

POLICY GAMBLING.

AN EVIL THAT EVEN 'RUMMIES'
WISH TO SUPPRESS.

It is almost certain that, if tested in the courts, 'policy' gambling would be declared to be illegal, under the revised code, mainly the work of the late Sir John Thompson. The fact that no such test has been, or probably will be, applied, demonstrates the need of a public prosecutor, according to the suggestion recently made by Judge Wurtel.

Evidence abounds on every hand of the desolating effect of this special form of gambling, which has been introduced into Montreal comparatively recently. Just who is responsible for its introduction could not be easily ascertained, but it is known that coincident with the sale of 'policy' tickets there appeared a number of 'sports' in certain premises on Craig street who appeared to be associated with the new enterprise.

Thousands have been bitten by this form of gambling. Those who suffer most are classes who can least afford to lose anything. The game flourishes best in the working districts of the city. In the latter every cigar and cheap candy store offer the tickets to their patrons. The commission allowed by the promoters is twenty percent. There are numbers of small stores in the west end of the city, particularly along the line of Notre Dame street, which make a clear profit of from twelve to fifteen dollars a week selling tickets to workmen. The manager of a large industrial concern in this neighborhood, which employs several hundred men, has done his best to demonstrate to his workmen the folly of having anything to do with a swindle which only offered to its victims one chance in a hundred, but in vain. He showed that the combinations upon which the men depended for success were not to be trusted, and that though they might be permitted to win once in a while, in the end they must come out losers. Nevertheless, they were not convinced, and to show the extremes to which this gambling passion will go, it may be stated that a number of men in this district brought on a 'clever' fellow from the United States who made a business of forming successful combinations of winning numbers in order that he should guarantee them 'luck,' for which they were willing to pay.

As it happens, the victims are most numerous amongst workmen poorly paid, and who cannot afford to part with the smallest sums. It is these who are bitten by the desire of sudden gain, and even their wives and children have caught the baneful contagion. Combinations are made out of the numbers of houses; numerical novelties are sought in the hope that luck will attend them; children on the streets talk about their 'lucky' numbers.

Drawings are held daily, and the lists are found in almost all the large industrial establishments in the city. Men and boys may be found poring over these with the greatest interest. If moralists are indifferent, the 'rummies' are not, and it is understood that the latter are about to petition the proper authorities to put 'policy' under the ban, on the ground that it is taking the bread not only out of the mouths of the workingmen and their families, for whom they feel the greatest solicitude, but out of their own as well, which is perhaps more to the point, seeing that the poor men who play 'policy' are no longer able to patronize the saloon, which got a goodly portion of their earnings at the end of each fortnight, when the score was paid off—all the saloons in the neighborhood of factories giving credit from one pay day to the next.

A certain sardonic humor may possibly be found in this situation, as far as the action of the 'rummies' is concerned. What is undoubted is, that even in New York, which, under a Tammany regime, is 'run' wide open, it has been found necessary to extirpate 'policy' gambling wherever found—the administration recognizing that it was the most insidious of all the evils which exist in a large centre, invading, as it does, the home, and transforming the women and children into gambling fiends, whose passion is even more insatiable than that of the men, and who fling off every restraint which makes the life of the poor decent, honest and virtuous.

The question is, when will our local authorities make a test case in order to see whether the law permits this evil to exist, or whether it is already condemned by the revised civil code, which only needs energetic application on the part of those who are paid to execute not merely local by-laws, but the general law of the country.

THE BOTANY OF MONTREAL.

The regular monthly meeting of the Natural History Society of Montreal will be held on Monday evening next. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock. The Rev. Dr. R. Campbell will read a special paper on 'What remains to be done for the botany of the district of Montreal.'



THE MARCH LION.

THE CIGARETTE.

A CANADIAN MOTHER'S APPEAL
FOR ITS DISAPPEARANCE.

'A mother of a family' writes from St. Hyacinthe to the 'Patrie' asking protection for Canadian boys against the deadly cigarette. She believes that if the people were divided on the question of the liquor traffic, there would be a unanimous vote to abolish the manufacture and sale of cigarettes. She then points out its evils as follows:—'Its use among our children is a cause of both physical and mental demoralization. It weakens the health of the child, unstrains his nerves, takes away his memory and often also all taste for study. Moreover, it makes a certain number liars and thieves. We must admit it, all the severity of the father and mother is powerless to prevent the child from gratifying his favorite taste. He hides, he has a thousand tricks to cheat the eye of his master, and if money is wanting he will sell his books and pencils, he will lie to his parents to secure the so much coveted package of cigarettes. If he works in the factory his parents will be compelled to give him a certain portion of his salary in order to have peace in the house, and that money will be exchanged for the smoke of an infinite number of cigarettes. It is especially among our working classes that this habit is most pernicious, for our youth require the whole of their physical strength to struggle against the miseries of life. It is not a thing of rare occurrence to meet children of seven years of age, and even younger, half naked and smoking the cigarette.'

Speaking then of the remedy, the writer adds: 'I venture to assert that there is not a single mother of a family having any care for the health and future of her children who would not sign with all her heart a petition asking for the suppression of such a sale in our country. What a quantity of cents, and even dollars, would thus be saved, for one needs only to question the dealers in that merchandise to ascertain how popular it is. There are in your fair city of Montreal, which is so charitable, societies for the protection of children. Do you not think, Mr. Editor, that it would be philanthropic work to rise against an abuse which is so disastrous to the health of our children, and the only usefulness of which, as far as I can see, is to help to enrich the manufacturers at the expense of our poor families.'

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Mr. Dufresne, the city comptroller, this morning received an envelope from an unknown person enclosing \$12 for payment of taxes for a horse and vehicle, the payment of which in the regular way the sender had avoided.

THE LATE MR. ROBERT BAYNE.

Ashton, Ont., March 22.—Mr. Robert Bayne, who passed away on Tuesday, March 14, at the age of 74 years, was one of the pioneers of the Township of Nepean, Ont. His remains were interred in Merivale graveyard, beside those of his son, a medical student of McGill, who died just ten years ago in the city of Montreal. Eleven children and his widow survive him.

Mr. Bayne was born in the city of Perth, Scotland, in 1825, and came to this country with his father, the late George Bayne, in 1827. His father settled in Ottawa and was employed by Mr. McKay, who had the contract for the building of Rideau canal and locks, in the city of Ottawa. Two or three years afterwards, his father, Mr. George Bayne, purchased a farm near Ottawa and settled there with his family. Ottawa then consisted of only a few houses. There were no railways and very few wagon-roads in those days, and few of the comforts and conveniences of to-day. But there were hopeful hearts and willing hands, and in a few years a comfortable home was established. In 1853 Mr. Robert Bayne, the subject of this sketch, left the old home and purchased for himself a farm in Merivale, six miles from the city of Ottawa, and in a few years became a prosperous farmer. At the time of his death he had one of the largest dairy farms in the county. Mr. Bayne was married in 1854 to Miss Margaret Moffett.

Mr. Bayne was a man of quiet, unobtrusive, industrious and temperate habits. He was truthful, honest and neighborly. He did not talk religion, but lived it, and was recognized by his neighbors and acquaintances as a man of sterling piety. He was an out and out temperance man, and a firm believer in prohibition. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and for twenty-six years an elder in Merivale Presbyterian Church, in politics a reformer; but he never went out of his way to obtrude either his ecclesiastical or political opinions upon others. He was a strong believer in the simple but splendid doctrine of every man minding his own business. In his prime, he was a man of fine physique. During the last four years, his health began to fail, the result of a severe attack of la grippe, and for the past month he was confined to his room. He received all the care and attention which a devoted wife and children could bestow, and when the end came he was ready to depart. The two eldest daughters are married and live in the city of Ottawa; the youngest is in the old home with her mother. There are eight sons living, the Rev. G. T. Bayne, of Ashton; Alexander, Robert, David, John, James and Frederick, continue the large dairy business which their father founded. Mr. Bayne was a subscriber and a reader of the 'Witness' for many years.

NO RATE WAR.

CHICAGO MUNCHAUSENS AT
WORK.

The published statements that another rate war is imminent are not to be relied upon. These emanate from Chicago, and are concocted for sensational effect. So far as any knowledge in the possession of the C. P. R. is concerned, there is nothing to lead to the conclusion that there will be a renewal of the trouble. The Great Northern has made a cut in second-class passenger rates in order to encourage settlement along its line or route, and this has been met by the Northern Pacific and the C. P. R. A friendly conference has been in progress for the past few days in Chicago, at which Mr. McNicoll was present in the interest of the C. P. R. That meeting was not conclusive of the matter, and a small committee was appointed to proceed to St. Paul and confer directly with the head officials of the lines concerned in the new departure. The outcome of this conference is still awaited at the local offices of the company. It is confidently expected, however, that a satisfactory understanding will be arrived at, for all the roads concerned acknowledge serious loss through the recent rate war, and nothing will be left undone to avert a repetition of the disastrous experience which made such a difference in the showing of the annual reports.

According to the statements made by Mr. McNicoll before he left for Chicago there was the simple question of the Great Northern having made a cut upon second-class fares—a cut of which prompt advantage has been taken by thousands of intending settlers in northern regions—a policy which the C. P. R. itself has pursued for many years with regard to the North-West traffic—the desire of the company having been to bring in the population from all parts as the only hope at once of cultivation and profits. This special rate did not necessarily mean a rate war, but simply a matter for mutual arrangement.

FUNERAL OF MR. WM. ARNOTT.

Despite the furious snowstorm yesterday afternoon, a large number of citizens attended the funeral of the late Mr. William Arnett, from his residence, No. 13 Parthenais street, to St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. Campbell conducted services in the church, which was draped in mourning, and was well filled by representatives of the Volunteer Veterans, Caledonian Society, Corinthian and other lodges of Free Masons, and the congregation.

Capt. Beekingham, Mr. Wm. Byrd, Mr. Wells, Mr. Lang, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. A. McAllester, were pall-bearers. After the concluding hymn, and the benediction, the organ played the Dead March in 'Saul,' and the casket, covered with floral offerings, was followed to the cemetery by the mourners.

G.T.R. SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

The semi-annual meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway will be attended by the general manager, Mr. Hays, on March 29. This is the first time for a general manager of the company to be present at their meeting, and it is expected that he will give a verbal report of the progress of the line since he took charge of it.

FOR WESTMOUNT VOTERS.

The provincial electoral lists for the district of Westmount are now open for public inspection at the Westmount town hall, and will remain until March 30. Opportunity is thus given the public to ascertain what names are on, and to supply any omission.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

A Large Number Are on the Tape—Two Provincial Ministers May Receive Judgeship.

ALD. RAINVILLE AND MR. STEPHENS MENTIONED FOR PORTFOLIOS.

The latest announcement in municipal circles in connection with the statement in last night's 'Witness' that Ald. Rainville had withdrawn from the running for the commissionership of the Paris exhibition, is that the chairman of the Finance Committee has the refusal of the portfolio of Provincial Treasurer in his hands. It is stated that the three newly-created judgeships are to be filled by the appointment of the Hon. Messrs. Robidoux and Duffy and Mr. Desmarais, M.P. for St. James Division. It is proposed to bestow the portfolios resigned by Messrs. Robidoux and Duffy on Alderman Rainville and Mr. George W. Stephens.

In view of the probability of Mr. Desmarais accepting one of the judgeships, party candidates for St. James Ward are being discussed by east end Liberals. So far the choice appears to lie between Ald. Marsolais, Mr. Drouin, president of the Club National, and Mr. Robillard, ginger ale manufacturer.

It is stated that the appointment of the second recorder may be announced at the same time as the Cabinet changes, for though the city pays the recorders they are appointed by the government. Mr. DeMontigny, the present recorder, is still able to attend to his duties, but has to be assisted in ascending to and descending from the bench. He is anxious to retain the position if his health will permit, but has asked that his associate be appointed at once, as he is liable to be disabled any day.

BAD FIRE IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 24.—Fire broke out early to-day in the janneping department of the big Dangler Stove and Manufacturing Company, on Perkins avenue, and notwithstanding the enormous quantity of water poured into the building by fifteen engines, the structure, filled with valuable machinery and large quantities of manufactured goods, was practically destroyed. The high wind which prevailed, caused the fire to spread to the plant of the Cleveland Machine Screw Company, adjoining the Dangler works, and it was also destroyed. The loss on the Dangler works is conservatively estimated at \$100,000, and on the Cleveland Machinery Screw plant, at \$50,000. The machine screw works loss is fully covered by insurance, but the Dangler plant is only partially insured. Three hours after the fire started, a wall at the screw works fell, burying beneath it Lieut. Roth, of fire company No. 7. It is believed he was instantly killed. His body has not yet been recovered.

A SHOOTING JUSTIFIED.

Bluefields, W. Va., March 24.—While O. H. Skinner, a saloon keeper, was lying ill in an upper room of his house, near Gray, he and his wife were attacked by a negro who assaulted them and attempted robbery. Skinner got hold of his revolver, and while the man was attacking his wife shot him three times in the head, killing him instantly. The negro proved to be F. M. Scott, a notorious character. Skinner was acquitted from all blame by the coroner's jury.

HANSARD STAFF CHANGES.

Ottawa, March 24.—At this morning's meeting of the Debates Committee of the House of Commons, Mr. George Simpson, resident correspondent of the Toronto 'Globe,' in Ottawa, was selected to fill the vacancy on the Hansard staff caused by the death of Dr. Bradley. The new editor of the Hansard is to be Mr. Walter Boyce, son of the late incumbent. The election of a chief reporter in the Hansard staff is left to the members of the staff.

GREAT NORTHERN.

Arrangements Completed for
the Construction of the Road.

NEGOTIATIONS ALSO PROGRESSING FOR A STEAMSHIP CONNECTION AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, March 24.—All the arrangements for the completion of the Great Northern Railway have now been concluded, the official documents having been received from New York yesterday. The contract for the work has been given to the construction company, composed of Boston, New York and Quebec capitalists, incorporated under the laws of the Great Northern Construction Company, and all the necessary capital has been subscribed. The construction company has signed a contract with Messrs. Ross, Barry and McRae, of Toronto, who undertake to complete the whole line, including the bridge over the River Ottawa at Hawkesbury and to deliver it to the company ready for traffic by July, 1900. The character of the line is to be first-class in every respect, the bridges to be steel of the strongest specification, and the track is to be laid with heavy steel railways weighing seventy pounds to the yard. The contract includes the erection and equipment of extensive workshops and car building shops in the city of Quebec, which will employ a large number of men.

Arrangements are also well advanced and will be concluded in a few days with a steamship company owning as much tonnage as the Allans for a regular line of steamers to run in connection with the railway, making Quebec its terminal port.

LIPTON'S LIQUOR SCHEME.

DENUNCIATIONS AND PROTEST AGAINST IT.

London, March 23.—English temperance societies are denouncing Sir Thomas Lipton for having applied for licenses to sell liquor at his tea stores. The Church of England bishops have started a strongly worded protest against Lipton's project.

DOMINION LINER CANADA.

VESSEL DISABLED WHILE CROSSING FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Queenstown, March 24.—The Dominion Line steamer 'Canada,' from Boston, on March 15, for Liverpool, arrived here at eight o'clock this morning. She was thirty-six hours late owing to the fact that, during a gale on Sunday last when the steamer was a thousand miles west of the Irish coast, her starboard engine became disabled through a crack in the main steam pipe. The 'Canada' then proceeded with her port engine and the weather being favorable she made thirteen knots an hour and arrived here without any further accident. Later she sailed for Liverpool.

TARS FALL OUT.

DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN
FRENCH AND BRITISH SAILORS AT NICE.

Nice, March 24.—Several sailors belonging to the British cruiser 'Venus,' which is acting as a guardship during Queen Victoria's stay in Cimiez, quarrelled yesterday on the Ville Franche quay with a number of French sailors. A desperate fight resulted in which many of the combatants were injured. Some of the British sailors were compelled to join their ship by swimming.

LI HUNG CHANG.

FORMER VICEROY MAY BE RESTORED TO POWER.

Pekin, March 24.—It is learned on good authority that Li Hung Chang is again upon the point of returning to power.

FAIR AND COLD.

Toronto, March 24, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Kamloops, 42, 30; Calgary, 30, 2; Battleford, 14, 4 below; Qu'Appelle, 12, 2; Winnipeg, 18, 12 below; Port Arthur, 28, 6 below; Perry Sound, 28, 12; Toronto, 34, 22; Ottawa, 34, 10; Montreal, 34, 18; Quebec, 28, 24; Halifax, 28, 20. Westerly winds, clearing and cold; Saturday fair and cold.

Montreal, March 24, 1899.
Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.84; yesterday, 29.65. Temperature, to-day, max. 29, min. 17; yesterday, max. 34, min. 12.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for free, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, both extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

BURNETT.—At 41 Homewood ave., Toronto, on March 20, 1899, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. George G. Burnett.

GRIFFITH.—At 535 Wellington street, on March 22, the wife of Dr. A. R. Griffith, of a son.

LOUCH.—On March 15, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Louch, Maplewood, a daughter.

MARRIOTT.—At St. Stephen's Rectory, Champlain, P.Q., on March 21, 1899, a daughter to the Rev. and Mrs. Basil S. T. Marriott.

OGILVY.—At 90 Tupper street, on March 22, 1899, to Mr. and Mrs. David Ogilvy, a son, Syracuse (N.Y.) papers please copy.

MARRIED.

DIAMOND—RICHARDSON.—At the home of the bride's father, on March 22, 1899, by the Rev. Jos. H. Higgins, B.A., William A. Diamond, to Carrie A. Richardson, both of Mountain, Dundas County, Ont.

DUNN—WADDELL.—On March 8, 1899, by the Rev. L. McNabb, Kilsyth, Ont., Mr. Wm. E. Dunn, to Miss Janet Waddell, both of Derby.

FLYNN—EMPEY.—On March 22, 1899, at the Methodist parsonage, Berwick, by the Rev. F. DeLong, Co. Empey, of the township of Osnaburgh, Ont., to Miss Gertrude Empey, of the township of Finch, Ont.

BEUGS—HYNDMAN.—At the Presbyterian Church, Hallville, on March 2, 1899, by the Rev. Joseph H. Higgins, B.A., Robert Beugs to Minnie Hyndman, both of Mountain, Dundas County, Ont.

ROUNDS—McKAY.—At the residence of the bride's father, on March 22, by the Rev. G. C. Patterson, of Embro, Sylvester Rounds, of Harrington W. to Belle, eldest daughter of Donald McKay, Lot 17, Con. 5, West Zorra.

DIED.

FOULDS.—At Martintown, Ont., on Jan. 15, 1899, Andrew Foulds, Postmaster, aged 53 years.

GALBRAITH.—At Port Hope, on the evening of March 22, 1899, Thomas Galbraith.

LODGE.—On March 24, 1899, at his late residence, 64 Beech Hall Hill, Henry, third son of the late Ernest Lodge, of Troy, N.Y.

Funeral at 2:30 on Sunday afternoon from the above address. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Troy, N.Y., papers please copy.

MACDONALD.—At Lindsay, on the evening of March 20, 1899, Rev. Simon Macdonald, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, a native of Dingwall, Scotland.

Inverness, (Scotland), and Melbourne (Australia) papers please copy.

PITMAN.—In this city, on March 24, 1899, Matilda (Tillie) Middleton, dearly beloved wife of Joseph Pitman.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 27, at 2 p.m., from her husband's residence, 515 St. Urban street, to the place of interment Mount Royal Cemetery.

SMITH.—At Boston, Mass., on March 21, 1899, William H. Smith, son of the late David Smith, of Montreal, and nephew of the late Robert Smith, of Lachine, P.Q.

SMITH.—At St. Phillips de Chester, Que., on March 2, 1899, Milton H., infant son of the Rev. Isaac C. and Agnes A. Smith, aged eighteen months and seventeen days.

TYLER.—At 795 Mount Royal avenue, Mr. William Tyler, in his 67th year, of heart failure.

Funeral on Sunday at 2:30 p.m., from his late residence, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE LOCKHART BEDDING CO.,
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Recommend the following to their distinguished clientele.

The Waldorf Upholstered Spring

with unbreakable patent edges, made of oil tempered steel springs throughout and Upholstered with Patent Elastic Felt.

Full double size, \$15.00.

The Astermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress

does not sag, does not require re-making, does not lump or get hard, and is the softest, most durable, most springy and purest mattress ever made.

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THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. March 24, 1899.

SATURDAY IN THE BIG STORE

Pleasant surprises will greet you at every turn in The Big Store tomorrow, Saturday, and tales of Special Values will have the effect of vast multitudes surging to this Store. The centre of attraction for ladies will be at The Kid Glove Counters. There's a special Sale going on that will interest them.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN

LADIES' FINE KID GLOVES.

This special offer of Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves will be hailed with delight, coming, as it does, at such an opportune time when most ladies want a new stock of Kid Gloves for the Spring. These are not Job Gloves, not wholesale stocks—but are Kid Gloves without an objection—quality right, make right—everything about them perfect.

BUY LADIES' KID GLOVES AT 'CARSLY'S' TO-MORROW.

\$1.25 GLOVES, 60 CENTS PAIR.

4,500 PAIRS LADIES' KID GLOVES, AT THE BIG STORE TO-MORROW.

\$1.25 GLOVES, 60 CENTS PAIR.

The importance of this splendid offer of KID GLOVES will be shown tomorrow, when buyers will carry them off by the half-dozen. 4 Unadorned Buttons and in newest shades, tans, browns and golden tans. Get the lady's size and send her an Easter present.

SPRING CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS

Spring Suits for men and boys are selling quickly at The Big Store. This week has been an exceptionally busy one, owing to the fact that it is already known that our Spring Styles in Suits and Overcoats are far ahead of all others, and better than they've ever been. Prices are, of course, based on the strict merits of value. Here's a few proofs:—

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.

Boys' Tweed School Suits, from \$1.35.

Boys' Navy Serge Suits, from \$1.65.

Boys' Jersey Suits, from \$1.70.

