Colonial Institute
Trafalgar Square
London SW ENG
...ry

Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

VOL. XXXVIII., No. 7. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1897. PRICE ONE CENT.

A YOUNG WOMAN MURDERED.

Another Shocking Drink Tragedy.

THROWN DOWNSTAIRS AND HER NECK BROKEN.

During the past few weeks, the city has been disgraced by several hideous crimes, among them the killing of the man Lunteau, and the mysterious death of the woman Ridout. Another murder has now been added to these.

About noon yesterday, a quarrel took place in a house of ill-fame on Jacques Cartier street, which after the lapse of several hours, resulted in the death of Lucie Lessard, aged twenty years. It appears the woman had an altercation with the mistress of the house, followed by blows, and ultimately the unfortunate was turned out of the house. Lucie Lessard then roamed about the streets and in a short time she came across several acquaintances, with whom she visited numerous saloons, and in the end became very much intoxicated. The woman then proceeded to the house on Jacques Cartier street, where she arrived about half-past five o'clock.

On her arrival she began another row by smashing panes of glass and pounding the door. Noticing that this did not attract the proprietor's attention, Lucie went to the rear of the house and stepped on to the gallery. Here she began again breaking the windows, whereupon a young man, who was evidently an inmate of the house, rushed out, picked her up in his arms, and flung her over the verandah, a distance of about thirty feet from the ground. The woman fell with a dull thud to the ground, and the brutal perpetrator of the deed re-entered the house, apparently unconcerned. Subsequently, a crowd gathered, and it was found that the poor woman had received severe injuries, which necessitated her immediate removal to the Notre Dame Hospital. Here she succumbed to her injuries in the early hours of this morning.

During the course of the evening Inspector Lapointe and Constables Geoffrion and Poissant visited the house for the purpose of arresting the man on the charge of aggravated assault, but the fellow had already vanished and no trace of him could be found. The charge will now be changed to that of 'murder,' and, as the officers are in possession of his name, it is expected his arrest will be effected before many hours.

The dead woman is one of the two who were stabbed by Francesca Taranto in a disreputable house on Jacques Cartier street, last October. The Italian pleaded guilty to the charge, and was condemned to seven years in the penitentiary.

Later details from the hospital, show that the deceased's neck was broken in the fall, and the inquest will take place this afternoon.

Constable Lacroix, of the coroner's office, has made one arrest, but declines to give the name until the principal actor in the tragedy is captured.

INJUNCTION MAINTAINED.

BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY CAN LAY THEIR CONDUITS.

Judge Charland rendered judgment yesterday in the case of the Bell Telephone Company vs. the city. This will be remembered as an injunction taken to prevent the city from carrying out its decision to stop the work of laying conduits through the streets, as already commenced by the company. In rendering judgment, the Court held that before commencing the work, the company had complied with all the formalities which the city was entitled to enforce, and that, under such circumstances, it had the right, under its charter, to lay conduits and wires underground in the streets and squares of the city. The city had interfered and prevented the company, plaintiff, from executing its work, and had paralyzed its action in the exercise of its rights and powers, and this by force and violence. The injunction must therefore be maintained, and the city and City Surveyor must be enjoined to cease interfering with the operations of the company, either as regards the work already done or the further laying of wires. Costs of the present writ of injunction and contestation against the city.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNT.

Fon Du Lac, Wis., Jan. 9.—Lacking the courage to face the exposure of his appropriation of county funds, ex-County Clerk Owen Ferguson attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself, and there is no chance of his recovery. His accounts are said to be short $700.

THE ROBERVAL CATASTROPHE.

A GOOD SUGGESTION FOR PREVENTING FIRE IN RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Referring to the Roberval fatality the 'Moniteur du Commerce' says: 'Such a disaster seldom occurs, but one is quite sufficient to call for some useful reforms. Those who know with what pomp great religious celebrations are prepared also know how inflammable altar ornaments are and they wonder how it is that more fires do not occur in churches and chapels. We will not ask the civil authorities to intervene on this point and regulate this detail of public worship. The insurance companies will no doubt do their share of the work. However, we may be allowed to ask the bishops, who have a word to say in the matter, to seriously consider the advisability of deciding what material should be used for the decoration of altars in churches and chapels. The use of fire-proof material would, in our opinion, in no way diminish the pomp of religious services. More efficient protection against fire might also be exacted in religious communities.'

MOUNTAIN STREET BRIDGE.

A GRIEVANCE TO BE REMEDIED.

With respect to the repeated complaints which have been made touching the condition of the Mountain street bridge, from which there have been offensive oozings of grease, and the action of the Road Committee in drawing the attention of the C. P. R. to the grievance, for which a remedy has long been sought in vain, Mr. Tait, assistant general manager, states that the company is considering the best plans for abatement of the nuisance. These have not yet been decided upon, for it is not quite certain whether it would be better to board in the bridge from above or below. In any case, Mr. Tait states that in the spring such measures will be adopted as will remove all cause of complaint. There are certain oozings from the stone work, which are inevitable, and in the spring the snow and ice melt slowly under the bridge which thus looks to be more of a nuisance than it really is, as far as the droppings are concerned.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TRAINMEN.

CONFERENCE AND ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE COMPANY.

The C.P.R. makes periodical arrangements with its trainmen, who are formed into a society which is affiliated with a similar organization in the United States. This society has certain rules and regulations which it desires, not only its members, but the company, to respect. The conductors, brakemen and yardmen, for instance, are concerned about the renewal of a three years' schedule which will expire in February next, and their representatives have been interviewing Mr. Spencer, superintendent of the division between Quebec and Fort William, on the subject. This interview took the form of a harmonious conference, which ended last night, in the mutual agreement to the terms of the old rules, which prescribe wages and duties. There were, indeed, a few alterations, but these were of a trifling character. The terms themselves are kept a strict secret, which neither the men nor the company will disclose. They constitute an agreement which can be abandoned at the end of three years, when the men may make fresh demands, which the company could not very well resist, seeing that a strike would bring the entire business of the system to a standstill.

These periodical arrangements are entered into by the company with the different classes of men who constitute the great army of employees of the vast system. The representatives of the men at this conference were:—

Conductors—J. J. Brill, chairman, and H. J. Dreary, of North Bay; Flegg, of Ottawa; Albrant, of Chapleau; A. J. Elliott, of Shreiber; H. Morton, of Carleton Junction, and E. J. Reynolds, of Quebec.

Brakemen—T. Kehoe, of Chapleau; F. McCuaig and A. Fraser, of North Bay, and B. A. Gingrais, of Quebec, with Yardmen Flood, of Montreal, and Sugriue, of Ottawa.

BROME COUNTY ALLIANCE.

The annual meeting of the Brome County Branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance will be held at Brome Corner on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 1 p.m. for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Action will also be considered regarding the plebiscite. A public meeting will be held in the evening. Mr. J. H. Carson is expected to be present. Everybody is cordially invited.

BOARD OF TRADE NOMINATIONS.

The first three offices of the Board of Trade were at time of writing uncontested, owing to the withdrawal of opposing nominations. The nominations now stand: Mr. Robt. Bickerdike, president; Mr. John B. McLea, first vice-president, and Mr. Charles F. Smith, second vice-president. Mr. D. Ross-Ross was nominated for council this morning by Mr. Ewan McLennan.

Later.—Mr. David McFarlane was nominated for second vice-president by Mr. Charles S. J. Phillips.

ACTIVITY IN LONDON.

Politicans Returning to the City After the Christmas Holidays.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

WILL BE CELEBRATED IN A MAGNIFICENT MANNER—NOTES.

(By United Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 9.—The return of a number of prominent politicians to London from the various places where they spent the Christmas holidays and the renewed activity at the several political clubs indicate the opening of the parliamentary season. Before the session opens three cabinet councils will be held. The first meeting of the ministers will be devoted to settling the details of the work of the session. At the second meeting, which it is expected will be summoned for Jan. 14, the Queen's speech opening the session will be prepared, and at the third meeting the general line to be taken by the ministers on the debate in reply to the Queen's speech will be decided upon. The most important of a series of amendments to the address will directly challenge the government on the Irish financial reform question. Messrs. John Dillon and John Redmond will each offer an amendment, but under the development of what is called the 'new unionism' the government will have to face much more formidable opponents than the leaders of the two sections of the Irish parliamentary party. The Irish Unionists, led by Col. Saunderson, member for North Armagh, who is celebrated for his bitter opposition to home rule, purposes to attack the government on the taxation question, and if the pending arrangements are carried out Col. Saunderson will move an amendment, which will be seconded by either Mr. Dillon or Mr. Healy, showing the strange political bedfellows that have been made by the taxation agitation.

The debate on the address is expected to last over two weeks, and there is increasing uneasiness among the Ministerialists, as to its issue. No defeat of the government is anticipated, but it is feared there will be such a depletion of the Unionist majority as will force the cabinet to deal with Irish matters with inconvenient promptitude. The Nationalist-Unionist coalition grows in strength rapidly. Ireland will not await a deliverance from the new commission, through which the government designs to delay dealing with the Irish demands for financial redress. If the Irish members of all political faiths fail to obtain some better satisfaction of their demands than the appointment of a new commission they can make the whole session a campaign of obstruction, which would blast the government programme.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who is now acting as the accepted leader of the Liberal party, has intimated to the executive committee of the National Liberal Federation, and through that body, to the branches of the Federation in populous centres, that he is at their disposal for a spring campaign. He means to speak at as many places as his parliamentary duties will allow, and to associate with himself in this new and active propaganda Mr. Morley, Mr. Asquith, Sir Henry Bannerman and other colleagues. The movement promises to quicken Liberalism throughout the country, and one of the happiest features connected with it is the apparently restored unity among the Liberal leaders. Sir William has thrown the weight of his influence in the selection of a successor to Lord Rosebery as Liberal leader in the House of Lords on the side of Earl Spencer.

The commission appointed to examine into the depression in the West Indian sugar industry, has already taken the evidence of Mr. Neville Lubbock, Mr. Alstone and other representatives of the West Indian traders. The leading recommendation made by all the witnesses thus far examined, has been in favor of countervailing duties to offset the bounties paid to the Continental makers of beetroot sugar, in the event of it being impossible to arrive at an agreement with the bounty-paying nations to abolish the bounties. Statistics placed before the commission show that while the population of the British West Indies increases at the rate of fourteen thousand annually, the sugar exports have fallen twenty-five percent. in fourteen years. The French sugar planters in Martinique and Guadeloupe are in as bad a plight as those in the British Colonies. They have memorialized the French Government to the effect that the French Colonial sugar industry is on the verge of ruin, and demand that against the home bounty system they shall be allowed a grant of five francs on every hundred kilograms they export, whether to France or to foreign countries. The English commissioners will sail for Demerara on the steamer 'Don' on Sunday next.

Persistent rumors have been in circulation for some time that it is the intention of Don Carlos, the Pretender to the throne of Spain, to abdicate his claim in favor of his son, Don Jaime. This action is said to be due to the scandal arising from the recent elopement of Princess Elvira, Don Carlos's daughter, with a married artist. Though the rumors have been denied in a half-hearted way, they are still repeated, and it is now said Don Carlos will give up his claim as soon as certain matters can be arranged. It may not be generally known that Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, is also one of the five Pretenders to the Throne of France. His pretension to the French Throne is based on the claim that he is the head of the house of Bourbon-Anjou, he having succeeded his father, Don Juan, who, upon the death of Henry V., was the nearest male magnate to the deceased count, and hence, according to the Salic law, his heir. There is small probability that Don Carlos or his heirs will ever be called upon to rule the French people, but the chances of their some time obtaining the throne of Spain, are not so hopeless. In the Carlist war, from 1872 to 1876, Don Carlos came near making good his claim to the kingship of Spain, and under certain conditions that may arise at any time, he or Don Jaime, should he give way for the latter, may win the throne which the Duke of Madrid has so long claimed as his own by divine right.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Sandringham on Thursday from Trentham Hall, Staffordshire, where they had been spending a week with the Duke of Sutherland.

Sir Henry Arthur Blake, Captain-General and Governor of Jamaica, is about to retire from that post, to which he was appointed in 1889. In 1887-88 he was Governor of Newfoundland. Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Honduras, will also shortly retire from his post. Mr. Andrew Percy Bennett, who has been appointed British consul at New York, is only twenty-six years of age. He is the youngest paid consul in the British service. Most of the three years he has been in the consular service was spent in Manila, where he was vice-consul.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte's famous philological library, which was reported as purchased by the Corporation of the City of London, is still in the market. The Corporation had the offer of it for six thousand pounds but have failed to secure it. An American agency is negotiating for the collection, which must be purchased en bloc or not at all.

The English syndicate for the financing of a line of railway from the harbor of Topolobamp, State of Sinaloa, on the Pacific coast of Mexico, to Presidio del Norte, on the Texan frontier, has sent out a party of surveying engineers, in charge of Mr. I. G. L. Stephenson, member of the engineering board of the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. K. W. Doyle, recently professor of civil engineering at Owens College, Manchester, is also with the party.

It seems to be settled that the longest reign celebration will be known as the Diamond Jubilee, for the Prince of Wales set the seal of royal approval upon it by the use of this description in a speech. The preparations will soon begin, as the celebration is rapidly assuming a magnitude unforeseen when it was first broached. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of York will have to bear the brunt of the labor of entertaining in order to save the Queen as much fatigue as possible. It is reported that representatives of Her Majesty are negotiating to secure a large, new hotel, for the accommodation of the many members of the royal families expected.

The court functions of the approaching season include five drawing-rooms and five levees. The state apartments in St. James Palace are being re-decorated and the Prince of Wales will hold two levees there prior to his departure for Cannes in the middle of February. The May drawing-room will be held by the Queen in person and the rule limiting the presentees to two hundred will be strictly observed this year.

London, Jan. 9.—The Manchester 'Guardian' says that a number of leading Americans in London have started a movement with a view of inducing the government at Washington to send a special embassy to London to congratulate the Queen upon the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign next June.

The British delegates to the International Postal Congress, to be held at Washington, are Spencer Walpole, secretary to the post-office; H. Buxton Forman, one of the assistant secretaries and comptroller of the packet services; C. A. King, receiver-general of the department.

THE CZAR UNWELL.

London, Jan. 9.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg says the Czar is suffering from the effects of overwork and is about to start for Livadia for a two months' sojourn.

AN ELECTION FORECAST.

The 'Minerve' of Friday published the following paragraph: The provincial session is to be closed to-morrow. Nevertheless, it does not seem probable that the elections will take place before May or June next. The important and decisive fight that is coming deserves to be prepared for carefully and slowly. As a general rule, surprises benefit bad causes only.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

THOUSANDS ARE STILL DYING FOR WANT OF FOOD.

London, Jan. 9.—The government of India and the India office are doing what they can to prevent information from independent sources regarding the famine from reaching the public, and in response to enquiries as to the truth of statements appearing in the native newspapers of India, simply declare them to be exaggerations or perversions of facts. Private and independent advices concur in stating that thousands of persons are dying from starvation or from weakness that prevents them from assimilating the food they can obtain. In one district which had a population of two million, ninety thousand persons have died. Thousands of others will have to perish despite any efforts that may be made to succor them. There are people living in remote districts far from the railways, and other lines of communication, to whom it will be impossible to carry food until the death lists are enormously swollen. Large as the existing Indian relief system is it is entirely unable to meet a famine period which, it is estimated, will extend over the whole of 1897. Cablegrams from the Viceroy of India have been received here telling cheerfully of rains that have fallen in several parts of the country, but of what possible use are rains to a people with starvation staring them in the face? They cannot sit down and wait for crops to grow, ripen and be harvested, but it appears that the Indian Government with incomprehensible fatuity, has acted on the belief that rain and not food was wanting. Of course, rain will prevent a recurrence of the famine, but what is wanted now is food, and that right speedily, to save thousands upon thousands of men, women and children from a torturing death.

Calcutta, Jan. 9.—It is officially announced that 1,250,000 persons are now engaged on the relief works and that the number will probably reach 2,000,000 during the coming week. A public meeting has been called under the presidency of the Viceroy, the Earl of Elgin, to consider private measures to relieve the famine sufferers. It is suggested that a fund be formed and subscriptions invited from Great Britain, the colonies, and America.

THE WINNIPEG VACANCY.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—A Winnipeg special says there is now little doubt that Mr. Joseph Martin has decided to make another attempt to carry Winnipeg if Mr. Hugh Macdonald is unseated but that politicians express very serious doubts whether, under existing circumstances, he could get the Liberal nomination. The Greenway wing of the party is opposed to his candidature and just now seems to have the upper hand. Conservatives, the despatch adds, have unbounded confidence that with Hugh John Macdonald as their candidate they can win another victory.

ONTARIO GOLD CLAIMS SOLD.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—The 'World' which some weeks ago published a statement to the effect that 'Barney' Barnato, the Kaffir King, had a couple of agents in Ontario buying up gold mining properties for exploitation on the British market, says to-day that it has reliable information that the Kaffir King has acquired absolute possession of over a hundred prospects in the Lake of the Woods, Rainy River and Seine river districts, most of them lying in the last named section of country. The 'World' adds that part of the purchase price of the claims was paid over in this city.

G.T.R. CHANGES.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Jan. 9.—Word has been received that the Grand Trunk authorities have decided to transfer all the freight crews stationed at this place and Fort Erie to Toronto. The object is to centralize the crews as under the present system the runs are not equally distributed. This move on the part of the railway people is of considerable importance to the town and also to Fort Erie as it would decrease the population of both places by seventy-five or a hundred people.

HAD CHOLERA ON BOARD.

London, Jan. 9.—The transport ship 'Nubia' from Calcutta, has arrived at Plymouth. Five deaths from cholera occurred on board the ship during her passage.

OUR FINANCES.

DECREASE OF NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN THE PUBLIC DEBT LAST MONTH.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—The revenue and expenditure statement, which appears in to-day's 'Official Gazette,' shows the combined expenditure on consolidated fund and capital account for the six months ending Dec. 31 to be $357,000 greater than during the same period last year. Omitting the special militia arms expenditure, which is made in pursuance of a contract entered into by the government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the expenditure was $160,000 less than in 1895. The revenue for the half year was as follows:—

	1896.	1895.
Customs	$9,390,000	$9,672,000
Excise	4,138,000	4,108,000
Port-Office	1,415,000	1,405,000
Public Works	1,973,000	1,950,000
Miscellaneous	537,000	485,000
Totals	$17,452,000	$17,621,000

The month of December makes a good showing, the revenue being $2,717,000 compared with $2,667,000 in 1895, an increase for the month just closed of $50,000. The customs revenue, which had been dropping in November, held its own in December. The expenditure on capital account for the half year was $1,979,000 compared with $2,148,000 for the previous half year. The public debt decreased during the month of December by $395,000.

QUEBEC PILOTS.

DEMAND FOR INCORPORATION TO BE MADE TO PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—Notice appears in to-day's 'Gazette' as follows:—'A demand will be made to Parliament next session, for incorporating the pilots holding branches to pilot ships between Quebec and Montreal.'

By the bill, it will be provided that the corporation be established under the name of 'The Corporation of Pilots between Quebec and Montreal;' with power to hold real estate to the amount of fifty thousand dollars; that all sums of money which may become due to any pilots as fee or remuneration for piloting ships between Quebec and Montreal be paid to the corporation to form part of a common fund which shall be divided by the corporation between the pilots according to the by-laws; that the corporation be not liable for the damages which may be incurred by any of the pilots in the discharge of his duties as such.

Mr. Louis Bazinet has been appointed a sub-collector of customs for the parish of St. Charles Borromee, instead of Mr. V. P. Lavalee, resigned.

AN ITALIAN SCANDAL.

London, Jan. 9.—There is promise of further scandal in Italy in connection with the national monument being erected to the memory of King Victor Emmanuel. A million eight hundred thousand dollars was voted some years ago by parliament for the purpose of building the memorial, which was to be a magnificent work of art. It was thought that this sum would be sufficient to complete the work, but the monument is not half finished, and it is said the further sum of $3,200,000 will be needed.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—A special from Ottawa says: Concerning the statement that the Pacific Cable Conference has come to a final agreement in London it appears that Canada is not committed to any expenditure. The Canadian delegates had not the power to bring Canada into any expense.

DIED FROM WORRY.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—Donald Stephenson, real estate agent, lumber dealer, etc., of East Toronto, whose disastrous failure and disappearance from Toronto some eighteen months ago occasioned so much excitement, quietly returned to the city a week or two ago in ill-health. His return was unknown to any but his family and physician. His death was announced yesterday and it is said he died from worry and distress.

KILLED BY DERVISHES.

London, Jan. 9.—A despatch from Suakim to the 'Times' says it is reported that the Dervishes have attacked and killed thirty Askaris in Italian territory.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Jan. 9, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures:—Prince Albert, 4; Qu'Appelle, 10; Winnipeg, 6; Parry Sound, 20; Toronto, 26; Otawa, 2; Montreal, 6; Quebec, 10; Halifax, 22. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours.—Generally fair and milder.

Montreal, Jan. 9, 1897.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's standard barometer at noon to-day, 30.13; yesterday, 30.46. Today, temperature: Maximum, 18; Minimum, 10. Yesterday: Maximum, 20; minimum, 10.

BIRTHS. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

GAULT—On the 8th instant, at 1070 Sherbrooke street, the wife of Leslie H. Gault, of a son.

McPHADEN—At Point Fortune, on Jan. 4, 1897, the wife of John McPhaden, of twins (girls).

SMITH—At 146 Park avenue, on Dec. 10, 1896, the wife of W. H. Smith, of a son. 9

MARRIED.

COOKE—JOHNSON—At St. John's Church, Smith's Falls, Ont., on Jan. 6, 1897, Wm. A. Cocke (Bank of Commerce), son of Wm. Cooke, late manager Merchants' Bank Toronto, to Helena M. Johnson, youngest daughter of the late Thomas H. Johnson, of the Crown Lands Department, Toronto. 9

PROVAN—BURBAGE—On Jan. 6, 1897, at the residence of J. P. Burbage, Esq., J.P., Malton, Ont., Alex. Provan, to Marguerite, second daughter of J. P. Burbage.

McINTOSH—McLENNAN.—In Zion Church, Apple Hill, Ont., on Jan. 6, 1897, by the Rev. J. W. McLeod, of Finch, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Greenfield of Scotland, Mr. Gilbert McIntosh of Alexandria to Miss Sarah J. McLennan, youngest daughter of the Rev. D. D. McLennan, of Apple Hill. 8

MARKELL—CASSELMAN.—At the residence of Matthew E. Markell, Morrisburg, Ont., on Jan. 6, 1897, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Geo. E. Markell, of Morrisburg, to Miss Sarah Casselman, of the Township of Williamsburg, Ont. 8

PENNISTON—MAY.—On the 6th inst., at Verdun Place, the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Rural Dean Saunders, Francis Henry Penniston, of Mount Pleasant, Lachine Rapids, to Evelyn Emma (Minnie), eldest daughter of Mr. Edward May of Verdun. No cards. 8

DIED.

ANDERSON—At Toronto, on Jan. 7, 1897, Margaret, beloved wife of Wm. Anderson, city auditor. 9

ARMOUR—At 1724 Notre Dame street, on Jan. 5, Philip Wendell, infant son of W. and C. Armour.

CLARKE—At Cote des Neiges, on Jan. 8, Patrick Clarke, gardener, native of the County Leitrim, Ireland, aged 63 years.
Funeral will leave his late residence, St. Catherine Road, Cote des Neiges, on Wednesday, 13th instant, at 8 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.
New York and Boston papers please copy.

GLASSFORD—At Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 6, 1897, Annie Harris, relict of the late Rev. P. Glassford (Vaughan).

McCUAIG—At her residence, Summerstown, Ont., on Jan. 1, 1897, Mrs. Alexander McCuaig, aged 65 years, of paralysis. 8

PROWSE.—At 543 Wellington street, on Thursday, Jan. 7, Mary Grace, eldest daughter of Leonard Prowse, aged 22 years.
Funeral on Saturday, 9th inst., at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this notice. 8

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

Notices received too late for this column are usually placed on the 6th page.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

We are prepared to offer cash customers exceptional bargains. C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine street, sole representative Chickering, Heintzman and Newcombe Pianos.

Miss Hollinshead will sing in Dominion Square Church tomorrow Sunday, solo in the morning, "Consider the Lilies," by Joplin; and in the evening a duet with Miss Jones, "The Lord is my Shepherd," by Smart.

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

ARMSTRONG
THE UNDERTAKER
VICTORIA SQUARE

BINDER TWINE FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Twine," and addressed "Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," will be received until Wednesday, January 20th next, inclusive, for the prospective output of the twine factory at Kingston Penitentiary for the coming season. The lot will contain approximately:—
60 tons "Maple Leaf,"
150 tons "Beaver," and
170 tons "Pure Sisal,"
which will be delivered f.o.b. cars, Kingston, in quantities to suit the purchaser.
The warehouse to be cleared of all twine on the 1st of August next, at which date the contract will terminate. Terms, cash on delivery. The quality can be ascertained by inspection at the Penitentiary warehouse.
The tenders should state the price per pound for each grade; and must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Justice, for an amount equal to five percent of the proposed purchase, which, in the case of the tender being accepted, will be retained by the Department as a guarantee of the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and accounted for in final settlement.
DOUGLAS STEWART,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.
Ottawa, December 31st, 1896. 7

The S. Carsley Co.
LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

MANTLE REDUCTIONS
EXTRAORDINARY.

Up to Date Styles.

Ladies' Black Cheviot Jackets, made in the latest style with pleated back, and square cut revers, box front, large horn buttons.

Regular price,	Monday's price.
$4.75.	$2.70.

Ladies' Black Beaver Cloth Jackets, box front, buttoned up to the neck, velvet collar, pleated back.

Regular price,	Monday's price.
$5.50.	$2.95.

Ladies' Golf Capes in twenty different effects, with handsome reversible plaid linings, ornamented with pearl buttons.

Regular price,	Monday's price.
$4.25.	$2.24.

Ladies' Beaver Cloth Circular Capes, Champignon collar, with velvet bands, trimmed with fancy buttons.

Regular price,	Monday's price.
$4.00.	$2.15.

TREMENDOUS SALE OF

Colored Dress Goods.

The big run we are having in the Dress Goods Department fully proves how quick ladies are to appreciate good value. Hundreds of ladies are buying our special lines, some two, some three and four dress lengths at a time, the materials being so remarkably cheap. Read:

35 Pieces New Winter Dress Goods, in Scotch Cheviot effects, checks and stripe patterns, also in Heather Mixtures; the colors are light, medium and dark grays, medium and dark browns, double width material, grand value at 18c yard. Our Special Sale Price,

ONLY 12½c PER YARD.

50 Pieces New Winter Dress Goods, heavy diagonal heather mixed tweed effect, double width, in latest combinations of colors, with pretty variegated dots in bright shades, splendid value at 21c per yard. Our Special Sale Price,

ONLY 15c PER YARD.

100 Pieces Stylish Winter Dress Goods, splendid Scotch tweed effect, in new checks and stripes. The colors are grays, blue grays, navy, greens, browns, etc. These goods are very effective and drape gracefully. Will make elegant walking or travelling costume. The regular value of these goods is 38c per yard. Our special sale price

ONLY 25c PER YARD.

About 100 Pieces of All Wool Rich Plaid Dress Goods, beautiful materials, 44 inches wide; splendid value at 85c yard. Our price,

ONLY 52c YARD.

At least twenty different varieties of plaids to choose from.

BLACK GOODS.

The Best Bargain we have offered for years, and one we would recommend every one of our customers to buy.

We guarantee ladies cannot buy these Rich French Zeteline Dress Goods, the very latest Dress Material just out, full 45 inches wide, for less than 85c to 95c yard, and all we ask during this special sale is

ONLY 57c PER YARD.

Those intending purchasing some of these Black Dress Goods should do so on Monday, as although we bought a great quantity, still we are selling them very rapidly.

Reversible Swansdown Flannelette

100 pieces of Rich Heavy Reversible Swansdown Flannelette, in beautiful colorings of Pink and White, Blue and White, Navy and White, Brown and White and Black and White, most suitable for children's coats and ladies' wrappers, all choice patterns, full 30 inches wide, splendid value for 18c, Monday's price,

ONLY 12½c YARD.

Also 200 pieces of Plain Flannelette, in light blue, royal blue and navy, full 27 inches wide, worth at least 12c yard. Monday's price

ONLY 7c YARD.

LINEN GOODS.

THE BEST BARGAIN FOR YEARS! READ

About 60 pieces Heavy Pure Flax Crash, bought at a big discount, full 18 inches wide, excellent round bright yarns, with pretty red border, splendid value at 15c yard.

SALE PRICE 9½c YARD.

A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

The S. Carsley Co.
LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

CONFIDENCE.

THAT THE PUBLIC HAVE CONFIDENCE IN OUR

ANNUAL JANUARY SALE

REQUIRES NO ARGUMENT.

Every item is a genuine reduction from the original price to Sale Price.
In addition to reduction we give 10 percent off for Cash.
Read our Ads. carefully. Space will not permit us enumerating. Many Bargains in Every Department. In

LINENS AND DRESS GOODS WE STILL LEAD.

PURE LINENS.

$1.20 72 Inch LINEN SHEETING REDUCED TO 75c
$1.50 80 Inch LINEN SHEETING REDUCED TO 90c
FINE FRENCH LINEN LAWN, for Fancy Work and Ladies' Underwear.
Original Price, $1.50; to clear at .. ..75c yard.
Seconds ¾ TABLE NAPKINS :—
$4.00 quality for .. .. $3.00 per doz.
4.75 quality for .. .. 3.50 per doz.
5.25 quality for .. .. 3.80 per doz.
6.40 quality for .. .. 4.50 per doz.
PURE LINEN TURKISH TOWELS, 25c, 30c, 33c each.
The Biggest Value in the City.

CROCHET QUILTS.

