

## FERVID ORATORY.

### United States Senators Demand United Action in Expelling Spain from Cuba.

#### EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IMPROBABLE

Great Britain and Germany Refusing to Co-operate—Curious Story from Chicago—A United States Consul's View of the Cuban Question.

Washington, April 15.—Despite the clouds which threatened a downpour, the Senate galleries were thronged this morning, when the Vice-president's great bell precisely at ten o'clock.

Indications before the Senate convened were that the debate would be prolonged perhaps far into the night, as it was the expressed intention of Chairman Davis to endeavor to force a continuous session until the pending resolutions should be disposed of. When the Senate adjourned last night the Vice-president had before him a list of twenty-two Senators who had expressed their intention to address the Senate upon the momentous question before it. A dozen or more, however, have announced that they will not stand in the way of an early vote.

The Rev. Dr. J. Manton Smith, of London, England, delivered the invocation.

At the suggestion of Mr. Davis, the ordinary morning business was set aside and the Foreign Relations Committee Cuban resolution was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Cullom (Illinois) delivered a carefully prepared speech, covering the general Cuban question. After directing attention to his own record in the Senate upon the Cuban matter, Mr. Cullom declared that the hour for action by this country was about to strike. Step by step Spain had been pushed back from the western hemisphere, and now she was about to lose another—and the chief—gem of her colonial possessions. If Spain should be permitted to pursue her course in Cuba she would go on without remorse and destroy, if possible, the patriots to the last man. Her black crimes, said he, call aloud for vengeance, and that vengeance would be taken by the American people in the interests of humanity. Mr. Cullom reviewed the circumstances of the 'Maine' disaster, and declared that the disaster was an act of 'deliberate and atrocious murder.' The people throughout the country were demanding that that crime should be re-sented, and that the avenging blow should be struck without delay. 'And if Spain should resent our action,' said he, 'we shall not hesitate to take up the gauntlet and appeal to the God of battle and to mankind to justify our action. We now propose to do our duty to God and man, and force Spain to withdraw her forces and flag from the island.'

After making an extended argument for immediate action, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to President McKinley, Mr. Cullom concluded as follows: 'Thanks to the unwavering sense of justice of the people of the United States, the murderers and outlaws who now exercise a brief show of authority in Cuba will soon become incommunicado until justice shall be satisfied, and the avenging angel shall write the verdict and sentence of the offended world. And if the people of this country shall do nothing more in this century than to drive the barbarians into the Caribbean Sea, as a people shall earn the praises of posterity for freedom and humanity the world over.'

#### THE SOUTH ROYAL TO THE FLAG.

Mr. Berry (Arkansas) was recognized immediately after Mr. Cullom's speech. He prefaced his remarks by stating that as a Senator of the United States he was present in his seat on the upper floor of Congress to uphold and support the President of the United States in his efforts to bring peace out of the chaos now existing. He wanted to vote for the resolution offered by Mr. Turpie, which proposes to recognize the independence of the present republic of Cuba. He thought this was absolutely essential to place the country on an honorable footing before the nations of the world. 'You may vote the resolution down. You may pass the resolution offered by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, or you may adopt the House resolution, but whatever resolution is adopted I will be found supporting the hands of the President.' He spoke of the nearness of war, and said that to bring victory to the United States army was absolutely necessary to give the President the aid and comfort which was needed in this hour of trial. He then with an impassioned outburst pledged the South to loyalty to the flag.

Mr. Dargel (Virginia), was next recognized. He said up to now he had been in peace, but that time seemed to have passed, and he was now face to face with a situation that betokened grim war, and he wanted to do everything possible to support the President in the needs of the hour. 'I wish,' said Mr. Daniel, 'to cast my vote in my own

good time, without pressure behind me. War will wait a day; possess your souls in peace, gentlemen, while the awful issue of peace or war is decided. The men who declare this war are not the men who will prosecute it in the field. They are not the men who will sustain the cry and bullet-tattered standards before the enemy. They are not the men, even who will pay the taxes imposed to carry on the war.'

Mr. Daniel said that he was content neither with the House resolution nor with the Senate committee resolution. He rose, he said, to support the resolution presented in the supplementary report of the foreign committee. 'In my judgment,' he said, 'our first step should be to write on the statute books of the country a recognition of the great Cuban republic which has won a place among the independent nations by its own valiant sword.'

#### ANOTHER SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, April 15.—There was another lively scene in the House to-day. Rising to a personal explanation, Mr. Bailey (Democratic leader) said the Speaker was responsible for the late scene in the House. Hot words passed between him and Mr. Dalzell (Republican, Pennsylvania), who alleged that Mr. Bailey was taking his daily airing, and that he had, as the papers had stated, lost his head. Mr. Bailey responded angrily that gentlemen when insulted and called liars were charged with having lost their heads if they resented it. He said he would infinitely prefer to lose his head in resenting an insult than his self-respect in submitting to one. The House was keyed up to an intense pitch. The Democrats applauded Mr. Bailey's utterances and the Republicans broke into cheers when the Speaker, with a voice trembling with suppressed anger, declared that he refused to enter into a discussion of his course with Mr. Bailey. Whatever he had done on Wednesday last or any other day had been done in the presence of the House and a thousand witnesses. He censured Mr. Bailey severely, and said he was ready to rest his justification upon the judgment of those who had witnessed it. Mr. Bailey attempted to reply, but the regular order was demanded and routine business resumed.

#### WAR SCARE IN BERLIN.

London, April 15.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Times' says:—The vote in the American House of Representatives is universally regarded here as rendering war inevitable. Indeed, one description of the resolutions adopted is that they constitute 'an overt declaration of war.'

#### ACTIVITY IN CUBA.

Havana, April 15 (1 a.m.).—The latest news from Spain and the United States has produced a profound impression. Opinion here is more pessimistic than ever before on the prospect of a conflict. Exchange values are going down. The people are not at all confident as to the future action of the United States. The volunteers are increasing, the enlistment proceeding with enthusiasm. The ports and cities are continuing the work of fortification, and General Pando will shortly inspect all the defenses of the island.

'El Comercio' says that the danger of war certainly exists, but it does not think war probable. 'Because the Spanish Government and people are prepared for it.' The paper continues: 'The firm, prudent and energetic conduct of Spanish diplomacy against the insidious Yankee diplomacy has thus far avoided a conflict; and foreign powers will intervene in case Spain lacks the force to execute justice.'

#### ANGLO-AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

London, April 15.—Hoff's patriotic song in the 'Belle of New York,' which is sung under the crossed flags of the United States and Great Britain, declaring that the two nations will face the world together, stirs the audiences at the Shaftesbury Theatre to remarkable enthusiasm, which seems to grow more fervent nightly.

London, April 15.—The 'Chronicle' makes a feature of a letter it prints this morning over the signatures 'Anglo-Saron,' the writer of which appeals for an overt Anglo-American alliance, or, anyhow an entente for the purpose of compelling by an overwhelming display of force and therefore without war, the liberation of Cuba. Commenting on the letter, the 'Chronicle' recalls the arbitration movement, and submits the question whether the present may not be a fitting occasion for the United States and Great Britain to arrive at a distinct understanding.

Havana, April 15.—An American citizen named Joaquin Betancourt was arrested yesterday, charged with bringing correspondence from an insurgent camp. The British consul, Mr. Gollon, who has charge of the United States interests

here, demanded that the prisoner be released, and the letter was accordingly granted his freedom.

#### EUROPEAN POWERS.

SAID THEY WILL MAKE A NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

Rome, April 15.—The 'Popolo Romano,' to-day, says it understands the powers of Europe will intervene between the United States and Spain, in favor of the latter country, and, it adds, according to information gathered in well-informed quarters, the intervention will take the form of a naval demonstration which all the powers will participate in.

London, April 15.—A special despatch from Madrid, published this afternoon, says:—The note to the powers will review the whole Cuban question, pointing out that all the trouble with the United States arises through the clamor of the sugar manufacturers, who, it is claimed, fomented and organized the entire revolt. Attention will be recalled to the alleged unmolested American filibustering, and it will be asserted that the chief insurgent leaders are not Cubans, but adventurers of all nationalities, whose sole purpose is plunder and robbery. The concessions made by Spain will be enumerated, and the note will point out that while Spain has done everything possible to pacify the island, the consuls of the United States, it will be alleged, have constituted themselves insurgent agents and the statement will be made that when autonomy promised the desired result an American squadron was sent to Cuba to encourage the insurgents to hold out. These contentions, it is added, will be supported by documentary evidence which, it is alleged, will prove the bad faith displayed throughout by the United States towards Spain.

The note to the powers will conclude with declaring that Spain, having exhausted every means of peace, is 'reluctantly compelled to prepare for war and to fight for the maintenance of its rights and honor.'

London, April 15.—A special despatch from Rome, referring to the rumors of a proposition to make an international naval demonstration off the island of Cuba, says Austria is taking the lead in the matter, but it is understood that Great Britain and Germany are not favorable to the suggestion.

The Spanish Ambassador made a long visit to the British Foreign Office to-day, and later the Austrian Ambassador called.

London, April 15.—An ambassador says that the efforts towards a naval demonstration could not succeed, Great Britain having refused to join in such a movement.

London, April 15.—The British Foreign Office does not believe that the powers will make a naval demonstration.

London, April 15.—The Austrian ambassador admits he has given up hope of Europe preventing war.

Havana, April 15 (9 a.m.).—All is quiet here this morning.

#### MINES IN HAVANA HARBOR.

A MUNCHHAUSEN-LIKE STORY FROM CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 15.—The 'Times-Herald' says:—Charles A. Crandall, alias Emanuel Escarao Escadaro, who, acting under the personal orders of Captain-General Weyler, planted the mines and torpedoes in the harbor of Havana, has been run to earth in Chicago. Last night he was in the custody of three United States Secret Service agents, who are taking him to Washington, where he is expected to give information to prove beyond any possible doubt that the 'Maine' was blown up by a mine and her two hundred and sixty-six officers and crew murdered designedly by agencies known to the Spanish officials. He was run down by a Cuban spy. Ever since the 'Maine' disaster Crandall or Escadaro has been dodging about the country. When the United States Secret Service agents assured him he would be protected, he volunteered to accompany them. Crandall's statements are substantiated by letters in his possession from Weyler's officers and from Weyler himself. His story is as follows:—

'My name is Charles A. Crandall. I am an American by birth and formerly lived in New York city. I served in the United States navy on the cruiser 'San Francisco' under Captain Sampson and Admiral Brown. It was while in the United States service that I made a study of mines and torpedoes.

'I quit the navy and went to Lima, Peru, where I entered the employ of Grace & Company, of London, England, in the nitre beds. While at Lima I met some Spaniards. One of them, Emil F. Castillo, an agent of the Spanish Government, induced me to go to Cuba as an expert on coast defence for General Weyler. I was given free transportation to the island and when I arrived there I met Antonio Marco Diaz, who assigned me to harbor work and plotting for torpedo and mines anchorage.

#### THE WORK BEGUN.

'I began laying the mines and torpedoes early in the spring of 1896 and finished about a year later. My work

was performed at night. I was assisted by five Italian laborers and two Spanish boatmen. In all, seventeen mines and ten torpedoes were placed. The mines were made in England and the torpedoes in Italy. The work of laying them was very slow, because it was ordered that I should not work on moonlight nights. When my work was completed, I made a chart showing the location of all the mines and torpedoes and submitted it to General Weyler. I was directed to place three mines and seven torpedoes in the harbor of Matanzas. This was completed early in last July. When I had finished General Weyler ordered me to place an additional mine near buoy No. 4, which made a complete chain of mines about the harbor from side to side, from the mouth of the harbor to the last anchorage.

'When I went to the Palace General Weyler asked me if it were possible for a ship to enter the harbor or to leave without the chain of torpedoes and mines there. I showed him my rough chart and he personally directed several changes.

#### WEYLER SATISFIED.

'When my work was done and his artillery aide had approved the plans, he handed me my passport to Key West and assured me that I would receive pay until the first mine or torpedo was used. I remained in Havana until Feb. 10, when I went to Key West, where I stayed until March 3, on which day I received my last Spanish gold from Havana by Spanish messenger. After the 'Maine' was blown up I kept in hiding with a colored family near Fort Taylor, or the barracks and as soon as I received word to skip out I left as a stowaway on the first steamer for Miami. The 'Maine' was anchored at the identical buoy where General Weyler ordered me to place the additional mine, officially known as buoy No. 4.

#### WARNING FROM DIAZ.

From Miami I went to Nashville, where I received the following despatch from Havana, dated March 1, 1898:—

'Destroy all evidence; go to New York. Ticket for London awaits you there. (Signed) DIAZ.

This was from Weyler's trusted adjutant and spy, who executes all edicts issued by Weyler from Spain.'

Crandall avers that he was directed to assume the name of Escadaro by General Weyler. He has several letters from Weyler regarding his work and a military pass from that officer. All of these he has turned over to the United States Secret Service agents and they will be used at Washington.

Chicago, April 15.—Confirmation of the reported arrest of Weyler's alleged torpedo agent, Crandall, alias Escadaro, is difficult if not impossible here. Captain Porter, who is in charge of the Federal Secret Service matters in Chicago, was asked to-day as to the alleged arrest. Captain Porter said he had no knowledge of such an arrest and did not believe it had taken place.

#### SAGASTA IS INDIGNANT.

SAYS THE 'MAINE' WAS NOT DESTROYED BY SPANIARDS.

London, April 15.—Senator Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, is quoted, in a special despatch from Madrid, as saying, with reference to the destruction of the 'Maine' having been caused through Spanish agency: 'This infamous calumny merits the reprobation of the whole world. All the nations know the true cause of the disaster, and many American officials know it, too. For the American Government to base a plea of intervention upon heartless calumny of this character is to rebel against reason and justice. For this reason it is impossible for us to refrain from protesting formally to the powers against the imputation.'

#### CUBAN CONSUL SPEAKS.

SAYS THE SITUATION HAS BEEN GROSSLY MISREPRESENTED.

Boston, April 15.—Consul McCarr, who has just returned from Cienfuegos, is quoted by the 'Globe' as follows: 'A declaration of war against Spain by the United States would be a grievous mistake. The situation in Cuba has been most grossly, yes, criminally, exaggerated by irresponsible persons for the purpose of bringing on a war between Spain and the United States. The people of Cienfuegos, where I was stationed, were profoundly grieved and surprised at the possibility of war between Spain and the United States when I left there. I hardly believed my instructions recalling me a week ago yesterday.'

'How many Americans are there in Cienfuegos?'

'I should say about a hundred and fifty in all.'

'You don't seem to be much of a Cuban enthusiast?'

'No, sir, I'm not. I think we have completely lost our heads over this Cuban revolution.'

#### PREPARING FOR CONTINGENCIES.

Halifax, N.S., April 15.—In view of possible contingencies the German consul here has been enquiring as to the accommodation available at Halifax in regard to suitable docks in the event of German passenger lines making this, instead of American ports their arrival port. He obtained all the desired information.

#### 'WE ARE CANADIANS.'

Under the above heading the 'Patrie' refers to Judge Mathieu's remarks when introducing Mr. Doumic to a Montreal audience, and it says: 'We are English people,' said Judge Mathieu, dean of the law faculty, yesterday, when introducing Mr. Doumic to the distinguished audience gathered in the hall of Laval University to hear his splendid lecture on Lamartine. This morning some dozen letters came to us to protest against this expression by Mr. Mathieu and to ask us to tell Mr. Doumic that 'we are Canadians.' We do not consider it proper to publish these letters because they exaggerate the bearing of the hon. judge's words and would instigate unreasonable polemics. But Mr. Mathieu would certainly have been more just and more truthful if, speaking as he did in the name of an exclusively French-Canadian audience to a Frenchman from France, he had made of us Canadians and not Englishmen. We are loyal and fervent subjects of the British Crown, but our origin, our language and our traditions are French; that is no doubt what Mr. Mathieu intended to say, and besides that is what Mr. Doumic knew!

#### THE WAR GOES ON.

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE FAILS TO BRING PEACE.

Expectation is once more disappointed, and the rate war seems as far off a settlement as ever. It was taken, locally, as a favorable sign that the conference in New York had lasted three days; but, although the several matters in dispute were threshed out at great length, the deadlock remained at the close of the meeting. This resulted from the refusal of the representatives of the western lines to agree to arbitrate the point whether rates should be restored pending a settlement. Mr. McNicoll, as representing the C. P. R., and as the chairman of the sub-committee has always been willing to agree to arbitration of this question, and expressed the conviction, upon the refusal of the western lines to abide by it, that they had a very weak case.

It is to be understood that this meeting was that of the sub-committee of the Joint Passenger Association—or, rather, of such of the lines as operate between Chicago and New York, for the western lines were not represented by the sub-committee itself. To the general body of the conference, the sub-committee will have to be made. This duty will fall on Mr. McNicoll, as chairman of the meeting. The position, the latter said to-day, was the same as it had been for some time past. The deadlock continued, owing to the fact that the western lines refused to arbitrate the question whether rates should be restored pending settlement. When report is made to the general meeting, there will probably be action taken; but the date cannot be determined, nor is there likely to be change in the situation for some time to come. The statement telegraphed from New York to the effect that the presidents or vice-presidents of the warring systems will now have to take the matter into their own hands, was, Mr. McNicoll said, quite premature, as no forecast could be made of ultimate action until after the general meeting, which would be seized of the whole facts when it came together after the report had been submitted to it.

#### IMMIGRANTS COMING.

A PROSPEROUS CANADA ATTRACTS THEM.

The immigration season has fairly opened and the first instalments are arriving daily. Two hundred immigrants, 'all sorts,' as they are called by the immigration authorities, arrived yesterday, while, by the 'Scotsman,' which has already left England for this port, several hundred others are reported. The season promises to be a good one, partly owing to the agricultural prosperity of the Dominion and the attraction of the Klondike. Although those who may intend to go to the latter are not, properly, under the guidance or control of either the Dominion or Provincial immigration authorities, yet the immigration authorities are able to give much valuable information and advice, which are freely availed of. The Klondiker comes out quite independent, with some money in his pocket, but with ideas of the most hazy sort as to where he shall go or what he shall do after he lands in the city. The immigration officers offer their services, directing to hotel or lodging during the stay over, supplying government literature as to the best route, etc. The chief regret of the officials is that the country will not benefit by the rush to the Klondike, as Australia or California benefited by subsequent settlement. The Klondike being a barren country within the Arctic circle, growing little or nothing, offers no attraction to disappointed miners. British Columbia may benefit by the returning stream, and the Northwest would feel the effects, too, if a good wagon road were made by the Edmonton route. If the Klondiker, however, offered the least encouragement to settlement thousands would; after their disappointment, which is inevitable, spite of its richness, settle down immediately upon the lands, as they did in Australia and California.

#### FRIENDLY TO THE BRITISH.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE WELCOMES THE BRITISH COMMISSIONER.

A despatch to the London 'Times,' from Capetown, describes the reception of Sir Alfred Milner, who is on a visit to the Orange Free State, a sister republic of the Transvaal, which President Kruger has been trying to render hostile to Great Britain in South Africa. Sir Alfred met with a cordial reception on his arrival at Bloemfontein. Replying to an address of welcome, His Excellency said he thought that if there were more personal intercourse between those who worked the complicated machinery of South Africa a better understanding would prevail.

The Free State Volksraad was opened in the presence of Sir A. Milner and his staff, who are on their way to Basutoland. The British National Anthem was played after the Volkslied. The President's speech stated that the tension was abating, and the relations with the colonies were more friendly. The revenue amounted to £1,072,519. The President recommended that the invitation of the Cape Government to the Customs Union Conference should be accepted, and it was accepted, although the Transvaal was opposed to it.

Sir A. Milner was given a public reception by the town.

#### BAD FIRE AT SUTTON.

RAGED SEVERAL HOURS, DESTROYING TWENTY-FIVE BUILDINGS.

Covansville, Que., April 15.—The village of Sutton is all on fire this morning and the flames are still unsubdued. The fire started in a shed adjoining Dr. McDonald's residence and quickly spread, there being no adequate means of fighting the flames. Dr. McDonald's fine residence, Dr. Cutler's place, the American Hotel, Boright & Safford's store, the Olmstead store, Sweet store and several other buildings are gone. As the fire is in danger, telephone communication is burnt out.

Sutton Junction, Que., April 15.—The fire at Sutton did not extend to the south side of the railway. It was under control at about eleven o'clock. Twenty-five buildings were destroyed.

#### BREAK IN THE WELLAND CANAL.

St. Catharines, Ont., April 15.—A serious break in the canal between locks 23 and 24 was discovered only in time last night to avoid what might have been the destruction of Munroe & Rowtree's mill at Thorold. The heavy current washed out part of the bank on the north side of the flume to the extent of about four feet wide by eighteen feet deep, allowing the water to rush in with great force. For a time the safety of the mill was feared, as the water was coming in with such force as to endanger the foundation, which, had it given way, would have wrecked the whole building. The water was drawn off and workmen set to repair the damage. Their efforts were fruitless, as the heavy pressure and strong current penetrated it a second time, which will necessitate the drawing off of the whole level to get at the bottom of the break.

#### THE WAR ON JAPANESE MINERS.

Vancouver, B.C., April 15.—The Japanese miners will have to go. The Walkem act to prevent Japanese from working in mines has passed its second reading in the British Columbia Legislature and will no doubt be passed. Japan, through Consul Shimizu, at Vancouver, is making appeals to different public bodies to use their influence to prevent this outrage on the people of a friendly nation. Labor organizations meanwhile are moving the powers to place the Japanese on the same footing as the Chinese.

#### BUSH FIRES IN ONTARIO.

Kingston, Ont., April 15.—Forest fires, as a result of the dry and warm weather, are raging along the line of the Kingston & Pembroke Railway. They were not caused by sparks from locomotives, but from farmers starting fires to destroy brush and stubble. They soon got beyond control.

#### FAIR WEATHER.

Toronto, April 15.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Edmonton, 52, 28; Calgary, 40, 30; Qu'Appelle, 53, 32; Winnipeg, 63, 34; Port Arthur, 50, 26; Parry Sound, 63, 40; Toronto, 65, 48; Ottawa, 68, 48; Montreal, 62, 38; Quebec, 48, 36; Halifax, 56, 33. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Fresh to strong north-easterly and northerly winds; fair weather with a little lower temperature.

Montreal, April 15, 1898.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day: 29.71; yesterday, 29.69. To-day, temperature, max. 64 min. 45; yesterday, max. 65, min. 42.



## 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 the marriage notice. The cost of insertion is 10¢ per line for the first week, and 5¢ per line for each subsequent week. The cost of insertion for the first week is 10¢ per line, and 5¢ per line for each subsequent week. The cost of insertion for the first week is 10¢ per line, and 5¢ per line for each subsequent week.

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

## BIRTHS.

MILLAR.—At East Gloucester, on April 11, 1898, the wife of the Rev. D. D. Millar, of a son.

MULLER.—In Hesperia, California, on March 6th, Mrs. P. Muller (nee Annie Fiddle), of a daughter.

## MARRIED.

FETTERLY-NEBBITT.—On April 12th, 1898, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. G. Weir, B.A., Mr. H. E. Fetterly, to Miss Eugenia Nebbitt, all of Atwood, Ontario.

RANSAY-CUNNINGHAM.—At St. John's Church, Washington, D.C., on April 7, 1898, by the Rev. Ernest Paddock, Alexander Gillespie Ramsay, of Hamilton, Ont., to Mrs. Alice M. Cunningham, daughter of the late James Merritt and granddaughter of the late Rev. William Jenks, D.D., LL.D., of Boston, U.S.

WATLINGTON-ROSS.—At St. Thomas' Church, on April 12, 1898, by the Rev. Charles Harper Short, M.A., W. H. Watlington, eldest son of the late Captain John T. Watlington, of Bermuda, to Maria Frances Ponsonby Ross, youngest daughter of the late J. S. Moffet, M.D., of Owen Sound, Ont.

## DIED.

COLE.—In this city, on the 14th inst., at her late residence, 64 Park avenue, Maria Bowles, widow of the late Rev. Basil Cole. Funeral private. Please omit flowers. 14.

HERRON.—In this city, on the 15th April, 1898, William Hugh, eldest son of Robt. Herron, aged 33 years. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 655 St. Hubert street, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2.30 p.m., to the Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. 15.

McGAIN.—At Maxville, on the 10th inst., James C. McGain, Esq., J.P., formerly of Williamstown, Glangarry, Ont., in his 78th year. 15.

McLAUCHLIN.—On the 3rd of March, 1898, Mary McLauchlin, wife of the late John C. McLauchlin, in the 70th year of her age. Funeral took place on the 5th, from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. A. McKnight, West Haverbury, Ont. 15.

ROBERTSON.—At the residence of J. C. Jamieson, Britannia, on April 13, 1898, Miss Janet Robertson, a native of Kilmarlock, Scotland, in her 90th year. 14.

ROBINSON.—At Rockferry, England, on 13th inst., Joseph Orr Robinson, formerly of Montreal, aged 33 years.

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the concerts this evening in Mountain Street Methodist Church and Bethlehem Church, W. H. Leach, 49 Metcalfe street, will supply Morris Pianos. This maker's instruments were also used at the concerts last evening in Taylor and Calvary churches, and won many new friends.

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO. Wish their many friends to be aware of the fact that they are still doing a big business at the same old stand (the old St. George's church), and will be pleased to see all of their old friends again at the Great Au Bon Marche.

FREDERICK VALIQUETTE & CO. 1893 and 1895 Notre Dame Street, Opposite Balmoral Hotel Block. Merchants' Telephone 582.

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

Montreal Salvation Army INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

Dear Friends:—We are in need of an organ, or musical instrument of some kind, for our Home. We would be glad if any one interested in the work could do something toward helping us get one. You may have one that you could give that you have done with yourself, and are wanting a new one; if so, kindly send it along to us.

243 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

LADIES' WATCHES. Solid Gold, \$15.00 to 75.00. Solid Silver, \$3.50 to 15.00. Gold Filled, \$12.00 to 20.00. Watches Cleaned and Warranted for one year. \$1.

D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter Street. Opposite "Witness" office.

READ THIS.

Call at J. D. ANDERSON & CO., 17 Bleury Street for GENUINE IMPORTED Scotch and English Tweeds, for Suits and Pants, all at REASONABLE PRICES.

An early call solicited.

LINE ETCHINGS. 6¢ per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50¢. Drawing extra, if required. Special rates for large quantities.

