is always hope,' he said. And there was hope, for the young man is rapidly growing better.

Hope—that is the keynote of Pagenstecher's life and work.



BAYONET EXERCISE WITH OSCILLATING DUMMIES IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

These oscillating dummies are placed on the top of entrenchments, which the soldiers scale. After the men have delivered their blows they go down the other side, at the bottom of which another row of similar dummies has been placed. There the attack is repeated, and the soldiers going through the ranks of their silent victims, place themselves in skirmishing order.—'Illustrated London News.'

COUNT TOLSTOY EXCOMMUNICATED.

The excommunication of Count Leo Tolstoy by the Greek Orthodox Church probably will not disturb that grand old fighter very much, for ever since the days he spent as a student at the University of Kazan the great Russian novelist has had the courage of his own opinions. In all modern social history no figure looms so picturesquely in the imagination of the public as that of the Russian landlord who has worked so hard and written so much for the good of his fellow-creatures. The little two-storied house at Yasnaya Polyana, with the old store-room cellar which Tolstoy has turned into a study, are known almost as well in England as the famous painting of 'The Empty Chair,' which had such enormous popularity after the death of Charles Dickens.

Count Lyeff Nikolaevitch Tolstoy was born in the home of his fathers in 182[illegible] and went to the university at the age of fifteen. There, however, he had an unhappy time, as he was instinctively retiring and unsociable, and the unrest that disturbs every growing boy made him especially discontented with the condition of affairs which he saw around him. Far happier were the days he spent as an artillery officer in the grand scenery of the Caucasus, where the simple habits of the people among whom he lived and the continual communion with Nature inspired him to write what Turgenieff has describe as the 'finest novel written in our (i. e., the Russian) language.' It may interest our readers to know that Tolstoy fought against us at the siege of Sebastopol, where he commanded a battery, and distinguished himself by his stern devotion to duty and unflinching bravery. War, however, had little attraction for so deeply sensitive a soul as that of Tolstoy, and he made use of his experiences to make a passionate protest against the useless bloodshed. At the age of thirty-four a happy marriage practically made an end of Tolstoy's travels, and he settled down to work upon his farm and write for the Russians and for all the world the messages of warning, of pity, of encouragement, of reproof, of fiery exaltation and of sweet persuasion. The experiences of his soul and the analysis of ordinary Russian society were set forth in books and pamphlets, which had and still have an enormous circulation.

What particular book it is that has brought about the excommunication, would be hard to discover. The relations, however, between the writer and the Orthodox Church have been so strained for many years that one book would probably have served the purpose of the authorities quite as well as another. Tolstoy's religious publications are fairly numerous, commencing with 'The Gospels, Translated, Compared and Harmonized' (appearing early in the eighties), and including such well-known publications as 'What I Believe,' 'The Kingdom of God is Within You,' 'Where Love is there God is also,' and 'The Christian Teaching' (published in 1898, the year of his literary jubilee, and of his seventieth birthday). These were all written in the study which is here pictured by M. Repin. This study has been described by a friend and visitor, P. A. Serpyeenko, as 'a small room with an unpainted floor, a vaulted ceiling, and thick stone walls. . . On the ceiling are heavy black iron rings, on which, in their day, hams used to be hung, and which were afterwards employed for gymnastic exercise. The walls are covered with various implements of labor—a scythe, a saw, pincers, and files.'

The personal appearance of Count Tolstoy has been so often described and is so well rendered in the sketches we reproduce that repetition seems almost unnecessary. Tall and broad-shouldered 'he is dressed,' says another writer, the Hon. E. H. Crosby, 'in a grey-white blouse of thin, coarse, canvas-like material, which has a leather belt. . . His figure is so strong and massive that the tout ensemble is striking and fine-looking.' Count Tolstoy, by the way, is an enthusiastic bicyclist, and though his years prevent him from taking the same interest in lawn tennis as used to be the case, he still wields the racquet to good effect, while his pen is as vigorous as ever.—'Black and White.'