Boys' Mixed Tweed Suits, from \$2.75.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, from \$2.95.

Boys' Black Suits, from \$3.65.

Boys' Worsteds Suits, from \$4.50.

Boys' 3 Piece Tweed Suits, from \$2.65.

Boys' 3 Piece Worsteds Suits, from \$3.75.

Boys' 3 Piece Knickerbocker Suits, from \$4.40.

MEN'S SUITS.

Men's Tweed Suits, Sae Style, \$3.75.

Men's Navy Serge Suits, Sae Style, \$8.50.

Men's Scotch Finish Tweed Suits, \$11.50.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

Men's Tweed Overcoats, \$3.50.

Men's Venetian Cloth Overcoats, \$9.00.

Men's Fine Serge Overcoats, \$13.00.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

MEN'S HAT AND CAP SPECIALS.

Saturday is Special Hat and Cap Day at The Big Store, thousands of the Newest Styles in Hats and Caps will go on sale in this new department tomorrow, and extra assistants will be in attendance to help you in choosing from the largest and best HAT STOCK in Montreal. These prices for to-morrow:—

Men's Black or Brown Fedora Felt Hats, finished silk band and silk bound. Special, 95 cents.

Men's Fine Fur Felt Hats—soft or hard—latest London and New York styles. Finished silk band and silk bound. Special, \$1.65.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTERS.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited,
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal

Immense Success

HUNDREDS COULD NOT GET INSIDE THE DOORS.

The Whole Stock Still Further Reduced for

ALL NEXT WEEK

Our 5 waggons could not deliver all parcels in time, but we have greatly increased our delivery staff, and everything will be delivered in time in future.

BARGAINS

At the Bankrupt Stock of

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE,

1883, 1885 Notre Dame Street, Opposite Balmoral Hotel.

BASTIEN & VALIQUETTE.

AN INTERESTING INSURANCE CASE.

Ottawa, March 24.—In the Supreme Court to-day the consolidated appeals of the London Assurance Corporation vs. the Great Northern Transit Company, and five other insurance companies against the same respondent were first heard. The actions were on similar policies insuring the hull of a steamship, including engines, furniture, etc., 'whilst running on the inland lakes, rivers and canals during the season of navigation, to be laid up in a place of safety during the winter months.' The steamer did not get a certificate after 1892, and was not after that employed on the inland waters. In September, 1896, while the policies were in force, she was burnt at the dock where she was laid up. Her electric lights and some of her furniture were taken out and put into other vessels. The appell-

ant companies contended that this loss was not within the terms of the policy and that the words 'whilst running' were the dominant words in the policy, the loss having occurred during the season of navigation. The transit company claim that the policy being for a year covered the risk, wherever the steamer was, as in such case the limiting words were inappropriate and that the governing words were 'on the inland lakes, etc.' The trial judge decided the case in this sense and his judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, the Court being equally divided.

END OF A MURDERER.

Chestertown, Md., March 24.—Joseph Wright, colored, was hanged in the jail yard here this morning. Wright shot William Newcomb, an aged colored man, on the night of Nov. 3, 1895, killing him almost instantly.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Easter Novelties IN FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Easter Novelties in Feather Boas. Prices from \$6.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 to \$25.00 each.

Easter Novelties in Ladies' Leather Belts. Prices from 10c to \$1.55 each.

Easter Novelties in Ladies' Ribbon and Metal Belts. Prices from 70c up.

Easter Novelties in Ladies' Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Prices from 8c to \$1.75.

Easter Novelties in Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, from 10c to 95c each.

Easter Novelties in Ladies' Leather Purses. Prices from 25c to \$6.25 each.

Easter Novelties in Ladies' Shopping Bags, in Silk and Leather. Prices from 35c up.

Easter Novelties in Veilings. Prices from 25c to \$2.10 yd.

Easter Novelties in Ladies' Ties. Prices from 25c up.

Easter Novelties in Made Veils. Prices 75c to \$2.75 each.

Easter Novelties in Ribbons, at all prices.

Easter Novelties in Irish Lace Collars. Prices from 50c to \$32.00.

EASTER GLOVES

A full assortment of the best makes in the new spring styles, colorings and embroideries!

Easter Novelties in Cards, Fancy Bells, Eggs, etc., etc.

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LADIES' Evening, Ball or Walking Dresses in Silk, Velvet, Woolen or Mixed Fabrics; also Mantles, Jackets, Ulsters, Capes, Wraps and all kinds of Ladies' Wear.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Curtains in Plus hor Velvet, Brocatelle, Damask and Chenille; also Table and Piano Covers, Antimacassars, Fancy Crewel Work and all kinds of Fancy Hangings.

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and finished like new. Gold Medalist Dyers.

British American Dyeing Co.,

Offices: 215 McGill St., 2433 Notre Dame St., 1395 St. Catherine St., cor. Christopher.

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 24.

COMBINE IN SILVER.

Topeka, Kan., March 23.—John T. Graham, of Denver, who owns extensive gold and silver mines in Colorado and New Mexico and copper mines in Utah, passed through Topeka to-day. Mr. Graham has been in New York at the meeting of smelter operators, who resulted in the perfection of a gigantic trust with a capital of \$65,000,000. While in this city, Mr. Graham made the important statement that the first step made by the new trust would be the advance of the price of silver ten percent.

QUEBEC BRIDGE TENDERS.

Quebec, March 24.—An important meeting of the Quebec Bridge Company was held yesterday. The president, the Hon. S. N. Parent, submitted the arrangements which he had made in New York recently to secure the services of Mr. T. Cooper, of that city, to report to the board on the value of each of the tenders submitted. The secretary, Mr. Barthe, has forwarded the plans, designs and tenders in connection with the proposed bridge to Mr. Cooper, who has been instructed to report on them as early as possible, which will be during the course

THE 'FRENCH' SHORE.

FRANCE WILLING TO SURRENDER HER INTERESTS THERE.

London, March 24.—The 'Standard' this morning makes the following announcement: 'We understand that the negotiations between Great Britain and France regarding Newfoundland promise a satisfactory settlement, France being willing to surrender her shore rights there if adequately compensated.'

New York, March 24.—A despatch to the 'Herald' from St. John's, Nfld., says: Mr. James Murray, in an interview on the French shore question, treats it from the standpoint of an old residential merchant of many years' experience in the trade of the colony, and also as a former member of the Legislature for one of the districts of the treaty coast. 'The French shore question,' he said, 'is merely a stage property of the politicians, brought out into prominence, or run back into obscurity, just as it suits their schemes and needs. There is enough substantial basis for the French grievance in fact to swear by, and barely enough to keep it from becoming extinct altogether. Were it not for the periodical efforts of local politicians to galvanize it into renewed life, the French fishery would have died out long ago. 'The total value of codfish caught on the French shore last year did not exceed \$35,000, and the lobster fishery \$70,000. The whole fishery in value did not pay the cost of fitting out the French fishing fleet. The French public money has been expended like water in bolstering up this claim. They have spent equal to \$80,000,000 of public money during the last fifty years in vamping up this almost defunct enterprise, and this enormous expenditure has been concealed from the French people. From \$30 to \$40 per man for codfish is the average earning on the French shore, and were it not for lobster the codfishery would have been abandoned years ago.'

RHODES'S TRIUMPHAL TOUR.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MAGNATE AGAIN IN HIGH FAVOR IN LONDON.

London, March 24.—The Hon. Cecil Rhodes has now returned to London, having done much for himself and the interests he represents during the six weeks of his absence. In fact, he has quite rehabilitated himself in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen, who until now had not forgiven the disastrous Jameson raid, while his interview with the German Emperor may directly affect European politics. As for the actual result of Mr. Rhodes's negotiations, the telegraph line from the Cape to Cairo is now a matter of certainty, while the railway over the same route is at least placed more definitely among the probabilities of the immediate future.

Central Africa, once connected with Europe by telegraph, it is prophesied by Mr. Rhodes's friends here, would become a new land, of enormous potentialities. It is also universally recognized that railway communication is of vital, pressing importance. With regard to this, Mr. Rhodes has obtained satisfactory assurances that, whether or not German capitalists step forward, permission to put the new line through German territory will be accorded. Failing this, however, the Englishman has obtained the consent of the King of the Belgians, under certain conditions, to run his railway through the Congo Free State. The energy, enthusiasm and self-assurance displayed by Mr. Rhodes in his triumphal trip have placed him, it may really be said, on the pinnacle of the estimation of the British public. It is safe to say that there is no more popular British hero to-day, not excepting Lord Salisbury.

ADAMS POISONING CASE.

A CLUE THAT MAY PROVE IMPORTANT.

New York, March 24.—A clerk attached to the Washington Hotel, Jersey City, has turned over to the police a parol which is considered an important clue in the Barnett-Adams poisoning case. It appears that a couple occupied a room for the night at this hotel on two or three occasions last summer. They registered as Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Barnett. On their last visit the woman left a parol, which the police think may prove to have belonged to one of the persons mentioned in connection with the poisoning case. A handwriting expert is at work on the signatures in the hotel register.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.—Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Attention is directed to the Gift Social and Entertainment to be held this evening in the lecture hall of St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church, Beaver Hall Hill, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society. Everyone attending will have the privilege of taking a present from a basket which will be passed through the audience. Music.

SPRING SKIRTS.

Just received, an imported line of Spring and Summer Skirts, a showing that will interest every lady that appreciates Newness, Correctness, Prettiness, and extreme values; a line that will be eagerly sought but on fronts, regular \$1.25 line for 90c.

New Skirts.

Beautiful Moreen Skirts from \$2.50 up. Morette, a very handsome line, ranging from \$4.00 up. Satin, in exquisite stripe, and other effects, from \$3.50 up.

Our Special Offer in

Maids' Caps.

Having too many in stock of these thoroughly stylish Caps, we have decided to make a clearance. The line now 2 for 25c. To blue now 4 for 25c. The line now 3 for 25c.

Free Art Embroidery Class commences on Monday, 27th March, in Ladies' Parlor, 230 till 5.30 p.m. Children's Class, Saturday, 1st April, 2.30 till 12 a.m.

Ogilvy's,

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to give 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.]

GENERAL.

NUMISMATIC.

R.V. Killarney, Man.—What is the value of the following coins: 1. A small silver coin, with the youthful head of the Queen on one side, and the figures "2" on the other. 2. A small French silver coin, dated 1872, about the size of a five cent piece. Ans.—This is a Maundy two-pence of Queen Victoria, a special coinage to be struck every year to be given in charity on Holy Thursday, worth five or ten cents. 2. This is most likely a 20 centime piece of the Republic, worth five cents.

A Subscriber, Palmyra, Ont.—Could you tell me where I could get the following stamps and coins: 1. A Canadian stamp of the year 1855. 2. An English fourpenny rose, 1855. 3. A 10 ct. Australian blue, with head issue, 1873. 4. A Canadian copper coin, obverse, a bouquet with the inscription, "Agriculture and Commerce, Has Canada," reverse, "Un sou token Montreal." Ans.—1. There is no such stamp. 2 and 3. Write to the Stamp Collectors' Club, Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal. 4. Write to the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal.

G.L. Wingham, Ont.—Can you give me the value of the following stamps: 1. United States, landing of Columbus, two cents. 2. East India, 4 annas, green. 3. Half anna, blue. 4. Holland, one cent, green. 5. Five cent, blue. 6. Canada, 10 cent, black. 7. Germany, 30 pfennigs, red. 8. 10 pfennigs, red. 9. Canada two cent, registered, red. 10. Great Britain, 2 1/2 penny, blue. 11. Two-pence, brown. Ans.—These are mostly very common stamps, and in use, and if you wanted to sell them could not get more than four or five cents per hundred at most. 9. If vermillion, might be worth ten cents.

H.E.B. Montreal.—This gentleman encloses two small English silver coins, and desires to know their value. 1. This is a fourpenny piece of Charles II., with four "C's" interlarded on the reverse, and is of its value. 2. A threepenny piece of George III., with a large 3 on the reverse. Ans.—These coins are what is known as Maundy day money. Maundy is struck each year, not for general circulation, but to be given on Holy Thursday as charity to certain poor people around Windsor Castle. There are always four values, the penny, two-pence, threepence, and four-pence. The custom comes down from remote antiquity, when not only the pope, but most of the kings of Europe, in imitation of Christ washing the disciples' feet, used to wash the feet of 12 poor people every Maunday or Holy Thursday. James II. was the last monarch that performed this ceremony in England. The ceremony is now confined to giving the pence of money usually to such occasions, special coins as described above being struck for the purpose. Some of these coins are rather rare. 1. Worth in fine condition, ten to fifteen cents. 2. Ditto.

L.M. Halloway, Ont.—I have an English penny with the date "1707," and inscription "A raised ridge and a much worn that all can make out of the inscription is 'Rex' on one side and 'Britannia' on the other. Can you give me the complete inscription with particulars about the coin and its value? Ans.—This is a penny of George III., struck at the Soho mint, Birmingham. The people had complained that the previous coinage, had been very light. This coinage was put out to give the first worth of copper for a penny. The inscription in full is 'Georgius III. D. G. Rex' on the obverse and on reverse 'Britannia' with the date 1707, not 1707, the coin in the condition is of no numismatic value.

W.E.E. Godrich, Ont.—Please give the numismatic value of the following coins: (1) A ten-cent piece of the United States, dated 1827. (2) United States dime dated 1837. (3) Half dime, 1837. (4) The latter with arrowheads at each side of date. Ans.—None of these dates are rare. They consequently do not sell for much more than face value except when in uncirculated or fine condition.

Berta, M.—What is the numismatic value of the two following coins? (1) Obverse, laureated bust of Wellington to the left. 'Wellington half-penny token,' reverse, 'Britannia' to the left, seated surrounded with wreath of oak '1814.' (2) A large copper coin one inch in diameter; obverse, bust of George III. to the left; reverse, 'D. G. Rex' to the left, 'Britannia' to the left, 'Britannia 1797.' Ans.—Both of these coins are very common, and therefore are of no numismatic value except when in the finest condition.

An Enquirer, Weston.—On the reverse of some of our Canadian coins I have observed a small letter 'H.' Some of these are of the years 1880, 1880 and I think 1888. Why are these coins so marked? Ans.—The letter 'H' on some of the Canadian coins indicates that these coins were struck by Ralph Heaton & Son, of Birmingham. The reason for this was that the Royal mint in London was unable to supply the increased demand for coins throughout the Empire. The coins for the Colonies and some of the English bronze coins were let out to the Birmingham firm of coiners. After 1884, when the enlargements to the mint had been completed all our coins have been struck in London. You are in error as to two of the dates which you mention as bearing the letter 'H.' for it occurs on none after 1883. The dates on which it does occur are 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883.

Ladies' Undervests.

Small Ladies' Spring Waists, natural Wool Undervests, high neck and short sleeves and button fronts, regular \$1.25 line for 90c.

New Dress Goods.

Rep. Cord Cloths, Colored Bengalines, Whip Cord Cloths, Colored French Poplin, Serge Suitings, Covert Cloths, Spoked Tweeds, are amongst the new arrivals now showing in our Dress Goods Department. All the newest colorings.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE WORDS AND TERMINATIONS.

J.A.C. Coldbrook, N.S.—1. Please state the pronunciation of the enclosed words, and change of words. 2. Does the expression, a pair of twins indicate two or four individuals? Ans.—1. Leisure should be pronounced lezh-ur; pleasure, plezh-ur. The Fox's collection of hymns and anthems. It has been translated into many languages. The authors being a Unitarian, the hymns are addressed to God the Father only. Alterations have been made in the stanzas to bring them into harmony with the theology of other religious bodies. One of the best known and earliest changes consisted of the addition of the following:

NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE.

1. Who was the author of the hymn, 'Nearer my God to Thee?' 2. When was it composed? Ans.—1. and 2. This hymn was written by Mrs. Sarah Adams, née Flower. It was published in 1841 in W. J. Fox's collection of hymns and anthems. It has been translated into many languages. The authors being a Unitarian, the hymns are addressed to God the Father only. Alterations have been made in the stanzas to bring them into harmony with the theology of other religious bodies. One of the best known and earliest changes consisted of the addition of the following:

Christ alone beareth me,
Where Thou dost shine;
Join me, O God, to Thee,
Nearer my God to Thee.

Sometimes this doxology is added:
Glory O God to Thee,
Glory to Thee,
Almighty Trinity,
In Unity,
Glorious Mystery,
Through all Eternity,
Glory to Thee.

In Dr. Monnell's 'Perish Hymns,' edition of 1873, we find this change:

And when on joyful wing,
Cleaving the sky,
Unto the Light of Lights,
Upward I fly.

'Nearer My God to Thee' appears also in Bishop Bickersteth's collection of hymns. In Dr. How's collection, which was published in 1884, appears a kind of paraphrase of this hymn.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND PROHIBITION.

J.S.—Would you kindly let me know if the names of the members of parliament, which appeared in the 'Witness' in 1897, as those whom the liquor party should stand by, are correct, or what means you have of finding them? I think that at a time we were watching the way our members vote on this very important question a little more closely. An answer to the above will be considered an esteemed favor. Ans.—The position taken by the members of parliament on the prohibition question has been frequently announced in the 'Witness.' The session of parliament, which opens on March 15, will show more distinctly than any previous one, the exact position of every member on this important question. The division lists will be published, and every member stated. This will be the list to preserve.

VARNISH FOR VIOLINS.

W. R. and H. Belmont, N.S.—What varnish does the great violin maker use to ornament their instruments, and how was it laid on? Ans.—The celebrated Cremona varnish used by the great violinists is of unknown ingredients. Charles Reade, in his little book of essays, entitled 'Readeana,' deals with this subject and makes many ingenious guesses as to its composition. The celebrated Polish varnish is used by German violin makers, viz.: Four parts sandarac resin; 2 parts shellac, 1 part mastic, 2 parts benzoin resin, 2 parts Venetian turpentine, 32 parts alcohol. The solid ingredients are first dissolved in the alcohol and the Venetian turpentine added afterwards, and finally the whole carefully filtered to get rid of dust. The brushes to be kept scrupulously clean. This is the varnish. For the staining, one part Campeachy wood is used, 1/2 part yellow dyewood. This mixture should be boiled for two hours in a glass vessel, no iron being allowed to come in contact with it, as that metal makes the solution black. The holins having been cleared should be stained with the second and afterwards varnished with the first mentioned mixture. A second layer is yellow, which may be given to the instrument by applying annatto, gamboge, or turmeric. To impart a red tint apply dragon's blood, or red sanders wood. By mixing the above, intermediate shades may be obtained. Much, however, depends

upon the mode of application, and only experts would be likely to produce an agreeable result. For a varnish for the above staining use either: (1) Fused amber, 2 oz.; oil of turpentine, 5 oz., drying linseed oil, 3 oz.; (2) mastic, 1 drachm; sandarac, 1 drachm; lac, 5/8 drachm; alcohol, 3 fluid oz. Another red varnish has sandarac, 12 parts; shellac, 6 parts; mastic, 6 parts; elemi, 6 parts. In 150 parts of this dissolve 50 percent of alcohol colored with cochineal or if a darker tint is required with red dragon's blood gum. When the above is dissolved add 8 parts Venice turpentine, mix well and be careful not to heat this mixture and so much, as it is highly inflammable. The framework of the violin when prepared in one of the above ways may be toned with a piece of fine sandpaper or with another violin which has been previously toned with a tuning fork. The pressure exerted upon the light frame of a violin by the tightened strings is so great that it would immediately crush the frame if it were not carefully adjusted by an expert maker.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

PRESCRIPTION OF ARREARS OF INTEREST.

Reader, Que.—Kindly inform me in your legal column how long does interest run on mortgage, judgment and debt before being prescribed, and oblige. Ans.—Five years.

DURATION OF LEASE.

M.A.H., Que.—A rents a store in July, 1888, at a certain rental per month. Proprietor claims he wished to have a lease drawn up, but refused to sign one. Now A says that proprietor made no mention of lease whatever. Tenant last month removed to a more suitable locality. Can proprietor sue or bring an action of rent against A?—Yes, if he can prove a verbal lease up to that date; otherwise the lease would be presumed to be from month to month and could be terminated by one month's notice.

MARRIAGE OF MINOR WITHOUT CONSENT OF PARENTS—ACTION TO ANNUL.

M.G., Que.—At what age can a girl marry in the province of Quebec without the consent of her parents? 2. What remedy, if any, is there in law in cases where a girl marries without such consent? 3. Can any action be taken against the bridegroom? 4. If the marriage ceremony had been performed in the United States would it affect the validity of the marriage in this province? Ans.—1. Twenty-one years. A marriage contracted by a minor without the consent of her parents can be annulled unless the relative whose consent was required has tacitly approved of the marriage. 2. An action without taking action? 3. An action would be against the bridegroom for any damages suffered. If the girl is less than 16 years of age the offence is a criminal one. 4. The validity of the marriage as to form only would be governed by the law of the State. A case would not be affected otherwise.

PREVENTION OF NUISANCE—RIGHT TO DAMAGES.

G.M.C.—Is there a law to prevent a cheese and butter factory within 100 yards of dwelling houses? If so kindly state what proceedings to take. Can the building of such a factory be prevented by the residents living within 100 yards? If not, can they be stopped? Can residents claim damages for the nuisance? Ans.—1. The local council has power to prevent the building of such a factory, any manufacturing which may become a nuisance. Unless operated in contravention of such a by-law or in an improper manner whereby the nuisance would be unduly increased, no damages could be claimed.

(ONTARIO.)

A DOWER CLAIM.

J.E., Ont.—Is a location ticket or transfer good enough to prevent a claim for dower, her husband having sold out twenty-one years ago, leaving his wife and child utterly unprovided for? Ans.—We think not.

INDIAN LANDS TAXATION.

Esquiquier, Ont.—Is a white man living on an Indian reserve and renting Indian land liable to taxation for school, township and other purposes? Ans.—Yes, but the land itself is exempt from taxation.

SELLING UNWHOLESOME MEAT.