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

## THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. April 15, 1898.

## FRIDAY BARGAINS

—ALL REPEATED—

## TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.

## KID GLOVE EASTER GIFT

REPEATED TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.

On account of the tremendous rush for KID GLOVES last Saturday hundreds of our customers were unable to get near our Kid Glove Counter. The management have therefore decided to repeat this Great Easter Offering To-morrow, Saturday:

GIVEN AWAY WITH KID GLOVES.

A SOUTH-AFRICAN GEM LACE OR SCARF PIN. A BIG 25 CENT BOTTLE OF PERFUME.

To-morrow (Saturday) THE BIG STORE will give away with every pair of KID GLOVES purchased at 60¢ per pair or over a South African Gem Lace or Scarf Pin or A Big 25¢ Bottle of perfume. Come early.

## KID GLOVE NOVELTIES.

If these Novelties had arrived before Easter there would be no necessity to tell you about them now.

2-Strud Ladies' Kid Gloves, in black, tan, white, grey and cream, with heavy black stitching, 90¢.

7-Hook Lacing Kid Gloves, a late Paris novelty, in dark green, with heavy black and white stitched backs, 90¢.

A 2-Strud Extra Fine Kid Glove, in black, tan, green, red, blue, and white, with heavy black and white points, \$1.00.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

BOYS' SPRING SUITS. The Big Store leads in styles, values and quality of its Boys' Spring Suits. Read what the price list says:

Boys' 2-Piece Suits, well made, from \$1.50.

Boys' Fancy Tweed Suits, stylish make, from \$2.00.

Boys' Fauntleroy Suits, from \$2.80.

Boys' Heather-mixed Tweed Suits, from \$3.20.

Boys' 3-Piece Suits: Boys' 3-Piece Navy Blue Suits, well finished, from \$2.10.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

## The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

## WHAT IS SOLID LEATHER?

Well, when applied to Shoes, it means that nothing but leather enters the composition of the shoes, except the thread, nails, etc., necessary to put the leather together.

It means that there is no paper, nor pasteboard in the soles; or counters, that all goes to pieces in a week or two.

SOLID LEATHER SHOES ARE MADE TO WEAR; they are dependable, and they give people the worth of their money in service.

That's what people want, and particularly these close times, when money is hard to get, and must be made to reach as far as possible.

CAREFUL PEOPLE WILL BUY NONE BUT OUR SOLID LEATHER SHOES.

## LUNCH CASE FREE.

LUNCH CASE FREE with each pair bought from us TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW. ROW of the following lines:

BOYS' SOLID LEATHER BOOTS, \$6.00, \$1.15, \$1.35 to \$1.75 per pair.

MEN'S SOLID LEATHER BOOTS, \$1.15, \$1.50 and \$1.75 to \$2.25 per pair.

This is your chance. We give you a case worth having.

## FRED. E. HODGSON, Shoist,

Telephone 1900. 795 and 797 Craig st., At Junction Craig and St. Antoine Sts.

## The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 15.

## COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

WITNESS OFFICE. April 15, 1898.

GRAIN. The market is still firm with an upward tendency especially in peas and buckwheat.

Oats, 34¢ to 35¢. Buckwheat, 40¢ to 45¢. Peas, cash, 64¢ to 65¢.

FLOUR. The local market shows slightly more activity and is somewhat firmer in tone.

Spring patents, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Manitoba strong bakers, 4.50 to 4.90. Winter patents, 4.50 to 4.85. Straight rollers, 4.30 to 4.40. Straight rollers (bags), 2.15 to 2.20.

MEAL. There is no apparent change in the market for meal. Round lots may be had in the neighborhood of \$3.90, but \$4 and \$4.15 in bags still rule.

FEED. The situation remains dull and unchanged. We quote: Ontario winter wheat, bran, \$14 to \$14.50; Ontario shorts, \$15; Manitoba bran at \$14, and shorts at \$16 per ton, including bags.

HAY. The demand for hay continues good and prices are firm at \$10.50 to \$11 for No. 1, and at \$8 to \$9 for No. 2 per ton in car lots.

PROVISIONS. There is a fair demand for smoked meats at previous prices.

We quote as follows: Canadian heavy mess pork at \$16 to \$16.50 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails at 7¢ to 8¢, and compound refined at 6¢ to 6½ per lb.

hams at 11c to 12c; bacon at 11c to 12c per lb.

EGGS. The egg market is dull, and prices are about 9¢ per dozen. Large supplies continue to be received, but the demand is good, though not equal to the receipts.

BUTTER. The market continues to be heavy owing to large supplies. The general price remains about 19¢ to 20¢ for first class creamery, though 20¢ may occasionally be obtained for fancy lots.

CHEESE. The undertone of the market has been distinctly improved by recent sales, and the advance of the cable and as yet there is little visible result on the local market.

MAPLE SYRUP. The market for maple syrup continues good. The general price is about 45¢ to 50¢ for small tin, 50¢ to 55¢, and in wood, at 4½ to 5¢ per lb. Sugar is selling at 8 to 8½¢ per lb.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—April 15. There was a rather small attendance of farmers at the markets to-day, as the spring's work is beginning to claim their attention. The market kept their department well supplied at prices to suit buyers.

There are very few changes to note in prices; potatoes and also hay are declining, and eggs seem to have touched bottom. The fruit trade is fair and prices unchanged.

Apples seem to be keeping poorly and some damaged apples were sold this week at \$1.50 or six weeks ago. Oats sell at 34¢ to 35¢ per bag; buckwheat, 40¢ to 45¢; potatoes, 45¢ to 50¢ per bushel; turnips, 40¢ to 45¢; carrots, 30¢ to 35¢ per barrel; parsnips, \$1.00 to \$1.20; cabbages, 50¢ to 60¢; onions, 50¢ to 60¢ per bunch; radishes, 20¢ to 25¢; rhubarb, 25¢ to 30¢ per bunch; green beans, 25¢ to 30¢; dressed hogs, 6½¢ per lb.; frozen turkeys, 12½¢ to 13¢; geese, 8¢ to 9¢; fowls, \$1 per pair; tub butter, 15¢ to 20¢ per lb.; baskets, 12¢ to 15¢ per dozen; fresh laid eggs, 15¢ to 16¢ per dozen; apples, 4¢ to 5¢ per bushel; California oranges, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per box; lemons, \$1 to \$1.25 per bunch; bay, \$1.50 to \$2 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, \$3.50 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CONSOLS. London, April 15, 12.30 p.m. — Consols — Money, 110 7-16; account, 110 11-16.

## JOHN MURPHY &amp; CO.

People Who Make the Most of their Money Buy from us!

## NEW SPRING HOSIERY

And UNDERWEAR.

The best and most reliable brands at moderate prices.

LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, fast dye, double heels and toes, in all qualities from 15¢ to 95¢ a pair.

LADIES' COLORED COTTON HOSE, in all the latest tints, all marked at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

LADIES' BLACK AND COLORED LISLE HOSE, warranted fast dye, in all the newest designs. Prices from 27¢ to \$1.25 a pair.

LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, seamless feet, double heels and toes; extra value at 25¢ pair.

LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, in all qualities for Spring and 67 1/2¢ to 95¢ more than assuming pair.

## MILLINERY

All the Finest and Choicest Novelties in Millinery—European and American, now on view.

STYLISH SPRING CAPES at less than wholesale prices!

## JOHN MURPHY &amp; CO.,

2343 St. Catherine St., cor. of Metcalfe St.

TERMS CASH. Tel. 3833.

## RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

Wheat, bush, C.P.R. G.T.R. Total.

Corn, bush, 755 10000 13140

Oats, bush, 5500 4975 10533

Rye, bush, 2000 2000 2000

Flour, bush, 385 25 25

Meal, bush, 40 25 35

Ashes, bush, 21 1 1

Butter, pkgs, 230 247 577

Cheese, box, 20 23 43

Pork, bush, 530 321 851

Eggs, cases, 4 3 7

Ham, Bacon, 12 12 12

Pressed Hogs, 48 302 350

Leather, rolls, 18 17 35

Raw Hides, 19 16 35

Whiskey, 18 17 35

Tobacco, 19 16 35

## MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

At Chicago—Receipts, Ship'ts.

Wheat, bush, 6,000 157,000

Corn, bush, 222,000 335,000

Oats, bush, 238,000 157,000

Flour, bush, 8,004 8,478

At New York—

Wheat, bush, 89,725 15,997

Corn, bush, 29,400 7,720

Oats, bush, 6,555 15,533

Flour, bush, 10,981 23,800

At Milwaukee—

Wheat, bush, 11,000 11,000

At Duluth—

Wheat, bush, 3,100 3,100

At Detroit—

Wheat, bush, 7,000 7,000

At Minneapolis—

Wheat, bush, 138,000 138,000

At St. Louis—

Wheat, bush, 4,000 4,000

At Toledo—

Wheat, bush, 8,000 8,000

## TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Ont., April 15.—Market quiet; four firm; straight rollers in barrels, mid-

dle, 32¢; quoted at 34 to 34½. Wheat, No. 2 red, north and west, offered at 90¢; spring at 90¢ on Midland; goose at 83¢ on Midland; No. 1 Manitoba hard is firm and scarce; at 12½¢. North Bay, Barley is quoted at 32¢ to 34¢ west; malting barley at 35¢. Oats, choice heavy white quoted at 30¢ to 30½¢ west. Bran sells at 11¢ west, and shorts at 12½¢. Corn, Chatham, 32¢ west, and 33¢ on track here. Oatmeal, car lots of rolled oats in bags on track. Toronto, 33¢; in barrels, 32.75. Peas steady at 35¢ north and west. Rye, dull at 48¢ and 49¢ outside. Buckwheat quoted at 33¢ to 35¢ outside.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were as follows: London, April 15. Hogs: 10-day's estimated receipts, 10,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 12,673; shipments, 1,772; left over, 3,500; estimated receipts to-morrow, 16,000; 10-day's estimated receipts, 10,000; yesterday's receipts, 12,673; shipments, 1,772; left over, 3,500; estimated receipts to-morrow, 16,000; 10-day's estimated receipts, 10,000; yesterday's receipts, 12,673; shipments, 1,772; left over, 3,500; estimated receipts to-morrow, 16,000.

## LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES.

Liverpool, April 15, 1898.—Spring wheat, 3s 3d; red winter, 3s 1½d; No. 1 Cal., 3s 1½d to 3s 2d; corn, 3s 5½d; peas, 5s 3½d; pork, 5s 3d; lard, 7½d; tallow, 20s 6d; bacon, heavy at 21s; light, 20s 6d; cheese, 38s.

## FRONTENAC CHEESE BOARD.

Kingston, April 15.—The Frontenac cheese board was reorganized to-day. Mr. George Lake, of Tiohorene, occupied the chair. There were good bright addresses by Mr. George Lake, of Tiohorene, occupied the chair. There were good bright addresses by Mr. George Lake, of Tiohorene, occupied the chair. There were good bright addresses by Mr. George Lake, of Tiohorene, occupied the chair.

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## LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES.

Liverpool, April 15, 1898.—Spring wheat, 3



## JAMES A. OGILVY &amp; SONS.

DRY GOODS ONLY.

Saturday Wants  
FOR SUNDAY WEAR.

KID GLOVES—We offer only the World's Best Products in proper lengths and correct shades, that are perfect fitting.

Men's Gloves at \$1.00 and upwards are guaranteed.

LAST WEEK we offered two special: we still have a few of these low priced, but good quality, gloves left.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, 4-buttoned, in assorted shades of Tans; a \$1.35 glove to clear at \$1.00 pair. Sizes in stock, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8.

LADIES' 4-BUTTON KID GLOVES, in Tans, Fawns, Black, and other shades; sizes, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8. Gloves worth from \$1.00 to \$1.35; to clear at 45c pair.

HANDKERCHIEFS EXTRAORDINARY—A Beautiful Line of Ladies' Delicate Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs, with exquisite fancy open work; fast edges; to clear at 10c and 12 1/2c each; these Goods are good; value for 20c and 25c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR in Fine Ribbed Wool, with or without Short sleeves, 50c.

MEN'S BICYCLE SWEATERS, in White, Tan, or Navy Blue, 50c each.

BOYS' BICYCLE STOCKINGS, Fine Ribbed, Heather mixed, 50c a pair.

MEN'S OXFORD SHIRTS, a suitable shirt for Workmen, fast colors, neat patterns, good wearing; sizes, 14 to 17; price, 49c.

MEN'S FANCY CAMBRIC SHIRTS, laundered, with collar attached, or detached, in all the latest and most fashionable patterns, at 65c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

READY-MADE CLOTHING for Children, Boys and Youths. New Spring Goods are plentiful in our Ready-Made Clothing Department. Perfect fitting, extra well finished, best materials, is the kind of clothing on which we have built our increasing trade in this department. The record of last Saturday is sure to be eclipsed by the sales of To-morrow.

MILLINERY—We are showing all the Latest Novelties from Paris, London and New York, a display which is unequalled; also a Beautiful line of Children's Delicate Summer Head Attire.

LACES—We offer a leader in Oriental Lace in Champagne color, eight inches wide, in latest designs, to clear at 12c a yard.

MANTLES—We have made special prices in Jackets, Capes, and Coats, that are worth while investigating. All our Garments are the best productions by the best Fashion artists of Europe; all new goods in the newest styles.

PARASOLS FOR THE LITTLE TOTS AND LADIES, in all the Novelties of the present season.

CARPETS—When out shopping To-morrow afternoon, call and see our New Stock Spring 1898 Carpets.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

James A. Ogilvy &amp; Sons

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.  
St. Catherine and Mountain sts.,  
MONTREAL.

## CARDINAL TASCHEREAU'S FUNERAL.

The Canadian Pacific will sell excursion tickets to Quebec and return at single first class fare by all trains, April 13, good to return, leaving Quebec not later than April 21, for the occasion of the funeral of the late Cardinal Taschereau, on April 19, and for the entombment on April 20. The city ticket office is at 139 St. James street.

## NEW TRAINS ON.

THE G. T. R. SUMMER SUBURBAN SERVICE, TO BE INCREASED.

Commencing, Monday, May 2, the following changes and additions will be made in suburban train service over the Grand Trunk Railway. The 5.20 a.m. train now running between Montreal and Lachine will leave Montreal at 5.15, and run to Dorval, returning from Dorval at 5.55 a.m. A new train will leave Montreal at 6.25 a.m., stopping at Rockfield, Dixie, and all stations to Vaudeville, returning, this new train will leave Vaudeville at 7.25 a.m., reaching Montreal at 8.20, and making all stops as far as Lachine. The 8.00 a.m. train, Montreal to Lachine, will make no intermediate stops beyond St. Henri. The 9.20 a.m. train for Toronto on Sundays will not stop at Dorval or Pointe Claire, as at present, but instead a Sunday train will be run, leaving Montreal at 9.20 a.m., making all stops to Vaudeville, reaching Dorval at 10.35 a.m., returning from Vaudeville at 10.55 a.m., making all intermediate stops, reaching Montreal at 11.50 a.m. The 12.0 p.m. train now running to Vaudeville and return will run to Dorval only, reaching Montreal at 1.25 p.m., reaching Vaudeville at 1.30 p.m., daily. For west, returning this train will leave Vaudeville, making all stops, Lachine and Dorval daily except Sunday at 2.25 p.m. For Montreal, making all stops as far as Vaudeville, reaching Montreal at 3.20 p.m. A new train will leave Montreal every Saturday at 1.35 p.m. for Lachine, Wharf, returning will leave Lachine Wharf at 2.00 p.m. for Montreal. A new train will leave Montreal every Saturday at 2.15 p.m. for Dorval, making all stops as far as Vaudeville, reaching Montreal at 3.15 p.m., returning from Dorval at 3.35 p.m. A new train will leave Montreal at 4.00 p.m. for Dorval and intermediate stations, returning, this train will leave Dorval at 4.20 p.m., reaching Montreal at 4.55 p.m. For Dorval, this train will leave Dorval at 5.20 p.m., reaching Montreal at 6.25 p.m. For Dorval, this train will leave Dorval at 6.25 p.m., reaching Montreal at 7.35 p.m. For Dorval, this train will leave Dorval at 7.35 p.m., reaching Montreal at 8.35 p.m. The 9 p.m. train now running to Dorval will run through to Vaudeville daily, reaching there at 9.50 p.m., and will be Montreal at 10.35 p.m., reaching Vaudeville at 10.55 p.m. A new train will leave Vaudeville every Sunday at 7.12 p.m., reaching Montreal at 8.06 p.m., and making all intermediate stops. All other runs as at present. The 5.00 p.m. train running daily except Sunday to St. Hyacinthe will be run on and after May 2, running daily except Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday the train will leave Montreal at 4.15 p.m. for St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations, instead of at 5.30 p.m. as at present.

## COULD NOT AGREE.

Conflicting Evidence in the Clifford Case too Much for the Jury.

CROWN HOLDS JOSEPH O'MEARA ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.

Five fresh witnesses were examined by the coroner yesterday afternoon in the Clifford inquest. The case was then left with the jury, but having heard quite conflicting stories from different individuals examined at this and former sittings, they found it impossible to reach any conclusion, and were therefore discharged.

Mrs. Thomas O'Hare solemnly declared that her brother, Joseph O'Meara, never left the house after ten o'clock on the Saturday night. Earlier in the evening the deceased had made an insulting remark to the witness, when her brother told him he didn't want him to interfere with his sisters any more, as he had given them trouble enough. The witness was up until two a.m., and heard that someone on the street had died, but it was only in the morning that she learned it was Mr. Clifford, and the circumstances. Two baskets of jars, containing jam, had been carried to Mrs. Hood's during the evening, the first by a sister of the witness, the second by Martin Cluney. In her hurry her sister dropped a pot, which broke.

A neighbor, Mr. Parent, deposed that while sitting with the deceased on his veranda on Saturday afternoon, Joseph O'Meara passed and made a motion of his arm which the witness took to be an act of disdain.

O'Meara was then led in, looking very unkempt, and sworn as a witness. Mr. H. J. Cloran, O'Meara's legal adviser, here arose and announced that as he had been told that his client was held on suspicion of murder, he had instructed him not to answer any questions.

The coroner: "What do you know of the death of Dennis Clifford?"

Witness: "I know nothing."

The coroner: "Where were you between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning?"

To this, and all subsequent questions, the witness, being repeatedly prompted by Mr. Cloran, responded in a weak voice, "I refuse to answer, on the instruction of my attorney."

The coroner also asked: "Did you not go out of the store of

your sister, Mrs. O'Hare, between one and two on Sunday morning?"

"Did you not, during that night, go to the house of Martin Cluney, and invite him to come with you?"

"Where was Cluney when, between one and two o'clock on that morning, you spoke to Mr. Dennis Clifford on his veranda?"

O'Meara refused also to sign his declarations. Mr. Cloran wished his client to say that he refused to answer because he denied the authority of the court to question him, but Mr. McMahon said that he could not allow the witness to insult the court.

Dennis Clifford, brother of the deceased, deposed that he lived on Mayor street. He could not tell the number; would not know what a number was if he saw it. He swore that O'Meara had threatened his brother, declaring that he would have revenge. They had shut Mrs. O'Hare's door up for some rent. About that part of the business he could say nothing more, good or bad. Witness was asked concerning one of the persons previously examined if he had not every confidence in him. Mr. Clifford said: "Yes."

"He wouldn't tell a lie for nothing, would he?" continued his cross-examiner. "Oh," exclaimed the witness, "I wouldn't say that." (Jury convulsed.)

Young Mr. Clifford deposed to having found the broken jam pot having the human hair attached to it. He picked it up at four o'clock in the morning, on the middle of the road, on Mayor street, near Aylmer street. It was kicking about the street, and was all broken up.

This concluded the evidence, and the jury were left to arrive at their decision. After half an hour's discussion, the foreman, Mr. M. E. Mercier—who has had an extended experience as foreman at inquests in Montreal, so much so as to cause considerable comment—announced that they must disagree.

The coroner then released O'Meara, who, however, was immediately driven to the Police Magistrate's office, on the application of the Crown prosecutor, when Judge Lafontaine issued a warrant for his detention on suspicion of murder.

## O'MEARA'S CASE.

Application Made for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

ARRAIGNED IN THE POLICE COURT—A SECOND AUTOPSY WANTED.

In the Court of Queen's Bench this morning, Mr. Justice Wurtelle heard an application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Joseph O'Meara, now under detention in the Police Court on the charge of manslaughter.

O'Meara appeared before Mr. Lafontaine, the police magistrate, this morning accused of culpable homicide and the case was put back for preliminary investigation on Wednesday, April 20. The particulars are already known and it need only be said that it is alleged that the accused caused the death of Dennis Clifford on April 10 on Aylmer street.

Mr. Crankshaw, on behalf of the prisoner, pointed out in the case before Judge Wurtelle that Joseph O'Meara had been detained in jail on a warrant by the coroner, Mr. McMahon, as a witness, to give material evidence regarding the death of one Dennis Clifford. The counsel argued, and quoted several passages from the Criminal Code in support of his argument, that the coroner had no right in his position, under the English law, to commit to jail a person who is only to be detained as a witness for any investigation, whether he had suspicion or not. His proper mode of procedure was to lay information before a magistrate and obtain a warrant for the person's arrest. The coroner was not acting as a magistrate at the time and therefore as the detention was illegal.

Mr. Cloran then followed in a clever speech denouncing the manner in which O'Meara had been arrested and treated in the cells. The case was then put back to allow a man to be dragged from his house only to be detained as a witness on a warrant from the coroner, which was illegal.

Mr. Cook, Q.C., replied and strongly objected to the application as O'Meara had been re-arrested on a police court warrant, arraigned and a day fixed for the enquete. The man was charged with culpable homicide.

Here Mr. Justice Wurtelle pointed out that culpable homicide was not murder in any shape or form, but merely manslaughter. He took the application on delivery and shortly afterwards Mr. Cloran made an application to Mr. Lafontaine, in the Police Court, for a second autopsy to be made on the body of the deceased, Dennis Clifford, and the presiding magistrate promised to prepare the necessary papers.

Mr. Cloran mentioned Sir William Hughton as one of the physicians to be chosen. Investigation shows that the deceased has been buried and the above application means that the body will have to be exhumed.

## SENTENCE DAY.

Previous to the above proceedings Chief Justice Sir Alexander Lacoste and Mr. Justice Wurtelle presided in the same court, where the following sentences were meted out:

Edward Daly, accused of manslaughter, but found guilty of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm was sent to St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary for three years. It will be remembered that Daly and another man poured a powerful alkali over one Edward Fennell, who was lying drunk on Victoria square, some time last summer, causing his death.

John Davis, who has a bad record was next condemned to the same institution for five years for shopbreaking.

Ernest Brunet got eighteen months imprisonment in the common jail for theft to date from March 1.

Charles Green, found guilty of theft while in the employ of the American Steam Laundry on Victoria square, was sentenced to two other similar charges, was dealt with leniently as it was his first appearance in court. Sir Alexander Lacoste gave him three months in jail.

Jean B. Gervais, received a term of three years at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary for receiving stolen goods knowing them to be such.

The first three cases were disposed of by Judge Wurtelle and the remainder by His Lordship Chief Justice Lacoste.

## THE DOUMIC LECTURES.

AN EVENING WITH ALFRED DE MUSSET.

Alfred de Musset was the subject of Mr. Doumic's lecture last evening. The lecturer opened his remarks with a biographical sketch of the poet. Born in Paris in 1810, Alfred de Musset was from an early age a spoiled child, and his specially nervous and sensitive nature, coupled with his education, kept him a child all his life. He was so constituted that the slightest pretence aroused his anger, which would soon culminate in a passion, and at that very moment a mere smile or the view of a lovable object would at once change his feelings, bring tears of shame and sorrow to his eyes and induce him to ask for pardon in the most charming way. This he carried to such an extent that it was almost a pleasure to see him commit a fault so as to enjoy the happiness of pardoning him. He belonged to that class of men who almost fatally act upon the spur of the moment and whose nervous system governs them throughout the whole course of their lives, notwithstanding repeated efforts to the contrary.

The fact of Alfred de Musset being a Parisian and having passed his life in Paris contributed to a special development of his nature and talent. In the great city of contrasts, where the gay and the serious stand side by side and offer special inducements to their respective vices, there is a special atmosphere where must have some influence upon those who breathe it. The home circle in which Musset was brought up being permeated with the views of Voltaire and the eighteenth century, had also something to do with his mental attitude.

In the ordinary course of time young de Musset went through college, when he met with success, and immediately after he entered society with all the vim and spirit of a gay young man of eighteen years. His nature led him to seek the parlors of high life, where his feelings would find full satisfaction, and he followed his nature. His first book, 'Les Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie,' was published in 1830 and met with an immense success. It was a collection of stories of love and the sword, after the romantic style, although Musset poked fun at the romantic school nevertheless. This first effort displayed the favorite theme of the young poet and the worship to which he devoted his whole life, that of love. His conception of love was unfortunately not founded on the true basis of respect and esteem, but a matter of present feeling and sentiment, the full enjoyment of which brings on its own destruction. Leaving aside virtue for pleasure alone, in the pursuit of love, Musset necessarily felt the usual consequences of such a course, remorse and bitterness.

The lecturer then quoted a number of extracts from the poet's works to show his theory that real inspiration rests in the emotions of the heart alone and that a poet must give the world the very substance of his soul. The beautiful description of the pelican and its young ones, as instancing that essential feature of the poet, according to Musset, was one of the quotations, and it was received with enthusiastic applause. After mentioning de Musset's relations with George Sand, Mr. Doumic referred to the melancholy of his last years, filled with illness and remorse, but which brought out those admirable lines of 'Les Nuits,' in which the poet again expressed his own feelings and showed the world his own state of mind. On the whole, Musset ranked as a poet of very high standing, and one in exceedingly close touch with humanity.

## CALDWELL—LAUDER.

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. Robert Lauder, 94 Grand Trunk street, when his daughter Julia was united in marriage to Mr. Robert W. Caldwell, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland. The bride looked charming in a gown of blue with trimming of chiffon and rhinestones, and was assisted by her sister, Miss Maggie Lauder, who was attired in a gown of cadet blue. The groom was supported by Mr. J. R. MacLeay. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell left for a trip to Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and London, Ont., and on their return will reside in St. Lambert.

THE SECOND year arts will celebrate the conclusion of the seasonal examinations by holding a class dinner on Tuesday evening, April 19. The dinner will be held at Welsh & Rough's dining rooms. It is expected that Laval 1900 will send a representative.