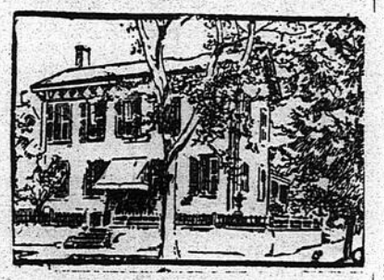
COUNT TOLSTOY IN HIS STUDY.

HOW EAGLES GET THEIR VENISON.

Mr. W. P. Oakes, who returned to Dover, Me., last week, from a surveying expedition in the Moosehead Lake region, relates a story given to him by Mr. S. D. Rice, a lumberman, who saw the incident: One morning Rice started from camp with a sled. In following the tote road he observed some distance ahead of him a fine deer, which disappeared on his approach. Continuing on to a bend in the road he again saw the deer, which again withdrew as the sled advanced. No more than five minutes later Mr. Rice was astonished to see stretched out dying in the snow near the roadside, the identical deer that had fled on seeing him and perched upon its side were two large black white-headed eagles. He thinks they must have weighed forty or fifty pounds each and have had a spread of wings from six to eight feet. He thinks the eagles had been watching the deer for some time and waiting until it had reached an open spot in the woods so they could attack it. Then they hurled themselves upon the animal with terrific force and laid him low with blows from wings and beaks. Mr. Rice picked the deer up and placed it upon his sled, intending to take it back to camp and save its life if possible, but before he had driven half a mile further the deer breathed its last. The sharp beaks of the eagles had severed a number of arteries in the animal's neck and it bled to death on the sled.

LINCOLN'S OLD HOME NOW REPAIRED.

The State of Illinois has purchased and is now repairing Lincoln's old home at Eighth and Jackson streets, Springfield,



Ill. Twenty-six thousand dollars was appropriated by the Illinois Legislature to strengthen the foundation and restore those parts of the building that had begun to give way under the wear and tear of rain and bad weather. Care was taken not to make the slightest alteration in the historic structure, as it is the intention of the state to preserve it in its original condition as long as it stands.

The restoration of this house has been watched with anxious interest, and now that the work is practically completed, visitors who were friends of the great President declare that it is just as they remember it when Lincoln broke up housekeeping to move to Washington. The house was built in 1840, and was purchased by Mr. Lincoln in 1844, two years after his marriage.

He added an extra story to it and furnished it simply. Here he lived for almost seventeen years, and when he turned his back upon it he went out to take charge of the affairs of the nation at its most crucial time. It was on Feb. 11, 1861, that he crossed its threshold for the last time. In restoring the old house the furniture that did service when Mr. Lincoln was a young attorney has been re-upholstered and arranged as it was when Mrs. Lincoln kept house in the modest frame dwelling.

Albert S. Edwards, a nephew of President Lincoln, is the present custodian of the house.—Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.'

DESPERATE BRAVERY.

In an account in the London newspapers of the wreck of the 'Allegiance,' a barque from Glasgow to Sydney, N.S.W., on Nov. 20, 1900, it is stated that when Capt. W. Evans found that fire was certain to reach twenty tons of gunpowder on board he ordered the boats to be lowered, and the crew rowed out some distance and stood by. The ship burned through the night. It was discovered that there were no provisions, and Mr. Roberts, the chief officer, determined to try and get some food and water. He rowed in close enough to board her. She was a mass of fire aft, and the deck between the main and mizzen masts was glowing hot. Having obtained some water and food, the officer jumped for the boat, which pulled away some distance and waited for the final catastrophe. Half an hour afterwards blue flames covered the whole ship, and then with a terrible report the magazine blew up. There was not a vestige of the 'Allegiance' to be seen when the smoke cleared away. The crew were picked up the next day by the German barque 'Louise.'

HERDERS OF THE WEST.

HOW THE RIOTOUS COWBOY COMPARES WITH THE LONELY SHEEP-HERDER.

(Capt. J. H. McClintock, in 'Ainslee's.')