Full Size, 90c, $1.00, $1.10 each.
SWISS TAMBOURED PILLOW SHAMS. $1.40, $1.60, $1.70, $1.75, $2.00 per pair.
HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED PILLOW SHAMS, $1.60, $1.75, $1.80, $2.00, $2.25, $2.40, $2.50, $2.60, $2.75, $3.00.

CREAM TABLE LINEN.

25c	reduced to	15c	50c	reduced to	36c
27c	" "	18c	60c	" "	45c
30c	" "	20c	70c	" "	50c
35c	" "	25c	80c	" "	55c
38c	" "	28c	90c	" "	65c
45c	" "	33c	$1.00	" "	75c

TOWELS. TOWELS. TOWELS.

$1.30 Reduced to 90c. $1.90 KNIFE TOWELS for $1.55.
$2.00 GLASS TOWELS for $1.50 $2.90 SILVER TOWELS for $2.00.

TRAY DAMASKS.

27 Inches Wide, 60c for 45c ; 70c for 50c.

SATIN MARSEILLES QUILTS.

10-4 11-4 12-4 Size.
$2.05, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00.
The original prices of these are from $2.90 to $9.00.

TEN PERCENT OFF FOR CASH.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.

Self Colored, all Wool, Home Spun Tweeds; just what you want for Skirts or Dresses for the children, reduced from 50c to SALE PRICE 25c yard.
Colored Striped, All Wool, Home Spun TWEEDS, reduced from 50c to SALE PRICE 25c.
Special Range of our All Wool TWEEDS for winter wear, 69c, 75c, 90c, reduced to 50c
Boucle Tweed and Tweed Mixtures, choice pattern goods, made to wear, reduced to 49c.
Special Line Pure Wool Figured Black Dress Goods, worth from 70c to 90c. Sale Price, 49c.
Special Line Pure Wool Black Dress Goods, worth 90c. Sale Price 59c.
Black and White Dress Goods, worth 65c, Sale Price 39c.
Black and White Dress Goods, worth $1.00. Sale Price 69c.
Fine French All Wool Armure Cloth, in the most fashionable colorings, worth 90c, Sale price 50c. Width, 44inches.

SILKS. SILKS. SILKS.

SPECIAL LINE SILKS—Reduced to 99c per yard; including Bengaline, Crystal Shots. FANCY SILK, PLAIN SILK and TINSEL SILK for vesting.

TEN PERCENT OFF FOR CASH. Write for Samples.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,
CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET AND MOUNTAIN STREET.
Telephone :—Order, 3335 ; Office, 4645.

We're Still . . . . Sweeping.

THIS Sweep Sale of ours is still giving many items of more than ordinary interest to thrifty buyers. Discounts of from 10 to 50 percent off goods in all departments. Here are a few specials which early buyers will have the best chance at.

DRESS GOODS 69c. No wonder this Dress Goods selling is so large. Values are here on our counters in this year's goods, which were selling at from $1.00 to $1.25 a yard. Now you have your pick at 69c a yard. This offer should keep our Dress Goods Department busy all next week.

Curtains and Curtain Materials Busy buyers in this department saved many dollars on their curtain buying yesterday. We have still some very special savings for you here. All Muslins from 17c to 95c a yard, and all Curtains from $1.00 to $7.50 a pair will be sold at a discount of 20 percent.

LINENS. 10 to 50 percent off all Linens; 10 percent off a table of Job Linens which are already 25 percent less than regular prices. Tablecloths and Napkins under $6.00, 10 percent off; all over $6, 20 percent off. All Tablecloths over four yards long, half price. Linen Bedrom Towels, 20 percent off. And many other big values which will be snapped up by lucky purchasers early next week. Will give you one of them.

SILKS. This is a special line of Beautiful Striped Blouse Silks, in Black and Gold, Black and Blue, Black and Green, and Black and White. And think of the price —49½ cents a yard.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,
2401-2403 St. Catherine street.

10 to 25 p.c. Off.

We are giving this discount
Off all cash purchases from
Our stock during this month.
Prices are plainly marked on
Goods—discount is taken off the
Marked price. Call in and
See how low the prices are.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, Artistic Furniture House, 652 CRAIG STREET.

★CHOICE GOODS★
AT THE
Down Town Jewellery Shop
are still increasing.

We have just received a very fine assortment of
SEVRES VASES, all sizes,
GILT AND CHINA CLOCKS
with Candelabra to match.
Also a large assortment of CUT GLASS.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.,
Next to Carsley's. 1791 Notre Dame St. 28

SELLING OFF!! At Great Reductions.

OPERA GLASSES.... 25 p.c. off

Surveying and Drawing Instruments, Thermometers and Barometers, Microscopes, and Magnifying Glasses, Spectacles and Eyeglasses, and a large assortment of Optical and other Goods.

The whole to be sold out at low prices to close the estate.
DISCOUNT FROM 10 TO 25 P.C.
Show Cases and Fixtures for sale.

ESTATE OF THE LATE
H. SANDERS,
259 ST. JAMES STREET.

CENTS FOR SALE
Apply at the "Witness" Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE
THE
TROY
LAUNDRY.
10 to 14 INSPECTOR ST.
Telephone 666.

New Designs.

GEO. S. KIMBER,
House and Sign Painter,
2466 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Bell Tel, 3387. 9

PORCELAIN ENAMELLED
Cast Iron Baths

They are built for use as well as to sell. The Enamel on them is white—not blue-white or black-white. That is because it is thick enough to prevent the blue or black iron underneath from showing through.
Our tubs are just as long and just as wide as our catalogues say they are. There are no sharp corners or angles in these tubs, and they have roll tops. Our "ECLIPSE," for symmetry of curves and beauty of design, is unsurpassed.

THE G. R. LOCKER CO.,
1749 Notre Dame Street.

GENERAL BAZAAR.

Ladies' Rubbers reduced, 25c; Men's Rubbers reduced, 40c; Children's Rubbers reduced, 20c; Boys' Rubbers, size 11, 13, 25c; Men's Lined Rubbers, 60c ; Ladies' Lined Rubbers, 40c; Grey Flannel, Twill and Plain, reduced, 10c; Remnants Toweling ; Remnants Table Linen; Lace Curtains, $1.75 to $5.50, 20 percent off; Irish Point Curtains, $2.50 to $5.50, 20 percent off.
SPECIAL REDUCED SALE.

GEORGE H. ROWELL,
1597 Notre Dame St.,
Between St. Lambert Hill and Court House. 6

THE MURDER OF LINTEAU.

Coroner McMahon yesterday discharged Angelo Colucci, the bar-tender placed under arrest last Sunday in connection with the murder of Frederic Linteau, being satisfied from private inquiries that Colucci was not concerned in the row. As yet there have been no further arrests. Frederic Linteau, jr., is so far recovered from his wounds that it is proposed to let him leave the hospital to-morrow.

CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Jan. 11, are : Messrs. Frederick Nelson, William McMaster, George E. Drummond and J. N. Greenshields.

The committee of the Montreal Volunteer Firemen's Association will meet in the Firemen's Hall, Central Fire Station, on Wednesday evening next, to arrange for the quarterly meeting on Jan. 20.

The Rev. F. C. Reynolds will address the Gospel Temperance meeting in the lecture room of the East End Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Robert Tarlton will preside, and the choir of the above-named church will have charge of the singing.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Microscopical Society will be held in the hall of the Museum, 32 University street, on Monday evening, Jan. 11, at eight o'clock, when a lecture by Prof. Penhallow on 'The microscope in botany,' with lantern illustrations, will be given.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1897.

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE.

The usual meeting of the Chambre de Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. Joseph Contant in the chair. A communication was read by the secretary, Mr. S. Cote, from Mr. Bodard, immigration agent in Paris, stating that he had opened an office at 9 Rue de Rome, for the purpose of increasing trade and commercial facilities between France and Canada. He suggested that Canadian manufacturers should send samples of their products to the above address, and warmly recommended to Canadians, Mr. Gauthiot, 8 Rue de Tournon, Paris, who is willing to send here samples of French products marketable in this country.

Mr. L. E. Morin, representing the Harbor Commissioners, laid on the table his report for the past year. It will be printed with the annual report of the Chambre.

The Legislative Committee will, on Jan. 15, present an interim report, and will request all members to send in, as soon as possible, their views on the matters to which it refers.

A resolution of regret at the death of Archbishop Fabre was passed, after which the following gentlemen were admitted to membership—Ald. T. A. Grothe, Mr. Victor Raby and Mr. Jules Bourbonniere.

THE C. M. B. A.

Branch 54, C.M.B.A., at their regular meeting held last night, after having disposed of routine business, elected the following officers for the ensuing year, who were formally installed by the grand deputies who were present:—Spiritual adviser, the Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, P.P.; chronicler, P. Cahill; president, Jas. D. Cogan; first vice-president, John Sheely; second vice-president, Jas. McShane; recording secretary, Francis D. Daly; assistant recording secretary, Chas. Peterson; financial secretary, Jas. Weir; treasurer, Thos. McDonnell; marshal, Thos. Meaney; guard, Edward Brennan; trustees, C. O'Brien, M. Mahon, J. Sheely, Thos. Glennon and Ed. McKenna; medical examiner, Dr. L. A. Demers.

A new gold badge was afterwards presented to the president, and a resolution of regret was passed by the Branch, at the death of the late Archbishop Fabre.

S. O. E. B. S.

At the last regular meeting of Denbigh Lodge, No. 96, held on the 5th inst., the following officers were installed for the ensuing year by the D.D.S.G.P., Bro. William King: W. I. P. P., Bro. John Roberts; W. President, Bro. Geo. Haysey ; W. vice-president, Bro. S. Brooks ; W. chaplain, Bro. Sam. Hayes; W. secretary, Bro. W. Wynn Hayes ; W. treasurer, Bro. Ralph Morton ; committeemen, Bros. Chant, Jos. Roberts, Thos. Parker, Percy Parker, H. Bright and T. Rollings ; inner guard, Bro. Wolstenholme ; outer guard, Bro. J. Holmes. Among the visitors present were representatives of the following lodges: Primrose, No. 49; Excelsior, No. 36; Victoria Jubilee, No. 41, and Islington, No. 15. After business was finished an impromptu concert was given. The members were provided with refreshments by Bro. Ralph Morton. After having spent an enjoyable evening the members dispersed at 11 p.m.

PASTOR'S ASSISTANT.

Mr. J. Ritchie Bell, secretary of the Sailors' Institute, has accepted the position of pastor's assistant in the American Presbyterian Church until May 1, when the duties of the Institute will again claim his attention. This appointment will have the effect of relieving the Rev. T. S. McWilliams of a part of his onerous duties. Mr. Bell will have pastoral charge of the Sabbath-schools and supervision of the Inspector Street Mission, where he will preach on Sunday. He will also lead the singing at the Wednesday evening services.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH.

Westmount Methodist Church will celebrate their first anniversary on Sunday next. The Rev. Dr. Rose will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Mr. Mansell in the evening. The committee have been fortunate enough to secure for the afternoon service Mr. G. H. Archibald, secretary of the Sunday-School Union, who will give a twenty minutes' talk to the children. Westmount Methodists are doing well in their new church. The Sunday-school is showing a large and steady increase.

CLANS GORDON AND McLENNAN.

The next Scottish entertainment, given under the auspices of Clans McLennan and Gordon, Order of Scottish Clans, will take place on Thursday evening, Jan. 14, in Beaman's Hall, corner of McGill College avenue and St. Catherine street. The entertainment will be one of a series promoted for the purpose of raising funds wherewith to entertain the delegates at the next convention, which is to be held in Montreal during the coming season.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH RECITAL.

The Ladies' Aid of St. Bartholomew's Church have a grand treat in store for those who attend their recital of sacred song on Thursday, Jan. 12, as the programme will show.

THE LEGISLATURE.

An Attempt to be Made to Reach Prorogation To-Night.

AID FOR THE ROBERVAL SUFFERERS.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS VOTED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO THE URSULINE NUNS—MORE NON-CONFIDENCE MOTIONS.

Quebec, Jan. 9.—At the second sitting yesterday afternoon of the House, the Speaker ruled out a point of order raised by the Opposition leader as regards the bill respecting the division of Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier counties for registration purposes, whereupon Mr. Cooke started to discuss the bill on its merits and the Premier intervened to ask that the item should be suspended for the time being, in order to proceed with other business. Thereupon the House was moved into Committee of Supply, when Mr. Marchand moved the following amendment:

That this House finds by official statements from the Treasury Department, that Messrs. J. J. Foster and L. Beaudin, advocates, of Montreal, who have charge of the prosecutions in that district, for the recovery of direct taxes on certain persons, and for manufacturers' and traders' licenses, have written for that purpose 5,155 lawyers' letters to the taxpayers in arrears, for which they have been paid, not by the debtors, but by the government, a sum of $8,375.20.

That, although such letters were sent, and this expense incurred previous to the month of February, 1894, the government has never received nor claimed the amount from the debtors who have had to pay only the ordinary costs in each prosecution, less the price of the said letters.

That the government is thus guilty of having allowed the province to lose the said amount of $8,375.20, to satisfy the exorbitant claim of the aforesaid lawyers, its political partisans, at the expense of the public treasury.

That the said Messrs. Foster and Beaudin have also received from the government for costs incurred in the said prosecution a sum of $4,538.20, making a total of $12,913.40, and that they have also filed accounts with the government to the amount of $4,697.30 still pending.

That this enormous and useless expense is a scandalous abuse which this House condemns.

There was hardly any discussion on this amendment before it was rejected by the usual party vote—32 to 16—as was also another amendment moved immediately afterwards by Mr. Cooke, setting forth that the government had misled the House and country by their answers in regard to the cost of furnishing, through Mr. Valliere, the Montreal, Hull and Pontiac court houses, and regretting that a full, satisfactory and correct reply had not been given to the questions regarding the same. The disposing of these amendments occupied the whole time of the House to the adjournment at six, but before rising, the resolutions to be proposed by the government were distributed, showing the intention of using the recent Roberval fire as an excuse to give five thousand dollars more of the public money to the Ursulines, one of the wealthiest religious communities in the province. The resolutions were as follows:—

Whereas, the Reverend Ursuline ladies of Roberval, established at Roberval a school of domestic economy which might be considered as the mother house of all establishments in which domestic economy is taught to our rural population;

Whereas, owing to their skill in the practice of agriculture the said ladies gained the gold medal at the agricultural merit competition of that region.

Whereas, a disastrous fire, in which seven members of the community perished, completely destroyed their said establishment, and also the building used for the said school;

Whereas, it is in the public interest that the building intended for the said school should be reconstructed without delay, therefore it is

Resolved, 1. That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to grant, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, to the Ursulines de Roberval the sum of five thousand dollars for the purpose of assisting them to erect one or more buildings to be used as a school of domestic economy in place of the one destroyed.

Resolved, 2. That when making such grant, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to impose such conditions as he may deem necessary to secure the reconstruction of the building intended for the school of domestic economy and the maintenance thereof.

It was ten o'clock last night before the Assembly met for its third sitting, the leaders on both sides having been engaged for several hours after dinner in a conference to try to come to an agreement regarding prorogation to-day.

When the House met and was again moved into Supply Mr. Cooke moved an amendment condemning the government for its partisan conduct in not having taken legal proceedings to recover from Messrs. L. J. Riopel, L. A. Robitaille and C. N. Armstrong the $75,000 of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway money which they got out of the same deal by which Ernest Pacaud got $150,000 of the said money. The member for Drummond protested vigorously against the scandalously partisan conduct of the government in the matter, recalling that the money which the Conservative party had proclaimed all over the country that Mr. Pacaud had stolen from the Bay des Chaleurs Railway amounted to $175,000, of which Messrs. Riopel, Robitaille and Armstrong had got $75,000. Yet, while Mr. Pacaud had been prosecuted and sued and judgment obtained against him by the government, no proceedings whatever had been taken against the others to compel them also to disgorge. He objected to this making fish of one and flesh of another.

The government's reply to Mr. Cooke's assault was simply to 'call in the members,' when his amendment was rejected by the usual party vote.

Mr. Atwater next moved the House into committee on the resolutions to grant $5,000 to the Ursuline nuns at Roberval. There was no objection and the resolutions passed as proposed.

Later on, Attorney-General Pelletier announced that he withdrew the bill relative to the separation of Jacques Cartier and Hochelaga counties for registration purposes and that he substituted therefor another bill to empower the government to name a joint registrar. He also announced that the government expected to positively prorogue this evening.

As a set off against the payments to the Hon. J. S. Hall, Mr. Chateauvert was then put up by the government to ask it how much the Ontario Government had paid for legal fees and expenses in the arbitration matter.

Mr. Marchand objected that this question was out of order, as the government could not be asked to give information which it did not control. However, Speaker Leblanc ruled against him and from this ruling the Opposition appealed, when the Speaker's decision was maintained by 29 to 12.

Mr. Atwater then proceeded to answer that the Ontario public accounts for 1895 showed an expenditure of over $41,000 under this head, and that if the same rate of payment went on during 1896 the expenditure to date would be over $57,000.

The Speaker ruled out the latter part of this answer, but the government's object had been attained.

In reply to Mr. Parent, who moved a resolution on the subject, Mr. Flynn declared that it was the policy of the government to aid the construction of a railway bridge at Quebec, but, as there was no urgency at the moment, they would wait to see what the Federal Government, the Quebec City Corporation and the railway companies interested did first in the matter. He also declared that the question of aiding the proposed bridge between Longueuil and Montreal and the widening of the Victoria Bridge was under consideration for next session. Mr. Chauteauvert moved an amendment to the resolution in the sense indicated by the Premier, which was adopted by the regular party vote.

The remainder of the sitting until after three this morning was spent in committee over the bill to amend the electoral law and to provide for the revision of the voters' lists for Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, which was finally reported with a number of amendments that were agreed to by both sides.

The House adjourned at 3.40 a.m.

Mr. Stephens entertained Messrs. Laurier, Marchand and the principal members of the Opposition at dinner at the Garrison Club last night.

FIRE IN A PAINT SHOP.

THINGS WHICH SHOULD NOT HAVE HAPPENED.

A gentleman proceeding homewards along St. Catherine street at 11.15 last night noticed smoke issuing from the cellar of Mr. John Murphy's paint store, 2236 St. Catherine street, and started off to tell a policeman. Before he found one some one else rang in an alarm from box 32. After the firemen had been some time on the scene an onlooker remarked that it would have been a good thing for Mr. Murphy if those rules for the better handling of fires, to be given to the captains on Monday, had been received and studied yesterday. After waltzing round in front of the store, like a dog round a hot piece of meat, one of the men split in the panel of a slight door that he was unable to force open, when putting his eye to a crack he discovered what had escaped their notice during the fifteen minutes or so since the brigade arrived, viz., that the store entrance was on the opposite side. This door was then promptly opened, and after watching the smoke, which kept growing in volume, for some minutes, the cellar window was at last removed, and a fireman descended with hose from the chemical engine. This was found ineffectual, so two streams of water were brought into play, one in front and another in rear. The hose conveying the former promptly burst, scattering for a moment the crowd that thronged the sidewalk immediately in front of the store, and among whom there were half-a-dozen apparently slumbering policemen. As the cellar was known to be well stocked with paints and oils care had to be exercised in using water for fear of spreading the flame, which, by the way, was invisible, except at short range. The occupants of the upper portion of the building were treated to a liberal dose of smoke, which necessitated the removal of several outer windows. The blaze was finally extinguished, with little damage, at about half-past twelve; when two or three people who had dressed rather hurriedly to await the issue on the street, gripsack in hand, rather than in their rooms above, went back to bed.

METHODIST ITINERANCY.

CHANGES PROBABLE IN THIS CITY.

St. James, Douglas, Sherbrooke Street, the West End, Westmount and Centenary Methodist churches change pastors this year, the three-year term having expired, unless the privilege accorded by the General Conference at its last session, of inviting a pastor to remain a fourth or fifth year is recognized. The Montreal Conference will meet in Ottawa this year. The Rev. J. B. Saunders, M.D., of Dominion Methodist Church of that city, is the likely new president to succeed the Rev. J. Tallman Pitcher.

ADULTERATED PEPPER.

Yesterday Judge Dugas found two grocers named Isidore Gauzon and Oliver Gratton, guilty of the adulteration of white and black pepper, under the Adulteration of Foods act. Gauzon was fined ten dollars and costs, while Gratton, who had only adulterated white pepper, was fined five dollars and costs.

MR. ROBIDOUX FOR CHATEAUGUAY.

The Liberals of Hochelaga have consented to release the Hon. Mr. Robidoux from his promise to be their candidate at the next elections, and he has now informed the Chateauguay Liberals that he accepts their nomination.

Mr. D. Drysdale, of 645 Craig street, has been appointed sole agent in Montreal for the 'Victor Bicycle,' manufactured by the Overman Wheel Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass. This popular wheel will no doubt be largely sold this year on account of the market having been flooded last year with wheels of inferior grades. It always takes a season to find out what a wheel is worth; the difference in price will not now cut such a figure.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

1847-1897 OUR JUBILEE YEAR.

Underwear and Hosiery.

If you want now or will soon be wanting winter weights in UNDERWEAR or HOSIERY, now is the time to get supplied and here the place. We are giving a discount of 20 percent off all these goods to thin the stockout. We have many special bargain offers just now which you should call in and see.

JOHNAITKEN & CO., 1757 Notre Dame st.

STEWART'S GREAT ANNUAL DISCOUNT

Sale of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc., now going on.

On all New Choice Goods we allow a discount of 20 percent.

On all Rubbers and Overshoes, a discount of 10 percent.

See our Special Reductions.

HALF PRICE GOODS.
ONE DOLLAR GOODS.
TWO DOLLAR GOODS.
TWO DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENT GOODS.

W. H. STEWART, 2295 St. Catherine street.

THE MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY CO.'S

Telephones are 580 and 881.

Its Motto is:

CLEANLINESS, CAREFULNESS and DESPATCH.

Its Address is:

Central Office, 133 St. Peter, Works Craig st.

R. WILSON SMITH,

INVESTMENT BROKER.

Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold. First-class Securities Suitable for Trust Funds always on hand.

1724 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

86 Victoria Square. Tel. 375.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

Phillips Square.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE!

SPECIALTIES

FOR MONDAY!

DISCOUNTS CONTINUE all over the house, but attention is particularly called to the following, which will be found on the SECOND FLOOR:—

BOOTS and SHOES.

33⅓ PERCENT OFF The Undermentioned Lots

AND FIVE PERCENT EXTRA FOR CASH.

Ladies' Cloth Top, Patent Leather Vamp, Button Boots, Pointed Toes	$7.00
Ladies' Wine Russian Calf Bals., Pointed toes	5.00
Ladies' Tan, Cloth Top Bals., Pointed Toes	4.50
Ladies' Tan Russian Calf Bals., Goodyear Welt	6.00
Ladies' Tan Dongola Boots, Round Toes, Goodyear Welt	4.00
Ladies' 20th Century Bals	4.50
Ladies' Black and Tan Netting Top Shoes	4.50
Ladies' Cloth Top Shoes, Pointed Toes, Turns	5.00
Ladies' Cloth Top Shoes, Patent Leather Vamp, Pointed Toes, Turns	5.00
Ladies' Tan, Goodyear Welt Shoes, Pointed Toes	5.00
Ladies' Light Tan Shoes, Pointed Toes, Turns	4.50
Ladies' Kid Shoes, Pointed Toes	2.50

All the above lines 33⅓ percent off and 5 percent extra for cash. Great Bargains on 50c, $1.00 and $2.00 tables.

FUR CAPES.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

24 inch Grey Lamb Capes, $33	Sale Price, $20.41
28 inch Brown Coney Cape, $30	Sale Price, $14.40
28 inch Australian Oppossum Cape, $26.50	Sale Price, $15.61
24 inch Persian Lamb Cape, $60	Sale Price, $36.00
24 inch Australian Sable Cape, $21	Sale Price, $12.60
28 inch Mink (with tails) Cape, $135	Sale Price, $72.00

All Less FIVE Percent Extra for Cash.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

Special Tables, containing Cups and Saucers, Plates, Ornaments, etc., etc., 10c, 15c, 20c, 30c, 40c. Great inducements offered.

IN DINNER and TEA SETS.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

Montreal.

Weekly Calendar.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.

CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY.

Montreal vs. Quebec

TO-NIGHT AT 8.30.

Admission, 25c. Members Free. Some good Seats still left.

NEXT TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 8.30 p.m., MONTREAL vs. VICTORIA. **(CHAMPIONS.)**

Sale of Reserved Seats for Montreal-Victoria Match NOW OPEN TO ALL.

F. PERCY SMITH, Sec.-Treas.,

Tel. 1731. **128 St. James Street, opposite Post-Office.**

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9.

TO-DAY—LAST APPEARANCES

OF

HARRY FURNISS

IN MONTREAL.

Afternoon—

THE HUMORS OF PARLIAMENT.

Evening—AMERICA IN A HURRY.

Reserved seats selling at Shaw's Music Warehouse. Night prices, 50c, 75c, $1; matinee prices, 25c, 50c and 75c.

General Admission, Night, 50c.

Matinee, 2.15 p.m. ..... 25c.

9

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

During the "Week of Prayer," Jan. 4-9, meetings will be held in the Lecture Room of the American Presbyterian Church, corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets, EVERY MORNING at 11 o'clock.

All ladies are very cordially invited to attend.

TOPICS.

Saturday—Renewed Consecration.

31

ART ASSOCIATION,

Phillips Square.

GALLERIES OPEN DAILY,

9 A.M. TO DUSK.

ADMISSION - - - 25c.

Saturday Free.

Reading Room open to members till 6 p.m.

Mr. W. BALL

will speak to Young Men

On SATURDAY Night, at 8 o'clock, at the Young Men's Service. A bright, helpful hour.

Young Men's Bible Study

SUNDAY Afternoon, 3 o'clock.

Rev. E. SCOTT will lead the study this Sunday. Topic: 'ESAU.'

All Young Men cordially invited to these services.

Young Men's Christian Association.

Dominion Square.

8

SUNDAY, JANUARY 10.

FREE POPULAR AFTERNOON LECTURES.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

Hall, 2269 St. Catherine street.

'WOMAN'S PLACE IN POLITICS,

Mrs. MARIE WALSHE (Lecturer).

Sunday, Jan. 10, 1897, at 2.45 O'Clock.

Sacred Songs and Solos.

All Welcome. Collection.

MEN'S OWN,

BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY,

Every Sunday afternoon, at 3 p.m.,

In Calvary Congregational Church, Guy street.

SUNDAY, JAN. 10th,

Speaker—Dr. F. W. HAMILTON.

"LOVE AND KNOWLEDGE."

Soloist—Miss JENNIE BLACKALLER.

COME

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Pastor REV. D. S. HAMILTON, B.A.

Morning subject—"Constraining Love.'

Evening subject—'My Brother's Keeper.'

Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

All Welcome.

9

MONDAY, JANUARY 11.

WORKER'S CONFERENCE.

A Conference of Christian Workers will be held daily from 11 to 12 o'clock during the second week of January (January 11-16 inclusive) at the Evangelistic Hall, 2424 St. Catherine street. It will be led by Miss Dougall, assisted by Adjutant Galt of the Salvation Army and others. The topics will be as follows:—

Monday—'Causes of Unanswered Prayer.'

Tuesday—'Hindrances to the Christian Life.

Wednesday—'God's Claim Upon Us.'

Thursday—'Receiving the Spirit'

Friday—'Walking With God.'

Saturday—'Rivers of Living Water.'

All are invited.

8

THE PRIMARY UNION

meets every MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the Emmanuel Church. Mr. G. H. ARCHIBALD, Leader. All Sunday-school teachers are welcome.

Mrs. S. C. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

9

LADIES' AID SOCIETY

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

Season of 1896-97.

Tuesday, January 12, 8 p.m.

Lecture

"WONDERS OF THE YOSEMITE."

REV. MANLY BENSON, D.D.

"Truly excellent Lecture which all thought too short."—Stratford Beacon.

Ticket 25c.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11.

THE MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY

Are to hold a Public Meeting on Monday, the 11th inst., in the Hall of the Natural History Society, at which a paper will be presented by Prof. Penhallow, on 'The Microscope in Botany.' This will be illustrated by the aid of the lime light. The lecture will begin at 8.15 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.

CONCERT

Under the Auspices of the

YOUNG FOLKS GUILD OF ZION CHURCH,

—ON—

TUESDAY, Jan. 12th, 1897, at 8.15 p.m.

—IN THE—

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH LECTURE HALL.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Piano Solo, 'Gavotte,' Bach-Saint-Saens.
2. Song, 'Les Deux Grenadiers' ..Schumann
Mr. EDOUARD LABERGE.
3. Song, 'Blue Eyes' . . . . .Gerald Lane
Miss MARIE HOLLINSHEAD.
4. Violin Solo—
a 'Cavatina' . . . . . .Bohm
b 'Mazurka de Concert' . . . .Musin
Miss JENNIE HOYLE.
5. Song, 'Love's Proving' . . . . . .Lohr
Mr. T. DE G. STEWART.

PART II.

1. Piano Solo, 'Liebestraum' . . . . .Liszt
2. Song, 'Gleaners Slumber Song' .Walthew
Miss MARIE HOLLINSHEAD.
3. Song—
a 'For Ever Mine' . . . . Otto Cantor
b 'Ballatina' . . . . . .Caracciolo
Mr. T. DE G. STEWART.
4. Violin Solo, 'Danses Espagnoles) . . . .
Moskowski
MISS JENNIE HOYLE.
5. Song, 'Les Adieux' . . . . . .Schubert
Mr. EDOUARD LABERGE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TICKETS .. ..25 CENTS.

9

RECITAL OF SACRED SONG

In ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Beaver Hall Hill,

TUESDAY Evening, January 12, 1897.

PROGRAMME.