Subscriber, Ont.—Is there law against a man killing a cow, heavy in calf, bringing on the market and selling it for beef? Ans.—Yes, he takes the risk of being fined to the extent of a hundred dollars, or, at the discretion of the convicting magistrate or justices, of imprisonment for a term of not exceeding three months.

FLOODING AND DAMMING.

C.J.A., N.S.—A B and C live on a flat that is often flooded; in some places, a foot deep, making it very difficult to get about; D builds a dam on the line between A, B and C, and himself, to prevent the water flowing through his orchard and garden, to the river, which would make a large strip of land unfit for use. Can B and C compel D to open the dam, and allow the water to flow through his orchard and garden, when a few barrels sunk at certain places would completely drain the whole flat? Ans.—A local lawyer should be consulted.

TAXATION OF PARSONAGES.

Ont.—Can the municipal authorities in Ontario tax land on which parsonages are built and occupied by ministers of the active work of the ministry, and passed to the church the same as land on which houses of public worship are erected, except for local improvements? Ans.—Yes.

RIGHTS RESPECTING A TREE.

Subscriber, Mitchell, Ont.—A and B have adjoining lots; B put up fifty rods of fence in bush eight years ago, and fenced a tree belonging to himself on A's side. 1. Can B legally come on A's premises and cut the tree? 2. Who owns the tree? 3. Can A prevent B from taking the tree? 4. The time this fence was built C was in company with B, C having built this part of fence where the dispute is, and B is responsible for fence, he being proprietor for a number of years? Ans.—Not without permission from A. But apparently the tree is really on B's land, and would be on the side of the fence if the same were the true boundary line; and, consequently, there need be no trespassing on A's premises in order to the cutting and removal of the timber. 2. B. 3. Not legally. 4. Yes.

YELLOW MILL POND MYSTERY.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 24.—The Yellow Mill Pond murder trial, in which Dr. Nancy Gillford stands accused of the killing of Emma Gill, was continued today, with no indication that the day would develop anything less tedious than the introduction of further evidence to establish the crime. The first witness of the day was the Superintendent of Police, Birmingham, who was on the stand

an hour. Thirty-five minutes of the hour was consumed by cross-examination. The officer's testimony concerned only the identification of certain stones and wrappings which were found with the various portions of the dead girl's body.

DEATH OF FATHER CATULLE

ST. ANN'S FORMER PASTOR SUD-DENLY CALLED.

The news of the death of the Rev. Father Jean Francois Catulle, member of the Redemptorist Order, and former pastor of St. Ann's Church, will cause general grief and regret among all classes



THE LATE FATHER CATULLE.

of the community, for he was one of the best and most favorably-known members of the Roman Catholic clergy in this city. The sad information was received yesterday, in a cable despatch, addressed to the reverend clergy of St. Ann's Church, giving no other particulars than the fact of his death from heart disease, on that very same date.

The Rev. Father Catulle was a Belgian by birth, and had reached his sixty-eighth year. He was ordained priest in 1862 and joined the Redemptorist Order. He came to Canada some fifteen years ago to take charge of St. Ann's Church, when that parish was entrusted to the care of the Redemptorists, and was thus the first founder of a house of his order in Montreal. Up to about a year ago, when he was called back to his native land by his superior, Father Catulle labored among the parishioners of St. Ann's Church, being, during the whole time of his pastorate, as zealous and as beloved a pastor as could be found. Under his

care and management, not only all the previous parochial works were continued and fostered, but he created new fields of labor for the spiritual, intellectual and material welfare of his people, until he made of St. Ann's what is now, a model parish. Nor was Father Catulle's zeal and influence confined to the limits of his congregation, for he took a deep interest in all public matters, and was always ready to help any movement in which the welfare of the community was concerned. Under these circumstances, there is no reason to be surprised that when obedience called him away from his flock, his departure caused such grief and regret, and the present sad news of his sudden demise will cause general mourning among the parishioners of St. Ann's, a mourning in which the community at large will join.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CURLING.

The return friendly match between the Thistle and Ormstown teams was played to-day on Thistle ice. Scores were:

Thistle.	Ormstown.
Dr. K. Kee	A. McKenzie
G. Baird	D. McInnes
C. A. McNea	J. W. Anderson
T. D. Smith, skip.	D. Cunningham, skip.
M. Bryson	W. Cunningham
J. Gibson	M. Freeman
F. W. Kie	A. G. Walsh
G. McGerrigle, skip.	G. W. Cameron, skip.
10	10
25	25

HOCKEY.

A friendly game of hockey was played on the Minto rink on Thursday night between the Mintos and Tigers. After a great struggle, the Mintos succeeded in adding the name of a champion to their opponents, Harris and Lawrence scoring the first and second goals respectively for the Mintos. The score would have been larger but for the phenomenal goal keeping of Ollendorf, of the Tigers, who succeeded in stopping shot after shot. For the Mintos, Frutiger and Lawrence especially distinguished themselves, Ollendorf, Hart and Swing being noticeable on the other side. The teams lined up as follows: Tigers—Ollendorf, goal; Walsh, point; Ewing, captain; cover point; Wade, Walsh, Marotte, and Hart, forwards. Mintos—Darling, goal; Henderson, p.; Frutiger, cover point; Lawrence, captain; Rice, Chouinard and Harris, forwards. Referee, G. Barrett. Umpires—D. Ritchie and F. Robinson.

CENTRAL HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

Paris, Ont., March 24.—The executive committee of the Central Ontario Hockey Association met in the Arlington hotel here to-night. The following members were present: Bromfield, Brantford; Morrison, Hamilton, and President Armitage, of Paris. Delegates Powell, of Woodstock, did not show up. The business before the committee was the settlement of the protests lodged by the Paris club, against Woodstock and Brantford, the former for playing Brown and Miller, these men having played with Beamsville in a league match with St. Catharines, and the game played in ignorance between Brantford and Paris, Brantford having played Cribbs, of Simcoe, who had never signed with the Brantford Club, and consequently was not eligible to play in a league game. Both protests were allowed by the executive. The Woodstock game being thrown out altogether. The Brantford game to be played off on Tuesday night next on ice to be chosen by Paris.

LACROSSE.

TECUMSEH-ELMS CLUB. Toronto, March 23.—The annual meeting of the Tecumseh-Elms Lacrosse Club was

COLONIAL HOUSE,

Phillips Square.

MONTREAL.

GREAT DISCOUNT SALE

—OF OVER—

\$30,000

WORTH OF

HIGH GRADE FURNITURE

Purchased at a rate on the dollar. Consisting of the Complete Stock of the London Furniture Manufacturing Co., Limited.

A very large shipment has already arrived, and the balance will follow as soon as it can be packed.

Sale Commences SATURDAY, March 25th, and will continue until the whole collection is disposed of.

SALE DISCOUNTS

Will Be Announced Later.

The variety is large and consists of

A Well Assorted Stock of HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, in BEDROOM SUITES, DINING ROOM SUITES, PARLOR SUITES, and NOVELTIES in FANCY FURNITURE of every description.

MAIL ORDERS. Receive prompt and careful attention. Samples sent, estimates given, and every information supplied.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

held in the Rossin House this evening. The reports of the different committees were submitted and found to be in good condition. The treasurer's report showed a deficit of thirteen cents. The club will have teams in the senior, and intermediate C.L.A., and also in the Toronto Lacrosse League. All the games will be played on the island oval. The following officers were elected:—Hon. president, W. F. Thompson; president, Dr. A. Rose; first vice-president, R. W. Wages; second vice-president, G. J. J. Solis; secretary, Harvey German; treasurer, R. Creaman; captain, Fred. Rose; delegates to C.L.A., R. H. Wyles, H. German and Foster.

WHEELING.

A NEW CLUB.

Kingston, Ont., March 24.—The St. Lawrence Ramblers Bicycle Club will be a success. There are already thirty-five members. A club room will be secured, and a reception held at an early date. Kingston, Ont., March 24.—Belleville wants to form an amateur bicycle racing league comprising Picton, Trenton, Belleville, Deseronto, Napanee and Kingston. On April 7 a meeting of delegates will be held at Napanee.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

When the case of Eugene Goulet, charged with conspiracy was called in the Criminal Court this morning, it was announced that the accused was ill and unable to be present. The Court decided to go on with the case in his absence. The first witness, named Cherrier, was asked if he knew the accused, and if the accused was the same party, who was implicated in the conspiracy. As the accused was not present, the witness could not answer positively, and the Court ordered the accused to be brought before the Court. High Constable Rissouette and Mr. L. Lorange, counsel for the accused, went to the jail for the accused, but found him unable to appear in Court. Dr. Bedard accompanied the High Constable from the jail to the Court House, and testified that the accused was suffering from nervous prostration and was unable to attend.

The information wanted was, however, obtained in another way, and the case was proceeded with.

'ROME' AT HER MAJESTY'S.

At the Sunday meeting in Her Majesty's 'Rome' will be the subject of a lecture by Mr. R. G. Boville. The musical service will be unique. The Jesuit Church Male quartette will sing 'Palms' and the double mixed quartette 'O gloriosa night.' Miss Bengough will play during the offertory. 'Benedictus,' accompanied by H. E. Starr, and Mrs. Wallace and Miss Moffat will render choice solos. Mr. Ernest Ker will preside at the piano, and Mr. Sharpe will lead the singing.

STOLE COPPER WIRE.

Hormidas Lalonde was this morning sentenced to one month and Eliezer Larin to two months imprisonment for stealing copper wire bonds from the track of the Park and Island Railway at Lachine on March 3, last. Octave Lang, who was implicated in the same case, was let off on suspended sentence, but on another charge of stealing a cart last September he was found guilty and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

GUILTY OF FORGERY.

H. A. Saunders, who recently pleaded guilty to the charge of forging a cheque for the amount of twenty dollars on the City and District Savings Bank in the name of Thomas Hamilton, appeared before Judge Denoyers yesterday afternoon for sentence. The accused was sentenced to four months imprisonment.

TO THE REFORMATORY.

Jacques Malette was arrested last night by Detectives Gaudry and Giguere, charged with the theft of two rings valued at twenty-five dollars. He was tried this morning before Judge Denoyers and sent to the reformatory for five years.

SENT TO QUEEN'S BENCH.

Majorique Gagnon, Archie Demers, Alphonse Belisle and Will. Harris, were this morning committed to the Court of Queen's Bench on a charge of theft.

Have your crest, monogram or address engraved on steel die and beautifully stamped on note paper. For fine work and correct styles go to the Stationery Department of

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,

Phillips Square, Montreal.

Mail orders a specialty.

The Shoe

—THAT—

Sells Best

Is the one that is

Best Made, Best Fitting, Best

Quality, and Best in Workmanship.

Our \$3.00

FOR

BOOTS WOMEN

Combine the above qualities.

All widths carried in stock.

W. H. STEWART,

2295 St. Catherine Street.

A COMING LECTURE.

The large audiences who have been enjoying the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill's lectures on his recent tour through Europe, have the greatest treat of all in store for them on Monday evening next when he will describe his visit to Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Berlin, Frankfurt, and Leipzig. The lectures will be profusely illustrated with lantern views of many of the great works of art treasured up in these cities, and will interest alike those who have and those who have not had the good fortune to have seen the originals. There will be no charge for admission, but the audience will be invited to make a contribution as large or as small as they like, to one of our most deserving Montreal charities.

A STOLEN CAPE.

Henri Giroux, alias Allard, of Pullum street, this morning pleaded guilty before Magistrate Lafontaine to having stolen a fur cape valued at one hundred and fifty dollars from Miss Middleton of St. Dominique street. The prisoner was arrested by Detective Cote yesterday. He was remanded for sentence.

Weekly Calendar.

WINDSOR HALL.

Madame
BLANCHE MARCHESI

TWO SONG RECITALS

On MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 27th,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 29th,
Under the direction of the Dominion Entertainment Bureau.
Reserved seats, \$1.50 and \$1.00 each, according to location.
Box plan now open at Star Branch Office.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

Rev. Theodore Lafleur

Will conduct the Evening Service at the
Young Women's Christian Association, 396
Dorchester Street.
FRIDAY, March 24, from 7 to 8:30 o'clock.
All Young Women cordially invited.

FREE CONCERT

OLD BREWERY MISSION.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 24th,
Beginning at 8 o'clock.
Among others the following will take part:
Mrs. A. MOORE, Piano Soloist; Miss ALICE
JONES, Soprano; Mr. WILL BURGESS,
Ventriloquist and Humorist; Mr. DOUGLAS
BATTERSBY, Phonograph Selections. Ad-
mission free. Collection.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25.



BY THE COURTESY of the following
Gentlemen their Conservatories will be open
to the members of the Montreal Horti-
cultural Society and their friends on SATUR-
DAY AFTERNOON, March 25th, 1899.
R. B. ANGUS, Esq., 240 Drummond Street;
Robert McInnes, Esq., 140 Drummond Street;
City Gardens, Logan's Park; Mount Royal
Cemetery Co., Mount Royal.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH
ORGAN RECITAL
By Mr. W. REED.
SATURDAY, March 25th, at 4 o'clock.
Admission Free.
Collection.

EASTER BAZAAR
SATURDAY, MARCH 25th,
at 2 o'clock.
In aid of the Homeopathic Hospital. Punch
and Judy Show, afternoon; Zingari Banjo
and Glee Club in the evening.
Admission, 10c.

Union Teachers' Meeting
Conducted by Rev. Dr. A. B. MACKAY.
WILL NOT MEET
Next SATURDAY, 25th March.
D. TORRANCE FRASER, Secretary.

SUNDAY, MARCH 26.

MEN'S OWN.
BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY.
Sunday, 26th March, 1899.
Speaker, REV. E. M. HILL, M.A.
Every Sunday Afternoon at 3 p.m.
In Calvary Congregational Church,
Guy Street, above St. Antoine.

POPULAR
Oriental Entertainment.
SATURDAY, 3 P.M.
Y.M.C.A. HALL.
Adults, 25c. Children, 10c.
Scenes of Eastern Life, presented by Miss
BEN-OLIEH, of Jerusalem and 30 persons
in Palestine costumes.

SATURDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock,
Mr. H. Wade Hicks,
OF NEW YORK,
Will be the Speaker at the
Young Men's Meeting
Young Men's Christian Association Building.
For the Study of the Bible.
SUNDAY MORNING, at 9.45.
C. K. CALHOUN, Leader.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
D. A. BUDGE, Leader.
Strangers are specially invited. A wel-
come for all men at these services.

MONDAY, MARCH 27.

Mrs. Gordon's Meetings.
MRS. GORDON, of Ottawa, will give daily
Bible Readings in the Evangelistic Hall,
2424 St. Catherine Street, from March 27 to
April 1, at 8.30 p.m.
MONDAY—"Do you know Jesus?"
TUESDAY—"Wayside Service."
WEDNESDAY—"Christ in You."
THURSDAY—"Living Water."
FRIDAY—"The Compassion of Jesus."
SATURDAY—"Prayer."
EVERYONE IS INVITED.

LINE ETCHINGS.

5c per square inch. Minimum for any single
etching, 50c. Drawing extra, if required.
Special rates for large quantities.
"WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00;
with reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger,
20c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50,
\$10.50; 100, \$20.
For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for post-
age on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Mes-
senger; \$3.50 on Daily Witness.
The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is de-
livered in thirty every evening of publication at
\$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.
DAILY WITNESS.
Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract
on favorable terms.
WEEKLY WITNESS.
With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third
reduction if set in our usual small advertising
types. Special contract rates.

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

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1899.

There is something disturbing in the
story of Captain Barrett, of the 'Castil-
lan,' where he hints at the possibility
of the compass having been tampered
with. He says that he does not think
this occurred, but he clearly regards it
as possible, and says the log-line of the
ship had been deliberately cut at the tur-
rail on the way out, and he is sure 'they
had a bad fellow on board.' The sug-
gestion seems preposterous. To tamper
with the compass would involve on the
part of the person guilty of it a deliberate
intention of causing the loss of the ship
to which he had entrusted his life. More-
over, when steering was done by human
strength tampering with the compass
would have been very difficult, as the
binnacle was the one point in the ship
that never ceased to have two pairs of
eyes upon it. The same is the case still.
There is a compass on the bridge and an-
other in the wheel-house, each of which
is ceaselessly watched by a quartermaster
and by an officer. It would be impossible
to put both of these compasses out to
exactly the same degree, and any differ-
ence would be instantly noticed. In-
deed, there are compasses all over the
ship, and some of them quite beyond the
reach of evildoers. It would seem, there-
fore, that it would only be necessary to
realize the possibility of such an occur-
rence to provide adequately against it.

Although the proposition submitted to
the New York Board of Aldermen, to
hoist flags on public buildings on the
twenty-fourth of May in honor of the
Queen's birthday was not acted on, the
fact that such a motion was made, by a
Tammany man too, shows what a re-
markable and agreeable change has come
that such a motion was made, by a
over our neighbors. We have a shrewd
suspicion that the Tammany man's change
of heart is not altogether unconnected
with 'Dick' Croker's racing career among
the 'nobility and gentry' of England.
That 'Dick' should become a link, like
the millionaires' daughters, between the
Anglo-Saxon nations is food for reflection
and a stimulant to induce optimism.
Out of the strong has come forth
sweetness. The proposal was not de-
feated; it will come up again, and
may possibly be adopted. Personally,
the Queen occupies a place in the esteem
of the people of the United States which
may fairly be described as one of rever-
ence. It is natural that they should so
regard her, for being of the same blood
as the people of the empire over which
she reigns, they hold in equal esteem the
virtues which adorn her more than
crown, or sceptre, or imperial majesty.
There is a loyalty in the hearts of all
good men and women which rises above
and beyond national boundaries, pays
homage to individual worth and feels a
reflection of the splendor it contemplates
in the unique and gracious personality
which has so long and nobly filled the
throne of Great Britain. A great exam-
ple has been given to the world, and in
acknowledging its influence Americans
can unite with us, with honor to them-
selves, in loyalty to an ideal every way
worthy of admiration.

THE CITY SURVEYOR.

The Road Committee is jumping
greedily at any chance of getting rid of
the man who has, so far as he could,
vetoed their licentious wastefulness of the
civic funds. From their own point of
view they have long had in Mr. St. George's
independence ground enough for his
dismissal. They look upon him as their
employee, but he evidently
looks on himself as the employee
of the public and as having some
duty to the public apart from carry-
ing out the instructions of the commit-
tee in matters of administration for
which, when not thwarted, he is respon-
sible. The present dispute is over an
outrageous order that Mr. St. George
should employ twice as many men as he
can possibly use and so exhaust, on the
transient service of removing the snow,
as much as possible of the resources
at the disposal of the committee for
the current year. Last year's ex-
perience showed painfully that the
resources of the city are limited.
The utterly disgraceful state of the
streets, before the snow fell was a sting-
ing comment on earlier waste. The alder-
men, however, seemed to revel in that
sort of thing. It was an irresistible argu-
ment in favor of new loans and new
taxes. Some urged the selling of some
of our public spaces to cover existing de-
ficits, very innocently assuming that if
we should start with a clean sheet we
should be able to maintain more econ-
omic housekeeping thenceforth. This
action of the Road Committee is the re-
sponse of Alderman Brunet and his
friends to this fond hope. They are not
ashamed of their order to employ twice
as many men as could possibly be used.
Have not those men got votes and sym-
pathizers? It is simply a proposal to
pay a dose out of the public taxes not
only for the support of all who cannot
get work otherwise, but also for all who,
though able to get work, prefer to be
paid for idleness.

The loss of Mr. St. George from so
responsible a post in the most important
of the civic departments would bring de-
spair to those who have hoped against
hope for a reform in the civic adminis-
tration. All civic pride succumbs when
one can only look forward to a system of
unpunctured public plunder resting on the
votes of those who are by such processes
as are here illustrated to have a beggarly
share of the loot. The public has
assumed Mr. St. George to be absolutely
trustworthy, as he is well known to be
capable. Their reason for feeling sure
on this point is that if there was any
hole in his administration it would cer-
tainly be exaggerated and proclaimed.
The very fact that the committee shows
itself so anxious to cut him off under cir-
cumstances so compromising to itself
proves that it has been watching in vain
for a better occasion. The independence
of Mr. St. George in demanding control
of those things which are committed to
him has delighted all honest citizens. If
he is dismissed it will be the end of public
spirit in that department and a con-
demnation of it in any other. It will
be a festive day for the plunderers and
for all who are jealous of the prospects
of Montreal or who wish ill to our city.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The various taxing powers of Canada
seem these days to be making a general
onslaught on the banks. Montreal en-
deavored to impose a special tax upon
their dividends or capital, and the
managers had to lay by for the moment
their discounting and become active poli-
ticians, using up valuable time at Quebec.
Now it is Ontario which is attacking
them, and doubtless we shall hear that
the managers have 'gone on pilgrimages'
to Toronto. The taxes proposed by On-
tario are largely based, so far as the
banks are concerned, upon the Quebec
Act, but either by a strange accident or
by intent their proposal hits the French
banks more severely than the others, the
reason being that these banks have but
one branch each in Ontario, and by the
terms of the bill will have to pay as
much on their capital for this one branch
as if they had a dozen or more. Thus,
for example, the Hochelaga Bank will be
called upon to pay over \$1,300 for its one
branch, while the Bank of Commerce,
which has many branches, will have to
pay only \$108 per branch. The tax on
capital is virtually a license to do busi-
ness in Ontario, a far less just form of
taxation than another section of the act
which imposes a tax upon each branch.
The 'Witness' opposed the Quebec tax
upon banks, and cannot but oppose that
of Ontario. Taxation should have some
underlying principle of justice; should
at the least be based upon the amount
of the return given by the province to
the taxed. As these taxes are framed

they are unfair to outside banks and an
impediment to interprovincial trade and
cordial relations. In the case of On-
tario the proposed tax is by force of cir-
cumstances virtually a notice to quit
served upon the French banks, and we
notice with regret, but as a natural re-
sult, that the French press is calling
upon the local government to bear this in
mind and put the burden on the Ontario
banks when new taxation is again being
considered.