'In the character of the men who care for the herds and flocks can be found an interesting subject for study. The cowboy, if he be the genuine article, is a man who daily does feats on the range that would win applause at a Wild West show. In his chase after the fleet, unbranded yearling, he is compelled to ride at headlong speed over a country that a fox hunter would consider sure death. Danger confronts him in varied form, and no man can be an efficient cow-puncher who hasn't in him the spirit of recklessness. The writer once witnessed a stampede of wild cattle at midnight. A great herd was being held in a canyon of the Mazatzal Montains. The night was as dark as it is possible for night to be. A coyote's bark started the nervous animals to their feet, and they were off. The two riding guards on watch howled for help. Their sleeping comrades were up in a twinkling. Each seized a horse at the picket line and mounted without saddle, stopping only to twist a loop of his riata about the pony's nose. Barely a dozen seconds had passed before the camp-fire was deserted. The cowboys were plunging in the dark after the fleeing cattle, through a wild, rocky unknown district, filled with mesquite and cactus, cut up by dangerous arroyos and canyons. By noon of the succeeding day the drive was resumed. A half-dozen steers had been left behind, lamed or dead, in the gulches, while a few of the horses in the "wrangler's bunch" in the lead were skinned and limping. But the cowboys, their clothing in rags from the thorny midnight ride, merely joked on their mutual appearance and solaced their weariness with tobacco and with endless song. As a rule, the cowboy is an American. In the plateau region he may hail from anywhere, but usually comes either from California or from Texas. But they all fraternize, making issue only over the liking of the Californian for a saddle with a "single-barreled rig," which is a saddle with a single girth. The Texan despises anything but a double-cinched saddle, though usually he does not tighten the second girth.

'The sheep herder has a distinctly lower social place. As a rule, he is a foreigner, the few Americans employed being in positions of unusual trust. Most of the herders appear to be Mexicans or Frenchmen. It is said that Basques are the best and most careful shepherds. They come from Northern Spain, many of them especially for this employment. Their wages are not bad, being usually even higher than the pay of cowboys or farm-hands, but the nervous American cannot stand the life. The everlasting "baa" drives him mad. He cannot endure the monotony and the necessary separation from humanity, with only a dog for company for months at a stretch. And the diet, mainly tea and mutton, is too simple for his luxurious palate. It is a fact that sheep herding furnishes a greater number of inmates for western insane asylums than does any other occupation. The shepherd, like the cowboy, is gradually assimilated to his surroundings, and naturally acquires much of the nature of his charges. To his credit it must be said that he is rarely unfaithful to the interests of his flock and its owner. There is nothing poetical about him, but he will risk his life for the safety of a lamb, and will doggedly search all night if there be a stray. He is a much quieter fellow than the cowboy, even in his cups, when the wool has been clipped and the hands are in town for a little fling. He has no wild yearning for idly shooting holes in the firmament. He is happiest on a sunny hillside, lying at ease where he may overlook his flock and hear the ceaseless voicing of its lamentation.'

THE LOURDES OF CANADA.

The Church of Good Ste. Anne comes to you with something of a shock: a shrine ought to be old and weather-beaten, and this is as insolently new and clean as the deck of a line-of-battle ship. The platform of the railway bounds one side of a square, inclosed by railing of white and gold; on the north and west are hotels, all French, all new, all depending on pilgrims for their patronage, on the east side is the church itself, built of stone of a delicate silver gray, checkered with white; over the main entrance is a great gilt statue of the saint. On each side of the doors within is a tube pyramid reaching up to the roof, composed of crutches, boots, rosaries, trusses, plaster-of-paris casts—all the mysterious things you see in the windows of shops where they sell surgical appliances. I even saw a wooden leg!

Close to the altar was a lovely column on a pedestal of exquisite marble, surmounted by a tawdry painted statue with a gold sunburst round its head. Here also was a smaller pile of crutches and other artificial aids for suffering humanity, and scattered about were candles and candle-ends and lamps of all sizes. There were votive tablets carved in white marble on the walls. One of them read, 'Good Ste. Anne, pray for Mr. and Mrs. Owen Tansey.' Fancy presenting a card engraved 'Mr. and Mrs.' for admission to the courts of heaven! American sense of humor is a queer thing. In the side chapels were glass cases holding waxen, bloody hands pierced through with nails, and in a porchway there were spectacles, and pipes, and tobacco boxes fastened to the wall. In an annex to the church rosaries, candles, and relics were exposed for sale.—'Blackwood's Magazine.'

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