

SPANISH FLEET SAILS.

Left St. Vincent This Morning in a Southern Direction.

FIRST ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED ON SUNDAY

When the United States Warships Reach the Philippines.

TAMPA TROOPS ORDERED TO BE IN READINESS TO START FOR CUBA AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

Atlanta, Ga., April 29.—Senora Virginia Terrare, her two sons, daughter and four sisters, just arrived in Atlanta, from Havana, tell a harrowing tale of an agreement entered into by every Spanish officer in the Cuban capital. Rather than have the city fall into the hands of the hated Americans, they have agreed to massacre every American sympathizer and raze Havana to the ground. The first symptom of American occupation will be the signal for the barbarous action. Thousands of Cubans are leaving under fear of this barbarous threat.

THE SPANISH SQUADRON

LEFT CAPE VERDE ISLANDS THIS MORNING FOR AN UNKNOWN POINT.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, April 29.—The Spanish squadron sailed in a southward direction at 8.30 o'clock this (Friday) morning. The destination is unknown. Orders are to be given at sea.

Washington, April 29.—The Navy Department has received information that the Spanish squadron has left the Cape Verde Islands.

Madrid, April 29 (11 a.m.)—Despatches received here to-day from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, say the United States fleet is expected to arrive at Manila on Sunday. The Spanish fleet has been divided into two squadrons. Two cruisers, the 'Castilla' and other vessels remain near the front of Manila, the remaining Spanish warships, under Admiral Montojo, are patrolling the western coasts, awaiting the arrival of the American warships.

The Spanish fleet, it appears, has been reinforced by a large auxiliary cruiser, said to be capable of steaming twenty knots, and armed as a warship. She is known as the 'Montevideo,' but an examination of the maritime registers fails to establish her identity. It is claimed, however, that she is a very large vessel.

London, April 29.—The 'Evening News' this afternoon publishes a despatch from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, saying the Spanish cruisers 'Maria Teresa,' 'Almirante Oquendo,' 'Vizcaya' and 'Cristobal Colon,' accompanied by the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers 'Pluton,' 'Terror' and 'Feroz' had sailed at nine o'clock in a westerly direction, presumably going towards Cuba.

The despatch adds that the Spanish torpedo boats 'Zor,' 'Bary' and 'Ariete,' and the Spanish transports 'San Francisco' and 'Candide de Cadix' sailed at the same time in a northerly direction, probably going to the Canary Islands.

The 'News' says: 'The import of the cablegram is that the whole effective fighting force of the squadron has been despatched west, while the non-combatants and the non-combatants are proceeding to another anchorage.'

'Well informed naval authorities are aware that the torpedo boats could not traverse the Atlantic at the present time as they have not sufficient coal capacity for a voyage to Cuba, and the risk of coaling in mid-ocean is too great. This long delayed move is most significant. Its significance is in the fact which can hardly be over-emphasized, that it is practically Spain's first real move since the outbreak of hostilities.'

CHANGE OF BASE.

PROPOSAL BY WHICH UNITED STATES WARSHIPS MAY CROSS THE ATLANTIC TO ATTACK SPAIN AT HOME.

New York, April 29.—A special to the 'Journal and Advertiser' from Washington, says:—The Board of Strategy recommended at a late hour last evening that as soon as it becomes apparent that the Spanish fleet does not intend to cross the Atlantic, the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic, and one of the Balearic

islands in the Mediterranean, probably the Island of Minorca, will be seized by the United States as bases of supplies. If the Spanish fleet does not come to us the Board of Strategy has decided that to end the war the United States warships must attack Spain at home. The best warships are certain to reach the other side of the Atlantic considerably before the worse for the voyage. By seizing the Canaries they can be made a base of operations against Spain.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MATANZAS.

Madrid, April 29 (10 a.m.)—An official announcement says the fortifications of Matanzas did not suffer by the bombardment and that not one man was killed or wounded thereby.

In official circles the stories of the bombardment received via the United States are read with shouts of derisive laughter.

New York, April 29.—The correspondent here of the Fabra News Agency of

QUIET IN MADRID.

Madrid, April 29—8 a.m.—There have been no disturbances here, and the newspapers continue their week efforts to belittle the United States' fleet and its work.

The 'Imparcial' says: 'All the world now knows that America tried to bluff Spain by threats which she is unable to fulfill. America on being called, shows a wretchedly weak hand. Its real strength is exactly known—five ironclads, two belted cruisers, three unbelted, the fastest and most powerful cruisers, and twelve other cruisers. All the rest are theatrical suppers.'

TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

FIRST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE OF THE TAMPA DIVISION ORDERED IN READINESS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Tampa, Fla., April 29.—Colonel Melville A. Cochran, commanding the First Provisional Brigade of the Tampa Division, received a telegram from Washington, instructing him to hold his command in readiness for immediate departure with rations for thirty days. This is the first authentic information regarding the future movements of the troops here. Although no definite orders have as yet been received, it is expected the second brigade will receive a similar message from Washington within a few hours. Officers here expect that all the troops stationed at Chocomauga will be here in a few days. These troops consisted of three thousand six hundred cavalry, ten batteries of artillery of five hundred men, and two thousand five hundred infantry, or a total of six thousand six hundred men. On the arrival of these troops it is quite likely that they will be organized into brigades and regiments for transfer to Cuba. It is well known that the much dreaded rainy season on the island does not set in for

well-to-morrow. The 'New Orleans' will go out on Sunday, but may anchor off Tompkinsville, S.C. to await final instructions from Washington. The collier 'Sister' will sail for the South this afternoon. One hundred and twenty-five of the officers and men from the Massachusetts Naval Brigade went aboard the auxiliary cruiser 'Fratie,' this afternoon.

SPANISH VOLUBILITY.

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO FORCE SUPPLY BILLS THROUGH.

London, April 29.—The Madrid correspondent of the 'Standard' says: 'The parliamentary outlook is less satisfactory, despite the praiseworthy efforts both the government and Senor Stiles are making to induce the Opposition to reduce the wonted dilatory debates with a view to getting voted rapidly those bills and authorizations which are indispensable to endow the government to carry on affairs in the present critical circumstances. Unfortunately Senor Robledo, as well as semi-Christians and Republicans, seemed determined to provoke retrospective and irritating debates, simply to further personal and party aims, perfectly heedless of the grave consequences of such unpatriotic attempts to weaken the government in the presence of America. They content themselves with insisting upon protracted debates on the address. In the Lower House the extreme Opposition groups and some generals also insist upon a fresh discussion of Cuban affairs.'

ATTITUDE OF PORTUGAL.

NEUTRALITY DECREE SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

London, April 29.—The 'Official Gazette' to-day published the neutrality de-

crees of Portugal in the war between Spain and the United States. It is similar to decrees issued at the time of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, and contains six articles.

FEELING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, April 29.—The 'Times' to-day devotes considerable space to combating the statement that public opinion here is veering towards Spain. It says: 'Our sympathies, on the main question are with the United States, as they are held to be in the right; but, on the matter of form, we are not so clear or unanimous.'

In spite of the 'Times's' assertion, the facts are as stated. The government and most of the important newspapers are friendly to the United States, but individual opinion and the sympathies of a large majority of the British are undoubtedly anti-American.

GERMAN SYMPATHY.

London, April 29.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Standard' says: 'I hear from a good source that the Emperor William, who is deeply interested in the Cuban question, has repeatedly taken occasion to air his views as to Germany's neutrality. His Majesty is all the more entitled to pursue his present policy, as he possesses absolute proof that the United States does not intend ever to annex Cuba. She is prepared to suffer defeat from the Spaniards at first, but will not end the war until Spain renounces her sovereignty over Cuba, which can then, and not till then, gradually be restored to order.'

THE AMERICAN LINER 'PARIS.'

New York, April 29.—Captain Van Der Schor De Bens, of the 'Sparndam,' and

tirely independent of the allotments made by the President to the War Department from the \$50,000,000 defence appropriation. This will indicate that up to July 1 next (two months) the increased expenditures on account of the war will be approximately \$90,000,000.

CUBAN REFUGEES.

Savannah, Ga., April 29.—The Norwegian steamship 'Orange' arrived this morning from Matanzas. She had on board fifty Cuban refugees, women and children, but no men. She was boarded by a crew from the United States ship 'Cincinnati' after she left Matanzas. The 'Orange' is now at quarantine.

WAR NOTES.

Key West, Fla., April 29.—11.45 a.m.—The troop ship 'Fletcher' arrived at 11.30 this morning from Hampton roads, with eight hundred Marines conveyed into port by the 'Montgomery.'

Colon, April 29.—The Panama Railway Steamship Line steamer 'Finance' sailed to-day from New York.

Detroit, April 29.—The first detachment of the Michigan Naval Militia started for Norfolk this morning, at eight o'clock. The detachment contains two hundred and twenty-five men. A large and enthusiastic crowd saw them off.

Washington, April 29.—Secretary Alger has submitted the deficiency estimates of thirty-four millions to cover additional army expenses to July.

New York, April 29.—A Key West special says a sailor on the monitor 'Puritan' has been convicted of treason. He is a Spaniard with a family in Matanzas. He was caught filling the lock of a magazine and was found guilty by a drum-head court-martial and was sentenced to be shot.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 29.—A letter from the first president of the Mormon Church to Governor Wells states that the presidency of the church urges the saints to enlist.

Key West, Fla., April 29.—A small prize captured by the 'Newport' was brought in this morning.

London, April 29.—A despatch from St. Vincent published here says four Spanish cruisers and three torpedo boat destroyers are presumed to have gone towards Cuba.

Manila, Philippine Islands, April 29.—The Spanish Government officials have just announced that from to-day the use of cipher or code telegraphic messages will not be allowed from or to the Philippine Islands.

Kingston, Ont., April 29.—The steam yacht 'Enquirer,' owned by the Buffalo, N.Y., 'Enquirer,' cleared to-day for Montreal. She is on her way to Key West to be used as a despatch boat.

Peter McDermott, aged eighteen, has left the city to join the United States navy. He was a great reader and grew enthusiastic over the war. He told a companion of his intention and after Peter had fled across the border the lad's mother was told of his intentions. She is seeking to secure his return.

Hong Kong, April 29.—The steamer 'Esmeralda,' chartered by the Banking Companies, has gone to Manila, to bring away the specie there, as trouble is apprehended. It is understood she will be able to enter and leave Manila before the United States fleet attacks that port. She has a considerable quantity of coal on board, and also has as a passenger, the insurgent leader, Filipino. She is said to have sealed orders to join the United States fleet after her mission is accomplished. The cable to Manila has not been cut.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Hawarden, April 29.—Mr. Gladstone is resting easier this morning, but his general condition is less favorable. The sufferer is now entirely confined to his bedroom. The diminishing pain is a bad sign. It always marks the later stages of the disease from which Mr. Gladstone is suffering.

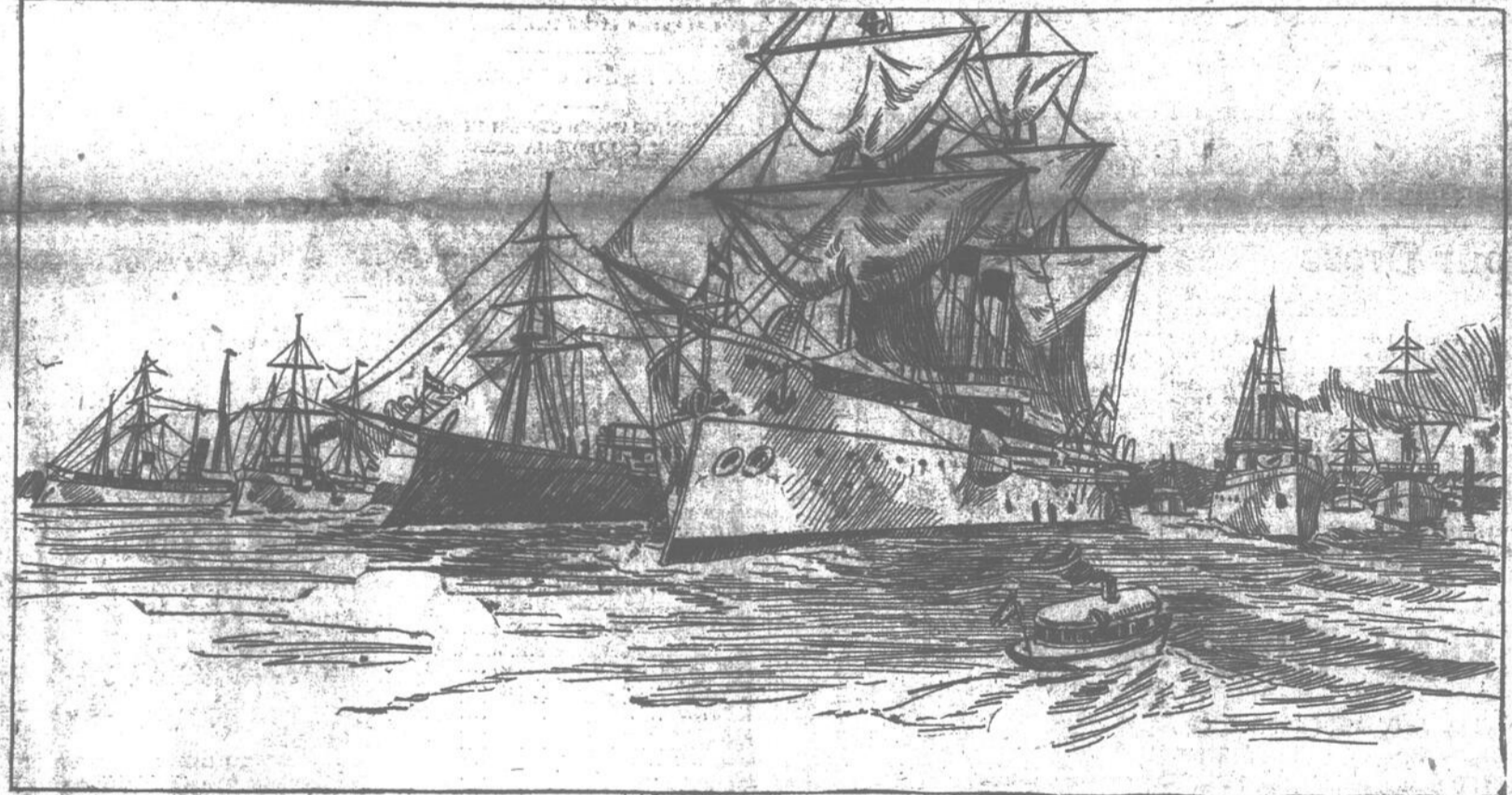
A DISGUSTED GENERAL.

Under the above heading the 'Monde Canadien' says: 'General Gascoigne has tendered his resignation which was accepted at once. Every true soldier will infallibly do in the future what the English general has just done, as soon as he becomes aware that his position in Canada is in reality a sinecure and that he has but a mere shadow of authority, as soon as he finds out that any one of his subordinates can always get the best over him, if he has influence over the party in power.'

SHOWERS; THEN FINE.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., April 29.—11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures—Kamloops, 41, 47; Edmonton, 45, 29; Swift Current, 50, 25; Winnipeg, 35, 25; Port Arthur, 54, 20; Parry Sound, 54, 42; Toronto, 51, 45; Ottawa, 50, 35; Montreal, 60, 35; Quebec, 54, 35; Halifax, 52, 34. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Cloudy and cool, with a few light showers to-day; Saturday, fine, and a little warmer.

Montreal, April 29.—Readings by Heun & Harrison's Standard Barometer, at noon to-day, 30.52; yesterday, 30.11. To-day, temperature, max. 50, min. 33; yesterday, max. 50, min. 27.



DON ANT. D'ULLOA, QUIROS, ISLA DE LUZON. VILLALOBAS. REINA CRISTINA. VELASCO.

SPANISH SHIPS IN PHILIPPINE WATERS WHICH MAY GIVE BATTLE TO DEWEY'S SQUADRON

Madrid, has received notifications from the cable company that the Spanish Government would not permit the delivery of his despatch about the bombardment of Matanzas. This would seem to explain the impression prevailing among the newspapers and people at Madrid that the American vessels were compelled to retire, which information was obtained through the Spanish officials' version of the bombardment.

AN UNVERIFIED RUMOR.

SPANISH WARSHIPS CREDITED WITH SINKING AN AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR IN PHILIPPINE WATERS.

Madrid, April 28.—11.30 p.m.—It is reported here that Spanish warships have sunk an American warship in Philippine waters. The government has received no confirmation of the report. Senor Sagasta does not believe that an encounter can have happened yet as the American squadron is not expected to arrive in the vicinity of Manila prior to Friday. Referring to the statement that the Philippine rebel chief Aguinaldo is accompanying Commodore Dewey to Manila, the Prime Minister declared that it was absolutely incorrect. The government, he added, knows that only one native of the islands is with the American squadron. He is a pilot and has never shared in the rebellion. The populace is elated with the report of the alleged stranding of an American warship on the coast of Pinar del Rio.

several weeks, and officers believe that the purpose of the army and navy authorities in Washington is to effect a junction with the Cuban army before that time, or else land ten or twelve thousand regular troops there and make a rush upon Havana.

Washington, April 29.—Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, a Democrat member of the Naval Affairs Committee, had a conference with the President to-day over the yellow fever aspect of the campaign. The President asked him how many immunes New Orleans could furnish for service. General Meyer replied that he believed five thousand would be a safe estimate of those ready to go, who were immune from fever. The President is understood to desire those men for early service. One suggestion made is that they be placed in charge of the city of Havana after it is taken.

ORDERED TO SEA.

'SAN FRANCISCO' AND 'NEW ORLEANS' INSTRUCTED TO PREPARE TO SAIL AT ONCE.

New York, April 29.—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard that the cruisers 'San Francisco' and 'New Orleans' are to sail at the earliest possible moment. Both vessels have taken stores, provisions, ammunition and coal aboard. Neither has as yet taken on a full complement of ammunition, but hurried orders were given to-day to have the necessary quantity on board the 'San Francisco' tonight, so that the vessel can

crec of Portugal in the war between Spain and the United States. It is similar to decrees issued at the time of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, and contains six articles.

1. Forbids the equipment of privateers in Portuguese waters.
2. Forbids the entry of privateers in Portuguese waters.
3. Permits belligerents to make a short stay at Portuguese ports.
4. Defines legitimate trade as regards belligerents, and forbids trading in goods which may be considered contraband of war.
5. Warns Portuguese and foreigners in Portugal against actions contrary to the security of the State.
6. Refuses protection to any infringers of the decree.

NAVAL ACTIVITY IN FRANCE.

Paris, April 29.—It is announced that extraordinary naval and military activity is displayed throughout France. All the ships recently mobilized are kept in fighting trim. The reserves expect to be called out.

PARIS, APRIL 29.—THE 'AURORE' ANNOUNCES TO-DAY THAT EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITY PREVAILS IN NAVAL AND MILITARY CIRCLES THROUGHOUT FRANCE.

At Brest there is much comment on the fact that work at the arsenal continues until eight o'clock every night and the workmen are employed all day Sunday. All orders for war materials of all sorts have been placed and all the coast batteries have been supplied with provisions and munitions sufficient for several months. It is also announced that fresh batteries have been erected at Ushant, that all the French warships recently mobilized are kept in

Captain Van Der Ze, of the 'Rotterdam,' expressed the belief to-day that the 'Paris' will reach this port in safety to-night or to-morrow morning. They thought that Captain Watkins would not depart from his usual course for the reason that if he went north he would encounter icebergs and if he went south he might meet Spanish ships. Captain Van Der Ze said: 'On such a sea as we have had in the past week it would be impossible for any warship to fire a shot at a vessel or any other object with any degree of accuracy. The seas have been so heavy that it would be absolutely unsafe for a warship on the high seas, especially on the Atlantic, to fire a gun. The gunners and crew must have had enough to do to hold the guns in position.'

WAR LEGISLATION.

Washington, April 29.—The House convened at ten o'clock this morning to allow two hours more of general debate on the War Revenue bill before the bill was taken up at noon for amendments under the five-minute rule.

Washington, April 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received from the Secretary of War estimates of deficiencies in appropriations required for the use of the War Department for the remaining two months of the present fiscal year aggregating \$34,019,000. In his letter Secretary Alger says that the acts of Congress, approved April 22 and 26, 1898, authorizing the enrollment of a volunteer army and placing the regular army on a war footing, will necessitate this increased appropriation for the organization, support and maintenance of the new forces. This estimate, which will be transmitted to Congress to-day, is es-

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The S.S. 'ADMIRAL,' so favorably known on the Gaspé route, will be in Montreal on Tuesday or Wednesday next, to take the place of the S.S. 'Canadiens' on the Montreal and Gaspe route.

For further information, apply to DAVID ROBERTSON & CO., Agents, 11 ST. PETER STREET, Bell Telephone 151.