1. Song, 'Calvary' . . . . . .Rodney
MR. S. DUNN.
2. Duet, 'Love Divine' . . . . . .Stainer
MISS EVA CLARKE, MR. J. VENABLES.
3. Song, 'Night of Nights' . . . . . .
Beardsley Van de Water
MISS MABEL VIRTUE.
4. Song, 'Arm! Arm! Ye Brave!'....Handel
DR. A. FRANK IBBOTSON.
5. Song, 'Fear ye not, Oh Israel' . . . . .
Dudley Buck
MR. J. VENABLES.
6. Duet and Quartette, 'The day is past and over' . . . . . .J. C. Marks, sr.
MISS ENA CLARK, MISS CLARK, MISS WILSON, MESSRS. VENABLES, WEST AND DUNN.
7. 'The Everlasting Day' . . . . . .Bevan
MISS ENA CLARK.
8. Quartette, 'Lead, Kindly Light,' . . . .
Dudley Buck
Messrs. CAPON, WEST, HUGHMAN and DUNN.
9. Song, 'The promise of Life' . . . Cowan
MR. S. DUNN.
10. Song, 'Far from my heavenly home' . .
Davis
MR. F. C. CAPON.
11. Quartette, 'The Angels' Christmas Song'
Ed. Broome
DOUGLAS MALE QUARTETTE.

Mr. J. ANGUS WINTER, Accompanist.

Chairman, REV. ARCHIBALD H. GRACE.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m., commencing at 8 p.m.

Heintzman Piano kindly loaned by Messrs C. W. Lindsay & Co.

Tickets, 15. Children, 10c.

9

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13.

COTE ST. ANTOINE ROAD CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cote St. Antoine Road Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 153 St. James street, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., for the election of Directors and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

W. WEIR, President.

Montreal, 5th January, 1897.

8

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14.

BE AT

Douglas Hall

—ON—

THURSDAY Evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock.

Musical Evening.

ARTISTS.

MISS MARIE HOLLINSHEAD.
MRS. W. H. PENNITON.
MISS JENNIE HOYLE, Violiniste.
MESSRS. F. CAPON, R. PAUL and S. DUNN.
MISS E. KINNY, A.L.C.M., Pianiste.
The DOUGLAS MALE QUARTETTE.
Director and Accompanist Mr. EDWARD BROOME.

TICKETS .. ..25 Cents.

Tickets dated Dec. 21st, 1896, are good for Jan. 14th, 1897.

9

THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders of the

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY

will be held in the Board Room of the Company on THURSDAY, 14th JANUARY, 1897, at noon, for the purposes provided for in the Company's charter.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 15th January, both days inclusive.

By order,

D. ROSS-ROSS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, December 31st, 1896.

Weekly Calendar.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14.

GRAND SOCIAL

...and ENTERTAINMENT,

BEEMAN'S HALL, St. Catherine street.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14th, at 8 p.m.

—BY—

CLANS McLENNAN AND GORDON.

Tickets..... 25c.

9

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Burns . . . Anniversary.

GRAND CONVERSAZIONE

.....AND ENTERTAINMENT.

FRIDAY Evening, Jan. 22.

BURNS'S SONGS,

by **Mr. HARROLD JARVIS**, of Detroit.

AND OTHER LEADING ARTISTS.

Address by **DONALD MACMASTER, Q.C.,** President of St. Andrew's Society.

Tickets from members of the Committee.

J. T. MITCHELL, Hon. Sec.

9

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00, Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 30c; 10 copies to one address, $2.25; 20, $4.40; 50, $10.50; 100, $20.

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 28c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

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

N.M. 2-3 F.Q. 10 **JANUARY** F.M. 18 L.Q. 25

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1897.

Germany, with an area of 208,738 square miles, has a population of 49,627,490; France, with 204,092 square miles, has a population of 38,250,000, while the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with an area of 121,115 square miles, has a population of about 40,000,000. Free trade Great Britain's population is increasing at a more rapid rate than that of most other countries of Europe, and at the same time it is founding English-speaking nations in Australia, Africa and America.

The mountain country of Ecuador—which means equator—has long been boasted of as the one country in South America in which the government was Catholic and not Freemason. What sort of a country it has been is made vivid in the description by a missionary, which we print to-day, of the recent revolution which upset the ecclesiastical régime and replaced it by a military despotism supported by the Liberal element, which has made the country free to missionaries. As in Rome before 1870, the system of ecclesiasticism which has kept the people in ignorance and which has grown oppressive and wanton has lost both the love and respect of those whom it should have led in the way of holiness. Quito, the most elevated city in the world, nestles among the giant Andes, whence flow great rivers thousands of miles northward and eastward. It might well prove a strategic stronghold from which the water of life might flow over the neglected continent.

THUNDER TO-MORROW.

Roman Catholics who attend church tomorrow will not likely go to sleep. Doubtless a good many Liberals will stay away, but those who do go will certainly stay wide awake. For it is given out that from every Roman Catholic pulpit in the Province of Quebec a mandement signed by every archbishop and bishop of the province will be read utterly condemning the settlement of the Manitoba school question as at variance with the judgment of the Privy Council and a surrender of the rights of Roman Catholics in Manitoba. There was at first a general belief that if such a mandement were issued it would only be by the ecclesiastics of the archdiocese of Quebec, and when that proved unfounded it was hoped by the Liberals that three bishops, Emard, of Valleyfield; Larocque, of Sherbrooke, and another, would be found to have withheld their signatures. Bishop Begin, however, is authority for the statement that all the higher ecclesiastics have signed the mandement which will be read to-morrow, so that the only question that remains is how far the document will go. It is said in this connection that some of the bishops of more moderate views are opposed to the banning of newspapers.

It is not easy to see what the ecclesiastics hope to accomplish by such a move. If they declare that the settlement is not in agreement with the judgment of the Privy Council, as it is reported they will do, they are pronouncing a mere lay opinion upon a question of an interpretation of a recommendation in a law court, about which doctors of law themselves are in doubt. If there was anything illegal in the settlement, there would be the same Privy Council to which to appeal. But the bishops know well that no particular settlement of the question was rendered imperative by the judgment of the Privy Council, that parliament was to decide whether any and what remedial action should be taken. Do the bishops of this province hope to frighten the Dominion Parliament by empty thunder into passing a coercion bill? They did not succeed in frightening their flocks six months ago, and it is not likely they will succeed in frightening the bell wethers now. An election is five years off, and the French members know the whole thing will have blown over by that time, and in the meantime they will sit close and ride hard after their political leaders. Even if they did not, the representatives of the majority in parliament would emphatically refuse to condemn the settlement and re-open the question. If the idea is to help the provincial government, the movement may be so far successful that that government may be sustained, but they will have started an agitation the end of which will be that the people of the province will free themselves from the domination in political affairs of the ecclesiastics. Everywhere the fight between Roman Catholic peoples and the pretensions of the ecclesiastics to authority in temporal affairs has ended in one way, in the throwing off of the yoke of the Church. In old France the revolt against the Church was more far-reaching and permanent even than in other countries, and the people of new France are of the same race. The ecclesiastics can drive the people, or at least the men among them, out of the Church as the ecclesiastics of France drove them out in France by domineering in political affairs, but they cannot in the long run do much more. The Roman Catholic Church in Quebec has that to lose what the Roman Catholic Church in France has already lost, and it has nothing of any importance to gain by its unwise course.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

There are at present seven vacant seats in the Dominion House of Commons, those for North Ontario, South Brant and East Simcoe in Ontario; West Prince, in Prince Edward Island, and Champlain, in the Province of Quebec, besides Macdonald, in Manitoba, and Colchester, in Nova Scotia. All were held during the last session by Conservatives who have been unseated for corrupt practices by agents. There will be as little delay as possible in the holding of the necessary by-elections. The formalities in the case of the three Ontario seats, earliest declared vacant, being complete, the Speaker has issued the writs, and the elections will be held early in February. The law declares that elections shall be held simultaneously as much as possible, and the Liberals have always declared that it was wrong of the Conservative administration to hold them separately in order to gain an advantage to the government. It is reported from Ottawa that the government will act in power as they advocated in Opposition, and that these three elections will be held simultaneously. In North Ontario at the general election the Liberal-Patron candidate, Mr. Graham, received a majority of the legally cast votes, but after the election the ballot boxes were stuffed with ballots marked for Mr. Macgillivray, the Conservative candidate, and he was declared elected by the returning officer by a majority of one. In South Brant Mr. Paterson, the Comptroller of Customs, who had neglected the campaign in his own constituency in order to fight the Liberal battle elsewhere, was defeated by Mr. Henry, the Conservative candidate, by ninety-one votes. In East Simcoe there was a triangular fight in the general elections, in which Mr. Bennett, the Conservative candidate, received 2,775 votes; Mr. Cook, the Liberal, 2,529 votes, and Mr. Anderson, Independent, 1,650 votes. The general opinion seems to be that all three constituencies will elect government supporters. In West Prince, P.E.I., Mr. Hackett, Conservative, who has been unseated, was elected by a pluralty of only forty-five, though an Independent Liberal, Mr. Yeo, ran beside the regular Liberal candidate, Mr. Perry. In Champlain Mr. Marcotte, it was charged, by reason of undue influence of the Roman Catholic Church, was elected over Mr. Trudel by a majority of over three hundred. West Prince is certain to elect the government candidate. The contest in Champlain will be more uncertain, and will, like that of a representative of the local legislature of Manitoba for St. Boniface, be extremely interesting. In Colchester, N.S., Mr. Dimock was elected over Mr. Kendall, Liberal, by a majority of 177. In Macdonald, Man., Mr. Boyd was elected by a plurality of 398 in a triangular fight.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The address of Sir William Dawson at the Jubilee Conference of the Evangelical Alliance in London, last July, was on the subject with which his name is, and will ever be, most associated, the accord between science and religion. The first stumbling block which in this address he points out as lying unnecessarily in the way of the man educated, as men now are, to the exact deductions of science, when he is asked to rise to higher things, is the word 'supernatural.' There is nothing supernatural save God. Natural science teaches us to look for secondary causes, and when these are found it has done its part. The higher philosophy and religion pass these by and seek for the first cause. Men have always been inclined to divide phenomena into those for which they could assign a cause and those whose causes they could not penetrate. The former they termed natural, the latter they accounted supernatural; they would ascribe these to the act of God, while the others they did not so think of. Of course the progress of science has continually transferred phenomena from one category to the other, until those who account the uncomprehended only as divine, seem to see God disappearing from the field of observation altogether. The bible makes no such distinction between the natural and supernatural. It ascribes all phenomena alike to the hand of God. The distinction which it does make, is that between the natural and the spiritual. God is spiritual; so also is the will of man. Let not the learner be perplexed by a distinction which does not exist, that between natural and supernatural, but let his mind be turned to that which does exist, that between the material world which the physical sciences investigate, and the spiritual world of which religion teaches.

Another misconception which stumbles men, is the meaning attributed to the word 'faith' which the scientist is inclined to call a cardinal sin, while the advocate of faith denounces the demand of science for evidence as hostile to faith. Without faith such as that of a child in its mother, or that of one man in another, in the common things of life, the world could not go on for a day, and it is the same faith which God has, by making the Christ of the gospel known to us, enabled us to exercise in him. Sir William says the scientific men who oppose religion may be most in evidence, but in his experience as many of the votaries of science are pious as of any other class. These are, however, placed at a disadvantage by the intolerance, unwise concessions and errors in matters of fact of Christian teachers who should practise in such matters the same wise reticence that appears in Christ himself. The retreat of religion before science, so often dwelt on, has no reality, although such misconceptions as have been alluded to and others like them, have had so to retreat. The persecution of Galileo was based on the Ptolemaic conception of the universe which was sanctioned by the Septuagint and Vulgate translations in translating the Hebrew word for 'expanse,' which was scientifically correct, into Stereoma, in Greek, and firma mentum in Latin, which in their meaning of a solid body were scientifically nonsense. Yet it was no doubt an attempt on the part of religion to accept the then conclusions of science which caused this abiding misconception. Sir William Dawson took occasion to claim a higher place for material science than it has usually held in the mind of the religious men, inasmuch as the material is in some sense eternal, and the human body is in some sense immortal. Were it not for the conception that the spiritual body will inhabit the redeemed earth, the investigation of the way in which the divine architect has built up this beautiful but now suffering world, would have been of less interest to him.

OUR WRETCHED SCHOOLS.

The premier of Quebec in placing before the legislature the proposed school grant of fifty thousand dollars a year made a somewhat melancholy exposure of the state of education in the province. He submitted a number of comparative figures as to the pay received by school teachers, but those of chief interest were of course those with regard to the salaries of elementary female teachers, most of the teachers in all our provinces coming under this category. The average salary of the female elementary school teacher in Ontario is three hundred dollars; in the Protestant schools of Quebec a hundred and eighty-two dollars, and in the Roman Catholic schools a hundred and four dollars. With these figures it is not conceivable that the schools in Quebec should be efficient or that all the appointments of the schools should be otherwise than in keeping with the wretchedness forced upon the teachers. If we would have a picture of the natural results, we have it in a letter from a lady writing from Escanaba, in Michigan. She says:—'The Manitoba school question is what 'I am most interested in at present. In 'this town we meet Germans, Swedes, 'Norwegians, Finlanders and Canadians; 'the latter are numerous. The ladies 'of the W. C. T. U. visit the hospital 'once a week to distribute reading mat-'ter. All these foreigners can read their 'own language, and many English too, 'but not one out of ten of the French-'Canadians can read a word. I feel 'ashamed of my countrymen, and say is 'it any wonder Manitoba does not want 'a continuance of such ignorance? I am 'glad that Quebec province is awakening 'to the fact that a better system is 'necessary, and hope this rising generation will be more enlightened than their 'parents.' Mr. Flynn calmly said that the system which produces these results is a good system, only needing that the pay of the teachers should be so far as possible supplemented, which he proceeded to do by making it possible to give one female teacher in ten twenty dollars a year more. There is, of course, no arguing with one who could see his way to make such a statement. The cause of the mean salaries, Mr. Flynn said, was the poverty of the people. Might it not be equally correct to say that the cause of the poverty is the wretchedness of the schools and the consequent ignorance of the people? Are not the people a great deal more ignorant than they need be if a school system prevailed that would stimulate them to better things?

It would perhaps have augured better for the province if the lead in making the demand for radical change had been taken by Mr. Marchand instead of Mr. Stephens. We are on the eve of a general election, and we had hoped that the Liberal party would have sufficiently matured its views to be able to go to the country with a ringing, clear-cut policy of educational reform such as would put the men of Quebec of twenty years hence on a par with any population with which they have to compete in the race of life, or indeed any population in the world. Mr. Marchand, while approving in a general way of the grant, as all must, mildly deprecated the imperfection of the methods for securing good results from this expenditure. He pointed out, as the 'Witness' has done, that the setting apart of a million and a half acres of land was a mere coup de theatre which only serves to complicate the proposal and to bamboozle the voters into the idea that somewhere in the northern wastes that have been added to the province there dwells a good genius who is some day going to lift the burden off their shoulders. Mr. Stephens wanted a considerable number of radical changes. The outline he drew of the requirements was certainly the very least that is necessary under the circumstances to bring about the end we have suggested, namely, that of giving our people an equal education to that of any other population in the world. In referring to the constant tampering with the boundaries of school municipalities Mr. Stephens approached one of the notable differences which exist between our system and that of On-

, and one which should not be ... one to deal with. The Ontario ... district includes a single school; ... of Quebec a whole parish. The ...stem converts all the jealousy that ...ally exists between neighbor com...ties into motive force in the shape ...dry to excel each other. The ... converts it into sullen obstruction, ... of each neighborhood be... get most out of the common ... to put least into it.

...REAT INDUSTRIAL DANGER.

... Spencer's last as well as ...iology is now attract... ...count of its contents, ... first, because it is the ... the great task he set ... a century ago. It ... phenomena, their ...ificance they ... is an individualist ...inion, but he seems ... believe that the gen... ...e most progressive and ... is toward collectivism, ...e present time. The last ... recently published volume ... to a discussion of the outlook ...egard in the near future. It ... him that all the evidence he ... able to gather indicates the ...ment of a state in which no ... do what he likes, but every ... do what he is told.' That ... a fair definition of a people ...twist government. The evi... ...h Mr. Spencer has put for... ...his and former volumes is such ...ar to every one, and such as ...ary to like conclusions. As the ... of factories speedily drove out ...ment the thousands of small ... during the first half of this ... so during the last half the tens ...ense organizations have swal... ...up the hundreds of kindred fac...s, and to-day the 'trust' is unifying ...n. In trade, commerce and trans...tation this is true, as well as in ...facturing. The revolution going on ... the dry goods trade of the Dominion ...day is an illustration of what is tak...g place in all departments of industry. When Jay Gould at the time of his fail...re in the seventies was questioned about this tendency in railway management, he declared his own belief that the ten...ency would continue until the princi...l railways were all controlled and man... by federal boards of directors in the ...erests of those boards, and that the ...d would be that the government, in ...der to defend the interests of the peo...e, would be compelled to assume the ...ership of the railways, as in England it has assumed control of the telegraph ...es as well as the postal service.

This is one class of phenomena which points to the coming of an era of collectivism. Another one which is quite as much in evidence at the present moment in Canada is the attitude which the government is expected to take, and which it does take in all civilized states, toward enterprise and industry. Citizens expect the government to provide the means for building and equipping railways, laying ocean cables and establishing steamship lines, as well as opening up and maintaining canals and channels of navigation. When a railway is built by individual enterprise in Canada, as the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound railway was by Mr. Booth, it is regarded as extraordinary, and the builder is looked upon as a public benefactor, that is, as a man who has served the public as only the government is bound to do. Then there is another set of phenomena linked with and almost inseparable from both the above, and that is the demands not only of public corporations but private companies and individuals upon governments and legislatures for laws favoring and assisting their businesses and involving the increase of taxation in the present and the burdening of the taxpayer of the future with public debt. And these demands, in the shape of subsidies and protection duties and grants, are being lavishly acceded to and great public debts are being rolled up by our governments and legislatures, municipal, provincial and national. Such government favors to the few at the expense of the many are fostering and developing the movements by which industries are passing under the control of monopolizing trusts. The taxpayers of the future, at whose expense much of this is being done, will find themselves ... for the most part in one shape ... other of great trusts, and nothing ... possible to them. They will turn to ... records of to-day to find out how ... evolution of things all came about, ... they will find that as in old days ... barons received their lordships ... the land from kings, so the indus... barons received their lordships over labor by grants from the governments which took the money from the people or borrowed it on their credit. This will fortify the demand that the government shall become the trustees for the people of the industries which have been built up at the expense of the people.

Mr. Spencer does not trace exactly the process by which state control will be brought about, but he declares that the lavish expenditure into which both national and local spending bodies are falling points to a coming time when the brain-worker will find that there are no places left save in one or other public department, while the hand-worker will find that there are none to employ him save public officials. The alternative is, of course, that energetic, liberty-loving people seeing whither they are drifting will stop short of state industrial slavery, turn right face about and march in the opposite direction. There will be much struggling, much fighting before the firm ground of individualism necessary to develop man to the highest degree is reached, and the victory will be to the strong. 'Only a nature which will 'sacrifice everything to defend personal 'liberty of action, and is eager to de'fend the like liberties of action of oth'ers, can permanently maintain free in'stitutions,' concludes Mr. Spencer. These are days in which the captains of our industries should ponder well whether, after all, they are serving either themselves or their country by demanding from governments favors and privileges which will some day be required again, and with usury.

It is a question whether some at least of the phenomena which look in our day like a general tendency toward collectivism are not really parts of greater movements towards individual freedom. The barbarous condition is absolutely collective. The savage's devotion to his tribe is complete, and dominates his devotion to himself. It may be asked if any race but the Anglo-Saxon has ever achieved any fair degree of individual liberty and initiative, or if that race has done so below what are spoken of in England as the middle classes. In the Celtic race collectivism is still strong, particularly where the religion is not individualist. In Canada the demand for government positions and aid in affairs of all sorts comes most strongly from the Irish and the French. If the achieved liberty of the English race is meeting a wave of collectivism on the part of the masses who have had rights conferred upon them that they did not themselves achieve, and are only beginning to learn the use of, and on the part of races rushing into the advancing currents produced by Anglo-Saxon activity, a temporary increase of collectivism is not to be wondered at. By degrees, perhaps, those who are entering the hopper of civilization as collectivist masses will come out of it having become conscious of and having learned the need of asserting individual manhood.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE FIRST SNOW.'

Day sets on the dark pine woods
Trick'd out in the year's first snow,
And a cloudless welkin broods
O'er the spectral waste below,
Where, fall'n from her high estate—
Her pride with her glory fled—
The mute Earth bows to her pitiful fate,
And sleeps in her shrouded bed.

No stir in the star-strewn deeps;
No sign on her own still breast;
All Nature a vigil keeps
While the lone one takes her rest:
Motion or sound there is none—
Save my own half-muffled tread;
It seems as the soul of the world were gone,
And the body left for dead!

If only a needle shook
On the pine tree's rigid spray,—
Or sigh of the fetter'd brook
Reveal'd where the pris'ner lay,—
Did even a light cloud fling
Its shadows across the snows,
That the least faint hint of a living thing
Might startle the dread repose!

But the wild life o' the woods
Lies couch'd in its dim retreat,
And the weird white solitudes
Are scatheless of wand'ring feet;
All things that flutter or fly
Have vanish'd from off the scene,
And naught but the ghost of a nest on high
Betrays where a wing hath been.

Sleep on, then, desolate one!
For now is thy time to sleep;
Day over, and day's work done—
Long be thy slumber, and deep!
A slumber that knows no dreams,
And void of pleasure or pain;—
Till the laughters of wak'ning birds and streams
Shall quicken thy pulse again!

ROBERT REID.

Montreal, Dec. 29, 1896.

[For the 'Witness.'

NEW YEAR'S EVE AND MORN.

SUNSET AND SUNRISE AS SEEN FROM MOUNT ROYAL.

If the atmospheric conditions as existing in this part of Canada on the last day of '96, and the first day of '97 are indicative of what the year will bring us, we may indeed look forward to a time of prosperity and sunshine.

The freshness and brightness of the day made most of us feel that 'life is worth living,' and if we could not see traces of 'A Happy New Year' coming our way the fault was certainly not in the weather, for I do not remember a day that received so many, and unstinting eulogiums as Dec. 31, 1896.

I left St. James street in the early afternoon to make several calls, intending to finish at Westmount. When I reached Dominion square the mountain rose up before me a magnificent picture in 'black and white,' and I could not get it out of my head that the only proper way to Westmount was via Belle Vue. Going along Peel street and up the steps of the 'lookout' was soon reached. From this point, the city is at your feet. The slanting rays of the setting sun seemed to dominate and make beautiful everything in sight. The probabilities of a perfect sunset made me cast about for a better point of observation than where I stood, and a little to the north I spied a ridge that gave an uninterrupted view of earth and sky in the direction of the mighty orb now hastening to his decline. Lake St. Louis, with its surface of ice and snow, and the surrounding country, were bathed in sheen and Old Sol bade farewell to the old year in a blaze of glory.

No words of mine could picture the 'after glow' as seen in the twilight, but the whole scene so impressed me that I quickly resolved that on this 'Pisgah' I would welcome the 'Ruler of the day' on his first appearance in the year of Grace 1897.

An hour before schedule time saw me eagerly making for the shrine. The brilliancy of the stars and absence of cloud assured me of a perfect advent. My first glimpse of the horizon gave me an inkling of the glorious treat in store. As I climbed higher and higher the panorama north, east and south developed marvellously. Stretches of country and ranges of mountains before only dreamed of, but now clear and beautiful in the 'roseate hues of early dawn' revealed themselves to my wondering sight. I have been present at a like 'function' on Hellvellyn and Great Gable and Skiddaw, but never more impressed than on 'our own' mountain. Every inch of the landscape, with its infinite variety of wood, river and mountain, was permeated with the loveliness reflected from the horizon made glorious by the 'bright presence' still hid from our expectant eyes. On reaching the platform I was fairly in ecstacies. Much was expected, but more was granted, and in the fulness of my joy and thankfulness I literally sang and danced 'the happy time away,' while waiting for the monarch to appear in all his brightness. At the appointed time he rose slowly but majestically from behind the distant hills, and all traces of darksome night vanish at his presence, and we fancy he is saying, 'Bon jour, monsieur. I wish you a Happy New Year.'

JAMES FISH.

Montreal, Jan. 1, 1897.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In Curing
Torturing
Disfiguring
Skin Diseases

Cuticura

Works Wonders

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King-Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

ECLIPSE
BINDING CASES
LETTER SIZE,
Will fit the Eclipse, Shannon, and all Two Arch Files.
Price reduced to
$3.00 per dozen
Complete with indexes.
HORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS,
1755-57 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

SIR JOSEPH HICKSON'S FUNERAL.

The Sincennes-McNaughton line was represented by Capt. G. H. Matthews, president, and Mr. J. O. Gravel, at the funeral of Sir Joseph Hickson yesterday afternoon.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

If good, well-made furs interest you, then be advised and go to Stuart's, 1894 Notre Dame street, the long-established, reliable place where your Jackets and Capes can be renovated and remodelled to the latest styles. Mr. Stuart is a skilled, experienced, practical furrier, who cuts and fits all ordered garments; these are made up under his personal supervision, thus ensuring perfect workmanship at a reasonable price. Why take the risk of slop work at the same figure? Mr. Stuart considers he has one of the most carefully selected stocks of fine furs in the city; many novelties not to be found elsewhere. Come and look them over, and don't forget the stylish Fur Hats and cosy Wraps at Stuart's, 1894 Notre Dame street. Arrayed like a queen in sables grand, because of the very low price we demand.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRASP THE CHANCE!
You who are interested in
Housefurnishing Goods.

THAT FOR THE MONTH of JANUARY WE WILL MAKE A CUT OF FROM TWENTY TO FIFTY PERCENT ON ALL ARTICLES IN THE FURNITURE LINE. WE MUST REDUCE STOCK PREVIOUS TO STOCKTAKING, AND TAKE THIS METHOD OF DOING IT.

THIS CHEAP SALE BEGINS MONDAY, JANUARY 4th.

FIRST TO COME, FIRST CHOICE. GOODS STORED TILL WANTED.

CARPETS MADE And LAID FREE.

The American Wringer Co.,
Successor to
METROPOLITAN MFG. CO.,
1678 and 1680 Notre Dame St.
CASH OR CREDIT.
T. A. EMMANS, Manager.

GRANT'S SPECTACLE PATENT INDICATOR

SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES.
PROF. SAMUEL S. GRANT
(1st Honors pupil of Dr. Bucklin.)
Oculist's prescriptions a specialty. Frames accurately fitted. Store closes at 6 p.m. Tel. 5042.
HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians,
72 Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester Street.

There are many
Discomforts of Life
unknown to the Drinker of the
Caledonia
Mineral Waters.
Sold by best hotels, clubs, and grocers everywhere.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Second to None
ON THE CONTINENT
And having all modern appliances and conveniences combined with
Cleanliness, Comfort and Civility.
—THE—
Turkish Bath Hotel,
140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.
9

Auction Sales.

Rae & Donnelly.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

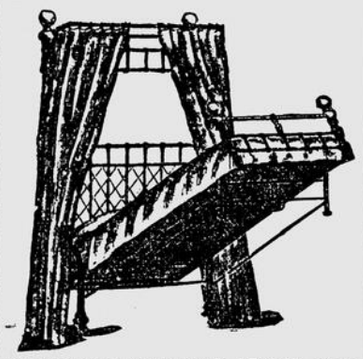
LIQUIDATION SALE
—OF—
FINE CUSTOM MADE
FURS.

We are favored with instructions from the AMERICAN FUR COMPANY, who are
RETIRING
from business, to sell without reserve at their Store,
No. 27 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
SATURDAY, January 9th,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
all their rich, varied and well-assorted stock of Fashionable
CUSTOM - MADE FURS
—COMPRISING—
Ladies' and Gent's Fur-lined and Fur-trimmed Garments, consisting of Coats, Capes, Circulars, Gauntlets, in Seal, Mink, Goat, Racoon, Beaver, Nutria, Persian Lamb, etc. Caps, Ruffs, Muffs, in all the latest styles and most fashionable furs, also a nice and rich assortment of Children's Furs, and a few fine Sleigh Robes in Musk Ox, Buffalo, Goat, etc.
SALE AT 2 AND 7 O'CLOCK.
RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.
The attention of traders or parties requiring Furs is particularly directed to this Sale, as the Company is retiring from business and Goods must be sold.
R. & D.
8

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DON'T FORGET
Our Big Discount Sale
all this month.
10 TO 50 OFF EVERYTHING
In China and Glassware.
E. HAGAR & CO.,
446—St. Paul St.—448
SPECIAL—All Colored Glass Table Ornaments, HALF PRICE.

SOMETHING NEW!



PATENT FOLDING IRON BED
Cleanly and Ornamental,
Economizes Space. . .
For sale by all Furniture Dealers or by Manufacturers.
H. R. IVES & CO.,
Show Rooms and Works,
Queen Street, Montreal,
And Birmingham, England.
Send for Circular and Price List.
9

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

The Old A.B.C. was good enough in our childhood days
but the well-informed mistress of the house
knows The New C.F.B.P.
is the only reliable, and uses only
The COOK'S FRIEND
Baking Powder.
2

BRODIE & HARVIE'S
GRIDDLECAKE FLOUR
For Griddlecakes, Muffins, &c.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 3 lb and 6 lb. pkgs
25

Auction Sales.