Mr. Doumic, who has been in the city for a few days, delivering a course of lectures on the famous French authors, visited the Redpath Library at McGill University yesterday and was shown through the building by the librarian, Mr. Gould. Mr. Doumic was accompanied by Principal Peterson, Professors Coussirat, Lafleur, Ingres, Morin and other gentlemen.

MCGILL NOTES.

The McGill 'Annual' for 1897-98 appeared for sale yesterday afternoon. It is indeed a fine production, and reflects great credit on the editors and committee.

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MAY BE CANDIDATES.

It is rumored at the City Hall that ex-Ald. Thomas Gauthier and Mr. Octave Rolland, of the Rolland Paper Company, will be candidates in Hochelaga Ward for the vacancy in the City Council caused by the death of the late Ald. Wilson.

DANGERS OF THE STREET.

Mr. Albert J. Corriveau was run down by two men on a bicycle on St. James street yesterday, and was much shaken, having to remain quiet until this morning, when he was able to be at the office.

A serious accident happened to a little boy near the Drill Hall, while the Royal Scots Regt. were having their battalion drill last evening. He being run into by a bicycle and carried along some distance on the front of the wheel. He seemed to have received internal injuries. Much indignation was expressed at the rider's carelessness.

The driver of a heavy C. P. R. express wagon about ten o'clock this morning ran over Henry Dick's fifteen years of age, of Maple avenue, crushing his foot so that he will lose several toes. He was taken to the General Hospital.

CRUSHED BETWEEN CARS.

Louis Bourdon, aged thirty-seven, was this morning crushed between two cars, which he was coupling on the Grand Trunk line the other side of Victoria bridge, and was brought in at half-past nine to the General Hospital. His injuries are internal and rather serious.

COLONIAL HOUSE,  
Phillips Square.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Bicycle Suits  
and Skirts.

Our stock of Ladies' Bicycle Suits and Skirts is now most complete. We are showing some of the last productions in Court Cloth, Tweed Effect, Serge and the new foule Court Cloth.

## LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS.

A Large Assortment of Ladies' Dress Skirts in all the latest Textures and Designs, consisting of Black and Colored Serges, Tweed effect, Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Court Cloth, Black Figured China Silks, Plain and Brocade Velours Moire, Silk Brocade and Bayadere.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,  
MONTREAL.

## ENEMIES NO LONGER.

THE AFRIDIS NOW ENTHUSIASTICALLY FRIENDLY.

Sir William Lockhart seems to have been remarkably successful in his negotiations with the Afridis and the Zokukhels the most warlike of the Afghan tribes, who fought in the recent frontier war against the British. A despatch to the London 'Times' says: "Sir William left Peshawar to-day, amid a scene of great enthusiasm. The entire Afridi jirga assembled at the station, to which they wanted to carry the general. A Zakkakhel, saying farewell to him, declared the intention of his tribe to fight side by side with the British against the enemies of England. Sir William Lockhart's patience and friendliness had earned their thorough good will."

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## HIGH WATER AT LETHBRIDGE.

Lethbridge, Alberta, April 15.—A sudden rise in temperature and the consequent melting of the snow in the mountains have caused a serious rising in the rivers. Yesterday the falls work of the new bridge across the St. Mary's River went out and will cause much delay in construction work. The Whoop Up bottom is flooded to the depth of five feet and the men are obliged to seek refuge on the tops of the boarding-cars.

## G.T.R. GENERAL OFFICES.

MAYOR SHAW OF TORONTO DESIRES TO RENEW NEGOTIATIONS ON THE SUBJECT.

Toronto, April 5.—Wednesday Mayor Shaw sent a telegram to Mr. Hays, general manager, tendering a renewal of the negotiations for removal of the head offices of the Grand Trunk from Montreal to Toronto. Yesterday, forenoon Mayor Shaw received an answer stating that Mr. Hays was absent in St. Louis, but the message would be handed to him upon his return to Montreal.

Toronto, April 15.—The 'Mail and Empire' comments as follows on the recent action of the Montreal City Council in reference to the Grand Trunk Railway Company negotiations: In his conference with the City Council of Montreal some days ago Mr. Wainwright, the assistant general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, stated that if the Victoria square site could not be secured his company would consider any offer that might be made of another one. Hence, it seems safe to assume that the negotiations between the railway company and the city have not been concluded. It is therefore too soon for Toronto to make a move. Let Montreal and the Grand Trunk thoroughly exhaust their steps and when Toronto is hurried to tender, it must insist that before doing so the negotiations with Montreal must be concluded.

MRS. OSCAR WILDE DEAD.

London, April 15.—Information was received in this city to the effect that Mrs. Oscar Wilde died recently at the Riviera.

## NOTES AND NOTICES.

Two Beautiful Wedding Presents. There are two Pianos at the waterworks of Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street, near McGill street, which are attracting great attention. They are perfect masterpieces of the piano maker's art, and are expressly designed for use as wedding gifts. They contain all improvements of real value, are enclosed in cases of exquisite design and finish, and possess tonal qualities of marvellous beauty and power. They are respectively from the great factories of Knabe and Bell. Connoisseurs and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect these instruments.

CARS AND FARES.

The Incline Railway will commence running to-morrow.

The Park & Island Railway are putting twenty new motor and fifteen open cars on their lines, the former capable of a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. The company are now issuing books of fifty tickets for \$3.50, good on all lines.



## Weekly Calendar.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15

ART ASSOCIATION,  
Phillips Square.  
Eighteenth Annual  
SPRING EXHIBITION.APRIL 15th to 22nd.  
Open daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Wednesday Evenings, 8 to 10.  
ADMISSION, 25 cents.  
Music Saturday Afternoon.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN  
CHURCH  
ORGAN RECITAL  
By Mr. W. REED.  
SATURDAY, April 16th, at 4 o'clock.  
Vocalists—Mr. J. D. OUELLETTE.  
ADMISSION FREE.

## MOUNT ROYAL PARK

The Incline Railway  
will commence running for the season on  
SATURDAY Morning, the 16th April.UNION TEACHERS'  
MEETING.—CONDUCTED BY—  
Rev. Dr. A. B. MACKAY.  
Meets every SATURDAY Afternoon in Crescent  
Street Church Lecture Room, at 4.45 o'clock punctually,  
for one hour.  
D. TORRANCE FRASER, Secretary.THE MINISTERING LEAGUE  
AND GUILD OF THE HOLY  
CHILDREN.Are having a Sale of Work in the Parish  
Hall, on SATURDAY, the 15th April, from  
3 to 10. Admission, 10c. Proceeds to be  
devoted to the Baptistery fund of the Church  
of St. John the Evangelist.  
Refreshments.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17.

## Mr. J. Ritchie Bell

Will conduct the Young Men's Meeting  
on SATURDAY NIGHT, at 8 O'CLOCK.  
A bright, helpful meeting in prospect.  
DROP IN FOR AN HOUR.  
BIBLE STUDY, on SUNDAY APRIL 17.  
At 9.45 a.m. and 6.00 p.m.  
The parlours are open on Sunday evening  
at 8.30.  
All young men cordially invited to these  
services.Young Men's Christian Association,  
Dominion Square.

## MEN'S OWN

Brief, Bright, Brotherly.  
Every Sunday afternoon, at 3 p.m.,  
in CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,  
Guy Street above St. Antoine.NEXT SUNDAY,  
Speaker—Rev. H. R. O'Malley.  
Soloist—Mrs. Flint.

## FUTURE MEETINGS.

COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA  
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETYSPRING SHOW OF STALLIONS.  
The Spring Show of Stallions under the  
direction of the above-named Society will  
be held at the Haymarket, St. Paul street  
(formerly College street), on FRIDAY, the  
twenty-second, instant, at eleven a.m.  
By order,  
H. BRODIE,  
Secretary Treasurer.

Montreal, April, 1898.

## WATER RATE REDUCTION.

STATEMENT OF WESTMOUNT'S  
FINANCIAL CONDITION.An official statement has been issued  
by the authorities of Westmount, signed  
by the Mayor, Councillor F. W. Evans,  
chairman of finance, and W. Minto, sec-  
retary-treasurer, in which the financial  
position of the town is fully set forth,  
and the reasons given for the proposed  
loan of three hundred and fifty thousand  
dollars. Should the proposal be ratified  
the money will be expended in purchasing  
the present park, adding smaller parks  
as the need arises, purchasing ground  
for a dump for the town refuse, erecting  
a public hospital for the treatment of  
contagious diseases, and the erection of  
a public building for meetings of the  
citizens, and the like.Present indications are that the in-  
crease in taxation to meet interest and  
sinking fund on the loan would not ex-  
ceed two-thirds of a mill extra, making  
the total rate six and five-twelfths mills.  
In other words, a property worth \$5,000,  
valued on the roll at about \$3,500, which  
now pays \$20.15, would pay about \$22.60.  
The number of water takers in the  
town having now reached one thousand,  
under the terms of the contract with the  
Montreal Water & Power Company the  
rate will be reduced from May 1 from  
fifty to forty percent of the water rates  
charged by the city of Montreal in 1891.SAN JOSE SCALE AT ST. CATH-  
ARINES.St. Catharines, Ont., April 15.—The  
San Jose scale seems to infect the out-  
skirts of the city very badly and the re-  
sult of the examination now being made  
is that Mr. Aaron Cole will have to cut  
down three hundred trees, while Mr.  
James McBride and Mr. P. Bogardus  
will have to clear out almost their entire  
orchards.

| APRIL |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
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| 10    | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17    | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24    | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| ..    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00;  
with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger,  
\$3.00; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$1.40; 50,  
\$1.00; 100, \$0.60.  
For Great Britain add \$1.00 per annum for post-  
age on Weekly Witness; 50c on Northern Mes-  
senger; \$3.00 on Daily Witness.  
The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is de-  
livered in the city every evening of publication at  
\$4.00 per annum.ADVERTISING RATES.  
DAILY WITNESS.  
Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract  
on favorable terms.  
WEEKLY WITNESS.  
With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third  
reduction if set in our usual small advertising  
type. Special contract rates.All business communications should be addressed  
'John Dougall & Son, "Witness" Office, Montreal,'  
and all letters to the Editor should be addressed  
'Editor of the "Witness," Montreal.'

## The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

The danger to the world's peace  
has been throughout, as we have before  
pointed out, that both peoples seem to  
want war, though it must be remem-  
bered that it is more in seeming than in  
reality, for the noisy, who are most in  
evidence, are by no means the whole peo-  
ple. 'Woe to thee, oh land, when thy  
king is a child.' This is the case with  
Spain in point of form. The real king in  
Spain, however—the war-declaring power  
—is the Prime Minister. The real king  
in the United States is Congress, and  
Congress has come very near to deserv-  
ing the description in Solomon's malediction.  
It has been behaving very like a child.  
A large minority in both Houses has  
been wildly raging for war, apparently  
for war's own sake. The President had  
pointed out a way by which war might  
possibly be avoided, but they would none  
of it. Their season for wanting war  
was not humanity, but vengeance for  
supposed wrong at the hands of  
Spain. Even the majority in each House  
has shown more temper than even a  
youthful autocrat feeling personal re-  
sponsibility for the awful consequences  
would be likely to do. The evil to  
America in the case of war might easily  
be very great. The evil to Europe would  
be greater. Exhausted Spain, reduced  
to that anarchy from which it seems so  
difficult for any Spanish country to rise,  
would probably become a helpless prob-  
lem for all Europe to quarrel over.

## THE WAR FEVER.

The Senate will do the United States  
a great service if it debates the war res-  
olutions for some days, and thus gives the  
more excitable portion of public feeling  
time to cool down. It is unfortunate  
that at a time when the coolest and  
calmest deliberation by Congress was  
needed, the most inflammatory appeals  
to war feeling were made. General  
Fitzhugh Lee, the American consul-gen-  
eral in Cuba, in a fit of unreasoning panic  
advised the withdrawal of all the Amer-  
ican consuls from the Spanish West In-  
dies before the sending of the message to  
Congress. Of course, his government  
acted upon his advice, and General Fitz-  
hugh Lee's departure was attended with  
many circumstances of fear and disorder  
not creditable to the dignity of his na-  
tion. He allowed himself in his panic  
to threaten and bluster, and manifest a  
lack of courtesy, with positive discour-  
tesy toward the Spanish authorities. It  
now appears that there was not the  
slightest need for the withdrawal of the  
consuls; the American envoy to Madrid  
and the consuls in Spain were not with-  
drawn, and have not been at all dis-  
turbed. The better informed and cool-  
er people in the United States are now  
asking why were the consuls withdrawn  
so precipitately as to throw them in a  
panic. And there is no answer to the  
question. General Fitzhugh Lee, to  
cover his blundering retreat, would like  
to make the people believe that he and  
all Americans were in great danger in  
Cuba, but there is no real evidence that  
this was the case. Many Americans  
stayed, and they have not been molested.  
General Fitzhugh Lee's excitement  
and panic have, however, made him the  
hero of the moment, and his acts and ut-

terances have excited the less balanced  
portion of the people of the United  
States. His reports of the horrible con-  
dition to which the insurrectionary war  
has reduced the island and its people  
have just been published, and have just-  
ly excited the indignation of the people  
of the United States, and of course helped  
to arouse the war feeling. These re-  
ports are not overdrawn at all; corre-  
spondents of the English papers have  
been contributing descriptions of the is-  
land even more harrowing, and these have  
had much to do with arousing the sym-  
pathies of the English people with the  
United States in its action toward Cuba.  
But if the insurrection can be ended by  
peaceable intervention, as President Mc-  
Kinley hopes, that should be the object  
of the people and of Congress, and well  
as of the President. If the Senate  
therefore debates the very extreme res-  
olution now before it for some days, un-  
til the excited feeling has calmed down  
and the super-heated steam blown off,  
it will then probably be inclined to ac-  
cept the moderate resolution passed by  
the House of Representatives, which the  
President is said to favor. The govern-  
ment of Spain is doing a great deal to  
avoid war, though the people of Spain,  
like those of the United States, or rather  
perhaps the noisier part of both peoples,  
who are more in evidence, are acting the  
part of the Heccates and Disceords and  
Furies of the old Greek and Roman epics  
and dramas.

## THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Seldom has one nation challenged an-  
other to war in modern times with so  
little endeavor on the part of the people  
to avert the horror as has the United  
States with respect to Spain. For  
months an openly declared sympathy  
with the Cuban rebels has been mani-  
fested, calculated to aid in prolonging  
and embittering the insurrectionary war on  
the island, and for weeks a distinct ten-  
dency has been shown by the jingo press  
to fight Spain. There is certainly a  
reason; how far it may be the cause of  
American bellicosity is another question.  
Spain's government of Cuba has been  
simply intolerable, and the humanity of  
the world has been shocked by the condi-  
tion to which the people of Cuba have  
been reduced. The war has been a source  
of trouble and cost to the United States,  
and it cannot be expected to remain  
quiescent when its neighbor's house is  
on fire and its own household excited  
over the event. And now the two coun-  
tries are upon the eve of war, and the  
United States can begin to calculate the  
cost so far. Fifty millions have been  
voted for defence, in addition to votes  
by individual states. The stock markets  
have been panicky, and the losses there-  
on have been placed at another fifty mil-  
lion dollars. Steamships are sailing with  
a passenger list reduced seventy-five per-  
cent. British owners are arranging to  
abandon the voyage to New York and  
sail to Halifax. Summer resort cottages  
on the seaboard of the United States are  
going a-begging. And as yet not a blow  
has been struck. If war should come,  
what will be the result upon Canada?  
This question is agitating all minds to-  
day, and no satisfactory reply can be  
given, as there is no precedent for the  
present circumstances. The civil war in  
the United States found Canada under  
the usury law, whereby the rate for  
money could not be advanced beyond  
seven percent. Stock exchange trans-  
actions were virtually nil. To-day, how-  
ever, money rates are expected to ad-  
vance materially in the event of war,  
and such an advance will bear heavily  
upon the stock market, reducing  
prices of stocks and thus closing out small  
margins and rendering the burden of  
carrying stocks too heavy for many. But  
after the first shock we look for an in-  
creased activity in nearly all branches  
of trade. Canadian banks are likely to  
receive deposits from exposed centres, and  
will also, no doubt, largely curtail their  
United States loans. This should pre-  
vent rates for money from going too  
high, and it is probable also that there  
will be an improvement in the activity  
of local stocks and an advance in their  
values. Wheat will also probably ad-  
vance, which will materially aid Canada.

The Canadian tea trade is at present  
much exercised over the system of in-  
spection in vogue, which calls for a mini-  
mum of thirty percent of extract and a  
maximum of eight percent of ash on the  
chemical analysis. Tea men claim that the  
maximum allowance for ash is too low,  
and causes much good tea to be rejected.  
In connection with this question Dr.  
Johnston, author of 'The Chemistry of  
Common Life,' and an eminent chemist,  
distinctly states that it is a poor tea that  
gives less than twenty-six percent of sol-  
uble matter or over five to six percent  
of ash. He states that only the 'finest'

teas give more ash, and that three are  
the sweepings of tea warehouses cement-  
ed with rice water. Mr. A. W. Blyth,  
also a capable chemist, states that 'the  
percentage of ash in genuine tea never  
reaches eight percent. An ash beyond  
eight percent calculated on the dried tea  
is, in his opinion, "certainly adulterated."

The broken week has had its effect  
upon the volume of trade, the decrease  
in which, as well as the inactivity of the  
stock exchange, accounts for the decline  
in the clearings. On the other hand,  
however, the indications are that there  
is no real decline of any importance in  
business transactions.

Tendency of the money markets  
seems to be towards firmer rates. The  
Bank of England has advanced its rate  
to four percent, probably to discourage  
the large shipments of gold, which since  
February have been going to the United  
States. It is said that fifty million dol-  
lars in gold has been brought to New  
York. Paris and Berlin have been af-  
fected by the stiffening of the London  
rate. One cause of the inflow of gold  
is the endeavor of the banks to increase  
their reserves of cash in the event of  
war.

Locally, there has been a stiffening of  
rates for call loans, but that money is  
not scarce is indicated by the fact that  
the Caisse d'Economie, of Quebec, has  
taken the \$250,000 loan of that city, pay-  
ing therefor 106.83 percent, the loan be-  
ing at four percent.

The local market has been dull and  
weaker during the week, all parties evi-  
dently awaiting the result of the United  
States Senate's deliberations. The closing  
prices were 25 3/4 for Montreal Street  
Railway, ex-dividend; 9 3/4 for Toronto  
Street Railway, 12 1/2 for Halifax Tram,  
70 1/4 for Canadian Pacific, and 167 for  
Cable, all being declines.

## GARRULOUS LEGISLATORS.

A Nuisance Which Demands  
Repression.TALK THAT COMES HIGH TO THE  
TAXPAYER.

Ottawa, April 15.—The fact that par-  
liament is now in the third month of  
the session and that very little has been  
done but talk, forces attention to the  
great evil that afflicts the House of Com-  
mons, the habit of gabbling. Members are  
constantly rising and making speeches  
two, three and four hours long, and in  
this way certain members who have the  
gift of gab monopolize attention, to the  
exclusion of the bulk of the members,  
who are in attendance ready to debate all  
material points coming before the House.  
There are symptoms of rebellion among  
the members. Within the last few weeks  
one member has spoken two hours and a  
half, another three hours and a half, a  
gentleman opposite to him three hours  
and a half and several have spoken two  
hours, and in the majority of cases, in  
fact, in nearly every case, a half hour  
would abundantly serve to express any  
ideas the member may have on the sub-  
ject discussed. One member made two  
speeches on a certain motion, and he  
never discussed the merits of the motion  
at all. This statement certainly reflects  
somewhat on the Speaker in the Chair,  
because the rules of debate are supposed  
to confine a member in his remarks  
strictly to the subject matter before the  
House. Mr. Speaker Edgar naturally de-  
sires not to earn a reputation for an at-  
tempt to suppress discussion, or free de-  
bate, but the time has come when the  
House should appoint a committee to re-  
vise the rules of debate and the pro-  
cedure. A motion to adjourn the House  
is made on the slightest pretences in or-  
der to comply with the elementary rule  
that there must be some motion before  
the Chair to enable members to talk.  
Under our rules there is practically no  
means of stopping a member who wishes  
to consume hour after hour in repeating  
stale arguments and reading extracts  
from newspapers and from past debates  
in the House. The 'Hansard' reporter  
takes it all down, but most of the mem-  
bers go out into the reading-room or the  
smoking-room, or, if no division is ex-  
pected many of them put on their hats  
and go down town. It is, of course, ne-  
cessary in the case of an official state-  
ment like the Budget, or on some other  
extraordinary occasion that a couple of  
hours should be allowed, but the habit  
is that any member who chooses to  
make a stump speech, not bearing on the  
progress of business before the House at  
all, indulges himself to the fullest ex-  
tent. Some men speak for five hours. At  
Washington the other day the time limit  
set on speeches in the war debate was  
twenty minutes each. Any man of ability  
and common sense can say all he wants  
to say on most subjects in half an hour,  
but this session even members of the gov-  
ernment have practically spoken for half  
an hour in repetition of what they said  
last session. The evil has grown to such  
proportions as to become a serious mat-  
ter to members of the House who are  
compelled to absent themselves from home  
and business month after month, and as

a matter of expense it is no trifling. This  
aching desire on the part of a score or  
so out of the two hundred and thirteen  
members to talk to the gallery, probably  
increases the cost of the session by a  
quarter of a million of dollars. The ef-  
fect on the health of the members is dis-  
astrous. Conversation with old members  
of the House discloses a readiness to help  
along a reform in this matter that augers  
well for its success when it is under-  
taken, and it must be undertaken right  
soon. Members will sit in silent agony  
for weeks and weeks while volumes of  
sound flow over their heads and then  
they usually find the government giving  
notice of a motion that government busi-  
ness shall have precedence pretty nearly  
every day and the measures they are in-  
terested in, private or public bills, never  
get a chance and are finally at the end  
of the session dropped from the order  
paper. The tone of the House of Com-  
mons is much lower to-day than it was  
ten years ago, and it was lower then than  
it was five years before that. It is time  
that some protest against this scandalous  
waste of public money and against the  
rapid deterioration of the tone of debate,  
so-called, was made.

THE BEST GOVERNMENT  
IN THE WORLD.

## SO SAYS A NEW ZEALAND MAN.

Not a professional lecturer, but badly  
bitten with the subject, and must talk.  
This was Mr. Fowlds' introduction to  
his subject of Single Tax, in the lecture  
room of Emmanuel Church last night.  
The audience was very small owing in  
large measure to insufficiency of an-  
nouncement, but it was very enthusi-  
astic. The Rev. Robert Hopkin, of  
Bethlehem Church, presided. Mr.  
Fowlds is the chairman of the Congre-  
gational Union of New Zealand, and is  
on his way to visit his old home in  
Scotland.

In New Zealand, one of the brightest  
gems in the British Crown, they had,  
Mr. Fowlds believed, the best govern-  
ment in the world. All the railways,  
telephones, telegraphs, are operated by  
the state. The railways are run only to  
pay fair interest on the cost of construc-  
tion, and when traffic increases rates will  
be lowered.

They have long had free and compul-  
sory education, and a person who can-  
not read or write is unknown. But even  
this did not prevent times of serious  
commercial depression. A single tax  
agitation was instituted and kept up, till  
they secured a tax of two cents on every  
five dollars of unimproved land value.  
Then they agitated for local option on  
the question. In six or eight places the  
single tax has now been adopted, and he  
prophesied that in three years more New  
Zealand would raise her entire revenue in  
this way.

In Australia the plan has worked  
equally well. South Australia adopted  
it first, two years after New Zealand,  
and two and a half years ago New South  
Wales adopted it, and now has every-  
thing swept from her tariff list except  
alcoholic liquors and tobacco.

Now look, he said, at what free trade  
has done here. At one time the city of  
Auckland had practically all the trade of  
a large group of islands of which this  
port was the centre, but since the adop-  
tion of free trade in New South Wales,  
that colony had diverted every bit of  
this trade to itself. Victoria, strongly  
protective, could not help noticing the  
superior prosperity of New South Wales,  
so her Trades Hall Organization sent a  
delegation to New South Wales to in-  
vestigate. They returned after a six  
months' investigation converted free  
traders. They found wages higher, work  
plentiful, fewer unemployed and the cost  
of living one-third less. He expected  
that Victoria would soon follow New  
South Wales.

Some people objected that single tax  
was only a method by which the rich  
city people might shift the burden on to  
the shoulders of the poor farmers. In  
Victoria the farmers had high protection  
on wheat and butter and did not pay any  
land tax, yet they were flocking to New  
South Wales by the hundreds every year.

In New Zealand the effect of the  
single tax had been to raise the wages of  
carpenters from one dollar and twenty-  
five cents per day of eight hours to two  
dollars and a half and three dollars. Un-  
skilled laborers got from one dollar and  
seventy-five cents to two dollars. In New  
Zealand they had no booms and no de-  
pressions. The speculative element of the  
value of land had been almost entirely  
linked out. The speculator was now  
afraid to carry on his particular industry  
and so values were steady. This had all  
cost bitter opposition and financial loss  
to the pioneers of the movement, yet  
they were heart and soul in the move-  
ment, and believed that in the long run  
right would win.

At the close Mr. Fowlds ran a long  
gauntlet of questioning, and even after  
the meeting had closed, they talked in  
groups till after half-past ten.

## BUFFALO SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

Toronto, April 15.—The Canadian wo-  
man who committed suicide at Buffalo  
on Wednesday has been positively iden-  
tified as Mrs. Nellie Smith, a housekeeper  
by occupation, who went to Buffalo a  
few weeks ago from North Collins, where  
she had been employed as a domestic.  
The body was identified yesterday by a  
man named John Beer, an employee at  
the Collins State Homeopathic Hospital.  
Mrs. Smith had not been living with her  
husband for some time past.

## FIRE COMMITTEE.

LAFRANCE FIRE ENGINE SATIS-  
FACTORY—THE SWEEPING  
OF CHIMNEYS.

At the meeting of the Fire Commit-  
tee yesterday afternoon, Prof. R. J. Dur-  
ley, C.E., who was appointed to make an  
official test of the LaFrance fire engine,  
which the Fire Committee purchased  
some time ago, sent in a long report of  
the tests made by him. The 'Witness'  
has already reported the tests made, and  
so a few extracts from Mr. Durley's of-  
ficial report will be sufficient for public  
satisfaction.