A SYRIAN ASSAULTED.

A Syrian named Castel Measit, living at 179 St. Paul street, was seriously assaulted last night at his own home, and two men were arrested by Constable Gagnon in connection with the affair. It is alleged that a man very drunk, accompanied by another, also slightly intoxicated, visited 179 St. Paul street, armed with sticks and stones, and without any provocation whatever, assaulted Measit in a very aggravated manner. Other Syrians rushed to Measit's assistance, but the perpetrators decamped. Examination showed that the man was so seriously injured in the head as to necessitate his removal to the Notre Dame Hospital, where he is now lying.

This morning Honore Lessard, of Duluth avenue, and Alderic Dore, appeared in the Police Court, before Mr. Lafontaine, accused of assaulting Measit. Both pleaded not guilty, and as a doctor's certificate was submitted showing that the complainant was unable to appear, owing to his injuries, the case was put back for eight days.

ANOTHER ACTION AGAINST THE CITY.

An action for one thousand dollars damages has been entered against the city by Harry C. Reed, on account of injuries received by falling on a sidewalk.

THE CLIFFORD CASE.

The inquest in the case of Michael Hubbard, accused of the culpable homicide of Denis Clifford, on April 10, was opened in the Police Court this morning before Mr. Lafontaine, the presiding magistrate. The evidence adduced was precisely the same as that given in the O'Meara case, which has already appeared in these columns. Acting Detective McLaughlin said that he was called by telephone to 45 Aylmer street early on the morning of April 10, and there found Denis Clifford dead, and he was told a murder had been committed. He made an examination of the gallery and found evidence of blood. The next day, accompanied by Dr. Johnson, he visited No. 5 station, where Hubbard was detained as a witness. Here in the doctor's presence he examined Hubbard's overshoes and discovered blood stains, consequently he retained possession of the shoes and afterwards he handed them over to the coroner's officer. The witness also found a blood stain on the accused's coat sleeve, and he cut out the piece of cloth and gave it to Dr. Johnson.

In answer to Mr. Guerin, counsel for the defence, the constable said, that he caused the warrant to be issued against Hubbard acting on instructions received from Mr. Cook, Crown prosecutor. Further, the witness had no reason to believe the accused committed murder, other than the statements of other parties, and the evidence already adduced. The case will be continued this afternoon.

THIEVES BUSY.

A few nights ago the butcher shop of Mr. Brown, on St. Catherine street, was entered by thieves through the rear, who decamped with a large quantity of meat. The same evening the Central Cigar Store on Craig street, near St. Lawrence street, was also broken into, when a considerable quantity of smoking material disappeared. The police were notified of both robberies.

COURT OF REVIEW CALENDARS.

Judgments will be rendered by the Court of Review to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. This may term will commence on Tuesday next. City cases will be heard on May 3, 4, 5 and 6, and country cases on May 9, 10 and 11.

ASSIGNMENT.

The Pratt Manufacturing Company has assigned at the demand of Wm. Pratt, with liabilities of \$2,519.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. B. WILLIAMSON,

JEWELLER AND DIAMOND MERCHANT. Has Removed his Up-town store from 2300 St. Catherine street to 2350 ST. CATHERINE ST., cor. Metcalfe st. Down-town Store as formerly, 1741, Notre Dame street.

UNITED FOR THE CONTEST.

The Plebiscite Campaign On.

MASS MEETING OF PROHIBITIONISTS TO BE HELD.

Now that the Plebiscite bill is definitely before the country and the people know the exact question they will be asked to answer in the coming plebiscite, much of the anxiety and fear of the prohibitionist as to the final result has vanished. The prospect of a clear field on which to fight the battle for the overthrow of the liquor traffic has greatly increased the enthusiasm of the temperance forces, and active preparations for the campaign have already commenced. Last night an important meeting of the Dominion Alliance executive and the Provincial Plebiscite executive was held in the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Dougal presided. Major Bond, as chairman of the Plebiscite executive, explained how the work of organization had been begun a year ago when the plebiscite was expected, but after it had been announced that the question was postponed for a year, nothing further was done by his executive. Now the government had brought down the bill, and the prospects were that the vote would be taken in a few months. He was strongly in favor of as complete and perfect a union of all the prohibition forces as possible. It had been proposed to unite the two executives now meeting. He thought this was wise and that this amalgamated executive would give additional strength and force to the work now before them. He moved a resolution to this effect, which was heartily seconded by Mr. Sol Cutler and unanimously adopted. The meeting then elected Major Bond as chairman of the united executive. The various plebiscite committees already appointed were continued and power given them to add to their numbers.

The Rev. A. Lee Holmes, being reluctantly obliged to give up the position of chairman of county organization, Mr. S. P. Leet was elected to this position.

Some discussion followed as to when the campaign should be begun. It was suggested to wait until the bill passed the Senate and the date for the vote was fixed. The prevailing opinion, however, was that the work of county and city organization should commence at once. The county organization committee was instructed to proceed as soon as possible with the organization of the various counties.

It was also decided to hold a mass meeting of prohibitionists in this city in about a fortnight to inaugurate the campaign. A committee was appointed consisting of the Rev. Prof. Warriner, the Rev. James Fleck, Mr. S. J. Carter, Mr. H. A. Moulton, Major Bond and Mr. Carson to make the necessary arrangements.

The secretary of the Ontario Alliance, Mr. F. S. Spence, wrote stating that active work was going on there, and much satisfaction expressed that the plebiscite was to be on the single issue. The various committees will convene at once and report to the general executive at an early date. Mr. Thomas Chambers and Mr. Wilfred Dougal were added to the executive.

THROWN OUT OF A CARRIAGE.

The Notre Dame Hospital ambulance was called to Commissioners street, at the back of Bonsecours Church, yesterday afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. Stanislas Belanger, who had been injured through the upsetting of a vehicle in which they were taking a drive. The upset was caused by the horse taking the bit in his teeth and running away. Mrs. Belanger was severely bruised about the body and Mr. Belanger's right leg was more or less crushed and bruised.

MANY IMMIGRANTS.

Large bodies of immigrants continue to reach the city over the Grand Trunk and C. P. R., on their way to the North-West. The war will, in the opinion of the immigration authorities, have the effect in a great many cases of altering the determination as to ultimate destination, and hundreds during the present season, who intended to go to the United States, will become Canadian citizens.

INFANTICIDE AT ST. TELEPHONE.

Coroner McMahon was at St. Telephone last evening investigating a case of alleged infanticide. The facts of the case, however, were so incomplete that he was obliged to adjourn the enquiry for eight days in order to obtain further evidence.

SIR F. A. MILBANK DEAD.

London, April 28.—Sir Frederick Acland Milbank, Bart., formerly member of parliament (Liberal) for the North Riding of Yorkshire, is dead. He was born in 1820.

NEW INSTRUMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

The farming machine several times mentioned in the 'Witness' is now a complete success, and is running daily on the north side of the exhibition grounds. Soil was never better or more cheaply prepared for cultivation anywhere, at any age, than is done by its means. A number of gentlemen are going out to inspect its working between three and four o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, when the public also are invited.

FUNERAL OF MR. J. RODGER.

The funeral of the late Mr. James Rodger, car distributor and fuel agent in the C. P. R. service, took place from the family residence, No. 704 St. Antoine street, yesterday afternoon, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Among the many railway men who attended the funeral were Mr. James Osborne, Mr. A. A. McTier, Mr. G. S. Camille, Mr. R. Chapple, Mr. Fred. Gascoigne, Mr. H. O. Wilson, Mr. R. Miller and Mr. W. E. Hampton.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

The Detroit Iron Bridge Building Company are at work now at both ends of the Victoria Jubilee Bridge. The erecting span has been moved to the St. Lambert side, and a large gang of men are at work on it extending the iron road bed over the first arch. The fourth span is nearly finished on the Point St. Charles side, and it is expected, now that they are at work on both ends, that the work will go on rapidly. The extension of the roadbed on the embankment at Point St. Charles has been commenced and arrangements are being made at St. Lambert to begin there also.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

FIFTEEN MEN AND SIXTY MULES KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION OF POWDER.

San Francisco, April 29.—News has just reached the city of a terrible explosion of powder that was being carried by a train to Colan Dan Bagan's Candelaria mine, in Mexico. It is reported that two hundred and eighteen boxes of powder and twenty thousand caps exploded with such force that fifteen men and sixty mules were killed.

FLAT WAREHOUSES.

DEMAND OF MANITOBA FARMERS BEING OPPOSED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Ottawa, April 29.—Mr. Douglas's bill to allow North-West farmers to load from flat warehouses along the lines of railway, instead of being compelled to use standard elevators at certain points, was up in the Railway Committee this morning, and was opposed by the C. P. R., which would under the bill have to furnish more cars, and also claims that the standard elevators furnish the necessary facilities and enables grain to be marketed in time.

POULTRY AND EGG TRADE.

Before the House Committee on Agriculture this morning, Mr. Bain presiding, Mr. W. T. Grandall and Prof. Robertson gave evidence on the poultry and egg trade for the British market.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

In the Public Accounts Committee this morning the Hon. W. S. Fielding nominated the following sub-committee to consider the overrulings of the Auditor-General by the Treasury Board: Messrs. McMullen, Foster, Fitzpatrick, Sir Hibbert Tupper, Somerville, Dr. McDonald (Huron), Flint, Clarke and Malouin. This was agreed to.

Mr. Taylor and others examined witnesses on the production and sale of binder twine in the Kingston penitentiary, but elicited nothing of note.

A SCHOONER IN DISTRESS.

Provincetown, Mass., April 29.—A three-masted schooner, apparently British, with a deck load of pigging, was sighted this morning off Highland Light flying signals of distress in the main rigging. She was riding heavily and in a dangerous position. The tug 'Juno' has started to her assistance. The name of the schooner cannot be made out from the shore.

A MONTREALER CUTS HIS THROAT.

Merrickville, Ont., April 29.—D. Hunter, traveller for Messrs. Chaleyser & Desrosiers, of Montreal, cut his throat this morning at the Windsor House here. Fellow travellers noticed that he was downhearted yesterday. The doctors have hopes of his recovery.

WAITED ON THE PREMIER.

Ottawa, April 29.—The civil servants waited on the Premier yesterday and asked for the statutory increases. Sir Wilfrid received them courteously.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

New Shipment of ORGANDIES.

JUST RECEIVED.

42 Pieces of Choice ORGANDIES, Beautiful Floral Designs, Dainty Colorings.

Also large Choices in all BLACK SPOTTED and FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS.

Splendid assortment of FANCY DRESS MUSLINS, in all makes.

ALL WOOL FRENCH CHALLIES, Pretty Designs for Wrappers, &c.

To Clear at 25c per yard.

OPTICAL DEPT.

Artificial Aids to Improve the Hearing. Sight Tested Scientifically Free of Charge.

BOOT and SHOE DEPT.

Bargains To-morrow.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

POWDER MILL EXPLODES.

SIX MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Easton, Pa., April 28.—Three large packing houses of the Atlantic Powder Company, near Dover, N.J., containing high explosives for the United States Government, were blown up this afternoon. Six men were killed outright and several seriously injured. Seven buildings were destroyed. It is stated that a cigar started the fire which caused the explosion.

Dover, N.J., April 29.—The victims of the explosion at the Atlantic Dynamite Works, in Kenville, near here, yesterday afternoon, now number seven. John Thorpe, one of the men injured, died from his injuries early to-day. Six men were blown to pieces. The company is caring for the families of the victims.

DEATH OF MR. M. J. S. BUTLER.

Quebec, April 29.—Mr. J. S. Butler, a well-known broker of this city, died somewhat suddenly yesterday.

EFFECT OF A WAR MEASURE.

In railway circles it is believed that the war measure contemplated by the United States of greatly increasing the tonnage dues upon shipping, will have a most beneficial effect upon Canadian trade. In every case where at all possible the St. Lawrence route will be chosen, with the result that both the shipping and railway interests will derive the benefit from increased business. There will be, in particular, a great increase in freight business, which will necessitate the employment of a large number of extra cars. Both companies have, for some time past, been providing accommodation in this particular, though without reference to the present situation, and should there be a large volume of fresh business, they would be prepared to handle it without delay. The Grand Trunk and C. P. R. are constantly building new cars, but latterly the orders have reached far into the hundreds. The statement sometimes made that, after all, the possibility of the expansion of railway business must always be slight so long as our population grows so slowly, is constantly being proven to be foundationless by the need experienced by both companies to add to their rolling stock to meet a business which every year becomes greater than that which has gone before. With the extension of the wheat-growing areas in the North-West, the rush to the Klondike, and the steady advance of the gold mining industry in British Columbia, which is settling down upon a business basis, this expansion of railway business is already an accomplished fact.

THE YELLOW JOURNALS.

Mr. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the C. P. R., has arrived from New York, where he has been for the last few days. He reports the war fever pretty strong, and was especially amused with the tremendous black headings of the 'yellow' journals, which were sometimes half a foot long.

A STONE PROCESSION.

An interesting event took place beyond the northern limits of the city yesterday afternoon, when a procession of some sixty wagon loads of stone passed through the streets, headed by a brass band and flags and banners. The procession consisted of a number of sturdy quarrymen of Mile End, and men carrying material to help in building the new church. When they arrived at their destination, the quarrymen were received by Canon Racicot, representing the Archbishop, Ald. Proulx, representing Mayor Proulx, Messrs. Th. Gauthier, president of the Amherst Park Land Company; A. W. Nelson, vice-president; C. E. E. Bouthillier, secretary; L. E. Jalbert, general agent, and A. J. Gerard, superintendent of the Amherst Park.

A number of priests and leading citizens of the surrounding districts, were also present.

An address was presented to Vicar-General Racicot, who replied in appropriate terms, and after a few speeches, refreshments were served.

THE FIRE RECORD.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR FIRE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, April 29.—Lower Town was this morning the scene of a conflagration. The fire originated in the buildings of the Ottawa Rag Company, King street, and extended from there to a brick tenement block adjoining, and from there to a double frame house. Five families are as a result homeless to-day.

The families are:—H. L. Heureux, carpenter, 297 King street; A. L. Heureux, junk dealer, 289 King street; T. Diehl, driver, 301 King street; H. Lepine, watchmaker, 301 King; T. Rodgers, driver, 303 King street.

No. 259 was also burned, but was unoccupied at the time. The loss of the Ottawa Rag Company on buildings and stock is placed at \$10,000.

The building is on the property of Mr. Taylor, who is interested in the company, and is insured. The brick tenement block is owned by Mrs. E. L. Heureux, and was valued together with the frame buildings at \$10,000.

Allentown, Pa., April 29.—The roller-mill at Catasauque, operated by Mauser and Crossman, was completely destroyed by fire early to-day. The loss will amount to nearly \$100,000; partly covered by insurance.

Ottawa, Ont., April 29.—The Queen's Hotel, stables and sheds, were entirely consumed by fire last night. The horses and a portion of the furniture were saved. The buildings were insured for two thousand dollars. The cause of the fire is unknown.

AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY.

Judge Desnoyers to-day presided in the Court of Special Sessions, and sent a boy named Nelson Leet, aged fifteen years, to the Reformatory School for four years on the suggestion of his father, as the youth was incorrigible. Of late the lad had committed a theft, and it was time a reformatory took place. For this sole purpose the father asked His Honor to send him away for a few years.

Weekly Calendar.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

First Sailors' Concert.

SAILORS' INSTITUTE NEW BUILDING, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.

Artists: Miss Marie Hollingshead, Miss Isabel Appleton, Messrs. J. J. Bell, J. Mitchell Bell, Sailors and others.

IN AID OF

Protestant Infants' Home

Carnival of Nations, New Animated Pictures, Amusing walk by children, Musical novelties, Opera selections, Fancy dances, Fancy marches, Best entertainment of the season. STANLEY HALL, 137 Stanley St., APRIL 25, 27, 29 and Matinee 30th. Admission 25c and 50c. Plan now opened at Stanley Hall.

WAR

Paintings by

R. CATON WOODVILLE,

(England's Greatest Military Painter).

LAST FEW DAYS

Admission 10c.

Descriptive Lecture, 3 and 6 p.m.

Fraser Institute Hall,

Open all day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Don't miss this or you'll regret it.

ART ASSOCIATION, Phillips Square.

Galleries Closed

Reading Room Open to Members, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

CANTATA

'Hearts of Gold,'

In St. James Methodist Church Lecture Hall.

On FRIDAY, 29th APRIL, at 8 o'clock. Appropriate Costumes, Tableau, Drill and Marching. TICKETS, 10 cents.

1st PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT.

ANNUAL DRILL. The Regt. will parade at the Army in drill order, on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 3.15 p.m. By order, W. L. BOND, Capt. Adjutant.

CONCERT

IN AID OF THE Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, TO BE HELD AT Young Women's Christian Association, 566 DORCHESTER STREET, FRIDAY, APRIL 29th, at 8 p.m. Admission 15c, or 2 for 25c.

UNION TEACHERS' MEETING.

CONDUCTED BY Rev. Dr. A. B. MACKAY, Meets every SATURDAY Afternoon in Crescent Street Church Lecture Room, at 4 o'clock punctually, for one hour. D. TORRANCE FRASER, Secretary.

SUNDAY, MAY 1.

IT WILL DO YOU GOOD

TO SPEND ONE HOUR ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

Young Men's Bible Class,

Dominion Square, 3 to 4 p.m. ALL WELCOME.

MEN'S OWN.

BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY, Every Sunday Afternoon, at 5 p.m.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

City street, above St. Antoine. NEXT SUNDAY, Speaker—Rev. G. G. HUXTABLE, Soloist—Mr. E. H. Morrison, Selections by choir.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH RECITAL.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 30, at 4.15. ADMISSION, TEN CENTS.

Mr. Frederic H. Stevens, Miss Dora Virtue, the Misses Crawford, Master Freddie Ulley, Messrs. J. Marshall Williams, W. J. Birks, and the Chorister Boys.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

W. C. T. U. (CENTRAL).

The Regular Business Meeting of this Union will be held on MONDAY, MAY 2nd, at 2.30 p.m.

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

ANNUAL TOUR. The Canadian Star Concert Company.

Miss TESSA McCALLUM, Humorous and Dramatic Reader. Miss AMELIA WARNOCK, Dramatic Soprano. Miss ANNIE MCKAY, Pianiste and Accompanist.

Kern Hall, 2325 St. Catherine St., MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2nd, 1898, under the auspices of the Clan Gordon, O.S.C. Reserved Seats, 50c and 25c. Plan open Tuesday, April 26th, Kern Hall Box Office.

PHILIPSBURG RAILWAY AN EQUARREY CO.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the Company's by-laws, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held on Monday, May 2nd, at 10 o'clock, in the Committee Room of the Mechanics' Institute, at 3.00 p.m., for the purpose of the reception of Reports, Election of Directors, and Transaction of General Business.

WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE. Convocation in Dominion Square Church.

For the Conferring of Degrees and Distribution of Prizes on TUESDAY, MAY 3, at 8 p.m.

An address will be given by the Rev. A. C. COURTNE, B.A., B.D., of Toronto, and the Rev. Professor PATTON, B.D., Ph.D., will address the Graduating Class.

WALTER H. PATTON, Registrar.

POLYGLOT PETITION.

Members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union desirous of attending the meeting at Ottawa on May 3rd, at which the Polyglot petition will be presented to the Government, are requested to communicate with Mrs. R. W. McLaughlin, 55 St. Monique street, not later than April 30th, in reference to tickets and railway rates. If sufficient names are handed in a reduction of fares will be secured.

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MONDAY, MAY 2.

W. C. T. U. (CENTRAL).

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pleas, and more especially to Canadians,—all other subjects, that is, but our own affairs and those of the empire, which should not be lost sight of. Among imperial affairs worth watching at the present time is the situation in the Transvaal, which seems to be going steadily from bad to worse. President Kruger seems determined to goad the Uitlanders into an insurrection. The Germans among them are as angry and rebellious as those of other nations, and they can see now that their hopes of redress lie in the protection of Great Britain as a sizerain. They are also aware that President Kruger is doing his best to provoke a quarrel with Great Britain, believing that other European nations would side with the Transvaal. It is probable that the president is of the same opinion as Cecil Rhodes, that time is working in favor of the British government of the Transvaal, and he believes the only way to save its independence and Boer dominance is to precipitate war, which the Boers are confident of winning, in view of past victories over the British. The true policy for Great Britain is to maintain her suzerain rights firmly but peaceably, if possible, and give the more enlightened classes of the Transvaal time to throw off the yoke by a revolution, probably peaceable, as they certainly will do sooner or later, as the situation is already intolerable.

THE TRUMPET BLOWN.