IN THE SUPREME COURT of JUDICATURE of JAMAICA. In EQUITY
In the matter of the Act 27 Victoria, Session 2, chapter 4, An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Trading Companies and Other Associations.
And in the matter of Act 28 Victoria, chapter 42, An Act for the Winding Up of Companies.
AND in the matter of the American Hotels Company in Jamaica, Limited.
FOR PUBLIC SALE
By the Administrator General of Jamaica, Liquidator of the above Company, appointed under Order dated 13th September, 1895, pursuant to Order of the Court dated the 1st day of May, 1896.
By J. J. G. LEWIS, Auctioneer.
At the Court House,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA,
On Wednesday, the 14th day of April 1897, at 2 O'Clock, Afternoon.
CONSTANT SPRING HOTEL,
In the Parish of Saint Andrew in Jamaica,
And the Furniture, Plate, Linen, Utensils, Fixtures, Chattels and Effects on the said premises, subject to lien of the Government of Jamaica in respect of 14,800 Debentures guaranteed by the Government. Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the liquidator; of Messrs. Farquharson & Milholland, Kingston, Jamaica, Solicitors for the Liquidator; of Messrs. A. S. Lascelles & Co., Coffee Exchange, Hanover square, New York; of Messrs. Bell, Simpson & Co., St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada; of Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Co., 24 State street, New York; of The Boston Fruit Co., head Long Wharf, Boston; of The Plant Improvement Co., 12 West 23rd street, New York; of The Plant System offices, Savannah, Georgia; of the Auctioneer and at the time and place of sale.
28

M. Hicks & Co.

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS M. HICKS & CO.
Grand
CLEARING SALE
—OF—
FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS & ETCHINGS
MANY IN THE ARTISTS' PROOF STATE.
We are instructed to clear at public auction about 120 Engravings, suitably mounted in oak, gold and bronze frames, being the balance of Messrs. H. Greaves & Co.'s publications, at our rooms, Nos. 1821 and 1823 NOTRE DAME STREET,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, January 12th, at 2.30 o'clock.
In the collection will be found the favorite following subjects:
Sark, Alderney, A Jersey Mother, A Jersey Family, A Deer Family, Browsing, The Deer Pass, Spring Ploughing, The Railway Station, Morning, Children of the Mist, The Fatal Duel, Court Yard of Bolton Abbey, The Challenge, The Sanctuary, A Cosy Corner, Red Deer at Chillingham, Wild Cattle at Chillingham, The Maid and the Magpie, Midsummer Night's Dream, The Lawn and Yard at Tattersalls, Her Majesty's Drawing Room, Versailles 1871, Salon d'Or, Heroes of Waterloo, Best Run of the Season, The Indian Tent, etc., etc.
The reputation of the publishers is a guarantee that no better plates are obtainable.
On View, and Catalogues MONDAY.
SALE AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
9

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS M. HICKS & CO.
SPECIAL SALE,
OF
FINE HOUSE FURNISHINGS.
Belfast Linens, White Quilts, Lace Curtains, Fancy Dry Goods, etc. We have orders from the owners to sell at at our rooms
Nos. 1821 and 1823 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Wednesday afternoon, Jan 13th.
A large assortment of Fine Furnishing Goods, consisting of Belfast Tablecloths, all sizes; Table Napkins, Doylies, Tray and 5 O'clock Tea Covers, Table Damask, Sideboard Linen, Huckaback, Linen Sheeting, Diaper, Lawn, Huck, Diced, Damask and Bath Towels, Hemmed Stitched and Embroidered Linens, Fine White Quilts in Toilet, Marseilles, Victoria, Waldeck and Satin Finish, Colored Counterpanes and Bedspreads, Crib Quilts, Honeycomb Quilts, White, Striped and Fancy, Real Lace Curtains, Anglo-Swiss Curtains and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Fancy Silk Curtains, and many other Lines of Useful Articles.
The above are all fine goods, and must be sold to close out consignments.
** Every housekeeper should attend this Sale, whether they want to buy or not, as the goods are really beautiful and a pleasure to see.
SALE AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.
M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FAMOUS
"SKREI" COD LIVER OIL,
Pure, Brilliant, Tasteless.
The Sovereign Cure for all chest and throat affections
One bottle of SKREI contains twice more of a better Oil than two bottles of any Emulsion.
THE MEDICAL HALL,
KENNETH CAMPBELL & Co.,
Colonial House.
24

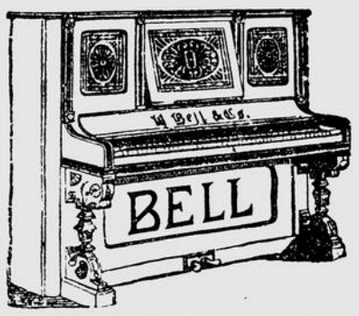
MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND,
—BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER.
107 St. James st. and 345 Prince Arthur st

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST
YOU ARE SHORT SIGHTED
If you look at prices without considering values. Our figures are always based upon quality.
G. W. REED,
783 and 785 Craig St., Montreal.

MONEY TO LEND
At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property.
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTIC PIANOFORTES.



FROM THE GREATEST FACTORIES OF THE WORLD.

KNABE PIANOS, BELL PIANOS, WILLIAMS PIANOS.

100 NEW PIANOS OF RARE NATURAL WOODS.

We give our guarantee with each instrument, and if you ask us we will be pleased to send you copies of Testimonials and Catalogues. Cash or payments. Old instruments taken in exchange.

WILLIS & CO., 1824 NOTRE DAME STREET, near McGill, Montreal.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, Rugs.

The largest and most select stock of **Tapestry, Brussels, Axminster, Wilton, Union, and Wool Carpets** in the Dominion, to be offered during the next Fifteen Days at

20% Cash Discount.

All this Season's Importations.

THOMAS LIGGET,

1884 Notre Dame St, MONTREAL.

LAKE ST. LOUIS.

The most beautiful lake shore within easy distance of Montreal and which now can be reached at the cost of a street car fare, offers the best advantages for

HOMESTEADS

and quite a few farms have been secured for this purpose during the past years, and there are now no shore lots for sale except at high figures. One of the most popular places is Point Claire, with its boating in the summer and ice boating and skating in the winter and quite a number of business men reside there the year round, the excellent train service enabling them to reach the city almost any hour. The proprietor of

CEDAR PARK

between Point Claire and Lakeside laid out that place three years ago into building lots (about 90 acres) with an avenue 66 feet wide from the lake shore to the C.P.R. Station and beyond; planted with shade trees, and sidewalk to the station.

Nearly all the lots are planted with fruit trees, which will bear this year. The whole place has limestone foundation, with several feet good gravelly soil, perfect surface drainage, springs everywhere, and a tank holding ten thousand gallons erected about 1,000 feet from the shore, with which connection can be made, if desired, for summer use.

The new English school house is situated on this avenue, thus facilitating education for children, which always is an important question when locating in the country.

This whole property will now be offered to the public, and as quite a number of lots have been sold, those who desire to secure a lot for

A HOMESTEAD

should do so while there is a good choice and low prices. Terms can be arranged to suit all. For particulars apply to

W. GODBEE BROWN,
110 S. Francois Xavier street.
Telephone 1687.

9

WANTED, FOR THE Montreal General Hospital,

A NIGHT PORTER,

Obliging, intelligent, active, and accustomed to the telephone; must be a total abstainer. Apply by letter, enclosing references, to the STEWARD.

EYES TESTED FREE, REPAIRING done. THOS. ALLAN & CO., Opticians, 2266 St. Catherine street.

LOT FOR SALE ON DORCHESTER ST., west of Guy; will sell for built property or good local stock. Apply H., 'Witness' Office.

PERSONAL—25 CENTS EACH WILL BE paid for two copies of the Xmas 'Montreal Metropolitan,' 1894. Adress METROPOLITAN, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, STORE, 736 DORCHESTER ST.; also, House, 27 Brunswick street. Apply at 1780 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT. No. 3 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

WANTED, A LIMITED NUMBER OF MUsic pupils (theory and piano), by a lady just arrived from Aberdeen, Scotland, having a thorough knowledge of music. (Scotch music a specialty.) Terms moderate. Apply 506 Duluth avenue.

WANTED, SEWING MACHINE OPERAtors, button hole machine operators; shirt repairers; experienced hands only. Apply 96, 98, 100 St. Peter street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, work of any kind by the day. Apply, 314 Devienne street.

WANTED, POSITION BY EXPERIENCED lady shorthand and typewriter; can furnish best references. Address POSITION 29, 'Witness' Office.

DIED.

MEADEN—In this city, on Jan. 7, 1897, J. R. Meaden, youngest son of the late Geo. Meaden, of Brigus, Nfld., aged 27 years and 6 months.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 46 Argyle avenue, on Monday, Jan. 11, at 2.30 p.m. Friends please accept this intimation.

Newfoundland papers please copy.

BROUGHTON—At the residence of her husband, Henry Broughton, Wellington st., Paris, Ont, on Jan. 6, of catarrh, Euphemia Jane Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton Paris, and sister of the late James Hamilton, Carnduc, Assa., N.W.T., in her 37th year. 'Her end was peace.'

ROSS—Died in great peace, on Sunday, Jan. 3, 1897, at her brother's residence, Bromley, Miss Caroline Ross, aged 52 years.

MARRIED.

WRIGHT—DEMPSTER—At the parsonage, Cobourg, Ont., on Dec. 31, 1896, by the Rev. S. F. Bartlett, Alfred W. Wright, to Edith, youngest daughter of Mr. John Dempster.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Evangelical Alliance was held last evening in the Dominion Square Methodist Church. The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. president, Sir. J. W. Dawson; president, the Rev. F. M. Dewey; vice-presidents, Canon Dixon, Dr. Rose and Mr. J. R. Dougall; secretary-treasurer, the Rev. Donald Grant. Executive committee—The Rev. Messrs. James Fleck, J. Mansell, Dr. Mackay, Dr. Dadson, Principals MacVicar and Shaw and E. M. Hill, Messrs. W. Tees, George Hague, D. W. Ross, D. A. Budge and David Yuile. The Rev. Canon Dixon presided at the public meeting. The subject for praise and prayer was foreign missions and several of the leading pastors of the city took part in the service. The Rev. G. C. Heine read a paper upon the jubilee celebration of the Evangelical Alliance held in London last summer and gave a report of the great influence of the Alliance in exhibiting the oneness of believers and in protecting those who were oppressed because of their religious belief. The paper was considered of such value that its publication was very cordially requested.

HEAVY ACTIONS FOR DAMAGES.

Two heavy actions for damages have just been entered against the Montreal Gas. Co. One is by Mrs. James Hutt, who claims $10,000 damages on account of injuries received by her husband while in the service of the company. The allegation is that, in obeying the orders of the foreman, her husband while starting an engine received injuries which caused him to become hopelessly insane. Another action for $15,000 has been entered against the company by J. T. Gaffney, curator to the injured man.

THE LINEMAN'S DEATH.

At the inquest this morning on John Robertson Meaden, the lineman of the Royal Electric Company, who met death on Thursday in a fall, it was brought out that the plank used to bridge the fifteen feet between the two roofs was of inferior two-inch, white pine, which broke at two knots under the deceased's weight. The verdict declared that while death was to be considered purely accidental, yet the foreman, Sydney Davis, should not have employed defective lumber. A civil action will likely follow.

ST. LAMBERT ELECTION.

A largely attended meeting of influential electors was held in the school-house, St. Lambert, last night. Mr. W. H. Rosevear presided. Councillor Sproule, in a very clear and interesting manner reviewed the work of the Municipal Council during the past year. He prepared a statement which has been published and distributed to every elector, showing the history of the municipal management of the village for several years.

On motion of Mr. James Wright, seconded by Mr. Walter Andrews, it was resolved 'That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to Councillor Sproule for the explicit statement published by him, and records its condemnation of the conduct of the retiring councillors, Messrs. Whimbey and Trudeau, while occupying seats in the Council; that the meeting heartily endorses the candidature of Mr. Daniel Beatty and Mr. Joseph Gravel, and pledges itself to use every effort to secure their election.'

Mr. Daniel Beatty and Mr. Joseph Gravel, the two candidates, addressed the meeting, promising to give their best energies to promote the much-needed reforms in the municipal management of the village. Their addresses were received with hearty applause.

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and everything points to the election of the new men. Among those present were:—Messrs. Walter Andrews, W. B. Powell, James Wright, James Brown, John Beatty, E. Morrison, P. M. Wickham, C. A. Stevens, Pieres Locke, W. H. Rosevear, jr., E. Perras, Joseph Gravel, A. Patenaude, Joshua Crawford, G. W. Adams, the Rev. J. Murray Watson, A. Harvey, H. Bragg, J. H. Carson, J. G. Reid, Daniel Beatty, H. Goodchild, A. E. Warren, R. J. Clark, W. Foules, W. J. Sproule and George Beatty.

COURT W. WILLIAMS, A.O.F.

At the last regular meeting of Court W. Williams, No. 7673, A.O.F., the following officers were installed by the D.C.R., Bro. S. R. Clendenning:—P.H.C. S.W., assisted by P.D.C.R., Bro. Stoba, and P.C.R., Bro. Murdoch, of Court St. Jude: J.P.C.R., Bro. T. Cooper; C.R., Bro. Thos. C. Moisey, P.C.R.; S.C.R., Bro. Morriss; treasurer, Bro. C. Chappell; secretary, Bro. W. Thomas; S.W., Bro. Brecken; J.W., Bro. M. Irwin; S.B., Bro. Beckett; J.B., Bro. Rhodes; auditors, Bros. Cooper, England and Rhodes; trustees, Bros. Bacon, Bumble and Donaldson. After the installation ceremony was concluded the installing officer, Bro. S. R. Clendenning, gave a short but interesting address urging upon the officers the necessity of faithfully performing all duties in connection with their respective offices so that the noble objects for which the order was instituted would be more easily accomplished and universal good would be the result. After short addresses from Bros. Stoba and Murdoch, who also gave a song and recitation, a very pleasant evening was brought to a close and the court was started on another period of its existence to aid the weak, comfort the mourner and relieve distress.

CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS.

At the last regular meeting of Court McGill, No. 494, Canadian Order of Foresters, held in Walford Hall, the following officers having been elected for the ensuring year, were installed by D. D. H. C. R. Bro. M. Markus:—Bro. W. Couper, of Freedom, acting W.M.; Bro. W. H. A. Eckhardt, C.R.; Bro. H. Levy, J.P.C.R.; Bro. F. P. Ritchie, V.C.R.; Bro. H. B. Cohn, chaplain; Bro. C. C. Cairns, R. and F. S.; Bro. W. H. Burroughs, treasurer; Bro. R. L. Murchison, S.W.; Bro. W. Maynard, J.W.; Bro. J. M. Cohen, S.B.; Bro. I. Kirschberg, J.B.; Bros. J. Clarke and R. S. Kennedy, guards, and Bro. H. F. M. Cole, conductor. Four nominations were received for court physician, resulting in Dr. C. E. Cameron being re-elected. The Chief Ranger then appointed Bros. F. Topp, R. S. Kennedy and H. M. Cole the finance committee, and Bros. F. P. Ritchie and W. Maynard auditors. Bros. W. H. A. Eckhardt, F. P. Ritchie and H. Levy were elected trustees for the incoming term. Court McGill has maintained its numerical strength, notwithstanding the loss of several members, some of whom have left the city. The membership will be considerably increased during the winter, however, as a number of the brethren have signified their intention of procuring candidates by increasing their endeavors in that direction.

COURT MOUNT ROYAL, A.O.F.

Bro. S. R. Clendinneng, D.C.R., has installed the following officers of Court Mount Royal, No. 5694, A.O.F.:—C.R., Bro. F. Jennings; senior woodward, Bro. H. Pratt; junior woodword, Bro. J. Hill; senior beadle, Bro. F. Le Brash; junior beadle, Bro. J. Smith; secretary, Bro. A. Harvey; assistant secretary, Bro. A. Moore; treasurer, Bro. E. Ramsay; trustees, Bros. Kent, Croston and G. Maybury; auditors, Bros. P. Renouf, G. Masson and F. Le Brush. The juvenile managing committee are: Bros. T. Murphy (chairman), E. Ramsay, A. Harvey, H. Allan, A. Moore, G. Masson, P. Renouf, J. Henning and F. Jennings (secretary).

'HUMOR.'

The Point St. Charles Institute Literary Society intend giving the people of the Point a treat in the form of lecture on 'Humor; its place and power in modern life,' by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, to take place in O'Brien Hall on Friday, Jan. 22. The society is doing much to encourage literary work.

THE DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

FURTHER CHANGES TO BE MADE.

When the Police Committee meets on Tuesday afternoon it will discuss further changes in the detective department. The new chief of the department will put a report before the committee embodying the changes which in his opinion should be made. It is believed the report will ask that new and younger men replace some of the old detectives. It is understood the committee will agree with the report and give Mr. Carpenter full power to remodel the department.

DIOCESAN MOURNING.

In his recent circular to the clergy the Very Rev. Vicar-General Bourgeault announces that requiem masses for the repose of the soul of Archbishop Fabre will be chanted in the Cathedral on Jan. 14 and 15 at 9 a.m., and all those who could not attend the funeral service on Tuesday last are requested to be present.

On account of the mourning of the diocese, the clergy are invited to request their congregations to abstain from the ordinary winter amusements, especially those which are a source of sin.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH CONCERT.

An elaborate programme has been arranged for this concert which will take place at Westmount on Tuesday, Jan. 12, under the direction of Mr. Geo. H. Bethune. Many well known artists will assist and a most pleasant evening is anticipated. Amongst those who will take part are Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. McLeod, Messrs. Kelley, Waddington, Draper, Stacey, Bowen, Dunn, Barlow and Mr. Jack Rose, the well-known coster song artist.

A GROCER ASSIGNS.

Mrs. T. H. Malette, carrying on business as grocer under the name of T. H. Malette & Co., has assigned at the demand of Joseph Perrault, with liabilities of about $7,000.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLER FINED.

In the Police Court yesterday afternoon Judge Dugas inflicted a fine of thirty dollars and costs or three months' imprisonment on George Labelle, whom he found guilty of keeping liquor in his house for sale.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE.

Dr. Jules Jehin Prume is to be married on Monday to Miss Blanche Loeb, of this city. The ceremony will take place in St. Joseph's Church, Bishop Gravel of Nicolet officiating.

PERSONAL.

Miss Fanny Rubenstein, who has been giving concerts in Berlin, is expected to give a concert in Montreal in a few weeks.

Mr. James C. Furness, tenor, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, England, will render Keoff's sacred solo, 'Though He slay me, yet will I trust Him,' at the evening service in Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church to-morrow, Jan. 10.

Dr. Cleghorn, the Director-General of the Medical Service of the Indian Government, at Calcutta, who has been sent by them to investigate the plague at Bombay, is a brother of Mr. Henry Cleghorn of this city.

CITY ITEMS.

The number of applications for medical or surgical relief made by patients to the medical staff of the Montreal Dispensary during December, 1896, was 1,524.

Missionary sermons will be preached in Centenary Methodist Church both morning and evening to-morrow, Sunday, by the Rev. T. C. Brown of Cornwall.

A CURIOUS FIND.

Oliva, Minn., Jan. 9.—An old Spanish gunboat has ben found upon the farm of Charles Brown between this point and Bird Island. Hundreds of people are visiting the place. Joseph Bagne struck the vessels while digging a well, and since has uncovered it completely. Its armament comprises five cannon and two mortars. Cannon balls and bombshells were found in large numbers. The boat is a very old one, and there is much speculation as to how long it has been in the ground. The impression is that the boat was run up into this region about 1600, when a much larger proportion of the state was under water than is now submerged. The gunboat was found directly on Birch Cooley Creek, which at the time mentioned was no doubt a navigable river.

'QUEEN'S OWN' INVESTIGATION.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—Some progress was made in the 'Queen's Own' investigation yesterday, a large number of non-commissioned officers of the battalion being examined. In all, fifteen witnesses have been examined on the first paragraph of the instructions to the Court of Inquiry, that relating to the difficulties which led to the resignation of Sergeant-Major George. This subject of the investigation was fairly well cleared off, and the commission will probably take up the second paragraph of the instructions, that relating to the financial standing of the regiment.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, Jan. 9.—The Hon. John Sharples was elected yesterday by the Quebec shipping interest to represent that element on the Harbor Commission.

Mrs. R. Turner gave a reception last evening at her residence in honor of Madame Laurier. The Premier will remain here till to-morrow.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH THIEVES

CHIEF HEBERT OF STE. CUNEGONDE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

The Ste. Sunegonde police have, after a hard struggle, in the course of which Mr. Hebert, chief of police, was severely injured, succeeded in breaking up what is evidently an organized gang of thieves that have made Ste. Cunegonde their headquarters.

It was last evening about 7.30 that Chief Hebert in company with Constable Vermette, were patrolling Vinette street when they noticed a woman carrying some bundles in a manner that appeared to them to be very suspicious. The woman was near the entrance to Fautaux lane when the chief stopped her and asked her what she had in the bundles. She replied that it was none of his business.

The chief then showed his badge and said he would take her to the police station, when he received a violent blow in the face from a man named Charles Laguet, who was one of a group of five men standing near. The chief fell and was again struck a most terrific blow on the head by Laguet, this time with a blunt instrument. All this occurred in less time than it takes to tell it. Constable Vermette then found himself engaged in a hand to hand fight with the five men while the chief lay disabled on the ground. An eye witness of the affray, had, however, rung an alarm and help was soon forthcoming. The gang had disappeared, but had been seen to enter No. 2 Fautaux lane. Sub-Chief Fortin, aided by Constables Legace, Binet and Vermette and Special Constables St. Denis, Mathieu and Goyette, proceeded to the house in question and after a hard fight, in which Constable Legace was struck hard in the face with a flat iron, managed to effect the arrest of Charles Laguet, Adelard Verdon, Isaac Plumb and the woman, whose maiden name is Eleanor Vanier, and who is the wife of a man named de Repentigny. The prisoners were all quickly lodged in the cells.

On the house being searched a quantity of goods were discovered, which were recognized as having been stolen from the house of Mr. Wilson at Dorval. Chief Hebert, whose injuries cannot be pronounced as otherwise than serious, was placed under the care of Dr. Cypiot and is, at latest report, doing as well as can be expected.

Both the chief and Constable Vermette were in uniform at the time of the occurrence, but the chief had no arms whatever, not even a policeman's baton.

THE LATE SIR JOSEPH HICKSON.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

The Board of Governors of McGill University, at their meeting held on Jan. 6, passed the following resolutions expressing their regret at the loss of the late Sir Joseph Hickson, and their sympathy for his widow:—

Resolved:—'That the Board desires to express its deep sense of the loss sustained by McGill University, and by the members of the Board of Governors individually, in the removal by death of their late esteemed friend and colleague, Sir Joseph Hickson. Sir Joseph was always a leading friend of education in Montreal, and had served as a member of the Board of Governors since 1876. More especially in later years, since his retirement from the great work of his life—in connection with which he will always be remembered in the history of the Dominion—he displayed a warm interest in the work of the Board, and freely placed his time at its disposal; while his eminent business capacity rendered his services of the utmost value in the university in connection with its recent rapid extension. The Board would further convey to Lady Hickson, and to the members of her family, the expression of its sympathy in the great bereavement which they have sustained.'

The following resolution of condolence was passed at the recent meeting of the board of directors of the Merchants Bank of Canada:—

'Resolved,—That this board having heard of the decease of their late highly esteemed colleague, Sir Joseph Hickson, desire to place on record their sense of the great loss that the bank has sustained thereby. His great ability, wide experience and intimate knowledge of the commercial interests of the country were constantly brought to bear upon the business of the bank. His attention to its interests was vigilant and unvaried, and his services such that the institution can ill afford to lose. The board, out of respect to his memory, do now adjourn without having transacted any other than routine business, and desire that all the officers of the bank who can be spared from their duties shall attend the funeral. Also, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lady Hickson, with expressions of condolence and deep sympathy with herself and the family of the deceased.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

The members of the choir of Christ Church Cathedral met together last evening at a dinner tendered to them by members of the congregation. Mr. John B. Norton, the organist and choirmaster, occupied the chair, and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

OBITUARY.

Christiania, Jan. 8.—M. Orkjerulf, a Norwegian minister of state from 1871 to 1884, died here to-day. He was dismissed from office in 1884 as the result of impeachment of the Selmer Ministry.

Vienna, Jan. 8.—Stephen Von Papay, chief of the Private Chancellerie of the Emperor Francis Joseph, died to-day. He was credited with having powerful influence with the Emperor.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 8.—The Rev. Mr. Kennedy of Montreal has been selected as rector of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, New Westminster, in succession to the Rev. H. H. Girvin, who removed to Seattle. A letter has been sent to Mr. Kennedy asking him if he will accept.

Ald. Banfield and Mr. W. Templeton were nominated to-day for the mayoralty. The contest will be to a considerable extent on Dominion political lines, Mr. Banfield being a Conservative and Mr. Templeton, chairman of the Liberal organization at the last general election.

Mr. J. A. Forin was sworn in a County Court judge of Kootenay to-day.

By steamer 'Miowera' leaving for Honolulu on Saturday eighty thousand young sockeye salmon will be shipped from the Dominion Government hatchery at Bonaccord on the Fraser River in response to a request from the Hawaiian Government, backed by the personal application of Mr. Armstrong, of Honolulu, who recently interviewed the Minister of Fisheries at Ottawa. The shipment is made with a view of ascertaining whether British Columbia salmon can be acclimatized in the rivers of the Hawaiian isles.

A USEFUL SOCIETY.

Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 9.—At Cornwall Centre a society has been formed to promote knowledge of the resources of Canada and to convince the surplus population of the rural sections that there is ample scope for the successful exercise of their energies without resorting to the Western States for the purpose. Col. J. P. McMillan addressed the meeting and strongly urged the importance of the objects of the society.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE,
Saturday, Jan. 9, 1897.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning are as folows:—London, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1897. Cargoes off coast, wheat and maize, nil. Liverpol spot wheat firm. Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 24s 9d. Futures, wheat, firm, 6s 9½d Jan.; 6s 10¼d Feb., 6s 11d March, 6s 11¾d May, 6s 10d July; maize steady, 2s 9¾d Jan., 2s 10d Feb., March, 2s 10¼d April, 2s 10½d May.

TORONTO PROVISION MARKET.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 9.—Market dull. Flour limited, prices unchanged, straight rollers quoted at $4 Toronto freight. Bran, quiet, prices unchanged, quoted at $7 to $7.50 west and shorts at $9 to $9.50. Wheat offerings of Ontario a little more liberal and prices easier; white sold outside to-day at 83c and red at 82c. Holders are asking 96c Toronto freight for No. 1 hard, but buyers hold off. It is quoted at 79c Fort William. Buckwheat, quiet, car lots quoted at 28c outside. Barley, quiet, No. 1 held at 33c; No. 2 at 28c to 30c; No. 3 extra at 24c to 25c, and feed at 22c. Oats quiet, prices steady, white sold at 19c west, and mixed at 17½c to 18c west. Peas quiet, prices firm, sales at 42½c north and west, and 33½c on the Midland. Corn steady, new yellow selling at 22½c to 23 outside, old yellow quoted at 25c to 26c outside. Rye easier, sales outside at 36c.

TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Jan. 8.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:—With the exception of reports from a dozen South Atlantic coast and Gulf State cities, jobbers at nearly all distributing centres say business is dull and without new features. Business has improved at Chicago and St. Louis for hats, hardware, shoes and dry goods, but trade in those lines is fair only. Cold weather here has stimulated purchases of clothing at some points. Little general recovery from holiday dulness is reported as yet. At most centres salesmen are just starting out. Collections are reported unsatisfactory, but in many instances merchants express themselves as hopeful of a good spring business.

Bank clearings reflect the quiet trade in the month. Total clearings at 63 cities for the month aggregate $4,689,043,000, a decrease of nearly 7 percent from a year ago, but a gain of 2.7 percent over November, and an increase of 2.3 percent over January, 1896, the heaviest month's total in that year. For the calendar year 1896 total clearings at 68 cities aggregate $51,068,932,909, a decrease from 1895 of 3.9 percent. Total bank clearings for the week ending with Jan. 7, amount to $1,145,000,000, an increase over the total in the preceding week of 29 percent, an extraordinarily heavy gain.

Railway earnings are making better comparisons than for some time past. The earnings of sixty railways for December, 1896, aggregate $29,798,968, a decrease of only 1 percent from the like total in December, 1895. The falling off in November from a year before was 10 percent, and in October was 4 percent. The outlook favors still better comparisons for January.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 3,018,688 bushels, as compared with 2,707,000 bushels last week, 4,471,000 bushels in the first week of January, 1896, 2,587,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1895, 2,409,000 bushels in the like week of 1894, and 3,308,000 bushels in the like period of 1893. The week's total of business failures throughout the United States is 488, one of the largest ever reported. This is contrasted with 325 in the last week in 1896, with 448 in the first week of 1896, 405 in the corresponding week of 1895, and with 484 in the like period of 1894.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 9, 1897. Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts, 22,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 31,755; shipments, 7,799; left over, 5,000; light mixed, $3.25 to $3.47½; mixed packing, $3.25 to $3.45; rough grades, $3 to $3.05; heavy shipping, $3 to $3.42½; the receipts of cattle were 6,000; dull and unchanged; sheep, 1,00; strong.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Jan. 9, 1897.—Spring wheat, 7s 0½d to 7s 1½d; No. 1 Cola., 7s 2½d to 7s 3½d; corn, 2s 10¾d; peas, 4s 6½d; pork, 48s 9d; lard, 21s; tallow, 19s; bacon, heavy, 24s 6d to 27s; light, 26s; cheese, 51s 6d.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened at 81⅝c to 81⅞c May; corn opened at 25c May; oats opened at 19c May; pork opened at $7.95 May; lard opened at $4.05 May.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Jan. 9, 12.30 p.m. Consols — Money, 111 9-16; account, 111 13-16.

THE NEW PRIMATE.

ON TO HIS CONFIRMATION.

(London 'Times.')