The report, referring to the time of  
raising steam, says:—The boiler was  
filled with water to a height about seven  
inches above lower openings of nest  
tubes, so that no water was showing in  
the gauge glass. The temperature of  
the water was 39 Fah. The fire was laid  
with wood shavings and dry wood  
chopped small. Taking the time from  
appearance of smoke at the top of the  
stack, the pressures shown by the gauge  
were:—

| Time.               | Pressure of Steam.    |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 min. 35 sec.....  | 10 lbs. per sq. inch. |
| 2 min. 30 sec.....  | 15 lbs. per sq. inch. |
| 3 min. 50 sec.....  | 20 lbs. per sq. inch. |
| 4 min. 20 sec.....  | 25 lbs. per sq. inch. |
| 5 min. 35 sec.....  | 30 lbs. per sq. inch. |
| 6 min. 50 sec.....  | 40 lbs. per sq. inch. |
| 7 min. 50 sec.....  | 50 lbs. per sq. inch. |
| 8 min. 10 sec.....  | 60 lbs. per sq. inch. |
| 9 min. 25 sec.....  | 70 lbs. per sq. inch. |
| 10 min. 50 sec..... | 80 lbs. per sq. inch. |

At six minutes the engine was started,  
and at nine minutes from lighting up  
the water in the boiler was at the work-  
ing level. Wood only was used as fuel  
while raising steam.

Test No. 2.—Volume of water  
pumped:—In this test the pumps  
drew from a hydrant in which the water  
pressure was sixty pounds per square  
inch, and discharged through three lines  
of two and a half inch hose without noz-  
zles into a locomotive tender tank of a  
capacity of about 3,800 imperial gallons.  
The tender was filled in three minutes  
and four and three-fifths seconds. The  
steam pressure was a hundred and fifty  
pounds per square inch; revolutions,  
three hundred per minute; rate of dis-  
charge, 10,810 gallons per minute. In  
the suction trials the pump drew promp-  
tly. With a one and three-quarters inch  
nozzle the engine threw 260 feet; one  
and a half inch nozzle, 280 feet; two  
inch nozzle, 270 feet.

A steady jet was maintained, the boil-  
er steamed well, the safety valves lift-  
ing twice and the water level in the  
boiler remained nearly constant. All  
working parts remained cool. The work-  
ing of both engine and pumps was satis-  
factory throughout, and no trouble was  
experienced from any cause. The  
gauges used have been tested and found  
correct.

Mr. Champagne, boiler inspector, says  
that according to this report the engine  
has more than filled all the specifications.  
The report was considered satisfactory  
and was adopted. The price of the en-  
gine is \$7,500.

## REGARDING CHIMNEYS.

The sub-committee, appointed to con-  
sider certain changes in regard to the  
sweeping of chimneys, submitted the fol-  
lowing report:—

The chimneys in the city shall be swept  
by sweepers appointed and under the su-  
pervision of the Fire Committee, each chimney  
in use twice in the course of every twelve  
months, to be computed from Jan. 1 in each  
and every year—once between Jan. 1 and  
July 1, once between July 1 and Jan. 1.  
Exemptions for special cases may be granted  
by the Fire Committee.

The fees to be demanded for cleaning  
and sweeping chimneys are: In dwelling  
houses or tenements assessed on a yearly  
rental of \$150 or under, the annual charge  
shall be ten cents, and where the assessed  
rental exceeds this amount, twenty cents;  
any additional sweeping will be charged at  
double rates.

'The fees shall be payable by the occu-  
pant of the house, or building, and shall be  
entered upon the account for water and per-  
sonal taxes, and added to the account for  
such taxes.

'When no such taxes are imposed, such  
fees shall be payable to the sweepers by  
said occupants wherein such chimneys have  
been swept, and said sweepers shall be  
bound to remit immediately said fees to the  
City Treasurer.

'Any person who shall refuse or neglect  
to pay such fees, or shall prevent a  
sweeper from entering any house or build-  
ing, or shall in any way hinder or molest  
him in the execution of his duties, shall be  
liable to the penalty hereinafter provided.

'The sweepers shall be required to give a  
security bond of \$100, or any other security  
deemed sufficient by the committee, for the  
due fulfillment of their duties, and they  
shall, while on their duties, wear a proper  
badge, so as to show their authority.'

The report was adopted.  
The sub-committee also submitted a  
report, which was adopted, instructing  
the boiler inspector to take firmer ac-  
tion in regard to the smoke nuisance.  
The report also recommended that a list  
be prepared and kept at the office of the  
Fire Department, said list to include  
all smoke consumers known to be in use  
in the city, with the name of their in-  
ventor or owner, the name and address  
of the local agent, and a list of the  
several places where the contrivance can  
be seen in use (if there are any such),  
this list to be open to inspection by the  
citizens, to assist them in determining  
what smoke consumer shall be adopted.

Before adjourning the committee made  
the following appointments:—Napoleon  
Peltier (captain) transferred to No. 15  
Station; Foreman Marin, to be captain  
of No. 6; Fireman Dufresne, foreman of  
No. 6, to replace Marin, promoted;  
Richard Bennett, foreman of No. 4 sal-  
vage wagon; Robert Johnson, foreman  
of the Hays ladder.

## MR. GLADSTONE.

London, April 15.—A bulletin, issued  
this morning regarding the health of Mr.  
Gladstone announced that he was hold-  
ing his ground and was suffering less.



## OUR MOUNTED POLICE.

Present Strength to be Increased by a Hundred.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER READ IN PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY — THE SITUATION IN YUKON.

Ottawa, April 15.—The annual report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police was laid on the table of the House yesterday and is of unusual interest. He alludes to the stand made by Almighty Voice under cover of a bluff, where he had to be surrounded and was only taken after killing Mr. Grundy, the postmaster at Duck Lake, Corporal Hockin and Constable Kerr and wounding three others. Commissioner Herchmer takes this incident as illustrating what trouble even one bad Indian can give and taken in connection with the "Charcoal" murders at Macleod in 1889 argues that the time has not arrived when the peace and safety of the country can be preserved by ordinary provincial police.

The police party of six, under Inspector Moodie, including two military college graduates, left Edmonton on Sept. 4 via the Peace River to find out if a cattle trail and wagon road could be opened up the Pelly River. The latest report is dated St. John, Nov. 27. The commissioner says that even if a good wagon road cannot be got all the way to Pelly, the route cut by the North-West Executive to connect short portions of the road already existing between Edmonton and Peace River, will open up a large track of good farming land, and many very good gold prospects. The country between the Peace River and Edmonton is now dotted with small parties of prospectors, numbering several hundred, camped, waiting for spring. Two patrols started Christmas week from Edmonton to visit these parties and carry their mail, and still another patrol under Inspector Routledge will leave Edmonton at an early date, visiting all the parties on the way to Yukon on the Athabasca, Slave Lake and Mackenzie rivers, as far north as Fort Simpson, carrying a letter mail and trying all delinquents. The opening up of the route overland to Yukon will make it necessary in the opinion of the Commissioner to establish police posts at Peel River and also on Peace and Liard rivers, as well as in the country between them and Edmonton, because many of the Indians and half-breeds do not like the increase of travel through their country. The Indians throughout the North-West are reported as having been unusually quiet during the past year. Greater vigilance is recommended in keeping liquor from the Indians. It was found necessary to dismiss eighteen men from the force during the year, nearly all for drunkenness. Mr. Herchmer reports the annihilation of Canadian make as very unsatisfactory and he trusts that in future they should get American ammunition for their Winchester. Only one division of the police is armed with Lee-Metfords, but there are thirty carbines of that pattern in Yukon. The Enfield revolvers are reported obsolete and should at once be replaced.

The Commissioner reports the strength of the force at 670 and ninety are employed as dog drivers, cooks and artisans, the actual strength is 580, including those in Yukon. Since the Commissioner made his report he has been authorized to secure a hundred recruits.

## SOMETHING ABOUT YUKON.

The report of Superintendent Constantine is dated at Dawson, Jan. 18, and is of some length, dealing with crime, food supply, mail, fuel, mining regulations. He reports the population of Dawson from fifteen hundred to two thousand, and about five thousand altogether in Yukon. There are three or four hundred at the mouth of the McQueston River, a hundred miles up the Stewart. He thinks the whole of the country from the Klondike to the Rockies, in a south-east direction, will be found to be worth opening up as a rich mineral country. There were only twelve horses at Dawson, and wishing to haul some firewood from the bush the men who owned the horses asked him a hundred and fifty dollars a day for four single horses for a minimum period of two days. The price asked for hauling with dogs is twenty dollars a cord. The price of dogs runs up to \$150 and \$200. The four dogs brought in by Inspector Harper are described as small, ill-conditioned and of very little use.

The present system of contracting for supplies with the two trading companies is pronounced unsatisfactory. For the past two years the inspector says he has not been able to secure sufficient food for all rations and especially was that the case last year. The steamer "Bella" made three trips, only on one of which did she bring a fairly good load of provisions. The "Alice" made two trips, with a fair cargo, the "Margaret" one trip, laden with "key," the "Healey," two trips, with small cargoes of provisions, and the "Ward" one trip, with a good cargo. The North American Company's new boat, "Hamilton," failed altogether to reach Dawson. The "Bella," on her third trip, and the "Ward," on her second trip, were both held up by armed men at Circle City.

## SCARCITY OF FOOD.

The inspector proceeds as follows:—The outlook for the coming summer is

most serious as no quantity of food can possibly arrive here until nearly the end of July and even then it is improbable, as food will be so scarce at the mining camps at Minook Creek, Fort Yukon and Circle City that the steamers will be held up and unladen at these points. Captain Ray, of the United States army, in charge of Fort Yukon, was compelled to take over the company's stores and issue out rations. At Circle City food is scarcer than it is here. Mr. Healy, manager of the North American Transportation and Trading Company here, admits that it is doubtful whether the boats will reach Dawson with much cargo on their first trip from St. Michael's. This means that we cannot reasonably hope for much relief from the outside until the latter part of August. New companies with new boats on the river can hardly relieve the situation as it is proven that boats cannot be built at St. Michael's and arrive here with a cargo the same year. By the time the boats are completed the river is so low at the Yukon Flats that even did they get through it could only be with a light cargo.

Inspector Constantine adds that relief can only come down the river from supplies sent in over the passes, and he anticipates that their present stock of provisions will be entirely exhausted before June 1. He adds further:—The companies at present trading here do not care about having the police contracts, as the prices they get from the miners are two or three times what the government pays, consequently there is grumbling all round, the companies because they say they are losing money; the miners because the police seem to get so much and because they themselves do not get more. The only way I can see out of the difficulty is for the government to ship in their own supplies and be independent of all outside parties. The quality of the provisions supplied has been good.

## INCREASE OF CRIME.

Dealing with crime, the inspector says it has increased to a very great extent. A considerable number of the people coming in from the Sound cities appear to be the sweepings of the slums and the result of a general jail delivery. Heretofore goods could be cashed on the side of the trails and they would be perfectly safe; now a man has to sit on his cache with a shot gun to insure the safety of his goods. Cabins in out of the way places are broken into and everything cleaned out. In a great many instances the perpetrators have been arrested and in some cases given so long to leave the country. This was absolutely necessary as we could not feed them. Some were admitted to bail and others are in confinement awaiting trial. One of these is held for murder committed at Haggish Lake in September last, another for robbery of fifteen thousand dollars' worth of gold dust, a third for clearing out a cache, and worst of all a violent lunatic in confinement. The inspector sent three hundred destitute Americans to the Lower River where there were supplies, and these are the parties who have given Captain Ray all the trouble at Circle City and Fort Yukon.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

International friction is alluded to by the inspector, who uses the following language:—The population here being chiefly American, many of them are not disposed to view with favor any restrictions placed upon them by the ordinary law of the country, and some have been heard to say that it was high time the Union Jack was pulled down and the Stars and Stripes hoisted in its place, and adding that it would not take much to do it. At one time there was a talk of incorporating the town and application was made to me as to the means of going about it. On reading that part of the North-West ordinances which states that the applicants must be British subjects, they closed the book with the remark, "That ends it, in that case we cannot run things, but will have to pay taxes; better be as it is." I do not mean to say that this view prevails all, but it certainly does a considerable number.

The supply of fuel is described as becoming shorter each year and if the winter just closed had not been mild they should have suffered much. The inspector had to buy fifty cords of dry wood at fifty dollars, and the police had to haul it themselves some two miles. The selling price of wood delivered in town is thirty-five dollars a cord. It was hoped that the coal mines would have been opened up last fall, but with the high price of labor it was out of the question. Dry wood could be got with in a reasonable distance had they horses to pull it to the river bank. Coal oil cost twenty dollars a gallon and candles were for some time selling for a dollar each. The police had for their own use on contract two hundred and thirty gallons of coal oil and one box of candles. Trails and bridges are much needed for summer travel between Dawson and the diggings and complaints were heard against the government that nothing in that direction has yet been done. Owning to the mildness of the winter the inspector reports that the Upper River was not yet frozen on Jan. 18.

## THE GOLD OUTPUT.

Incidents and conditions of the gold fever are given by the inspector, who estimates that the output last year of gold would be about three million dollars and that the output for this year will amount to between six and seven millions. Probably a million has been reinvested in mining properties. The number of claims now exceeds five thousand, but by far the greater part are simply staked for speculative purposes. Hundreds of claims will be offered for sale on the outside that will be totally valueless, and the sale of which will do

this country an immense amount of harm. Only a few of the good claims will be offered, and these, if bought by capitalists and worked on a large scale and under favorable law, would probably prove good investments. Out of the dozen of new creeks discovered and indiscriminately staked last year only two or three are worthy of mention as probably being good, notably Sulphur and Dominion Creeks. The values of claims on these two gulches are rapidly increasing.

The expenses of working mines here are very great. On some of the richest claims it has cost more to take the gold out than its value. This happened on Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks last summer, under good management by experienced miners. The reports in the press have been very misleading. Men who have gone out with a few hundreds are reported to have ten times as many thousands. Claims from which five hundred dollar pans are said to have been taken and which were reported to average from five dollars to seven dollars to the pan and were computed to contain \$4,000,000, did not show any such richness when the dumps were sluiced.

A large amount of waste dirt has to be handled to get out the thin rich pay streak. Little or no prospecting for new creeks is now being done, but many creeks are being staked without being prospected. Two or three dollars of gold to the pan seem to be quite sufficient to cause a stampede. Men rush off with their pick, shovel nor pan, stake a claim, drop a few dollars from their gold sacks on the ground and then go to the recording office and swear that they have discovered a deposit of gold. These claims the stakers hope to sell on the outside for large figures.

Gold and silver coin is scarce and there is considerable dissatisfaction over the weights and scales used for weighing gold dust. An inspector of weights and measures is badly needed.

Dr. Richardson, acting assistant surgeon, has a report on the health of the district. He says that Dawson City is situated on swampy ground and no attempt has been made to improve its condition from a sanitary point of view, except on the part of the police. There were a considerable number of cases of fever, of a typho-malarial character, during last summer and a large increase in sickness of that nature may be anticipated next year, which may result in an epidemic of a serious nature. Scurvy in its milder form had already appeared. Henderson, the prisoner accused of murder, is under the doctor's care, and it is thought may die before spring.

## PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON CANADA'S POSITION IN REGARD TO COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Ottawa, April 15.—Mr. Chamberlain's despatch to Lord Aberdeen in reference to the position of Canada regarding imperial commercial treaties is of some importance in view of the removal of the Belgian and German treaties between the Motherland and these countries, leaving Canada free. The despatch, which was referred to by Mr. Fielding in the budget speech, is as follows:—

"My Lord, with reference to my telegram of the fourth instant respecting the bearing of the treaties with Germany and Belgium on the tariff act passed by the Dominion Parliament during its last session, I have to inform you that the question was fully discussed by the law officers of the Crown, with Sir L. Davies and Mr. Blake, the counsel employed on behalf of your government. The substance of the law officers' decision was conveyed to you in my telegram, under reference; but I think it right in view of the importance of the question to place your ministers in full possession of the report and the reasons upon which it was based.

"Your ministers contended in the first place that as Canada had before the date of the treaties been granted full power to legislate in regard to tariff matters, these treaties, which constitute a restriction of that power, could not bind Her Majesty in regard to the trade between Canada and Germany and Belgium, without imperial or Canadian legislation. The law officers were unable to accept this view. They advise that the treaties in question are binding on Her Majesty in respect of trade between Belgium and Germany and Canada. The power of making treaties is vested in the Crown, and the treaty when concluded and ratified is obligatory upon the Crown, so far as other countries, parties to it, are concerned. It may be that in order constitutionally to carry out the obligations of the treaties legislation is required in some portion of Her Majesty's dominions to which the treaty relates, but with that the foreign power with whom the treaty has been made has nothing to do. In such cases the ratification of the treaty may be delayed until the necessary legislation has been obtained; but if the treaty has been ratified even though such legislation has not been passed the Crown is bound.

"Your ministers urge, in the second place, that the tariff treatment granted the United Kingdom by the tariff act is open to every country the tariff of which fulfils the conditions stipulated, and that there is therefore no preference granted to Great Britain which may not equally be secured by any other country, and that the Belgian and German treaties do not require that the benefits of reciprocal tariff should be extended to those countries.

"The law officers of the Crown, however, point out that these treaties pro-

vide that in the colonies the produce of Germany and Belgium shall not be subject to any higher or other duties than those which may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin. This obligation is absolute and unqualified, and as the United Kingdom has been admitted to the benefits of that tariff, Germany and Belgium are entitled to it also. It appears to them impossible to import into these articles of the treaty the condition that they apply only where parity of treatment is extended to Canadian goods.

"It follows that the benefits of the reciprocal tariff must be extended to other countries entitled in Canada to most favored nation treatment in tariff matters. On the admission of Belgium and Germany to such benefits these other countries become also entitled by virtue of the most favored nation clause.

## MASONIC REUNIONS.

The Grand Pursuivant Installed at Zetland Lodge Last Evening.

DISTRICT GRAND CHAPLAIN INDUCED AT DORCHESTER LODGE, ST. JOHNS.

The regular communication of Zetland Lodge, No. 12, A. F. and A. M., Q.R., held in the Masonic Temple, Dorchester street, last evening, was one of unusual interest, as it was made not only the occasion of the first official visit of the District Deputy Grand Master to the lodge this year, but that Grand Lodge official, acting under the authority of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec installed one of its most popular Past Masters in the person of W. Bro. James Walker, as Grand Pursuivant of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. In this ceremony the D.D.G.M. was assisted by R. W. Bro. Guy R. Dewar and James McCrudden.

After the regular work of the evening, the D.D.G.M., Grand Lodge officers and visiting brethren were socially entertained by the members of Zetland Lodge, with W. Bro. Thos. McRobie, W.M.; in the chair, and among those who were present were: R. W. Bro. James Walker, D.D.G.M.; V. W. Bro. James Walker, Grand Pursuivant; R. W. Bro. G. R. Dewar, H. Dunne and J. McCrudden; V. W. Bro. John Beddington, A. J. McRobie, and D. Ferguson, and W. Bro. James Wills, Alex. Miller, D. J. Dickson, M. Hinch, D. Tuff, A. E. Sennet, J. S. Jelliman, John Allan, Chas. Charters, E. T. Perry, W. Seale, and G. Weldon.

After the usual loyal toasts the W.M. proposed the toast of "The Grand Lodge of Quebec," and R. W. Bro. Paterson, D.D.G.M., in responding alluded to the proud position held by the Grand Lodge of Quebec the world over, and to whose success the loyalty displayed by the various lodges in her jurisdiction had contributed in no small degree. He congratulated not only Zetland Lodge itself, but also V. W. Bro. James Walker, upon the signal honor conferred upon the lodge by appointing one of its Past Masters to the important position of Grand Pursuivant. He also referred to the progress made by the lodge at Valleyfield, which he had recently consecrated, and the lodge at Westmount, now working under dispensation, both of which gave promise of great success in the future, and closed by expressing the belief that the year 1898 would be one of the banner years in the history of the Quebec Grand Lodge.

"The Youngest Grand Lodge Officer Duly Installed" was made the occasion of a special toast, and V. W. Bro. James Walker thanked the Grand Lodge and the brethren for the honor conferred upon him, and promised to do all in his power to rightfully perform the duties.

The toast of the "Visiting Brethren," was responded to by W. Bro. J. S. Jelliman, of Elgin Lodge; R. W. Bro. G. R. Dewar, Mount Moriah Lodge; W. Bro. John Allan, Prince Consort Lodge; W. Bro. A. E. Sennet, St. Andrew's Lodge, and several other brethren, who contributed to the musical programme. R. W. Bro. Dewar, who had been thirty years a Mason, alluded to his mother lodge, Mount Royal, No. 32, established thirty years ago, and to his step-mother, masonically speaking, Mount Moriah, No.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

**Cuticura**  
SOAP is sold throughout the world. For sale by all druggists, grocers, and purveyors of household goods. Beware of cheap imitations. The name CUTICURA is prominent on the wrapper.

38, both of which were prospecting in the fullest sense of the term.

The D.D.G.M. proposed the health of Zetland Lodge, which was acknowledged by W. Bro. T. McRobie, and E. J. Perry, and V. W. Bro. John Beddington, and D. Ferguson, the latter of whom was cordially welcomed among the brethren again after his recent illness. Bro. N. L. Bonneau, of Corinthian Lodge, also added his congratulations.

During the evening songs were contributed by W. Bro. D. J. Dickson, Charles Charters and Alex. Miller, and Bro. Jennings, W. J. Johnston, John Poole, and J. Wills. Bro. John Wilson catered to the satisfaction of all.

**DORCHESTER LODGE, ST. JOHNS.**  
The District Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. W. Paterson, was accompanied in his official visit to Dorchester Lodge, No. 4, St. Johns, on Tuesday evening, by several Montreal brethren, including R. W. Bro. J. B. Trezidder, and W. H. Whyte, V. W. Bro. J. T. Gladstone and James Walker, W. Bro. J. S. Thompson, Bro. Sergt-Major Fellows and Bro. H. Hinch. The D.D.G.M. installed Bro. the Rev. W. Windsor, as Grand Chaplain of the Montreal district, and an interesting feature of the evening was the presentation of a handsome Master Mason's apron to Bro. Brennan, who had been Tyler of Dorchester Lodge for many years.

A number of the members of Champlain Lodge, New York, were present, as well as brethren from Rouse's Point and Plattburgh, and after the meeting the visiting brethren were entertained at the Windsor Hotel, where mine host, Bro. S. C. Fatt, excelled himself in the hospitality offered, and a very pleasant evening was spent, felicitous speeches being made by both the Canadian and American brethren.

## 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.

Two ladies of Montreal, well known in musical circles, after testing the merits of the legion of pianos represented in Montreal, decided in favor of an Evans Bros., with orchestral attachment. P. E. Layton & Bro., sole agents, warehouses, 148 Peel street.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**There is No Item**  
of household consumption so important to Health as the

**Caledonia Mineral Waters**  
Sold Everywhere.

GURD & CO., Agents and Bottlers, Montreal.

**OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS**  
Receive the personal attention of Mr. SAMUEL A. GRANT, who offers his vast experience of over 20 years as a guarantee of accurate adjustment of Spectacle and Eyeglass Frames, and exactness in the grinding and setting of the lenses.

**HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians,**  
244 St. Catherine st., near Drummond.

**Before Locating**  
FOR THE SUMMER, VISIT THE

**TURKISH BATH HOTEL**  
140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.

Lowest Prices compatible with Honest Service.

**LITTLE DO** the people realize the harm done by inferior DO LITTLE goods.

**COOK'S FRIEND**  
Baking Powder.

**The Original BELFAST GINGER ALE**  
—OF—  
THE MEDICAL HALL,  
Is Ahead of All Others.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES**  
ISSUED.  
MONEY TO LEND.  
—BY—  
JOHN M. M. DUFF,  
ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER,  
107 St. James st. and 345 Prince Arthur st.

**MONEY TO LEND.**  
CURRIER, DUNTON & BARRETT,  
NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,  
310 St. James Street.

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## Auction Sales.

H. Hicks & Co.

**Very Attractive SALE.**

Elegant Household Furniture, Kramich & Bach, New York, Cabinet Piano, best Gaudin, Artists' Proof Engravings, Gasaliers, Rich Ornaments, Crown Derby Dinner Set, Turcoman Portieres, etc.

The subscribers are instructed to sell at the residence,

NO. 468 SHEERBROOKE STREET,

WESTMOUNT.

**SATURDAY MORNING, April 16th.**

The Fine Household Furniture and Appointments, consisting of: Kramich & Bach, New York, Upright Piano, 7-1-2 octave, early walnut case, in perfect order, cost \$600; Fine Drawing-room Suite, Old Chairs, Brussels Carpets, Royal Lace Curtains, Turcoman Portieres, Art Portieres, Costly Ornaments, Brass and Onyx Tables, Artists' Proof Engravings and Etchings, Centre Tables, Gas and Electric Lamps, Gilt Mantel Mirrors, Nice Oak Sideboard, Dining Table and Leather Covered Chairs, Crown Derby Dinner Service, Tea and Dessert Sets, Fancy China, Best English Silverware, Crystal Cutlery, Wilton Hall and Stair Carpets, Hall Chairs, Brass Hall Lamp, Engravings, Brass Coal Rod and Fire Irons, Hall Table, Book Case, Lounge, Easy Chairs, M. T. Table, Walnut M. T. Bedroom Set, Enamelled Iron Bed, White and Pink Enamelled Bedroom Sets, Hair Mattresses, Chamber Sets, Carpet Squares, Rockers, Rattan Chairs, Montreal Gas Cook Stove, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

Everything first-class.

**SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.**

H. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

14

## Important Picture Sale

We have received instructions from the English Artists interested to sell by Auction all their Oil Paintings now in our possession, which includes a great many works of importance, such as World's Fair, Royal Academy, Royal Institute, Royal Society and other Exhibition Pictures.

Among the Artists whose works are included in the collection are: Yeend King, Edwin Hayes, Jas. E. Grace, Ernest Patton, John Aborn, Claude Hapes, O. Rickatson, O. B. Beawhite, G. Sheridan, Knowles, W. E. Norton, Arthur Hopkins, T. S. Richardson, A. W. Weldon, Charles Stuart, W. Field, M. P. Leander, O. C. Carter, J. M. Molstow, Peter Ghent, J. T. Dunning, J. L. Pickering, Anderson Hague, P. Hagarty, J. Aumonier, V. P. Yglesias, H. T. Schafer, J. Olsen, etc.

The collection is now on view at Our Rooms, Nos. 121 and 123 NOTRE DAME STREET, and will be sold by Auction.