The Provincial Plebiscite Committee appointed a year ago by a provincial convention called for that purpose by the Dominion Alliance, last night united itself with the executive of the Dominion Alliance, the personnel of the two bodies being found to be almost identical and separate operation being a useless complication. This action was unanimous. Major Bond was chosen chairman of the executive, and Mr. Seth P. Leet chairman of the work of county organization. Some questioned whether it was wise to begin public agitation at once, but it was represented that the people were getting restive, and the conclusion was to send out a request to all counties to hold county meetings as soon as possible for local organization and as an expression of public sentiment. The appointment of a central organizer is all very well to do whatever one man can do to promote the work, but none such can work in all counties at once. In all times when a campaign had to be inaugurated all that the chief had to do was to blow his trumpet, and the local forces everywhere got into motion under their local leaders. In a warfare in which there is to be none but spontaneous service, practically all that a central committee can do is to sound the war note and to manage those parts of the work which must needs be done on central ground. We hope, then, soon to see the beacon fire blazing on every hill-top and to hear the war drum sounding in every village.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

From the point of view of the protected manufacturers, the war tonnage tax on transatlantic shipping entering United States ports is a beautiful measure. Of course, the shippers who use the United States ports will add the amount of the tonnage tax to the freight rates they charge. On the outward cargoes to Europe, consisting of breadstuffs, provisions and other natural products of the United States exported to Great Britain, the competition of other producing nations will either prevent the addition of the tax to the freight rate or will compel United States producers to accept lower prices than they would otherwise be able to exact in order to allow for increased transportation charges. On inward cargoes from Europe, comprising manufactured goods largely, the tonnage rates will be added to the freight rates, with the result that the price of them in the United States will be enhanced and the home manufacturers will enjoy the increased protection, which will, of course, reduce the consumption of the foreign articles. This will be very nice for the manufacturers in the United States of such articles, and not so nice for the American producers of grain, provisions and other natural products, who, as a result of it, will not reap the full benefit of war prices. An important effect of the tax will be, of course, to discourage shipping to and commerce with the United States ports, already heavily handicapped by the international regulations providing for the right of search for contraband of war in all vessels destined for United States ports. The United States is self-supporting to an extraordinary degree, and will not suffer absolute hardship as a result of the tonnage tax or of the handicaps of war, should these include

even an effective blockade of her principal ports, which is hardly a possibility, but it will add greatly to the cost of the burden of war. Canada stands to gain a great deal, as her ports will accommodate a good deal of the shipping and commerce thus turned away, and a channel of commerce once well established, as this will be if the war lasts a year, may possibly prove permanent to an important degree. Canada may soon have cause to regret the obstruction which has been offered to the plans for increased accommodation in Montreal harbor. It is a thousand pities, too, that the deepening of our canals is only to be completed this year. Had it been completed last year their increased capacity would have placed us at a still greater advantage at the present time. As a revenue-yielding measure, which the United States tonnage tax was ostensibly intended to be, it is likely to prove a failure.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The banks have been declaring their half-yearly dividends, so far without any change from the usual figures. Much interest was shown in the case of the Merchants Bank, there having been for some time persistent rumors that, in view of the appointment of Mr. Fyfe as assistant general manager, there would be, as is often the case, a re-valuation of the assets, with perhaps a reduction of the dividend or of the reserve. The rumor, which has proved incorrect, led to a slight decline in the stock, though even if it had proved correct, there would really have been no cause for anxiety, and we mention it only because the report was common talk, and under the circumstances better mentioned and set at rest than overlooked.

The bank statement for March, to which a brief reference was made last week, shows a number of important changes as compared with last year. There is an addition of \$905,000 to the reserves, circulation shows an increase of \$106,000 on the month, and \$4,847,000 on the year. Notable is the decline of deposits during the month, though during the year the advance in time and demand deposits was over \$23,000,000. The effect of the war scare is shown by the decline of \$1,160,000 in call loans since February last, indicating what was at the time surmised, that the banks were using means to curtail speculation on the stock exchange. Such a curtailment follows naturally also upon spring and the demands of trade, as indicated by the increase of \$6,375,000 in current loans during the month.

The war has already had its legitimate effect upon the breadstuffs markets of the world. So closely knit are now the nations that the neutrals suffer while belligerents fight. It is possible that the change of British public opinion to favor Spain may be attributed, if it really exists, to the advance in the price of bread in Great Britain. The effect of the war will be heavy upon neutral nations in many ways, and there is such risk of friction arising that it is no wonder that the war is not regarded with universal favor. The proposal to raise the tonnage tax from three cents to twenty cents upon all vessels calling at United States ports will bear heavily upon England and Germany, and if the extra insurance charges upon certain classes of goods be taken into the count, it will not be surprising if a large proportion of ocean tonnage forsakes the United States for Canadian ports. Then there is the misapprehension with regard to international law concerning contraband of war. Coal merchants are in a quandary and stocks will be exposed to depreciation if there is to be any serious interference with the traffic in coal. But there is really little cause for alarm. Coal is certainly a contraband of war, and will doubtless be treated as such, but that will not prohibit or prevent Canadians from selling to United States dealers all the coal they can find orders for, without breaking the neutrality laws. If coal destined for United States ports is found on board ships on the high seas or in American waters by Spanish warships, it will, as contraband, be seized and be subject to forfeiture, just as many other kinds of merchandise, such as boots and shoes, for instance, would be if the Spanish courts had reason to suppose that the articles were intended for the use of United States fighting forces. England's municipal laws in regard to the prohibition of contraband are not of international obligation, and are enforced by herself only in the case of arms and munitions used only for war purposes.

The present season gives promise of being one of the largest in the matter of shipping that the harbor has experienced, and freight rates have shown an

important advance, amounting to about fifty percent. The canals are at last open, and the depleted stocks in store here are being rapidly augmented to furnish the shipping with cargoes.

The money markets are being watched with a good deal of interest just now. The Bank of England was for some time supplying the bulk of the gold coming to America, but after it raised its rate of discount the money markets of Paris and Berlin began to feel the drain, and the Bank of England was enabled to increase its reserves, till they now stand at 41.71 percent, as compared with a little over thirty-seven percent two weeks ago. Interest rates show a firmer tendency at all important centres. Information from Toronto states that money there is very firm, and that the local banks are investing in the United States at profitable rates. Call money locally is said to be from four and a half to five percent.

The week on the local stock exchange has borne out our prediction of a recovery in value. The break of Thursday of last week was followed on Friday by a rebound, which carried some stocks up four to six points, another lesson to the men of insufficient margin who had to let go the day before. Throughout the present week prices have been well maintained. Montreal Street Railway opened at 240, ran up to 246, and afterwards remained about 244. Toronto Street Railway opened at 83, and advanced during the week, closing yesterday at 89. Commercial Cable opened at 160, and closed at 162 1/2. Canadian Pacific Railway opened at 73, and advanced to 80, at which figure it closed with a number of sales being, in fact, almost the only stock handled yesterday. The week closes with a falling off in the volume of transactions, but with a good deal of confidence in present values all round, which is not likely to be disturbed so long as the rates for call money are not materially increased. The reader will observe, however, that most of the stocks in question are still considerably under the figures to which they had attained before the imminence of war upset the markets.

The local Clearing House returns, published yesterday, show a large increase over previous years, amounting to nearly \$3,000,000.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICES.

MAGNETIC WORKS IN CONNECTION WITH THE TORONTO OBSERVATORY TO BE REMOVED TO AGIN. COURT.

Toronto, April 29.—It is now definitely settled that the peaceful hamlet of Agincourt, far removed from the disturbance of street cars, is to be the new home of the instruments which do the effective work of the magnetic observatory now in Queen's Park. Mr. William Menzies will be in charge and is now moving his household goods to the spot. The building to be erected will consist of a circular stone underground chamber of some thirty feet in diameter topped by a brick structure for the making of absolute determinations. In the underground room in profound darkness only relieved by two tiny jets of gas the needles of vertical force, horizontal force and the declinator will make photographic pictures of the earth's magnetic currents. These records come back to Queen's Park where Professor Stupart will develop them and use their facts in his study of meteorology. The new building it is estimated will cost in the neighborhood of four thousand dollars, and that the utmost care will be exercised in its erection can be seen from the fact that every stone put into its walls must be tested to ascertain that it contains no iron matter to disturb the delicate working of the magnetic instruments within. The completion of the new quarters this summer will see big changes in Queen's Park for the meteorological offices will likely be pulled down and their work carried on at the main building.

GRANTED HIS REQUEST.

Ottawa, April 29.—As a result of his interviews with the Minister of Customs and the Minister of the Interior, Dr. A. J. Serwagne, the eminent French aeronaut, has received assurances that his balloon and its accessories will be free from customs duties and the voyage will be afforded every facility for effecting their trip to Yukon. If they reach Dawson City the aeronauts will assay a balloon trip over the Sahara desert of the dark Continent.

SWORN IN TO-DAY.

Ald. P. Wilson, who was elected a few days ago by acclamation, to represent Hochelaga Ward, seat No. 2—was sworn in by the city clerk this morning and will take his seat at the Council meeting on Monday. At this meeting he will be made a member of the Road and Market Committees.

ANDRE LOUIS.

His Experiences in Boston.

ARRESTED AS A SPANISH SPY HE IS GLAD TO GET BACK TO MONTREAL.

The Spanish Consulate in this city had a strange visitor yesterday, and one who certainly deserved the full sympathy of Senator Martel. Mr. Andre Louis is an old country Frenchman and one who carries with him certificates from the French Government showing that he has done the Republic good service and has never disgraced his country. Mr. Louis, it may be remarked, is a fluent speaker and writer in French, Italian, Spanish and Arabic, having travelled in all those countries where the languages in question are spoken, and being fully versed in their customs and habits. He has spent three years in Cuban waters, and in the interior of Cuba, and above all is a strong sympathizer with the Spanish in the present war.

The story he tells of his experiences in Boston this week, is a decidedly interesting one. On Monday last he left Montreal for Boston, with the intention of working his way along the coast to Key West, and from there taking his chances to get into Havana and join the Spanish forces. He reached Boston on Tuesday, and spent the greater portion of the evening in an Italian restaurant kept by one Antonio Toma. This restaurant is much frequented by Spaniards, and Mr. Louis, in the fullness of his heart, meeting some of them told them what he proposed to do. He told his listeners all his plans, boasted of his thorough knowledge of Cuba, and openly expressed the hope that the Americans would get badly beaten. Then he began to talk of his lingual knowledge and started to write in Arabic.

While thus engaged two tall strangers, looking very grim, entered the restaurant and watched Louis's every motion. Finally they came forward, slipped handcuffs on him and marched him off to the nearest police station, on a charge of being a Spanish spy. He says his treatment under these circumstances may be better imagined than described, and was not at all calculated to lessen his enthusiasm for the Spaniards. It appears that someone in the restaurant who was not a Spaniard, hearing his talk about Spain concluded he was a spy in the service of the enemy and had him arrested.

On Wednesday morning he succeeded in acquainting the French Consul with his predicament, and that official finding him to be a French citizen in good standing, after some difficulty secured his release. Mr. Louis left Boston at once for Montreal, and his mission to the Spanish Consul was to find ways and means of reaching the field of battle before the tide of war rolls away. He is very fierce in his denunciation of the Americans and declares that they will pay dearly for the unpleasant night he spent in a Boston lockup.

EPIDEMIC OF STRIKES.

Toronto, April 29.—A surprise was given the striking boot and shoe workers yesterday afternoon when eight of their number were waited upon by the policeman patrolling the beat on which Messrs. J. D. King & Co.'s factory is situated, and presented with blue documents inviting them to attend Lieut.-Col. Denison's court this morning. The charges which the summonses bear are of intimidating workmen and besetting and watching the shop of J. D. King & Co.

Winnipeg, Man., April 29.—The journeying plumbers of the city go out on strike on Monday next unless wages are advanced five cents an hour. They are now receiving twenty-five cents, and want thirty.

Benin, Ont., April 29.—Waterloo has a strike on its hands. Fifteen upholsterers employed by Messrs. Snyder, Ross & Co., furniture manufacturers, went on strike. They are union men and want twenty-five percent increase in wages. Mr. Snyder has made a proposition to the men and they must return to work today or they will not be taken back.

Toronto, April 29.—Three upholsterers from Woodstock arrived in the city yesterday morning and were going to begin work in the Gold Medal Furniture Company's establishment, but the pickets of the striking workmen persuaded them to meet the members of the union before beginning work. As a result they have decided to return to Woodstock. Apart from this no attempt has been made to bring in new men.

The men are very indignant with Mr. McMurtry, of the Gold Medal Furniture Company, for stating that Messrs. Morelock Bros., of Guelph, did not pay the twenty percent advance which the Toronto men are asking. They claim to have information from reliable sources to the contrary.

Toronto, April 29.—A special meeting of the United Garment Workers' Local Union, No. 89, is to be held to-night. The garment workers in Mr. R. B. Lover's shop went out on strike yesterday morning at eight o'clock, and the meeting has been called to make arrangements either to carry it on or to effect, if possible, a settlement. The strike, the men say, was caused by the dismissal of two of the pressers who were unable to work for a couple of days owing to illness. When this became known all the men in the shop quit work. New men were brought in to fill the places of the sick men. The dispute is not over wages and the men say if the two men who were dismissed are taken back they will return to work.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

The Anniversary Gathering Addressed by the Rev. Prof. Scrimger.

RESULT OF THE EXAMINATIONS.

The twenty-fifth anniversary ceremonies in connection with the Wesleyan Theological College opened in the James Ferrier Hall at two p.m. yesterday, the Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Hewitt, B.A., D.D., gave a very interesting exegetical paper on several passages relating to the Holy Spirit, which led to an animated discussion.

In the evening an able lecture on Christian experience in relation to theology was delivered by the Rev. Prof. Scrimger, M.A., D.D., of the Presbyterian College, an alumnus of the Wesleyan College.

Professor Scrimger, after expressing his sense of the honor conferred upon him, proceeded to discuss the subject in hand—the nature of Christian experience and the relation which it bears to the study of theology.

Christianity from one point, he showed, was a philosophy or system of doctrine. It claimed to teach the truth as to some of the most important subjects which could possibly concern us—the truth as to the being and character of God, as to the origin and future destiny of man, the truth as to our moral and spiritual condition with the sad consequences to which these must inevitably lead if allowed to continue unchanged.

Like almost every other religion, Christianity had an external as well as its internal spiritual side. It had an outward organization and certain institutions to be maintained, certain forms of worship to be performed and certain duties to be observed, such as the Sabbath, prayer, and the sacraments.

What, then, was a genuine Christian experience, and how should one describe it? The question was one to which it was not easy to give an answer that would be at once true to life and scientifically accurate.

and stimulated him to do his best. When once the conviction had been established in a man's heart that God was making common cause with him in his noblest aspirations, the relation between the two was altogether changed.

A further session of the anniversary services was held this morning, the Rev. W. H. Emsley, chairman of the district, presiding. An address on 'The college and Christian effort' was given by the Rev. W. H. Stevens, and a talk on 'Some phases of modern theology,' by the Rev. Prof. Antiff, M.A., D.D.

THEOLOGY, SYSTEMATIC.

Elementary Course—Class I.—Prudham (honors), Wyman and Cairns, equal; Down, Masson, Powell and Evans, Class II.—Bartlett, and Miller, equal; Tippet, Morrow, Bradford, Crabb and Hicks, Class III.—Wiggins, Millson and Baker.

Historical Theology—Class I.—Masson, Bartlett and Powell, Class II.—Angell, Williams, Tippet and Millson, Class III.—Miller, Crabb, Oke and Wiggins.

Special studies, first year, B.D., Class I.—Bythe (honors), Charlesworth (honors), Bartlett and Cairns, Class II.—Mick, Class III.—Lough.

Church History—Class I.—Halpenny and Cairns, Class II.—Down, Bartlett and Prudham, Class III.—Bradford.

English Bible—Class I.—Down (honors), Hicks and Bartlett, Class II.—Cairns, Millson, Evans, Williamson and Morrow, Class III.—Barker, Williamson and Morrow, Class III.—Barker, Williamson and Morrow.

New Testament, Greek grammar—Class II.—Hicks, Morrow and Evans, Class III.—Miller and Tippet.

Testament selections—Class I.—Evans, Morrow and Hicks, equal, Class II.—Miller, Class III.—Tippet.

New Testament—Class I.—Masson and Powell, equal; Down, Class II.—Angell, Bradford and Bartlett, Class III.—Wiggins and Crabb.

New Testament, introduction—Class I.—Bythe and Wyman, Class II.—Charlesworth and Bartlett, Class III.—Lough and Mick.

Old Testament, theology—Class I.—Bythe and Charlesworth, Class II.—Mick, Class III.—Charlesworth, Class III.—Mick.

Old Testament, Psalm—Class I.—Bythe, Class II.—Charlesworth, Class III.—Mick.

Church History, general course—Class I.—Masson (honors), Hicks (honors), Evans, Barker and Morrow, Class II.—Miller, Wiggins, Tippet, Crabb, Powell and Millson.

Church History, comparative religion—Class I.—Wyman (honors), Down, Charlesworth, Angell, Bythe and Cairns, Class II.—Bartlett.

Apologetics, religion and science—Class I.—Down (honors), Angell and Bradford, equal; Cairns, Williams and Williamson, Class II.—Bartlett.

Apologetics, evolution—Class I.—Down (honors), Williamson, Bartlett, Halpenny, Angell, Cairns and Bradford, equal, Class II.—Williamson and Bunnella, Class III.—Homiletic, lectures—Class I.—Down (honors), Powell (honors), Masson (honors), Bartlett, Hicks, Barker and Angell, equal; Morrow, Wiggins and Millson, equal; Class II.—Tippet, Miller, Oke and Crabb.

Homiletic, practical exercises—Class II.—Bradford, Cairns, Powell, Wyman, Tippet, equal; Evans; Miller, Crabb, Masson, Hicks, Wiggins, Morrow and Down, equal; Angell, Barker and Bartlett, equal, Oke.

BRITAIN AND TRANSVAAL.

The Situation Becoming Dangerous.

A GERMAN NEWSPAPER BLAMES PRESIDENT KRUGER FOR HIS POLICY TOWARD ENGLAND—THE OUTLANDERS ARE AGAIN ARMING THEMSELVES.

A Berlin despatch to the London 'Times' quotes the Johannesburg correspondence of a semi-official German newspaper which describes the situation in the Transvaal as again becoming very menacing.

A long letter from Johannesburg in the 'Cologne Gazette' of this morning gives a doleful picture of the present standstill in business and enterprise on the Rand.

Instances of the depreciation of property are given, and the conclusion is drawn that what is needed is more capital and fresh immigration. The Transvaal Government, however, persists in its refusal to entertain the proposals of the Commission on Industry with regard to the essential reform of imposts on the necessities of life and with reference to the question of the dynamite monopoly.

In German commercial circles the view is very strongly held that the obstinate and reactionary policy of President Kruger is alone responsible for the crisis. But among men of business here the same opinion prevailed at the time of the deplorable events of two years ago.

It would appear that this conviction is becoming more general in Germany since the 'Cologne Gazette' recently declared that President Kruger had missed the great opportunity he had enjoyed for eighteen months after the Jameson raid of bringing about an understanding with England and the Uitlanders. Instead of adopting this course, he continues, according to the Rhenish organ, 'to complicate his relations with England by what may be mildly described as unwise measures, and he is simply playing into the hands of his most dangerous adversaries.'

His policy is characterized as that of 'pessant cunning,' and is compared with the unsuccessful attempts of Turkey, the Balkan States, Greece, and more recently China, to play off the rivalries of foreign powers against each other.

The homely yet crafty pastoral does not naturally suppose that the sympathies of other states could be counted upon against England, and that these powers would pluck the chestnut out of the fire for them. It is intimated that the attempts to interest Germany in the proposed loan of six millions have failed, and the hope is expressed that the Transvaal will have no better luck elsewhere.

It is hardly necessary to add that the views thus enunciated do not meet with universal acceptance in Germany. Organisms of the Colonial Party and of the Chauvinists like the 'Bevinger Neueste Nachrichten' refuse to believe that what the 'Cologne Gazette' says represents the attitude of the German Government, and they protest against its claim to speak for German public opinion.

thing, the President's policy is as fatal to all German hopes of playing a leading part in the Transvaal as it is to an understanding with England. These hopes have long been abandoned as regards the immediate future, but the fresh interest recently displayed by Germany in the ultimate fate of Lorenzo Marques and the possibility which the new German emigration law affords of directing the flow of emigration towards the Transvaal and the Orange Free State may, to some extent, account for the inclination now displayed to come into line with England in pressing upon the Boers the necessity of adapting their policy to the requirements of modern civilization.

SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY.

Mrs. A. Pennell, presided at the third annual meeting of the Samaritan Hospital for Women, which took place yesterday afternoon. The annual report which was submitted by the secretary showed that there were a hundred and two indoor and seventy-four outdoor patients treated during the year.