...al confirmation of the elec... Temple as Archbishop of ... place on Tuesday, Dec. ... New Church, Cheap... was conducted by ... York and the Bis... Chichester, Oxford, ... and Rochester, ... appointed by the ... letters patent direct... be confirmed having ... was presented ... Dean and Chap... The Rev. S. D. ... the body of the ... desire to protest ... confirmation of ... rchbishop-Elect, ... See of Canter...

... printed the following

... Lord Archbishop of York, England:

A Protest.

...signed, hereby desire to make ...race the Archbishop of York, ... Bishops who may be his ... to all else whom it may con... humble protest against the ... any ceremony which shall ... confirm the Archbishop-elect Frederick Temple, in the full ... dignity, privileges, and ... the Archiepiscopal See of ...

...undersigned, herewith declare ... protest on the ground that Frederick Temple is a self... in the full doctrine of ... because I believe acceptance ... of evolution concerning the ... to be absolutely incompatible ... the teaching of the Book of ... and of the Articles of Re... Church of England, as those ... worded at this present date, ... year of our Lord, 1896.

...WNJOHN, Priest, and some... Rector of East Lydford, and ... to the late Bishop of Bath ... Wells.

... square, London, W.

... has been addressed to His Grace ... Archbishop of York, setting forth ... grounds on which the above pro...

...n-General.—This question was ... a long time ago, after serious ...tion, by the Court of Queen's ...hen it was held that this Court ... power to hear such objection. ...be made elsewhere in due course ...

...Brownjohn.—I bow to the deci... the Court.

First Commissioner.—After what ...n-General has said, we are un... ...issioners, to hear in this ... ...ost raised.

...ohn.—Your Grace, I pre... ...ived a copy of my protest ... explaining the full rea...

The First Commissioner ... I thank your Grace.

...gest of the First Commis...

...pal Registrar then read the ... dated December 7, 1896.

...n-General.—I humbly pray ... Lordships will be pleased to ... you the duty of the said con... and to decree that it be pro... ...ording to the form of the said ...tent and the exigency of the ...

Archbishop-Elect was then con... from his pew to the seat at the ... the south, immediately facing ... Commissioner.

...n-General presented Dr. Tem... the Commissioners, 'judicially ... his Lordship, and as proctor ... Dean and Chapter of Canter... exhibited an original mandate, 'to... with a certificate thereupon en... touching the execution of the ...date against all and singular op... and do pray they may be pub...ed.'

First Commissioner.—Let the op... publicly called.

...pparitor-General advanced from ... at the table, proceeded into the ... the church, and called upon all ...ers to come forward and make ...jections in due form of law.

...r. Brownjohn.—I beg to say, if I ...n order in so doing, that I desire to ...t my objection and protest against ...confirmation of the election of Dr. ... to the See of Canterbury.

Tristram.—I object to the opposer ...heard.

First Commissioner.—I have al...decided, under the advice of the ...General of the Province of Can... that this is not the occasion or ...rt in which such a protest can ...d.

Brownjohn.—The invitation to ...ems to me in that case to be re... a nullity.

...st Commissioner.—The question ... be regarded as disposed of.

...remony was then resumed.

...ar-General accused all persons ... not appearing of contumacy, ...d that they 'be precluded from ... or further opposing against ...election, the manner thereof, or ...s elected in this behalf, and also ... decreed to be proceeded to ...s in this business of confir... absence or contumacy of the ...ited, intimated, publicly call... appearing, in any wise not...d, and I porrect a schedule ...g to be read.'

...sequent point the Vicar-Gene... that opposers might be again ...ed.

This having been done as before,

Mr. Brownjohn said,—In response to that announcement I beg to state again that I distinctly protest against the appointment of Dr. Frederick Temple, Archbishop-Elect, to the See of Canterbury.

The First Commissioner.—I have said that we must regard this matter as closed. Let the confirmation proceed.

The Vicar-General.—I accuse the contumacy of all and singular the persons so as aforesaid cited, intimated, publicly called, and not appearing, and I pray them to be pronounced contumacious, and in pain of such their contumacy that it be decreed to be proceeded to the pronouncing your definitive sentence, and I porrect a schedule, which I pray to be read.

At a subsequent point the Vicar-General prayed that opposers might be again publicly called.

This having been done as before.

Mr. Brownjohn said,—In response to that announcement I beg to state again that I distinctly protest against the appointment of Dr. Frederick Temple, Archbishop-Elect, to the See of Canterbury.

The first Commissioner.—I have said that we must regard this matter as closed. Let the confirmation proceed.

The Vicar-General.—I accuse the contumacy of all and singular the persons so as aforesaid cited, intimated, publicly called, and not appearing, and I pray them to be pronounced contumacious, and in pain of such their contumacy that it be decreed to be proceeded to the pronouncing your definitive sentence, and I porrect a schedule, which I pray to be read.

The Principal Registrar afterwards administered to Dr. Temple the oath of allegiance to the Queen; and his Grace subsequently read and signed the declaration against simony, and pronounced the Benediction.

A correspondent of 'The Times' says that Mr. Brownjohn may not improbably be advised to apply for a mandamus to the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Winchester, Chichester, Oxford, Lincoln, Peterborough, and Rochester, who, on the advice of the Vicar-General, summarily held that they had no power to hear objectors who had been cited. If the suggestion of heresy was palpably erroneous, why was it not overruled then and there? The proceedings must either be a reality or a sham. If a reality, then Mr. Brownjohn had a perfect right to be heard and to have his complaint adjudicated on. If the proceedings are a sham, then the sooner they are put into a shape having some correspondence with fact and law the better. In either case, Mr. Brownjohn's action will not have been in vain.

The Bishop of Winchester says:—'On the judicial or 'quasi-judicial' authority of the Vicar-General the protest was courteously disregarded, its author being informed that he could not then be heard upon the subject. I have no doubt this ruling was legally correct, but the incident, though of the quietest and most unsensational character, serves to emphasize the necessity of the revision of the existing form of 'confirmation.' Its wording, including the 'citation of opposers,' is certainly calculated to mislead the uninformed and to create a belief that any and every protest, whatever its character, may legitimately be heard and discussed on such occasions.'

I.O.F. PRESENTATION.

At the regular meeting of Court McGill, No. 1855, I.O.F., held in Walford Hall on Thursday evening, Bro. P. Strathearn, D.S.C.R., for Quebec, installed the officers for the ensuing year, assisted by several of the officers from Court Balmoral, including Bro. Benoit, C.R.; Bro. Laing, chaplain; Bro. Walker, S.W. Bro. T. R. Lanskail, C.R., of Court McGill, presented, on behalf of the members, a framed engraving entitled 'Scotland for Ever,' to Bro. J. H. Gardiner, recording secretary, and a gold-mounted silk umbrella to Bro. G. H. Bethune, financial secretary. Bro. T. R. Lanskail, C.R., in presenting these articles, said it was to show the good feeling and esteem the Court entertained for these brothers, and appreciation of their strict attention to the business of the Court. Brothers Gardiner and Bethune made suitable replies, thanking the members for these unexpected gifts. A very enjoyable social evening followed. Songs were sung by Bros. Bethune, Ross, Vennor and Cox, and visiting brethren spoke of the pleasure they had in visiting Court McGill.

HARRY FURNISS.

The series of delightful entertainments in Montreal by Harry Furniss, the celebrated 'Punch' artist, will be concluded to-day, when he will repeat this afternoon at two o'clock at Windsor Hall, 'The Humors of Parliament,' and give to-night for the only time here, 'America in a hurry.' It is seldom that our people have an opportunity of listening to and seeing such a treat as these entertainments of Mr. Furniss's and his wonderful pictures, and the house should be crowded at both engagements to-day. Mr. Furniss is on a tour around the world, and will not appear in Montreal again, hence no one should allow this opportunity to pass by. He made a tremendous success in Ottawa on Thursday night, and remained over there last night as the guest of Lord Aberdeen at Government House. Seats for the entertainments may be secured at Shaw's Music Warehouse.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks from Mr. W. J. Buchanan a donation of $12.50.

The treasurer of the Notre Dame Hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following subscriptions:—The Hon. George A. Drummond, $25; D. C. Brosseau, M. Chevalier, the Canada Paper Company, $10; J. W. Pyke & Co., George Childs & Co., A. O. Granger, $5; the Bell Telephone Company, free use of telephone, value, $125.50; J. J. Duffy, one box of coffee.

The Ladies' Committee of the Robert Jones Convalescent Home beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations: Mrs. Reford, books and candy; Mrs. A. F. Gault, toys, dolls and cakes; Mr. John McMacfarlane, toys. Mrs. Jas. Pyke, dolls and books; Mrs. Tucker, hand-painted plates; Mrs. Dunlop, dolls; Mrs. and Miss Bond, cakes, a large picture and book; Mrs. H. Evans, dolls; Mrs. E. Garth Bulmer, cakes; Mrs. Tait, a goose, fruit and game of Crokinole; Mr. W. Hartley Lord, Boston, $5; members of All Saints S. School, a patients' register

The treasurer of the Notre Dame Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations: From W. W. Ogilvie, $100; Royal Insurance Co., $25; Owen McGarvey, $25; a part of the profits of a concert held by the students of Laval University, remitted by Messrs. Rheaume and Lebel, $20; Caverhill, Hughes & Co., $10; Messrs. Edmond Hardy, J. J. Taylor, and Alex. McFee & Co., $5 each; O. M. Lavoie, $2. From Messrs. Renaud, King & Patterson, a patent table for the special use of invalids; Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co., various pharmaceutical preparations; J. H. Chapman, a valuable thermometer; the Lang Mfg. Co., three boxes of biscuits.

Donations received for Woman's Hospital, 80 Osborne street, during the last three months:—Mrs. Stevenson, turkey and soup; Mrs. Stewart, sausages and cranberries; Mrs. Waugh, oranges, grapes, nuts and raisins; Mrs. Liddel, turkey; Mrs. F. H. Warrington, roast of beef; Mrs. Agnew, a ham; Mrs. G. Tuthill, dates, figs, oranges, raisins and holly; P. A. Mallette & Co., evergreens and holly; Mrs. Donald, cranberries, cake, plums and pickles; Mrs. H. L. Reddy, chickens, G. R. Prowse, large stewing pot; James Strachan, cakes and confectionery; James Aird, cakes and confectionery; City & District Savings Bank, $100; Rev. Mr. Thomas, Franklin Centre, Vt. $5; J. C. Wray, $5; a Friend, $5; Mrs. Cooke 12 yards of flannel; Christie, Brown & Co., one barrel of soda biscuits; Mrs. Agnew, basket of apples; N. K. Fairbank & Co., one case of Gold Dust Soap Powder; M. Lefebvre, one pail of jam; Labor of Love Circle of King's Daughters, two dressing gowns and papers; Mrs. Cooke, one barrel of apples; Liddel & Lesperance, samples and pieces for quilts; John Smardon & Co., one box of laundry soap, one box of tillet soap; Mrs. Agnew, coffee pot and two pounds of coffee; Mrs. Coke, print and linings for a dress, oilcloth and tub stand, large plum pudding and puff paste; Mrs. Robert Shepherd, papers and two nightingale wraps, letters for matron, nurses and patients, and three mottoes.

The charitable committee of the St. Andrew's Society acknowledges with thanks:—Lady Hickson, one turkey; Mrs. James Tasker, one half sheep; Mrs. Colin McArthur, three turkeys; Messrs. Masterman, fifty pounds of pork and ten pounds of sausages; Mrs. Wm. Reid, one round of beef; the Misses Dow, one turkey; Mrs. D. Macmaster, two hams; Donald Macmaster, three large turkeys, James R. Wilson, three large turkeys, Mrs. John Boyd, one barrel of flour; Mrs. J. A. Ogilvy, one barrel of oatmeal, Mrs. R. G. Reid, four turkeys, two chickens; Mrs. A. Robertson, one turkey; Mrs. John Hope, one sheep, one goose and one turkey; Mrs. George Hooper, one turkey, one goose; Mr. H. Paton, two turkeys; Mrs. J. M. Campbell, one sheep; Mrs. Gordon, one turkey and quarter of sheep; Mrs. J. A. Hutcheson, two geese, two turkeys; Mrs. Greenshields, one bag of potatoes, one bag of apples; Arch. Cameron, two geese; George C. Nicholson, fifty pounds of beef; Mrs. M. S. Baxter, two hams, sausages; Mrs. Robert Mackay, two turkeys; Mrs. Wm. Reid, one turkey; Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, two turkeys; Brown Brothers, a quarter of mutton, five pounds of salt beef; Miss Learmont, two turkeys; James Johnston, three turkeys; Mrs. Slessor, one large turkey; Mr. R. Cowans, one turkey; P. W. McLagan, one cheese; James Harper, pork, bacon and sausages; Joseph Levesque, two dozen chickens; Mrs. James Wright, candies; Mrs. D. McDonald, comforter.

The committee of the Montreal Maternity Hospital gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following:—St. Paul's Dorcas Society, patients' and babies' clothing; Church of the Messiah, babies' clothing; Mrs. Sutherland, patients' clothing, two roasts of beef; Mrs. Torrance, baby's cloak and hood; St. Thomas Church, fruit and vegetables; Mrs. Wigmore, books, ice cream, and cake; Mrs. Scott, books, curtains, filter; James Walker, pair of large scissors; Mrs. McDonnell, filter, tea; Mrs. Geo. Healey, patients' clothing; Mr. J. E. Tremble, ward supplies; Mrs. Fayette Brown, fruit for puddings, drinking glasses, down pillow; Mrs. C. Hope, turkey; Mrs. Walter Paul, groceries; Mrs. J. C. Cameron, turkey, canned vegetables; Mrs. Miller, tub of butter; Mrs. Charles Cameron, side of bacon; Mrs. George Drummond, turkey; Mrs. Colin Campbell, flowers; Mrs. Taylor, ham, apples and oranges; Mrs. Sauderman, oranges; Mrs. Hersey, sausages, cocoa and canned vegetables; Mrs. A. A. Brown, side of mutton; Mr. Gatehouse, goose and turkey; Mrs. Littell, barrel of apples; Messrs. Hall & Scott, mince pies; Mount Royal Milling Co., fifty pounds of rice; Mrs. Gardiner, $2.00; Mrs. Adams, side of bacon; Mrs. De Witt, canned soup; Mrs. Gibb, canned soup; a Grateful Patient, $4.; Bell Telephone, $50;

The treasurer of the Diet Dispensary gratefully acknowledges the following donations for the month of December:—Gilman Cheney, Esq., $100; Anon., Cobourg, $25.00; R. B. Angus, Esq., G. B. Cramp, Esq., each $20; Mrs. C. Mackay, the Misses Macfarlane Messrs. D. Morrice, William Dow & Co., F. Wolferstan Thomas, L. McI. Spackman, Robert Archer, St. Paul's Dorcas Society, Anon., each $10; special contribution in collection at Thanksgiving service held at the American Presbyterian Church, $8.25; Mrs. Redpath, Mrs. W. S. Paterson, Mrs. A. D. Nelson, Mrs. Reford, Mrs. N. B. Corse, Mrs. P. Laing, Miss Alice Redpath, Mrs. Shelton, Mrs. Edward Holton, Mrs. Hugh Paton, M.S., Anon., a Friend, Messrs. R. McLennan, Charles Alexander, Charles Cassils, H. B. Ames, Alex. Falconer, each $5; Mrs. P. Lyall, $4; Mr. Oswald Dobell, a Friend, each $3; Miss McLennan, Miss Robertson, Anon., Mrs. P. S. Ross, Mr. Rufus Fairbanks, each $2; parcels of new clothing from Mrs. McNaughton, Mrs. John Macintosh, Mrs. Hugh McLennan, Mrs. E. L. Pease, Mrs. Pillow, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Adams, Miss J. Dow, Mrs. J. T. Bigelow, Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, Friend M., Mrs. G. B. Burland, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Trenholme, Erskine Church Ladies' Aid Society, Dorcas Society of the American Presbyterian Church, Heart and Hand Circle of the American Presbyterian Mission, $10 worth of clothing, being part proceeds of fancy table aat the Industrial Rooms Bazaar, from the Ladies' Committee, I.H.N. Society, Mrs. Heney, Golden Rule Society of King's Daughters, Westmount Ladies' Aid Society of Crescent Street Church, Mrs. Brainerd (for Miss Frizzell), Whatsoever Circle of King's Daughters, nurses' supplies; Mrs. Heney, candy; Mr. J. C. Wilson, candy; Messrs. Gillespie & Co., half dozen bottles of port wine; Mrs. Brush, carpet; Mrs. McCormick, sugar, three packages of corn starch; Mrs. Shelton, turkey, two dozen oranges.

The ladies of the Day Nursery Committee acknowledge with thanks donations and subscriptions for December and Christmas: Mrs. Munderloh, six baby dresses; Mrs. M. ...vrapper, three skirts and four shirts; Primary Dept. American Presbyterian S. S., basket of apples; A Friend, buns and cake several times for children's tea; Mrs. Sclater, samples of print and worn clothing; Miss J. Dow, $10 worth of clothing from Industrial Rooms bazaar; Ladies' Committee of Industrial Rooms, part proceeds fancy table, $10 worth; Mrs. W. D. Sutherland, Mrs. C. R. Hosmer and Mrs. G. A Grier, $5 worth each; A Friend, four pairs of boots nicely repaired and polished; W.C.T.U. Central Mission, a scrap book; Mrs. E. Holton, account book, one turkey, one pair boots and gifts for grown inmates and some poor mothers; E. P., to the little ones, two dozen oranges, one doz. bags of candy; Mr. A. Watt, buns and cake frequently; Dorcas and Aid Society of St. Paul's Church, large parcel of useful clothing; 'Samaritan Society,' Church of the Messiah, large parcel of new clothing; 'Willing Workers' of Stanley Street Pres. Church, two quilts, mittens and new clothing; Unknown Friend, large box of soda biscuits, twenty-six pounds sugar and five pounds rice; Frances Valade, one bushel of carrots, two pumpkins and one bag of potatoes; the Misses Dow, $3 for Christmas dinner, three dozen oranges, one dozen toys; Mrs. W. B. Mathewson, ingredients for plum pudding; Mrs. J. Aitkin, one ham; Mrs. W. J. Buchanan, two turkeys; Miss Van Horne, large box of candy; Mrs. James Williamson, two turkeys; the High School Kindergarten class, clothing, books, toys, dolls and candy; Mrs. J. H. R. Molson, two turkeys and barrel of apples; Mr. J. B. Learmont, one turkey, Christmas cake, gift for each inmate; Mr. Charles Mock, three packages pancake, flour and figs; Mrs. Brainard, toys, Mrs. Balfour, one turkey; Mrs. A. D. Nelson, one turkey; Mrs. F. Bush, one goose; Mrs. E. Nassau Heney, clothing, small chair, six boxes of candy; Trafalgar Sewing Class, two dresses, aprons, dolls and toys; Mrs. A. F. McNaughton, a quantity of toys and one dozen pairs of mittens; Messrs. Brown Bros., fore-quarter of mutton; Anonymous, two turkeys; Mrs. W. H. McDunnough, one goose, two dozen oranges; Mrs. W. D. Sutherland, one turkey; Mrs. R. A. Greenshields, large roast of beef; Messrs. Hall, Ross & Co., bag of rice; the Masters Wilkins, two pounds of grapes; Mrs. James Wright, toys; Mrs. R. A. Lindsay, picture books; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lyman, one turkey; Mrs. G. H. Balfour, two dozen oranges and candy; the little Misses Mitchell, dolls and picture books; Mr. R. Stanley Bagg, barrel of apples; the Misses Bagg, toys and candy; Mrs. J. T. Hagar, one turkey, one pair boots; Mrs. T. Evans, eleven boxes of candy; Mrs. De Forest Smith, toys; Friend W. B. M., box of soap; Ladies' Aid Society of South Stanstead Congregational Church, box of new clothing, toys and books; Miss Annie Smith, six dozen children's handkerchiefs; City Union of 'The King's Daughters,' Christmas tree and tea to women and children; Mesdames Brooks, Dr. Harrington, W. H. McDunnough and Turnbull, worn clothing; the Lang Mfg. Co., two boxes biscuits; Mrs. E. Holton, $6; Miss S. Forbes, $5; Mrs. N. B. Corse, $; Lady Van Horne, $5; Mr. W. H. Weir, $5; Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields, $5; Mrs. A. Nelson, $3; Mrs. W. H. McDunnough, $3; Mrs. F. E. Nelson, $2; Mrs. R. Cook, $2; Mrs. R. A. Lindsay, $1; Mrs. W. N. Evans $1

Miscellaneous.

C. J. T. THOMAS, DISTRIBUTING Agent, for all kinds of Printed Matter (including Bills, Cards, Circulars and Calendars). All distributing done on a strictly honest basis. Address P.O. Box 1129, Montreal.

NOTICE.—THE MOTHER OF ETHEL Maud Anderson is hereby notified that unless she calls at the 'Protestant Infants' Home' within a month to claim her child She will be given for adoption. Jan. 7, 1897. 7

STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M. SHARP; best hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. for Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, cor Dorchester. 4

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, CAST-OFF Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Musical Instruments, Fire Arms, Bicycles. Good prices paid on account of having great demand. Address M. FRANK, 569 Craig street. 22

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. Circuit Court. No. 14600. Chs. A. Lefebvre, plaintiff, vs. H. Boilard, defendant, and M. Davis et al, Tiers-Saisie. On the 18th day of January, 1897, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of said Tiers Saisie, No. 1 Port street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of wine, etc. Conditions—Cash.

D. LANOIX, B.S.C.

Montreal, January 8th, 1897.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. Circuit Court. No. 15513. Ovide Jasmin, Plaintiff, vs. H. Boilard, Defendant, and M. Davis, et al., Tiers Saisie. On the 18th day of January, 1897, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of said Tiers Saisie, No. 1 Port street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of wine, etc. Conditions—Cash.

D. LANOIX, B.S.C.

Montreal, January 8th, 1897.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. Circuit Court. No. 15512. J. P. Begin, Plaintiff, vs. H. Boilard, Defendant, and M. Davis, et al., Tiers Saisie. On the 18th day of January, 1897, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of said Tiers Saisie, No. 1 Port street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of wine, etc. Conditions—Cash.

D. LANOIX, B.S.C.

Montreal January 8th, 1897.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF Montreal. Circuit Court. No. 14599. S. Lefebvre, Plaintiff, vs. H. Boilard, Defendant, and M. Davis, et al., Tiers Saisie. On the 18th day of January, 1897, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of said Tiers Saisie, No. 1 Port street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of wine, etc. Conditions—Cash.

D. LANOIX, B.S.C.

Montreal, January 8th, 1897.

Rooms and Board.

FURNISHED ROOMS on Bathroom Flat, hot water heating, Auer light; no children. 8 Mance street.

ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED, SINGLE front room; private family; no children; rent, four dollars per month. 446 Sanguinet street, above Sherbrooke street.

Entertainments Given.

VOCALIST AND INSTRUMENTALIST, STEREOPTICAN LECTURES, &c.

MR. McGLAUGHLIN, HUMORIST, OPEN for Concert Engagements. For terms address 196 Berri street. 15

Bargains.

FOR SALE, ELEGANT PIANO CASE ORgan, 6 octaves, 11 stops, only a few months in use; great bargain to an immediate purchaser. Apply P. E. LAYTON & BRO., 148 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's.

FOR SALE, SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO, 7 octaves, iron frame, $95; bargain. Apply P. E. LAYTON & BRO., 148 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's.

FOR SALE—Strictly Fresh Eggs, and 6 White Leghorns, $1.00 pair. 962 St. Lawrence Main street.

FOR SALE, Cheap, a few Choice Singing Canaries. 73 Alexander street.

FOR SALE.—Napoleonic Album, sixteen numbers, all complete and in perfect order, for 15c each. NAPOLEON, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, HOME-MADE PRESERVES, Pickles, Horse Radish, Black Currant and Raspberry Vinegar; also their celebrated Marmalade, two pounds for twenty-five cents, at LUKE'S, 2131 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Hardwood Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. McDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 8353. 25

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE, the 'English,' perfect order; $24.00, cost $110.00. Or will exchange, with added, for bicycle. 1740 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE, Two Manual Organ, by Wm. Bell & Co.; Suitable for small Church; inspection invited and offers solicited. C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine street, next to Hamilton's.

FOR SALE, Bargains, Good Square and Upright Pianos (used), at C. W. LINDSAY'S, 2366 St. Catherine street.

Personal.

PERSONAL—MISS PORTEOUS, No. 93 Mansfield street. Ladies' Hairdressing, Manicure, Facial Massage. Customers attended at their homes if desired.

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.

Pupils Wanted.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WOULD like to give lessons to either delicate or backward pupils, or to help children with their school lessons, after 5 p.m. Address TEACHER 29, 'Witness' Office. 8

PUPILS WANTED—MONTREAL BUSIness School, 11 Guilbault street, will reopen on Jan. 4th. The course consists of English subjects generally. Commercial Arithmetic, Mathematics, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Official Shorthand, reporting and speed practice; Typewriting, French, German, Latin, Music (piano and violin). Pupils can enter at any time, and take one or more subjects. Terms moderate.

J. J. CONOLLY, Principal.

WANTED, PIANO PUPILS, DAY OR Evening at pupils' residence, by experienced teacher; $1.50 per month. Address, PUPILS, 14, 'Witness' Office.

Property.

FOR SALE.—I have for sale some handsome New Self-contained Cottages in Westmount, in choice localities; $6,000, easy terms. A House on Crescent street, suitable for a professional man; $9,500. A beautiful Cottage, with 10,000 feet of land, Mount Royal Vale; $100 cash, balance easy terms. GODBEE BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 110 St. Francois Xavier street.

FOR SALE, TWO NEW HOUSES IN course of completion on Drummond street, above Sherbrooke, size 28 feet front by 84 deep; ready for occupation in April. Also No 121 Crescent street, New Modern House. Also, No. 49 and 55 Metcalfe st. W. H. WEIR, 113 St. Francois Xavier st.

FOR SALE, NEW COTTAGES, CONTAINing 8 rooms, bath room, w.c., extension and summer kitchens, attic and good cellar, near proposed terminus of electric railway, Dawes ave., and Grand Trunk, Upper Lachine and Wharf stations; also choice building lots from three and a-half to fifteen cents foot. Box 346, Lachine, or 622 St. Joseph street, Lachine. 6

FOR SALE, ON LANSDOWNE AVENUE, Westmount, one or two Lots, 50 x 130, near St. Antoine road; water, light and drainage. Apply to M. D. LAVERTY, The Hill Top, 692 Sherbrooke street. 6

HOUSE FOR SALE REASONABLE. No. 16 Bishop street. Apply to C. S. THOMAS. 119 Mackay street.

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS IN BUILDING LOTS, 25x100, Durocher street, ten minutes from Craig street, instead of depositing in savings bank. Present price, $425, payable small amounts monthly. No interest charged till May. Money lent to build. PROPERTY, 43, 'Witness' Office.

FRED. R. ALLEY,

116 St. James Street.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MONEY LOANED.

FOR SALE

A PRESSED BRICK AND SANDSTONE EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE in Best Part of

WESTMOUNT.

Beautifully decorated throughout, Gas and Electric Light, two Mantels with Gas Logs, Bathroom, two W.C.'s, Back Stairs. Every possible convenience.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

This house must be seen to be appreciated. Terms can be arranged to suit. Address

C. B., 80, 'Witness' Office. 9

METCALFE AVENUE,

WESTMOUNT.

I have sold the House on this avenue which I advertised last week. I now have another for sale in the same block, pressed brick front with stone facings, 10 rooms, electric light; exquisitely decorated throughout. All modern improvements. Price low. Terms very easy.

R. K. THOMAS,
174 St. James st.
7

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, GIRL FOR CASH DESK IN A grocery store. Apply at 2292 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing. Apply, with references, to 67 McGill College avenue.

WRITERS WANTED TO DO COPYING AT Home. LAW COLLEGE, Lima, O.

WANTED, TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG men at Coysh's Cabinet and Upholstering Works. 145 Bleury street.

WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT CHURCH of this city, a young man to fill the position of organist and choir master; good references required. Apply to P.O. Box 356.

WANTED, LAUNDRESS, FIRST-CLASS; must be accustomed to operating machines, and good fancy ironer. Apply at once, stating wages and experience. PEMBROKE STEAM LAUNDRY, Pembroke, Ont. 8

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with housework and the care of two children; some experience and references necessary. 117 Belmont Place, Westmount. 7

$3 A DAY SURE. Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day, absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully. Remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure. Write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box K.H., Windsor, Ont.

Employment Wanted.

A LADY GRADUATE OF McGILL, an Experienced teacher, desires tuitions in aprivate family or select school. Address, X.Y.Z., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SITUATION AS COLLECTOR, messenger or other position of trust by middle-aged man of experience; salary not so much of an object as permanency; undoubted testimonials. Address T. A., 327 St. Antoine street, city. 8

WANTED, BY A SMART LITTLE GIRL, a situation to mind one child, or light housework; Protestant. Address JESSIE, 'Witness' Office. 8

WANTED, BY A CAPABLE PERSON, position as Mother's Help; can be well recommended. Address MOTHER'S HELP 'Witness' Office. 8

WANTED, BY MAN AND WIFE, situation to manage farm, 30 years' experience in all branches, both in England and Canada; cultivating the soil and raising stock of all grades; good references. Address A.B. 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY EXPERIENCED HOUSEmaid, who is a good seamstress, situation in a gentleman's family; highest references. Address HOUSEMAID 20, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, the care of horses or any other work by the week, day or hour. Knows the city well. T. C., 226 St. Charles Borromee street. 7

WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day or by the week. No. 11 Dowd street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as Night Watchman, Fireman or any similar position; references given. Apply or address JOHN SIMPSON, 61 Montcalm street. 6

Business Chances.

FOR SALE,

Long established private boarding house business in best locality, Quebec city. Address E.G.B., Box 1040, Quebec. 8

To Let.

TO LET—104 Rushbrook street, 6 Rooms, first-class order, with bath and w.c. Apply 100 Rushbrook street.