The banks outside of Ontario presented
to the Provincial Treasurer on Tuesday
a petition drawing attention to the fact
that the Bank of Montreal was being
taxed only upon one-half of its capital,
and requested that the other banks dis-
cided outside of Ontario should at least
be accorded the same privileges. We are
now in a position to state that the On-
tario Government has acceded to this re-
quest, which, while reducing the revenue
from bank taxation not much more than
five thousand dollars, renders the taxa-
tion on several of the smaller banks very
much less than it otherwise would have
been.

The New York Clearing banks, as in-
dicated in a prior editorial, have been
endeavoring to arrange a schedule of
rates for collections. They have now
adopted a schedule of charges, the mini-
mum of which is ten cents and the maxi-
mum one quarter of one percent upon
items collectable outside of New York,
Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and a
few other adjacent cities. Montreal
will, of course, come under the schedule.

The decision of the marine underwrit-
ers to increase their insurance charges
upon vessels trading to and from Canada
is a serious blow to our ocean trade, par-
ticularly when taken in conjunction with
the rules regarding the winter load line,
which already place Canadian shipping at
a disadvantage as compared with more
southerly ports. The government should
act promptly in the matters of buoying
and lighting our channels and of making
tidal and current surveys and charting
the results.

The bank statement for February is to
hand, and shows a continuance of pros-
perity, notwithstanding the decline in ex-
ports, as shown by the trade returns for
the same month. The note circulation
shows an increase of \$1,701,000 over Feb-
ruary, 1898, and \$600,000 over January
last. Current loans show an increase of
\$22,348,000 over February, 1898, and of
\$5,000,000 over January, 1899. The de-
posits now exceed \$250,000,000, an in-
crease of \$3,000,000 for the month, and
of \$30,480,000 for the year. Call loans
have reached the high figure of \$28,815,-
000, an increase of \$7,400,000 over Feb-
ruary, 1898.

The local stock market during the past
week has exhibited the weak tendency
to which attention has already been
called. When it is remembered that
money on call is now at four and a half
percent, and likely to be advanced to five
percent, which is a rate that is not being
paid by any leading stock at present quo-
tations, it will readily be seen that a de-
cline in values is probable at the mo-
ment. The month of April will no doubt
be one of firm money, but so far as
Montreal is concerned, May is likely to
be a flush month on account of the city
loan of \$3,000,000, which will be effected
elsewhere and brought here for spending.
Canadian Pacific opened on Saturday at
88 and closed at 85 yesterday, quite a
number of shares having been sold. Mon-
treal Street Railway declined from 322 at
the opening to 315. Toronto Street Rail-
way opened at 116 and closed at 113.4.
Twin City dropped one point to 69.
Montreal Gas fell from 216 to 208. Do-
minion Cotton opened at 110.4 and closed
at 108.7. War Eagle dropped nine
points, to 340. There is every indication
that the decline from inflated prices
brought about by prosperity and easy
money will take place without undue
pressure, although of course it is to be
anticipated that there will be some heavy
losses among unwary speculators, espe-
cially those who have loaded up with min-
ing stocks. It is reported that a new
exchange is to be formed for transactions
in mining shares. There is no objection
to such an exchange if its members do
not list undeveloped properties, in which
case there is every danger of the exchange
being injurious to the community. As
we have several times stated, the small
par value of mining stocks renders them
alluring to the minor speculator, clerks
and others, whose operations on the mar-
ket usually result in the loss of money
and frequently in the loss of position.

In connection with the falling off in
Canada's exports and the increase in her
imports, which the party press is endea-
voring to interpret to the disadvantage
of the country, attention may be called

to a timely article in Bradstreet's of the
eighteenth of March, which shows that
the same phenomenon is noticeable in
the United States, and gives the reason
therefor. 'Increasing prosperity,' says
that journal, 'is evidently having a re-
fect upon our foreign purchase of cereals,
while better crops abroad make the de-
mand for this country's cereals and other
products less urgent.' In another ar-
ticle of the same journal, not dealing
with this question, we are informed that
Spain during 1898 exported more than
imported, which is an accidental de-
monstration of the fallacy of basing an es-
timate of national prosperity upon the bal-
ance of trade, for the year 1898 was one
of exceptional disaster for Spain.

The heavy snowfall of the past two
weeks has been of great service to the
lumber industry, which for a time was
threatened with the 'hanging up' of the
logs on account of inability to haul them
to the streams. If we do not have a
flood to sweep the logs through the booms
in spring, the snow has saved many from
loss.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE ELECTED.

The general committee of the Quebec
Provincial Alliance met last night at the
Y. M. C. A. rooms. There was a good
attendance, and much interest taken in
the report of the members who had at-
tended the meeting of the legislation com-
mittee at Ottawa on Wednesday last.

These gentlemen were satisfied that
the committee appointed to carefully con-
sider the best way to bring the prohibi-
tion question before parliament during
the present session would deal with the
matter honestly and impartially, and in
the best interests of the prohibition
cause.

Regarding the statement made in the
press that the meeting of the legisla-
tion committee was farcical, it was remarked
by one of the gentlemen that the mem-
bers of parliament evidently did not so
recognize it, as forty-eight of these hon-
orable gentlemen had signed their names
to the register of the meeting as those
who are in favor of prohibition, and
there were others who were present as
interested spectators. The idea that
there had been any 'implied conditions' or
secret understanding between the govern-
ment and the temperance people or
their leaders that a majority of the elec-
tors on the voters' list should be re-
quired to vote in favor of prohibition be-
fore the government would be expected
to give prohibitory legislation, was em-
phatically repudiated by the meeting.
The duty of the prohibitionists now was
said to be to make clear to their repre-
sentatives at Ottawa that they want the
liquor traffic prohibited, and ask them
to support any legislation that will ac-
complish this end.

The question of the appointment of a
secretary and office arrangements for
next year was referred to a committee
consisting of Mr. J. R. Dougall, Mr. Lee
and Mr. Cayford. Mr. Cayford was
elected treasurer, and the following ex-
ecutive was appointed:—Messrs. J. R.
Dougall, Alex. Peden, W. R. Ross, E. L.
Bond, G. M. Webster, S. J. Carter, J.
H. Cayford, H. A. Moulton, S. P. Lee,
Sol. Cutter, E. A. Dyer, George Lyman,
Dr. Bazin, Miss Dougall, Mrs. C. G.
Jones, Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, Mrs. Rad-
ford, the Rev. J. McKillop, the Rev.
T. G. Williams, D.D., Rural Dean San-
ders, the Rev. D. W. Morrison, the Rev.
Murray Watson, the Rev. D. S. Hamil-
ton, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, the Rev.
T. E. Cunningham, the Rev. R. Hopkin,
William Drysdale, Miss Walker, the Rev.
Prof. Warriner, Mrs. Ludington, A. R.
Oughtred, James A. Mathewson, J. H.
Holden, the Rev. E. De Gruchy, Mr.
Massiah, Armitage Ewing, J. H. Car-
son, W. S. Leslie, D. S. Hislop, the Rev.
Dr. Ker, the Rev. J. R. Webb, R. J.
Latimer and the Rev. W. D. Reid.

THE 'NEW ONTARIO.'

A deputation from the 'New Ontario'
which consisted of Messrs. George T.
Marks, Mayor; D. F. Burk, and F. S.
Wiley, of Port Arthur; John McKillop,
ex-Mayor of Port William; R. B. Allen,
of Rat Portage, were in town yesterday
for the purpose chiefly of disseminating
information about a portion of the pro-
vince of Ontario, which is as large as
not a few European kingdoms, and which
—according to the deputation—requires
only to be known to be occupied and set-
tled by a farming population which can
soon make independent homes for them-
selves, and exploited by capitalists for
the vast mineral wealth of which the
most eloquent indications have already
been encountered. There are admirable
prairie lands, which need simply a little
clearing, iron ore deposits, gold, silver,
asbestos, mica, lead, sand, and mineral
springs. The 'New Ontario' comprises
the districts of Rainy River, Thunder
Bay, Nipissing and Algoma, and covers
an area of one hundred and seventy-
eight thousand miles. It stretches north
as far as James Bay.

MR. SHERMAN.

Santiago de Cuba, March 24.—Mr. John
Sherman has been safely moved from the
'Paris' to the quarters prepared for him
on board the United States cruiser 'Chico-
go.'

THE PLEBISCITE.

Government's Policy Condemned in the House.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE PARTICIPATED IN BY SEVERAL MEMBERS.

Ottawa, March 24.

Mr. M. T. Stenson (Richmond and Wolfe) continued the debate on the address, at the opening of parliament yesterday, and explained that he rose mainly for the purpose of denying the charges which had been brought against his friend, Mr. Lemieux, (Gaspé) of having in the Bagot by-election had resort to the cry of race and religion. He had himself heard the speech referred to and could testify that Mr. Lemieux had made no such reference.

Of Mr. Monk, who had preferred the charge against Mr. Lemieux, he could not refrain from saying that he had himself indulged in most unbecoming references to the members of the Joint High Commission, of whom he spoke as 'dining and wining at Canada's expense, instead of attending to business.' Of the Manitoba school settlement, he was glad to say that nothing had been heard from the minority against it. In the township of St. Anne, where the very spirit of the Sherbrooke Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Roman Catholic School Commissioners, he was glad to say, had of their own will adopted regulations similar to those now existing in Manitoba. These regulations had proved satisfactory to the Protestants of Quebec and there was no good reason why they should not prove equally satisfactory to the Catholics of Manitoba.

Proceeding, Mr. Stenson referred to the government's policy in the matter of cold storage, which had done so much for the farmers of Canada. In the single article of butter alone shipments had been sent to the English market to the value of two million dollars.

Mr. Davin—No! Mr. Stenson—I have only to say to my honorable friend and to those around him, that they talked of initiating cold storage as they talked of many other things. We all know of a place which is paved with good intentions.

In reply to a statement of the Conservative whip, that the Minister of Agriculture is not known as a practical farmer, he would say that Mr. Taylor did not know the Eastern Townships or he would not make that statement.

Mr. Stenson remarked that he regarded prohibition as impracticable and foolish under existing circumstances, for the reason that the vote of the people did not warrant it. 'The Liberal party's historic policy has been one of no coercion, and as Quebec has spoken against prohibition, they also are safe from force, although throughout that province to-day local prohibition is the law almost universally in force.'

MR. CASGRAIN. Mr. Thomas Chase Casgrain, (Montmorency) threw out a hint to the House that probably there was a reason for Mr. Stenson's impassioned support of the government's policy in his desire to attain to the vacant postmastership of Sherbrooke. Personally, he felt like expressing the hope that Mr. Stenson might soon join the lucky band of judges, and others who have been transferred from politics to a higher sphere. On the subject of the scheme for Senate reform, Mr. Casgrain said that admittedly both parties were in favor of the continuance of an upper chamber. The action of the Federal Ministry in inducing the local legislatures to back up the proposal for Senate reform was one which acts both ways. If the local Houses are to take up the questions of Federal politics, and the House of Commons devote its attention to local affairs, the practice was one which would lead to endless confusion. One source of Quebec's opposition to the Senate was because it had ferreted out the nest of boodlers in the Baie des Chaleurs Railway transaction. For this work and because in 1891 it had saved Quebec from that nest of thieves, the Senate is to be wiped out. In the defeat of the Drummond County Railway bill it had saved the country \$600,000 a year, and again last session it had shown itself of service in throwing out the Yukon bill.

MR. TALBOT. Mr. Talbot (Bellechasse) expressed himself in vindication of the freedom of Quebec politics from the prejudices of race and religion in politics. He called to Mr. Casgrain's notice the fact that Mr. Pécoud's connection with the alleged theft of \$100,000 in the Baie des Chaleurs matter is now before the Supreme Court.

As evidence of the revival of agriculture since the advent of the Liberal party to power, Mr. Talbot stated that out of 275 vacant farms and houses in his constituency in 1896, 240 are now once more occupied.

MR. CRAIG AND THE PLEBISCITE. Mr. T. D. Craig (East Durham) began by expressing his desire to see a treaty agreed to which would be fair to Canada. Speaking of the plebiscite, he said that though the Premier might not have given a pledge to the prohibitionists in the Liberal party. The object of the plebiscite, the Premier had said, was to obtain a fair and unbiased expression of opinion, but this had not been obtained for political prejudices were allowed to creep in, especially in Quebec. It was impossible in this country to ob-

tain an honest expression of opinion, leaving politics out, and it had so proved in the present case.

Mr. Craig wished more particularly to direct attention to the Premier's statement that not a living man thought at the time the plebiscite bill was under discussion that the duty would be imposed on the government of enacting legislation unless one-half the electorate voted in favor of prohibition. It was his opinion still, as it had been last year, that the government should not introduce a bill on a less vote, but why had the prohibition members on the government side not said at the time that they understood the matter as it is now put by the First Minister? There could be no doubt the prohibition plank in the Liberal party had helped that party in 1896. Mr. Fisher, at the reform convention of 1893, had said the Liberal party stood for morality, reform and virtue, and that young men recognizing that fact gravitated into that party. If these remarks had any significance at all they should mean that the party would give prohibition a fair chance. Young men had voted for them in that expectation. The Premier, moreover, had made a statement that there was an agreement between those on either side of the question to give in to whichever side was successful in obtaining a verdict from the public. This agreement should have been laid before parliament when the bill was introduced, and the prohibition party was not treated fairly if it were told nothing about it. Was this, he asked, a signed agreement, and who signed it? Surely the Minister of Agriculture must have been a party to it; yet he said not a word about it either in parliament or out. He would like to know whether Mr. Flint (Yarmouth) was a party to it. Had the Liberal members of the Dominion Alliance agreed to drop prohibition if there was not a fifty percent vote? The thing had placed these gentlemen and members of the Liberal party in rather an awkward fix.

Dr. Landerkin—Get your orders from the leader of the late prohibition party; get his handbook. (Laughter.)

Mr. Craig expressed his willingness to accept the government's redistribution bill if it should prove a fair arrangement. The Premier's scheme of Senate reform would, he believed, render that body entirely useless.

THE MEMBER FOR DUNDAS.

Mr. Broder, Dundas, another Conservative prohibitionist, followed in a rather humorous strain, up till the six o'clock adjournment. Prohibition would have to come within fifteen years, he said, or not at all. At six o'clock Mr. Broder resumed his seat and was asked by the chair if he had concluded. 'No,' came the answer, 'but I want my dinner.'

In the evening Mr. Broder spoke for over an hour. Of the plebiscite vote in Quebec, he had heard that some people voted so often in the day that they were tired out. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière and Mr. Tarte had together used their influence against the prohibitionists. Where, he asked, was the Minister of Agriculture all through this discussion?

An honorable member—'May be he is looking after cold storage.'

Mr. Broder—'Cold storage is not so much for the carriage of Canadian products to the English markets as to freeze up his principles. The Liberal idols have fallen to the ground, and been found to be covered with clay, polished up for shelf use.'

Mr. Broder found fault with the members of the government for their recent Sunday meeting in New York, and with the Premier and Minister of Public Works for attending a recent Sunday meeting in Montreal, on the post-office matter. Mr. Broder favored giving the Americans a dose of their own medicine, instead of continuing the present negotiations.

MR. OSLER'S VIEWS.

Mr. E. B. Osler, (West Toronto), stated that as a new member he could not refrain from remarking that he had been struck by the time which is wasted in personal abuse across the floor of the House. Older members, he found, abused one another after the manner of pickpockets, one side being about as bad as the other. One half of what they said was true. None of the older members of Parliament are fit men to sit in the House. Even the Premier, he regretted to say, had the other day descended to this level. As to the plebiscite, he would say that he stuck to his opinion of last session, that the whole thing was a humbug, and that the government never intended it to be anything else. It would, however, be an outrage to force prohibition on the country. The Premier's fifty percent bid was purposely misleading, and some day the government will pay the penalty for its course.

Surely it was a discreditable thing to see this government kneeling for support from the Ontario Government, a party which is so thoroughly discredited and disrupted. Why not adopt the many policy, and go to the people for a verdict on this matter of Senate reform? Ontario, he promised, will yet rue the day when it voted out of existence its upper chamber.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. B. M. Britton (Kingston), came out with a suggestion in favor of calling Parliament each year on a fixed date. With the ministerial record and with the course pursued by our representatives on the High Commission, he was fully satisfied.

Mr. Moore (Stantead) felt that the people of Canada breathed more easily when the commissioners came back from Washington without a treaty. There was no need for a reciprocity treaty. Mr. Moore, in the course of a eulogy of the Conservative leader, Sir Charles Tupper, commended him as 'the peer of Lord Salisbury, and a man who would bear comparison even with William Gladstone.'

Mr. Moore criticised the government's plebiscite policy and said the

campaign against it was simply scandalous.

The House adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate yesterday afternoon the report of the committee appointed to select the standing committees of the Senate was adopted, with a recommendation to increase the number of senators on the committees of Banking and Commerce and Railways and Canals.

Senator Clemow introduced a bill praying for the divorce of I. S. C. Van Wart, of Calgary, from his wife, Annie MacTibbets. Senator Aikens presented a petition from David Stock, of Toronto, asking for leave to introduce a bill granting him a divorce from his wife, May Spaulding, of the same place.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell gave notice of his intention to move for a return showing the instructions given the late chief engineer of the Public Works Department, Mr. Louis Coste, with reference to the Yukon-Teslin route, and the navigation of the rivers and lakes connected therewith and all reports made in connection therewith by him.

On motion of the Hon. David Mills, it was decided that when the Senate adjourns to-day that it stands adjourned until Wednesday, April 5, at eight o'clock in the evening.

AN OLD LANDMARK GONE.

Freelighsburg, Que., March 24.—The funeral of the late Mr. L. L. Ross took place on Tuesday at the Bishop Stewart Memorial Church. Mr. Ross died on Saturday of paralysis of the spine. He leaves a widow and six children, among the latter being Mr. A. E. Ross, Cowansville, and Mrs. M. B. Rice, Bedford. The late Mr. Ross was in his sixty-first year at the time of his death, having been born on Dec. 31, 1838. He was for twenty-five years in the harness business at Bedford and for three years after that he travelled all over the Dominion as representative of S. & H. Borden, Ottawa. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1863, the year of the St. Albans' bank raid, Mr. Ross was at St. Albans and his services were engaged to pilot Governor Smith and a posse of four detectives into Canada, whither, it was ascertained, the raiders had fled. Thanks to his careful guidance, two of the criminals were captured at Knowlton, and the others were taken soon afterwards.

FOUR PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH.

Memphis, Tenn., March 24.—In a fire which broke out in the boarding-house of Mrs. Nolan at 104 Court street, at 2:30 this morning, four people lost their lives and several were seriously injured. The dead are: Mrs. Chapin, a widow; Roy Chapin, aged ten; Chester Chapin, aged four; — Smith. Mrs. Chapin was a stenographer for Bradstreet's and occupied a front room on the third floor. All four were suffocated.

Those most seriously injured are: Robert Campbell, leg broken; Katie Lloyd, burned about the face; Paul Martin, badly burned about the face and arms. Several others are reported injured, but their names and whereabouts cannot be ascertained. The origin of the fire is not known.

A COMMANDANT RETIRES.

Kingston, Ont., March 24.—To-day Lieut.-Col. Drennan, city clerk, resigned the command of the Kingston Field Battery, after a service of 22 years. He was a major for ten years and reached the colonelcy of the battery last April. He will be relieved retaining rank.

POLITICAL RUMORS.

Quebec, March 24.—It was rumored in political circles here to-day that Mr. L. J. Cannon, assistant attorney-general, will be shortly named judge at Arthabaska; that Judge Choquette will be transferred to Three Rivers, where Judge Bourgeois is, and that Mr. Cannon will be succeeded as assistant attorney-general by J. E. Bedard, Q.C., of Quebec.

DRANK LAUDANUM.

Toronto, March 24.—Theodore Fuller, a surveyor drank about an ounce of laudanum in the Russell House yesterday afternoon. The doctors at the Emergency Hospital had to work hard to save the man's life, but their efforts were at length successful. Fuller had bought the drug to deaden the pain from neuralgia.

HEROISM REWARDED.

London, March 24.—Lloyds has decided to bestow the silver medal upon the captain and chief engineer of the Cunard Line steamship 'Pavonia,' in recognition of their skillful and heroic services in saving the ship while she was disabled at sea, and bringing her into port.

DATE FOR THE INVESTIGATION.

Kingston, Ont., March 24.—The investigation ordered by the city council to ascertain the conditions under which Edwin Moores secured a bonus of \$25,000 for building an elevator here, were carried out will be heard before Judge Price on March 30.

KINGSTON'S EXHIBITION.

Kingston, Ont., March 24.—The Fair Association has fixed the dates for its exhibition, Sept. 11 to 16. T. D. Munnes has been appointed permanent secretary.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Toronto, March 23.—E. E. Anderson, formerly local agent of the Walkerville Brewery Company, was arrested to-night charged with misappropriating the funds of the company.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

—THE—

SIRDAR'S REGISTERED MOCHA

Makes the most delicious cup of Coffee obtainable, and may be tried at Henry Morgan & Co.'s Tea Room

Packed in 1 and 2-lb. tins only.

For sale by grocers.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Memphis, Tenn., March 24.—The convention of the Woodmen of the World, which has been in session in Memphis for nearly two weeks, will adjourn sine die at the session to-day. The work of revising the constitution and by-laws of the order was concluded yesterday and they were unanimously adopted. Probably the most important change that was made was as to state camps. It was decided that hereafter any state in which there are ten thousand members can have a conventional head camp, with its own officers.

FATALITY AT MURRAY BAY.

Quebec, March 24.—Alfred Henney, aged 17, was killed in Simon's sawmill at Murray Bay a few days ago by a piece of spool wood, which flew from the saw, striking him in the breast, inflicting such injuries that he died a few hours later.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

Zanesville, Ohio, March 24.—Wm. G. Daly, of Brockport, N.Y., travelling salesman for an eastern piano firm, after losing \$1,000 here at gambling last night while drunk, borrowed a knife from the keeper of the gambling house and slashed his throat in an ugly manner. He is now hovering between life and death.