In connection with the medical department it was noted that, although there were nearly twice as many serious operations as last year only two deaths resulted. There were twenty-five patients who were admitted for treatment only. Of these, two were in such an exhausted condition when they entered that nothing could be done except to make them comfortable, and they died within two days.

In order to protect the character and self-respect of the class for whom the hospital was established, namely, poor and respectable working girls and the wives of mechanics and laborers, great care is taken to admit only those who are personally known as such either to the staff, to the ladies of the board, or who come with a letter of recommendation from a clergyman of any denomination.

The treasurer's report showed the hospital to be out of debt and also that there was a small balance on hand. Thanks were tendered to all those who had assisted the hospital and its inmates.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mrs. A. Pennell; first vice-president, Mrs. G. F. Cook; second vice-president, Mrs. C. S. Gascoigne; treasurer, Mrs. F. H. Warrington; secretary, Miss Cramp.

The sub-committee appointed to consider all the tenders sent in offering sites for No. 7 station reported that it considered Mr. F. R. Alley's tender, offering a site on the corner of Notre Dame and Beaudry streets, for \$12,500, the best offer.

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.

Do not miss hearing Miss Tessie McCullum, Canada's greatest humorist and dramatic reader, in an evening of Scotch readings, under the auspices of Clan Gordon, No. 71, O.S.C., Karn Hall, 2382 St. Catherine street, Monday evening, May 2. Reserved seats, 50c and 25c. Plan opens Tuesday, April 26. Karn Hall box office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Biliousness Hood's Pills. Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow distressing symptoms.

MONEY TO LEND. At Low Rate of Interest and on Favorable Terms, on First-class Property.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. CUSHING, DUNTON & BARRETT, NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS, 110 St. James Street.

FIREMEN'S CLOTHING.

CLOTH FOR SAME NOW TO BE CHOSEN BY COMMITTEE.

The Fire Committee met yesterday afternoon and took up the question of having the firemen clothed from standard samples of cloth (to be kept in the chief's office) instead of having tenders send in samples, and awarding the clothing contracts in that manner.

Ald. Ames and others held that such a system was far superior to clothing the firemen from samples provided by tenders.

After some discussion Ald. Ames submitted the following proposition and motion, both of which were agreed to after a somewhat protracted discussion:

1. 'A deposit of at least five percent on the estimated value of the contract, in the form of an accepted cheque, made payable to the city of Montreal, shall accompany each tender. This deposit shall be returnable to the unsuccessful tenders, immediately after the contract has been given out, but the deposit of the successful tenderer shall not be returned until the work has been completed to the satisfaction of a majority of the Fire Committee and a resolution has been passed by them to that effect.'

2. 'At any time during the manufacture of these garments, any member of the Fire Committee shall have the right to enter the place where they are being made up and to inspect the materials and goods in process.'

3. 'Forfeiture of contract.—Any tenderer, who shall receive a contract after agreeing to observe all above stipulations, but who may be found, at any time during the fulfillment thereof, to be making up the goods in a manner that fails to conform to the terms above specified, may be, upon a two-thirds vote of the committee, deprived of said contract, in which case he shall forfeit his deposit, have no claim for damages, and the Fire Committee shall proceed at once to relet the contract.'

4. 'All goods are to be put and fitted to measure for the person for whom the garment is intended.'

5. 'All garments are to be made up within the limits of the city of Montreal and the standard rate of wages shall be paid by the contractor to the persons employed in their manufacture.'

6. 'The motion was as follows:—That the cloth for the samples be purchased by this committee; that a sample outfit, overcoat, blouse, summer and winter trousers, be made by a responsible tailor to be selected; that if the made up sample is acceptable to this committee, it became the standard of the department, and that tenders be called therefor, according to the clauses 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7, of the proposition attached.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Little do the people realize the harm done by inferior goods. DO LITTLE articles do harm? Certainly. It's the small things that count in the long run. Use the best always. One of the best is COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder.

The Original BELFAST GINGER ALE—OR—THE MEDICAL HALL. Is Ahead of All Others. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

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

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR BOOKS, CATALOGUES, ETC. Supplied from drawings or photographs by competent artists, and etched on zinc at moderate rates by JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FACE ON FIRE. Itchy Soaly Eozema Seven Years. Face and Head Full of Large White Scales and Sores.

So Disgusted I Was Ashamed To Be Seen in Company. Instant Relief and SPEEDY CURE BY CUTICURA.

My case of Eozema was of about seven years' standing. It was of the scaly, itchy kind. I sometimes thought my face and arms were afebrile. My face was full of large, white scales, and my head was full of sores.

AGNE 2 YEARS CURED BY CUTICURA. I suffered two years with Acne. I have tried all kinds of medicines but they did me no good. I used six bottles of CUTICURA.

RHEUMATISM And GOUT. Are only possible with non-drinkers of the Caledonia Mineral Waters. Sold by best dealers everywhere.

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 goods. DO LITTLE articles do harm? Certainly. It's the small things that count in the long run. Use the best always. One of the best is COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder.

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DEATH OF A PUGILIST.

WAS KNOCKED OUT BY HIS OPPONENT IN A TWENTY-ROUND FIGHT.

San Francisco, April 29.—Bull McCarthy, of Philadelphia, who was defeated by Griffo in a twenty-round boxing contest last night, is dead. He did not regain consciousness after he was knocked out in the twentieth round.

DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE MUNRO.

Lancaster, April 29.—Last evening the wife of Mr. George Munro, of this place, died here of heart failure in the fifty-fourth year of her age.

AMPUTATION BY MACHINERY.

A four-inch circular saw for the amputation of limbs is being installed at the Emergency Hospital, Boston. An electric motor will furnish the power to run the device. The saw will be mounted on a flexible shaft, like that which a dentist uses, only larger.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

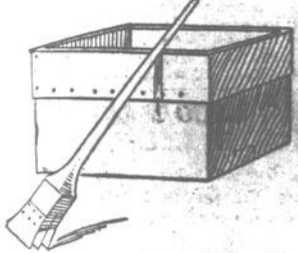
We receive questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we will do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an agency of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the querist, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

POULTRY AND PETS.

This department is under the charge of Mr. S. J. ALLEY, who will answer any questions sent through the "Witness."

CUTTING CLOVER FOR FOWLS.

Clover has come to be recognized as one of the best of bulky winter foods for poultry. A clover cutter is exceedingly convenient, but where such a machine is not at hand, a home made cutter can be used. Take a stout block of wood, with a smooth top, and build a box about it, using the block for the bottom of the box, as shown in the cut. The cutter is a pestle-



shaped affair, square at the lower end. To this are attached three sharpened steel plates, as suggested. Set them into the wood and bolt securely. Any blacksmith can make these plates, and they can be sharpened on the grindstone. With this one can cut up clover as the housewife does meat in her tray, but a few moments being required to cut sufficient for a large flock—American Paper.

CHEAP DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

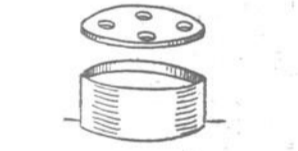
Not every farm is supplied with running streams where the poultry can get good water when they want it, especially the young chickens, turkeys and geese. I bought several three-gallon galvanized pails for 17 cents each, and some small pans for ten cents. A small hole was made in the bottom of each pail, which was then filled with water and set in the middle of a shallow pan. A board cover was placed on top. You ought to have seen how much the chickens and geese enjoyed this cheap drinking fountain. Do not get the pan too large. A space of one and a half inches between the pail and the outside of the pan is sufficient. This allows plenty of room for drinking, but the young birds cannot get into the water and foul it. Care should



be taken to have the hole in the bottom of the pail quite small. The opening in the pan should be the size of an awl or small nail is fine enough. I fill one of these fountains every day for sixty geese.—N.E. "Homestead."

SAFETY WATERING DEVICE.

Such breeds as the Leghorns, Minorcas, and such others, have such large combs and wattles that there is much danger in watering them in winter from open dishes. They wet these head appendages, then become chilled and many times frozen. A device for avoiding this is shown in the cut. A dish, whose sides do not flare at



all is fitted with a circular piece of board, that will loosely fit inside. In this board are four or more small round openings, through which the fowls can thrust their beaks, but not their combs or wattles. As the water is consumed, the board falls, bringing the surface always within reach.—N.E. "Homestead."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

POULTRY PLANT. J.D.—Will you give the readers of the "Witness" an idea of some useful tools for a poultry plant? Ans.—The following are some of the implements not only because they are useful but because they are labor saving. A sprayer to spray the house with lime wash and kerosene emulsion to prevent lice and disease. A wheel hoe is excellent for cleaning the yards by loosening the top soil or what is better the hand-plough or hand cultivator may be used. A

bone-cutter, food-cutter, one that will cut fine and a small grinding mill for bone and grain. The bone cutter cuts (not grinds) green bone, and the bone mill grinds wheat bones and oyster shells and cracks wheat and corn. The work of destroying lice and disinfecting the poultry house can be done in a short time with a sprayer when such work would take hours to do without it. On light soil a hand plough will take the place of a spade in turning up the top soil and the work can be done in a short time and more easily than with the spade and in a more satisfactory manner.

Personal.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate.

Money to Loan.

VARIOUS SUMS MONEY at 4% and 5% percent on First Mortgage, City Property. J. W. HOLLAND & CO., Real Estate and Financial Agents, 101 St. Francois Xavier street.

Flats to Let.

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

TO RENT, AT REDUCED RATE, FLAT, lower, seven rooms; hot and cold water; bath; every convenience. 438 Sherbrooke street. Apply R. K. THOMAS, St. James street.

TO LET, FLATS, CORNER ST. JAMES and Craig streets; best lighted in the city; suitable for light manufacturing or society halls; reasonable rentals. W. WALKER, 121 St. Francois Xavier street.

FLATS TO LET.

TWO FLATS, 40 x 40 feet each, adjoining "Witness" Office. Good Light. Heated by Steam. Suitable for Offices, Light Manufacturing or Warehouses. Goods Entrance. Central Location. Apply, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness" Office.

Property.

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

FOR SALE, AN HOTEL ON St. Lawrence Main street. Apply 52 Logan's Park, west.

FOR SALE, HOUSE, ROSLYN AVENUE, Westmount, just above Sherbrooke street, 14 rooms; all modern improvements; terms favorable. Apply 63 Osborne street.

FOR SALE, ONE OF THE CHOICEST BUILDING LOTS ON DORCHESTER STREET, Montreal Annex; size, 60 x 100; price, \$1500. Address LOT 10, "Witness" Office.

FOR SALE.

Or to Let, 2 Handsome Two-story Solid Brick Houses, forming a terrace of seven, on Waverley 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 parlor and Ground floor in natural wood. Kitchen, hardwood floor, enamelled sink. Bathroom, enamelled basin, bath and w.c. Fitted with electric light, hot and cold water. Daisy furnace, concrete columns and wash tubs. Everything first class. Apply on premises, 39 Waverley st. Bell Tel. 5283, or to R. NEVILLE, Jr., Builder, 1208 E. Antoinette st. Bell Tel. 353.

FRED. E. ALLEY, RICHLER COSTIGAN, ALLEY & COSTIGAN,

Real Estate and Investment Brokers, 116 St. James St., Montreal. TEL. 1251. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. PROPERTIES RENTED. RENTS COLLECTED. VALUATIONS MADE. Money to loan on first and second mortgages. Bonds and debentures bought and sold. Commercial paper negotiated.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. CURRIE, Clothier. All Sensible People WILL PURCHASE SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING For MEN, YOUNG MEN, and BOYS. FROM WILLIAM CURRIE, 1967 Notre Dame st. Clothier and Hatter.

To Let.

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

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 always kept in stock.

TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE of eight rooms, bathroom, gas, etc. Apply at 24 Manco street, near Sherbrooke st.

TO LET, A STONE FRONT COTTAGE, No. 15 Essex avenue, seven rooms, Daisy furnace, etc. Apply to DAVID MILLER, 35 Bleury street.

TO LET, THOSE COSY MODERN UPPER Tenements, 148 and 152 Courcelle street, 4 bright rooms each; w.c.; ventilated through roof; good yards, etc. Reduced rent. Apply 61 Courcelle street.

TO LET, HOUSE AT LITTLE METIS, with fire rooms. For particulars apply to DUGALD CAMPBELL, Laidlaw, F.O. 2.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FIRST OF JUNE or July, summer cottage on the banks of Lake St. Francis, five bedrooms, dining-room and kitchen; ice, wood and small boat, suitable for two families. For terms address MISS L. STALKER, Port Lewis, P.Q.

OFFICES TO LET—SUN LIFE AND WADDELL BUILDINGS.

Including Janitor's care and taxes: Single Office, \$10.00 per month. Single Office, \$15.00 per month. Single Office, \$16.67 per month. Double Rooms, \$16.67 per month. First class for simple rooms, etc. Apply to SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.

A first-class Stone Front House, in the West End, with all modern conveniences; hard-wood furnished; will be rented to a desirable tenant at a moderate rent. Apply to O. W. STANTON, R.C.M. 55, Canada Life Building.

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP TO LET.

No. 118 St. Antoine street. Apply to R. NEVILLE, Jr., Builder, 120 St. Antoine street.

TO LET.

Comfortable roomy house, corner of Argyle avenue, 14 rooms, and modern conveniences; rent \$20; no taxes. Apply W. L. HALTSY, 269 St. James st.

LITTLE METIS, MERLINWOOD COTTAGE.

To Let, Furnished; nicely situated; splendid well; grand view; large verandah; good bathing, boating, fishing, etc. For particulars address or apply to J. WALLACE, "Witness" Office.

TENEMENTS TO LET.

AT LOW RENTALS.

Table with columns: No. of Street, Rooms, Flat, Rent. Includes listings for 114 Awater ave., 116 Awater ave., 45 Bourget, 104 Chenneville, etc.

MONTREAL LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., 1763 Notre Dame Street.

HOUSES TO RENT.

13 TARA HALL AVENUE—A Modern Brick Cottage, 9 rooms, extension kitchen. Rent, \$20.00.

10 TARA HALL AVENUE—A Semi-detached Cottage, 9 rooms; all modern improvements; Daisy furnace. Rent reasonable.

1255 DORCHESTER STREET—A Lower Tenement, 6 rooms and furnace Rent \$12.00.

173 VERSAILLES STREET—A Lower Tenement, 8 rooms. Rent low.

39 ST. MARK STREET—A Stone Front House, 14 rooms, Daisy furnace. Rent low.

213 ST. DENIS STREET—A Comfortable Corner House, in central locality. Rent, \$12.00.

104 CHENNEVILLE STREET—Two Flats, 6 rooms, bath and w.c.; each nicely situated, overlooking square. LONGUEUIL Cottage, 8 rooms, extension kitchen, bath and water closet. Rent very low. Apply to MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., 1763 Notre Dame street.

1084 SHERBROOKE ST. HOUSE TO LET.

A Beautifully situated attractive house, in good order throughout. Every convenience. Exceptionally low rent. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James Street.

REDUCED RENTS, HOUSES, Tenements, Stores, Offices.

Furnished or Unfurnished. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

To Let.

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

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 always kept in stock.

TO LET, LOWER HOUSE, STE. FAMILIE street, six rooms and bathroom; rent, \$20. Apply 80 1/2 Ste. Famille street.

TO LET, 1084 SHERBROOKE ST., ONE of those handsome stone front houses near Mackay street; all modern improvements. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.

TO LET, 131 BAYLE STREET, STONE-TRON English Cottage; no basement; Daisy furnace, ten rooms; moderate rent. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED, 93 Dorchester street. Apply to J. D. L. AMBROSE, Customs Examining Warehouse, foot of McGill street.

TO LET, 255 PELL STREET, Stone front house of twelve rooms, heated by hot water, and all modern improvements; moderate rent. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.

TO LET, 18 CATHART STREET, Lower dwelling of six rooms, near Phillips square; low rent to a good tenant. Apply J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.

BISHOP STREET, No. 21, TO RENT, Daisy furnace, all modern improvements; moderate rent. Apply to J. D. L. AMBROSE, Customs Examining Warehouse, foot of McGill street.

TO RENT, HOUSE, ROSLYN AVENUE, Westmount, just above Sherbrooke st., 14 rooms, extension kitchen; all modern improvements. Apply 63 Osborne street.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE, 68 Tupper street, handsome stone front Cottage, in perfect order. GEORGE R. LOCKER, 1749 Notre Dame street.

TO LET, STONE FRONT, Lower Dwelling, No. 33 Shuter street; seven rooms, bath-room, Daisy furnace, recently painted and tiled; rent low. Apply 23 Donegan street.

TO LET, AT COTE ST. PAUL, IN REAR of Catholic Church, on Galt avenue (No. 15), a two-story brick house, eight rooms, 2 1/2 bath, very locality. Apply 194 1/2 St. Catherine street.

TO LET, 85 CITY COUNCILLORS ST., in good repair, seven bedrooms; bath, w.c., hot water furnace, etc. Apply WILSON & GILLESPIE, 13 Hospital street.

TO LET, 274 1/2 ST. CATHERINE ST., lower tenement; 275 St. Catherine street, store; 276 1/2 St. Catherine street, store. Apply to JAMES STRACHAN, 246 City Hall or 74 Port street.

TO LET, AT MOUNT ROYAL VALE, New Brick House, nine rooms, extension kitchen, garden, stable, good water, etc. J. WALKLEY, the Molsons Bank; evenings, 463 Victoria avenue, Westmount.

TO LET, UPPER TENEMENT, No. 223 Bay street, eight large rooms, bath and w.c.; hot and cold water; no reasonable offer refused from a good tenant. Apply to J. BAUDEN, 225, Dorchester st.

MERLINWOOD COTTAGE, LITTLE METIS, to let, for the summer. Beautiful view, fine bathing and boating; clean beach; splendid well water. House has large verandah, is prettily painted, and is in good order and furnished. For full particulars address or apply to Mr. WALLACE, "Witness" Office.

TO LET, UPPER AND LOWER TENEMENT, in that beautiful block, 342 and 645 City Hall avenue, just above Sherbrooke street; upper, \$21, lower, \$18; immediate possession. JAMES SEATH, SMITH & CO., 207 St. James street, Tel. 1250.

TO LET, STORE AND UPPER DWELLING, 234 St. Catherine street. Apply 194 1/2 Mountain street.

TO LET, HOUSE NO. 14, 5 ROOMS, ALSO House No. 24, 6 rooms, both in Busby lane, Apply in rear of No. 36 1/2 Latour street.

HOUSE TO LET, 123 GREENE AVENUE, Westmount, just below Dorchester street, beautiful situation; extension kitchen and modern improvements. Apply at 115 Greene avenue.

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, a Furnished Summer House, beautifully situated in the centre of a fruit garden. It contains eight rooms with a summer kitchen attached. Spring and soft water is also supplied. Possession can be given at any time. For further particulars apply to G. BEATTY, "Witness" Office, or J. BEATTY, "Witness" Office.

UPPER AND LOWER TENEMENT TO Rent, 260 and 262 Richmond street. Apply at Office Balmoral street.

TO LET, FROM 1st OF MAY NEXT, Stone Front Dwelling, No. 754 Sherbrooke street, now in course of renovation. Apply to Messrs. BROWN, MACVICAR & HERIOT, Architects, Canada Life Building, 107 THEORET, N.P. No. 61 St. Gabriel.

TO LET, OPPOSITE ST. JAMES METHODIST Church, stone front upper tenement, 3 rooms, Daisy furnace, etc. For particulars apply 38 St. Alexander street.

TO LET, STORES, 255, 261A, 269 St. James street; rent free until 1st May for a good tenant. Apply to W. WALKER, 121 St. Francois Xavier street.

COTTAGE TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, containing seven apartments, situated on the bank of the river, well shaded with trees. A summer kitchen is attached, and a bath and w.c. is being put in, now that water and drainage can be had. The house is suitable for winter occupation. Rent moderate. Apply to G. BEATTY, "Witness" Office, or J. BEATTY, "Witness" Office.

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

TO RENT OR SELL, on Easy Monthly payments, nice, new cottages, built for winter; well finished and well situated; lots contain 8,000 feet, fronting on Gardenville avenue, six feet wide. Apply to A. HARDIE, Gardenville avenue, Fort Guenille, West End.

Employment Wanted.

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

WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation in hotel or restaurant, at pantry or kitchen work. Apply at 117 St. George street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, washing, house and office cleaning, by the day. Apply to 52 Victoria square.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, situation in a small family; no washing. Apply to 10 1/2 Mayor street, up stairs.

PAINTER BY TRADE DESIRES POSITION in a wholesale or retail store; can write show cards rapidly, and has had experience as shipping clerk; steady, and has all references from present and past employers. Address PAINTER, 763 "Witness" Office.

A THOROUGHLY RESPECTABLE Woman would like position as Companion, or Housekeeper, in small household; good references. Address T.S., "Witness" Office.