**MONDAY AFTERNOON, April 19th, at 3 o'clock.**

H. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

14

**Marcotte Bros**

**INSOLVENT NOTICE**

IN RE L. H. BOISSEAU & CO., Montreal.

Sale by Auction in lots to suit purchasers, at the Store, corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine streets, Montreal, on **TUESDAY, 19th April, 1898, at 10 o'clock**, balance of their large and varied stock of Dry Goods consisting of Dress Goods, Tweeds, Cottons, Linens, Prints, Silks, Satins, Gent's Furnishings, Woodens, Ribbons, Carpets, Oilcloths and Mantles, amounting to about \$20,000.

Large Safe, Shelvings, Counters, Mirrors of all sizes, Tables, Stands, etc., etc. . . . . \$4,000.00

**KENT & TRECOTTE,**  
57 St. James street.

**MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.**

**Robert Leek.**

**INSOLVENT NOTICE**

**BANKRUPT STOCK FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.**

In the matter of

**H. M. CONDIE,**

Bainville, Ont., Insolvent.

The undersigned has received instructions from the Assignee, Mr. James T. Tennant, to sell by Public Auction at the Balmoral Hotel, Cornwall, Ont., on **THURSDAY, April 21st, 1898, at the hour of 3 p.m.**, the stock-in-trade of the above Estate consisting of:

**STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE,** including Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc. all new and in good condition, and amounting as per inventory to . . . . . \$25.95

**TERMS CASE.**  
Stock will be on view at the Insolvent's Store, Bainville, on 18, 19 and 20 April. Purchaser will have first option of Store (new, convenient and including good residence), at a low rental.

Further information can be obtained from

**JOHN MCD. HAIN,**  
43 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

**ROBT. FERN,**  
Auctioneer.

**JAMES T. TENNANT,**  
Assignee.

**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.  
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**CURRIER, DUNTON & BARRETT,**  
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310 St. James Street.

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310 St. James Street.



POSITION OF SPAIN.

HAS NO INTENTION OF GRANTING INDEPENDENCE TO CUBA.

Washington, April 15.—In view of conflicting reports as to the attitude of Spain, a high foreign personage authorizes the following semi-official statement of the Spanish position as to the surrender of Cuba: 'Once and for all let it be understood that the erroneous impressions as to Spain's relinquishment of the Island of Cuba are false and are calculated to inspire false hope and embarrass intelligent action. The Government of Spain has never entertained the thought and never will entertain it, of evacuating Cuba. At no time has there been a consideration of any step withdrawing the sovereignty of Spain over her West Indian colonies. The honor and dignity of Spain rests on the suggestion of the independence of Cuba, which would alike reduce that island to the misery of irresponsible rule and at the same time terminate a Spanish authority irreparably bound up with the prosperity of the island. For this and other reasons the reports that Spain is slowly yielding to a retirement from Cuba are both mischievous and groundless. No rulers, no statesmen, no Cortes of Spain would ever consider such a humiliation. But in the face of it Spain, always desirous of peace and ready by every honorable means to secure peace, will stand resolutely in defence of her inalienable right, her sovereignty and honor. And she feels confident she has with her the moral support of the entire civilized world.'

THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, April 15.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted to a general discussion of the Cuban situation, but without any important result. The government has received no intimation of the preparation of any note on the part of the powers, and members of the Cabinet do not think the effort obviously taken by Spain to concentrate the powers in her favor will result in their agreeing on any particular line of action. The present position of the administration is that of awaiting Congressional action, without attempting to influence it or postpone its decision. The President, it can be stated, is not at all likely to veto any resolution that Congress may adopt on the Cuban question. The administration does not believe Congress will pass a resolution for the recognition of the independence of the insurgents, but if it should a veto of it would be very improbable. It is said, however, that the President might regard it as an encroachment on his prerogative, the constitution clearly making it the duty of the executive to recognize the independence of a nation. At the same time, the Cabinet has not discussed this phase.

NO VOTE TO-DAY.

Washington, April 15.—The prospects now are that there will be no vote in the Senate to-day. There will be a night session, perhaps, lasting long into the evening, although an effort will be made by the conservative Senators to secure an adjournment at six o'clock. An attempt will be made to reach an agreement to vote to-morrow, but with the long list of Senators yet to speak there is little hope of success.

Washington, April 15.—The government has chartered the steamships 'St. Paul,' 'St. Louis,' 'New York' and 'Paris,' of the American line.

Norfolk, Va., April 15, 2 p.m.—The signal bureau reports the flying squadron ten miles east of the Cape, and coming in. It will be in the Roads in an hour.

Boston, Mass., April 15.—Governor Walcott sent a message to the legislature this afternoon recommending an emergency appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars to increase the efficiency of the state militia.

THE PLEBISCITE.

Bill to be Introduced Next Week in Parliament.

NO RIDER TO CONFUSE THE ELECTORATE IN THE VOTE.

Ottawa, April 15.—The great question that has been troubling all interested parties for a year was settled this morning in the Liberal caucus, which discussed for two hours the honesty and policy of submitting the plebiscite on prohibition with riders about direct taxation, compensation and vested rights. The overwhelming opinion of the party was against a mixed ballot, and it was practically decided that the straight question, 'Are you in favor of total prohibition of the liquor traffic?' shall be the one submitted direct to the people.

The bill will be introduced next week.

SON OF HUGH JOHN MACDONALD ILL.

Winnipeg, Man., April 15.—John A. the only son of Hugh John Macdonald, and the grandson of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, is not expected to live. He has been operated on for appendicitis.

DR. VALOIS'S WILL.

The will of the late Dr. L. J. Valois has been filed in the Tuttle Office. A four thousand dollar insurance policy on deceased's life is divided between his wife and children, and the rest of his estate goes to his wife.

TWO SMALL FIRES.

A fire occurred after half-past ten last night in rear of 570 Beaudry street, which is occupied by Mr. Charbonneau. A number of sheds were destroyed, and a cow was burned to death, the total damage reaching perhaps fifteen hundred dollars.

At 2:15 a.m. to-day a fire broke out beneath the flooring of the drying kiln at the Diamond Glass Works, 501 De Montigny street, but it was extinguished by a pail of water before the arrival of the brigade. The damage was infinitesimal.

THE LOW WATER IN THE RIVER.

The water in both the lakes and rivers is reported to be unusually low for this season of the year. A well known lumberer attributes the cause to the early disappearance of the snow and to the course taken by the woodmen, who, in order to have enough water to run their logs through the tributaries, have them dammed up until they are ready to drive them through to the navigable waters.

The depth of water in the channel opposite the city to-day is thirty-one feet two inches. On the same date last year it was thirty-four feet five inches.

KETTLE RIVER VALLEY ROAD

C. P. R. MAKING A STRONG FIGHT AGAINST THE BILL—STATEMENT BY THE G. T. R.

Ottawa, April 15.—The C. P. R. is making herculean efforts to bowl out the Kettle River Valley bill in the House of Commons this evening on the third reading. Many Montreal and Quebec members leave at six o'clock for home Friday evenings, and to induce them to remain the C. P. R. has promised to run a special train at nine o'clock.

Mr. William Wainwright, general assistant manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has issued a notice to the members of parliament in regard to the Kettle River Valley Railway bill, which will afford means of access to the G. T. R. to British Columbia. It concludes as follows:—The Grand Trunk Company's Chicago line was acquired by agreement with the Canadian Government, and to-day is contributing a traffic for the benefit of Canada which means the employment of hundreds of men and the expenditure of thousands of dollars in the country which otherwise would be given to the routes south. The object of the Grand Trunk Railway Company is to build up eastern Canadian business with British Columbia, which can be readily done through its western lines and connections in the carrying of merchandise is now taking place in bond through other portions of American territory. If this charter is not granted it simply means a check to the enterprising policy inaugurated by the present management of the company, and will prevent that necessary competition which alone can regulate rates.

It is well known that whilst railways may agree and combine on uniform tariffs, they are fixed on a reasonable and fair basis to the shippers, whilst without competition unreasonable rates usually prevail.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has been long urged to reach into the North-West for the purpose of affording additional railway facilities, and such demands will now receive the serious consideration of the management provided the charter now applied for is allowed to become law.

TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Sunday-school officers and teachers of Taylor Presbyterian Church held their annual social on Thursday evening. The Session Board of Managers, with their wives, and the Ladies' Aid Society, were invited guests, as also were a number of retired teachers. The lecture room was tastefully decorated by the committee, and the lady teachers succeeded in laying out and loading with many delicacies a number of tables to tempt the appetites of the guests, and their efforts were crowned with success. The deftness with which the young lady waitresses performed their work was pleasant to see. Mr. W. J. S. McCormick, superintendent, opened with a few words of welcome, and was followed by Mr. Alex. Ross, sr., who sang in a spirited style a good old British patriotic song. Then came a real surprise, like a bolt from a clear sky, 'Hush,' say many people, 'what's this?' Old Scotties get restless and lean forward in expectation, and a shout of applause greets Piper Cromarty, as he proudly marched in to the tune of 'Montreal Independent.' A call to refreshments was then in order, at the close of which the company proceeded to enjoy themselves at various games thoughtfully provided by the teachers. The guests thoroughly appreciated the efforts put forth by the young ladies, under the guidance of Mrs. King, primary department superintendent, for their pleasure, and departed at eleven p.m., having enjoyed a delightful evening.

LANDSLIDE AT CARDINAL.

CANAL DUMP SAID TO BE IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

Ottawa, April 15.—A serious earth-slide occurred a few weeks ago near Cardinal into the canal, and another slide took place the day before yesterday. It is reported that should rain come the whole dump made by the contractors will go, and delay the opening of navigation.

HANNAFORD CASE.

THE PLAINTIFF GIVES SOME VERY INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

The examination of witnesses for the defence was continued yesterday afternoon, in the case of Hannaford vs. the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Mr. William Wainwright being recalled testified that it had been customary since 1853 for employees to sign an agreement making one month a sufficient notice of dismissal. This applied to general officers as well as to clerks, and Mr. Wainwright mentioned the names of several of the leading officials who signed such an agreement. He could not say whether Mr. Hannaford had signed any such agreement, but he could not have been ignorant that they were customary as they passed through his hands.

Some further evidence was then given by employees having done work for Mr. Hannaford, after which Mr. Geoffrion placed the plaintiff himself in the witness box. Mr. Hannaford was examined at considerable length, and explained the circumstances of his action against the company in connection with the Blackwell gravel pit. That was a lot owned by him on the line of the Sarnia tunnel and of which possession was taken to get gravel for the road. The matter had been left in abeyance for a considerable time, when finally he had to take proceedings against the company before exposing his rights to prescription.

The next important point on which Mr. Hannaford was examined was with respect to the company's employees called upon to do private work for him. He explained that the time of the men so employed was duly paid by him, and this is the manner in which it was done. He kept a private memorandum of the work so done and debited himself with the amount of personal expenses in behalf of the company, so that when he filed his personal expenses account it showed a less sum than had actually been expended. This mode had been adopted at the suggestion of Sir Joseph Hickson himself, who did not want the books of the company to show anything charged to the debit of the officers.

Mr. Geoffrion then produced and filed a series of accounts, showing the personal expenses of Mr. Hannaford and other officers.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

At this morning's session, Mr. Hannaford was again placed in the witness box for cross-examination. Mr. Carter put questions in connection with his Blackwell property, and he testified that the property had been taken possession of without his knowledge.

Being shown the exhibits produced, showing the statements of his personal expenses, he explained that he did not strike off a balance every month, but nevertheless kept an account of items to be charged against him. As explained in his examination in chief, Sir Joseph Hickson did not want any personal charges against officials to appear on the courts. As regards the manner of dealing with the work done for him by employees of the company, the general way of doing was to receive reports from the foremen in charge of those men, and witness would then place the amount to his debit on the private memorandum kept by him.

In rebuttal, and in answer to Mr. Geoffrion, the witness said that he was satisfied that, about the year 1867, when he had repairs made by men of the company at Sir Joseph Hickson's residence, and an account of which he furnished him, the rules governing officers were the same as at present. As regards his manner of rendering account of his personal expenses, he never informed other officials besides Sir Joseph Hickson that the accounts presented were made out by taking into consideration certain charges which he made against himself. Jeremiah Decary, carter in the service of the Sheddin Company, was then examined. He had been in the service of the company for the last nineteen years and often had occasion to carry material from the Grand Trunk yards, and stores to Mr. Hannaford's residence.

H. C. Burke, clerk in the chief engineer's office, a witness previously examined, was recalled. He had charge of the registration of all the correspondence in the office. When leaving the office Mr. Hannaford packed up his personal papers himself, with the assistance of his car-assistant, Mr. Lomas. These papers were removed the following day, and then witness found nothing left in the way of papers in Mr. Hannaford's private office. Never saw any document or account showing any of the debits referred to as regards Mr. Hannaford's accounts for personal expenses.

Thos. W. Russell, accountant of the engineer department of the G. T. R., was the next witness. Mr. Hannaford never informed him that his personal expenses were larger than they appeared to be on the account sheet, and he never saw any document to indicate that it was so.

Mr. Henry Walker, general auditor, G. T. R., was then placed in the witness box and produced documents showing personal expenses of Mr. Hannaford from 1892 to 1895, and the expenses of other officers having official cars for the year 1895. Witness never heard of any private account kept by Mr. Hannaford, controlling his general account of personal expenses. It was not customary to ask the superior officers for vouchers in connection with their personal expenses.

Mr. Geoffrion then declared the case for the defence closed, with the reservation of his right to examine Mr. Hays, if necessary, after consulting with him, and he would also move for a commission rogatoire to examine Sir Rivers Wilson, Mr. Seagrave and Mr. Lindley, in England.

Mr. Carter agreed to the commission rogatoire, and also consented to Mr. Hays being examined, provided his evidence be confined to the conversation held between him and Mr. Hannaford. He then asked not to be forced to prove in rebuttal until the defence has closed its case by the communication of witnesses under the commission rogatoire.

Mr. Geoffrion objected, on the ground that the evidence in rebuttal might bring out points on which the witnesses abroad should be examined.

Mr. Carter declared that the rebuttal would certainly not call for a new examination under the commission.

The Court said that the case in rebuttal would not be declared closed before the report of the commission, but it would be as well to examine just now the witnesses available, and the case was in consequence continued to Monday next for that purpose.

ON TO KHARTOUM.

GUNBOAT PATROLLED WITHIN FIFTY MILES OF IT.

London, April 15.—A despatch to the 'Times' says:—One of the British gunboats, commanded by Captain Beatty, has patrolled the Nile as far as Shabuka, at the foot of the Sixth Cataract, which is about fifty miles from Khartoum and Omdurman, capital of the Khali. Parties of horsemen were seen, who fired on the vessel. Navigation was extremely difficult near Shabuka.

A band of friendly Jaalin Arabs on the right bank of the Nile discovered on the opposite shore a party of Baggara, and swimming across the river, attacked and killed them all, recapturing some women who had been carried off by Dervish raiders. The Jaalin standard-bearer was drowned in attempting to swim the river.

THE YOUNG MEN'S.

Mr. J. Ritchie Bell will conduct the young men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow evening. Young men are reminded that the parlors are now kept open for a certain time on Sunday evening. Many have found it pleasant to have this privilege.

PROFESSOR CARUS-WILSON.

The following speaks for itself:—C. A. Carus-Wilson, Esq., M.A., A.M., Inst. C.E., M. Inst. E.E. Dear Sir,—I beg to transmit to you the following resolution, unanimously passed by the Faculty of Applied Science:—

The Faculty of Applied Science having learned that Professor Carus-Wilson has resigned the Chair of Electrical Engineering, desires to express its sense of the loss thus sustained by the Faculty.

Professor Carus-Wilson has been a member of the staff since the erection of the McDonald Engineering Building commenced, and from that time to the present he has identified himself with the work of the Faculty and has given valuable assistance both in the work of the several laboratories and in the establishment of the various courses.

While Professor Carus-Wilson has thus always shown himself deeply interested in the studies of every department, in the electrical work to which he has specially devoted himself, he has aimed at founding a school of engineering of the highest type. No trouble has been too great in demonstrating the principles involved in the work of the course and he has made it both his duty and pleasure to encourage in the students that love of investigation, which is the only real foundation for any true scientific work.

It is yet too early to count gains, but his success as a teacher is best attested by the continued growth of the school and by the prominent positions occupied by graduates in the electrical course.

His special researches have given a greatly increased reputation.

Every member of the Faculty desires to express his sincere esteem for Professor Carus-Wilson and to wish him prosperity and success in the old world where he now proposes to continue the work he has so much at heart.

(Signed) HENRY T. BOVEY, Dean of Faculty of Applied Science.

NORSE AND SWEDE.

PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Scandinavian National Society was held in their hall last evening. Mr. Emmanuel Ohlen, the president, occupied the chair. There was a good attendance of members, and great interest was taken in the proceedings. It was decided to revise the by-laws and to apply for registration of the society. This matter will be dealt with later by the council. The recording secretary reported a steady increase of membership and the manifest interest taken by the Scandinavian residents of Montreal in the work of the society. The report of the corresponding secretary and adopted. The treasurer reported a balance in the society's favor and no debts. A vote of thanks was given him for his efficient services during the past half year. Satisfactory reports were also submitted by the visiting, employment, relief and deputation committees, which were all adopted.

The new officers elected are: President, Mr. Emanuel Ohlen, re-elected; first vice-president, J. B. Christofferson; second vice-president, J. Gronlund; third vice-president, L. Molander; recording secretary, H. Lomas; re-elected; corresponding secretary, B. Retno; re-elected; treasurer, P. Dale; re-elected; librarian, L. Nilsson; marshal, J. A. Johnson; auditors, A. Larson and O. M. Emanuel Ohlen, the re-elected president, who is leaving on a business trip to Sweden, was accorded a unanimous vote of thanks for his efficient work for the society. The recording secretary also thanked for their success in the past. The president expressed the society's gratitude for the many kindnesses shown it by the Swedish and Norwegian residents of Montreal. The meeting was adjourned to the 22nd inst., at which Mr. Ohlen's report is to be made.

DULL AND FEATURELESS.

ONE OF THE MOST BARREN SESSIONS EVER HELD.

The sales on this morning's board only amounted to 430 shares. Of these 225 were C.P.R. at about 1/4 a point higher than yesterday. Toronto St. Railway were also fractionally higher.

The sales at the morning board were as follows:—50 C.P.R. at 80, 75 at 79 1/2, 25 at 80, 75 at 80; 55 Gas at 12 1/2, 50 at 12 1/2; 25 Toronto Street Railway at 92 1/2, 75 at 92.

The sales at the afternoon board were:—Toronto Railway, 100 at 93, 5 at 92 1/2, 10 at 92 1/2; Street Railway, 50 at 25 1/2; Dom. Coal prtd., 10 at 100 1/2.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers, corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets.

| Stocks                            | Sellers | Buyers  |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Canadian Pacific                  | 80 1/2  | 80 1/2  |
| Do do Land Bonds                  | 80 1/2  | 80 1/2  |
| Dominion S. S. & Atlantic         | 80 1/2  | 80 1/2  |
| Do do do pref.                    | 80 1/2  | 80 1/2  |
| Commercial Cable                  | 160 1/2 | 160 1/2 |
| do Coupon Bonds                   | 80 1/2  | 80 1/2  |
| do do Reg'd Bonds                 | 178     | 175     |
| People's Trust and Light          | 30 1/2  | 30 1/2  |
| do do do                          | 30 1/2  | 30 1/2  |
| do do do Bonds                    | 30 1/2  | 30 1/2  |
| Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.         | 30 1/2  | 30 1/2  |
| do do do Bonds                    | 30 1/2  | 30 1/2  |
| Montreal Street Railway Co.       | 255 1/2 | 254 1/2 |
| Halifax Railway (New)             | 255     | 253 1/2 |
| do do do                          | 255     | 253 1/2 |
| do Bonds                          | 255     | 253 1/2 |
| Montreal Gas Co.                  | 183     | 182 1/2 |
| Salisbury Electric                | 183     | 182 1/2 |
| John Electric                     | 148     | 148 1/2 |
| Toronto Street Railway            | 93 1/2  | 93      |
| Consolidated Gas Co.              | 93 1/2  | 93      |
| John Railway                      | 93 1/2  | 93      |
| Bank of Montreal                  | 245     | 237     |
| Commercial Bank                   | 245     | 237     |
| Bank of British North America     | 100     | 100     |
| Bank of Nova Scotia               | 100     | 100     |
| Bank of New Brunswick             | 100     | 100     |
| Bank of New South Wales           | 100     | 100     |
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| Bank of Toronto                   | 100     | 100     |
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| Bank of Western United States     | 100     | 100     |
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| Bank of Western Moluccas          | 100     | 100     |
| Bank of Western East Indies       | 100     | 100     |
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**WILL DISCUSS ANOTHER SITE.**

The aldermanic committee, which has had the Grand Trunk site question under consideration, will meet again to-morrow at eleven o'clock in order to discuss, with the Grand Trunk authorities, the selection of some site other than Victoria square—which the City Council has unanimously decided shall not be handed over to the company. The council also decided that no money should be spent in purchasing a site for the company, nor should it, under any circumstances, be freed from taxation in the event of its building in the city. There is a disposition, however, on the part of many of the aldermen to deal very generously with the company should it decide to build upon certain corporation property, which is yielding little or no revenue.

**THE LATEST STYLES.**

Messrs. Trudel and Graham, of the well-known importing firm of that name, have just returned from New York city where they have secured the latest styles in mantles for the coming season.

**Rooms and Board.**

TO LET, MAY 1st, NICELY FURNISHED Room; also furnished or unfurnished suite of rooms; gas, hot water, etc. No. 8 McGill College avenue. 15

ROOM AND BOARD—COMFORTABLE double Room with board; bathroom flat. 18 Cathcart street. 15

BRIGHT, COMFORTABLE. Furnished front room on bathroom flat, with breakfast and tea; private family. 51 Berthelet street. 15

ROOMS AND BOARD AT 112 Stanley st., private family, Protestant; hot water heating, gas, etc., references exchanged. 15

ROOMS AND BOARD, DEL VAL COT- tage, Valois; table board; transients taken. Apply at 70 Greene avenue. 15

TO LET, BRIGHT, UNFURNISHED room, private family, to a lady. Apply 28 St. Dominique, above Sherbrooke at. 14

VERY LARGE BACK PARLOR, SINGLE room, en-suite, large double and single room, bath flat; two large rooms en suite; everything first class. Telephone. Auer light; table board. 104 Mansfield street. 13

TO LET, 1, 2 or 3 ROOMS, FURNISHED, or unfurnished, in a nice house; well situated at Outremont. Apply at 120 St. Peter street. 13

**Wanted.**

Always be sure to mention the "Witness" when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, SPACE FOR SAMPLE ROOM on ground floor in a store on Notre Dame St. James or McGill streets, in the vicinity of Victoria square preferred; rent must be low. Address SAMPLE ROOM, "Witness" Office. 15

WANTED, A COMPLETE SET OF THE Revised Statutes of Quebec, with statutes from revision to date. Address, stating price, to STATUTES, "Witness" Office. 14

WANTED, LADY'S BICYCLE. Reply, naming make, tire, size and price. Address X. 250, "Witness" Office. 13

WANTED, TO BORROW, \$5,000, FIRST Mortgage on city property; annual revenue \$500, principals only dealt with. Will pay 8 percent. Address LOAN 13, "Witness" Office. 15

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' AND Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Fur, Carpets, Musical Instruments, Fire Arms, Bicycles; best prices paid, on account of moving to new premises. Address M. FRANK, 509 Craig street. P.O. Box 423. After 1st May, 455 Craig street. 11

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**THE WM. CURRIE**

**READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING.**

When You Purchase Our

Boys', Youths' and Men's

Cut from Pure Wool Fabric, made by Tailors, designed by an artist, and sewn with the Best Linen and Silk, you can rest assured you require no other guarantee.

SCOTCH TWEED SUITS, \$10.  
WIRE WORSTED SUITS, \$10.  
Young Men Fitted from Specially Designed Suits, at \$5, \$6.50, \$8, \$10.  
BOYS' SCHOOL SUIT, "a Perfect Gem," \$2.50.