MAY GO TO ITALY.

Paris, March 24.—The 'Journal' this morning says it learns that M. Jules Cambon, French ambassador to the United States, will soon be appointed ambassador to Italy to succeed M. Nisard, who is about to resign.

THE PROVINCIAL CABINET.

Quebec, March 24.—After its meeting to-day the Provincial Cabinet will separate probably for a fortnight.

CANADA'S GREAT CUSTOMER.

(Ottawa 'Journal'.)

Canada, according to the official figures just published, sold to the rest of the world last year a hundred and sixty-four million dollars' worth of goods and produce. Of that, a hundred and five million dollars' worth was sold to Great Britain. To the rest of the world was sold fifty-nine millions. The United States took forty-six millions of it. Great Britain thus pays us nearly twice as much money for our goods as all the rest of the world put together. Where is our 'natural market,' then? Where is the customer we should treat best?

Conservative leaders are going out of their way to decry the tariff preference this country has given to Britain. Little partisan canticles are heard about the preference not having boomed British sales to us much. So far it has not done so. But, lacking the preference, who can say how much British sales to us would have fallen off, in view of the great handicap against British trade of ocean freights and slow communication, as against United States trade? Partly by maintaining British sales to us against transportation disadvantages, partly by the increased warmth of British feeling due to our tariff preference, British purchases from us are materially augmented. And the country which buys from us is the one to be cultivated, even if no nobler reason counted, rather than the countries to which we chiefly pay money.

Why should not the next approach of the Liberals towards free trade be another twenty-five percent cut in British favor in our tariff?

CURIOUS HANDKERCHIEFS.

A newspaper in Madrid is seeking popularity by printing its columns on linen, and with an ink which easily washes out, so that the reader, after perusing the journal, may apply soap and water and convert it into a handkerchief. This suggests an inversion of the process, by means of which the enterprising advertiser could make known his wares. He could print invisible pictures—i.e., 'mercurially-bleached silver images'—on pocket-handkerchiefs, and give them away, but the first time they were washed the advertisement would reveal itself.—'Tit-Bits.'

PERSONAL.

Miss Ruby Simpson, of St. Andrews East, is visiting in the city, the guest of Miss Learmonth, St. Luke street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUXURY and HEALTH

—TO BE FOUND AT THE—

Turkish Bath,

140 ST. MONIQUE STREET.

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER

Is the very BEST brand to buy and use. Its components are, beyond cavil, all wholesome and beneficial. Cook's Friend does not seek to compete with cheap goods, so called, the materials of which may be deleterious to health. See Trade Mark on every genuine package.



TRADE MARK.

ALL GOOD GROCERS.

IT IS AN ASCERTAINED FACT

That even in the same vicinity the

Caledonia Springs WATERS

Cannot be duplicated; and long experience has demonstrated their safety for general use.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED.

MONEY TO LEND.

—BY—

JOHN M. H. DUFF,

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER,

107 St. James St. and 245 Prince Arthur St.

CHAPPED HANDS

prevented and cure

SOFT DELICATE SKIN

obtained

BY USING THE

LANOLINE & WITCH HAZEL CREAM.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

Colonial House.

MONEY TO LEND

At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable

terms, on first-class property.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED.

MONEY TO LEND.

CUSHING, DUNTON & BARRON,

NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,

210 St. James street.

Auction Sales.

Benning & Barsalou.

CURATOR'S SALE.

CANADA: In The

Province of Quebec, District of Ottawa.

SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JOHN D. THOMSON, of

the Town of Buckingham, Trader,

Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lands and tenements belonging to the estate of the above-named Insolvent, will be sold at the Church door of the Parish of St. Gregoire de Nazaire, in the Town of Buckingham, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th day of March next, by the undersigned Curator of said estate by Public Auction, in accordance with the order herein granted on the 12th February, 1899, namely, in three lots as follows:—

Lot No. 1.—Part of Lot No. 460, with frame store thereon, situated on west side of Main street, Buckingham.

Lot No. 2.—Lot No. 466, with brick and frame blocks thereon, situated on north-west corner of Bridge and Main streets, Buckingham, subject to existing leases and mortgages.

Lot No. 3.—Lots 525 and 526, with brick and frame dwellings thereon, situated on the north side of MacLaren street, Buckingham, subject to existing leases and mortgages.

According to the official plan and book of reference of the said town, with the buildings thereon and the members and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms cash. Further particulars at time of sale.

JOHN McD. HAINS, Curator.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

The Edward O'Brien Co.

PICTURE SALE

Oil and Water Color

Paintings

By Well-Known Canadian Artists and

Eminent Artists of Great Britain.

The subscribers beg to announce the sale

of a very attractive collection of Pictures,

to be held at our Art rooms, 221 St. James

street, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, March

27th, at 2:30 o'clock.

Admirers of Art and Art Students are

invited to call and view this interesting col-

lection.

THE EDWARD O'BRIEN CO.,

Auctioneers.

DIRECT CHARGES.

A NEWSPAPER BACKS UP ITS
PRINTED MATTER BY A
SIGNED STATEMENT

There was an unexpected bit of excitement at the City Hall this morning caused by some legal technicalities over charges and accusations resulting from an article published in the Montreal 'Herald,' headed 'Paid money to get on the police force,' and an enquete called to enquire into said article.

The enquete was called with a view to exterminating those persons against whom charges were made in the article published in Montreal. The special committee appointed for the enquete comprised members of the Health Committee, Aldermen Ames, Dufresne, Turner, Roy, Brunet, Gallery. Ald. Proulx was president. Mr. Ethier, city attorney, was also in attendance.

The article referred to was read in both languages. Several aldermen, especially Messrs. Turner and Roy, claimed that the enquete was not the work of the Health Committee at all, but it was the Police Committee's business.

Ald. Ames pointed out that the committee sitting was formed by special request of the chairman of the Health Committee, and was neither a health nor a police committee, but a special one for the one enquete purpose.

Ald. Brunet raised some objections, claiming that it was not the duty of the committee to investigate such matters.

Ald. Ames did not seem to like these objections and said that the objections made by Ald. Brunet would indicate that he had no desire to hold an investigation. For his own part, he would be glad if he could prove the article false from beginning to end, but it was a duty to the civic administration of this city that the 'ins and outs' of such charges should be thoroughly sifted.

Ald. Brunet hummed and hawed and said, 'I know.'

'This is not a Road Committee,' said Ald. Ames, and then he asked Mr. Ethier to explain.

Mr. Ethier said that the council had requested the enquete, and it could be taken up in so far as the article referred to made any specific charges against civic officials and affecting civic administration.

Mr. N. K. Lafamme, counsel for the paper which published the article, then made a heated speech, claiming that the paper had a perfect right to representation. It would be a one-sided investigation unless that privilege was granted. The article referred to made specific mention of three civic officials or employees, and he would not be satisfied unless permission was granted to cross-examine every witness on behalf of the paper.

This created a lively discussion, and Ald. Ames stated, on the advice of Mr. Ethier, that unless Mr. Lafamme could make a specific charge against Mr. Doré and Dr. Leduc to the effect that they disposed of a horse to one Marcoux and were unable to explain, he would vote that the privilege of cross-examining witnesses be denied.

Mr. Lafamme said he did not want the public to say after the investigation that the paper he represented had published falsehoods.

Mr. Lafamme was then asked to sign a specific charge as follows: 'In giving the grey horse to Mr. Marcoux, Dr. Leduc or Mr. Doré acted in an unjustifiable manner, and contrary to the best interests of the city.' He did not sign it at the moment.

Mr. J. C. Walsh, another lawyer, then arose and said he wished to represent a client who was willing to swear that these allegations made in the article mentioned, were absolutely true. The long article was presented and Mr. Walsh got his client to sign, that he believed every allegation in the article was correct. The client signed 'A. Bissonnette.'

Mr. Walsh made a plea for justice in a short speech.

'Now we have a charge,' said Ald. Ames.

'We'll give them all a fair show,' said Ald. Gallery.

'It's a complete somersault,' said Mr. Lafamme. 'We were accused and now we charge.'

Mr. Walsh said his client, Mr. Bissonnette, was the source of the whole published story and he wanted justice.

Mr. Ethier claimed that Mr. Walsh's client in signing the article did not embody a specific charge.

'Will you sign that other charge?' said Ald. Ames to Mr. Lafamme.

'Yes; we will sign anything to prove our statements,' said Mr. Lafamme.

'The editor of the 'Herald' was present and in a brief speech explained that no one present could sign for the owners of the paper, but he would get the document signed in fifteen minutes.

The enquete adjourned until the editor returned with the charge duly signed, adding a clause in the written document to the effect that 'the statements contained in said article were true.'

A resolution was then passed to the effect that the charges made would be investigated, and that the committee adjourn until next Tuesday, March 28.

MAYOR OF MAGOG DEAD.

Magog, Que., March 24.—Mr. J. H. Bacheider, Mayor of the town of Magog, died at Oliver today. The funeral takes place from his late residence on Sunday morning.

DR. LAPPONI ILL.

London, March 24.—According to the Rome correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle,' Dr. Laponi, the Pope's physician, has been ill for two days. He is suffering from an attack of bronchitis, and will not resume his attendance upon the Pope until he has fully recovered.

The correspondent further says that the Pope ignores his doctor's prescriptions, and follows his usual occupations, though he is so feeble that it is doubtful if he will be able to hold the next consistory. The question of a conclave is the subject of much secret negotiation.

MUNKACSY.

THE FAMOUS PAINTER DYING.

Berlin, March 24.—Michael Munkacsy, the famous Hungarian painter, who has been secluded in an hospital for the insane at Bonn for more than two years, is dying.

MR. HENRY LODGE DEAD.

PROPRIETOR OF THE AMERICAN
STEAM LAUNDRY MEETS
WITH A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Expressions of regret were heard on every hand to-day as the news spread of the death of Mr. Henry Lodge, proprietor of the American Steam Laundry, which occurred at 12.30 this morning. The announcement was received with general surprise, as the deceased was known to have been in the very best of health, and few had heard that there had been an accident.

In the early hours of Thursday morning Mr. Lodge was discovered by his wife lying in the hallway at the foot of a flight of steps, in his residence, adjoining the Laundry office, 64 Beaver Hall Hill. Her husband was unconscious and bleeding profusely from a fracture of the skull, back of the right ear. How Mr. Lodge arrived at the place where he was found is not known—whether he was taken home in an injured condition, or fell down the stairs after arriving there. This point may perhaps be cleared up at the inquest.

Almost frantic with grief, Mrs. Lodge called in Dr. G. A. MacDonald from across the street, who gave it as his opinion that Mr. Lodge must have been lying in the condition in which he was found for some little time. Dr. MacDonald and another physician endeavored through the whole of yesterday to stop the hemorrhage; but, without success, and half an hour after midnight their patient died, without having regained consciousness.

The deceased, who was about forty years of age, was the third son of the late Mr. Ernest Lodge, of Troy, N.Y. He was for some years foreman in the Montreal Steam Laundry, the proprietor of which, Mr. T. H. Love, in 1894 established Mr. E. McCaffrey and the deceased in business on Beaver Hall Hill, of which business Mr. Lodge became sole proprietor in 1896. He leaves a widow and four little girls, the eldest six years of age. The funeral will take place at half-past two on Sunday afternoon.

A MILITARY ENQUIRY.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUTTON INVESTIGATING A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Major-General Hutton, commanding the Canadian militia, arrived here to-day from Ottawa to hold an official inquiry into a serious charge of breach of discipline preferred by Lieut.-Colonel Roy, at present acting as district officer commanding in Montreal, against Lieut.-Colonel Cooke, commanding the First Prince of Wales Fusiliers.

The charges in that during the officers' class at the Drill Hall, on Friday last, Lieut.-Colonel Cooke engaged in a discussion with Lieut.-Colonel Roy regarding the regimental quarters. Sharp words followed, and Lieut.-Colonel Roy, who was in uniform, though Lieut.-Colonel Cooke was not, charges that the latter threatened to strike him, and said that if he would take off his uniform he would thrash him.

Lieut.-Col. Roy did not order his subordinate under arrest, but reported the facts to headquarters.

As a result the general decided to hold an enquiry himself and ordered the two officers immediately concerned and the two witnesses of the incident to appear before him in uniform at the brigade office at three o'clock this afternoon. The witnesses are Major Mackay, of the 65th Rifles, and Captain Barton, of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery.

The offence charged is a serious one, and if the evidence warrants it a court-martial will be ordered.

RIVER AND HARBOR.

The depth of water in the harbor has changed little since yesterday. To-day at 2.15 p.m., the harbor gauge registered twenty-seven feet eight inches, and was practically without a sign of moving.

Some pieces of ice were noticed in the channel this morning, but it is not supposed that the ice in Lake St. Louis has loosened much yet. At Longueuil people are still crossing, and using whatever means are available to get over the soft shore ice, where water covers the approach. New prophets have arisen who claim that all signs point to a long cold spring and late opening of navigation.

CIVIC FINANCES.

The City Comptroller Has Completed His Annual Report.

COMPOSITION OF THE NEW CONSOLIDATED DEBT OF \$27,000,000

Mr. Dufresne, the city comptroller, has completed his annual report for last year and is now busy correcting the proofs.

An interesting part of the report is that which shows the composition of the new floating debt of twenty-seven million dollars, as follows:—

Date of Issue.	Term.	Rate of Interest.	Termination.	Object.	Amount.
1898-99	25 years.	7 p.c.	1901-4	Acqueduct	\$ 587,600
1899-00	25 years.	6 p.c.	1900-2	Amazement	50,000
1900-01	40 years.	6 p.c.	1900-2	Consolidation	432,400
1901-02	40 years.	6 p.c.	1900-2	Acqueduct	47,250
1902-03	40 years.	3½ p.c.	1903-32	Harbor	1,000,000
1903-04	40 years.	3 p.c.	1903-32	General	7,008,000
Total consolidated debt					<u>\$2,744,400</u>

OTHER OBLIGATIONS (NOW ADDED TO DEBT.)

The Boys' Page.

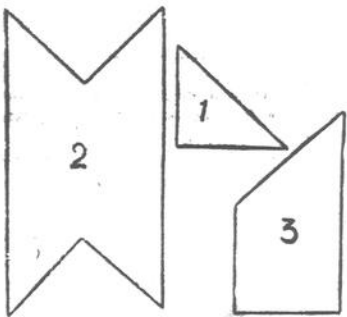
Puzzles.

Friday is our puzzle day. Answers should be sent in to the Editor of the Boys' Page not later than next Wednesday. These answers, together with the names of those who find them, will be published on the following Friday.

CROSS PUZZLE.

(Sent by Douglas Black.)

Cut three pieces of paper the shape of No. 1, one the shape of No. 2, and one



the shape of No. 3. Put all these pieces together so as to form a cross.

THE GALLON PUZZLE.

(Sent by Wm. H. Tannahill.)

A man went to the grocery to get oil, taking with him a three-gallon can and a five-gallon can. On the way home he met a neighbor with an eight-gallon can. He agreed to give the neighbor half of his oil. How will they manage, with the cans they have, to measure the oil so that each shall have four gallons.

MAKE SENSE.

(Sent by Harold Weeks.)

Over a shoemaker's shop in London, England, some years ago was the following:

PUZZLE.

Who can detect the meaning?

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

(By Grace Woodward.)

1, a vowel; 2, a word used for color; 3, a young dog; 4, a place where trees are grown; 5, a river in Asia; 6, a disease; 7, a full flower; 8, a fish; 9, a consonant. The central letters down and across will spell the name of a river in Asia.

SQUARE WORD.

(By Lulu Reichling.)

A rod, an open surface, close, to run rapidly.

CONUNDRUM.

(By Breden Galbraith.)

What name noted in history for great bravery is composed of a bird, an exclamation, an interrogation, and a consonant?

WORD PUZZLE.

(By Laura Scott.)

My first is in walking but not in run. My second is in pistol but not in gun. My third is in water but not in milk. My fourth is in cotton but not in silk. My fifth is in fiddle but not in harp. My sixth is in slow but not in sharp. My seventh is in Naples but not in Rome.

ABOUT THAT PRISON PUZZLE.

The editor of the Boys' Page has to offer sincere apologies for publishing last Friday an erroneous answer to the prison puzzle; also for casting some reflections on the sharpness of those who did not send in answers.

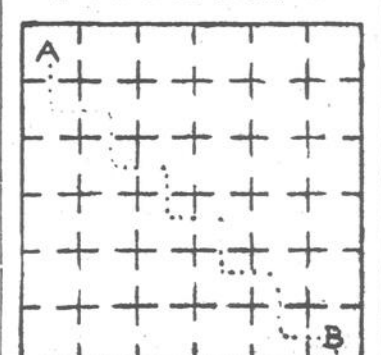
The fact is that the prison puzzle under the given conditions cannot be solved. Therefore those who, last week, sent in answers to all the other puzzles but thought that the prison puzzle could not be solved were really in the right, and were entitled to have their names in the honor list. Thanks are due to E. B., S. H. R., G. A. S., W. L. M., D. S., H. B., and A. H. for calling attention to the false solution. The following letter satisfactorily proves that the problem cannot be solved under the condition that the prisoner must go once and once only through each of the 36 cells:

Sir,—The prison puzzle, which you put in two weeks ago, cannot be solved. This may be proved as follows:

If the prisoner, as would be natural, makes a straight break for the door he passes through eleven cells, counting the first and last.

If, however, he makes any excursions from the direct line, the number of cells he goes through is increased by 2, 4, 6, etc., always an even number; so that

the total number of cells passed through is always odd; therefore he cannot go through each of the 36 once, but must



either leave one out or go through one twice, so as to get an even number.

A CELL FOR THE GOVERNOR.

Sir,—The Prison Puzzle in your issue of March 10 was not a new one. I remember when returning from a holiday in England three years ago, spending many hours with other passengers on board in trying to solve it, but failed. We came to the conclusion that one of the compartments must have been reserved for the 'governor' of the prison. I was extremely anxious, therefore, to see your paper last Friday and was much disappointed that the puzzle was not solved. Of course by re-entering A there are several ways of getting to B as well as the example given by you.

Yours truly, HILDA.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Readers have found the puzzles fairly easy this week, judging from the many names in the honor list. A number of very reasonable answers to the pictorial puzzle reached us, but which were not, however, exactly descriptive of every detail in the picture. Such were: 'Fine feathers do not make fine birds'; 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush'; 'Birds of a feather flock together'. The connection, however, is not very apparent between the picture and 'A stitch in time saves nine'.

Much kind information about the 'thirty-four puzzle' was sent in by readers. For the benefit of those interested we propose to publish at an early date an article on the making of magic squares.

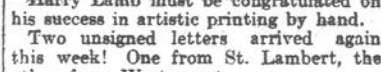
Harry Lamb must be congratulated on his success in artistic printing by hand. Two unsigned letters arrived again this week! One from St. Lambert, the other from Westmont.

ANSWERED ALL PUZZLES.

Wilfrid Massiah, Harry M. Lamb, 'Westmont', Alice Anderson, Lillian Doran, W. E. Bell, G. E. Elliott, Charles Cree, B. Clark, Leslie Burke, C.L.A.E., Alex. Hall, Allan Spencer.

SQUARE PUZZLE.

The given pieces will form a square when put together in this manner.



PUZZLES RECEIVED.

From:—R. H. Hoerner, Laura Scott, Wilfrid Massiah, Grace Woodward, W. E. Bell, Herbert Shaw, C. S. Anderson, 'St. Lambert', B. Clark, L. Reichling, M. H. Tees, Allan Spencer, Clarence Hagar.

EXPERT PENMAN.

C. S. Anderson says he can write with pencil 37 words of medium length in a minute.

FOR THE WASTE-PAPER BASKET.

The following classes of letters will in future receive no notice:—1. Letters on any subject treated in the Boys' Page which are not addressed to the Editor of the Boys' Page (Editor of the 'Witness' will not do.) 2. Unsigned answers to puzzles. (A nom de plume can be used.) 3. New puzzles sent in for consideration without the answers.

A NEW STORY.

A most interesting story, entitled, 'Two Fleets of Modern Warships in Action', by A. A. Ash, will begin in the Boys' Page to-morrow.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DANGEROUS KNIFE.

CANCER ROOTS cannot be removed by operation, or by agonizing plasters. They only give temporary relief, and in most cases the disease returns in a worse form. We would be glad to send particulars of a new method, which leading physicians are now adopting. The cure is remarkable.

W.M. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

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ners—1+13+16+4=34. In all he shows thirty-four different ways (including the one noted by E. Bouthillier) of getting the amount 34 in this arrangement.

Allan Spencer also made some clever observations on this puzzle:

I.	1	15	14	4
	12	6	7	9
	8	10	11	5
	13	3	2	16

II.

	1	14	15	4
	12	7	6	9
	8	11	10	5
	13	2	3	16

Answered by A. C. S., 'Noslie', 'Queen's', Herbert Shaw, Edmond Bouthillier, Kenneth Cliphams, Hilda Baker, C. S. Anderson, 'St. Lambert', Gladys Camp, M. De Wolfe, Beatrice Hasley, Nora Ings, H. W. Ellerton, Jas. A. Tait.

Any reader caring to follow the 'thirty-four puzzle' further will find much interesting matter in relation to it in a little penny pamphlet published by Heywood, of Manchester, England, entitled 'The Curiousities of the Thirty-four Puzzle', and giving 150 solutions of the problem, with instructions for obtaining the whole number of which it is capable.

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

Answered by:—A.C.S., Grace McDonald, R. D. Manson, Grace Woodward, Herbert Shaw, Isobel Rodger, Lottie Donaldson, Kenneth Cliphams, Helen Dean, Florrie Butters, A. J. McTeer, Hilda Baker, Wm. H. Tannahill, 'St. Lambert', Gordon Hulbert, James Piché, Gladys Camp, Gertrude Woodley, R. G. Stewart, M. H. Tees, Mollie De Wolfe, Rose Morris, Jas. A. Tait, A. Stevenson.