MARRIED MAN WANTS WORK BY THE DAY, double windows taken down, any other kind of work. Address J.P., 21 Alexander street.

POSITION, EITHER PERMANENT OR temporary, by a Young Accountant (holder of diploma as such from the Ontario Business College, "Belleville"), who has had five years practical experience in commission and general mercantile business; is prepared to write up merchants' books, extract statements and take of balance sheets at a reasonable and moderate charge. Good city and other references. Address P. O. Box 504.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged Woman, situation as Nurse; no objection to a little housework; good needle woman. Address No. 705 Dorchester st.

WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED man (disengaged in May), work of any kind; strong, healthy, and active; a good scholar, and not afraid of hard work; city or country. MR. PARIS, 246 St. James street.

WANTED, WORK AT ONCE, BY A LATE street car conductor; has run elevators in city; married; aged 28. Address, H. H. SPENCER, 501 St. Dominique st.

WANTED, WORK IN A GENTLEMAN'S household, a few days in the week, or 2 or 3 times a week, by one who is accustomed to the work. Address 12 Charbonneau street.

WANTED, BY EXPERIENCED BOOK-keeper, position as office manager, etc.; both languages; excellent references; salary moderate; security given. Address A.C., Post-Office box 37.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, A PARCEL OF FEATHERS, Between Morgan's and the Queen's Theatre, at six o'clock last evening. Finder please leave at Call Office, Morgan's.

Wanted.

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

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' AND Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Musical Instruments, Fire Arms, Bicycles; best prices paid on account of moving to new premises. Address M. FRANK, 68 Craig street, P.O. Box 426. After 1st May, 493 Craig street.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE LADIES' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing; also Winters' clothing; great demand. Furs, etc. Highest prices paid. H. PEARSON, 631 Craig street, near Bleury. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Bargains.

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

BARGAINS—REMANANTS New Butcher, Roller and Table Lines, Halifax Trowels, Groves, Navy, 35c; Sample Lines, Towels, 10c, 12 1/2c; Remnants Sheetings; Black Cashmere Socks, 26c. ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR, 3 Cypress street, opposite Windsor Hall.

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. MACHARD, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 8383.

FOR SALE, LADY'S BRANTFORD RUBY Rim Bicycle, 1887 Model, in good condition; good reasons for selling; price, \$20.00. Address M. A. R. 52, "Witness" Office.

FOR SALE, MAN'S BICYCLE, IN FIRST-class condition, with lamp, cyclometer and tools complete, for \$25 cash. Apply 264 WOOD, 155 Bleury street.

FOR SALE, TWO STORE AWNINGS, complete with iron, etc., used one season; also store fixtures, counters, show cases, tables, etc. 2469 St. Catherine street.

Rooms and Board.

TO LET, A LARGE FRONT PARLOR to young men or married couple; no children; complete, also view of the mountain. 138 Laval avenue.

ROOMS—TWO ROOMS ON FIRST FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, with use of stove; family private. Apply 2692 St. Catherine street.

ROOM TO LET, FOR LADY, PRIVATE family; no children. 38 Mitcheson st.

TO RENT, A NICE FURNISHED ROOM, with clothes press, in exchange for a few hours' work daily. Apply 204 Elm ave., Westmount.

TO LET, COMFORTABLE ROOM for one of quiet habits, with or without board; bath; family English; central; one minute from St. Catherine street. Apply 21 St. Edward street.

FURNISHED ROOMS, 238 1/2 St. Catherine street.

BRIGHT, WELL FURNISHED OR UN-furnished rooms; central locality. 140 St. Alexander street.

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, A MAN TO DRIVE DELIVERY coal oil team; must be honest and sober, and have good references; married man preferred. Address G. 548, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL Servant; must have good references. Apply at 61 Port street.

WANTED, TWENTY-FIVE WOMEN OR Girls; steady work. J. W. WINDSOR, Canal Bank, Point St. Charles.

WANTED, MIDDLE AGED PERSON AS mother's help or nursery governess, to two children. Apply 4128 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT TO GO to Dorval for the summer; must be a good cook; good wages; small family. Apply at Room 32 Windsor Hotel, in the evening.

GENERAL SERVANT; MUST HAVE REFERENCES. 144 Mansfield street.

WANTED, FOR SMALL FAMILY, GOOD General Servant; must be well recommended. Apply 190 Mackay street.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for a small family; no children; house-maid kept. Apply 77 St. Luke street.

BOY WANTED, Apply to the "Witness" Office.

WANTED, GOOD PLAIN COOK FOR 1ST May with references. Apply 114 Dorchester street.

WANTED, A FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER for 6044 House, for Quebec and Eastern Townships. Apply to P. O. Box 2410, 28.

WANTED, SMART YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with light housework. Apply 33 Mackay street.

WANTED, A CHILD OVER NINE YEARS to help in a garden in the country for board and clothes. Address HOME 999, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, A FEMALE TEACHER, holding an Elementary Diploma for the Protestant Dissident School at Holton; nine months terms, to commence Aug. 16th; closing, June 30th, 1898; six weeks' vacation in the winter. Salary \$16 per month. Address MR. GEORGE HOPE, Secretary School Trustees, Holton, Quebec.

WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS Housekeeper for an old lady and her son; must have good references. Address HOUSEKEEPER, "Witness" Office.

QUEBEC AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—Wanted, for the summer months, a reliable and experienced man for French Missionary Colportage Work in country districts; not later than May 20th. Apply to Rev. EDWARD J. STOBO, No. 1 Wolfe street, Quebec, Que. Enclose testimonials.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT, AT once; good wages. Apply 1 Seymour avenue.

WANTED, FOR THE FIRST OF MAY (on Guy street), a good general servant. Apply at 70 Dorchester street.

WANTED, AT ONCE, GENERAL Servant for small family; references required. Apply after 3 p.m., 70 Park avenue.

WANTED, AN EDUCATED Young Man, as a beginner in journalism; must understand French. Apply at "Witness" Office.

WANTED, A SMART, INTELLIGENT Girl, about 14 years of age. Apply at the "Witness" Office.

SMART BOY WANTED, WHO KNOWS the city well, and can drive. Apply at "Witness" Office.

WANTED, A GOOD JOB PRINTER, Apply to Mr. HERST, "Witness" Printing House.

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS, Apply Standard Shirt Co., Limited.

Pupils Wanted.

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JAMES C. HUNTER, M.A., TEACHER, prepares students for Matriculation and other Examinations. School boys also aided with their lessons, Greek, Latin, Mathematics and other subjects. Apply to JOHN CURRIE, 75 Inspector street.

WANTED, PUPILS COACHED FOR McGill, Bishop's and Quebec. Terms low. Latin professor. 375 Saguenet street.

A MAY-DAY FLITTING.

(Concluded.)

All day long Patty worked and arranged, alternating between fits of exasperation and forced gaiety which pleased her brothers and silent moods which disgusted them.

It had been an amusing day, too, in many ways, and she laughed a little as she sat on an empty soap-box and leaned her tired back against the wall at the recollection of some of the funny things that had happened, but she did not laugh long for she felt out of tune with mirth.

She sat still in the gathering twilight and it began to grow uncanny. The boys were long in coming; there was a sound rising in the tree-tops; the crows under the window had gone to sleep for the night, and the sleepy birds had ceased to scold and twitter; a damp mist came creeping up again from the valley, unchecked now by the rays of the sun, and Patty began to feel chilly.

She aroused herself and determined to make a tour of the house to see if by chance anything had been forgotten. Every closet and drawer on the first floor were empty and clean.

Robbed, robbed of life's illusion sweet, Love dead outside my closed door, And passion fainting at my feet To wake no more.

'How silly!' she said with a little laugh. 'I must wash that off immediately. It would never do to let the new minister's daughters think that such a foolish, sentimental girl had the room before them. I must find a cloth and some soap.'

A short search found them on a closet shelf, but Patty found more than soap in that closet, much more than she bargained for. Away back on the farthest hooks hung a part of Dot's last summer wardrobe which she had been commissioned to pack for herself, but which she had neglected for some more interesting work.

A pink-and-white striped gingham, a shirt or two, a jaunty blue reefer with brass buttons and anchors, harmless, innocent-looking little garments enough, but oh, what mischief that pink-and-white dress had wrought. Patty never saw one like it again that she did not feel a leaping in her throat and throbbing in her heart, for, as she started to put it, a rustle of stiff paper made her examine the pocket, and there she found a square white envelope with her own address:—

MISS MARGARET THORNE, Thornewille, N.Y.

In the old familiar handwriting with the violet seal unbroken.

Patty sank down in a heap on the floor, her face white, her heart pounding, and Dot's clothes in wild confusion about her. The postmark was dated a few days after the time that he had left them. It was the long-watched-for letter, but what, oh, what had he thought of her all this time? Soap and scrubbing-brushes were forgotten and a reactionary wave of self-reproach swept over Patty's soul.

She crept over to the window and in the fast-gathering twilight she read her first love-letter.

I shall not tell you what was in it, for the honest outpourings of a strong man's heart are only meant for one person. Patty read it over and over and a few hot tears blistered the paper. The whooping of the boys in the lane and shouts for 'Patty' roused her.

'It's all over,' she said, rising from the floor and putting her precious letter in her pocket. 'I can never explain it to him now. He has given me up entirely, but I wish, oh, how I wish I had trusted him!'

'Hurry up, Patty,' shouted Rob, 'or we'll lock you in. It's jolly up at the house. Ann Crane's humped herself and got a daisy supper, and—' But what else they had Patty did not hear or heed. She gathered Dot's clothes from the door, and fastening her own jacket ran out to join the boys.

She stopped a moment, and running back knelt down on the soft earth by the daffodil bed and broke off stalk after stalk until she had a sheaf of them in her arms. Then with a final look at the house where she had known so much joy and sorrow she followed the boys, who were leaping and prancing like young colts, to the foot of the hill.

The stars had come out by thousands in the gray sky before they reached their new home, and at every step they took Patty's heart grew lighter. The worst of her trouble was over now that she knew she had no reason for ugly doubts. And with the hopefulness of extreme youth she felt that everything might come right for her yet.

The house looked very pleasant as they came near it. A cheerful glow came from the windows, and through the half-closed door she could see the firelight from 'Heart's Delight,' the corner fireplace in the hall, dancing and gleaming in the dull blue tiles which she and Ralph had selected together. How well she remembered that day!

But the boys gave her no time for sentimentizing. They seized her by each arm and rushed her, flushed and panting, but holding her dewy burden closely clutched in her arms, through the halls and into the dining-room, where her mother and Dot were waiting to greet her.

mother and Dot were waiting to greet her.

Wonders had already been done. The rugs were laid, the tea-table bright with silver and china, chairs and couches in position, a delicious odor of coffee and hot waffles in the air, and from the next room came a murmur of masculine voices. Patty took her yellow jar and daffodils and started for the kitchen.

'They are just what you need, mamma,' she said, 'to make your table perfect.'

But it was only by great good fortune and her father's presence of mind that the voices ceased and Ralph Burns came across the room to meet her.

Patty's hands gave out at this crisis and her father seized both jar and flowers in time to escape a crash. The cold sternness of his eyes and dignity of his greeting steadied her nerves, however, and giving him her hand she said:

'Oh! how do you do? I am very glad to see you. I have just received your letter.'

'What?' he exclaimed, 'what letter?'

'The one you sent me last September,' said Patty. 'I have been looking for it a long time, and it has only just come. Then she gave a little sob and Ralph Burns seized her hands, and her father went out of the room and closed the door gently.'

But by-and-by the boys grew impatient and clamorous for their supper, and Dot went to bring them out and to explain as well as she could how the post-man was in a hurry and gave her the letter and she put it in her pocket, and then she went to see the pug puppies, and the next day it was cold and she had croup and mamma would not let her wear thin dresses any more, and so—she forgot all about it. But they were too happy and too busy planning another house to be ready before another spring to more than chide her gently, and she escaped with no more punishment than a slight shaking from the boys.

'I shall have a huge bed of daffodils under our south windows, Patty,' said Ralph Burns as he bade her good-night, 'and I shall always bless this May-day flitting.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ANN BOWER.

(Rosa Read, in 'The Independent.')

(Concluded.)

Her father, returning to his family for tea, happened to glance over the ivy-grown low stone wall to the graves of his children beyond. What was that—a child sitting between the two graves in the gathering shadows? Surely it was; and it looked very much like his little Ann Bower. He called her, her head was bent over something in her lap. There was no answer. Well, if that was Ann Bower, he must investigate. He turned back went in at the side gate, and on nearer approach saw that it really was his child. But what was she doing with those pieces of paper, and there at such an hour?

The crunching of his boot on the gravel path attracted her notice; she raised her head and saw her father. No child had loved its father with as true an affection as this little brown-eyed, straight-haired girl; but he was naturally a stern, unresponsive man, and on this account she was often unable to give expression to her regard for him. At present she only felt a species of fear. As she looked around she noticed, what in her eager attention to what she had been doing, she had not really noticed before, that it was very late. She should have gone home long ago; none of the children were allowed out late; she would be punished.

Her father asked: 'Ann Bower, what are you doing here?'

Her lips trembled; she could not collect her thoughts. She replied at random: 'I—I—I poked out the moss so I could see Henry Smith.'

He laid his hand heavily on her shoulder. 'You what? You poked out the moss so you could see Henry Smith? What are you talking about?'

She burst into tears.

Her father sat down on his namesake's gravestone and drew her to him. She looked into his face and saw that he was not angry with her. He spoke again: 'Now, little girl, tell me all about this.'

In the inclosure of her father's arms she told him how she had dug the moss from the lettering of her brother's gravestone so she could learn to write his name, because it was her father's name, and she thought he would be pleased if she learned to write it. And gathering courage, she went back to the beginning and told how Roland had teased her because she could not write her own name; how she had copied the name from the written name on her doll's box, her Aunt Harriet had given her; and added

too, later, her last name, Smith, copied from the slab.

What a relief it was to tell it; to relieve her heart of its long pent-up secret. But not a word her father replied; only his arm tightened around her, and he kissed her quietly on her forehead. Raising himself from the cramped position he was sitting in, he told her to pick up the papers so they could go home, and through the gathering twilight they walked back. Not a word was spoken between them; only one hand was clasped tightly in his, while the other held the box with its prized contents to her side.

As they went in to tea, her mother spoke sharply: 'Ann Bower, not with my consent will you go out again!'

But her father interrupted: 'This time, Mother, Ann Bower needs no correction. I will explain to you later; she has ample excuse. More amusements was to follow. And, Mother, I wish that you would see that her clothes are properly prepared; for next week I shall take her to Madam Cletta's school on Broad street. It is long past time she made a beginning.'

Ann Bower could not be kept back; she rushed to her father and gave him one immense hug. The great desire of her childish heart was about to be fulfilled; she was going to school, and she did go to school—went, and learned to write correctly her own name.

DAILY THOUGHTS. FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

'Where are thy wise men?' (Isa. xix, 12.)

'The foolishness of God is wiser than men; and the weakness of God is stronger than men. Not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise.' (I Cor. i, 25-27.)

We trust not in our native strength, But on His grace rely, That with returning wants, the Lord Will all our needs supply. —Beddome.

A Christless cross no refuge were for me; A crossless Christ my Saviour might not be; But, O Christ crucified, I rest in thee! —C. M. Noel.

Love is ever the gift of self. It gives that which costs us something, or it is not love. Its spirit may vary in the degree of intensity, but it is ever the same. It is always and everywhere the sacrifice of self. It is the gift of time, or of labor, or of income, or of affection; it is the surrender of reputation and of honor; it is the acceptance of sorrow and of pain for others. The warmth of the spirit of love varies with the felt sacrifice which expresses it, and which is its life. Therefore the love of the divine Christ is infinite. He loved me, says an apostle, and gave himself for me. —H. P. Liddon.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER. HOME TREATMENT. Full particulars (6c. stamps). STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

After Serious Sickness The Heart and Nerves Need Strengthening, the Blood Requires Enriching.

Nothing will do this like Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

It is well known that after such serious diseases as Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, etc., the Heart and Nerves are left in an extremely weakened condition, and the

blood is thin and watery. Nothing will so quickly and permanently impart vitality and strength to the heart and nerves, and enrich the blood as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Mrs. Leslie Faulkner, Woodstock, N. B., says:—'Our little boy contracted lung trouble during convalescence from a severe attack of Typhoid Fever, and became very pale, weak, nervous and debilitated. He had no appetite, was sleepless, and we were afraid we were going to lose him. We were recommended to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and were surprised to see the wonderful improvement in his health which they effected. They toned up his nerves, enriched his blood, and as a result he is now strong and well, has a good appetite, rosy cheeks and sleeps soundly at night.'

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are sold by all dealers at 60c. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, or sent by mail on receipt of price. T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Laxa-Liver Pills Clean Coated Tongue

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral is the standard remedy for all pulmonary complaints. A timely dose of this medicine cures the cold or cough, and Prevents Disease.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

900 DROPS

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

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

Prepared by J. C. FROST, 110 N. 3rd St., NEW YORK.

35 Doses—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Tac-Simle Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, NEW YORK.

60 months old

35 Doses—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

RICE'S STUDIO. Conservatories and Easter Decorations Photographed artistically and at lowest rates. Studio open Good Friday and Easter Monday. 141 St. Peter Street. Tel. 331.

For the Spring Trade We are now making New Lines of FANCY PHOTO FRAMES New Lines of READY FRAMES, PICTURE FRAMES, New Lines of PICTURE FRAME MOUNTINGS, The Cheapest House in Montreal. S. W. WILSON, Manufacturer of Mountings and Frames, 68 CRAIG ST., next door to the 'Witness' Office.

NO MORE GREY HAIR. A CANITOL, THE IDEAL HAIR RESTORER. WILL NOT SOIL SCALP OR REST WHITE LINES. 50c, ALL DRUGGISTS. PROTESTANT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES. Tenders for the supply of Meat, Bread, and Fish, will be received at the city office, 204 St. James street, up till MONDAY, 2nd May. Form of tender and other information can be had at above address. JAMES BROWN, Secretary.

House Letting Placards, &c. The following announcements, printed on good paper, are For Sale at the 'Witness' Office. Many of them are in both the French and English languages:—

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

JOHN DOUGLAS & SON, PUBLISHERS, Cor. Craig and St. Peter sts. Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAY HAIR GOODS. NOTHING looks worse than a faded or dirty yellow gray head of hair. Nothing is more attractive, prettier or becoming than a beautiful clear color of Silver Gray Hair. We carry the largest and best selected stock of HUMAN HAIR Goods. Our work will always prove satisfactory. (Private-rooms.) PALMER & SON, 1745 Notre Dame. PHONE 391.

FOR BREAKFAST NOTHING NICER THAN CLARK'S GENEVA SAUSAGE. Have you tried them? Order through your Butcher or Grocer.

RANGES, GAS STOVES, REFRIGERATORS. Kitchen Utensils, etc. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

F. H. BARR, 2373—St. Catherine Street.—2375

What about that PAINTING AND TINTING? Get it done at once by W. E. POTTER & CO., 82 Victoria Sq. Call us up Tel. 975.

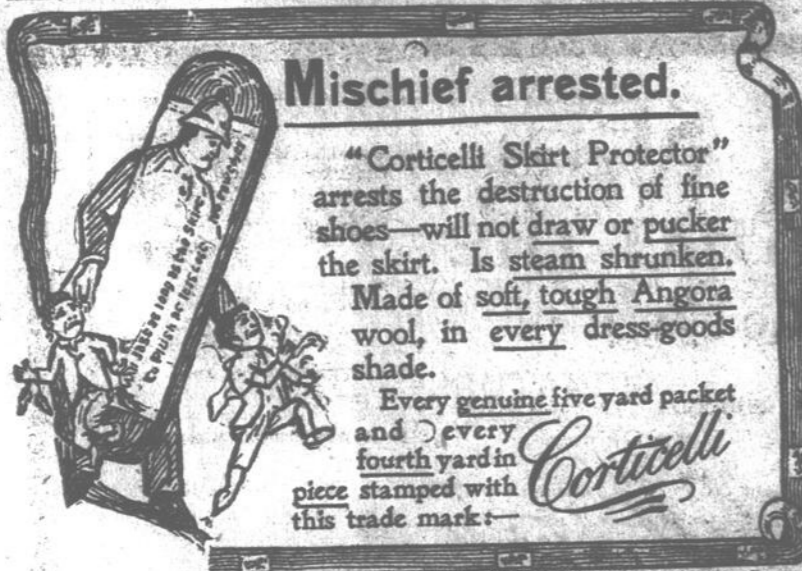
FREE! FREE! DR. KLINE'S Great Nerve Restorer! A Sample Bottle FREE to those troubled with any form of Nervous Disorders. J. A. HARTS, Agent, 1120 Notre Dame st. ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best style and with dispatch at 'Witness' Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mischief arrested.