TO LET, NEW SHOP AND DWELLING, suitable for grocer and butcher combined; occupation immediate; also Cottage with all modern conveniences, corner Prince Albert and Somerville avenues, Westmount. Apply to W. KENWOOD, 4371 Dorchester street. 8

DRUMMOND HALL TO LET,

To Societies, Clubs, etc. See the above hall, with new stage and furnishings, for Concerts, Entertainments, etc., before engaging elsewhere. For terms, apply, JOHN WITHELL, 79 and 81 Drummond street. Telephone 5087.

HOUSES TO LET.

Also, Tenements, Shops, Warehouses, Offices and Yards To Let.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

FACTORY

FLATS TO LET WITH

POWER AND HEATED

E. WHITE & CO., 94 Beaudry St.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, TO RENT, FOR JUNE, JULY, and August, Cottage at Dixie, Upper Lachine, or somewhere convenient to Montreal; must be near lake or river; give particulars, rent, etc. Address, COUNTRY HOUSE, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED--TO RENT,

A first-class, modern, commodious House in the upper west end of the city, for occupation 1st May. Rent from $700 to $1,000. Send particulars before 15th January to

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

WINTER SERVICE

Direct Sailings Between

ST. JOHN, N.B., and LIVERPOOL.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMERS,	From ST. JOHN, N.B.
Th., Dec. 24.	Lake Huron	Wed., Jan. 13

And weekly thereafter.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $47.50 and $50.00; round trip, $90.00, according to steamer.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34.00; return, $66.75. To all other points at lowest rates.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, at lowest rates.

NOTE—Steerage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge.

Freight carried at lowest rates, and to all important points both in Canada and Great Britain on through bills lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese, and perishable freight.

For further particulars as to freght or passage, apply to

A. J. SHARP, Western Freight Agent, 82 Yonge st., Toronto.

D. W. CAMPBELL, General Manager, 18 Hospital st., Montreal.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York. (Foot of Fulton street.)

Paris	Wed., Jan. 13, 10 a.m.
New York	Wed., Jan. 20, 10 a.m.
St. Louis	Wed., Jan. 27, 10 a.m.
Paris	Wed., Feb. 3, 10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Feb. 10, 10 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.

Rates of passage to Southampton, $75 and upwards.

Second cabin passage, $40 to $60.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

For Freight or passage apply to

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street.
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James street, Montreal.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 254 St. Paul street, Montreal.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES.

ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES via Montreal.

NETHERLANDS AMER., HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via NEW YORK.

Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.

☞ Call or write for lowest quotations before booking elsewhere.

Saloon rates, $40 upwards. Steerage at lowest rates.

☞ Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 184 St. James street, opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly via NEW YORK, 1st Saloon and rail, only $99.

D. BATTERSBY, Agent.

Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3081.

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE,

via Londonderry.

Steamer.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
Scotsman	Jan. 7, 1 p.m.	Jan. 9, 2 p.m.
Labrador	Jan. 21, 1 p.m.	Jan. 23, 2 p.m.
Vancouver	Feb. 4, 1 p.m.	Feb. 6, 2 p.m.
Scotsman	Feb. 18, 1 p.m.	Feb. 20, 2 p.m.
Labrador	Mch. 4, 1 p.m.	Mch. 6, 2 p.m.

Rates of passage from Portland and Halifax to Liverpool and Londonderry: Cabin, $52.50 to $70; second cabin, $34 to $36.25; steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $24.50 and $25.50.

Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

1½ St. Sacrament st., General Agents, Montreal.

Professional.

PATENTS ALL COUNTRIES

FETHERSTONHAUGH & Co

Montreal: **Canada Life Building,** St. James st

First established firm of Patent Barristers and Engineers in the Dominion.

Trademarks, Designs and Copyrights registered. Offices at Ottawa, Toronto and Washington.

18

PROF. O. BRUNEAU,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Assisted by **DR. W. A. PICHE** late Veterinary Surgeon of the United States Army for the past 9 years. Office and Infirmary at

Nos. 7 and 9 Hermine street.

Includes every modern appliance.

SETH P. LEET, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.,

BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDING,

1724 Notre Dame street.

TELEPHONE 616.

SMITH & MARKEY,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

TEMPLE BUILDING,

185 ST. JAMES STREET.

ROBERT C. SMITH. FRED. H. MARKEY.

Bakers and Confectioners.

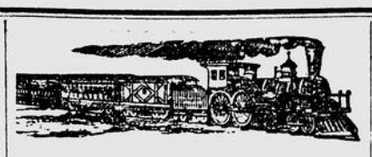
R. S. AULD,

PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

All kinds of Bread made by latest improved machinery, ahead of old style and much cleaner. Bakery thoroughly washed each week. Bell Tel. 8003.

Cor. Atwater ave. & St. Antoine St.

22



Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, the 12th October, 1896, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure Street Depot	8.00	
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot, except Saturdays	19.45	
Leave Levis	14.30	
Arrive River du Loup	17.50	
do. Trois Pistoles	18.50	
do. Rimouski	20.25	
do. Ste. Flavie	21.00	
do. Little Metis	21.23	
do. Campbelltown	24.30	
do. Dalhousie	1.55	
do. Bathurst	2.36	
do. Newcastle	4.00	
do. Moncton	6.30	15.55
do. St. John	10.30	13.00
do. Halifax	13.30	22.10

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

The buffet sleeping car and other cars of Express train leaving Montreal at 8.00 o'clock, run through to Halifax without change.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive and those between Montreal and Halifax via Levis are lighted by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 138 St. James street, Montreal.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.
8th October, 1896. 12

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Trains leave Bonaventure Station.

(Note—* signifies runs daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays).

9.00 a.m., *4.35 p.m.—For Valleyfield, Ottawa, and all points on the C.A. & O.A. & P.S. R's. (Runs to Valleyfield on week days only.)

*9.15 a.m., *8.00 p.m. 10.25 p.m.—For Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, etc.

1.30 p.m. (Mixed)—For Brockville.

1.45 p.m. for Vaudreuil (Saturdays only).

5.15 p.m.—For Cornwall.

7.00 a.m.—For Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs.

4.30 p.m.—For Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Fort Covington.

8.00 a.m. (mixed)—For Island Pond.

8.00 a.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Old Orchard, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

*11.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Portland daily, and Quebec daily except Sunday.

12.00 noon, for St. Johns daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

1.25 p.m.—For St. Johns (on Saturdays only).

4.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Point Levis, and points on the D. C. Ry.

4.45 p.m.—For St. Johns, Rouses Point, also St. Cesaire and Waterloo via St. Lambert and M. P. & B. R'y.

8.00 a.m., 5.30 p.m.—For Sorel via St. Lambert.

5.30 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe.

9.00 a.m., *7.10 p.m., *8.25 p.m.—For Boston and New York via C.V.R.

9.10 a.m., *7.00 p.m.—For New York, via D. & H.

For Suburban Service consult suburban folder.

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 143 St. James St. And Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SATURDAY SPECIAL

— TO —

Hudson Heights

AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS

will leave Windsor street station at 1.30 p.m. on Saturdays, until further notice. Returning, will arrive Montreal at 6.40 p.m.

WESTMOUNT SERVICE.

A ticket office has been opened and all local trains now stop at Westmount, and through express trains will stop to take on and let off passengers from and to Sherbrooke, Newport, Ottawa, Toronto and points beyond.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 ST. JAMES St. (Next to Post Office.)

Educational.

THE SCHOOL FOR **YOUNG LADIES,**

Conducted by Miss SYMMERS and Miss SMITH, will re-open on MONDAY, January the 11th. 916 Sherbrooke street. 7

The Montreal Business College

Corner Victoria square and Craig street.

Day Classes will be resumed on Jan. 4th, and Individual Evening Instruction on Jan. 6th. Write, call or telephone 2890 for prospectus. Address,

J. D. DAVIS, Principal.

Silverware, Cutlery, &c.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS & FORKS.

Silver Ware, Fine China Clocks, Watches, Jewellery &c., New Goods, at Lowest Possible Prices.

JOHN WATSON, 2174 St. Catherine St.

Art Association Building.

Watches and Clocks repaired by an expert workman.

Open until 9 every evening.

CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAPANESE POCKET STOVE AND FUEL.

For ladies to carry in their muffs to keep their hands warm; equally useful for street Car Conductors, Policemen, Coachmen, Teamsters, Postmen, Mechanics going to and from work, Schoolchildren and others whose hands are exposed to the cold. Excellent also to relieve earache, toothache, lumbago, rheumatism, sciatica and all other forms of pain that warmth will alleviate. Send address on postal card for circular to WM. F. CLARKE, Lindenbank, Guelph. 4

Dont go to Bed Hungry.

It is very bad for the health to go to bed hungry, and one often feels that way at bed-time. A hot cup of

KOLACAFE.

is easily and quickly made, and is food as well as drink. It has not the bad effects of coffee, and will not interfere with your sleep. Ask your grocer for it.

Sole Agents for Canada:
ROBERT GREIG & CO., Montreal.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed for the last **30 years** with the greatest success in CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH; it ARRESTS the COUGH, spitting of blood, and NIGHTSWEATS, the APPETITE improves and HEALTH IS PROMPTLY RESTORED.

Price 75 cents. Of All Druggists.

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, are instantly relieved by taking **Grimault's Guarana,** a single powder of which is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says:—"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

The above may be obtained from all Druggists in CANADA and the UNITED STATES. Wholesale of LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

HOTEL ST. ELMO,

Green Cove Springs, Florida.

A thoroughly First Class Hotel, delightfully situated in the so-called Parlor City of Florida, on the St. John's river.

Riding and driving through the pines, Boating and Fishing,

Are some of the Amusements.

COTTAGES IF DESIRED.

JUDSON L. SCOTT, Mgr. 1

ADVERTISEMENTS.

X X

TRIAL BY JURY.

The People

VS.

LAMBLY'S HEADACHE CURE

We the undersigned jurors have tried the above cure, and find it as stated, viz., a CURE.

Mr. R. Fielder, cashier Equitable Life.
Mr. P. La Ferrier, 53 St. Hubert street.
Mr. A. D. Evans, 263 Commissioner st.
Mr. O. H. Skroder, 409a St. Antoine st.
Mr. J. E. Clement, 377 St. Hubert street
Mr C. W. King, 704 St. Urbain street.
Mr. E. J. Sullivan, 5 Durocher street.
Mr. P. J. Smith, 92 Mitcheson avenue.
Mr. Thomas Spence, 768 Craig street.
Mr. Hy Brown, 507 St. Lawrence street.
Mr. E. A. Cowley, 157 St. James street.
Mr. F. Frazer, 157 St. James street.

And scores of others say the same.

JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF

LAMBLY'S HEADACHE CURE

Costs the Plaintiff 25c,

And the public is warned to beware of those who say they have not LAMBLY'S HEADACHE CURE, but have something just as good.

LAMBLY'S is the best. Take no other. If your druggist has not got it, send 25 cents to P.O. Box 645, Montreal.

X X

J. KIMBER & SON,

Interior Decorators.

5 McGILL COLLEGE AVE.

Telephone 4421.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES.

Portland, Roman and Canada Cements, Fire Bricks, Clay, etc.

All grades American and Canadian Coal Oil.

ALEX. BREMNER,
50 Bleury street.
24

SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENT,

IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE

At Lowest Market Prices.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,

100 GREY NUN STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CHEERING TRUTH.

THOUSANDS PROVE THE STATEMENT

That Paine's Celery Compound Makes People Feel Young Again.

A Cured Man Says: "I Feel Just as Bright as a Boy."

The Right Medicine for Every Ailing Man and Woman.

All the combined powers of earth cannot stem the tide of truth that sweeps over this Canada of ours in regard to the curing and life-giving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound. Thousands of the best people back up the sensible, plain and unvarnished statements about Paine's Celery Compound published from time to time. The cured thousands send such convincing letters of testimony that the most hardened skeptics are forced to admit that they are founded on the rock of truth and honesty.

The following letter from Mr. A. R. McGruer, Dixon's Corners, Ont., assures you, though your case may be desperate and death very nigh, and though doctors fail and other medicines prove unavailing for your relief, that Paine's Celery Compound will do more for you than you can justly realize or hope for. Mr. McGruer says:

'Some time ago my condition of health was alarming and I suffered very much. I was laid up three days out of every week; and I often said to my friends that it would be better if it was the Lord's will, that I should be called away. Three of the best doctors attended me, but could not relieve me in any way. It was then I was advised to use Paine's Celery Compound, which brought relief at once. After using this great remedy I find myself a new man, and feel just as bright as a boy of eighteen years. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world, and would strongly recommend it to all who suffer.

Housefurnishings, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS' NOTICE.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

ALL NEW PATTERNS

Carpet and Upholstering work in all its branches neatly and promptly executed. Carpets beaten.

HENRY HAMMOND, 222 & 224 St. Urbain st, TELEPHONE 1749. 24

Notices.

VILLAGE OF VERDUN.

NOTICE.

Municipal and school taxes are payable at the office of the Council, No. 708 New York Life Building, Montreal. No charge for collection will be made on taxes paid on or before the 9th January, 1897.

N. T. RIELLE, Secretary-Treas.

ABDULLA AND HIS MONEY.

A PERSIAN STORY IN 'NATIONAL MAGAZINE.'

(Concluded.)

Disgusted with the whole scene, the good man turned his steps toward home. As he was passing through the suburbs he met a holy mendicant exclaiming 'Charity, charity! He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord; and he that lendeth to the Lord shall be paid a hundred-fold.' 'What is that you say?' said Abdulla. The beggar repeated his exclamation. 'You are the very person I can deal with,' said the good but simple peasant; 'there are eight piastres—all I possess; take them, and give them in the name of the Almighty, and take care that I am hereafter paid a hundred-fold, for without it I shall never be able to gratify my dear wife and children.' And in the simplicity of his heart he repeated to the mendicant all which had occurred, that he might exactly understand the situation in which he was placed.

The holy man, scarcely able to suppress a smile as he carefully folded up the eight piastres, bade Abdulla to be of good heart and rely upon a sure return. He then left him, exclaiming as before, 'Charity, charity! He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord, and he that lendeth to the Lord shall be repaid a hundred-fold.'

When Abdulla came within sight of his cottage they all ran to meet him. The breathless Yusuph was the first to reached his father: 'Where is my horse and my sword?' 'And my Indian handkerchief and golden slippers?' said little Fatima, who had now come up. 'And my silk vest?' said Zeeba, who was close behind her daughter. 'But what has changed your disposition, my Child Abdulla!' said the good woman. 'You have become grave, and, no doubt,' she added with a smile, 'so dignified that you could not be burdened, but have hired a servant to bring home the horse and to carry the presents for your family. Well, children, be patient, you shall see everything in a few minutes.' Abdulla shook his head, but would not speak a word till he entered his dwelling. He then seated himself on the coarse mat, and repeated his adventures, every part of which was heard with temper till his last act—that of giving his piastres to the mendicant. Zeeba, who had a little more knowledge of the world than her husband, and whose mind was ruffled by disappointment, loudly reproached him with his stupidity and folly in thus throwing away the money he had obtained by the liberality of the reis, to whom she immediately went and gave information of all that had occurred. The enraged squire sent for Abdulla. 'You blockhead,' said he, 'what have you been about? I, who am a man of substance, never give more than a copper coin to these vagabond rascals who go about asking charity; and here you have given one of them eight piastres—enough to spoil the whole generation; but he promised you a hundred-fold, and

Winter Resorts.

A Bureau of Information and Distribution concerning ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., will be opened at the Hotel Windsor, Montreal, January 25th to February 1st, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m., at which time a representative of the city will distribute to all callers, booklets, itineraries, etc., describing the resort and its attractions, and will give any other information desired.

...ill have it to prevent future folly. ... said he to the servants near him, ... the fellow, and give him a hun... stripes!' The order was obeyed ... as given, and poor Abdulla went ... on the night of the day following ... dawned upon his wealth, ... a beating, without a coin in ... pocket, out of temper with silk-mer... horse-dealers, cutlers, slipper-mak... armourers, spurers, wives, himself, ... the world.

... next morning Abdulla was awa... a message that the reis wanted ... he went he had forgiven ... much grieved at the ... her indiscretion had ... her husband. He also ... children, and bid them be of ... he might yet, through ... friends for the disap... caused them. When ... the latter said: 'I ... you, Abdulla, that ... senses; here, in ... to dig for water, ... after day till it is ... went away, leav... sad reflections ... little progress ... on the third, ... below the surface, ... a brass vessel; on looking ... found it full of round ... which were beautiful from ... and fine lustre. He ... took one with his teeth, but ... 'Well,' said he, 'this is no ... of the rice belonging to the ... which has been turned int... I am glad of it; he is a cruel ... I will, however, take them ... are very pretty; and now ... I saw some very like them at ... sale. But what can this ... Abdulla to himself, disengag... pot from the earth. 'Oho! ... darker, they must have been ... they are very beautiful; and ... he, 'these shining pieces of ... clearer and brighter than all the ... I will try if they are glass;' ... one of them between two ... but could not break it.

... with this discovery, and be... had got something valuable, ... what it was, he dug out ... could find, and putting them into ... carefully concealed it even from ... His plan was to obtain a day's ... from his master and go again to ... where he had hopes of selling ... pretty stones of various colors for as ... money as would purchase the silk ... the horse, the sword, the slippers, ... the handkerchief. His mind dwelt ... with satisfaction on the pleasing surprise ... would be to those he loved to see him ... return home, mounted on the horse, and ... aded with the other articles. But ... while the pious Abdulla indulged in this ... dream, he always resolved that the Imam ... Mehdee should receive a fifth of what... ever wealth he obtained.

After some weeks' hard labor at the ... well, water was found. The reis was in ... good humor, and the boon of a holiday ... was granted. Abdulla departed before ... daylight, that no one might see the bag ... which he carried; when close to Me... shed, he concealed it near the root of a ... tree, having first taken out two hand... of the pretty stones, to try what ... kind of a market he could make of them. ... He went to a shop where he had seen ... some like them. He asked the man, ... belonging to those in the shop, if he ... would buy any such articles. 'Certain... ly,' said the jeweller, for such he was; ... have you one to sell?' 'One!' said Ab... dulla, 'I have plenty.' 'Plenty!' re... peated the man. 'Yes; a bagful.' ... 'Common pebbles, I suppose; can you ... show me any?' 'Look here!' said Ab... dulla, taking out a handful, which so ... astonished the jeweller that it was some... time before he could speak. 'Will you ... remain here, honest man,' said he, 'for ... a moment,' trembling as he spoke, 'and ... I will return instantly.' So saying, he ... left the shop, but reappeared in a few ... minutes with the chief magistrate and ... some of his attendants.

'There is the man,' said he: 'I am in... nocent of all dealings with him. He has ... found the long-lost treasure of Khoosroo; ... his pockets are filled with diamonds, ru... bies and pearls, in price and lustre far ... beyond any existing; and he says he has ... a bagful.' The magistrate ordered Ab... dulla to be searched, and the jewels ... which had been described were found. ... He was then desired to show where he ... had deposited the bag, which he did; ... all were carefully sealed, and carried ... with Abdulla to the governor, by whom ... he was strictly examined. He told his ... whole history from first to last: the re... ceiving of ten piastres; his charity at ... the shrine of the Imam; his intended ... purchases; the conduct of the mercer, ... the horse-dealer, the cutler, the slipper... maker; the promises of the mendicant; ... the disappointment and anger of his ... wife; the cruelty of the reis; the dig... ging of the well; the discovery of the ... pretty stones; the plan formed for dis... posing of them, with the reserve for fur... ther charity; all this was narrated with ... artlessness and simplicity that stamped ... truth, which was confirmed by the ... testimony of his wife and children, who ... were brought to Meshed. But notwith... standing this, Abdulla, his family, and ... treasures he had found were a few ... days afterwards despatched for Isfahan, ... with a guard of five hundred horsemen. ... Previous couriers were sent before to ad... vise the ministers of the great Abbas ... of the discovery which had been made, ... and that had been done.

... during these proceedings at Meshed, ... some extraordinary events occurred at Isfa... han. Shah Abbas the Great saw one ... night in a dream the holy Imam Meh... dee clothed in green robes. The saint, ... looking steadfastly at the monarch, ... said: 'Abbas, protect and favor my ... people.' The king was much troubled ... at the dream, and desired his astrolo... gers and wise men to expound it, but they could not. On the two following nights the same vision appeared and the same words were pronounced. The monarch lost all temper, and threatened the chief astrologers and others with death unless they relieved the anxiety of his mind before the evening of the same day. While preparations were making for their execution, the couriers from the governor of Meshed arrived, and the visier, after perusing the letters, hastened to the king. 'Let the mind of the refuge of the world be at repose,' he said, 'for the dream of our monarch is explained. The peasant Abdulla of Khorassan, who, though ignorant and poor, is pious and charitable, and who has become the chosen instrument of Providence for discovering the treasures of Khoosroo, is the revealed friend of the holy Imam Mehdee, who has commanded that this good and humble man be honored by the protection and favor of the king of kings.'

Shah Abbas listened to the particulars which were written from Meshed with delight; his mind was quite relieved, and he ordered all his nobles and his army to accompany him a day's march from Isfahan to meet the friend of the holy Imam. When the approach of the party was announced, the king walked from his tent a short distance to meet them. First came one hundred horsemen; next Abdulla, with his arms bound, sitting on a camel; after him, on another, his wife Zeeba, and followed by their children, Yusuph and Fatima, riding together on a third. Behind the prisoners was the treasure. A hundred horsemen guarded each flank, and two hundred covered the rear. Shah Abbas made the camels which carried Abdulla and his family kneel close to him, and aided, with his royal hands, to untie the cords by which the good man was bound, while others released his wife and children. A suit of the king's own robes was directed to be put upon Abdulla, and the monarch led him to a seat close to his throne, but before he would consent to be seated, he thus addressed his majesty:

'O King of the Universe, I am a poor man, but I was contented with my lot, and happy in my family, till I first knew wealth. From that day my life has been a series of misfortunes; folly and ambition have made me entertain wishes out of my sphere, and I have brought disappointment and misfortune on those I loved best; but now that my death is near, and it pleases your majesty to amuse yourself with a mock honor to your slave, he is satisfied, if your royal clemency will only spare the lives of that kind woman and these dear children. Let them be restored to the peace and innocence of their native valley, and deal with me according to your royal pleasure.'

On uttering these words, Abdulla, overcome by his feelings, burst into tears. Abbas was himself greatly moved. 'Good and pious man,' he said, 'I intend to honor, not to slay thee. Thy humble and sincere prayers, and thy charitable offerings at the shrine of the holy Mehdee, have been approved and accepted. He has commanded me to protect and favor thee. Thou shalt stay a few days at my capital, to recover from thy fatigues, and return as governor of that province from which thou hast come a prisoner. A wise minister, versed in the forms of office, shall attend thee; but in thy piety and honesty of character I shall find the best qualities for him who is destined to rule over others. Thy good wife Zeeba has already received the silk vest she so anxiously expected, and it shall be my charge,' continued the gracious monarch, with a smile, 'to see Yusuph provided with a horse and sword, and that little Fatima shall have her handkerchief and golden slippers.'

The manner as well as the expressions of the king dispelled all Abdulla's fears and filled his heart with boundless gratitude. He was soon after nominated governor of Khorassan, and became famous over the country for his humanity and justice. He repaired, beautified and richly endowed the shrine of the holy Imam, to whose guardian care he ever ascribed his advancement. Yusuph became a favorite of Abbas, and was distinguished by his skill in horsemanship, and by his gallantry. Fatima was married to one of the principal nobles, and the good Zeeba had the satisfaction through life of being sole mistress in her family, and having no rival in the affection of her husband, who continued to cherish, in his exalted situation, those ties and feelings which had formed his happiness in humble life.

THE END.

A poor woman in the hospital was told by the matron that she could not recover, that her complaint was incurable. It is very hard to be told this,—that one never can hope to be better; that one's life work is done. However, this poor sufferer was not overcome by what the kindly matron told her. She did not shrink from pain and death. But there was still one point at which she could not yield to God's will. With tears she said that she gladly and patiently accepted God's will so far as her own pain and death were concerned, but she could not bear the thought of leaving her motherless children. She declared that no one could induce her to feel resigned on this matter. The visitor to whom she said this had no words with which to chide her. She could only say to the poor woman, 'Yours is untold sorrow, far beyond my understanding, but God knows all about it; God understands. Will you tell him just how you feel? Tell him what you have told me, all your pain, your anxiety about your little children, your sore dread at the thought of leaving them alone in this world.' Then the visitor went away, promising to pray for the poor woman in her sore struggle. In a day or two she came again and found her calm and patient. She had told God,—had poured out her whole heart in unrestrained prayer; and she said to her visitor, 'I am just leaving everything with God—not only whether I shall live or die, but each one of my little children, if I am to be taken from them. Everything is safe with him. I feel it now; I know it.' She had acknowledged God in this hard way, as in all other and easier ways. She had acknowledged him, too, by telling him all about her trouble, by going over her anxieties with him, and now there was no trouble, no anxiety any longer. There was now no 'anything but this' in her submission. To the Master's words, 'In all thy ways,' she could now respond, 'Yes, Lord in all my ways.'—Rev. J. R. Miller.

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

Where is any other that may save thee?—Hosea xiii., 10.

There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.—Acts iv., 12.

Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.—1 Cor. iii., 11.

SUNDAY, JAN. 10.

What saith the Scripture?—Rom. iv., 3.

The Scripture saith, Whosoever believeth on Him shall not be ashamed.—Rom. x., 11.

And the Scripture cannot be broken.—John x., 35.

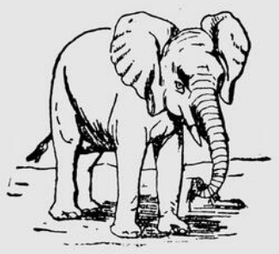
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Travelled Half the Globe to Find Health. Without Success.

Took the Advice of a Friend and Now Proclaims It From the Housetop —"South American Nervine Saved My Life."

Mrs. H. Stapleton of Wingham writes: 'I have been very much troubled for year—since 1878—with nervous debility and dyspepsia. Had been treated in Canada and England by some of the best physicians without permanent relief. I was advised about three months ago to take South American Nervine, and I firmly believe I owe my life to it today. I can truthfully say that I have derived more benefit from it than any treatment I ever had. I can strongly recommend it, and will never be without it myself.' Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street, and John Lewis, 2208 and 2613 St. Catherine street.

Mammoth



POSTERS

Printed at the Witness Printing House.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.

R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

HOPELESS CASE.

Hostess—'Why didn't you come to us on Saturday? I suppose you had something better to do?' Admiring Visitor (nervously)—'No, I assure you, on the contrary, it was something much worse!'—'Punch.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUMORS TUMORS

For 6 cents in stamps we will send full particulars of Dr. Mason's Painless Home Treatment for Cancer and Tumors, with testimonials from those cured.

NO KNIFE. NO PLASTER.

STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Mention 'Witness.' 21

The Ware That's Bound To wear; The Pail That will Never fail, THE **E.B. EDDY CO.'S** Indurated ...Fibreware

TUBS, PAILS, PANS, ETC.

APPEAL FOR THE IRISH PROTESTANT POOR.

Our Irish Protestant Benevolent Society having about eighty poor families (men, women and children) to provide for 'weekly' during the winter months, would be grateful to receive any wearing apparel, bed covering, or other articles. Distribution every Wednesday afternoon. Contributions would be called for by telephoning 3313, or address McDUFF LAMB, Chairman Charitable Committee, 24 University street.

Montreal, Jan. 7, 1897. 8

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

AND THE BEST IN

Hams, Sausages, Lard and Bacon,

CAN ONLY BE HAD IN MONTREAL FROM THE UNDERSIGNED.

The Goods are famed for their Good Qualities, and have become the favorite of Montreal Housekeepers. Do you use them? If not, you are missing a rare treat. See to it that your next grocery order includes HARPER'S SAUSAGES, HAMS or BACON.

Packing House and Offices at 18 ST. PHILIP STREET.

Branches:—Nos. 24 and 25 ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

JAMES HARPER, Proprietor.

THE KINROSS BOATMAN ON SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The late Mr. T. E. Pritt, in his book 'An Angler's Basket,' tells that an ancient boatman of Kinross, whose acquaintance he made on Loch Leven many years ago, had been privileged in his young days to row Sir Walter Scott about the lake and round the Castle Island during the time he was gathering material for 'The Abbot.' In reply to Mr. Pritt's question as to what Sir Walter was like, the boatman answered with unconscious truth and humor that he was a 'verra inqueesitive auld gentleman.'

Recently we asked our doctor what food he usually recommended for an infant of from 3 to 6 months old. Robinson's Patent Barley, said he. It is the king of infants' foods. 12

A DECIDED CHANGE.

Lady—'And you escaped from the wreck?' Indigent seaman—'Yes, mum.'

Lady—'How did you feel when the waves broke over you?'

Seaman—'Wet, mum; werry wet; but now mum, I feels dry—werry dry.'—'Tit Bits.'

Fifty years of success in curing Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Colic, Cramps, Bowel Complaints of summer and fall, etc., stamp Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best remedy in the market. It saves children's lives. 5

Housekeeper—'Half the things you wash are torn to pieces.' Washerwoman—'Yes, mum; but when a thing is torn in two or more pieces, mum, I count them as only one piece, mum, and only charge for one.'—'Tit-Bits.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

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

A. D. MANN'S,

Corner Mountain and St. Antoine street.

RICE'S STUDIO, "PLATINUMS."

Every size and style, from $2.50 up.

141 ST. PETER ST. Tel. 331 6

READY FRAMED PICTURES FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

We have the finest collection of Framed and Unframed Pictures in the city.

G. W. WILLSON,

Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames, 688 CRAIG street, next door to the 'Witness' Office. 10

PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD

FATAL TO COCKROACHES and WATER BUGS 'NOT A POISON.'