SQUARE WORD.

S C O T T
C A P E R
O P E R A
T E R M S
T R A S H

Answered by:—A.C.S., Grace McDonald, Grace Woodward, Isobel Rodger, G.A.S., Kenneth Cliphams, Helen Dean, Florrie Butters, A. J. McTeer, Rose Morris, Hilda Baker, Wm. Tannahill, 'St. Lambert', Gordon Hulbert, Gladys Camp, Gertrude Woodley, Nora Ings, L. Reichling, R. G. Stewart, Mollie De Wolfe, Jas. A. Tait, A. Stevenson.

ENIGMA.

Answered by:—A.C.S., Grace McDonald, 'Noslie', R. D. Manson, Grace Woodward, Mollie De Wolfe, Herbert Shaw, G.A.S., Lottie Donaldson, Helen Dean, Gladys Camp, Nora Ings, Kenneth Cliphams, Florrie Butters, Hilda Baker, Carson Stalker, W. Lyman, Wm. Tannahill, R. G. Stewart, C. S. Anderson, 'St. Lambert', Gordon Hulbert, James Piché, Gertrude Woodley, L. Reichling, Rose Morris, Jas. A. Tait, A. Stevenson.

CHARADE.

'Donkey.'—Answered by:—A.C.S., R. D. Manson, Grace Woodward, Herbert Shaw, G.A.S., Kenneth Cliphams, Hilda Baker, Gordon Hulbert, Helen Dean, Gertrude Woodley, Nora Ings, L. Reichling, M. H. Tees, Mollie De Wolfe, Rose Morris, A. Stevenson.

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THE WEIRD OF JANET BLAIR.

(T. Sparrow, in 'The Miner'.)

(Concluded.)

Looking stiffer and starker than ever, she sat down on a chair against the wall, in company with a few giggling females of the housemaid class. Their remarks at her grim austerity were pert, and intentionally audible. But Janet sat on, immovable as a stone. Not a muscle moved, not an eyelid quivered.

Twice she was called out to be interviewed.

Once to a portly boarding-house mistress, with a gold pince-nez, and diamond rings on her soiled ungloved hands. She was accompanied by an over-dressed young woman, presumably her daughter.

'What's your age?'

'Fifty-one.'

'Your previous experience?'

'None.'

'Have you any references?'

'No.'

'What on earth made you think of applying for the place, then?' said the lady impatiently.

'I am capable of the work,' said Janet stolidly.

'Oh, yes; and honest and respectable, I've no doubt,' interrupted the other in a fretful tone; 'but I must have somebody a little more—presentable.'

Janet gave an ironical bow and walked straight back to her place.

The second time was to a young widow, nervous and ill at ease. A child of seven or eight sat on her knee.

'I want to take somebody back with me,' she began in a flustered way. 'I live in the country, and—'

'dear me, dear me, I am too young to live alone. Mrs. D— says you are perfectly respectable, and, indeed, you look it.'

The applicant slightly winced, but made no reply.

'You can cook?'

'Yes.'

'And keep accounts?'

'Yes.'

'And are quite steady?'

'Yes.'

'Well, I can't remember if there's anything else I ought to ask,' putting her hand feebly to her head; 'is there, Chickie, darling? We must have a housekeeper, you know.'

'But must she be so old and ugly?' asked the child, puckering its mouth. 'Mr. Howard won't come to the house any more—she will frighten him.'

'Hush, darling,' said the widow, reddening, and speaking with a slight stammer. 'But perhaps Chickie is right; she always is, you know. It is not exactly your bad looks, but you do seem so thin; they might say I starved you. Country folk are so scandalous, one must be careful. There, that is all, I think. Is there anything to pay?'

She fumbled with a seal-skin purse, but Janet waved it aside, and the grey cloak left the room, the owner walking as straightly as she had entered it.

But Janet Blair did not sit down again. Instead she went into the street.

'A little of that goes a long way,' she remarked. And that was the only allusion she made.

'Have you no friends?' her companion ventured to ask.

'Not one.'

'No relations?'

There was a quick catch in the woman's breath, as if she had been struck suddenly, but her answer was composed.

'When people are poor, it seems they must be stripped naked before charity condescends to cover them.'

And this was the only approach to a confidence that Janet Blair ever made. Soon after the grey cloak disappeared and was replaced by a shabby drab shawl. A little later, and the watch and chain were gone, while the grey lips tightened even more firmly one over the other.

By this time she had ceased to work for Mrs. Coates. The latter found 'she could not make favorites.'

Then Janet Blair became ill, and she lay in her weakness and whiteness, with her face upturned to the sky, as if she were dead. There was never a sob nor a groan from that still cubicle in the corner.

But Mrs. Coates's patience became exhausted. 'If people were ill, they must go to the hospital; such conduct frightened away other lodgers.'

So Janet Blair, sick and half-dazed, rose from the hard bed grudgingly, and, hunted from the hedge and ditch, had no refuge, but the street gutter.

Dauntless even now, she made a last effort against despair, and for two or three weeks brought in money to pay for a bed, but took neither sup nor bite. The bed was given and no questions asked. Such is the way of the world. She slunk away in the morning before we were up, and crept back like a ghost in the friendly darkness of night.

But even this was not to be for long. One of the party, who had a penchant for learning other people's affairs, was passing at night a crowded thoroughfare, when she saw Janet Blair standing on the pavement begging. There was no mistaking the tall, gaunt form or the lean, bloodless face. She saw some passers-by covertly give her alms. She hurried back to Claverton House, gloating over the discovery as to how Janet earned her living.

The same night, an hour later, I was seeing a girl friend home across the park. It began to rain, and we took shelter under the trees, where a man and a woman were talking. The woman was Janet Blair, and tears were streaming down her cheeks.

'My son,' she said, in a voice so tender I could not recognize it, 'if only you would repent!'

'Stop that line, mother!' he replied roughly. 'It's not every son who would own a mother who begs.'

She faced him squarely in the midst of her agony, and her voice was quietly stern.

'Ask yourself for whom she begged, Donald, my son. You sail to-morrow for a new land with the money your mother has begged to enable you to do so—'

I heard no more, for I drew my companion away. It was not a scene for witnesses. I was spending the night with friends, but this is what I heard on my return.

Janet Blair entered Claverton House drenched with rain. She was met with the caustic words in chorus: 'We are so respectable; we only beg!'

For one moment she doubled up as if she were going to fall; the next, she raised herself to her full height, and staggered against the door.

With one bony hand she covered her face, and one hoarse cry came from her lips:

'Oh, God, and thou, too, hast forsaken me!'

Then she turned and went out into the street, and has never been heard of since.

A hush, more solemn than the hush of death, fell on that frivolous group. They shivered; they did not know why. It was as if a stroke of doom had fallen, and fallen because of them.

I know no more—wait! one fact I do. Janet Blair was highly born, and disowned by her family for marrying beneath her. She may yet be living, perhaps in some workhouse or pauper asylum. But if I have brought such a sad history before my readers, it is that we may exercise the compassion that helps the loveless and unattractive, however repelling the work may be.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE YOUNG SQUIRE'S RUIN.
(Concluded.)

The Squire could not help noticing his son's long non-appearance, but he remembered something he had said about some subject he had to work up, and never dreamed but that he was busy at it, and so he gave himself no concern. His mother, believing that he was 'either in his room or with the gentlemen, had nothing to disturb her mind.

The gentlemen had joined the ladies in the drawing-room, and between music and talk the Squire had forgotten all about his son until his wife said to him:—

'I wonder what has become of Albert?'

'I do not know. He left the dining-room when you did; and I have not seen him since; but he has to cram up on some subject, and I suppose he is busy at that.'

His mother was satisfied, or appeared to be so, and congratulations were many on the young Squire's attention to his studies.

But the Squire began to have misgivings, and he quietly left his guests and went to his son's room, to find that he was not there, and that there were no signs of his having been at work. He asked his butler, whom he met, if he knew where his son was.

'No, sir. He may have gone to Todd's.'

Todd was gamekeeper to the Squire, who thought it very probable that his butler was right.

The guests had taken their departure,

and still the young Squire had not returned home. Thinking he might have gone out with Todd, he went off to find him. The nearest way to the game-keeper's was through a paddock, in one corner of which was a summer-house, which he had to pass. Here he found his son in a drunken sleep. The evidences of his son's condition were only too apparent, and he looked at his boy in speechless misery. He felt as if he had received his death-blow, for he felt that his boy had been practicing deceit. But as he looked at him his conscience smote him for the example he had set before him, and as he thought of this bitterness passed away, for he felt that but for his own words and example he might never have seen such disgrace brought upon the Dimsdale name.

The Squire waited patiently till his son came to himself, and, without uttering a word of reproach returned with him to the Hall. That he was suffering greatly was evident, and feeling that he was not entirely blameless, the Squire resolved to wait till the morning before saying anything to his son, but it was a sad ending to the day on which he had received so many hearty congratulations.

The Squire was resolved to keep the knowledge of this painful occurrence from his wife, who had retired early to rest, if that were at all possible. And, having resolved to speak seriously to his son in the morning, he retired to spend an almost sleepless night.

Breakfast next morning was not a cheerful meal, for everyone was depressed. The Squire could not get up his spirits; his wife was not well, and the young Squire was far from being happy.

The Squire was just beginning to rally when his servant announced the arrival of his solicitor on important legal business. This gentleman was invited to join them. Breakfast over, mother and son left the gentlemen to talk about business, Albert simply saying to his mother that he 'was going to the stables.'

When the Squire was at liberty he went in search of his son but he was nowhere to be found. The groom said he had been to the stables, but where he had gone when he left he could not say. Thinking that he might be trying to walk off the effects of his over-indulgence, he sought to persuade himself that all would come right in the end. But as the hours passed away he began to have a strong presentiment of coming trouble. His inability to answer his wife's anxious questions made him increasingly miserable.

He had gone to prepare for dinner when his servant came to him.

'What is it, Harris? You look frightened?'

'I am sorry to tell you, sir, that the young Squire has been brought home, and appears to be very ill.'

The Squire asked no questions, but went to his son at once, who was in a helpless state of intoxication. The Squire despatched his groom at once for the doctor in the village about two miles away. All the information he could get from the two men employed by himself was that as they were going home from their work, they found him lying by the roadside about half a mile away. He appeared to know them at first, but soon became unconscious. That was all they knew. The doctor arrived in time to see him breathe his last, which enabled him to give a certificate of the cause of death which concealed the actual facts.

The Squire buried all his cherished hopes in his son's grave, for he was the last of the Dimsdales of Rugely Hall, and when too late the conviction came home to him, that he was reaping the fruit of what he had sown.

When the mourners returned to the Hall the Squire stood on the upper step till the company alighted from their carriages. His servant then handed him a glass of wine. His friends looked at each other, wondering what this could mean. Without uttering a word, he lifted it up, held it for a moment in his trembling hand, then poured the wine on the ground, dashed the glass in pieces, and entered the Hall. Everyone understood the significance of the act, and knew that the Squire had now done with wine and strong drink for ever.—'Temperance Record.'

BIBLE TRIPLETS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24

THREEFOLD WITNESS OF THE CHURCH.

1. Vocal Testimony.—When the apostles were forbidden to teach in the name of Jesus, they replied, 'We must obey God,' and at once bore testimony to Jesus. God 'raised up Jesus, whom ye slew,' to be a Prince and Saviour, 'to give repentance and remission of sins,' and we are witnesses of these things, Acts v. 29-32. The mission of every Christian is to preach Jesus, His death and resurrection.

2. Written Testimony.—Being made manifest that ye are an epistle of Christ, written by the Spirit of God, II. Cor. iii.

3. The inner work of the Spirit is to be seen in the outer life. We are to shine as lightbearers, Phil. iii. 15, 16. Our lives are to be such that those who do not obey the word may be won by our behaviour, I. Pet. iii. 1. Two young lady missionaries in China while learning the language from a native teacher, won him to Christ by their prayers and outward deportment. He became so impressed by the holiness and brightness of their lives, that he concluded their religion must be a reality. Thousands might be so won if we lived Christ in our daily life.

3. Silent Testimony.—The Church is a school through which spiritual beings are instructed, 'To the intent that now unto the principalities and the powers in the heavenly places might be known through the Church the manifold wisdom of God,' Eph. iii. 10. 'Which things angels desire to look into,' I. Peter i. 12. (Spiritual intelligences have much to learn, and

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Apply it externally and it takes out the stinging, itching and burning and promotes healthy healing. Take it internally according to directions and it gets at the source of the disease in the blood and completely and permanently drives it out of the system.

Hundreds of permanent cures of this severe skin disease by B.B.B. have been reported to us during the past year.

One of these is that of D. A. McLellan, Pelee Island North, Ont., which is as follows:

'I wish to bear testimony to the good I have received from Burdock Blood Bitters.

'About 8 years ago I was troubled with Salt Rheum.

'My hands and arms were covered with sores to the shoulders.

'I took three bottles of B.B.B. and it made such a complete cure that I have never been troubled with that disease since.'

they are learning through the Church of God upon earth.)

I am of the opinion, and very strongly, that we ought to have every opportunity to give something for the advancement of religion, for charity, for the missionary effort of the Church, as a means of grace, a way of increasing our generosity, and of improving our natural selfishness. Instead of suffering in ourselves any impatience with the collection-box, we ought to hail it with love and joy, remembering the blessings of the Lord on her who crept meekly to the treasury and dropped in her two mites.—Margaret E. Sangster.

Groceries Provisions, &c.

WHO CAN BEAT THESE PRICES?

WE ARE SELLING THIS WEEK

25 lb. Best Pastry Flour	60c bag
Redpath's Best Granulated Sugar	44c lb.
Early Rose and Profile Potatoes	45c bag
Best Creamery Butter	22c lb.
Best Rolled Butter	17c lb.
Fresh new laid Eggs	13c doz.
Baker's Cocoa	25c tin.
1 lb. American Rolled Oats	20c
1 lb. Canadian "	17c
Our Best English Breakfast Tea	30c lb.
Chase and Sanborn's 2 lb. Coffee	75c

Please follow our prices every week.

BAKER & CO.,

28 UNIVERSITY STREET.
Corner Burnside Place.

Walter Paul's

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT

is the place where you will get everything choice and rare in the line of fine

TABLE FRUITS,

FRESH VEGETABLES of all kinds,
Also NEW MAPLE SUGAR and SYRUP,
with everything else that the most fastidious epicure can desire.

2235 St. Catherine St., 100, 102 and 104 Metcalfe St.
Telephones, Up 1237. 1238.

Summer Resorts.

SUNNYSIDE FARM,

PERU, N. Y.

Delightfully located near Lake Ausable Champlain. Catholic Summer School: good fishing and hunting. For particulars, write, F. DAVARN.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next ensuing session of the Parliament of Canada, by the Hamilton Powder Company, for an amending act authorizing the increase of the present capital stock of the said Company.

Montreal, 7th March, 1899.
ROBERTSON, FLEET & FALCONER,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

HOPE THOU IN GOD.

O soul, by fire and tempest tried,
By shattering of thy tower,
Amid the ruins sitting down
As one despoiled of power,
Hope thou in God, and help will come
In faith's submissive hour.

The Lord Jehovah ever reigns!
When troubles round thee swarm,
Beneath the shadow of His hand
He'll shield thy trembling form.
Hope thou in God! His whispered word
Can still the wildest storm.
—Thomas Mackellar.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

QUESTION.

In the reign of Queen Anne lived two gentlemen, both members in the same Parliament; the one was called Montague Mathieu, the other Matthew Montague; the former a tall, handsome man, the latter a deformed, ugly one. On one occasion in the House an honorable member inadvertently attributed something that had been said by Mr. Matthew Montague to Mr. Montague Mathieu; upon which the latter got up and appealed to the speaker and the House in the following manner: 'Sir, an honorable member has charged me with having said that which I never gave utterance to, but which came from Mr. Matthew Montague. Now, sir, I must appeal to you and this honorable House whether there is not as much difference between Mr. Matthew Montague and Mr. Montague Mathieu as there is between a horse chestnut and a chestnut horse?'

NON-EXISTENT.

An Irish school inspector was examining a class in geography. He had propounded a question regarding longitude and received a correct answer from the lad undergoing the ordeal. 'And now,' he said, 'what is latitude?' After a brief silence, a bright youngster, with a merry twinkle in his eye, said: 'Please, sir, we have no latitude in Ireland. The British Government won't allow us any.'

A POWER AGAINST THE GRIPPE.

'Morin's Wine Cresson-Phates' is the power which destroys and removes to the last germ this evil, whose unfortunate consequences are incalculable. For sale everywhere.

ONE NEEDED REST.

'Your husband needs rest, madam,' said the doctor.

'I know it!' she exclaimed triumphantly. 'I've told it to him forty times a day for the last two months, if I have told it to him once. I've just kept telling it to him all the time. John, how many times have I told you that you need rest?'

'On second thought,' interrupted the doctor, 'perhaps it would be better if you rested.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RICE'S STUDIO.

Lantern Slides. Bromide Enlargements. Printing and Finishing for Amateurs.
141 ST. PETER ST. TEL 331.

FIVE THOUSAND

FLORAL AND OTHER STUDIES.
Six assorted mailed free for 25 cents.

G. W. WILSON, Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames, 688 Craig St., next door to the 'Witness' Office.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

First Prize Silver and White Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks.
Crushed Oyster Shells, Incubators and Brooders. 'Do not sell toys to amuse children.'

W. B. ULLEY, 70 Victoria Square, Montreal.
EGGS BY THE 100 FOR INCUBATORS.

Wall Papers.

We have never before had such a large stock of really artistic patterns; therefore are confident of receiving large patronage for our goods this season, as great pains have been taken to procure the choicest designs from the best makers.

JOHN MURPHY

PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
Opposite Queen's Hall Block.
ST. CATHERINE ST.

STORAGE AND CARTAGE.

Store your Pianos, Furniture and Household Effects with us. We have superior Dry Storage accommodation and every facility for handling if carefully.

Tel. Main 565 and we will make a contract price with you for Carting and Storage for a short or long period.

Tel. Main 565.

KING'S

Storage & Cartage.
Office: 380 St. James St.
Warehouse: 59 St. Henry St.

DOUBLE DOLLARS.

We give a glass or dish radiating finish to muslin and lace curtains which make them remain clean twice as long as those that are cleaned by ordinary methods. We double dollars for you.

R. PARKER & CO., Dyers & Cleaners,
1958 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que.
Phones: (Bell) 1597; (Merchants) 23.

JOHNSON & COPPING.

Print Sellers! Frame Makers!! Gold Gilders!!!
Dealers in Paintings and Water Colors.
743 Craig Street.
One door West Victoria Square.

VENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at 'Witness' Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVE ALL THINGS.

Montreal People Look for Proper Proof.

To win a wager, an English Marquis stood on London bridge and offered British sovereigns (\$5) for five shillings (\$1.25). He could not find a customer. It's not to be wondered at, the public look askance at any proposition where the proposer is apparently a financial loser without any direct or indirect gain. Fraudulent schemers have often been successful, and in these days skeptics want better proof than the word of a stranger. No evidence can be stronger than the testimony of friends and neighbors, of people we know. Here is a case of it:—

Mrs. Laby says: 'My uncle, Mr. John Hughes, 301 Dorchester street, has been a very great sufferer from kidney diseases, pains across the back, frightful headaches and dizziness, as well as severe urinary difficulties.

'He was in a fearful state, could not rest, and often had to walk the floor half the night, so great were the pains. We gave him a great many kinds of medicine, but they did him no good. He then went to the hospital, but the doctors there said that he had a complication of diseases, and only afforded him temporary relief. On coming back home he was soon as bad as ever.

'Well, we saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, and thought he might as well try them as they could do him no harm, so he started to use them and got better in a very short time. In fact, he only used them for six weeks.

'He is all right now, the pains have disappeared entirely, he eats well, sleeps well and works right along every day. We can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills very highly.'

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont. Ask for Doan's and refuse all others.

YACHTING — WHEELING — BOWLING CHALLENGE FROM THE NATIONALS OF OTTAWA.

It is such plain, unvarnished statements by responsible parties that people appreciate. You can begin the use of this great discovery of Dr. Chace with fullest assurance that what has cured Mr. Montet and scores of thousands of others will not fail in your case. 25 cents, blower free, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 9

The season's runs totalled up to 342 miles, averaging 11½ miles to each run, and out of our total membership of over 73, 56 are wheeling members, and as stated before 66 percent turned out to our runs. Much might be said of the work during the year, but not wishing to take up too much time, I will simply note a few of the pleasing

his responsible position, the meeting endorsed with cheers his candidature for honors at the hands of the C.L.A. Dr. S. D. McPhee, who for three years has been the club's hard working and efficient president, was again re-elected.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—The Mayor and Mrs. Sheppard, patron and patroness; J. B. Tudhope, honorary president; Dr. G. Christ, honorary first

distinct valuations of \$1,300 and \$500 respectively, making the taxes \$120 and \$65, they could have been assessed on a single valuation of \$1,700, when the tax would be only \$152 instead of \$185. The Court held that the plaintiff having never complained before

and binding, though subject to the rights of the substitutes.	\$24.38; Young, Ladies' Work Society, \$30.00 total, \$311.03.
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It is such plain, unvarnished statements by responsible parties that people appreciate. You can begin the use of this great discovery of Dr. Chace with fullest assurance that what has cured Mr. Montet and scores of thousands of others will not fail in your case. 25 cents, blower free, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 9

DRUMMOND COUNTY ROAD.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT REGARDING THE TRANSFER IN THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Toronto, March 23.—In the debate upon the Senate reform resolutions passed in the legislature, Mr. George P. Graham, of Brockville, with regard to whom it is said he will be the government candidate for the election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Hon. Mr. Wood, speaking in support of the resolution made an interesting and important statement about the Drummond County Railway. Mr. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, had moved in amendment a commendation of the Senate for its action in throwing out the House of Commons bill by which the Dominion Government proposed to acquire that railway property as part of the plan to bring the Intercolonial into Montreal.