**WILLIAM CURRIE, Clothier and Hatter,**  
1967 Notre Dame St.

**Bargains.**

Always be sure to mention the "Witness" when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

FOR SALE, BABY CARRIAGE, CRADLE, and Child's Cot. Apply 128a Dorchester street. 15

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL NORDHEIMER Piano, from the residence of the late Mr. Moss; will be sold cheap, for cash, or on time to a reliable party. To be seen at P. H. LAYTON & BROS' Ware-rooms, 148 Peel street. 9

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE, CALIGRAPH No. 2, good order, \$55.00 cash, or would exchange for a good bicycle. W. A. WOOD, 155 Bleury street. 14

SQUARE PIANO BY VOSE & SON, Boston, Overstrung, Rosewood Case, Round Corners, Carved Legs; an A1 Instrument. Bargain for spot cash. Apply by letter to R.T.T. "Witness" Office. 14

FOR SALE, TWO STORE AWNINGS, complete with iron, etc., used one season; also store fixtures, counters, show cases, tables, etc. 2499 St. Catherine street. 13

FOR SALE, BLACK WALNUT BEDROOM Set, marble top. 13 University street. 12

FOR SALE, CHILD'S RATTAN CRIB, with mattress; good order. No. 9 Park avenue, city. 13

FOR SALE, BURGLAR AND FIREPROOF Safe, Black Walnut Counters, Combination Gasoliers (electric and gas), Glass Show Cases and Fixtures. Apply J. B. WILLIAMSON, 2200 St. Catherine street. 9

FOR SALE, A BABY CARRIAGE, in good condition, also runners for same; will be sold cheap. Apply at 67 St. Hypolite street. 15

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDLING, \$2; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; Mill Blocks, \$1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 3533. 15

FOR SALE, 4 Handsome Two-story Solid Brick Houses, forming a terrace of seven, on Waymouth Avenue, Montreal Annex. Reduced price to quick buyer. Houses contain 7 rooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, four bedrooms, with clothes press in each, linen press in hall. Hand-some mantels in parlors. Ground floor in natural wood. Kitchen, hardwood floor, enamel-elled sink. Bathroom, enamel-elled basin, bath and w.c. Fitted with electric light, hot and cold water. Daisy furnace, concrete cellars and wash tubs. Everything first-class. Apply on premises or to R. NEVILLE, Jr., Builder, 120 St. Antoine St. Bell Tel. 353. 15

TO LET, ONE FLAT EACH, BOTTOM, middle and top, five and six rooms. Apply at 70 Greene avenue. 15

TO LET, FLATS, 694 CRAIG STREET, upper flat about 30 x 125, and half of lower flat; hot and cold water; would be divided. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO. 15

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**Mechanical Draughting**

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING, MACHINE design and mechanical. Private instruction given evenings. FRANCIS T. PHA-COCK, M.E., 4189 Dorchester street. Tel. 4728. 15

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LITTLE METIS FOR SALE "BAYSIDE," choice situation; large garden; comfort-ably furnished house; excellent well; good bathing and boating. Apply at once to A. 96 McTavish street. 14

FOR SALE, HOUSE, ON ROSLYN AVE., Westmount, just above Sherbrooke at., all modern improvements, extension kitchen, cement basement, containing 14 rooms. Apply 63 Osborne street. Tel. 4821. 13

FOR SALE, ONE OF THE Choicest Build-ing lots on Durocher street, Montreal Annex; size, 50 x 100; price, 154c. Ad-dress LOT 10, "Witness" Office. 6

FOR SALE, TWO NEW HOUSES, 123-125 Crescent street, fitted with all modern im-provements. Apply to JAS. DOUGLAS, at 123 Crescent street. 2

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LOTS IN THE principal avenues of Westmount. Apply to HUGH BECKHAM, Real Estate Agent, Room 40, Temple Building, 185 St. James street. Tel. 1413. 2

FOR SALE OR TO LET, No. 18 Bishop St., a very desirable, medium sized self con-tained house; English basement; will be sold at a moderate price. Apply, HOMER TAYLOR, 183 St. James street. Tel. 1533. 15

FOR SALE, 4 Handsome Two-story Solid Brick Houses, forming a terrace of seven, on Waymouth Avenue, Montreal Annex. Reduced price to quick buyer. Houses contain 7 rooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, four bedrooms, with clothes press in each, linen press in hall. Hand-some mantels in parlors. Ground floor in natural wood. Kitchen, hardwood floor, enamel-elled sink. Bathroom, enamel-elled basin, bath and w.c. Fitted with electric light, hot and cold water. Daisy furnace, concrete cellars and wash tubs. Everything first-class. Apply on premises or to R. NEVILLE, Jr., Builder, 120 St. Antoine St. Bell Tel. 353. 15

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**To Let.**

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TO LET—A "To Let" or "For Sale" placard is included with every such advertisement inserted in the "Witness" to the extent of twenty-five cents or over. A large variety of such placards are al-ways kept in stock. 9

TO LET, HOUSE, No. 4 VICTORIA Street, a roomy self-contained house on west side; just above St. Catherine street, 11 rooms; hot water heating; moderate rent. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO. 15

TO LET, 18 CATHCART STREET, a Low-er dwelling of six rooms, near Phillips square; large rent. J. CRADOCK SIMP-SON & CO., 181 St. James street. 15

TO LET, THE STORE, 263 ST. PAUL Street, corner of Vandred street; moderate rent to a suitable tenant. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Agent Estate JOSEPH TIFFIN, 313 St. Paul street. 14

TO LET, THE STORE, 1 AND 3 ST. Helen street, central location; good light; "Daisy" heater; moderate rent. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Agent Estate JOHN TIFFIN, 313 St. Paul street. 14

TO LET, 37 ST. URBAIN STREET, 12-14 rooms, "Daisy" heater; a first-class resi-dence. 1724 Ontario street, 12-14 rooms, stove heat. 1720a Ontario street, extra large upper tenement, "Daisy" heater. 23 Montcalm street, near river front, a most comfortable home. 10 rooms. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Agent Estate JOHN TIF-FIN, 313 St. Paul street. 14

TO LET, BEAUTIFUL STONE FRONT Upper and Lower Tenements, 9 and 3 Helen street, stables, good water, etc. Church; reduced rents. Apply 147 St. Alexander street. 14

TO LET, AT MOUNT ROYAL VALE, New Brick House, nine rooms; extension, kitchen, bath, and w.c.; good water, etc. WALKLEY, the Molsons Bank; even-ings, 453 Victoria avenue, Westmount. 13

TO LET, AT MONTREAL WEST, COM-fortable Cottage, with more than an acre of finest garden land near Aberdeen Hall and school. D. S. LEACH, 38 Temple Building. 13

TO LET, TWO STORY BRICK COTTAGE, eight rooms, all on two flats, with garden plot in front, and good sized yard and shed in rear, situated and facing on lane running back from No. 247 University St. Rent \$14 per month and taxes. House will be put in good repair. Apply to JAS. MOORE, 732 Pine avenue. 15

TO LET, STORE, 792, AND HOUSE, 734 Dorchester street; also Houses, 19 and 21 Brunswick street; Daisy furnace in No. 19. Apply 1780 Notre Dame street. 13

TO LET, TWO NEW DWELLINGS, Nos. 12 and 17 York street, near Victoria, West-mount; 7 rooms, b. and w.c.; Daisy fur-nace; low rent. Apply L. T. DORAIN, 207 St. James street. 13

TO LET, 4 SUMMERVILLE AVENUE, Westmount, a very nice upper flat, with all modern conveniences. Apply on the premises. 13

TO LET, STORE, 88, 81a, 80 St. James street, perfect order. Rent free until May 1st, for good tenant. Apply to W. WALKER, 121 St. Francis Xavier street. 14

TO LET, CERTAIN PREMISES IN THE "Witness" Building, consisting of a Store on the street level, and two well-lighted, well-finished, heated flats, immediately above said Store. These premises would be very suitable for a wholesale estab-lishment requiring a shop or office on the ground floor, or would be let separately. Only first class tenants need apply. Full particulars on application, to Mr. WALLACE, "Witness" Office. 17

TO LET, UPPER AND LOWER TENE-ments, 19 and 20 Bishop street; "Daisy" furnaces. Apply to 866 Dorchester st. 15

TO LET, STORE, next to the corner of Ontario and St. Denis street, suitable for a milliner or dressmaker. Apply, next door. 9

TO RENT, FURNISHED, A first-class Stone Front House, in the West End, with all modern conven-ences, handsomely furnished; will be rented to a desirable tenant at a moderate rate. Apply to O. W. STANTON, Room 58, Canada Life Building. 4

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP TO LET, No. 119 St. Antoine street. Apply to R. NEVILLE, Jr., Builder, 120 St. Antoine street. 12

SUMMER RESIDENCE. LITTLE METIS. MERLINWOOD COTTAGE. TO Let, Furnished; splendid well; grand view. For particulars address J. WALLACE, "Witness" Office. 1

TO LET, Comfortable roomy house, corner of Ar-gyle avenue, 14 rooms, and modern con-veniences; rent \$30; no taxes. Apply W. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James st. 12

TO LET, AT STE. ANNE, Semi-detached stone house, furnished or unfurnished, on the river front; rent \$300 per annum. Ste. Anne has the best railway service, as all express as well as local trains stop there. For further particulars apply to R. CAMP-BELL NELLIS, 303 St. James street. 9

TO LET, SHOP No. 67 BEAVER HALL Hill; fine show window, cement basement, with or without dwelling; also large upper dwelling, No. 69 Beaver Hall Hill; perfect order; Daisy furnace; eight rooms and bath-room. Apply to D. PERHAM, Registry and Shipping Office, Custom House. 12



# The Boys' Page.

## An April Fool and an October Fool.

(C. L. Kingsbury, in 'Youth's Companion'.)

(Concluded.)

He was summing up the possibilities of the case against himself when the door opened, it was now the first of October, and cool enough to make closed doors in order, and old Joe reappeared, accompanied by a brisk young attorney, who, as poor Wright knew, had an insatiable appetite for cases, and was not at all particular as to their complexion. The done brought along Mistah C.M.

head under the branches that hung down sort of like a swan or goose does, but this day, carrying his head right up straight in the air, he brought up against a branch that was at least fifteen feet above the ground. That was such an amazing thing that we knew something must be the matter, and when the giraffe's keeper came up and spoke to him, and all he did was to bend his nose down and look down, why, we saw he couldn't bend his neck, and then we knew what was the matter.

Well, of course, the first thing we did was to set a man to march alongside of him with a tent-pole, with a crotch in the end of it, to lift the branches for him. Most of the time—almost all the time, in fact—we could steer him clear of overhanging branches, and, of course,



'THE LAWYER ENTERED UPON HIS ERRAND WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME.'

to'd to hab a little talk wid you 'bout dat ar April-fool business,' Joe informed him, as they entered.

The lawyer entered upon his errand without loss of time.

'Well, Mr. Wright,' he said, 'I suppose that in consideration of a trifling bonus paid to myself, and a still more trifling one to Congo Joe, it would be possible for me to induce the old man to forego his determination to prosecute you for obtaining money under false pretences. This is, in this state, penitentiary of force, and—'

'That'll do,' interrupted Wright. 'I understand you and your game now just as well as if you had talked for an hour. How much do you expect to get out of me as your payment for putting old Joe up to this devilry?'

The lawyer showing no offence at Wright's words, explained calmly that as his client was poor and unable to bear the expense of a big lawsuit, and moreover had already suffered some pecuniary loss—

'How much?' thundered Wright.

'Ten dollars.'

Wright selected a bill of that denomination from his money-drawer and tossed it toward the legal shark.

'Now, Joe, what do you want?'

'I want dat watch you done promise me, Mistah Wright.'

Wright silently picked a watch out of the show-case. 'Here, will this do?'

'Why, yes, yes, Mistah Wright, dat ar am a beauty, no mistake.'

'Take it, then, and clear out!'

The lawyer, who saw flaws in the case that Wright did not, pocketed his money and walked toward the door. 'I wish you good day, sir,' he said, lifting his hat politely.

'I wish you—' Wright gasped, spluttered, and brought out a different wish to the one he had in mind—'good day, sir!'

Old Joe, who disliked to part in anger from one who had the distinction of being him, however remote, to his old master, still lingered. 'I hopes you ain't in dunder in no had feelings tow'd me, Mistah Wright?' he observed, deferentially.

'No, confound you, I'm glad to get rid of you on any terms!'

'Dat's all right.' The old man opened the door, slipped outside, and then, putting his head in again cautiously, demanded, 'Which you rudder be, a fool fust on April or fust on October, Mistah Wright?'

It was an effective lesson against practical joking.

AN AWKWARD SORE THROAT.

'Seems to me I told you once,' said the old circus man, 'about the giraffe having a sore throat. It is a serious matter for any giraffe to have a sore throat; bad for the giraffe, and bad for the owner. When you come to take an eighteen-foot giraffe like ours, a sore throat means large expense and a large amount of trouble; and the big fellow hadn't more'n got over this before something else happened to him that gave us even more trouble. He caught cold, and the cold settled in his throat—I suppose he was still sensitive there—and it gave him a stiff neck, so that he couldn't bend his neck at all.'

'You can't have any idea of what a stiff neck means until you see a giraffe afflicted in that way; we'd had all sorts of trouble with animals in one way or another, but for real bother this beat 'em all. We discovered it one day, on the road. The giraffe always ducked his

lots of the way there was long stretches where there wasn't any trees at all; and then we'd come to places where the man would have to lift a branch to let the big giraffe go under; and a great pity it was, too, to see him compelled to go about in that manner.

'He went that way for about ten days.'

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Ordinarily, we used to put his feed for him on top of the animal cage, so that he wouldn't have to bend down more than eight or ten feet; but he couldn't do that now. So we set a ring in the centre pole eighteen feet from the ground, and we used to reeve a rope through that and make one end fast to the bucket, with his food or drink in it, and hoist it up and let him eat there. On the road we used to throw the rope over the crotch of a tree at a suitable height. For his entry into the great tank at show-time we had to cut a slit in the canvas; but we didn't regret that, because it was a mighty impressive thing to see him march in that way. It made him look thirty-six feet tall, instead of eighteen.

Twice a day a man used to go up on a ladder and put a strap around his head, and we'd hook on a fall, with a boy's sun's chair, and a man would ride down his neck and rub in liniment. He used to like that very much, and it helped him greatly, too, and one morning when the man went out to give him the usual rub, they were delighted to see the old chap with his head bowed down pretty near to the roof of the grizzly-beast cage, which stood next to him, which showed that his neck was coming around all right, and also indicated that he'd take his breakfast this morning in the old way, if you please.—Boston Herald.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hundreds have been cured without knife or plaster by our pleasant CANCER. HOME TREATMENT. Full particulars (no stamps). STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

## Bad Blood Will Out.

Can't help but come to the surface in the form of Ulcers, Sores, Boils, Pimples, Eczema and Rashes of one kind and another. Especially in this so in the SPRING. At this time of the year the Blood needs purifying and enriching, the System needs cleansing. Nothing will do it with such perfect success as

## Burdock Blood Bitters

Jessie Johnston, Rockwood, Ont., writes:— "I had boils very bad and a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle. The effect was wonderful—the boils began to disappear, and before the bottle was done I was totally cured. As an effectual and rapid cure for Impure Blood B.B.B. cannot be equalled."

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## Half-Tone Etchings

Equal to the best produced, at 150 per square inch. Minimum for any single Half-tone Etching, \$1.25. Vignetting extra.

## Line Etchings

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

## JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and Bligny streets.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Headache, Dizziness, Flashes of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Bloating on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

## A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure sick Headache. For a

## Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion

## Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World, at all Drug Stores.

## STEAMSHIP TICKET OFFICE

116 St. Peter street, Mechanics Institute Building, ALL LINES FROM MONTREAL AND NEW YORK

TO ENGLAND AND EUROPE, Also to Florida, West Indies and All Steam Winter Resorts. Tel. 1116. W. M. HENRY, Agent.

## AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TOURS.

ALLAN, DOMINION AND BEAVER LINES. QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. All Lines from New York to Europe, Bermuda, West Indies, Florida, &c.

## COOK'S TOURS

W. H. CLANTY, Agent. Grand Trunk Ticket Office, 137 St. James street.

## FREE! FREE!

## DR. KLINE'S

## Great Nerve Restorer!

A Sample Bottle FREE to those troubled with any form of Nervous Disorder.

J. A. HANDE, Agent, 1780 Notre Dame st.

## ELECTROTYPING DONE IN

the best Style and with dispatch at reduced rates.

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. Montreal: Canada Life Building, St. James st. We have great success in developing ideas in most marketable form. Patents obtained by us show simplified finished inventions. Call or send rough sketch for free advice.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED. WILLIAM F. SHARWOOD, Commissioner, &c., 151 ST. JAMES STREET.

## SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c. TEMPLE BUILDING, 135 ST. JAMES STREET.

ROBERT C. SMITH, FRED. H. MARKEY, GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY.

## JOHN B. ABBOTT,

ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c. CHAMBERS, No. 163 ST. JAMES ST. Tel. 1642. Over the Star Office.

## H. V. TRUETT,

ADVOCATE AND BARRISTER. TEMPLE BUILDING, 135 ST. JAMES STREET.

SETH P. LEET, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c. MECHANICS INSTITUTE BUILDING, 264 St. James street. TELEPHONE 616.

## Winter Resorts.

ST. CHARLES, Atlantic City, N.J. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. FINEST HOTEL ON THE COAST. Concerts every evening in Cafe and Assembly Hall by full orchestra. Hot and cold, fresh and salt water in all baths. Rooms en suite, baths attached. JAMES B. REILLY, Owner and Proprietor.

## HOTEL SENATE, Atlantic City,

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Passenger fares of the Grand Trunk Ry. system between points, both LOCAL and THROUGH, including fares to ALASKA, KLONDIKE, the PACIFIC COAST, WINNIPEG and the NORTHWEST, as well as ST. PAUL, and all other competitive points, are exactly the same as other Lines.

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LOWEST RATES, BEST, AND MOST POPULAR ROUTE. Passing through principal Canadian cities and Chicago and St. Paul, Minnesota, and Dakota.

OUR FREE COLONIST SLEEPERS for families and others going west are a special convenience, and passengers may bring their own bedding, or may purchase it at cost price at Montreal or Toronto station. These Colonist Sleeping Cars will go through without change to Portland, Me. Montreal and Toronto to Winnipeg. FREE COLONIST SLEEPERS will leave Montreal every Tuesday at 9.00 a.m., and 10.25 p.m. commencing March 6th.

Passengers for the KLONDIKE & YUKON GOLD FIELDS will be accommodated in these FREE COLONIST SLEEPERS as far as Chicago or St. Paul, where similar sleepers can be had to the Pacific Coast.

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## CITY TICKET OFFICES,

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Improved OTTAWA Service. 5 Trains Each Way—5

Leave Windsor St. 9.30 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 7.10 p.m. Dalhousie Square, 3.30 a.m., 4.40 p.m. 'Daily. Other trains week days only.

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Montreal, Windsor St. 10.10 p.m. daily Ottawa, 11.45 a.m. daily. Passengers may remain in car at Ottawa until 9 a.m., and returning board car at Ottawa at 9 p.m.

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GOLD TRAIN leaves Windsor st. at 2 p.m. week days. Tourist Sleeping Car, every day except Sunday, to Pacific Coast. Frequent sailings from Vancouver and Victoria. Particulars on application. Ask for copy of our GOLD FOLDER containing most recent information as to routes, rates, etc.

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## AUNT MARTHA.

(Standard.)

(Concluded.)

One evening as Aunt Martha came to my room with a pitcher of water she remarked, as she saw me reading my Bible, "Oh, Miss Belle, you don't know how I wish I could read the Bible! I have one that missus gave me, but I can't read the little words."

"I'll be glad to teach you, Aunt Martha, if you can come to my room some time when you have a little leisure," I said.

"But there's a law against teaching you to read, I think," she said, "or I'm sure missus would have taught me, for she gives her Bible and reads it a great deal."

"I do not know about that," I said. "There ought to be no such law, and if you'll come to me, Aunt Martha, I will teach you anyway, I said, with apparent warmth and something of indignation in my tone."

"Then, as her overburdened heart must find vent, she continued: 'Are there no slaves up North, where you live, Miss Belle?'"

"No, none," I replied. "There are a great many colored people, although not as many as we see here, but they are not slaves; they are free, like the white people, and can live where they like, do whatever work they like, and they earn their living as white folks do."

"That must be like heaven," exclaimed Aunt Martha, with great feeling. "We can never be free until we get to heaven." "Do not think I am not happy with Mr. Poynter," she continued. "I love her better than any one in the world. I was her nurse when she was a child, and when she married her mother gave me to her. So I have always lived with her, and she has been a kind mistress to me. Her folks never sold their slaves to the dealer, nor let them go down to the gulf away from their families. They were kind too. But for all that, Miss Belle, it makes me so sad to think I am owned, and I can never own myself."

"There was great agitation in the countenance at that very time, in the winter of 1860-61, on the slavery question, but no one imagined that in a few months we should be in the midst of a terrible civil war, and that in a little more than two years Lincoln's great proclamation would be issued, and Aunt Martha and every slave be made free."

"Of course I felt that the only thing for me to do was to help Aunt Martha to be as content as she could with her present situation, since I saw no way for her to secure a better one. I therefore told her how fortunate she was to have such good care, and then renewed my offer to teach her to read in the Bible."

"Like a happy child she came in and sat on an ottoman at my side, looking over and spelling out the sweet promises, while I interpreted them to her as best I could. Two of them gave her great comfort; one was this, 'I perceive that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness is accepted with him.' The other was, 'I love them that love me.' She said that Aunt Healy would often tell her that, 'God's chariot wheels was a comin', and the good time was comin' round,' and would say, 'Be patient, child, de Lord knows dem dat are his, and he'll not forget us, nor de troubles we have.'"

"Two or three times a week for several months I taught her for twenty minutes or half an hour, we keeping the matter to ourselves lest we suffer the penalty of the unrighteous law."

"It was made it necessary for me to leave the school in a few months. Aunt Martha took my hand and, with tears running down her face, bade me goodbye, and followed me with longing eyes as though I had started for a home like heaven, where all with black or brown skins were free. I never saw her again. But her stately form, her graceful bearing, her low, gentle voice, her sweet smile, and her loving words about freedom made a lasting impression."

"There was the utmost surprise on the morning of Sept. 23, 1862, when the people of the United States opened their morning newspapers and read the emancipation proclamation. What joy this brought to the hearts of the many intelligent colored people who understood it we can scarcely comprehend! Doubtless Aunt Martha, like many other slaves, remained with the mistress she loved, but her happiness in the bewilderment of her joy when it was announced to her that she was a free woman, would have been something it would like to have seen."

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

JET.

(Concluded.)

Bertie had often been warned not to cross the railway track, and he seldom went near it; but now, when he had tried every other place he could think of, he ran over an open field, on the other side of which lay the track, and tumbled down into the cut.

"His banks were very high on each side, but he thought he saw something moving slowly along under an archway not far off, so he called:

"Moo! Jet!"

"He was answered by a long 'Moo-moo.' 'That's a cow,' thought Bertie, 'and it sounds like Mr. Dorr's Alderney.'"

"He went down and looked closer. The cow raised her head, and he saw the blue collar around her great neck."

"She will be sure to be run down by

an engine," thought Bertie. "I will go as fast as I can to the crossing and tell the flagman." So off he went as swiftly as his feet would carry him, quite forgetting little Jet, for the time, in his anxiety to save the poor cow's life.

"He was tired and out of breath when he reached the flagman and told him of the animal's danger."

"I'll have her off in a few moments," said the man; "there's a place close to the archway that she can be made to climb. You go back along the bank and I will run down the track."

When Bertie reached the archway again the flagman had sent Mr. Dorr's Alderney up the bank. Bertie thanked him, and, breaking a long switch from a bush, began driving her toward her home. Then once more he thought of Jet and wondered where he could be.

"He was almost in sight of Mr. Dorr's gate when some one came running up behind him. It was Mr. Dorr himself."

"Where did you find her?" he asked. "I and my boy have been hunting for her this half hour."

"She was walking up the railway track," said Bertie, "under the archway and I ran and told the flagman. He drove her off for me."

"You are a good boy. Now, I suppose you would like to know where that pony of yours is now?" said Mr. Dorr. "I am afraid I shall never see him again," said Bertie, sadly. "I have looked everywhere."

"Go right along and look into his stable now," said Mr. Dorr, laughing. "I took care of the pony."

Bertie rushed through his garden and threw open the stable door; there was just light enough left in the sky to show him Jet's bright eyes staring at him, as the pony lifted his head from the big rearing of oats that he was munching hungrily.

"You wicked, wicked pony," said Bertie; "but he stroked Jet's head lovingly before closing the stable door for the night."

Well, that was the last time Bertie's pony jumped the paddock fence, for the next day Mr. Dorr put up another rail and so Jet was forced to keep to his own side.—N. Y. Ledger.

## DAILY THOUGHTS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

"Who am I?" (Ex. iii, 11.)

"Ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God; and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone." (Eph. ii, 19, 20.)

By Christ on the cross, peace was made, My debt by His death was all paid, No other foundation is laid For peace, the gift of God's love.

Mr. Gladstone is credited with the following remarks: "Talk about the questions of the day, there is but one question, and that is the gospel. It can and will correct everything needing correction." All men at the head of great movements are Christian men. During the many years I was in Cabinet, I was brought into association with sixty master minds, and all but five of them were Christians. My only hope for the world is in bringing the human mind into contact with the divine revelation."

The New Testament presents a beautiful and sublime system of ethics; it also presents a beautiful and heaven-born fabric of theology; and they are interdependent. The Christ is a living model for pure and holy living; he is the divine teacher who reveals the thoughts of God to us. But he is more than our model, he is more than our master; he is our Saviour. Thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins. He came to earth to seek and to save the lost, and this only could be accomplished by the cross of Calvary. No example that he has set for us, however faultless, no teachings that fell from his lips, however sublime, could save the meanest soul that lies under the condemnation of sin. The creed of all true Christians, of whatever name, was condensed by Dr. Ray Palmer into just three lines:

My faith looks up to Thee, Thou Lamb of Calvary, Saviour divine!

The only way to avoid losing money is to use it. The way to preserve seed is to sow it; and the way to make treasures forever safe is to lay them up in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal. The man who has possessions which he does not need, and for which he has no legitimate and necessary use, will do well to consider carefully what God, who entrusted these possessions to him, intends that he should do with them. He is but a steward; in a little time his term of stewardship will expire; and if he lays up his treasures on the earth he must leave them, and go, not only empty-handed, but as an unfaithful steward, to give an

account to his master. But if the man to whom the Lord entrusts this world's goods will be faithful to his trust, will devote liberal things, will carefully study to know what God would have him do with the wealth he has committed to his charge, he may thus lay up in store a good foundation against the time to come, and lay hold on eternal life; so that when earthly possessions shall fail and pass away he shall have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, and shall be received to everlasting habitation, when all earth's glory shall vanish, and earth's possessions shall perish in the burning day. In that day wealth shall be of no avail. Neither their silver nor their gold shall be able to deliver them in the day of the Lord's wrath. — The Christian.

As a rule there is a great deal of education necessary, in the average congregation to-day, on the financial question. This education lies at the very foundation of success, and the young minister must not take for granted that this education has been given, even in the oldest congregation. But what kind of education shall we adopt? Shall we teach the tithing system? Ought it to be taught? Personally, I believe in it, and personally I have practiced it for twenty years. I believe the Bible teaches it. The objections made to it are that it is not fair — that it is too cramped, — that it is not developing, — that it does not give liberty to the heart. Now, I do not at all intend to discuss this question. The reason why I mention it at all is this:—We must educate our people to some line of systematic, proportionate giving. The apostolic injunction is 'to give as God has prospered us.' Now, if a man does that systematically, — that is, he must give a tenth, or a fifth, or a half systematically. The tithing system may seem unfair and cramped. For example:—If all Christians were to give as God has prospered them it is quite true that where one gives a tenth another should give half. It is quite true that the loving, educated heart does not need a hard and fast command. But we must remember that the Bible here as elsewhere begins with the education of the people by settled, fixed commands. Then, as we grow, and rise, and reach full stature in Christ the law of love will take the place of the command, and the heart is allowed full liberty. The position then seems to me to be this, that the tenth is the least that the Christian should give, and then he is at liberty—nay, urged by the love of Christ, and the needs of the Church and the world, to give as much more as it is in his power to give. If all Christian men and women were to give their bare tenth regularly and systematically we would have enough and to spare to carry on the work of the Church at home and abroad. I believe that there is a great deal of education needed in the Church on these lines. — Rev. D. McGregor.