"Corticelli Skirt Protector" arrests the destruction of fine shoes—will not draw or pucker the skirt. Is steam shrunk. Made of soft, tough Angora wool, in every dress-goods shade.

Every genuine five yard packet and every fourth yard in piece stamped with this trade mark—



DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

PLERISCITE BILL MAY COME UP TO-DAY FOR DISCUSSION—THE FRANCHISE BILL.

Ottawa, April 28.—The franchise bill was again the chief subject occupying the attention of the House of Commons yesterday. There were one or two statements among the opening proceedings of general interest.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to incorporate the Interprovincial Bridge Company, which was read the first time.

THE 'YANTIC' COLLISION.
In reply to Mr. Lemieux, the Minister of Marine stated that the United States steamer 'Yantic' collided with the Dominion Government's steamer 'Canada' in October last by changing her course. No steps had yet been taken to recover damages from the United States. The department did not know what the damages amounted to. The government's loss was covered by the insurance on the 'Canada'.

THE EDMONTON ROUTE.
Mr. Oliver inquired what had become of the Mounted Police party which left Edmonton last September to explore a route to the Yukon.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that word had just been received from Inspector Moodie, who is in charge, dated at Fort Graham, Findlay river, where the snow was five feet deep, and further progress impossible at the moment. All the party were well. This point is only about eight hundred miles from Edmonton, and these eight men, well equipped with sleds, horses, dogs and outfit furnished by the government, have only travelled eight hundred miles in seven months, or less than four miles a day on an average.

Mr. Oiler, referring to Mr. Davis's remarks the day before on the Saskatchewan and Long Lake Railway, said the statements had been refuted already, but Mr. Davis had repeated them. Mr. Oiler read some figures respecting the finances, and said Mr. Davis's statements were unfounded.

Mr. McNeill tried to get the Premier to fix a day for discussing a motion concerning preferential trade, but failed.

The remainder of the sitting was spent in committee on the franchise bill, which was all passed except the addition of one or two proposed amendments by the government.

Sir Louis Davies stated that the plebiscite bill would be taken up to-day if Mr. Fisher was present.

The House adjourned near midnight. The promoters of the Kettle River Valley Railway have abandoned the idea of moving its restoration to the order paper. That disposes of it for the session.

HALIFAX NOTES.

Y. M. C. A. ANNUAL REPORT.

Halifax, April 28.—The report presented at the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A., recently held, was encouraging to the members. The Halifax branch during the past financial year was shown to have done good work, notably in the religious, social and physical departments. An increase in the attendance at the Sunday afternoon services was noted, especially during the course of lectures delivered by the Rev. Dr. Currie, the Rev. Prof. Falconer and the Rev. W. Dobson. The course of lectures delivered under the auspices of the Association, drew together large audiences. These lectures were upon municipal, legal, national and political subjects. The gymnasium has a membership of two

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Purest and Best for Table and Dairy No adulteration. Never cakes.

DESIGNING, ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING Done promptly and good work guaranteed. WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE.

LACHINE BOATING AFFAIRS.

Prospects for the Coming Season are Very Bright.

OTHER INTERESTING SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

A well attended and enthusiastic annual meeting of the Lachine Boating and Canoeing Club was held on Wednesday evening at the Windsor Hotel. The treasurer's report showed a balance on the right side, and the secretary's report brings out the pleasant fact that the club's prospects are more than ordinarily good for the coming season.

The following is the secretary's report:—The club house was opened for the season on May 7, and the racing season formally started on July 3, when the usual heats were very closely contested, the final being won by the crew stroked by F. A. C. Bickerdike; A. Dods, No. 2; A. B. Coyle, No. 3, and J. F. Duncan, bow. In the evening a very enjoyable hop was held at Harvey's hall, when the winners were presented with their prizes.

The annual regatta took place on July 21, and everything possible was done to ensure its success, but unfortunately the weather proved unsatisfactory, raining hard all afternoon. This, of course, kept a large number of people away, but in spite of the rain, there was a very fair attendance. The regatta itself was a success, the racing being very close. There were in all seventy-nine different competitors, which is a very good showing. Through Mr. Fulton's kindness we were enabled to have eight oared races, which proved to be most interesting. The crews were stroked by Messrs. F. A. C. Bickerdike and C. G. Smith, the race being won by the latter. In the evening the regular hop was held, and it was a success, there being over two hundred people present. During the evening the prizes were presented to the winners.

Although a boating and canoeing club we are practically a club of paddlers, and it is to be regretted that so little interest has been taken in the contest. In 1891 we had a junior crew that made an excellent showing, and there is every prospect with hard training of doing as well again.

Through the kindness of a crew was sent to the C.A.A.O. regatta at Brockville, and although not winning the championship medals, they finished a good second. The crew consisted of F. A. C. Bickerdike, H. N. Baird, Jeffrey and H. Baby, bow. I think the club should make a determined effort to send a crew each year to compete in the races held by the C.A.A.O.

Through the kindness of our captain, both the four oar shells have been fitted up and are now in perfect order, new oars having been secured for them. The cedar shell 'Marion' has also been fitted up, making the equipment at our disposal, two working shells, and three racing shells, which is a better equipment than any other club in this vicinity, with the exception of the Grand Trunk Rowing Club.

The club intends sending a crew to compete in the C.A.A.O. this year. I would suggest that the question be decided once, and that the crew be picked early in the season, so that they would have at least eight or ten weeks to train, which is little enough for such a long race.

The fall trials were held on Aug. 28, the crew consisting of the following:—The crew winning the final was F. Joffroy, stroke; N. Manson, A. Towers and A. E. Coyle. I think it would be much more interesting to the spectators, if we could have the trial four oar races. It was tried two years ago and proved satisfactory.

The club also intends sending a crew to the Dominion Day regatta at Toronto, where they competed in the tandem canoe race, and the single paddle, winning both events.

The New England Sportsman's Association held its first annual exhibition in Boston, and a crew was invited down to participate in a water canoe race. Five crews were entered, five were to decide the winner. The crew had had three weeks' hard practice, and averaged about fifteen pounds more than we did. We, on the other hand, never had an experience in water canoeing, and our heat was the hardest, they being ahead at one time and we at another, but at the minutes were on training told, and they pulled ahead a second time, and won very friendly, but closely contested struggle.

Although the season was much taken up with racing, the entertainment committee looked well after the social interests of the club. Five hops were held in Harvey's Hall during the summer, all of which were well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. The members' interests in the reading room were also well looked after, the club subscribing to several interesting magazines and papers.

We have added twenty-three new names to the membership of the club, and received thirteen resignations; this is really a very good showing, when you consider the tendency on the part of the summer residents to go further up the lake.

The committee on the part of the club, and a special committee was appointed for that purpose, consisting of Messrs. W. O. Hyde, E. W. H. Phillips and H. C. Mussen.

The new by-laws were submitted to the members at a special general meeting held in Harvey's Hall, on May 25, 1893, and were thoroughly discussed and amended to conform with their wishes. They were then printed and mailed to every member of the club.

Your committee has held sixteen meetings with an average attendance of twenty. During the year there were three special general meetings, which were well attended.

H. B. MUSEN, Hon. Sec.-Treasurer.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—Hon. president, T. A. Davis; second vice-president, G. Bickerdike; first vice-president, O. Leger; second vice-president, John Taylor; third vice-president, H. Baby, jr.; captain, James Edward; hon. secretary, treasurer, H. B. Mussen; auditors, G. H. Gwill and D. Robertson.

Committee—J. N. Fulton, A. W. Morris, B. Dumaresq, A. C. Bickerdike, George Leger, A. McGowan, H. C. Mussen, H. Baird, A. B. Coyle, R. Howard.

The club is to be congratulated on securing so many capable and prominent men for its directors, and without a doubt, there will be a boom in boating and canoeing on Lake St. Louis. Bioryelling has interfered to a great extent with aquatic during the past two years, but appearances all point to a revival of rowing and canoeing this season. It is to be hoped that the new management will follow up last year's precedent by again sending a crew to the C.A.A.O. were through it means going as far west as Toronto.

BASEBALL.

THE EASTERN LEAGUE.

Syracuse, N.Y., April 28.—The usual ceremony in connection with the opening of the Eastern League season in this city to-day, which, including the raising of the championship banner and the pitching of the first ball by the Mayor, was a very successful one. As a prize a Paris racquet was purchased. This occasioned a small deficit in the finances of the club which was met by the committee.

Balls were purchased by the club at wholesale prices and sold to members at cost. There are four new balls on hand and two which have been slightly used. If this arrangement be continued during the coming season, we would suggest that the balls be sold at a small premium in order to cover those left on hand at the close of the year.

During the season the want was felt for a ground upon which matches with outside clubs could be arranged, as this is one of the best ways to stimulate interest in the game, and we trust that this year steps will be taken to secure such a ground and matches arranged.

At present the grounds are being used by the association on account of changes being made in the third floor of the building. We expect, however, to have the ground through by May 1, and the ground should be put at once in good condition.

Respectfully submitted, R. C. PATTERSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Those wishing to join the club will please leave their names at the association.

FILE OF PRIZE MONEY.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 28.—W. A. Brady, for New York, telegraphed Manager Morton here that if Rochester wins the Eastern League pennant he will divide among the players twelve hundred dollars, and if they are in second place he will give \$750 as prize money.

The Hon. George J. Stegmaier was today elected president of the Wilkesbarre club, E. P. Bogert, secretary, and J. G. Shannon will have full control of the Barons.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Cincinnati— R. H. E. Cincinnati . . . 03001200x 579 Cleveland . . . 003000990 384 Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz; Wilson and O'Conner.

A WIN FOR THE PRESS.

An interesting ball game took place yesterday afternoon on the M.A.A.A. grounds between a 'Press' team and some of the athletic members of the 'Gleba' Club. The proceeds of which were in aid of one of Montreal's worst charities, the Day Nursery. Considering the small amount of advertising done, the spectators were rather numerous, and the gate receipts were slightly increased by the sale of score cards. For this money the institution will have to thank some of the young ladies of the company. The 'Gleba' team were composed of Messrs. Park, Collett, Swain, Lang, Robby, Bonner, G. Gaunt, Varney and W. Gaunt, and the 'Press' contingent consisted of Messrs. Angove, Mason, Stringer, Williams, Little, Wilson, Hanratty, Peck and Fitzgerald. The 'Gleba' team played an uphill game. Its opponents were too strong as the five innings ended with the score standing nineteen to seven in favor of the 'Press' men. The umpires were Messrs. A. Bennett, M. Smith, Ed. Varney, Hugh Graham, J. S. Clerly, J. B. Atkinson, H. A. Brophy, and one or two others, not to speak of the valuable assistance of Mr. W. Hagar.

ATHLETICS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the Argyle Athletic Association these officers were elected:—President, W. R. Sandilands; hon. vice-president, Geo. Wright; president, L. G. Stewart; vice-president, Jas. Gallagher; secretary, R. Coates; captain of football, J. H. Stewart; captain of basketball, W. H. Hagar; committee for the day, W. H. Hagar, F. S. Singleton, D. Sandilands and E. M. Garr.

REDUCED RATES FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

Ottawa, April 28.—At a meeting of the O.A.A.C. last night six new members were admitted. The resolution passed at the semi-annual meeting of the association recommending that non-residents living within twenty miles of Ottawa be allowed membership at reduced rates was adopted.

AQUATICS.

LAWN TENNIS.

Y.M.C.A. TENNIS CLUB.

A meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Lawn Tennis Club was held last evening at the Association when the following report was presented:—

In presenting the first annual report of the Y.M.C.A. Tennis Club, your committee are pleased to be able to report a very successful season.

A meeting of those interested in tennis was called on Aug. 3, 1892, when the club was formed, and the following officials appointed:—

Hon. president, H. B. Ames. Secretary-treasurer, R. C. Patterson. Committee—E. W. Sharp, W. Cushing, Geo. Lyman, B. Lyman.

During the season the challenge system was adopted and found general favor. If this system was pushed we think that it would do much towards creating and increasing the interest in lawn tennis.

A handicap tournament was started but owing to delays in playing matches, it could not be completed before cold weather set in. There are still four players left: A. F. C. Ross, J. W. Ross, Geo. Lyman, W.

would recommend that this tournament be completed this spring, and that another be started as soon as possible, dates for each match being arranged at the beginning, instead of leaving this to the players as formerly. As a prize a Paris racquet was purchased. This occasioned a small deficit in the finances of the club which was met by the committee.

Balls were purchased by the club at wholesale prices and sold to members at cost. There are four new balls on hand and two which have been slightly used. If this arrangement be continued during the coming season, we would suggest that the balls be sold at a small premium in order to cover those left on hand at the close of the year.

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At present the grounds are being used by the association on account of changes being made in the third floor of the building. We expect, however, to have the ground through by May 1, and the ground should be put at once in good condition.

Respectfully submitted, R. C. PATTERSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Those wishing to join the club will please leave their names at the association.

THE INTERPROVINCIAL SCHEDULE.

The following schedule has been adopted by the Interprovincial Rowing League:— May 21—Montreal vs. Cornwall, at Cornwall. June 18—Capital vs. Montreal, at Montreal. July 1—Montreal vs. Capital, at Ottawa. July 8—Cornwall vs. Montreal, at Montreal. July 20—Capital vs. Cornwall, at Cornwall. Aug. 20—Cornwall vs. Capital, at Ottawa.

FOOTBALL.

OTTAWA COLLEGE SPRING SERIES.

Ottawa, April 28.—The football team managed by Mr. E. A. Bolger, are champions of the spring series at Ottawa University, with a clear record of victories. Yesterday afternoon the contingent met Duluth's men, and in a lively game defeated them by sixteen points to nothing. The standing of the teams is as follows:

Bolger's	Won	Lost	D'n.
O'Reilly's	1	1	1
Duluth's	0	1	2
Doyle's	0	2	1

A FAMOUS CASE.

THE GEORGEVILLE LICENSE TROUBLE.

The Court of Appeal yesterday dismissed the respondent's motion to dismiss the appeal in the case of the Corporation of the Township of Stanstead and Beach. This has become a famous case generally known as the Georgeville license case. By his action, the plaintiff Beach wishes to force the corporation, defendant, to grant him a liquor license, on the ground that having complied with the requirements of the law, he cannot be refused. The Superior Court and the Court of Review have already pronounced themselves in favor of the plaintiff, and the decision of the Court of Appeal will be watched with considerable interest.

THE SCOTCH AT HOME AND IN AMERICA.

Professor John Moore lectured last evening in the Stanley Street Presbyterian Church on the Scotch. The lecturer was most favorably received by the select and intelligent audience present. Prof. Moore said that Scotland was a country that had a history of romantic and thrilling interest. It had not only grand natural scenery, but it abounded with antiquities of surprising historic interest. Dean Stanley wrote of St. Andrews, that it combined the interesting features of Canterbury and Oxford. The little island of Iona was for a considerable period the chief seat of Christian light and learning, not only in Great Britain, but in Europe. The name of St. Columba was especially associated with it. He came over from Ireland in the year 563 A.D., was the apostle of Scotland, and established in that island his seminary of learning, where men studied to go out as missionaries. The bible was their principal study, and they were independent of any foreign ecclesiastical control, which was true of St. Patrick and the name of St. Columba. The Scotch were an industrious, law-abiding people. Their churches and schools, established by Knox and other reformers, accounted for the progress and prosperity that had sprung up there. The open bible, the school, and the pulpit had been the secret of their superiority. They were a valuable accession to any country to which they emigrated. They had been a most essential element in the prosperity of the North of Ireland. No one could visit Belfast without noticing this fact. It was very like an enterprising American city. There were all kinds of industry carried on, one shipyard employed as many as ten thousand men. The Scotch in the new world had been an essential factor. In the United States they had made their mark in every department. A long list of names could be given showing this to be a fact. Many of its leading statesmen, presidents, clergymen, and educators, had been Scotchmen, or of that lineage. In British America they had largely been the pioneers and chief movers in everything promotive of prosperity and high civilization. As an example of this, they could take the progress of Montreal for the last half century. In building up Christian churches, in business enterprise, commerce, and the promotion of the higher education, Scotchmen had been a most prominent agency. The practical test might here be applied, 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' In the other cities and provinces of British America, their agency and influence was most manifest.

Professor Moore will give his second lecture in the same place on next Thursday evening, which will be on 'Geology and Creation.' This evening the meeting was held in the Congregational Church on the 'Monuments of Egypt.'

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, Fullness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Blisters 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 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.

TENDERS FOR UNIFORMS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Summer Uniforms,' will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until FRIDAY, noon, the 6th May next, for uniforms for one sergeant and ten men, Ste. Helens Island Park, in accordance with specifications and sample of cloth to be seen in the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk. City Hall, Montreal, 28th April, 1893.

REFRIGERATOR.

Refrigerators in all sizes and at prices to suit all pockets.

GEO. R. PROWSE, 224 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal.

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN THE VERY BEST STYLE AND WITH DISPATCH AT WITNESS' OFFICE.

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD, High Class Bread Baker, Confectioner. Good Bread delivered to all parts of city. BAKED and BROWN BEANS. Every Saturday. Cor. Atwater and St. Antoine st. or Tel. 5663

ROBBED BY FOOTPADS.

Merriton, Ont., April 28.—About twelve o'clock last night, when Mr. Frederick N. Hara, of Messrs. E. H. Phelps & Co., bent goods manufacturer, was wheeling home from St. Catharines, he was stopped by two men, who, pressing revolvers to his head, rifled his person of a gold watch and chain, and a sum of eighteen dollars in money, and then made off in the darkness. The thieves discarded as worthless a valuable pearl scarf pin, and overlooked a diamond ring on one of Mr. Hara's fingers.

Orono, Ont., April 28.—Burglars entered the post-office here about two this morning. Forcing the door in the rear of the building, they opened the vault in the back office and made an attempt to blow the safe open. The services of an expert will be necessary to open the safe, but the contents are supposed to be untouched, as it was fitted with burglar-proof apartments.

CONTRACTS FOR STORES.

The sub-committee of the Water Committee appointed to award contracts for the stores of the department met yesterday. Among the successful tenderers were:—Lewis Bros., Caverhill & Learmont, B. J. Coghlin, F. Hyde & Co., James Wilson, jr., Ed. Cavanagh & Co., Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., Machinery Supply Company, Evans Brothers, Frothingham & Workman, C. E. Gagnon, jr., Cass Asbestos Manufacturing Company, S. Fisher, and the Royal Oil Company.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Canon Powell, of England, paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the Royal Victoria Hospital, and expressed himself as highly pleased with its position, accommodation and general excellence.

HISTORY OF DONALDAS.

McGill Students Plant a Tree and Enjoy Some Further Speeches.

COMPLETE RESULTS IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

The class day exercises at McGill were continued yesterday afternoon. Culture had already been shown in delivering the addresses, and now culture was again displayed: this time it was arboriculture. The bright colors worn by the ladies made the grounds look very gay, especially near the Davis building, in front of which a large tree was prepared for planting a tree.

At the interest of the large number present seemed to be centered, for in that hole a small elm tree was to be placed to commemorate the class of '98, which is now graduating. The ceremony of planting the tree was performed by Mr. A. H. Grace, president of the fourth year.

Mr. Arthur Burnett, law, delivered the tree oration in fine style. He congratulated the class of '98, and hoped that the tree which had just been planted should flourish and branch out into the future, so should the graduating class increase in influence and occupy prominent positions in the future.

The large crowd made its way to the William Molson Hall, where the programme for the day was concluded. Mr. E. E. Howard, law, took the chair, and the students had rendered some songs, welcomed the guests on behalf of the class of ninety-eight. He remarked that this would be the last occasion in which '98 would participate in the 'Fast' in fine style and was ended.

Miss M. F. Jordan gave a very amusing history of the '98 Donaldas. Just as the history of Greece and Rome had been narrated by Thucydides and Livy, so she had the honor to present to the world the history of that famous year of '98. (Applause.) The Donaldas of '98 had come to McGill because of the course there extended to women. Buildings were provided for them, and nowhere was seen such a notice as that over a gateway at Oxford where being a legend saying to the women, 'Get thee to a nunner, silly creature, this is not the place for thee.' (Applause.) When the lady students of '98 had got settled down to their new world they became aware that some other persons belonged to the class of '98, but when they were they knew not, indeed, did they, in their 'blissful ignorance' care. But time soon changed that. In their first year, the Donaldas of '98 held a lunch one evening, and were surprised to be treated severely by the authorities on account of the expenditure of money, while the seniors were like to eat them up because they shared the remnants of the menu with their favorite professor. (Laughter.) Next year one of their number fell victim to the little comb with his darts, and in sadness his companions were parted from her. Miss Jordan made reference to the 'inspiring effect' of a dinner held by the seniors that year. The class was represented in every honor course in the third and fourth year. In 1896-7 another of the class left to be married. The 'Annual' was first published in the same year, and contained a true history of the class. In the final year a Latin play was given by the class to the men of arts, who made a very appreciative audience. The play itself was a strange mixture of Latin and English, which only a McGill student could ever understand. It is outside the Latin play given by the seniors in the previous year, to make translations for which the professors had toiled assiduously. (Applause.) The matrimonial fever, vanished from the east wing during the past year, but spread to the brother students of the west wing. Miss Jordan was heartily applauded on the conclusion of her 'history.'