It attracts Cockroaches and Water Bugs, as a food they devour it and are destroyed, dried up to shell, leaving no offensive smell.

Kept in stock by all leading druggists.

EWING, HERRON & CO., Sole Manufacturing Agents for the Dominion

JAMES THOMSON & CO.,

Cabinet Makers, Designers and Upholsterers, Fine Work to Order a Specialty.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Office and Factory: 176½ St. Antoine st.

Bell Tel. 2139. G. H RANDALL, Manager. 27

Builders and Carpenters.

JOHN T. HENDERSON, Carpenter.

Get your houses ready for the fall. Prices for all jobbing work given.

7½ ST. EDWARD ST. Tel. 3228. 26

A DEFINITION.

Sir John Lubbock told some school children the other day a capital story of his little niece, who, on being asked to name the constituents of the atmosphere, replied, 'Oxygen and Cambridgen.'

Nursing mothers require tasty and attractive looking nourishment, not the washy messes doctored up by inexperienced nurses. Gruel made from Robinson's Patent Groats, according to directions, will be found most palatable and strengthening.

CHRONOLOGICAL COMFORT.

'It's glad Oi om,' said Mr. Rafferty, 'thot Oi'm not shuperstitious.'

'Phwy?' inquired Mr. Dolan.

'Oi'd be unaisy about the year thot's comin'. Mebbe ye've noticed it yerself.'

'Noticed phwat?'

'That the firsht av January comes an a Froiday.'

'Feix, thot's dishquietin'. But let's be thankful it don't fall an the tirteent av the month.'—Washington 'Star.'

We mail free to all mothers a large sample tin (sufficient for a week's supply) of either Robinson's Patent Barley or Patent Groats. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 12

GETTING ALONG.

'Have you made any progress in your lessons on the bicycle?' 'Yes,' replied the man with a gentle disposition. 'Do you ride into the country yet?' 'Oh, no. I don't ride anywhere worth mentioning. But I don't think I hurt myself so much when I fall off.'—Washington 'Star.'

COLIC CURED.

Dear Sirs,—I was very bad last summer with colic, and a few doses of Wild Strawberry cured me. I am safe in recommending it as the best remedy ever used. I cannot speak too highly of it.

MRS. ALFRED VICE, Berlin, Ont.

'Where,' said the auctioneer, addressing an audience of possible purchasers, 'where else on the face of the globe will you find in one place copper, tin, iron, cotton, hemp, grain, game——' And a voice from the crowd replied: 'In the pocket of my youngest son.'—'Tit-Bits.'

WHY SOME PEOPLE FAIL.

The world is full of people who have failed because of Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Constipation, which are responsible for nine-tenths of life's miseries. Burdock Blood Bitters cures these diseases as well as all other diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. 5

Marie—'Proposals should never be made by letter, anyhow.' Nettie—'Did you ever hear of one that was declined simply on that account?'—'Truth.'

CASTORIA. The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CASTORIA. The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CASTORIA. The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

In Russia teachers are none too well paid. At a scholastic meeting some one proposed the toast: 'Long live our school teachers.' 'What on?' asked a cadaverous looking specimen, rising in his seat.'—'Tit-Bits.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S. 26

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

OPEN TO-NIGHT TILL 9.30 O'CLOCK.

Great Annual Stock Reduction Sale

"BUY-ME-QUICK" BARGAINS IN WHITEWEAR!

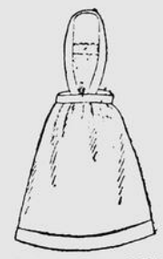
Our Annual Sale of Whitewear is always a success. Thousands take advantage of it every year. The UNPARALLELED VALUES we are offering for '97, will cause quick buying on the part of those who intend to benefit by it this season. BARGAINS such as the following don't wait long for purchasers. - - - - - - - - - -

HOUSEMAIDS' CAPS,

LIKE CUT,

3 for 20c.

Also, another line trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, fine Muslin, &c., 3 for 35c



HOUSEMAIDS' APRONS

LIKE CUT,

Fine quality Muslin, Embroidery Trimmed, Yoke Band, and Deep Hem,

Regular prices - - 18c, 20c, 23c.

Stock Reduction Sale Price, 12½c each.

HOUSEMAIDS' MORNING APRONS, good quality cotton, yoke band, deep hem, our own manufacture. During stock reduction sale, **23c** each.

HOUSEMAIDS' KITCHEN APRONS, colored, made in fine linens, and drills, finished with fancy bibs and collars, skirts trimmed with frills, which we offer during stock reduction sale at **50** percent discount.

HOUSEMAIDS' AFTERNOON APRONS, fine quality, Lonsdale cotton, bib with one piece straps, yoke band, fine tucking, and deep hem, our own manufacture, which we offer at the low price of **59c.**

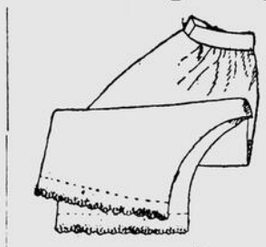
This cut shows a leader in

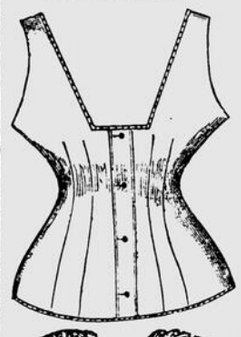
High-Class Gowns,

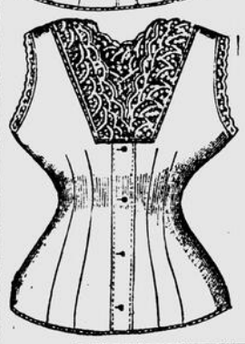
made up of fine English Cotton with 5 pointed collar edged with embroidery, and finished with herring bone stitching. This gown has never been offered at less than $2.25.

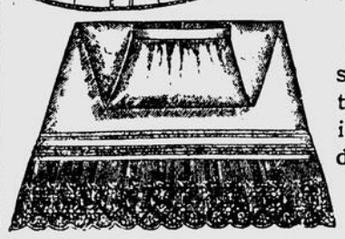
Sale price, $1.75.

FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS,	20	PERCENT DISCOUNT.
" DRAWERS,	20	" "
NAVY FLANNEL KNICKERBOCKERS,	20	" "









DRAWERS

(AS CUT)

Made of good quality Cotton, lace trimmed, and usually retailed at 39c. Sale price, **24c** a pair.

CORSET COVERS,

(LIKE CUT)

Perfect Fit, Good Quality Cotton.

DURING STOCK REDUCTION SALE,

12½ each.

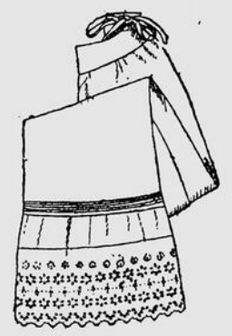
This cut shows the style of our : : : : : :

50c CORSET COVERS,

which we offer during Stock Reduction Sale at the low price of **39c** each.

This cut represents a very stylish Skirt, with 5 rows of tucking and edged with an 8 inch Embroidery, which we offer during Stock Reduction Sale,

At 69c.

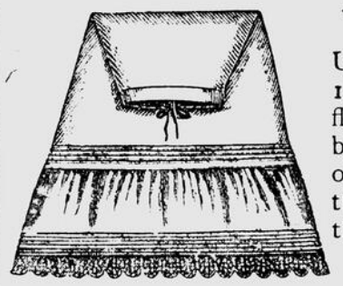


WHITE SKIRT

(AS SHOWN IN CUT)

Represents a first-class made garment, with five rows tucks, embroidery 9 in. deep.

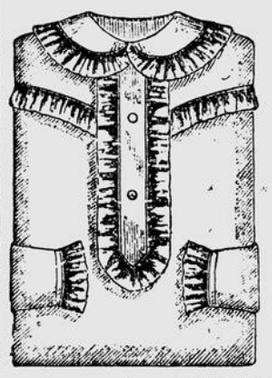
Sale price **89c.**



WHITE SKIRT,

Umbrella style, 4 yds. wide, 12 rows of tucks, deep flounce edged with fine embroidery. This garment is our own manufacture and the best for the money in the market.

Sale price only **$1.59.**



VERY FINE COTTON GOWN,

Cambric Frills on Collar, Yoke, Front and Sleeves. Cut represents exact syle. Usual price of Gown is 98 cents.

MARKED DOWN PRICE:

49 cents.

Also another **VERY FINE GOWN,** with Embroidery Trimmed Collar, Front and Sleeves. Excellent value at $1.25. Sale price, **95c.**

SPECIAL.—We have some slightly soiled **WHITEWEAR.** Assorted prices at **50 Percent Discount.** All other lines of **WHITEWEAR** not mentioned here will be offered at **10 to 20 Percent Discount.**

CORSET DEPARTMENT.—During Stock Reduction Sale all regular lines of **CORSETS** will be offered at **10 Percent Discount.** 360 pairs of **First-class Corsets,** all sizes. These goods are worth $1.00. Sale price, **49c.**

In addition to the above lines, we are offering "Buy-Me-Quick" Bargains in MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS, WHITE TIES, WHITE GLOVES, LINENS, COTTONS, etc., etc. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

COUNTRY ORDERS FILLED WITH CARE.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Corner Metcalfe Street,

Terms—CASH. - - - - Telephone 3833.

THE ARMENIANS AT RUSTCHUK.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF WORK BEING DONE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am sending you, at Miss Willard's request, an interesting account of work which is being done for the Armenians by Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant of London, who has been sent out to Bulgaria by the International Association of the Friends of Armenia, of which Lady Henry Somerset is the secretary. With best wishes for the New Year from us both, I am, yours sincerely,

ANNA A. GORDON.

Castile, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1896.

Rustchuk is a town situated on the Danube and claiming a population of thirty thousand or more. In one of its poorest quarters is a theatre, a plain wooden building, suggesting a barn, with side galleries. It is entirely devoid of ornament, save the sombre stage curtain and some red cotton nailed over the boarded front of the galleries, which are partitioned off into forty-eight boxes. At present nothing but tragedy is being rehearsed on its poor stage, and the drama is a continuous one, going on all day and night before a full house; for some three hundred Armenian refugees, men, women and children, out of the 2,500 in this town are being temporarily housed in the theatre. It is a humble temple of amusement turned into a noble home of refuge.

It was snowing fiercely as we drove up to the gloomy little building, and the driving wind blew the crisp flakes about our faces with a sting like hail. Our guides were two Armenian merchants, members of the Rustchuk Armenian Relief Committee, who are devoting much time and labor to their unexpected and uninvited guests, and as they pushed open the door for us to enter, we noted how eagerly they were greeted by the crowd of men who stood inside. It was a strange moving spectacle that was before us on the theatre floor, of families grouped together on one family carpet, in the centre of which, as often as not, was a pan of hot coals.

Numbers of children with dear little anxious faces, on tiptoe as to what the strangers might be bringing. Oh! for a Santa Claus to bring them toys!

Pathetic babies, pale and pinched, with the terrors of flight and hardships of long sea-passage and cold and hunger. One poor little victim of the modern murder of the innocents lay peacefully dying in her tiny hammock; over the white brow lay a folded cloth 'to keep the light from her eyes' whispered her older sister, hoarsely, and then I noticed the half-healed remains of a bad burn, where a small timber from the burning roof had caught the innocent curly head as the mother fled from the homestead fired by Turkish soldiers. One little exile, such a pretty little creature, with lovely confiding eyes, belongs to no one in particular, but is specially cared for by two young men. He was snatched up by one of them in the midst of pillage and massacre, and brought safely away, but what has become of his parents no one knows.

'The boxes are for the married couples who have no children,' said our guides, and sure enough from almost every box looked out human faces with more or less of sorrow and despair in them. Bread twice a day is all that they have to eat at present, although to-night they are being meated, the English visitor having provided the wherewithal in remembrance of Thanksgiving Day a year ago at Chestnut Hill, Mass. A hundred pounds sterling would pay for the placing of all these poor exiles in proper homes till March, when Bulgarian fields will thaw and call for the toil of both men and women. Is there no one who for Thanksgiving will give five hundred dollars for this one object? The overcrowding is terrible and already the doctor, who gives his labor for love, is fearing an outbreak of typhoid fever or worse. To be sure, these are but a small portion of the two thousand five hundred thrown on to the neighborly kindness of a poor town; but they are typical of all the rest, and if funds are wisely contributed and distributed there is no reason why the generosity of other countries should not easily supplement the hospitality of Bulgaria. But above and beyond the question of relieving immediate and pressing needs is the larger question of missionary work for the uplifting of the people of this and neighboring countries—just that kind of work which necessitated a Toynbee Hall in the East of London and a Hull House in Chicago is wanted here in Rustchuk and everywhere else—a primary gospel of soap and water, of bath and bathroom, of up-to-date domestic sanitary arrangements, of a scientific but easily practical invocation of the forces of the beautiful Danube which flows so near and yet so far from the needs of this town.

With these things of the outward and the visible set right the rest would follow as certainly as that a clean window lets in the sunlight better than a foul one. This letter is being written in a room in the best hotel in Rustchuk, but the door has to be kept tight shut lest the noisome presence of a domestic pesthole just outside should wholly overcome the writer. The cold is intense, but our Armenian comrade must go without fire in his room because the stove-chimney won't act, while the stove in his room has been lighted three times within four hours because—because there is not a particle of forethought in domestic matters, and the chambermaid fetched a small shovelful of coal dust and put the fire out whenever called upon to replenish it.

Nov. 28.—This article is being finished on the train that bears us from Rustchuk. The only food that we could get at our hotel before setting out at 7 a.m. was some cafe au lait, owing to there being nothing to eat in the house, and the baker's chariot wheels tarrying long on the road. At the station we were seen off by one of the committee, and he joyfully informed us that the gift of the day before had purchased half a cow, a large caldron and beans and onions, and the poor exiles had greatly enjoyed their supper, the first hot food since landing three weeks ago. If only money is forthcoming in sufficient quantity the building of the necessary houses could be started at once, thus setting the men to wholesome work, stirring new home-hope and cares in both men and women, and promising future prosperity and progress to a town that deserves well of the civilized world for being willing to face such a sudden and tremendous difficulty. It may be as well to state that the headquarters of the International Association of the Friends of Armenia are at 58 Victoria street, Westminster, London.

FRICTION IN FACTORIES.

In a paper by Mr. C. H. Benjamin read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers last month upon the subject of losses by friction in factories, it is shown that from a number of cases investigated from fifty-five to sixty-five percent of the power generated by the engines is absorbed before the machines are reached. As in one case a loss of only a little over fourteen percent was found, the question naturally arises as to whether the higher losses spoken of are necessary. This is referred to by the author of the paper, as being possible to explain through mistaken economy in the use of lubricants, which shows at once a corresponding reduction of corresponding increase in the coal and water bills, but the corresponding increase in the coal and water consumption may remain altogether unnoticed, or may be attributed to other causes. The author of the paper pertinently observes that this is the age of small economies, economies which would have been laughed at a generation ago, and that no manufacturer can afford to neglect the losses shown in these experiments. He recomends the use of large pulleys, fast running belts, plenty of the best oil, preservation and purification of the drip, regular oiling of the shafting and careful and frequent inspection of line shafts to see that they are in line, and that they can be turned easily. These suggestions with particular reference to the alignment of shafting are worthy of consideration by many men in charge of machinery, who, perhaps, do not fully realize their importance. An English engineer is responsible for the statement that the consumption of fuel at the collieries of Great Britain averages ten percent of the output, and that with only ordinary appliances kept in good repair more than half of this expenditure of fuel might be saved and made available for sale. Probably much of this loss comes through the same channels as that found in the friction experiments at the factories referred to, and this emphasizes the desirability and necessity of looking after friction losses.—'The Railway Review.'

X RAYS AND DIAMONDS.

One excellent use to which the new X rays can be put should interest women. It seems that by their aid one can readily determine whether diamonds are real or false, for the rays pass quite through real diamonds, leaving them transparent, and not at all through false ones. A real pearl, when photographed would show only the mounting, but in a false one all the stones would turn out black. Strangely enough, the X rays will not penetrate glass, eyeglasses if photographed come out black. This proved useful in the case of a Viennese glass-worker who got a bit of glass into his finger. By the aid of the rays it was discovered, extracted, and the workman cured.—St. James's Gazette.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 11 to 20.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1897.

THE WITNESS JUBILEE SYMPOSIUM.

Stories of Fifty Years Ago.

MR. E. WRIGHT, OF BATH.

Mr. Wright says in his letter, under date of Dec. 21, 1896 :—As I have taken [illegible] interest in your 'Stories of Fifty Years Ago,' I desire to contribute some[illegible] to the symposium that may be of [illegible] incidents of Canadian history [illegible] so I will have to go [illegible] than fifty years ago in [illegible] understanding of the [illegible] that I propose to relate. I [illegible] descended from United Em[illegible] stock. My maternal an[illegible]coming to this country at the [illegible] the American Revolution, pre[illegible]o live under the Union Jack in[illegible] the Stars and Stripes. My fa[illegible]came to this country in the com[illegible] of the first governor, namely, Gov[illegible]r Simcoe, who, I presume, was his [illegible]father, as in addition to his surname [illegible]fore that of John Greaves Simcoe, [illegible] being the whole name of that gov[illegible]nor. It is well-known that the first [illegible]parliament for Upper Canada was called [illegible] Newark in 1792 by Governor Simcoe. My father removed to York (now To[illegible]nto) before the removal of the seat [illegible]government to York, and recollects [illegible] present site of the city of Toronto [illegible]upied by a few log houses.

At the opening of the war of 1812 he volunteered for three years, or during the war, was at the taking of Detroit, when Gen. Hull, with an army of 2,500 men, surrendered to Gen. Sir Isaac Brock; was at Queenston when the Americans were repulsed by being driven over the precipice into the river, with a loss of many prisoners taken by the British; but he did not participate in the engagement, as he was attached to an artillery detachment, with cannon located on the bank of the Niagara river, a mile or two below the scene of the battle-field proper. He was over the ground before the dead were removed in search of a younger brother, whom, he supposed, had been killed, but who had been detailed to assist in carrying Sir Isaac Brock off the field, he having fallen in the action.

An incident in connection with the battle of Queenston would be perhaps worthy of mention. For two or three days prior to the crossing of the American forces boats could be seen upon waggons hauled up the mountain. The same waggons were seen every night returning. This had the effect of drawing all available forces farther up the river to the supposed contemplated points of attack; yet on the morning that the crossing was made the boats at the side opposite Queenston were ready for use. Some had crossed the night before, and the force destined for the attack was concealed under the bank of the river, which surprised the few soldiers left in garrison at daylight in the morning. It was not until the afternoon, when reinforcements under Gen. Sheaffe were brought from above and believed that the real battle took place, and the American force were repulsed and driven over the precipice into the Niagara river. While many lost their lives, some succeeded in re-crossing the river. As most of the prisoners taken were of the militia, they were paroled and sent [illegible] My father was also at York [illegible]en captured by the Americans, and [illegible]as engaged in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent their landing. He was near when the magazine exploded. It was intentionally blown up to harrass the invaders. It was a partial success only. The advanced guard suffered. The main body of the army was detained by the breaking down of a bridge.

As for myself, I have and always have had, great admiration for the British Government and British institutions, and in my opinion it is the best government in the world. I was mustered in at the time of the troubles of 1837, and would have volunteered to go to the front had the opportunity been given me. Though I have not been a continuous subscriber to the Montreal 'Witness,' I was a subscriber almost if not from its first publication, and took it in connection with the 'Temperance Advocate' when edited by the late Mr. John Dougall.

I have always esteemed it for its firm stand in the right, not only for its advocacy of good morals and temperance, but in every question which has for its object the improvement and lifting up of the community.

MR. E. WRIGHT.

A THRILLING EVENT.

The fire in Montreal in 1832, sixty-five years ago, a sketch of which was given recently in the symposium, has called forth the following:—In your 'Witness' jubilee symposium, Dec. 28, a writer who signs himself 'W,' gives an account of a great fire, which he describes. This fire really occurred at the Masonic Hall Hotel, on St. Paul street, adjoining the Bonsecours Church and the Theatre Royal. As an old fireman, one who was at that fire, I take pleasure in adding a few words to 'W.'s' account. It was on the occasion of a grand ball and dinner given by the citizens of Montreal to Captain Backs on his departure for the North Pole, in search of Sir John Franklin. He lost all his valuable instruments at the fire. 'W.' says Montreal had little or no fire department, a hand engine worked by soldiers being the principal dependence. The ordnance department, it is true, had always an engine of their own on hand in case of fire. The town was, however, divided into five wards or districts, and each of these had an engine as large as any military engine. The 'Neptune' engine was commanded by Capt. McNaughton, the 'Phoenix' by Capt. Prowse, the 'Mutual' by Capt. Joseph Poitras, the 'St. Joseph' by Capt. M. Moses, and the 'Alliance' by Capt. John Luckin. From the first the building was doomed. Ladders were secured as soon as possible, by which the people in the ball room and burning building were to make their escape. The ladders were soon raised to every window, and with promptness arranged for the safety of every lady and gentleman at the ball. The name of the gallant captain which 'W.' has forgotten, and whose presence of mind saved so many valuable lives and did such inestimable service, was the late Captain John Luckin, of this city. For this service he was presented by the citizens with a magnificent chased silver cup. Later on he was also given a large oil painting of the Masonic Hall fire, Bonsecours Church and Theatre Royal; with Capt. Joseph Poitras cutting off the spire of the church. For that noble act, Capt. Poitras was presented by the citizens with a silver medal, which he wore until his death. The oil painting of the Masonic Hall fire, presented to Capt. Luckin, was, a few years afterwards, given to the Old Union Fire Engine Company. The address presented with the silver cup to Captain Luckin still remains in my possession. The theatre on St. Paul street and next the Masonic Hall Hotel, was not connected in any way with the hotel. The oil painting was destroyed by fire when the Union Engine House was set fire to.

JAS. K., Old U.F.E. Co.

THE REV. JOHN M. ORROCK,

(Editor of the 'Light Bearer,' Brookline, Mass.)

The Rev. Mr. Orrock writes, under date Jan. 4, 1897:—

'The jubilee symposium has been an interesting feature of the 'Witness' for some time, and as it has extended into 1897, I feel inclined, though at a late hour, to say a word by way of encouragement, to weary workers in the Lord's vineyard. I was born in Scotland in 1830, but was brought by my parents to America when so young that the earliest recollection I have of attending a religious service is connected with Montreal. We were living at that time in a small house "back of the rope-walk," if you know where that was in the early thirties. I can just remember it, and of fishing in "the creek." Father took me one week-day into the city to a Sunday-school gathering of some sort, and I brought away a lesson which has clung to me ever since—more than sixty years. One of the speakers when talking about birds, said:—"They teach us two things—that there is a God, and that we ought to prepare for hereafter." On these points he enlarged, showing that no bird could make itself, and that when we hear them sing, they seem to say, "God made me, made me." Then as winter comes on and they leave for a warmer climate, they bid us prepare for eternity. I know not who the speaker was, and he never knew how what he said was treasured up in a little mind, to be repeated to other children in the after-days. I mention it now, that parents and teachers may be reminded that good words dropped into the heart-soil of childhood are not lost, but often take root when we know it not. Let us therefore, "Not be weary in well-doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."'

MRS. THOMPSON OF CARDINAL.

Mrs. James Thompson of Cardinal, under date Dec. 30, sends some pieces of music which serve to show how well the 'Witness' printing was done in 1846. How many sang and played these hymns can never be estimated. It is proof of the enjoyment our readers have had in the music, that the request is made to have them reprinted, which, owing to the marked and age-stained condition of the paper, could not easily be done. Mrs. Thompson says that her favorite was 'Peace be still,' and that she always enjoyed singing and playing the music. Mrs. Thompson continues:—'My father, Mr. Henry Armstrong, was a subscriber to the 'Witness' from the first year it was published until his death. My husband, Mr. James Thompson, also was a subscriber for over thirty years. He too, has gone to rest. We still take the 'Witness,' and would be lonely without the interesting contents of your daily paper. I wish you the compliments of the season, and that you may prosper in the future as you have in the past, and that your paper may be a blessing to many a home.'

MR. WM. JAMIESON'S QUESTION.

Mr. William Jamieson writes from Missoula, Montana, Dec., 1896, the following:—

'I find the time is again at hand for my renewal subscription of the 'Witness,' and need I say it is my stand-by of all the papers I get? Although I have not been a reader of it for fifty years, still my commencement dates from 1854, and I can truthfully say it has kept itself all these years in the front ranks of all that is laudable as a family newspaper. I would make a good many sacrifices before I would leave out the 'Witness.' I have a query that I have had the intention for some time to submit to you for solution. I remember well the occurrence. I fancy it was in 1847 or 1848 that Sir Robert Peel passed the Corn bill in England, and soon after that three great heads in England were invited to dinner at a prominent home there. Sir Robert Peel was one of them; and before the day for dinner the three were in their graves. He was thrown from his horse, and soon after died, but I cannot now for my life place the other two. I hope you will be able to recall to my memory the names of the other two.'

[Some of our readers may be able to reply to Mr. Jamieson's question, and we will publish the reply with pleasure.]

MONTREAL FIELD BATTERY.

Lieut. Thomas W. Boyd, who joined the Montreal Field Battery, and became lieutenant, says he has read with much pleasure Col. McGibbon's description of the manner in which he received the first-class artillery certificate. Col. McGibbon and Lieut. Boyd were both candidates for the certificate, and in the presence of Col. Pipon, Col. McGibbon was ordered to drill the well known Grey Battery of Major Penn. He did it in fine style, and Lieut. Boyd had to take his own place as commander of the light division while Col. McGibbon commanded the whole. Afterwards Lieut. Boyd and Col. McGibbon changed places, and Lieut. Boyd had to drill the battery. He also got his first-class certificate and he thinks that Col. McGibbon and he are the only officers who possess certificates of the same kind given in Canada for drilling and handling a battery of six guns.

MONTREAL'S FIRST RAILWAY.

A typographical error in Mr. P. L. Kinmond's description of events in 1854 made it read 1844. As there was no cholera in 1844, the error, it would be easily seen, was not Mr. Kinmond's, but the printer's. In a previous contribution Mr. Kinmond was made by the printer to spell Mr. Robert Stephenson's name Stevenson, which was also an error of the typo much to be regretted.

THE PROBLEM OF THE SALESMAN

Nordau could find texts for a new chapter in 'Degeneracy' in the tendency downward and backward in store help. The tendency is obvious and marked; the explanation is not so easy, and yet there are certain reasons that lie upon the surface.

One of these, unquestionably, is the low scale of salaries. The urgent demand for employment at any price has enabled employers to set a scale far below the normal compensation for efficient and honest work. It is difficult to blame employers for accepting market rates of labor, and yet when these rates are below a minimum of equity the result is a loss of permanence, and of excellence which ultimately shows in dollars and cents. The help in stores—we are speaking now more particularly of the large stores in the leading cities—are paid on a level with street laborers, or worse. The ordinary domestic, with her sixteen or twenty dollars a month and a home, is far better remunerated. This being so, it is folly to expect to find ambition, enterprise and intelligence, in any high degree, among the mass of store employees. Even if a capable person accepts the low salary, he will watch his chance and make a change for the better. Or, if he bows to his fate, and is contented with his wage, he is apt to lose heart and go through his routine in a sullen and neglectful mood.

Another reason is the lack of thorough preparation. The wonderful opportunities of the present age spur to a restless ingenuity and versatility which needs the brake of a strong will, or all stability of character is frittered away. As a rule, our clerk class drops into a place by accident, and drops from one place into another in quite as haphazard a fashion. Now it is a place in a dry goods store, now in an office—soon, perhaps, in some wholly different business. Any knowledge he may obtain of his special duties is picked up at random and ordinarily he feels so little interest in these duties that he contents himself with acquiring what is necessary to satisfy immediate demands.

In the earlier days of the 'big stores' it was a proverb among superintendents that the best clerks came from the small stores, especially where these stores were conducted by keen-eyed women. But, for better or worse, this source of supply has now become almost extinct. The era of the alert and thrifty small dry goods store proprietor—at least in the large city—is passing away before the advance of the gigantic department bazaar, and the all-round clerk, quick to cope with the myriad little problems of the retail trade, is disappearing in equal ratio. We may be said to have altogether lost the advantages of the indenture system except so far as we still derive some benefit from it in the persons of those who gained this training in earlier life abroad.

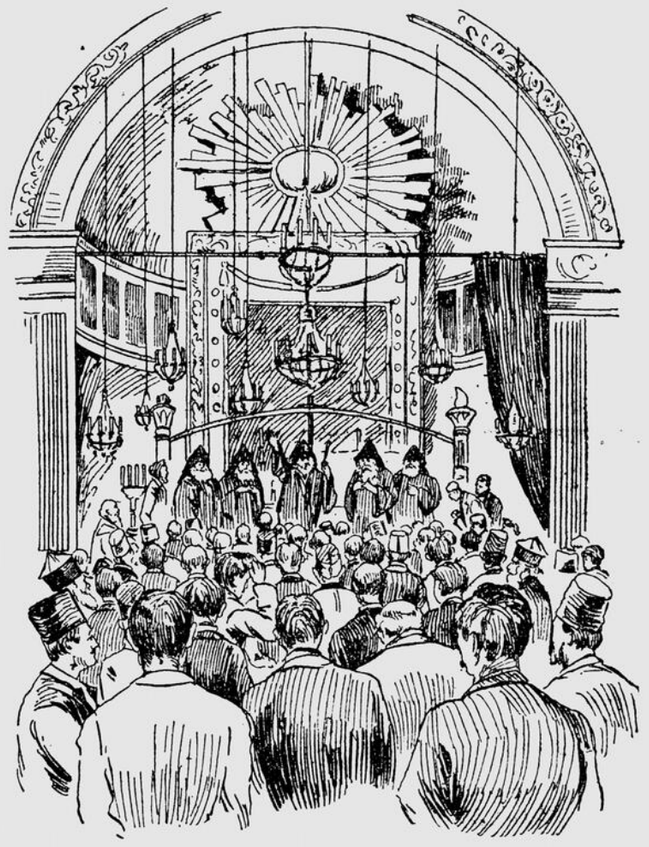
Still another reason, unquestionably, is the social distance between employer and employee. The old-fashioned friendship and confidence is indeed very old-fashioned, and in fact obsolete. We are not criticising the proprietor in mentioning this reason among others, but simply noticing an obvious fact. Promotion can go only so far. As in the military service an enlisted man must be content with a corporal or sergeant's honors, and pay at most, so in the modern store advancement into the rank of the merchant is next to impossible. The knowledge of this fact deadens loyalty and zeal.