What's in a Seal? In this one there

is health and keen enjoyment, for it is the symbol of the finest coffee grown.

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee

is always the same. It is the Coffee that is bought by the best families of America, people who appreciate the good things of life and insist upon having them. When you buy Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee you get the Best.

It would be impossible for money on position to procure anything superior.

YEAR BOOKS, ANNUAL REPORTS, TREASURER'S STATEMENTS, CONTRIBUTION ENVELOPES, FEW LABELS, CHURCH NOTICE SHEETS, CHURCH PAPERS, LIBRARY CATALOGUES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

The "WITNESS" JOB DEPARTMENT is prepared to do the above class of work reasonable prices in first-class style.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, N.B.—Mail Orders promptly attended to.

COUGHS are dangerous if neglected. You can cure that cough at once by the use of

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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**THE LATEST GOLF STORY.**

The latest golf story is about a caddie who tried in vain to get the job of carrying the clubs of a pompous player. When it was the latter's turn to play, he placed the ball carefully, threw himself into position, swung his club like a forehammer and missed. The rejected caddie laughed joyfully. Once more the novice drove and missed, and the caddie's laughter became uproarious. At the third try the ball was dislodged from its perch and spun over the turf for about six feet. "Hi, man!" yelled the caddie derisively. "I'll carry your clubs for the fun of the thing."—Argonaut.

**FOR BREAKFAST NOTHING NICER THAN CLARK'S GENEVA SAUSAGE.**

**Have you tried them? Order through your Butcher or Grocer.**

**FURNITURE STORAGE.**

**We have clean and dark compartments, protected from moths and vermin.**

**VICTORIA SQUARE**

By those wishing to store good furniture. Our prices for storage and cartage are very reasonable.

**THOS. HAM, Agent, 14 Place d'Armes and 32 Victoria Square.**

**Illustration**

has made great strides within the last few years as evidenced by the improvement and growth of the pictorial features of the newspaper and the magazine. The popular paper must be illustrated; the popular magazine must be illustrated; else they simply would not be popular.

Merchants have been quick to recognize the value of illustration on stationery and in advertisements. And many of them have taken advantage of the 'Witness' experience and equipment, which is at the service of the public generally for such work at reasonable rates.

Note this, that we have separate departments for line work and half tones, or in other words for zinc and copper etchings.

**THE 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,**  
Corner Craig and St. Peter Streets.

## READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

GOLD CURDS.

"Uncle Allen," asked the caller, "do you know anything that's good for a cold?"

Uncle Allen Sparks opened his desk, took from one of the pigeon-holes a large bundle of newspaper clippings, tied with a string, and threw it into the other's lap.

"Do I know of anything that is good for a cold?" he echoed. "My young friend, I know of 627 infallible ways of curing a cold. I've been collecting them for forty-nine years. You try those, one after another, and if they don't do any good, come back, and I'll give you 116 more. Bless me!" added Uncle Allen, with enthusiasm, "you can always cure a cold if you go at it right."

He dug a bundle of yellow, time-stained clippings out of another pigeon-hole, and the visitor hastily coughed himself out.

MORIN'S WINE CRESSO-PHATES

Is recommended by the best physicians of the country for all affections of the lungs and of the throat: Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cough, Oppression, Grippe, Catarrh, Hoarseness, etc., etc.

Are you weak? Do you suffer with headaches? Is your digestion weak? Have you ever suffered with Grippe? Then take this matchless preparation and all those troubles will disappear never to return. Beware of counterfeiters. Make sure that you are given Morin's Wine packed in a round red box bearing Dr. Ed. Morin's signature. 15

A GENUINE JINGO.

"How in the world did you ever get elected Probate Judge, Slicker?"

"It was easy," I just took the stump, made war speeches and said that this country could whip anything under the blue dome of heaven. The other fellow talked good government and fitness for office."—Detroit Free Press.

J. E. Fortier, M.D., of Manchester, N.H., says I have had success in cures of inflammation of the lungs with Menthol Cough Syrup. 15

**THE LATEST GOLF STORY.**

The latest golf story is about a caddie who tried in vain to get the job of carrying the clubs of a pompous player. When it was the latter's turn to play, he placed the ball carefully, threw himself into position, swung his club like a forehammer and missed. The rejected caddie laughed joyfully. Once more the novice drove and missed, and the caddie's laughter became uproarious. At the third try the ball was dislodged from its perch and spun over the turf for about six feet. "Hi, man!" yelled the caddie derisively. "I'll carry your clubs for the fun of the thing."—Argonaut.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**RICE'S STUDIO.**

Conservatories and Easter Decorations Photographed artistically and at lowest rates. Studio open Good Friday and Easter Monday.

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G. W. WILSON, Manufacturer of Mounts and Frames, 688 CRAIG ST., next door to the 'Witness' Office.

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**CAN'T BLAME THEM FOR TELLING EACH OTHER HOW TO GET RID OF WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS AND ILL HEALTH.**

It's only natural that when a woman finds a remedy which relieves her pains and aches, restores her health and strength, puts color in her cheek and vitality in her whole system, she should be anxious and desirous to let others



know about it. Mrs. R. V. Thompson, who resides on Archibald St., Moncton, N.B., tells the following story:—"My heart was in a very weak condition, and I was troubled with starting pains through my left side, which sometimes almost took my breath away. I doctored a great deal and had advice from the best physicians, also took many remedies, but they only gave me disappointment. From the very first Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills gave me relief. My appetite improved, I gained in strength every day and now feel restored to perfect health. My heart now acts regularly and naturally, and the feelings of nervous anxiety have entirely gone away."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure Palpitation, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Weakness, Female Troubles, Anemia, Dyspepsia, After Effects of Grippe, Debility, or any condition arising from Disordered Nerves, Weak Heart, or Watery Blood. Price 50c. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or sent by mail by addressing T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto, Ont.



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Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow distressing, headache, indigestion, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, distressing, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Province of Quebec,  
District of Montreal.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

EX PARTE:

Dame PHILOMENE DOMPIERRE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife judicially separated as of property of Napoleon Massy, contractor, of the Town of Maisonneuve, in the District of Montreal.

## PETITIONER.

Notice is hereby given that there has been lodged in the office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court of the District of Montreal, a deed executed before Alphonsus Clorice Decary, notary, on the 24th of January 1898, between Napoleon Massy, contractor, residing in the Town of Maisonneuve, in the County of Hochelaga, in the District of Montreal, of the one part; and Dame Philomene Dompiere, of the City of Montreal, in the said District, wife separated as to property of the said Napoleon Massy, in accordance with a judgment rendered in the said Superior Court of the District of Montreal, on the 2nd day of November last (1897) in a case bearing the number 1815 of the records of the said Court and of her husband duly authorized in consequence of the said act, of the other part, being an act of separation of property of the community which has existed between them from the date of their marriage up to the date of the judgment heretofore mentioned by which act the said Napoleon Massy acting in his name ceded by deed of separation to the said Dame Philomene Dompiere the following immovables, namely:

10.—A piece of land situated in the eastern corner of Notre Dame and Plus IX streets, in the Town of Maisonneuve, measuring forty-two feet (42) front on Notre Dame street by one hundred feet in depth, with two brick enclosed houses, a stable with hay loft constructed above comprising this said emplacement, the two following pieces of land, namely: a piece of land thirty-two feet (32 ft.) in length by one hundred feet (100 ft.) in depth forming a part of the lot of land bearing number one (1) of the subdivision of the lot number fifteen (15) of the official plan and book of reference of the village of Hochelaga, in the County of Hochelaga, bounded in front on the north-west by Notre Dame street, in length forming part of said lot number fifteen (15) and on the south-west by lot number 15-5A heretofore described, with right of way in the lane or passage between the owners of lands adjoining to this lane; of another piece of land ten feet (10) in length by one hundred feet (100 ft.) in depth, bearing the number 5A of the official subdivision of lot number fifteen (15) of the official plan and book of reference of the village of Hochelaga, bounded in front on the north-west by the said Notre Dame street, in the rear by a lane or passage described and on the south-west side by Plus IX Ave., with right of way by the lane or passage heretofore described which is included in the depth of the said emplacement in common as above stated.

20.—Another piece of land situated in the town of Maisonneuve, measuring twenty-four feet (24 ft.) in length by seventy-five (75 ft.) in depth, more or less, and being a portion of lot bearing number three hundred and forty-five (345) of the official subdivision number eight (8) on the official plan and book of reference of the incorporated Village of Hochelaga, the said emplacement bounded in front by Ontario street, in depth on the north-west by a lane bearing the number three hundred and fifty (350) of the official subdivision above stated, on the north-east side by Charles Henry Ave., and on the south-west side by number three hundred and forty-six (346) of the official subdivision above stated, without houses, the other portion of the lot having been expropriated for the extension of Ontario street, with right of way by the said lane in common with all the others having the right therein and being obliged with all the others having the right therein to keep it in good order.

Which immovable properties were in the possession, as to the emplacement described in the first part, of Napoleon Massy, contractor, residing in the town of Maisonneuve as proprietor during the three years last past; as to the second emplacement it was held as proprietors from the 26th December 1896 up to the 30th January 1898, by Gustave A. Fabre, of Montreal, from the latter date up to the 11th May 1898, by Dame Ada Leroux, of Montreal, wife separated as to property of Victor Girouard, wife separated as to property of the said Gustave A. Fabre, of the same place, dating from the 11th May 1896, up to the date of the act of separation for which the ratification is asked to-day by Napoleon Massy, contractor, residing in the town of Maisonneuve; and all persons who claim any privilege or hypothec upon the said immovable immediately before the registration of the said deed by which the said lots of land were acquired by the said Dame Philomene Massy are hereby notified that application will be made on the 15th day of May 1898 for a judgment of confirmation of title and that unless their claims are such as the registrar is bound by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure to include in his certificate to be filed in this case, they are hereby required to serve their oppositions in writing and file the same in the office of the said Prothonotary within six days after the said day, in default of which they will be forever precluded from the right of so doing.

Montreal, 29th March, 1898.  
(Signed) L. D. GAREAU,  
Deputy-Prothonotary of the Superior Court.  
Trus Copy.

PREFONTAINE, ST. JEAN, ARCHER & DECARY, Attorneys for the Petitioner.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
District of Montreal.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 1144.

GEORGE PELTIER, Plaintiff,

vs.

WALTER MARTIN, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that Walter Martin, clerk of the City and District of Montreal, has, on the fourteenth day of the month of April, instant, made a judicial abandonment of his properties for the benefit of his creditors in the office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, in the District of Montreal.

Montreal, April 14th, 1898.  
PREFONTAINE, ST. JEAN, ARCHER & DECARY, Attorneys for the Defendant.

## THREE MONTHS FOR FORGERY.

Kingston, Ont., April 14.—John Ellis, who passed a forged cheque, signed by the name of G. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, in payment of his board bill, was sentenced to three months in the Central Prison. Ellis is well connected in the Queen City. He has been very unfortunate, chiefly owing to his drinking habits.

## NEW HEAD GEAR FOR THE Q.O.R.

Toronto, April 15.—At the meeting of the Board of Control yesterday afternoon, after some little discussion on the question of giving the Queen's Own Rifles a grant of seven hundred and fifty dollars for head gear for the men, the action of the board at its previous meeting was endorsed and the regiment will get the money.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Entire Change  
of Water Every  
Three Days.

50,000  
Gallons

of the Purest Crystal  
Water flow through  
the Big Swim at the  
LAURENTIAN every  
day, direct from the  
famous Laurentian  
Spring.

That's why we  
claim to have not  
only the largest but the  
FINEST SWIMMING  
BATH ON THE CON-  
TINENT.

LAURENTIAN  
BATHS,

Corner

CRAIG &amp; BEAUDRY STS.

LADIES' DAYS,  
Monday Morning and  
Wednesday Afternoon.

An Entire Change  
of Water Every  
Three Days.

## PROTESTANT INFANTS' HOME

## ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

There! could any of you gentlemen write a report like that? and the chairman paused and looked around impressively on the small inner circle of clergymen, doctors and lawyers as they sat meekly within an outer circle of ladies of three times their number.

'I couldn't!' exclaimed the Rev. E. M. Hill with a promptness that was praiseworthy, and a gravity that was suspicious.

It was the occasion of the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Protestant Infants' Home, on Guy street. The ladies of the board of directors were too modest to read their own reports, but with characteristic feminine ability directed every detail of how the gentlemen should carry the meeting on. His Lordship-Bishop Bond presided, and read the secretary's report. This showed that at the beginning of the year 52 children were in the home, and that 109 had since been admitted. Out of that number, 99 had been removed to parents or friends, 30 had died, one had been sent to the Orphans' Asylum, and 61 were still in the home.

Among the children admitted during the year, five were widowers' and seven were widows' children; 17 were children of women lying sick at the hospital, 21 children of deserted wives, nine whose fathers or mothers were drunkards, three were foundlings, and 41 illegitimate.

'It is to be regretted,' said Bishop Bond, 'that in a city like Montreal there is not an institution where measles, whooping-cough and chickenpox can be properly treated.' He was delighted to see that the secretary's report announced the addition for next summer of a new wing to the building for the purpose of establishing an isolation ward. Not to have one was wicked, for it was exposing many helpless little ones to illness and death. Insist on money being given you, ladies,' he said. 'Don't take any heed when a business man talks to you of times of depression. You ought to have the money. You must have it. This is one of the best known charities in the city, and is managed by those well known in Christian work.'

There has been more than a flutter of fear among residents in the neighborhood of the Protestant Infants' Home over the proposed new isolation wing. This, some people have thought, means a ward for contagious diseases. Quite the contrary, said the report of Dr. Grant Stewart, yesterday. It is a place for preventing them. Every child received into the home is first examined by one of the physicians. But any child may have the germs of measles or scarlet fever, and the physician not be able to detect them for several days. Yet during these days they may infect scores of others. The isolation ward is merely to be a temporary home for the children when they first come, until it shall be proved beyond a doubt that they are quite free from all contagion. Should any of them develop infectious diseases they are sent at once to the civic hospital.

The Rev. E. M. Hill spoke a few words in cordial approval of the work, of which he had had many years of personal knowledge. Rabbi Veld also spoke in the same strain.

The treasurer's report showed that, notwithstanding a decrease in collections, there was still a balance on hand of \$2,041.25, the income having been \$6,341.25, and the expenditure \$4,299.97. The permanent fund of the home now amounted to \$6,417.

The following are the officers for the coming year:—President, Mrs. J. A. Harte; first vice-president, Mrs. Alex. Ramsey; second vice-president, Mrs. E. G. Brueh; treasurer, Mrs. Chas. Ault; secretary, Mrs. W. J. Benalack; lady managers, Mrs. J. G. Archibald, Mrs. Alfred, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. B. T. Davis, Mrs. Hogle, Mrs. Linton, Mrs. McAg, Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Rawlings, Mrs. G. D. Rose, Mrs. Saxe, Mrs. W. T. Thomas, Mrs. J. A. Wright, and Mrs. Fleming.

At the close of the meeting five o'clock tea was served, after which many of the ladies went through the building to see the children.

## GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. John Scanlan presided at the regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Grocers' Association, which was held last night in the Monument National. It was decided to hold the annual picnic on the second Wednesday in July.

It was resolved to communicate with Ald. Jacques, the chairman of the Markets Committee, and ask him when he would receive a delegation from the association to explain the views of the same in regard to pedlars.

## CITY ITEMS.

An interesting lecture was delivered on Wednesday in the Centenary Methodist Church, Point St. Charles, by Mr. Bert Sutherland, the subject being 'Famous men and women I have seen.' These included various European sovereigns, statesmen, orators, clergy, etc., the description of each being given in a very clever and taking manner, which the audience did not fail to appreciate.

## PERSONAL.

St. Lawrence Hall, was on Wednesday the recipient of warm congratulations from his numerous friends, it being his seventy-seventh birthday. Messages expressive of good will kept arriving all day from friends at a distance.

## LITTLE BOYS FOR ADOPTION.

Mrs. Louisa Birt writes to the 'Witness' to say that her fifty-second party arrived last week at the Knowledge Distributing Home. All the children of the party over nine years of age have been placed, and homes are now wanted for some little boys between the ages of four and nine years. They are as follows:—Tommy, age four, fatherless, good adoption; Walter, age five, fatherless, good adoption; Bobby, age six, chubby, lively, fatherless; John, age seven, eyes dark, motherless; Douglas, age seven, motherless, gentle; Harry, age eight, smart, affectionate, fatherless; Edgar, age eight, dark, quick, loving; Jackie, age eight, good size, fatherless; Fred, age eight, very nice, merry; Arthur H., age nine, quick, intelligent, fatherless; Joshua, age nine, stout, fatherless; Arthur M., age nine, chubby, bright-eyed, fatherless. Some photographs of these could be sent. Parties taking a child are requested to forward a minister's recommendation and railway fare.

## THE COMMITTEE ADJOURNED.

The Market Committee met yesterday afternoon, but it was decided to adjourn, without transacting any business, out of respect to the memory of the late Ald. J. B. Wilson. Before adjourning the following resolution was carried:

'That the committee having heard with deep regret of the demise of their colleague, Ald. J. B. Wilson, desire to express their heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family, and to place on record their appreciation of the loss sustained by the city through this sad event.'

'That the secretary be instructed to send a wreath of flowers, on behalf of the committee, and that as a mark of respect for the memory of their deceased colleague, the committee do now adjourn.'

The Board of Health, of which the late alderman was formerly a member, passed a similar resolution, and immediately afterwards adjourned.

## A HOTEL MANAGER RETURNS.

Mr. Weldon, manager of the Windsor Hotel, has returned to resume his duties after a pleasant holiday, spent in the Western and Southern States, during which he took occasion to exchange ideas with noted hotel men, relative to the best method of conducting large places in a modern community. He does not think Montreal behind in the matter of hotel accommodation, and is persuaded that the guests of our hotels receive as much, (if not more), for their money, as do the public in any of the places he visited.

## BRUISES AND BREAKS.

A young painter named Charron, on Wednesday afternoon fell thirty-five feet from a ladder in front of a house on Sherbrooke street, and escaped with several small hurts, none of which were serious enough to detain him in the hospital.

On Wednesday afternoon, also, Adelard Robillard, 85, Marlborough street, was crushed between two cars at Hochelaga, while engaged in coupling them. He sustained a fracture of the shoulder blade, which was set at the Notre Dame Hospital.

## DO NOT LIKE THE DUMP.

A number of householders on Esplanade avenue have signed a petition, which has been received by the Health Department, asking that something be done to do away with the corporation snow dump in the vicinity of this avenue. It is contended that the huge hill of snow, making the atmosphere, for quite a distance away, so damp and raw as to be almost unbearable. The petition will be brought before the attention of the Health Committee.

## A QUICK RUN.

The 'Tartar,' one of the boats recently purchased by the C. P. R. for the Pacific coast and Klondike trade, made the passage from Southampton to Victoria, in fifty-one days, one hour and ten minutes, while her sister boat, the 'Athenian,' was just four hours short of this record. This is a good showing, considering the weather met with round the Horn at this time of the year, while the closeness of the time as between the two is rather remarkable.

## THE CANAL BRIDGE.

Mr. J. P. Veber, secretary to the Ste. Cunege Town Council, states that although Mr. P. Lapointe was present at the two meetings held at the Ste. Cunege Town Hall in connection with the proposed new bridge, the plans made by Mr. Lapointe were neither discussed nor favored, nor did the meeting consent to look at them.

## PROTECTION OF COMMERCE.

'The protection of commerce during war,' was the subject set by the Council of the Royal United Service Institution for their annual prize essay for last year, and the results of the competition have been announced. It has, however, passed almost without notice that while the gold medal of the institution, the first French Gasconne prize of thirty guineas, and the special prize offered by the Birmingham, Cardiff, Bristol, Southampton, Barrow-in-Furness, and Paris (British) Chambers of Commerce have gone to Commander George A. Ballard, the second French Gasconne prize, also of thirty guineas, has been awarded to Captain C. F. Winter, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa. Is not the award significant?—The Outlook.

## BAD FIRE AT MILLBROOK.

Millbrook, Ont., April 14.—Millbrook was visited this morning by a fire which destroyed the Grand Trunk station house, several large storehouses to the east of the railway track and a quantity of lumber belonging to Wm. Sexton, lumber merchant. The fire started in one of the grain houses, and owing to the inflammable nature of the buildings, the flames quickly spread across the track to the station house as well as to the large lumber piles close by. The entire contents of the station house were saved. Geo. Needler owned one of the storehouses destroyed, in which was \$2,000 worth of flour ready for shipment. He had \$1,000 insurance in the Gore Mutual. He also had \$200 on the building. Captain C. H. Winslow lost about four thousand bushels of wheat, which was insured in the Manchester. Mr. Thexton lost about \$1,200 worth of lumber, which was covered by insurance in the Phoenix and Guardian companies.

## SUICIDE OF A NURSE.

Toronto, April 14.—A woman who gave her name as Nellie Smith, and said that her mother lived on McGill street, Toronto, committed suicide in Buffalo, late yesterday afternoon. She said she was by occupation a nurse, and as her clothes were marked 'Toronto,' she is supposed to have gone to Buffalo from this city. She was a woman of about fifty years of age with thick grey hair, tall and of good figure and weighed between a hundred and fifty and a hundred and sixty pounds. In her pocket was a card containing the name 'Ackley' and this with the information above given is all that is known about her in Buffalo. In Toronto her identity is so far an equal mystery. There is no such name as Ackley in the city directory, or known here.

## TREATMENT FOR INEBRIATES.

Toronto, April 14.—At the last regular meeting of the Prisoners' Aid Association, Dr. Rosebrugh presented his scheme for the treatment of inebriates. The scheme recommends the immediate appointment of an inspector of inebriate institutions, who shall organize in this city a hospital for the treatment of pauper male inebriates of the more hopeful class, and also establish an inebriate department in the hospitals of other cities. Hopeless male drunkards are recommended to be placed on indeterminate sentence in an industrial reformatory. In the case of female inebriates, the more hopeful ones are to be placed in cottage homes and the incorrigibles sent to the Mercer Reformatory for two years.

## KINGSTON HARBOR.

Kingston, Ont., April 14.—Kingston deputations have been urging upon the Minister of Public Works the need of dredging the harbor. The Minister said it was necessary, but all the dredges were engaged.

Mayor Livingston to-day received this message from Mr. B. M. Britton, M.P.: 'I have succeeded in getting the Hon. Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, in view of the importance of the work at Kingston, to send up one of the dredges that he had engaged elsewhere, so the work of dredging in our harbor will commence very soon.'

## THE TORONTO STREET RAILWAY.

Toronto, April 14.—At the Board of Control meeting yesterday the city solicitor reported that, in accordance with the instructions of the council he had requested Mr. E. A. Macdonald to furnish him confidentially with information respecting the evidence which he had to offer in support of his proposed suit to annul the charter of the Toronto Street Railway Company. As Mr. Macdonald of you please appears as prosecutor and I appear as defendant, I am unable to handle the investigation.

## A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.

Chatham, Ont., April 14.—A few minutes after nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, one of the stones in the front end of the tank at the Wallaceburg Glass Works gave way, and about fifty tons of molten glass poured out over the floor of the factory. Fire ensued, but was got under control before much damage had been done.

## NEW HOSPITAL FOR LONDON.

London, Ont., April 14.—The plans for a new hospital adopted by the hospital building committee provide for a building which will accommodate in all a hundred and seventy patients, and cost \$70,000. It will be built upon the present site, fronting on South street, and the only building now in use to be torn down is the long ward. The style of architecture is known as Italian renaissance. The walls will be of brick, with stone foundation, and it will have a slate roof.

## DIED IN VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, B.C., April 14.—Colin Beaton, a carpenter employed at the British Columbia Iron Works, who arrived here only a week ago from Owen Sound, Ont., died at the City Hospital yesterday morning, from the result of an accident with which he met on Tuesday evening while jumping on a train.

## ONTARIO CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Woodstock, Ont., April 14.—The Western Association of Congregational Churches opened its annual session in the Congregational Church last evening. A large number of delegates were in attendance.

## WEST PRINCE RETURNS.

## MR. McLELLAN'S MAJORITY INCREASED TO TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 15.—Following are the full returns of Wednesday's vote in the West Prince election:

| Pol.                   | E. B. D. | Hackett McLeellan |
|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Sea Cow Pond           | 72       | 31                |
| Tignish                | 88       | 34                |
| Petersburg             | 102      | 25                |
| Skinner's Pond         | 81       | 24                |
| Green Mount            | 89       | 27                |
| Deblois                | 85       | 124               |
| Kildare                | 61       | 67                |
| Miminsig               | 61       | 67                |
| Alberton               | 61       | 67                |
| Plussville             | 64       | 84                |
| Campbellton            | 61       | 64                |
| Fortuna Cove           | 39       | 56                |
| Duvar Road             | 35       | 62                |
| Oyster Creek           | 36       | 61                |
| O'Leary                | 63       | 64                |
| Lot 7                  | 70       | 109               |
| Lot 8                  | 13       | 119               |
| Lot 9                  | 33       | 66                |
| Lot 10                 | 14       | 26                |
| Lot 11                 | 41       | 71                |
| Ellisville Lot 12      | 55       | 72                |
| St. Pleasant Lot 13    | 37       | 92                |
| St. Gilberts           | 75       | 58                |
| Arlington              | 61       | 63                |
| Wellington             | 75       | 36                |
| South-west Lot 15      | 35       | 93                |
| Totals                 | 1553     | 1814              |
| Majority for McLeellan | 289      |                   |

At the general election of 1890, Mr. Hackett was elected over Messrs. Perry and Yeo, the vote standing 1,572, 1,499, and 343 respectively. Mr. Hackett was unseated, however, and at the by-election in April, 1897, the late Mr. Perry was elected by eighty-six.

## LOYAL IRISHMEN.

Toronto, April 14.—At the annual meeting of the Black Chapter British-American Knights of Ireland, held recently at Palmerston, a committee was appointed to frame a loyal address to the Queen. The work has been completed and will start for its destination to-day. It is on four pages, handsomely bound, in morocco covers, the front one of which bears the words, 'Address presented to Her Majesty the Queen, from the Grand Black Chapter of British-American, 1898.'

The address proper is hand-worked, and is beautifully embossed and illuminated. It refers to Her Majesty's long and glorious reign, and expresses hopes, for many years of continued health. It is signed by A. J. Armstrong, Grand Master, and J. S. Williams, Grand Registrar.

## THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, April 15.—The first Richelieu boat from Montreal is not expected here before next Tuesday morning.