Dr. H. M. Robertson favored the audience with a song and responded to an encore. Mr. McCaig read a piece entitled 'Louise No. 2,' and was also encored. Mr. M. C. Heim, arts, read an excellent class poem which was much appreciated. Mr. P. T. Moore, arts, sang 'The Dugong Deep' and responded to a double encore. The class prophecy, by Mr. T. A. McLean, science, was very amusing, and was much enjoyed. The singing of the National Anthem brought the exercises to a close.

The McGill University authorities yesterday posted a correction of their printed announcement of the faculty of arts, which makes the fees in the first and second year, for each additional subject, twelve dollars instead of twenty dollars; the latter figure having been printed erroneously. Partial students in the third and fourth years will pay twenty dollars, not twenty-five dollars, as stated in our paper, for each additional subject.

THE ARTS RESULTS COMPLETE. The following is the complete list of honors, as well as those who have passed the recent sessional examinations, in the faculty of arts, which, with the names published on Wednesday, make up the complete results:

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.—HONORS. Alphabetically Arranged. First rank—George E. Bates, Harriet Brooks, Frances M. T. Cameron, J. A. E. Campbell, Muriel B. Carr, Robert W. Dalgleish, Alexander H. Duff, John B. Meyer, Walter D. Munn, Robert C. Paterson, Ed. Ship, G. Place, Ethel M. Seifert, Moses M. Ship, James R. Thompson.

Second rank—James Albert McGregor, Henry S. McLeod, Louise A. Shaw, Henry H. Turner, Abraham Vineberg. ORDINARY B.A. In order of merit. Class I.—Katie D. Pearson. Class II.—A. H. Grace, W. W. Prudham, and W. D. Turner, equal; Edna M. Reynolds, W. A. Gardner, M. J. Loney, and B. E. Tarlton, equal; Florence M. Jordan, Arthur E. Todd, equal; H. L. C. Gilday, Arthur E. Ross.

Class III.—Mary V. Dover, Alice G. Steen, J. C. Colby, Fulton J. Worth, James A. Stuart, J. Wolferstan Thomas. Passed in September, 1897—Arthur H. Orack, William Moore, William Watson. BACHELOR OF ARTS PROCEEDING TO THE DEGREE OF M.A. IN COURSE. Alphabetically arranged. William T. B. Crombie, William E. Deeks, William Alfred Gustin, Howard Arthur Honeyman, Neil Daniel Keith, Reginald Heber Rogers, James Muir Wallace, H. Young.

Class I.—Collin C. Ferguson, J. Appleton Nutter, E. Alan Radford, equal; M. Helena Dey, Samuel J. Willis, Edythe A. Garlick, Elizabeth A. Brooks. Class II.—Wilfred M. Forbes, Donald Cochrane, Abraham Cohen, Jas. D. Dixon, and Bella Marcuse, equal; Bowman C. Crowell and Robert Elder, equal; Chas. A. Harby and E. Gertrude Jackson, equal; E. L. Smith, J. Guy W. Johnson, and Henry Weinfield, equal. Class III.—Helen Rorke and Arthur H. Rowell, equal; Sydney C. Ellis and Henry B. Scott, equal; Geo. W. Scott and Finnan B. Sever, equal; Lawrence Ainsley, Jacob Dewitt, and Horatio Walker, equal; H. Lester Cooke, Cyrus J. Macmillan and Cecil G. MacKinnon, equal; Chas. F. Ritchie, Wm. G. Newson, Geo. W. Grier, Carrie E. Holman, Chas. E. Jenkins, Jessie B. Landie, Henry P. Luttrell, Sydney Mitchell, Lewis L. Reford, Lizzie Sangster, Edward C. Woodley.

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The seven last-mentioned will have to pass a supplemental examination. MORRIN COLLEGE. Class II.—Faith Fyles. Class III.—H. Laverie. STANSTEAD WESLEYAN COLLEGE. Class II.—O. W. Hill, Roy Flint. Class III.—Mary Flint. GRADUATING CLASS. B.A. honors in mathematics and natural philosophy—Harriet Brooks, first rank honors; B. and Anne Molson gold medal. B.A. honors in classics—Muriel B. Carr, first rank honors and Chapman gold medal; Walter D. Munn, first rank honors.

B.A. honors in geology, mineralogy and paleontology—Robert W. Dalgleish, first rank honors; James Albert McGregor, second rank honors. B.A. honors in mental and moral philosophy—Robert C. Paterson, first rank honors, and Prince of Wales gold medal; Edson J. Place, first rank honors; George Bates, first rank honors; Moses L. Ship, first rank honors; Ethel M. Seifert, first rank honors; J. A. E. Campbell, first rank honors; James R. Thompson, first rank honors; Alexander H. Duff, first rank honors; Abraham Vineberg, second rank honors; Henry H. Turner, second rank honors; A. Louise Shaw, second rank honors; Henry S. MacLeod, second rank honors.

B.A. honors in modern languages and history—Frances Cameron, first rank honors and Aberdeen gold medal. B.A. honors in Semitic languages and literature—J. B. Meyer, first rank honors. THIRD YEAR. Robert K. McOlin, first rank honors and Prince of Wales gold medal; natural philosophy—first rank general standing. Lemuel Robertson, first rank honors in classics. First rank general standing. Ernest Henderson, first rank honors in natural science, Vancouver Graduate Society prize for zoology. Annie Hilday, first rank honors in natural science.

Hugh Ellis, first rank honors in natural science; Annie M. Scrimger, first rank honors and prize in mental and moral philosophy. First rank general standing. John B. McLeod, first rank honors and prize in mental and moral philosophy; Arnold Wright, first rank honors and prize in mental and moral philosophy; Lucy E. Peeter, first rank honors in mental and moral philosophy; Walter G. Brown, first rank honors in mental and moral philosophy; James E. Thompson, first rank honors in mental and moral philosophy; Henry J. Keith, first rank honors in mental and moral philosophy. First rank in general standing; J. A. E. Campbell, first rank honors in mental and moral philosophy; first rank in general standing; Winifred McGill, first rank honors in mental and moral philosophy; Frank S. Patch, first rank honors in English language, literature, history and modern languages; Kathleen Finley, first rank honors in modern languages, and history; prize in French; Horace Rice, first rank honors in Semitic languages and literature; prize in Hebrew; Lena McK. Reid, second rank honors in natural science; Janet I. Radford, second rank honors in natural science; Louise McDougall, second rank honors in English language, literature and history; Harriette Hardisty, second rank honors in English language, literature and history; Helena Johnson, third rank honors in mathematics and natural philosophy; Colin Duguid, third rank honors in English language, literature and history; Chas. M. Cotton, first rank general standing; Guy O. T. Bruce, first rank general standing.

Passed the sessional examination—Class I.—McClung and Radford, equal; Keith and Robertson, equal; Henderson and Laurie, equal; Brown and Holiday and McDonald and McLeod, equal; Ellis and Thompson and Walbridge, equal; Johnson (H.); Cummings; and Peeter and Radford, equal; Kim, Mackay and Rice, equal; Finley, Brodie, McGill, Landie, Holland and Reid, equal; Hardisty and McDougall, equal. Students registered in the Medical Faculty arranged alphabetically.—Dixon, Gardner, Goodall, Johnson, White. SECOND YEAR. Collin C. Ferguson, Prince of Wales College, P.E.I., first rank honors and prize in mathematics; first rank general standing; prize in Latin; prize in logic. Alan E. Radford (Abingdon school, Montreal), first rank honors and prize in mathematics; first rank general standing; prize in history. Mary Helena Dey (Stimcoe H. S.), second rank honors in mathematics; first rank general standing; prize in French. G. W. Scott (Montreal H. S.), second rank honors in mathematics. J. Guy W. Johnson (Montreal Coll. Inst.), second rank in mathematics. J. Appleton Nutter (Montreal H. S.), first rank general standing; prize in Greek; prize in French; prize in Botany. Samuel J. Willis (Prince of Wales College, P. E. I.), first rank general standing; prize in Latin. Edythe Garlick, first rank general standing. Elizabeth A. Brooks (McGill Normal School), first rank general standing. Bella Marcuse (Montreal G.H.S.), prize in botany; prize in German. Donald Cochrane, prize in chemistry. Wilfred Forbes, prize in German. Passed the sessional examination—Class I.—Ferguson, Nutter and Radford, equal; Dey, Willis, Garlick, Brooks. Class II.—Cochrane and Cohen and Dixon and Marcuse, equal; Crowell and Elder, equal; Harby and Jackson, equal; Smith; Johnson and Winifred, equal. Class III.—Scott and Rowell, equal; Ellis and B. Scott, equal; G. Scott and Sever, equal; Ainsley and Dewitt and H. Walker, equal; Ritchie, Macmillan and MacKinnon, equal; Ritchie, Newson, Grier, Holman, Jenkins, Luttrell, Mitchell, Reford, Sangster, Woodley.

The Law Faculty. An enjoyable reception was tendered to the students of the Faculty of Law last evening by their professors, demonstrating the very cordial relations existing between the teaching staff and the students of the faculty. LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN. A Glance at Their Year's Work. SOME OF THE SUBJECTS GRAPHELED WITH. The mere recital of the subjects which engage the attention of the Montreal Local Council of Women indicates a singular activity and comprehensiveness. These comprehend the question of public baths, the better protection of immigrant women, the application to shops of the provisions of the factory act, in so far as regards inspection, the question of the establishment of a reformatory in this province for girls, the tabulation of statistics touching the number of unmarried female imbeciles and idiotic persons in the province in an indigent condition, the consideration whether country homes should be provided in this province for the helpless and destitute, as is proposed in Ontario, or whether the system of boarding out which is peculiar to Quebec should be retained; wages, education, technical training, equitable conditions and a more widely diffused comfort and wholesomeness of life among the people as a whole.

Nor does this exhaust the programme. The principal subjects are simply selected for reference. The comprehensiveness of view was illustrated yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the society, with which is affiliated over some thirty other local organizations, each of which has its special field of work and activity—which took place in the rooms of the Y.M.C.A. with Mrs. John Cox, president, in the chair.

The latter, in an address marked by the charm of simple directness, touched upon the character and scope of the work which engaged the attention of the society for the past year. Women, it had been said, had a sort of genius for discovering small difficulties; and perhaps it might be said that some of the matters which engaged their attention were of that nature. And yet there was not one of them which did not affect the life and outlook, which did not make for hindrance and obstruction, preventing development and success. Most of the difficulties were of the character which it was nobody's business to bother with. They were real troubles and hindrances, yet no individual or organization seemed necessitated to deal with them. There were the questions of the public baths, which meant so much to people who were deprived of such benefits; the application of the factory act to shops; the proper protection of women and girls coming to this country, seeking for new homes. These and kindred subjects had engaged the attention of the executive, and in its practical outcome the work appealed to all sensible people. The keynote of Mrs. Cox's address was the sense of responsibility resting upon the members of the society. It was not merely that they had a regard for the individual, but that regard was to comprehend, in its workings for better relations, the country as a whole. They were not limited to the community, or what was near; they belonged to a great empire, and in working to better conditions it was well to contemplate the larger vision which took in the country rather than confined itself to what was at hand. Also, there was the suggestion of the grouping of the affiliated bodies, each group being under a responsible head, who would undertake to throw herself into the work, feeling that while the

executive might suggest and advise, there was individual initiative and responsibility. It was in the report of Miss Reid, recording secretary, that the comprehensive nature of the work was revealed. This proved to be an interesting record of the many matters which had engaged the attention of the various committees, and of the executive during the past year. For instance, there was the satisfactory result of the application of the factory acts to shops, which had revealed the fact that in a great many of the Jewish clothing shops attention to cleanliness and hygiene were much needed; the progress of the scheme for the better protection of immigrant women and girls, and which contemplates the establishment of a temporary home, as well as the guiding care of a matron from the point of embarkation; the establishment of a reformatory in this province for English-speaking girls, the care of the poor and helpless, etc. The report looked forward to a time when, through the spread of education, and equitable economic conditions, wages would be increased, a wider contentment would be diffused, and many of the evils which they were now combating, would disappear. The executive's sense of gratitude was expressed at the fact that trained nurses were at last admitted to the Notre Dame Hospital, after the labors of fifteen years in this direction.

Some discussion took place with respect to the inability of the Hervey Institute to properly provide for the technical training for boys in a manner which would enable them to make their way in the world and the hope was expressed that a way would be opened as between the Ladies' Benevolent and the Hervey Institute by which a technical training school for the boys should be opened. One member rather thought that a technical school should not be limited to boys, but should be open to both boys and girls. Mrs. McDougall was heartily in favor of extending the benefits of such a training to girls. The subject, however, is in the embryonic stage.

The election of officers, who were nominated at the last meeting, was then proceeded with and resulted in the return, with two exceptions, of the present occupants of office, viz.: President, Mrs. John Cox; first vice-president, Mrs. J. F. Stevenson; vice-presidents, Mesdames Thibaudeau, Dandurand, Learmont, Reid, John McDougall, Gillespie, H. C. Scott, Bovey, and F. McLennan; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Norman Rielle, recording secretary, Miss Reid.

The only changes are that Mrs. Bovey and Mrs. McLennan, take the places of Mrs. Wolferstan Thomas and Mrs. Carr-Wilson, resigned.

LAKE STEAMER BURNED. EFFORT TO SAVE HER PROVED FRUITLESS, BUT THE ENTIRE CREW WAS SAVED. Buffalo, N.Y., April 29.—A special to the 'Commercial' from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to-day, says: The steamer 'Servia' was burned on Lake Superior about fifteen miles north-west of Whitefish Point, at three o'clock yesterday morning. Captain Ahlstrom and his crew were brought here by the tug 'Merrick'. The 'Servia,' with the schooner 'Frank D. Eren' in tow, bound from Duluth to Kingston, with cargoes of corn, sighted the steamer 'Argonaut' flying signals of distress about thirty miles west of Whitefish Point, and went to her assistance. The 'Argonaut's' machinery had broken down. The disabled steamer was taken in tow. Some three hours later fire broke out in the forward part of the 'Servia' and gained rapid headway. The fire extinguishers were manned but the flames were beyond control. The Canadian Pacific passenger steamer 'Alberta,' up bound, discovered the burning ship and went to the rescue, arriving alongside the 'Servia.' The 'Alberta' sent her crew aboard and manned her own pumps to assist in fighting the fire. Heroic efforts were made by the combined crews to subdue the flames until three o'clock, when the 'Servia' was burned to the water's edge and went to the bottom a few minutes afterward. The crews remained aboard until the last minute.

Captain McAllister, of the 'Alberta,' is spoken of with the highest praise by the captain and crew of the 'Servia.' A heavy sea was running and he exhibited remarkable seamanship in keeping his ship alongside the burning boat until the last moment it was safe for him to do so and then safely getting the crew aboard. Nothing was saved by the captain or men

of the 'Servia.' The 'Alberta' towed the 'Argonaut' into Thonakwa Bay this morning. The burned boat was owned by the Hayward and Avery Company, of Cleveland. She was of 1,182 tons and was built in 1883. The boat and cargo were worth \$120,000. Both were insured.

A ROGUE CAUGHT. Toronto, April 28.—George H. Appleby, the bogus clergyman, by whom young Bromleigh Moore was victimized out of thirty dollars, was arrested late last night and charged with the theft. Appleby, who is about fifty years of age, is a morphia fiend and his constitution is so broken up that he confessed to the detective that he had stolen the money. Before Magistrate Denison to-day, however, he pleaded not guilty and elected to be tried by jury. He was remanded for a week and the jail physician was ordered to give him an occasional dose of morphia to prevent him from collapsing before the trial. Moore, the complainant, was not in court, having gone on to Bothwell. Appleby, who registered in the police blotter as from Boston, is said by the detective department to be one of the most notorious men in America, and has a black record.

FORESHADOWING OF CLOSER RELATIONSHIP IN THE NOT DISTANT FUTURE. London, April 28.—Mr. George W. Smalley, cabling to the 'Times' from Washington, gives his impressions of a further conversation with President McKinley on the subject of the relations between Great Britain and the United States. He adds practically nothing to his summary received at the previous interview, but Mr. Smalley says: 'The idea that in some way there may come day be co-operation on a great scale between Great Britain and the United States is not strange to him. (President McKinley). It is too soon to say anything definite on that subject, but here, as in England, some such conception of the future dawn upon the American mind, and the President's mind is American, pre-eminently American.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A New Idea! The Simplest Yet Invented. Allan's PATENT GOLF HOSE TOP. A new device for converting long trousers into Knickerbockers. If you don't want to buy a Bicycle Suit or even if you have a Bicycle Suit you'll find them handy for going out for a spin in the evening or going to business as you do not require long stockings, your ordinary socks with a pair of our Golf Hose Tops present the appearance and cannot be detected from a regular pair of Golf Stockings. No garters required as they are fitted with an elastic band inside at top and bottom. No owner of a Bicycle should be without a pair made of fine Black Worsted Yarn. Price 50 Cents Per Pair. Mail Orders promptly attended to. Inclose 3c stamp extra for postage. JOHN ALLAN, Men's Outfitter, 665 CRAIG STREET and 2299 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

Advertisements and other notices on the right side of the page, including mentions of 'The Servia', 'Argonaut', and 'Alberta'.

A PROTEST.

Proposal to Increase the Tax on Trans-Atlantic Shipping Strongly Objected to.

EUROPEAN NEUTRALITY.

Three of the Powers Yet to be Heard From.

A GIFT TO SPAIN FROM THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Washington, April 28.—Foreign governments, through their representatives in Washington, are beginning to show much concern over that feature of the war, the tariff bill now before Congress, which increases the tonnage tax on transatlantic shipping to twenty cents a ton. It is said this increase is about seven hundred percent, the present rate being about three cents per ton, and that nearly the entire burden of the seven hundred percent increase falls on the transatlantic shipping of Great Britain, Germany, France and one or two other commercial nations. A leading diplomatic officer stated to-day that, roughly speaking, the Atlantic trade was carried on by about a hundred American steamships and about four thousand British, French, German and other foreign steamships, so that the heavy tonnage tax would be practically insignificant as against American steamships, while it would be very onerous against foreign shipping. A transatlantic liner of ten thousand tons, he said, would at twenty cents per ton pay two thousand dollars every time it entered an American port. Thus far, however, no official action has been taken on the subject by foreign nations, and it does not seem likely that such official action is possible, as the heavy tonnage tax is considered a war expedient, which foreign shipping must bear, so long as they use United States ports. There are intimations, however, that it may have the effect of diverting shipping from United States ports to Halifax, Montreal and other Canadian ports. In other respects the war tariff bill attracts little attention abroad.

London, April 28.—Following the question addressed to the government in the House of Commons to-day in regard to the bill before Congress providing for increasing the tonnage tax on shipping, which, it is claimed, will be injurious to British trade and shipping, a deputation of members of parliament, representing the shipping constituencies, waited upon the president of the Board of Trade, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, and emphasized the importance of the proposed increase in the tonnage tax, declaring that ship-owners and traders were greatly alarmed at the measure. One delegate said his firm alone would be mulcted an additional £20,000 yearly.

Mr. Ritchie replied that the government was fully alive to the importance of the matter. It had communicated with the British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and with the European powers, on the subject, and the president of the Board of Trade added, joint representations will be made on the subject, pointing out the onerousness of the proposed measure on European trade.

FOREIGN NEUTRALITY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE STILL AWAITING THE DECLARATION OF GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND PORTUGAL.

Washington, April 28.—The French embassy has received a cable despatch from the Foreign Office at Paris announcing that a decree of neutrality between the United States and Spain has been issued and that a detailed copy will be forwarded by mail. On the receipt of the despatch the French ambassador, M. Cambon, wrote to the State Department informing them of France's neutrality. The cable notice is brief, stating only that the decree follows the Treaty of Paris of 1805. The State Department has also been informed that Mexico, the Argentine Republic, Corea and Belgium have proclaimed neutrality.