Mr. Carcassien, of East Hamilton, in opposing the Attorney-General's resolutions, claimed for the Senate that it had by this action saved the country one million dollars.

Mr. Graham's remarks in reply to those statements are supposed to have been based on authoritative statements from the Government at Ottawa, hence their interest. Mr. Graham spoke so late in the night that no report of his remarks appeared in the papers yesterday. He said:—The statement of the hon. member for East Hamilton (Mr. Carcassien), that the Senate saved the country a million dollars in throwing out the original contract for the leasing of the Drummond County Railway is not capable of being shown to be correct or according to any reasonable calculation. The Dominion Government, in considering how it should acquire this railway, had two propositions before it.

First—Whether it would buy the line outright, adding the purchase price to the public debt, or, secondly, whether it would lease the line for a term of years, fixing the rental at a sum which would be equivalent to paying the company the money down and in addition thereto furnishing a sinking fund which would extinguish the principal amount or valuation price within the period of the lease.

After giving the subject due consideration from these points of view, the government decided to lease the road, to be completed through to Chaudiere, involving the construction of 43½ miles of new line, laid with new steel seventy-pound rails, and constructed up to the standard of the Intercolonial Railway, which was valued at \$1,600,000, which was about \$12,000 a mile, as near as may be, for the 133 miles.

Evidence adduced before the committee of Parliament last year established beyond any controversy that the valuation was not excessive, on the contrary was exceedingly moderate and reasonable. In fixing the rental, the terms of the lease were settled upon as 99 years, and four percent allowed on the \$1,600,000. Out of this rental sum, it will be observed, the company would have to pay interest upon the sum required to yield them the \$1,600,000, and they would also need to set apart each year a sufficient sum for the purposes of the sinking fund. Under the terms of the lease the government was to own the road free and clear of all encumbrances at the expiry of the lease.

No one can say that four percent was a high rate of interest. In fact, it was an exceedingly low rate, and the company could not have borrowed even with the security which the government rental gives, on their bonds at any less rate than was agreed upon; so the sinking fund would practically, if the government were right in this view, have to be a loss to the company. The government preferred that the road should be acquired through the medium of a charge of rental rather than that they should add \$1,600,000 to the public debt. Perhaps in this way the government may have been too timid on the question of adding to the debt; and if they had realized that so much clamor would have been made over the terms, and if they had foreseen that the Opposition would have figured the rate of interest so ridiculously low, which it would be fair to give the company on the purchase price in order to make them whole, they would have done in the first instance what they did later, namely, simply have made a straight out end out purchase.

After the Senate threw out the bill, and in view of the discussion which had taken place in parliament, the government reconsidered the terms of the arrangement with the Drummond County Company, and they said to them, the new lease which the government requires to make by reason of the present contract not having been ratified by parliament must contain an option clause entitling the government, if they so de-

cide, to pay you a price in money at the valuation which has been agreed upon, namely, \$1,600,000, less the sum which the government considers still remains to be expended on the line in order to complete it in accordance with the terms of the original contract. This was agreed to by the company, and the new contract as far as the Drummond County line is concerned, is substantially the same as the original, with this option clause added.

It is impossible for any reasonable man to say that anything has been saved by the action of the Senate, because the government only have the option, and while it is likely that they may now exercise it, they are under no compulsion to do it, and it is open to them to continue, if parliament approves, the contract upon the terms as originally settled between the government and the company.

You can perceive at once, however easy to calculate, that a million dollars have been saved, or as has been done by several leading newspapers, and leading members of parliament, that even two millions have been saved; if you ignore the fact that the sinking fund was to be provided out of the rental, and if you calculate that the government could borrow the money at two and a half percent, you could see how enormous an amount you can roll up and claim to have been saved on the original contract. It just depends upon what you calculate would be a fair rate of interest to allow the company to make itself whole, as to whether there has been any pecuniary gain or not, from the inclusion of the option clause in the new contract.

Mr. Graham made a scathing reference to the powerful American lobby which he declared worked so successfully in helping the Senate to succor the Drummond County bill.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

Quebec, March 22.—As foreshadowed on Tuesday, Mr. L. J. Demers, of Etchemin, was declared yesterday afternoon elected by acclamation to represent Levis in the House of Commons in the place of the late Dr. Guay, M.P. He is a retired business man, with plenty of means, and enters parliament as a straight supporter of the Laurier Government.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE FRENCH SENATE.

The Hon. F. G. Marchand received yesterday, through the consul-general of France at Montreal, an acknowledgment from the French Senate of the resolution of condolence passed by the Quebec Legislative Assembly on the death of the late President Faure.

A PAINFUL JOURNEY.

Some months ago a French-Canadian family belonging to this city removed to Coaticook on the promise that they would get employment there. In this, however, they were disappointed, and some time ago they decided to return to Quebec. But as they had no money to pay railway fares, the male members of the family, which also included three women and two little boys, built a large trainee, or sleigh, and with the help of an old horse to pull it, started for the Ancient Capital by the country roads. After travelling for a week and suffering the greatest hardship, they found themselves at St. Giles, in Lotbiniere county, whence one of their number was despatched on foot to Quebec to seek aid. This was forwarded to them in the shape of money to pay their fares, and last night the whole family arrived in town after being nine days on the road.

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

Referring to the laying out of the Plains of Abraham into building lots with a view to their sale, the 'Daily Telegraph' says: 'All Quebec should not only protest against such desecration, but it should rise as one man to insist that its representatives in the federal and provincial governments and parliaments and in the city corporation shall take immediate steps to prevent it. Meanwhile, we have no hesitation in saying that the religious community who own this historic property appear to be acting with a precipitancy which savors somewhat of the bluff and which is calculated to leave a very bad impression, especially abroad. Every one freely admits the many and great sacrifices they have constantly made for the benefit of the sick, and no one questions their right to turn their property to profitable account; but, on the other hand, there seems to be a general tendency to expect from a great historic institution so intimately associated with the early history of Quebec and of New France as theirs is, more respect for such historic ground as the Plains of Abraham than is involved in their conversion into commonplace building lots. They know, or should know at least, that if the Plains possess any real value whatever outside of the historic it is due to the community which has grown up around them and the benefit of whose organization and growth they are permitted to share on more favorable terms than the ordinary citizen.'

NOTES.

A little girl belonging to the family of a barber named Frost, residing on St. Margaret street, St. Roch's, was run over on the street yesterday by a heavy truck and killed.

The revisers for Quebec city were named yesterday by the Provincial Government, and are Messrs. M. Chabot and A. Pouliot.

The Rev. A. J. Balfour, rector of St. Peter's Church, is mentioned for the rectorship of St. Matthew's in the event of the Rev. Lennox Williams accepting Dean Norman's succession as rector of the cathedral.

SIGNIFICANT OMISSION.

OF A VERSE OF THE 'STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.'

Chicago, March 22.—The omission of a verse in the 'Star-spangled Banner' caused an outburst of indignation last night among a number of prominent Germans. The incident occurred unexpectedly at a meeting in Jung's hall of the committee of arrangements for the great German-American mass meeting which is to be held at the Auditorium next Monday night as a public protest against the unjust attitude of the anti-German press. While the committee was discussing routine problems, the chairman, Mr. William Vocke, an attorney, was perusing the songs that had been printed especially for the Auditorium meeting. When he saw the notes and words of the 'Star-spangled Banner,' he startled all present by a sudden outburst of anger, exclaiming:

'This is an outrage, gentlemen! Here is the "Star-spangled Banner" ruined by the omission of the very verse that was most intended for the English. It seems that the Yankees are getting into the notion of leaving out this verse to please their very dear British cousins.'

His remarks were seconded by a chorus of German exclamations, expressing displeasure from William Rapp, of the 'Illinois Staats Zeitung'; Richard Michaelis, of the 'Freie Presse'; Fritz Glogauer, of the 'Abend Post'; Charles H. Plautz, and a dozen other prominent Germans present. Then, from memory, Mr. Vocke wrote the missing verse of the song which Francis Scott Key composed, while a prisoner of war on an English battleship. The words are:

And where is the band that so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country would leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution!
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, and the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

'I don't want this beautiful song mutilated,' continued Mr. Vocke. 'It is without any significance that that verse left out of it. I have known that song by heart for forty-five years, and sang it with the boys in blue during the civil war. Why, a few days ago, at an American mass meeting, some one suggested the singing of the "Star-spangled Banner." No one else knew it by heart. To think that an American audience had to depend on a "Dutchman" to tell them the words of the song that they all ought to know.'

'We Georgians will sing "The Star-spangled Banner" with this particular verse, even if we have to omit "Die Wacht am Rhein." We don't like the fawning Anglo-American custom of butchering our best national song to please the British.'

EXCEPTION IS TAKEN

TO MR. W. W. OGILVIE'S STATEMENT REGARDING THE EXEMPTION OF WESTERN MILLING ENTERPRISES.

(Manitoba 'Free Press,' March 20.)

A despatch from Montreal, which appeared in Friday's paper, attributed to Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, the head of the Ogilvie Milling Company, the statement that his competitors in the west were enjoying bonuses and exemption from taxation. The management of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company take exception to the inference contained in Mr. Ogilvie's remarks. Mr. G. V. Hastings, the western manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, points out that his company is the chief competitor with the Ogilvies, and he does not desire that any misapprehension on this point should become current through the instrumentality of the above mentioned despatch. The Lake of the Woods Milling Company, a little over ten years ago, built and equipped the largest flour mill in Canada at Keewatin, without bonus and without exemption, and for several years paid one-half of the entire taxes of the corporation; and at the present time the company pays two-fifths of the annual levy. In addition to this, the company pays heavy taxes, so Mr. Hastings says, on its large mill at Portage la Prairie, as well as on its elevator property in this city, and on every elevator of its extensive system throughout Manitoba and the Territories. Not only are the buildings but the machinery is subject to the general taxation of the districts in which they are situated. Mr. Hastings gives this explanation because he considers Mr. Ogilvie's reported statements to reflect on Western industrial enterprises, which, in his opinion, are well able to maintain themselves on their own merits, without having to resort to the fictitious aids of municipal favor or any other species of artificial bolstering.

ADMIRAL SPOTT'S REMAINS.

Valparaiso de Chili, March 23.—The British gunboat 'Badger' arrived here today, bound for San Francisco, with the exhumed remains of Admiral Spott, of the Falkland Islands, the British Crown colony in the South Atlantic.

THE PRESBYTERY OF KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., March 23.—The Rev. D. M. Martin, Tweed, has been called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Fenelon Falls and the matter has been passed before the Presbytery of Kingston here. Mr. Martin asked the presbytery to decide and it declined the call. Mr. Martin was needed at Tweed. The commissioners selected to attend the General Assembly are: Principal Grant, Professor Ferguson, Dr. Ross, Prof. Fowler, Rev. T. G. Smith, Rev. R. Laird, Rev. M. Macgillivray, Rev. W. T. Wilkins, Rev. Jas. Cumberland, Rev. James Binnie, and the Rev. R. MacKay. The elders elected to Assembly are: Prof. Dyde, John McIntyre, George Gillies, W. T. Hudson, S. Russell, M.P.P., John Murray, W. G. Craig, A. Alexander, Smith, Gilmore, W. Boulter and A. F. Wood.

The Rev. Mr. Young, missionary at Bath and Ernestown, was granted permission to retire from that mission in June.

The Rev. John Mackie, M.A., in his report on church work and life, said it was painful to remark the trouble and expense to which some parents put themselves in order to introduce their daughters to society at the correct age, while no thought seemed to be given to their introduction to the fellowship and work of the Church. The clergymen also remarked that, on the whole, the teaching of the press, was, in general, in harmony with the moral teaching of the Church.

AN ANCIENT STORY.

WOMAN USES KEROSENE IN KINDLING A FIRE, WITH DISASTROUS RESULTS.

Uniontown, Pa., March 23.—Mrs. Frank Wislick, of Oliver, used kerosene in kindling a fire to-day, and as a result she and her two little children are fatally burned. When she poured the oil in the stove she was holding a babe in her arms and another child was standing near. Suddenly there was an explosion, and the flames shot out and enveloped them all. Their clothing was burned off and their bodies horribly charred.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE OPENED.

Fredericton, N.B., March 23.—The Provincial Legislature was opened to-day by Lieut.-Governor McLellan, who in his speech from the throne referred, among other matters, to the development of the mining industries of the province; to the agricultural policy of the government, which was to be pursued with even greater vigor than last year, and to the promotion of the pork packing industry, which the government was determined to have established in this province. As an inducement to the farmers it is proposed by the government to bring into the country for distribution among the farmers a large consignment of pigs suitable for breeding and other purposes. It is not unlikely, with the aid of the government and that from outside capitalists, that a large pork packing establishment will be erected in this city during the present year.

Ex-Mayor Robertson, one of the city of St. John's representatives, moved the speech in reply to His Honor's address.

THE GUILFORD TRIAL.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 23.—The trial of Dr. Nancy A. Guilford, the mid-wife, on a charge of second degree murder, in causing the death of Emma Gill, of Southington, which opened in the Superior Court yesterday, was continued to-day. When the Court opened Mr. Klein, counsel for Mrs. Guilford, continued his cross-examination of the police officer, Hazel, who was on the witness stand at the close of yesterday's session. The officer was questioned concerning details connected with the wrappings which surrounded the dismembered portions of Emma Gill's body when they were found. He was followed by Officer Burke and Detective Cronan, both of whom contributed circumstantial evidence as to the bridge near Yellow Pond, etc. During the cross-examination of these witnesses the attorney seemed to be anxious to give rise to a belief in the minds of the jurors that the dismembered body might have been carried to its resting place on Mud Flats by a row-boat instead of in a carriage. This testimony occupied an hour or more.

ANOTHER BIG TRUST.

Trenton, N.J., March 23.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day with the Secretary of State of the New England Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company, with a capital of \$25,000,000. The company is authorized to manufacture appliances for operating vehicles, and to manufacture and operate vehicles, themselves. The incorporators are Messrs. James E. Hayes, Camden, and Arthur Phillips, and Augustus Treadwell, jr., of New York.

SWEPT BY A CYCLONE.

Nashville, Tenn., March 23.—The little town of Liberty, in De Kalb county, has been almost wiped off the map by a cyclone which swept it last night. Trees were uprooted and houses destroyed in all directions. The Christian Church, a handsome brick structure, was blown to pieces. No fatalities are reported.

DIED IN THE KLONDIKE.

Vancouver, March 21.—W. J. Stevens, manager of the Parsons Produce Company, in Dawson, and formerly of Calgary, and earlier of Orillia, Ont., has died in the Klondike.

SUBURBAN COUNCILS.

NAMES ADDED TO THE STE. CUNEGONDE VOTERS' LIST.

A meeting of the Council of Ste. Cune-gonde was held last night under the presidency of Mayor Ducharme. The only business that came before the council was the revision of the parliamentary electoral list. There were thirty applications from persons asking to have their names inscribed as voters. Of this number, ten were rejected as coming from non-residents; the others, amounting to twenty altogether, were found to be valid, and the names were added to the list. The next regular meeting of the council will be held on April 5.

MAISONNEUVE COUNCIL.

The first meeting of the council after the municipal elections was held on Wednesday night, all the members being present.

The result of the elections having been announced, the oath of office was administered to the Mayor, Mr. H. Desjardins, and Councillors Gilbert, Massy and Riendeau.

The Mayor having taken the chair, the standing committees for the current year were appointed as follows:—Finance, Gilbert (chairman), Massy and Riendeau, Roads, Martineau (chairman), Christin and Riendeau, Fire and Police, Christin (chairman), Gilbert and Riendeau, Light and Licenses, Massy (chairman), Martineau and Christin, Water and Health, Riendeau (chairman) Gilbert and Desrochers.

The secretary-treasurer read a petition from a number of ratepayers complaining of the running of the street cars at irregular intervals; also a letter from Mr. Camaré complaining that his foundry was flooded. Referred to the Road Committee.

A letter was also received from Mr. Tailon, counsel for the Viau estate, in which the heirs are represented as satisfied with the recent settlement, by which a portion of one of the wards is to be known by the name of Viau.

After some discussion it was decided that the Finance Committee should meet on Monday to consider what steps should be taken to collect the claim of \$26,788, which the town has against the Montreal Water & Power Company.

The Mayor called attention to the time allowed for amending the voters' lists. All complaints must be sent in by March 30, and no application for inscription received after that date can be considered.

FOOD OF FISHES.

INSTRUCTIVE SOMERVILLE LECTURE BY PROF. M'BRIDE.

In the Natural History Hall last evening Prof. E. W. McBride delivered the Somerville lecture on 'The food of fishes.' The Rev. Dr. Campbell occupied the chair.

In opening his lecture Prof. McBride stated that very little was known concerning fishes and their way of living, despite the fact that fisheries formed such an important part in our industries. In fact a year's revenue from the fisheries exceeded that of a Manitoba wheat yield. Turning to the food of fishes, the lecturer stated that it was of the greatest importance that these foods should be studied, for by them the presence of fish could be discovered and the occasional disappearance and reappearance of mackerel and other fishes could be accounted for. Among the various foods, the lecturer mentioned were the marine worm, greatly differing from our land species; the crustacea, of which the 'oar-footed,' 'leaf-footed' and 'split-footed' are the principal varieties, the former of which was by far the most plentiful, in fact being the most numerous of all fish foods, while the 'leaf-footed' species ran them a close second. Leaving these forms, the larvae were next touched on, and the various varieties mentioned, among which were the norpeus, the stalked barnacle and the young of shrimps, crabs and other shellfish. Many other curious forms of fish life were described by the lecturer, who concluded by speaking of those species which protected their young instead of sending them at once to shift for themselves, and thus become the food of other fish.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. N. U. Evans and seconded by Mr. J. B. Williams, to Prof. McBride for his interesting and instructive lecture.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, March 24.—In the Supreme Court yesterday the arguments in Green vs. Ward were concluded and judgment was reserved.

McGregor vs. the Township of Harwich was next argued. The action was for compensation for injuries to the female plaintiff by being thrown from a carriage, which was upset by driving up on a heap of gravel left in the road unsprayed during the performance of statute labor. The trial judge, who tried the case without a jury, found that the gravel was placed as it was by direction of the pathmaster, and that it was a dangerous obstruction to travel on the highway and he gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$2,000 damages. The case then went to the Court of Appeal, where the judgment was reversed and the action dismissed, two of their lordships holding that there was not sufficient evidence that the gravel was placed as it was by direction of the pathmaster, who

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had died before the trial, and the third judge being of opinion that it was a case of non-repair, as to which the action should have been brought within three months from the date of the accident, and notice should have been given. On the conclusion of the appellant's arguments, the court dismissed the appeal without calling upon the respondent to reply. Grundy for the appellant. Wilson, Q.C., for the respondent.

WOMAN'S STRANGE DEATH.

JURY REFUSES TO ALLOW THE CASE TO BE FULLY INVESTIGATED.

Gravenhurst, Ont., March 23.—At the inquest held here to-day regarding the death of Cecilia Franks, an Indian woman, found dead on Sanahatien reservation, under suspicious circumstances, Chief Francis Decarie was the principal witness. He produced several apparently incriminating letters written by Joseph Franks, the dead woman's husband, to a Miss Mary Taber, who then lived with another Indian on the reserve. After a number of witnesses had given evidence, Joseph Franks, the prisoner, was allowed to testify. He acknowledged giving his wife medicines, but refused to say what they contained, unless he was paid \$50 as compensation for divulging the secret. He denied writing the letters produced by Chief Decarie. Decarie's life was not insured. His first wife died, as acknowledged, under circumstances similar to those which prevailed at and preceding the death of his second wife.

At this point the jury decided that it was not necessary to proceed further with the case. The coroner strongly recommended the taking of medical evidence as to the cause of death and a post mortem examination, expressing his own views, and carrying out the wishes of Chief Decarie, who urged a thorough investigation. The jury, however, held that the enquiry was satisfactory to them, and proceeded to prepare their verdict, which was that they had 'found no cause to account for any other verdict than one of death from natural causes.' The coroner, on discharging the jury, announced that he did not concur in the verdict, as he believed it was not in accordance with all the evidence available, and that the enquiry was incomplete. Several bottles containing medicine, taken from the house of Joseph Franks, will be analyzed, and if necessary a post mortem examination will be made.

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OUR RAILWAYS.

Annual Report of the Department Presented to Parliament.

INCREASED EARNINGS ON ALL LINES—VOTES ON CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Ottawa, March 24.—The annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for 1898 was presented to parliament yesterday.

The number of railways in actual operation, including the two government roads, the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railways, was 146: some of these, however, are amalgamated or leased; making a total number of controlling companies 84, not including the government railways. The number of companies absorbed by amalgamation is 34, and the number of leased lines is 33. The number of miles of completed railway was 16,870, an increase of 183 miles, besides 2,248 miles of sidings. The number of miles laid with steel rails was 16,022, of which 553 miles was double track. The number of miles in operation was 16,718.

The paid-up capital amounted to \$941,297,037, an increase of \$19,439,805. The gross earnings amounted to \$59,715,105, an increase of \$7,361,829 and the working expenses aggregated \$39,137,549, an increase of \$3,968,884 compared with those of the previous year, leaving the net earnings \$20,577,556, an increase of \$3,302,045. The number of passengers carried was 18,444,049, an increase of 2,272,711, and the freight traffic amounted to 23,785,903 tons, an increase of 3,485,572 tons. The total number of miles run by trains was 50,658,283, an increase of 4,977,432. The accident returns show five passengers killed.