Some days ago the Corporation of the City of Quebec offered \$250,000 of its debentures for sale, since which it has received an offer from the Caisse d'Economie Notre Dame to purchase them at 106.83.

The civic Finance Committee last night appropriated a total sum of \$616,267 for the city's municipal requirements during the incoming year.

A bookkeeper in the employ of a St. Roch's firm was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement.

## TO SHUT OUT ALIENS.

Victoria, B.C., April 14.—The Mining Committee have recommended to the Legislature and the recommendation will probably be embodied in a bill promised for to-day, that the privilege of holding miners' licenses or receiving crown grants of mineral claims shall be restricted to British subjects.

## NEW CANADIAN BISHOP.

Rome, April 14.—The Pope has appointed the Rev. Alexander Christie, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Minneapolis, to the bishopric of Vancouver. His Holiness had approved the transfer of the See of Vincennes to Indianapolis, from which it will take its name.

## OBITUARY.

Magog, April 14.—Mr. James Shearlock, a well-known citizen, died suddenly last night of heart disease.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The lady managers of the Protestant Infants' Home acknowledge with thanks the following donations: From Mrs. Henshaw, parcel worn clothing and toys; Mrs. Savage, parcel worn clothing; Mrs. J. W. Scott's, parcel of St. James the Apostle, parcel of worn clothing; Mrs. T. Montgomery, parcel of infants' clothing, three dos. napkins; L. H. N. Society, six flannelette dresses, six barrows, two flannel petticoats; Mrs. G. D. Ross, pictures and books; Mrs. J. Linton, two pairs curtains; Scott Brown, per S. W. Hobart, 18 sample bottles Scott's emulsion; W. J. Brown, large box ginger cookies; J. O'Connor, box of poultry; Mrs. T. L. Paton, parcel worn clothing; St. Paul's Church Aid Society, dos. dresses for babies and women's underclothing; A. Joyce, barrel of broken cakes; Mrs. Hodgson, parcel worn clothing; Charles Mock, basket of apples; George Jordan, basket oranges and lemons; Mrs. Chapman, three dos. eggs, tin of honey; C. Bridgman, liver; Mrs. Shearer, quantity of buttons and samples of cotton; Mrs. Iles, three dresses and knitted shirt and samples goods; Mrs. Hilton, dining table and three baby chairs; Mrs. Weaver, pair knitted hose; Alex. Watt, five dozen clogs; Mrs. Harte, piece moreen; P. A. Mallette, Finnan haddie, beef heart and splach.

Mr. John B. McConica, the superintendent of the Old Brewery Mission, has written to the 'Witness,' to express his sincere gratitude to the many artists who have so generously given their talents at the different concerts that have been held in the mission; to the New York Piano Company, and Messrs. Wm. J. Shaw & Co., for the loan of pianos at the entertainments; to Mr. S. S. Bain, for his generosity in furnishing flowers and plants for decorative purposes, and to all other kind friends who in various ways have assisted the mission in the attainment of its aims.

During the winter months there have been given no fewer than 1,300 breakfasts to men, women and children, and the mission has proved a welcome house of rest to many who would otherwise have been compelled to seek shelter and protection in a police station.



**NO administration. Never call.**



## WAR RESOLUTIONS

## Vigorous Discussion in the Senate Yesterday.

## THE 'MAINE' EXPLOSION.

CAPT. SIGSBEE REAFFIRMS HIS OPINION BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

Washington, D.C., April 14.—Interest in the Cuban question centered at the Senate wing of the Capitol to-day, while the resolutions reported yesterday by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations were under consideration. The most significant event of the day was an attempt to fix a vote and the failure to do so on account of the desire of many senators to debate the resolution at considerable length. It is impossible now to say when a vote will be taken, and the utmost the friends of the resolution hope is to secure a vote by the end of the week. All day long conferences of senators were held looking to a possible agreement upon the form of resolution to be sent to the President. Great efforts were made for the House resolution, which was known to have been satisfactory to the President, and which was supported by the conservative senators. It is not believed that the House resolution can pass the Senate, and the prospects are that the committee resolution will have an amendment recognizing the Republic of Cuba before it is passed. The friends of recognition claim a clear majority for it.

For more than six hours this afternoon the Senate had the resolutions proposed by the committee on Foreign Relations under consideration. The speeches delivered upon the various phases of the situation, eloquent, spirited and vehement as all of them were, disclosed no irreconcilable differences. All were in favor of action in some form by the Government of the United States. The most radical difference was as to whether the resolutions finally adopted should recognize the independence of the Cuban Republic, or simply declare for armed intervention with a view to the ultimate freedom and independence of the Cuban people. The speakers were accorded the most profound attention both by senators on the floor and by the throngs in the galleries. Among those who listened to a part of the debate were Sir Julian Pauncefote and a considerable number of the diplomatic corps, Speaker Reed, Mr. Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. W. Jennings Bryan. The speeches were interspersed with sharp and interesting colloquies, some of which caused intense excitement in the galleries. Many times the applause, both on the floor and in the galleries was tumultuous.

Within a few minutes of adjournment a genuine sensation was created by the efforts of the Vice-President to subdue the applause. Vice-President Hobart directly addressed the galleries, and ordered that the applause should cease. Nearly every senator was on his feet, and the main aisle in front of the President's desk was crowded with senators.

The Chair is himself out of order, shouted Mr. Gray (Del.). "He has no right directly to address the people in the galleries."

"Such a thing was never done before in the Senate," declared Mr. Bate (Tenn.). "The applause was started by senators on the floor, some one shouted from the crowd in front of the President's desk."

"I started it myself," explained Mr. Mason (Ill.), "and am prepared to assume the responsibility for it."

After vainly endeavoring on two occasions to agree to a time for a vote upon the resolutions, and after voting down a motion to adjourn, the Senate finally, amid much confusion, adjourned until to-morrow.

## THE PRESIDENT'S POWER.

Washington, D.C., April 14.—Major-General Miles, commanding the army, said to-day that considerable misapprehension existed in regard to the raising of troops in the event of war. "In the event of the present Senate resolutions becoming law, the President would have authority to call into the service of the government militia to the number of about twelve million men. The third section of the resolution directs and empowers the President to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect."

## CAPT. SIGSBEE AND THE 'MAINE' EXPLOSION.

Washington, April 15.—Captain Sigbee, in command of the 'Maine' at the time of the disaster, examined on March 31, repeated his opinion that the 'Maine' was destroyed by a mine, before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. It was one no larger than could be planted near the vessel at any time in broad daylight, he said, and under direct vision, with the means available in Havana for that purpose. He thought twelve men, having mutual confidence and preserving secrecy could have planted it, and that it could have been done while the ordinary discipline and watchfulness were observed on the ship.

A ship moored at a buoy would swing around to a given point where a mine might be situated, and when it should reach that point, the mine would be ex-

ploded. He thought it could have been planted from a scow between decks. There were, he said, a lot of idle army officers in Havana, and while he would not charge them with anything, he thought it not out of place to speak of the possibilities of the case. Captain Sigbee said he had shown a sketch involving these theories to Captain Sampson, who had also commanded a torpedo station, and had asked him if a vessel could drop a mine like the one he had discovered instantly, and that Captain Sampson and other officers replied that it could, and that twelve men could do it.

"That," said Captain Sigbee, "is the real reason I have asked to have the 'Montgomery' taken away. If they were going to do anything to blow us up I wanted to have it done with a smaller vessel. They had no vigilance whatever, and no guard over us or our vessels. Their vigilance was great where their own vessels were concerned. Their boats were coming and going all the time, and they generally refused to answer when we hailed them. When they did reply it was generally in an impudent manner."

In reply to a question as to what examination the Spanish boards made of the incident, Captain Sigbee said: "They had not done anything for a week, had not been down at all. Our people laughed at them. They did very little work on the wreck; it was absurd as compared with our work."

Captain Sigbee said that the keel plate was driven up about thirty feet from its normal place by the explosion.

Asked why he had advised that no war vessels be sent to Havana after the explosion, Captain Sigbee replied: "In the first place there was a great deal of excitement, and I wanted to work along without men-of-war and to allay the excitement in the city, and in the next place, if there were any more mines I did not want any more war vessels blown up. Up to that time I had strongly recommended that the 'Indiana' be sent there just to show them that the 'Maine' was not the only vessel in the navy, nor the most powerful. After that time I had no more confidence in the people. Treachery had been shown us, and there was no special care for us; they had not attempted to protect us as we did the 'Vizcaya' in New York."

In reply to a question, Captain Sigbee said he thought it possible that the explosion could have occurred "without the knowledge of the higher officials." Continuing, he said that it was a curious fact that the officers of the deck said the vessel had never swung before in that particular direction in which it swung on the night of the explosion, and, continuing, he said: "The 'Maine' is lying now in about the position she would have taken to play on the Spanish batteries. Now, if a mine had been planted there, I assume it would have been planted in just that place. If only one had been planted it would have been just there."

## SPANISH CORTES SUMMONED

## TO MEET ON WEDNESDAY.

Madrid, April 14.—A Cabinet council, at which the Queen Regent presided, was held this afternoon. It was decided to reopen the Spanish Parliament on Wednesday next, instead of April 25.

The Queen Regent signed the decree convoking the Cortes at six o'clock this evening.

The groups forming the majority in parliament will meet next Tuesday. Senor Sagasta, the Premier, will confer to-morrow with the leaders of the minority, explain to them the reasons for hastening the assembling of the Cortes and arrange with them to constitute the new chamber as rapidly as possible in the hope of being able to begin public business by Saturday, April 23.

The Queen Regent at the Cabinet council signed the national subscription decree to increase the navy. At the meeting, the Premier, Senor Sagasta, made a statement on the subject of the recent developments in the Cuban question, as affected by events in Washington.

He declared the situation was very serious, and, while pointing out that "the debates in Congress have no legal value," he said he deemed it advisable to expedite the reopening of the Cortes "in order to allow national opinion and its representatives to declare the will of the people, and to enable the government to act in accord with the nation's."

The preamble of the summons for the convocation of the Cortes to be published in to-morrow's official 'Gazette' assumes a very determined tone in justifying the convocation.

Senor Sagasta, on leaving the Palace, said that Senor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, would report to the European powers the attitude assumed by the United States.

London, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' telegraphing at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, says: "I have just had a conversation with Senor Sagasta, who assured me that the government was absolutely resolved not to provoke hostilities with the United States." He added: "I should be extremely sorry were the country to lose its present self-possession because of the imminent menace addressed to us by the United States. We are striving with all our might to repress the national excitement."

## INFLUX TO MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Man., April 14.—A special immigrant train arrived from the east last evening, having on board ninety-nine Barnardo boys and nearly a hundred English farmers and their families.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

## POSTMASTER-GENERAL GIVEN AN UNPLEASANT QUARTER OF AN HOUR YESTERDAY.

Ottawa, April 15.—The Opposition had some fun with the Postmaster-General in the House yesterday, and scored a small victory over which they grinned comically. The Premier bit his lip with annoyance at the way Mr. Mulock acted. It came about in this way. Mr. Taylor, the member for South Leeds, had a question on the order paper with reference to the dismissal of W. W. Williams, postmaster at Seely's Bay, which is about twelve miles from Gananoque.

The question was subdivided into a dozen, and Mr. Mulock declined to answer, saying that it would be more convenient if the papers were moved for in the usual way. When the orders of the day were reached Mr. Taylor rose and maintained that his question was a proper one to be answered, that Mr. Mulock was trying to bluff the Opposition, and that the Opposition would insist upon being treated respectfully. He wanted the information right away. Mr. Mulock disclaimed any desire to be discourteous, but reiterated that these questions would be better answered if all the papers were brought down. Sir Charles Tupper backed up Mr. Taylor's position, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a speech in which he maintained that Mr. Mulock's refusal to answer the question was a perfectly proper one under the circumstances. The Opposition then began to badger Mr. Mulock, who about fifteen minutes later got up and categorically answered every one of the questions so far as his memory served him. The look of annoyance that passed over the Premier's face was palpable to every one within view of it. To cause the Prime Minister to justify a position taken by the Postmaster-General, and then have the Postmaster-General immediately proceed to admit that his position was unjustifiable, was one of the most curious scenes ever witnessed in the House.

Mr. Mulock made some significant statements in the course of his remarks on the dismissal of Mr. Williams. He stated, in the first place, that Mr. Taylor had evidently been supplied with information by some post-office official, otherwise he would not have been able to construct the questions as he did. He further stated that a reference to this case had been made to an inspector without his authority, and that the report of the inspector was never shown to him, but its contents became public; how, he did not know. Mr. Mulock stated that the reason Mr. Williams was removed from the office of postmaster at Seely's Bay was because Mr. Williams had removed himself to Smith's Falls, a point forty miles distant from the scene of his duties.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. Sifton stated that Mr. William Ogilvie was in England since January on leave of absence, and continued under salary, but was not on official business. The government furnished the copy for the Klondike guide printed by Mr. Dan. Rose, and at the request of the department, Mr. Ogilvie assisted in preparing the copies for the department and read the proofs.

Mr. Blair stated that forty-two and three-quarters miles of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway had been constructed, and the sum of \$433,000 paid on account of subsidy.

Mr. Mulock stated that it was not possible to give the revenue from the jubilee stamps.

## A NEW BILL.

Mr. Sifton secured the first reading of a government bill enabling the technical officers in the Geological Survey Department to be employed without reference to the restrictions of the Civil Service Act respecting examinations which are applicable to ordinary clerks.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The Budget debate was resumed by Mr. Craig and continued by Messrs. McMullen, Bennett, McMillan and Kleopfer and will be finished to-night.

## THE COASTING LAWS.

Mr. Britton gives notice of a motion for the appointment of a commission to enquire into and report upon the coasting laws of the United States and Canada, the inspection of steamships of each country by the other, the operation of the law respecting reciprocity in wrecking, the life-saving equipment, carrying of lights, etc., of vessels, with a view of bringing about uniformity and reciprocity in these matters between Canada and the United States.

## RUSH TO THE WEST.

The Immigration Department reports a remarkable rush of settlement in the North-West. The Winnipeg office commissioner, Mr. Ridley, handled during March 3,200 persons entered as bona-fide, as compared with two hundred and thirty for March, 1897. The settlers going in are from the United States, Ontario and the Old Country.

## SESSIONAL NOTES.

The Railway Committee this morning threw out the bill granting a charter for a foot, vehicle and street car bridge over the Ottawa River between Ottawa and Hull, by a vote of thirty-five to sixty.

The Canada Nickel Steel Company's bill was passed this morning by the Private Bills Committee.

A delegation from Halifax consisting of the Mayor and fifteen others arrived at noon to-day.

Messrs. N. A. Coste, D. A. Coste, and D. McGillivray, representing the company which supplies natural gas from the Welland gas field to Buffalo, are in the city interviewing the government in opposition to the proposal to stop the

exportation of natural gas. Their wells are situated on the north shore of Lake Erie, within a few miles of Buffalo, and they assert that it would be difficult to pipe to another market. Even if exportation from the Essex field to Detroit is prohibited they claim that the Welland export should not be interfered with.

## MURDER AT ANTICOSTI.

Ottawa, April 15.—A despatch has been received from M. Committant, Mr. Menier's representative on the Island of Anticosti, stating that one McDonald, residing at English Bay, was found dead in his house some days ago by a gamekeeper; also that the body bears all the appearances of death having been caused by assassination. Mr. Committant adds that he is almost certain that McDonald's cabin was plundered by people from Fox Bay. The resident population of English Bay is stated to be very excited over McDonald's mysterious death, and Mr. Committant, in their behalf, has asked the Quebec Government to fully investigate the case, for which purpose District Magistrate Simard has been ordered to leave at once for Anticosti.

## OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

## NEW ENGLAND SHOE MANUFACTURERS PASS RESOLUTIONS ON THE SUBJECT.

Boston, Mass., April 14.—The board of directors of the New England Shoe and Leather association at a special meeting adopted resolutions commending the attitude of Great Britain in favor of open markets and equality of commercial opportunity in Asia and Africa and urging the United States government to co-operate with Great Britain for the maintenance of these principles. The resolutions were forwarded to President McKinley.

Paris, April 14.—M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made the announcement to-day that China had granted to France a concession for the construction of a railway from Tonking to Yunnan Fu, and guaranteed the non-alienation of the provinces bounding Tonking. China, M. Hanotaux said, also reserves the island of Hainan to France.

## THE CHILCOOT AVALANCHE.

## NUMBER OF DEAD NOW SAID TO HAVE BEEN SIXTY-TWO.

Vancouver, B.C., April 14.—The latest news from the Chilcoot Pass is brought by the steamer 'Pakshan,' which has arrived at Vancouver. The vessel left Dyea on April 8, but had to lay-to all day, April 9, on account of a terrific storm. Her officers give the latest intelligence regarding the Chilcoot horror. Happily, they are able to state that the first reports were exaggerated. The number of dead will not, they anticipate, exceed sixty-two, while a man who came over the trail from Dawson says fifty will cover the list. The corrected list up to the date of the sailing of the 'Pakshan' does not give any names mentioned before, but there are twelve to be added whose names had not been obtained when the boat left. The list also includes new names of the dead as under: L. W. L. Weidlein, Kansas City; Geo. Uhlin, Tacoma; G. F. Smith, Washington Territory; Walter Shapney, New York; S. Atkins, Baker City; Allen Gray, Seattle; G. F. Smith, Washington Territory; E. Kinney, residence unknown; King, residence unknown; Gus Lieverst, Seattle.

Only seven employees of the Chilcoot Tramway Company were in the avalanche as far as now known. When the 'Pakshan' left, the search for the bodies had been concluded, and sixty-two was said to be the final number. Traffic continues unimpeded.

The only passenger on the 'Pakshan' out from Dawson was R. A. Ellis, of California, who left immediately for Seattle. Interviewed, he said he left Dawson on March 17, and when out a hundred and fifty miles, was overtaken by Captain Ray, who had travelled from Fort Yukon, with two men, bound for Washington. They reached Dyea on April 6.

The latest discovery before Mr. Ellis left was on Boulder Creek, a part of Bonanza, where thirty-seven dollars to the pan was taken out. Dominion Creek was showing up as good as Eldorado.

Flour in Dawson had come down from \$25 to \$20 a sack.

Toronto, April 15.—A joint meeting of the committee of Presbyterian ladies having charge of the arrangements for sending missionary nurses to the Klondike and the executive of the Presbyterian Home Mission Committee was held yesterday in Dr. Warden's office. Ways and means were discussed, but no definite arrangements were made.

Victoria, B.C., April 15.—A mail, comprising two thousand two hundred letters, direct from Dawson City, was received last night by train from Nanaimo, having been transferred there from the steamer 'Topeka.' The mail left Dawson City on March 1, and is the first large mail received from there.

The Canadian Yukon Railway bill, to give a charter for the British Columbia portion of the road projected by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, was called for report in the Legislature last night, but stood over in order to give Mr. Higgins

an opportunity to move an amendment. The amendment will make the selection of an ocean terminus in British Columbia subject to the approval of the government of this province, rather than that of the Dominion.

## WRECK ON THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Halifax, N.S., April 14.—A bad accident occurred on the Pictou branch of the Intercolonial Railway, yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the injury of several persons, one of them perhaps seriously. The local express left Pictou on time to connect at Stellarton with the express from Mulgrave, and when within half a mile of Stellarton the engine, baggage car, and second-class passenger car left the track. The passengers in the first-class car were thrown about pell-mell, and some of them received injuries. One of the passengers, a Mrs. Windsor, of St. John, was badly hurt, and it is said that her injuries may prove fatal. Mr. John J. Power, barrister, of this city, received a bad shaking up. He was out about the face and body. Two train hands were badly injured. The passengers were transferred to the express at Stellarton. A wrecking train was sent out to clear the track.

## CONVICTED OF INCENDIARISM.

Brockville, Ont., April 14.—Harry Johnston, tried here to-day for setting fire to the house and barns of G. K. Scovil, of Portland, in November, 1896, was found guilty by Judge McTavish, of Ottawa, who presided at the County Judges' Criminal Court, and sentenced to eleven months in the Central Prison. William Laing, who was with Johnston when the deed was committed, turned Queen's evidence, and testified that Scovil paid Johnston to do the job.

## A STRANGE FATALITY.

Toronto Junction, April 15.—James Weeks yesterday set fire to some grass while at work digging. The fire spread to the sidewalk, where his five-year-old daughter was playing, and set her clothes in a blaze. Before the flames could be extinguished the child's legs and body were frightfully burned. She was removed to the Sick Children's Hospital, but succumbed to her injuries a few hours later.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA.

(New York 'Evening Post'.)

The intention of the Dominion Government, as expressed in the Budget speech delivered a few days ago, to amend the tariff by giving after Aug. 1 next an exclusive preference of twenty-five percent to Great Britain and the colonies, evidently meets with very general approval in Canada. The only contention between Liberal and Conservative seems to be as to who is really entitled to the credit of this policy. But the government may certainly say to the Conservative Opposition, "You may have wished it, but we have done it." Many factors have conduced to this result, and the end is not yet. The failure to negotiate a reciprocity treaty at Washington, the hopelessness of inducing the British Government to favor colonial produce by imposing a duty upon the foreign article, the result of ten dull years under a high-tariff policy in weakening somewhat the protectionist sentiment in Canada, gratification at the abrogation of the German and Belgian treaties, whereby it was provided that those countries should not be subject in the British colonies to other or higher duties than those imposed upon similar articles of British origin, 'the most-favored nation clause' in other treaties rendering it necessary to make the preference exclusively British, or else to admit on like terms the imports from those countries, the gentle promptings of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, whose popularity is remarkable—all these things have contributed to the present policy. That the effect it will probably have upon the protected industries of Canada should be so little discussed may seem surprising, but no doubt the protectionists exhausted their eloquence before the last general election, which resulted in the return of the Laurier Government, a government known to be enamored of free trade, though willing to hasten slowly towards that end. The predominant sentiment, however, seems to be one of gratification at being able to do a good turn to the Motherland.

The strong attachment of the Canadian people to Great Britain has increased, is increasing, and few will wish that it should be diminished. Nor is an explanation of it far to seek. The United Empire Loyalists who formed the basis of the British colonization of the country, were men of a principle, however mistaken we may deem that principle to have been, and with that principle their children and children's children have been indoctrinated to the present day. But more important than that, England unlike Spain, has never shown herself too proud to learn, and the lesson we taught her a hundred years ago has borne fruit in the wise treatment of her colonies, especially during the last half century. Let the colonies always keep the idea of their civil rights associated with your government; they will cling and grapple to you and no force under heaven will be of power to tear them from their allegiance. So spoke Edmund Burke, and rarely have the premonitions of political wisdom been more singularly fulfilled than those words have been by the present sentiment of the British Empire.

## TURNED THE TABLES.

## A LUNATIC STEALS THE OFFICER'S TICKETS AND TAKES THE LATTER TO THE ASYLUM.

Denver, Col., April 15.—Governor Adams's private secretary, Rod King, will probably never forget his experience in conveying Oscar Hake, a lunatic, to the Colorado state asylum. Mr. King is a man who never knew what fear was, and had Hake been a raving maniac, he would not have hesitated. However, when he found at the city jail a mild and suave gentleman, he wondered at first how the latter could ever have been mistaken for a lunatic. He soon found out. When the conductor came to collect the fare Mr. King was treated to a surprise. In some manner the lunatic had succeeded in getting out of Mr. King's overcoat pocket his pocket-book, containing tickets for the Governor's private secretary, and one Oscar Hake. As the conductor approached Hake spoke up:—

"I am taking this man down to Pueblo, conductor," he said, confidently and in an undertone. "He's insane, and has got an idea he's the Governor's private secretary, Rod King. He ain't violent—only mildly insane—so don't pay any attention to what he says. I can take care of him."

King protested long and vigorously, but the conductor looked at him pityingly and said: "If he don't keep quiet well have to lock him up in the closet." Rod's captor looked at him. "You hear what the conductor says?" said he, in a condescending way. "I don't want to have to put handcuffs on you, but if you don't keep still I will."

There was not a soul on the train acquainted with King. Recognizing that the situation was hopeless, he subsided. Arriving finally at Pueblo, the lunatic conducted his victim up the street, watching him closely for fear lest he should break away. It seemed to Rod that he would never come across a man he knew. He finally did so, an old-time Populist friend of his from Leadville. When he had finally got the attention of his friend he succeeded in explaining to him the situation, and Oscar Hake's game was up.

## EDICT OF NANTES.

## THREE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE DOCUMENT.

New York, April 14.—The three hundredth anniversary of the signing by King Henry IV. of the Edict of Nantes was celebrated yesterday by the American Society of Huguenots at the French Church du Saint Esprit. A short service, during which several of the old Huguenot psalms and chants were sung, preceded the session, which was entirely devoted to the reading of papers bearing upon the subject of the edict. About two hundred and fifty delegates from all parts of the United States and Europe were present, and listened attentively to the papers prepared for the occasion.

Mr. Edward Belloc, Fellow of the Huguenot Society of London, read the first paper on 'The successive events that finally led to the enactment of the Edict of Nantes.' Mr. Samuel Macanley Jackson, professor of church history, New York University, followed with a paper on 'The Edict of Nantes: Its scope and its place in the history of religious toleration.' Mr. F. E. Dufais then read a paper, translated by him from the French of the Rev. Paul de Felice, member of the Society of French Protestantism, and the delegate of the French society.

The strength and weakness of the Edict of Nantes was discussed by Dr. Henry M. Baird, honorary fellow of the Huguenot Society of London, and honorary member of the American society. Prof. Etienne J. Jalladot then read an original French poem, written by himself for the occasion, and the session closed with a paper by M. N. Weiss, the delegate of the French society, on 'The enemies of the Edict of Nantes.'

## THE BAKER MILLIONS.

Hamilton, April 15.—In reference to the report of a few days since to the effect that Mr. John Ira Flatt, of Hamilton, ex-M.P.P. for North Wentworth, was one of the heirs to the millions of the late Jacob L. Baker, of revolutionary fame, who had a mint of money on deposit at the Bank of British North America in Philadelphia, and also owned valuable property there, the bankers sent out a circular to the numerous claimants which reads: "The Bank of British North America, Philadelphia, hereby gives notice both to the general public and the very numerous so-called heirs of the estate of one Jacob Baker, of revolutionary fame, whose letters of inquiry are being daily received, that it has no knowledge of Mr. Baker or of his wonderful possessions or his business connection with the bank at any previous period of its history."

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