The State Department has heard nothing from Germany, but this causes no apprehension owing to the strong assurance Germany has given that she will observe strict neutrality between the two belligerents. This assurance was conveyed to Ambassador White and is looked upon as practically equivalent to a formal declaration of neutrality. Germany, Austria and Portugal are the last of the European nations to declare their attitude. The apprehension as to Portugal's course was considerably removed to-day by the call of Viscount De Santos-Thyry, who gave strong assurances to the State Department that Portugal would remain neutral. Although Portugal explains her delay on the ground that the declaration of war was not made until April 24 yet Great Britain declared

neutrality with unusual promptness. The effect of Great Britain's speedy action was to force the United States fleet to leave Hong Kong, while the effect of Portugal's delay has been to permit the Spanish fleet to remain at Cape Verde Islands. This speedy action in the first case was harmful to United States interests, while delayed action in the second case was equally harmful to United States interests.

Lisbon, April 28.—It appears upon investigation that the announcement made by the 'Official Gazette' to-day, stopping the despatch of telegraphic information regarding the movements of warships only applies to Continental ports. The Azores and Madeira, and, apparently, the Cape Verde Islands, are exempt. Attention is now being centered on the course of Austria. Her delay in declaring neutrality causes no material inconvenience, as Austria has no ports at which Spanish ships can take refuge, but it discloses that Austria's strong tendencies are with Spain, owing to the dynastic relations between the throne of Austria and Spain.

GIFT TO SPAIN FROM AUSTRIA. London, April 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the 'Post' says: The Emperor Francis Joseph privately contributed twenty thousand pounds to the national naval subscription in Spain and has further shown his sympathy by permitting a number of Austro-Hungarian officers to join the Spanish flag. The Archduke Eugene has gone to Madrid to stay with the Queen Regent during this critical period.

Austria maintains the strictest neutrality, but I am informed from the best source that in the event of a revolution in Madrid the Austrian forces will be at the disposal of the Queen Regent. The Emperor is determined that Her Majesty shall have the benefit of his fullest protection.

Lisbon, April 29.—Portugal's neutrality decree was published to-day. It forbids the equipment of privateers in Portuguese waters.

ATTACK ON MATANZAS.

BRITISH OFFICER WHO WAS AN EYE-WITNESS, TELLS HIS STORY.

(N. Y. 'Herald' Special Service.)

Key West, Fla., April 28.—The following description of the bombardment of Matanzas was written by Captain R. J. Munching, the correspondent of the London 'Daily Telegraph,' who is an officer in the volunteer artillery of Great Britain, especially competent and presumably impartial.

Matanzas Bay, off the coast of Cuba, via Key West, Fla., April 28.—The first engagement of the war was concluded at two p.m. An hour before that the cruisers 'New York,' and 'Cincinnati,' and the monitor 'Puritan,' steamed into the bay off Matanzas, drew the fire of the forts at Cardenas and Punta Gorda and returned it with what appeared at least to be as disastrous results to the latter. There were no casualties on board the American ships and none of them were hit by projectiles.

For some days the 'Cincinnati,' which has been blockading the port, noticed that large bodies of men were engaged in erecting new batteries on a low sandy point that runs out near the entrance of the port. A report of this circumstance was sent to Admiral Sampson together with a notification that the torpedo boat 'Dupont' had been fired on by a concealed battery whose location had not been discovered. To-day's action shows that the Admiral resolved to draw the fire from the batteries so as to discover their whereabouts and to demolish the new works that were in construction.

SCENE OF THE FIGHT.

The despatch boat 'Somers N. Smith,' on board of which I was, picked up and spoke the flagship about ten miles east of Havana early this morning. She was then in company with a torpedo boat but soon left the latter and steamed eastward at a rapid speed.

We followed, and after a run of about thirty miles we sighted the 'Cincinnati' and the 'Puritan,' lying off Matanzas, and the three vessels immediately stood close in shore at half speed, line ahead, the 'New York' leading, and the 'Cincinnati' in the rear.

Matanzas itself is a town of about forty thousand inhabitants, lying on the western side of the river, where it empties into the bay. The entrance to the harbor is about four miles wide, and on the sides the Spanish have erected batteries, and stray earthwork fortifications, the location of which was not known to the blockading squadron.

The 'New York' and her consort stood straight in until the flagship was almost between the points of Punta Gorda and Cardenas, on the opposite shore. She then headed westward and ran slowly along the shore, about three or four thousand yards distant from it. It was possible to make out every point with the utmost clearness, and we could see the new soil of the new earthworks with groups of men standing watching the ships. It was a beautiful afternoon, and the palm-clad slopes of the hills, with the tall peaks of the Camanaco pass in the background, could be seen with great distinctness. The only vessels in sight were the warships and the 'Somers N. Smith.'

THE FIGHT BEGINS.

Suddenly the 'New York' checked her speed. Nearly four miles away a blue jet rose out of a patch of red earth, and presently a projectile struck the water about a mile short on the monitor's port beam. The 'Puritan' then stopped, with her

stem pointing directly into the harbor, and sent a few shells against the Cardenas battery that had opened fire. They, too, fell short, and she then fired two or three twelve-inch projectiles, which took effect close to the battery, but did it no damage, as far as I could see with my glass. A shell, which I do not think was more than a four-inch one, fell about a hundred yards astern of the 'New York,' and a second later a second gun in a different battery, sent one screaming over the flagship, to fall within a short distance of my vessel. As soon as the batteries opened fire the 'New York' signalled to the 'Cincinnati,' and the latter ran forward and placed herself about a thousand yards to the westward of the 'New York,' both vessels lay port side to the land, between three and four thousand yards distant from it, and opened a vigorous cannonade.

The flagship used five of her eight-inch guns, and all of her four-inch quick-firers that would bear, while the 'Cincinnati' fired six-inch and five-inch guns, and the fire was exceedingly heavy, as both ships and shore batteries burned coon powder. A heavy band of smoke almost hid the land from sight. Through it, however, I was able again and again to see sand and bushes around the gun positions rising in clouds, while the water around the flagship was splashing frequently in columns of spray where the Spanish projectiles were falling.

FIRE ONLY SOLID SHOT.

So far as could be made out the whole of the Spanish fire from Punta Gorda was directed at the 'New York.' She was not, however, struck once during the engagement. I believe the Spaniards fired only solid shot, as no burst of shells was seen by any one. After the fight I was told that one shell burst about a hundred feet above the flagship, but only one observer on the ship herself reports it.

The fire of the American ships was excellent, and there must have been heavy loss to the Spanish works. After about twenty minutes' fire the batteries were silenced and the ships ceased firing.

The monitor, which had been marking the Cardenas battery with an intermittent fire, was signalled to close up. As she came round a small gun was fired at her. The projectile dropped between her and the 'New York.' Almost instantly the 'Puritan' replied with a twelve-inch shell which ploughed directly into the very spot from which the Spanish gun was fired.

The huge projectile exploded with terrific effect. The sand and earth rose sixty feet in the air, leaving a gap behind that showed nearly half the battery to be demolished. This was the last shot fired, and the ships drew slowly off for about three miles.

We hailed the flagship and learned that there had been no casualties on board any of the ships.

If the action is to be taken as a measure of the accuracy of the Spanish gunnery, the American fleet will not have a difficult task in reducing Havana and the other fortifications on the Cuban coast. The 'New York' and the 'Cincinnati,' both very large ships, lay broadside on the batteries at Matanzas to-day for twenty minutes, at three thousand yards, offering a target that any expert gunner could hardly have missed, but no shell came nearer than a hundred yards, and some of them fell nearly a mile off.

The American sailors are full of enthusiasm over the fight.

IN PUERTO RICO.

MILITARY LAW PROCLAIMED—POPULATION FLEEING TO THE INTERIOR.

St. Thomas, W.I., April 27.—Puerto Rico advices received here to-day say that four Spanish gunboats are at San Juan de Puerto Rico. They are being painted black or possibly dark gray. Martial law has been proclaimed in Puerto Rico and it is being enforced in a tyrannical manner. Crowds of people are leaving for the interior, dreading the figners of a siege and dangers of bombardment.

The military authorities are most actively engaged in preparing for the defence of the island. Thirty-four torpedoes have been planted in the main channel. They are controlled from Morro Castle. In addition, an old steamship has been sunk across the harbor entrance, the buoys in the channel have been altered and from Monday last, after the news of the blockade of Havana reached there accompanied by a report that the Cuban capital had been bombarded, all the lights were ordered to be extinguished at night.

The French residents, when these advices left San Juan de Puerto Rico, were seeking refuge on board the French cruiser 'Admiral Rigault de Genouilly.'

Danger is apprehended from the incompetent and youthful volunteers of Puerto Rico. They are armed with Mauser rifles and are displaying considerable war enthusiasm.

Arrecibo Bay, on the west coast of the island, has been planted with torpedoes. Spanish steamers landed at Mayaguez, seventy miles from San Juan de Puerto Rico, on Wednesday, a quantity of arms and ammunition, and there was a singular landing of supplies at San Juan de Puerto Rico on Tuesday. Besides this, about five thousand tons of provisions were landed at San Juan de Puerto Rico on Sunday last.

The warehouses of Puerto Rico are pronounced to be full of provisions, and

the Spanish authorities say they can stand a siege of two months. No Spanish warships are known to be in the vicinity of Puerto Rico.

INVASION OF CUBA.

EIGHT LARGE TRANSPORT STEAMERS ENGAGED FOR THE PURPOSE.

Washington, April 28.—A rather striking sign of the imminence of the invasion of Cuba was contained in the chartering to-day by the War Department of eight large steamers, of an average capacity of about two thousand tons and above, to carry from five hundred to twelve hundred passengers each. These are to be used as transports for the conveyance of the first military expedition to Cuba, which will probably be composed of fifteen or twenty thousand of the regular troops. The names of the boats are the 'Olivette' and the 'Florida,' of the Plant Line, now in the Gulf; the Southern Pacific Company's steamer 'Aranas,' the 'New York & Texas Company's' vessel 'Coma,' now at New York, and the 'Malama,' now on her way to the Gulf, and three fine ships of the Boston Merchants & Miners' Line in Baltimore, the 'Allegheny,' the 'Berkeley' and the 'Deceatur Miller.' The price paid for these vessels is from ten to fifteen thousand dollars for the thirty days for which they are engaged. They will be taken charge of by the Quartermaster's Department.

General Shafter, in command of the United States troops now concentrated at New Orleans, has been in consultation with the officials to-day as to the execution of plans of the campaign but the orders given to him cannot be made public.

VALUE OF TORPEDO BOATS.

RESULTS OF TESTS ALREADY MADE—THEIR WEAK POINT—HOW THE UNITED STATES NAVY IS PROTECTED FROM THEM.

(From the New York 'Evening Post'.)

Key West, April 28.—One of the chief causes of the nervousness and impatience of many of the officers and seamen of our blockading fleet while stationed here was the recurrent rumors of the advance of the Spanish torpedo-boat flotilla from the Cape Verde Islands. At one time it was currently reported that this flotilla had actually reached Puerto Rico, and an approach so near to the Key West station was felt to be a hanging menace. It was gravely regretted also that these boats had obtained the advantage of cover in port so close to our base of operations.

There has never been hitherto any instance of the destruction or serious injury of a ship by the discharge of a torpedo in the daytime. It is also stated by expert authority that no moving vessel has ever been hit by a mobile torpedo. Twenty-one years ago the 'Shah' fired a torpedo at the Peruvian ship 'Huascar' at sea in the daylight, but the torpedo missed its mark. Four years ago, in the battle off the Yalu, Chinese torpedo-boats fired five torpedoes at two Japanese ships. Three of these torpedoes were discharged at fifty yards' range, but both ships were uninjured. Unskillfulness of the gunners may largely account for this showing, but the torpedoes were of the approved Whitehead pattern, and presumably nearly as formidable as those in use to-day.

The only ships that have been sunk by torpedoes were blown up at anchor in the night-time. Two torpedo gun-boats sunk the 'Blanco Encalada,' just seven years ago in Caldera Bay, by the discharge of five torpedoes at the close range of from one hundred to twenty yards. One torpedo gun-boat and three torpedo-boats wrecked the 'Aquadaban' at Santa Catharina, Brazil, by the discharge of four torpedoes at a hundred and sixty yards' range, in April, 1893. Three years ago the Chinese ship 'Ting Yuen' was sunk by a flotilla of Japanese torpedo-boats, discharging several torpedoes at three hundred and thirty yards' range, and, on the following night, another Chinese ship was destroyed by the 'attack of six torpedo-boats.'

All these scores for the torpedo were made in the apparent absence of any patrol-boat guard, such as is uniformly employed in our navy when ships are at anchor in time of war. There is no evidence in any case either of any considerable provision or employment of searchlights. From two to four of these lights are in use on every one of the larger vessels of the fleet now blockading Havana. From the lack of these precautions the attacking torpedo-boats were not discovered until they had come within a few hundred yards, but, even at this disadvantage, the sinking of the 'Ting Yuen' was not effected without heavy damage to the flotilla and the loss of two of the attacking boats.

There is serious question whether a flotilla of torpedo-boats can make a long sea voyage without heavy damage—such a passage, for example, as the course of twenty-three hundred miles between the Cape Verde Islands and Puerto Rico. The special commission of the British Board of Admiralty reported, some years ago, that the employment of torpedo-boats for offensive service at sea, at any considerable distance from port, was practically futile. Lieut. Staunton, of our own navy, made a careful examination of the service record of torpedo-boats at the direction of our government.

He states that even first-class torpedo-boats rapidly wear out their crews in sea-service. In bad weather no cooking can be done and the men cannot sleep. They are constantly drenched with sea-water, and the working machinery is continually in need of repairs. Such boats are of great value for sallies from a blockaded port, but very ill-adapted for extended cruises at sea or for blockading work.

It is important to note further that the speed of the best Whitehead torpedo after discharge does not exceed twenty-eight knots an hour. There are boats at sea which can equal or even excel this speed. Michael, Bald, and other fast riders can easily exceed it on a bicycle. A torpedo discharged at the distance of half a mile from a ship would not reach its mark in less than a minute. If a fast cruiser like the 'Minneapolis' were steaming ahead at full speed a torpedo aimed directly against her broadside at a distance of half a mile would pass fully a third of a mile astern. As war vessels at sea are always in motion, the difficulty of hitting such moving marks with a torpedo may readily be perceived. Moreover, the entire secondary battery of any of our warships has an effective range of considerably over half a mile. Any approaching boat would advance through a hail of shot and shell which would almost certainly wreck the assailant if an attack in the daytime were attempted.

The navy is more likely to suffer from the underfiring of the comparative service of the heavily plated and armed cruisers of Spain than from any advance of the dreaded torpedo-boat flotilla.

A TREASONABLE LETTER.

ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN A WASHINGTON MAIL BAG.

New York, April 28.—A Washington special to the Brooklyn 'Eagle' says: The most important military seizure effected by the Post-office Department since the declaration of war between this country and Spain was made yesterday afternoon when a letter addressed to 'Senor Sagasta, Madrid, Spain,' was taken from the mail by order of the Postmaster-General. The letter was written and signed by a woman. It came from Santa Cruz, California, at which place it was posted a little over a week ago. Upon being opened the letter was found to be of a most treasonable and startling character. It was a detailed account of the condition of the United States western coast defenses, where guns and mortar batteries and harbor mines are located, where it would not be dangerous to land and how these dangers could be avoided. The writer went on to say that Spain had many sympathizers in this country, particularly in California, who wished for her success in the war, and that they would do everything in their power to help Spain. The writer advised Senor Sagasta not to permit an attack on San Francisco but to select Monterey, which was 'poorly guarded' and where a large force could easily get ashore. In closing her remarkable communication the woman informed Premier Sagasta that if the Spanish Government would follow her suggestions and order an attack upon the United States on the Pacific coast at Monterey, Spain, would find plenty of aid from her sympathizers in California who would lend her material aid. The letter was turned over to an inspector and the writer will at once be arrested. Other arrests in California will follow.

EYES ON THE PHILIPPINES.

NEWS OF FIRST NAVAL BATTLE EXPECTED TO COME FROM THAT QUARTER.

London, April 29.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' telegraphing on Thursday, says: There is no news from Manila, nor as to the whereabouts of the American fleet. The British gunboat 'Linnet' sailed this afternoon to watch British interest in the Philippines, and the 'Emerald,' also sailed for the Philippines, but without cargo or passengers, and presumably to bring away more passengers. Large sums are being paid by people anxious to leave Manila.

The strictly neutral attitude hitherto observed by the press and public toward the Hispano-American dispute has been changed by the absurd proclamation by the Governor of the Philippines, and public opinion is now favorable to the United States. The 'China Mail' says the proclamation would go far to alienate the last vestige of sympathy for the Spaniards, and the 'Daily Press' says: 'English sympathy is naturally on the side of America.'

London, April 28.—According to a despatch from Singapore to the 'Daily Mail,' the French steamer 'Saigon' and the Spanish steamer 'España,' have arrived there from Manila, crowded with Spanish refugees from the Philippines.

Washington, D.C., April 28.—Naval circles look to the Philippines for the first big war news. Admiral Dewey, naval officers say, either must take a port in the Philippines and make it a base of supplies and a temporary home for his ships, or head his fleet straight across the Pacific for San Francisco. It is expected that the other European powers holding possessions on the Chinese coast will adopt Great Britain's rule as to the conditions under which ships of belligerent powers may shelter in their

ports. No matter how well inclined towards the United States, China undoubtedly will be obliged, under pressure, to join in the same practice.

Thus Admiral Dewey will find that having secured one supply of coal at a port belonging to one of these powers, that port will be practically closed to his ships, for he would not be permitted to enter there again for the same purpose within three months, a space of time that would more than consume the amount of coal than can be carried on shipboard. This state of affairs strongly accentuates the unwise policy that has prevailed in the past of failing to secure coaling stations in remote parts of the world, like Asia. Admiral Dewey, because of this policy, is under the necessity now of capturing a port from the enemy in which he may stay as long as he pleases, and his position consequently is much more perilous than that of the Cuban blockading squadron. The admiral is believed to have sailed at two o'clock to-day from Mirs Bay, China, for the Philippines. Assuming that his squadron is travelling at the prescribed speed of ten knots, it is calculated at the Navy Department that he should occupy about sixty hours in the passage to Manila, which will bring him off that port early Saturday morning. It is probable that if the Spanish fleet can be driven into any harbor under the protection of the batteries Admiral Dewey will detach some of his ships to blockade the port to keep them there while using another part of his force to seize and occupy, with native assistance, some unfortified port as a base.

THE 'MONTERRAT'S' CLEVER TRICK.

Madrid, April 28.—In the Senate to-day General Donoso greatly eulogized the captain of the transport 'Montserrat' for running the blockade. Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, replying, said the government had decided to confer a decoration on the officer.

Senator Toca declared that the American blockade of a part of the Cuban coast was contrary to international law and calculated to cause great injury to neutrals. He hoped that neutral powers would act, in behalf of their own interests, and urged the government to issue a circular note to the powers explaining the situation.

Admiral Bermejo promised that the government would take up the question with a view of communicating its conclusions to the powers.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

St. John's, Nfld., April 28.—In consequence of representations from the Colonial Government to the Imperial authorities that it is possible a Spanish fleet may visit this coast to secure coal, the British Colonial Office to-day cabled to Bermuda ordering the cruisers 'Gordale' and 'Pelican' to proceed immediately to Newfoundland water to be in readiness to cope with any emergency that might arise.

DID NOT SEE THE 'PARIS.'

Queenstown, April 28.—The 'Campania' has arrived but she did not sight the 'Paris.'

WAR NOTES.

Washington, April 28.—The Treasury Department has ordered the 'Saturina,' Spanish, seized in Block harbor, to be released.

Windsor, April 28.—The Spanish steamer 'Catalina,' which was captured by a United States cruiser, was loaded with staves, the property of the Sutherland-Imes Company, of Chatham, Ont. As soon as he heard of the capture Mr. Imes notified the British Minister at Washington. He received word yesterday that the ship had been released.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 29.—Over four hundred and forty German, Cuban, British and American refugees arrived this morning at Porto Antonio from Santiago de Cuba.

Key West, April 29.—A small Spanish sloop, the 'Engracia,' captured by the United States gunboat 'Newport' off Cardenas yesterday, was brought in here this morning.

Madrid, April 29.—It was announced last evening that the captains of the steamships of the Compania Trans-Atlantica Line, will undertake to carry the Spanish mails to Cuba. They declare that they are certain they can force the blockade instituted by the United States fleet. Spanish residents in Mexico have cabled the government offering to send the necessities of life to the Cubans.

A SMUGGLER PUNISHED.

Morrisburg, Ont., April 28.—Louis Clawson, residing in the vicinity of Iroquois, appeared before Mr. T. McDonald and Mr. W. K. Farlinger, justices of the peace here yesterday, charged with smuggling cigarettes and tobacco. He was fined fifty dollars. In default of payment he was confined in Cornwall jail this morning for thirty days.

THE WESTWARD TIDE.

Winnipeg, Man., April 29.—The special immigrant trains which arrived yesterday afternoon had on board nearly a thousand Europeans. It is the intention of the commissioner to send between three and four hundred of these people to Edmonton.

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