The government expenditure on railways prior to and since the date of Confederation (1867) amounts, on capital account, to \$123,551,091.77, including a payment of \$25,000,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and for railway subsidies charged against the Consolidated Fund the further sum of \$17,619,222.11, making a total expenditure of \$140,834,731.29. In addition, there has been an expenditure since Confederation, for working expenses of \$73,029,631.74, covering the maintenance and operation of the government roads, or a grand total of \$231,863,363.03, all of which, with the exception of \$13,881,460.85, has been expended on railways during the past thirty-one years. The revenue derived from the government roads during the same period amounts to \$94,510,650.18.

The gross earnings of all the government roads for the past fiscal year amounted to \$3,313,847.10, and compared with those of the preceding year show an increase of \$233,772.72. The gross working expenses amounted to \$3,577,248.88, an increase of \$399,979.27. The net loss on the operations of the year was \$263,401.78.

The total expenditure charged to capital account on the original construction and the enlargement of the several canals of the Dominion up to June 30, 1898, was \$72,504,401.85. A further sum of \$15,067,066.21 was expended on the repairs, maintenance and operation of these works, making a total of \$87,571,468.16. The total revenue derived, including tolls, and rentals of lands and water-powers, amounted to \$11,710,240.08.

The total expenditure for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1898, was as follows: On construction and enlargement a total of \$3,207,249.79, and a further sum of \$224,755.96 for repairs, renewals, and operation, making a total for the year of \$3,832,005.75.

The difference in level between the point on the St. Lawrence near Three Rivers, where tidal influence ceases, and Lake Superior, is about six hundred feet.

The Dominion canals, constructed between Montreal and Lake Superior, are the Lachine, Beauharnois, Cornwall, Farran's Point, Rapide Plat, Galops, Welland and Sault Ste. Marie. Their aggregate length is 71 miles; total lockage (or height directly overcome by locks), 551 feet. The number of locks through which a vessel would pass in its passage from Montreal, at the head of ocean navigation, to the head of Lake Superior is 51. This number will be reduced on the completion of the Soulanges Canal, which will take the place of the Beauharnois Canal the latter will be abandoned for navigation purposes.

It is important to note that the enlargement of the canals on the main route between Montreal and Lake Erie comprises locks of the following minimum dimensions: Length, 270 feet; width, 45 feet; depth of water on sills, 14 feet. The length of the vessels to be accommodated is limited to 255 feet. At Farran's Point, in the canal of that name, the lock is 800 feet long. A similar lock is built at Troquois, on the Galops Canal, the object being to pass a full tow at one lockage.

The chief engineer in his report says: 'Of all the works of enlargement on the chain of canals on the St. Lawrence River, that of Messrs. William Davis & Sons, on the Cardinal section, is the most behind; all the other sections are in such a condition as to satisfy me that vessels drawing fourteen feet of water will be able to navigate them next spring. I have already expressed my disappointment with the progress of these contractors.'

CRIMEAN VETERAN DEAD.

Toronto, March 23.—Sergeant Cornelius Curtis, a veteran of the Crimea, died here to-day, aged 73, after an illness of about a year. Curtis ran away from his home in England at the age of 17, and joined the Old 30th Regiment of Foot, with which he went through the whole of the Crimean campaign, earning medals for bravery, and clasp, and retiring with a pension of one shilling and sixpence a day, after 17 years' service. In 1861 he came to Canada and took up his residence in Toronto. With his death there are now in Canada only two survivors of the famous 30th Regiment.

JEWISH RIGHTS IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Man., March 24.—The proposed amendment to the Church Lands Act, which is being introduced this session of the Legislature, is to place Jews on the same footing as Christian denominations with respect to holding lands. At present the law only mentions Christians, and in consequence of this the registration of property belonging to Jewish congregations has been refused.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

REVENUE BILL ADVANCED A STAGE—MR. CONNIE'S BILL—RESPECTING ELECTRIC LIGHTING FRANCHISES.

Toronto, March 24.—The newly elected member for South Perth, Mr. Nelson Monteith, was introduced in the Ontario Legislature yesterday by Mr. Whitney, the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Eilber.

The new revenue bill was advanced a stage, the points creating discussion being those dealing with the taxation of life insurance companies, natural gas companies, and the so-called scrap-iron clause of the bill. The last-named subject led to a lengthy discussion, and on a vote in committee on the Opposition motion to strike this clause out of the bill, the motion was lost by 12 majority.

Then the printing contract came up in passing the estimates, and was thrashed out by Col. Matheson, Mr. Auld, Mr. Connée and Mr. Harcourt. The consideration of the estimates was continued until a late hour when the House adjourned.

A large petition was presented to the Legislature by Galedonian people, protesting against the operation of the Hamilton and Caledonia Electric Railway Company on Sunday. The first name on the petition is that of Mr. William Scott, one of the directors of the company.

THE CONNÉE BILL.
Mr. Connée's long expected bill was discussed at the municipal committee of the Legislature, yesterday morning. In brief, the bill proposes that municipalities which intend to go into the electric lighting business shall first make an offer to any existing private company, for its plant, and in case the parties can not agree, the price shall be fixed by arbitration.

Speaking to the bill, Mr. Connée remarked that there had been a great deal of criticism in the press, and considerable opposition had developed, owing, he thought, to a misunderstanding of the scope of the bill. As the law stands at present it protects waterworks and gasworks. If a town goes into either of these businesses it buys out the existing plant at a value. What the bill asked was simply that this provision be extended to electric light companies. The electrical business had been to a large extent experimental, the cost of these experiments had to be borne by private companies and it was eminently unfair that these companies should be placed in peril by the action of certain municipalities.

Mr. Guthrie, of Guelph, who drafted the bill, said when the measure had been before the Legislature last session it was postponed in order to give municipalities time to think it over. This, he thought, had been done thoroughly, the principle of the bill was not a new one, it was in force with regard to waterworks, and up to a few years ago in connection with gas companies. It was part of the law of Great Britain, with respect to electric light works. Further discussion of the matter was postponed until Tuesday.

STRUCK BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

Newcastle, Ont., March 24.—While returning from school on Wednesday afternoon the two children of Richard Gibby, a boy aged six, and a girl aged eight, were struck about half a mile west of Newtonville station by the through passenger express. The children are still living, but little hope is entertained for their recovery.

COMMISSIONER TO RUSSIA.

Toronto, March 24.—Prof. James Mayor, professor of political science at Toronto University, has been appointed special confidential commissioner of the Dominion Government, to proceed to Russia early in May and make certain secret and exclusive enquiries the nature of which has not been made public.

WANT MR. GUNN RETAINED.

Belleville, Ont., March 24.—The principal importers of the city have signed a petition to the Grand Trunk authorities for the retention of Mr. Donald Gunn as station agent here.

GERMAN WARSHIP STRANDED.

Berlin, March 23.—The German battleship 'Oldenburg' broke her anchor and went aground near Kiel to-day during a heavy snowstorm.

DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

Starvation Staring the People of Samara Province in the Face.

DISEASE PLAYING HAVOC AMONG THE PEASANTRY—HELP IS BADLY NEEDED.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—The newspapers of the city publish pitiable accounts of the condition of the so-called famine districts of Russia, especially Samara, in the eastern part of European Russia. The efforts of the Red Cross Society have staved off the horrors of actual starvation, but the society's funds are almost exhausted, and the dire distress, compelling the consumption of all kinds of garbage, has produced an epidemic of terrible mortality, with typhus, scurvy and other pestilential diseases.

The peasants are compelled to sell everything, and are living in cold, damp and filthy cabins. Weakened by hunger, they fall ready victims to typhus and acute scurvy. Unless the government gives prompt aid, the Volga provinces appear doomed to a repetition of the horrors of 1891 and 1892.

THE NOTORIOUS ESTERHAZY

IS HE ENTITLED TO THAT NAME AND THE TITLE OF COUNT?

The New York 'Times' published yesterday a despatch from Paris announcing that the Hungarian branch of the Esterhazy family had decided to apply to the Seine court for an injunction prohibiting ex-Commandant Esterhazy from using the title and arms of the Esterhazy family, to which, it is said, he has no right. The notorious Esterhazy had always designated himself by this name and title: 'Marie Charles Ferdinand, Count Walsin-Esterhazy.' He is a little over 50 years of age. Some facts concerning both sides of the case may not be found uninteresting.

In November, 1897, it will be recalled, all eyes were fastened upon Esterhazy owing to the charge preferred against him by Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of the prisoner of Devil's Island, that he, not the unfortunate artilleryman, had written the bordereau. Esterhazy's past, at once became the subject of exposure. His career in the army was thoroughly revealed. Nov. 20, the 'Freidenblatt', of Vienna, published a letter from Count Nicholas Maurice Esterhazy, the head of the Hungarian branch of that family, denying the right of Esterhazy to his title. The writer said: 'The French branch of the Esterhazy has been extinct since the death of Ladislas Esterhazy, born in 1707, who died in Vienna in 1876. Commandant Walsin-Esterhazy is a descendant of Countess Marie Anne Esterhazy, born in 1741, who marriedmorganatically an officer named Walsin. Neither the French branch nor the Hungarian branch of the Esterhazy family has ever recognized Walsins as Counts Esterhazy. The French branch is absolutely extinct.'

Ex-Commandant Esterhazy has always contended, and it is said that the records bear him out, that Colonel Walsin, afterwards General Walsin-Esterhazy, his grandfather, obtained from King Louis Philippe of France, authorization to join to his name that of his grandmother, who was the daughter of Count Valentin Esterhazy, last Ambassador of France to St. Petersburg before the revolution. It is also asserted that General Walsin-Esterhazy, who fought bravely at Solferino, where he commanded a corps of cavalry, received from Napoleon III. the titles of Senator and Count. Of course, the act of Louis Philippe is not recognized in Hungary, and the act of Napoleon III. can only be legally applied there so far as the name Walsin is concerned. But the titles conferred by the French Emperor actually covered both names. If the injunction is granted in Paris it has been understood for some time that the legality of other French titles will be questioned.—New York 'Times.'

SKATING RINK COLLAPSES.

Brookville, Ont., March 24.—The large skating rink which was built here early this season and over which there has been some exciting litigation, collapsed yesterday afternoon from the weight of snow on the roof. Fortunately the weather was mild and the ice was too soft for skating, so there was no one inside at the time of the accident. The rink is a total wreck and will probably not be rebuilt as the season is so far advanced. The rink has proved a very profitable investment for the stockholders and this is a sad blow to them.

SAW SERVICE AT HEMMINGFORD.

Milford, Ont., March 23.—Captain R. G. Ostrander, a highly respected citizen of this township, died yesterday at the age of fifty-nine years. Deceased has been a member of the Canadian volunteer forces since 1862, enlisting at that time as a private and has received several promotions since until he reached the captaincy of No. 2 company, 16th Battalion, retiring two years ago on account of the age limit being reached. He served at Hemmingford in 1865 and at Kingston in 1866.

PROF. KOCH TO VISIT THE TROPICS.

Berlin, March 23.—Professor Robert Koch, the celebrated bacteriologist, who, in 1883, at the head of the German cholera commission, visited Egypt and India, and then discovered the so-called 'comma' cholera bacillus, will start with an expedition next month for the tropics to continue his investigation as to the nature and origin of malaria. The Reichstag has made a grant of sixty thousand marks in aid of the undertaking.

FOUREAU-LANY PARTY SAFE.

Paris, March 23.—Official advices received from Biskara, a garrison town situated 214 miles south-east of Algiers, say the Fourreau-Lany expedition arrived at Agades months ago and that, therefore, the European expedition announced from Algiers yesterday as having been attacked by a party of Touaregs recently while the expedition was on its way to Ain, in the Sahara, cannot have been the Fourreau-Lany expedition.

MURDERED BY PATHANS.

Calcutta, March 23.—A dispatch from Peshawar, capital of the Punjab division of that name, on the Afghan frontier, says that two Pathans, or Afghans, have shot and killed Lieut.-Col. L. H. Le Marchant, of the Hampshire regiment. The murderers have been arrested. Pathan is the name usually applied to the independent Afghan tribes on the north-west frontier of India.

MR. KIPLING GAINING STRENGTH.

New York, March 23.—Rudyard Kipling's condition has remained unchanged throughout the past few days. He has gained some strength, and if the weather conditions will permit, his physicians say he will be able to take short drives very soon.

FREIGHT RATES.

TRUNK LINES AGREE TO MAINTAIN UNIFORM TARIFFS.

Washington, D.C., March 23.—The presidents, general managers, or other representatives of about twenty-five railway companies, comprising almost the entire trunk line service between Chicago and Lake Michigan and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and beyond, were in executive conference throughout the day with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The result was a verbal assurance on the part of all the roads represented to maintain uniform tariffs through co-operation and the appointment of a committee to confer with the commission tomorrow, looking to more definite specification for securing general stability in freight rates.

Syracuse, N.Y., March 23.—It is stated by prominent officers of the New York Central Railway here that the consolidation with the West Shore has been indefinitely postponed because of insurmountable legal obstacles.

TELL-TALE HAT.

MAY LEAD TO PEG LEG BROWN'S CONVICTION.

London, Ont., March 23.—The notorious one-legged colored tramp, Marion Brown, alias Thomas Allen, was placed on trial for his life yesterday, at the Middlesex Spring Assizes, before Mr. Justice MacMahon, charged with the murder of P. C. Michael Toohy, on June 24, 1898.

Thomas J. Basham, of Austin, Texas, was the first witness called at the resumption of the trial, yesterday. He was at one time county marshal of Tarrant county, and the jailer at the Georgetown jail in June, 1898, when Brown was serving sentence there for a felony. The prisoner was arrested on May 7, 1898, and on June 8, witness examined the hat prisoner wore. It bore the mark of Hamilton Bros., and John B. Stetson, of Houston. The hat found at the place of Toohy's death was produced, and this bore the same marks as the hat worn by Brown. This was the most important evidence given by the witness, who was examined at considerable length in regard to that part of the prisoner's history which came under his immediate observation.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

Pekin, March 23.—Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the British minister, who is leaving for England for a brief rest, started to-day for Wei-Hai-Wei, the British fortified post on the Shan-Tung peninsula. In his absence the first secretary of the British legation, Mr. H. C. O. Bax Ironside, will be in charge of British interests here.

INFLUENZA IN EUROPE.

Paris, March 23.—Paris is suffering from the scourge of influenza. The deaths during the last seven days have been 238 above the average.

Berlin, March 23.—The influenza is raging here and the death rate is heavy.

TRIED TO PICK A GUN SHELL.

Woodstock, Ont., March 23.—William Matheson, of Innerkip, aged 17, yesterday tried to pick out the shot in a gun shell with his jack-knife. The shell exploded and struck the boy in the face. Both eyes are terribly burned and it is feared that his sight is gone.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Three Rivers, Que., March 24.—A fatal railway accident occurred at Ste. Anne de la Perade yesterday afternoon. As the regular Canadian Pacific Railway train from Quebec for Montreal, drawn by two engines, with a plough, was passing that station at two p.m., one of the wings of the plough caught in the switch, and was derailed. The forward engine was thrown on the plough, crushing to death a man named Leclaire, of Three Rivers, and injuring two other employees, who were on the plough. The line was blocked for some hours.

ST. ANDREW'S RAPIDS.

Winnipeg, Man., March 23.—Yesterday the City Council Committee of Trade and Commerce met a committee from the Board of Trade, and took up the matter of the St. Andrew's rapids improvements. It was decided to forward a strong appeal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for a reply to the proposition which the City Council made last year at Sir Wilfrid's personal request, regarding the offer of the City Council to take any electric power developed at the rapids.

MOORE CONFESSES.

KILLED HIS FIVE CHILDREN AFTER QUARRELLING WITH HIS WIFE.

McPherson, Kas., March 23.—John Moore, the Hutchinson murderer, to-day made a signed statement of his horrible crime. Moore murdered his five children with a hatchet and knife, and then burned the house over their heads. He and his wife had quarrelled, and he claims they were about to separate. In the statement, Moore says: 'I had been feeling pretty bad for the past two or three days. The children were all in bed asleep. I turned the lamp down, and went to bed.

I then had one of my worst spells, and my head hurt me awfully, and everything seemed floating before me, and the next thing I remember after this was trying to get out of the house. I have a recollection of going through a struggle like a dream that I half remember. All the recollection I have about this is that I would rather see my children dead than to leave them in the hands of my wife's people. It was like a dream to me that I did something to the children, but I do not recollect using the knife or hatchet.'

NORTHERN RATE WAR.

WITH THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION THE TARIFF TO DAWSON CITY WILL BE CUT IN TWO.

Seattle, Wash., March 23.—Rates to Dawson City have been cut in two by the formation of a transportation combination including various steamers running between Seattle and Skagway, the White Pass and Yukon Railway, and the steamers on Lake Bennett and the Upper Yukon. Rates to take effect with the opening of navigation on the lakes are announced as follows:—One hundred and sixty-two dollars per ton for freight of all kinds; first-class passengers, \$100; second-class, \$80. In case of a rate war between the up river steamers the freight rate will go down to \$140 a ton.

CUBAN ARMY TO DISBAND.

Havana, March 23.—The executive committee of the Cuban Military Assembly has appointed General Bartolome Maso, former president of the Cuban revolutionary government, commander-in-chief of the Cuban forces in the eastern provinces. The Cuban generals, Diaz, Moutaquido, Robau, Nordase, Betancourt and Perez, who held a secret meeting last night, after consulting their commands with reference to the course to be taken in the controversy between Gomez and the Assembly, reported to-day that they had decided to accept the three million dollars for the soldiers and also to help to organize a new Cuban army of ten thousand men, under the American Administration.

A SWITCHMAN'S DEATH.

Cornwall, Ont., March 23.—Giuseppe Amoroso, an Italian laborer, employed by the T. A. Gillespie Company, on the Massena canal, was run over by a pony engine yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed. Amoroso was acting as switchman. He had thrown the switch and started to cross the track ahead of the engine, when he fell, and before he could get out of the way, or the engine could be stopped, the wheel passed over his abdomen, nearly cutting the body in two.

AN ACTRESS'S TRAGIC END.

London, March 24.—The Vienna correspondent of the 'Standard' says that the popular actress, Lolo Banzolla, exclaiming 'Tis love that kills,' shot herself with a revolver on the stage in full sight of the audience, during a performance at Cilli, Styria, and was removed in a dying condition.

A PUGILIST GOES INSANE.

Chicago, Ill., March 23.—Albert Griffith, the Australian pugilist, known as 'Young Griffo,' was declared insane to-day by a jury of physicians. He was sent to Jefferson asylum. Little hope of his recovery is entertained.

MOB LAW IN ARKANSAS.

SEVERAL NEGROES LYNCHED BY ANGRY WHITES, AND THE TROUBLE IS NOT YET OVER.

Texarkana, Ark., March 23.—A war is on in Little River county, and during the last forty-eight hours a definite number of negroes have met death at the hands of the white population. Seven are known to have been lynched. The bodies of the victims of the mob's vengeance are hanging to the limbs of trees in various parts of the county. The country is in a state of most intense excitement. White men are collecting in mobs, heavily armed and determined, and negroes are fleeing for their lives.

Little River county is in the extreme south-west corner of the state, bordered on the west by the Indian Territory, and on the south by Texas. The negro population is large, and for a long time has proved very troublesome. Frequent murders have occurred, and thefts and fights have become very common affairs. One or two negroes have previously been severely dealt with when the people found it necessary to take the law into their own hands, but it was not until Tuesday that the trouble assumed a serious aspect. It then developed that carefully laid plans had been made by a number of negroes to precipitate a race war, and that many white men had been marked for victims. It is learned that twenty-three negroes were implicated in this plot, and the whites are now bent on meting out summary punishment to the conspirators.

Jackson, Miss., March 2.—Three negroes were lynched by a mob near Silver City, in Yazoo county, last Saturday morning. After being shot to death, the bodies were thrown into the Yazoo river. They were the ringleaders of the negroes in a race encounter on the Midnight plantation early last week.

SAILED THE 'INVESTIGATOR'

PENSION GRANTED TO A SURVIVOR OF THE CREW THAT WENT IN SEARCH OF FRANKLIN.

Orono, Ont., March 23.—Some weeks ago the Rev. W. H. Adams, of this town, applied to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain for the award of a pension to Mr. Henry Gauven, of Ivanhoe, Ont., who is, so far as known, the only survivor of the crew of H.M.S. 'Investigator,' which sailed from Plymouth, on Jan. 20, 1850, in search of Sir John Franklin. To-day he is in receipt of letters from the Lords of the Admiralty, and from Ottawa, which state that a pension of one shilling a day for life was awarded to Mr. Gauven on the first day of the present month, and that the necessary steps will be taken to enable him to draw this pension.

Mr. Gauven has lived for a number of years in Ivanhoe, but four dreadful Arctic winters on short rations have left their mark upon him. He is the owner of an octagon-shaped medal bearing the figure of an ice-bound ship, and the legend, 'For Arctic Discoveries.' As the last of the discoverers of the Northwest passage, he is the only British subject now living who has sailed all round the American continent.

LABOR MAN SUED.

REFUSED TO PAY A TAILOR'S BILL BECAUSE THE UNION LABEL WAS OFF.

Toronto, March 24.—John Armstrong, a prominent laborer in connection with organized labor here, was sued yesterday by John T. McLeod, for a balance of \$80 on account of a \$28 suit of clothes. Armstrong admitted the liability, but claimed that the tailor had abstained from putting the union label on the clothes according to agreement, and this was why he had not paid. His friends, Armstrong said, laughed at him when he wore the clothes on the street because of the absence of the label. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

BAPTIST MISSIONS.

Toronto, March 24.—The Rev. A. P. McDiarmid, secretary-treasurer of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board, states that at present the fund is short nearly \$11,000, to close the work of the Canadian Baptist Missions in India free from debt. He fears that the Church year will end with a larger deficit than existed last spring, when it was \$5,689. The effort will be made in the Baptist Sunday-schools of Ontario and Quebec next Sunday to raise \$1,000, for the Baptist missions in Manitoba and British Columbia.

LORD SALISBURY.

London, March 23.—A dispatch from Nice announces the arrival there of the Marquis of Salisbury, who left London yesterday for the Riviera.

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Gray and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall, of Montreal.