We have thus specified some of the reasons which explain much of the listlessness, ignorance and incompetence among clerks. We now wish to bring forward a project to which we invite the attention of merchants and all who are interested in the improvement of the salesman.

This is, in brief, to apply 'civil service reform' to mercantile life. Why not? Why should there not be instituted a system of competitive examinations, conducted by a board of admitted ability and fairness, a certificate from them would stand for special merit and be of practical value to both employer and employed by bringing the two together in a scientific and simple manner?

We can assume that the age of ridicule of 'civil service reform' has for ever passed away. The system has demonstrated its merits and its practicality beyond all controversy. It is already in well-nigh universal use in the federal, state, municipal, and other public service, and that, too, in circumstances where the simplest requirements are all that have to be met. Surely the ability to sell a line of goods is quite as high in the scale of effort as is fitness for the duties of a policeman or a gauger.

We raise this question for serious discussion in the trade. Would it not be practical and of great advantage to have a system of examination with certificates of proficiency and ascertained fitness, which should represent thorough preparation for and the mastery of the field of employment by the candidate?—'Dry Goods Economist.'



INSTALLATION OF THE NEW ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.
Drawn by 'Black and White's' special artist in Turkey and Armenia.

DESTRUCTION OF DEER.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

So enormous was the number of moose and deer killed in the Maine woods this winter that the game authorities of the state are making energetic efforts to secure the passage of laws to shorten the open season, and to limit still more the number of animals that each hunter may shoot. Curiously enough, they are encountering strenuous opposition from the very class of people—guides and hotel-keepers—who ultimately would be most benfited by effective protection of the game on whose existence their profits depend. The number of hunters from other states who visited Maine in the season which closed with Dec. 31 is estimated at 30,000, and the amount of money left behind them is not much less than that spent by visitors at the coast resorts in summer. Before this army of sportsmen there fell about 1,000 moose, from 15,000 to 20,000 deer, and small game, like rabbits and partridge, in numbers that cannot be computed with any accuracy. At this rate there will be nothing left to shoot in a few years. It is, therefore, suggested that the open season for moose be restricted to the single month of November, that the killing of caribou be prohibited entirely for several years, and that the regulations in regard to the possession and exportation of 'dead' game be made much more stringent. The difficulty is to devise laws that will give the wild animals a chance to preserve or increase their numbers, and at the same time not drive the sportsmen to other grounds. The guides say the game commissioners are unnecessarily anxious, and they are answered by the charge of over-eagerness for present profits.

THE OLD PROTESTANT CHURCH AT BERTHIER.

The old Presbyterian church at Berthier en Haut, an illustration of which is herewith given, is claimed to be the oldest Protestant place of worship in Canada.

The old St. Gabriel's Presbyterian church in Montreal, now used as the offices of the Provincial Revenue Police, is the oldest Protestant church in Montreal, being built in 1788, but the edifice at Berthier exceeds it in point of age by about seventeen years, as the latter was erected about 1771, by Col. Cuthbert, an officer on the staff of the Governor of Canada. This gentleman, who came from Castle Hill, near Aberdeen, in Scotland, was the descendant of an old Scottish family who traced their origin back beyond the Norman Conquest, to the Cuthberts of the early Christian era in Scotland. Col. Cuthbert, resolving to settle permanently in Canada, bought the seigniories of Berthier, Maskinonge, D'Autry, Lanoraie and York, and, as the inhabitants of the country around were for the most part French and Roman Catholic, he brought from Scotland, besides his family and household goods, his private Presbyterian chaplain. Having settled, he erected the church, building it of cobblestones in the then prevailing fashion. His two sons, the Hon. Ross Cuthbert and the Hon. James Cuthbert, each became members of the House of Assembly of the province. The Hon. James Cuthbert, however, becoming a Roman Catholic, the family became divided in their religion and after the death of the first seigneur, the Protestant section gradually adopted the Anglican church, as the British settlers that kept arriving in that district were of that faith, but the old church was never used for any other purpose than the Presbyterian form of worship.

A grandson of the Hon. James Cuthbert is at present an officer in the North-West Mounted Police, but of the Protestant side of the family none of the name remain, the present representatives being members of the Bostwick family, who intermarried with that section of the Cuthberts. Mr. John Bostwick of Berthier is the present seigneur of D'Autry.

MOOSONEE DIOCESE.

BISHOP NEWNHAM'S SUMMER JOURNEY.

HARDSHIP OF THE MISSIONARY WORK.

(By Alfred Buckland.)

The readers of the Montreal 'Witness' have not forgotten the long and tedious journey undertaken by Bishop Newnham in the early summer of 1895. He says :—

'We enjoyed our trip to Churchill, though mosquitoes and sand-flies annoyed us very much. Travelling in the diocese of Moosonee is much more difficult than most people who have not experienced it are inclined to think. Should they during the coming summer pay a visit to the Rev. Mr. Lofthouse in the far north, and having successfully crossed the lakes and rivers, and combated with the myriads of flies which day and night surround him, singing their monotonous songs, and feasting on human flesh, if then a friend should ask them to relate their experience it would, I fancy, be one long story of obstacles overcome. We reached Fort Churchill on the fourteenth day of July, and were kindly welcomed alike by missionaries and natives.

'The Esquimaux crowded around us, and in their native tongue expressed their joy at our arrival. Some presented us with fish, while others stood to gaze at us in amazement. I spent a month at this fort, and on Aug. 26 I started for the scene of my labors, with a company of whalers. The voyage was somewhat eventful, as you may easily suppose, but I shall not at present detain my readers with a story so often told before.

'Before we could reach our destination the ship stuck fast in the ice, there to remain from October till July. This gave me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the mode of living and language of the natives, and for the first time in my life I made my way to the seal skin tents of the Esquimaux. They seemed delighted to see me, and endeavored to make my situation as comfortable as possible. Through my interpreter I informed the inmates that I had come to bring them the "glad tidings of great joy" once sung by the angels at Bethlehem ; and there on those boundless fields of ice, in a school-house built of snow, I commenced to teach this degraded race the way to a happier home above. In the spring, drawn by a train of dogs and guided by an Esquimaux, I commenced a journey along the coast ; at times the silence was broken by the running of the reindeer or the barking of the dogs, but apart from that all was quiet, and one feels that awful sense of loneliness and seclusion which is so depressing. When I told the natives my purpose they commenced to laugh, and looked astonished when they heard my apparently foolish statements ; but soon they decided to send me their children that I might teach them, and they and their wives often attended school

'The Esquimaux spend most of their time in hunting the numerous deer which roam over the ice in search of moss, and in whale and seal fishing. The principal weapon used is the bow and arrow, made from the ribs of whale and seal.

'Their food is almost entirely composed of the flesh of deer and bear, and the oil of seals gives them heat. The natives and the missionary are alike clothed in fur, as any other kind of clothing would be useless in that cold climate. Esquimaux dog driving is quite a tiring occupation, and on a long journey two or more men usually go together, that they may take turns in this laborious task. The whip used is a strip of walrus hide from thirteen to fifteen feet long attached to a rod of sixteen inches ; the long lash being necessary in order to reach the foremost dog of the train. They are very fond of their dogs and will at any time share their dinner with their faithful companions.

'These people have strange and cruel ways of dealing with their sick and dying : When a parent, for example, is ill for any length of time he or she is taken by other members of the family and placed away in a more or less secluded place, that starvation and cold may hasten his end. The corpse is then left to be eaten by the roving bear or wolf. The still more awful custom of burying alive one who is ill is also practised. This summer a young woman with consumption was taken from her children to a place four miles from their camp, there to die alone, without a living soul near her. The medicine men had decided that she was possessed with an evil spirit which would not listen to their charms. Their human nature appears after their friend has passed forever from their view. The husband, for instance, is obliged to wear his cap pulled down over his face; to abstain from the use of certain foods, and to cease hunting the walrus for at least six months.

'A singular custom is that of holding weeping meetings alike on the death of a friend or a dog, the failure of a seal or deer hunt, or any other misfortune which may befal the race. With the dead bodies are interred all the former belongings of the individual.

'The Esquimaux are exceedingly kind to their children, but think nothing of selling them for a mere thing ; they are severe in their training of the boys to a skilful use of the bow and arrow.

'Of the atrocious practices of the medicine men I need not write at present, since they are somewhat similar to those practised by the same class among the Indians in Athabasca diocese.

'This people are on the whole kind-hearted, and if friends at all they are true friends ; they are anxious to learn all about a visitor. I was not long among them when one of them came forward to take my measure for a suit of furs, which of course is acceptable in that climate.

'The Esquimaux are in many respects kind, in others cruel ; but ignorance, filth, superstition, idolatry, lack of all that to us makes life worth living, are the terms which for the present characterize this benighted race. These are the people among whom I have been sent by our heavenly Father, who sent His Son into the world to save the world from sin.'

Africa, China, India, are calling for light and the gospel of Christ, which brings peace and love into the soul, but as Canadians we must not let those in our own land be left out. 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature' ; every creature, which means those of North America. I think as disciples of our Lord, no one should choose his own field of work. I think if a man is honestly and truly called he will say, 'Here, Lord, send me ; not where I want to go, but where Thou wilt have me go.' I think then if we leave our field of labor to God and His Church, Moosonee, Athabasca, Mackenzie river and Selkirk will not be without laborers.

So little seems to be known of the diocese of Moosonee. Speaking to a Churchman the other day of Moosonee, he asked me where it was. He said he had heard of it, and thought Moosonee was in the North-West ; and I believe there are many others who do not know of the existence of such a diocese. It is a vast diocese ; it is 1,200 miles long and eight hundred miles broad, comprising all the districts around and above Hudson's Bay.

In 1851 the work was begun by John Horden, a schoolmaster from Exeter, England, who was sent by the Church Missionary Society to Moose Fort, James Bay. The following year he was ordained by that saintly man, Bishop Mountain. After forty years hard work among his red children, as he called them, he died in 1892, and has been succeeded by Bishop Newnham, of Montreal.

All the red Indians in the district of Moose Fort, Albany and Severn are Crees, Ojibways and Eskimo, numbering 3,600, who have been brought into the visible Church.

Moose Factory lies at the extreme south of the bay, Albany on its south-west coast. On the east coast of the bay is Whale river and Fort George, where the Rev. Mr. Walton is working and leading the Eskimo to Christ.

York Factory is on the western shore of Hudson's Bay ; the mission is vacant. Will this not strike home, 'vacant.' No men coming forward. This is a large field for work. From time to time the Rev. J. Lofthouse visits this post ; in fact Mr. Lofthouse does three men's work ; it is no wonder that he is worn out. God grant that the time is close at hand when the Bishop of Moosonee will have all his wants supplied in this respect.

It is the desire of the Rev. and Mrs. Lofthouse to go home to England next year for a well-earned rest, a rest which is absolutely needed. No one knows the awful sense of loneliness one feels in that desolate place, the seclusion is so depressing. From year in to year out they have only themselves to talk to in their own language. For several months in the year the Indians and Eskimo are hunting, and only come in to the post in the spring and fall.

Let us who are enjoying the comforts of home, the blessings which God has given us, thank God for His mercies. But above all let us thank God that we have the privilege of knowing and enjoying the blessedness of the precious gospel of Christ.

It was with feelings of great sorrow when the Rev. J. E. Peck sent the sad news home of the death of Brother Parker. Mr. Parker went out to Blackhead Island, Cumberland Sound, two years ago with Mr. Peck to work among the heathen Eskimo in that region. 'On the morning of Aug. 11,' Mr. Peck says, 'we rose early and commended each other to God. Mr. Parker was going away on a fishing expedition, an expedition which I believe is planned yearly. Off they went with hearts as light as a feather, seven souls in all. At one o'clock of the same day an Eskimo arrived in his kiyak (which means canoe), bringing the awful news of his having found a boat with a dead body in it.' Mr. Peck immediately called all the Eskimo together, and after going some few miles found the boat, with the dead body of Captain Clisby inside. Mr. Parker was beloved by the Eskimo, and was of much value, as he was not only there to minister to the soul but to cure the body also. Mr. Peck says in his letter : 'I feel I have lost a real friend and brother in Mr. Parker. He was in every sense of the word a true helper, and one whom I may truly say poured out his whole energies on the work God had given him to do. I may, I feel sure, ask the prayers of every one who reads these lines on behalf of Mrs. Parker. Most willingly did she give up her beloved son to the Lord, and we know that in the light of the glory to be revealed such a sacrifice will never be regretted. Still the cross of parting with those we love is hard to bear, and each of us may help our dear sister by prayer and sympathy.'

Mr. Peck says he does not understand how the sad accident happened, but he supposed a squall must have struck the boat after it passed out of sight on the northern side of Blacklead Island. As there was so much drift ice about, it seems impossible of ever finding the body of our late brother. This will be a very sad blow to Bishop Newnham and a blow to all those who are in any way connected with the Church at large.

The news of Mr. Parker's death and the sad news of Dr. Henderson's death will not be received by Bishop Newnham until February next. This shows plainly how Moose Fort and Moosonee diocese are situated. May God the Father and the blessed Comforter be with those who mourn for the loss of such a dear parent.

THE SALE OF A LIVING HEAD:

A scene on board ship off the coast of New Zealand seventy years ago.

The passion for collecting something is one that has bitten us all at some time or other, but when that something is human heads the collector need not fear rivals. The heads in question are not merely anatomical specimens, such as Mr. Venus dealt in, but are tatooed all over.

Major-General Robley, in his book 'Moko, or Maori Tatooing,' says that the tatooer, if a skilful artist, was much courted and asked a high price for his work—work, be it remembered, which could impart to the most homely features a fierceness which terrified the enemy and inspired the Maroi maiden with the most passionate love. With such simple tools as the bone from a sea-bird's wing or a shark's tooth, the tatooer, with his patron's head held tightly between his knees, chiselled out the patterns on his features, singing the while a chant to encourage the unhappy subject to endure the pain of the operation and also to pay for it.

It was natural enough that a head upon which so much skill had been expended was deemed too precious a work of art to be buried. So arose the practice of Mokomaikai. When a man with a good head was killed or died, his head was cut off and baked in an oven. When done to a turn it was put away in cloths to be produced on festive occasions by his relatives. In the case of an enemy, the body was eaten, and the head was, after being baked, mounted on a pole as a kind of trophy. Presently white men began to trade with the Maoris, and then a brisk traffic began in these dried heads, which were worth some forty to fifty pounds in the market. The natives received in exchange guns and powder. Very soon the demand for fine heads became so large that no man with well-tatooed features was safe, and Moko naturally became unpopular. So keen, indeed, became the tra in heads that chiefs used to have their best-looking slaves tatooed, carry them on board a ship and offer to sell any one of them. The accompanying illustration, which is reproduced from the London 'Graphic,' represents the sale of a living head and is no imaginary scene, but one that really occurred some seventy years ago.

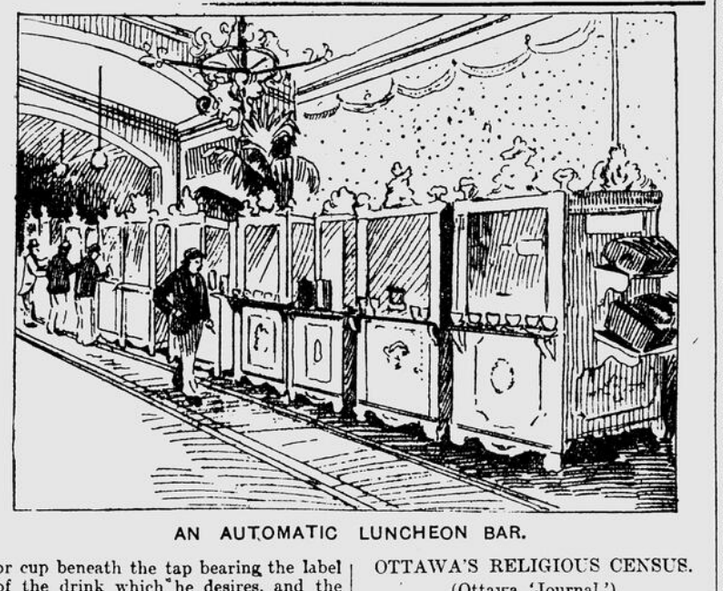
A Maori chief, on finding that the dried head of a native which he had brought on board a ship for sale, was objected to by the intending purchaser as a poor sample of Mokomaikai, allowed the force of the argument, but being desirous of doing business, pointed to a number of his slaves, whom he had brought with him, and said, 'Choose which of these heads you like best, when you come back I will take care to have it dried and ready for your acceptance.' This traffic in heads was suppressed in 1831, by law, and the art of Moko is rapidly dying out.

LUNCH IN A HURRY

PUT IN YOUR MONEY AND THE MACHINE GIVES IT YOU.

German ingenuity has accomplished a most elaborate application of the automatic machine principle in the form of a luncheon bar in the Potsdamerstrasse Café in Berlin. In place of the ordinary counter served by waiters, there is a set of ornamental cabinets, ranged along one side of the room, which have a shelf projecting at a convenient height, upon which are placed the necessary glasses or cups. Above the drinking vessels are the taps and a slot to receive the coin. The customer places a glass or cup beneath the tap bearing the label of the drink which he desires, and the money is inserted in the slot. The apparatus will then automatically, without further action of the buyer, deliver the liquid.

The establishment offers a customer the choice of a large variety of drinks, the various liquors being obtainable at all seasons of the year, the iced drinks of summer being replaced by a variety of hot drinks in the winter. The cold liquors are kept in glass vessels, and the hot drinks in nickel tanks surrounded by a hot water bath which is heated by gas. In order to ensure perfect cleanliness, no rubber is used, the liquids being conducted to the taps through silver tubing. The measuring out of the drinks is controlled by clockwork located within the casing of the stands. Each stand is provided with an automatic spraying nozzle for cleaning the cups and glasses. The eatables, such as sandwiches and cakes, are contained beneath a large bell glass, as shown in the third stand from the right. The glass contains about a dozen sandwiches, each of which is placed in a paper dish. They are arranged in a circle upon a revolving tray, and whenever the purchase coin is put in the slot the tray revolves far enough to bring a sandwich opposite an opening through which it is automatically presented to the purchaser. Other stands provide hot chicken, beef and other meats. 'Black and White.'



AN AUTOMATIC LUNCHEON BAR.

DRAINING THE ZUYDER ZEE.

The report of the special commission appointed by the Dutch government to discuss the scheme of draining the Zuyder Zee has just been submitted. It states that such an undertaking is quite possible of success. The work would take thirty-one years for completion, and every year 10,000 hectares of land would be restored to cultivation. A dike 30 miles in length would have to be constructed, extending from the extreme end of South Holland to the eastern coast of Friesland. The building of this dyke, which will be a width of 35 meters at the base and six meters high, will take nine years. The total cost of the work is estimated at £26,000,000, which includes the amount to be paid in indemnities to the fishermen of the Zuyder Zee. The total value of the land thus grasped from the ocean is estimated at £27,000,000, so that the Dutch treasury will net a profit of a clear £100,000, without reckoning the substantial gain to the public wealth and a corresponding increase in the annual revenues from duties and taxes.

MAJOR CIRUJEDA.

Major Cirujeda, who commands a battalion of the St. Quentin regiment of infantry in the Spanish army, his comrades serving in Cuba, and his personal friends at Madrid or in other cities and towns of Spain, are not the sort of people who could have shared or encouraged any barbarous exultation, such as the populace in those towns lately expressed at the fact of Maceo's being killed; for

MAJOR FRANCISCO CIRUJEDA,

Commanding the Battalion of Spanish Infantry which is alleged to have killed Maceo in battle.

Maceo, though a mulatto, was a brave man; and the Cuban insurrection, whatever be its merits or its prospects, is an attempt not more dishonorable to its partisans, than the numerous civil wars which have occurred in Spain in the course of the nineteenth century. Great credit is due to Major Cirujeda and his brave men who, numbering not more than three hundred and fifty, defeated two thousand of the enemy strongly posted on a hillside.

OTTAWA'S RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

(Ottawa 'Journal.')

Some of the 'Journal's' readers have expressed surprise at the remarks made yesterday that the Catholic population of the city is as numerous as the Protestant population. Every census of Ottawa has shown this fact. The latest return bearing on the subject is that of Assessment Commissioner Pratt, which gives the number of school children in the city between the ages of five and twenty-one, taken at the time of the assessment for last year. This gives the separate school of Catholic children as 7,328, and the Public school or Protestant children as 6,923. The same report illustrates the fact that taxpaying property in the city is much less equally divided ; the Public school assessment is $15,687,060, the Separate school $5,388,750.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS ZELMA RAWLSTON.

A CHARMING SOUBRETTE WHO ATTRACTS LARGE AUDIENCES.

SHE TELLS SOMETHING OF THE HARD WORK NECESSARY TO MAKE A SUCCESSFUL ARTIST—MANY BREAK DOWN UNDER THE STRAIN—AN INTERPSTING CHAT WITH A TELEGRAPH REPORTER.

(From the Quebec 'Telegraph.')

Those who have attended the performances at the Academy of Music this week will readily concede that Miss Zelma Rawlston is one of the brightest soubrettes on the stage. She is a clever musician and a charming singer, and as an impersonator shows a talent considerably above the average. She has winning ways, a mischievous twinkle in her eye, and a captivating manner. Her magnetism for drawing large audiences is not alone confined to the stage, as she is possessed of a character which is pleasing to come in contact with. It is full of good nature, amiable qualities, and a charm that endears her to all those who have been so fortunate as to have made her acquaintance. A 'Telegraph' representative had the pleasure of an interview with Miss Rawlston which resulted in a biographical sketch of her life being published in these columns on Saturday. During the course of the interview Miss Rawlston let out a secret, which she consented to allow the 'Telegraph' to make public. For many years she had devoted the best part of her time to study, sometimes practising at the piano alone for ten hours a day. It is not therefore astonishing that under a strain of this kind she began to feel the effects upon her nervous constitution. She is of a robust build, and apparently strong physique, and stood the strain without interrupting her studies, until she had perfected that which she desired to accomplish. Like many other artists who have gone before, she completed her work, graduated with the highest honors, and prepared to enter upon her stage career. The reaction of over study, and long hours, soon began to tell upon her, and although it did not interfere with her climbing the ladder of fame as an actress, she very soon became cognizant of the fact that she was suffering from a strain on the nerves which threatened sooner or later to result seriously to her health. Her sufferings did not interfere with her engagements, but prevented her from participating in pleasure of any kind. The nervousness increased to such an extent that she became a victim to insomnia, and slowly her digestive powers gave out, and she was fast becoming a chronic sufferer from nervous debility. After trying many remedies and prescriptions, she one day read an advertisement in one of the daily papers referring to the complete recovery of a similar case as her own, with the aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She had tried so many patent remedies that she almost despaired of trying any more. Something seemed to influence her to test this preparation, and she ventured to purchase one box of the pills. Before she had used half of them she began to feel an immediate improvement in her condition, and by the time she had used two or three boxes she was a different woman entirely, and to-day there are few actresses who display a better example of perfect health than our representative found Miss Rawlston in when he called upon her last week. The subject was suggested by our reporter seeing a box of Pink Pills in Miss Rawlston's possession. 'I always carry them with me,' she said, 'and would not be a day without them ; although I do not take them regularly, I find them a very beneficial stimulus for one in our profession. If the assertion of the benefit which these pills have worked upon me will do the public any good, I am perfectly willing that my name should be mentioned, and that the facts should be given to the public.'

Miss Rawlston's permanent address is in care of her manager, Mr. Tom McGuire, Room 5, Standard Theatre Building, New York city.

Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for an Act to incorporate a Religious Body to be called and known as 'The Holiness Movement or Church,' and to authorize such corporation to meet and adopt, frame or repeal constitutions and make regulations for enforcing discipline in said Church, and to empower said corporation to acquire, receive and take conveyances of such lands, moneys, mortgages, securities or other property as may be required for the purposes of a chapel or chapels, college or colleges, school or schools, or other educational purposes connected with the said Church and for the purpose of a printing and publishing house or houses in connection with the said Church, and for power to undertake and carry on such business of printing and publishing, and for authority and power to endow and support such chapels, colleges and schools, and such printing and publishing house or houses and a book depository or depositories in connection therewith, and to take and receive the benefit of any gift or devise by will or otherwise in its said corporate name or otherwise and to give said Church all necessary powers connected therewith.

BRADLEY & WYLD,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Dated at Ottawa this 16th day of November, A.D., 1896.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. }

SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2741.

Dame Marie Philomene Dubuc, of the Town of Longueuil, said District, has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband Edouard Normandin, baker, of the same place.

Montreal, 22nd December, 1896.

JODOIN & JODOIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

26

CHESS COLUMN.

Saturday, Jan. 9, 1897.

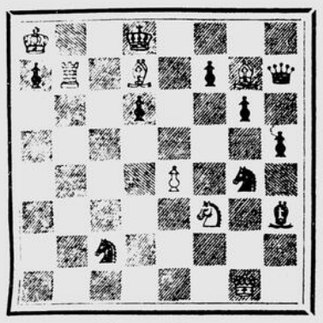
PROBLEM NO. 5.

By Dr. S. Gold, New York.

(For the 'Witness.')

With high respect inscribed to the Nestor of American chess connoisseurs, Mr. Eugen B. Cook, Hoboken.

Black 10 Pieces.



White 7 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

White :—K on QR8, Q on K Ktsq, R on QKt7, B's on Q7 and KKt7; Kt on KB3, P on K4 ; 7 pieces. Black :—K on Q sq, Q on K R 2, B on KR6, Kt's on K Kt 5, and QB7; P's on QR2, KB2, Q2, KKt3 and KR4; 10 pieces.

For the best solution of the above problem Dr. Gold offers a copy of 'American Chessnuts,' a collection of problems that will, no doubt, provide many a treat for the fortunate winner. But—the 'best solution' means that besides the full solution it is required to quote the strongest 'tries' with the move that beats each, and to state the 'raison d'etre' of all the pieces, especially of the Black B, and the Black K R P.

These may prove difficult conditions for some, but we hope that our solvers will prove equal to the occasion. The time will be extended, so that all solutions received on and before Jan. 23 will be eligible.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 49.—By Mr. M.Lissner in two moves :—

Position :—White—K on KR7, R on QB5, B's on QKtsq and KR2, Kt's on QKt5 and K6, P's on QB2 and K2, eight pieces. Black—K on K5, R on B6, Kt on KB4, P's on KR3, K4, KB5, QKt5, and K 6, eight pieces.

Key-move : Q—QB5.

Game No. 63.

'Another brililant 'In memoriam' game played some years ago in America, Mr. Pollock's opponent being the then champion of the St. Louis Chess Club.'—'British Chess Magazine. Notes by C. C. Ranken.

Vienna Opening.

W. Haller. White.	W. H. K. Pollock. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—B 4	3 Kt x P
4 Kt x Kt	

White can recover Pawn here by Q—R 5, or Q—K 2, but it is not good to play B x P ch, and then take the Kt.

	4 P—Q 4
5 Q—R 5	

Another alternative is B—Q 3

	5 P x B
6 Q x K P ch	6 B—K 3
7 K Kt—B 3	

If 7. Kt—Kt 5, then Kt—B 3; 8. K x B, (if Q—K 3 Kt—Q 5), Kt x Q; 9. KtxQ, R x Kt; with the better game.

	7 Kt—B 3
8 Q—K B 4	

He should have retired the Q to B 3, for now Black obtains a marked advantage.

	8 Kt—Kt 5!
9 K—Q sq	9 Q—Q 2

Mr. Pollock afterwards preferred P—K R 3 as a sounder combination.

10 R—K sq	10 Castles Q R
11 P—Q Kt 3	

This gives occasion to one of Mr. Pollock's brilliant 'coups'; the Kt should have been driven away by P—Q R 3.

	11 P x P
12 R P x P	12 Kt x B P!
13 R x P	

Of course if K x Kt, he is mated in two moves.

	13 K—Kt sq
14 Kt—K 5	14 Q—Kt 4!
15 Kt—Q B 3	15 B x Kt P!

Prettily played again, though Q x P, would equally force the game.

16 B—Kt 2	16 Kt—Kt 5 dis. ch
17 K—B sq	17 Q x Kt!

A concluding and conclusive brilliancy, winning a clear piece and the game.

18 Q x Q	18 Kt—Q 6 ch
19 K—Kt sq	19 Kt x Q
20 R—R 5	20 Kt—B 5
21 R—Q Kt 5	21 Kt x P ch

And Black won shortly.

CHESS NOTES.

From some points of view the new departure inaugurated by the Montreal Chess Club on Thursday evening last was not as great a success as it should have been. In originating the idea of playing a big match—Montreal Club vs. everybody else—it was unfortunate that it should have come so late, for the holidays intervening, the notice given was much too short. Another time, however, and there is reason why there should be another time—this can be corrected. The fact is that an affair of this kind cannot be gotten up without active canvassing, and enough organization to make the participants 'enthuse.' For want of something of this kind, only eleven players, not actually members of the Montreal Club, participated in the struggle. There was also another and a regrettable reason for the absence of some who might have been expected to be present. This was the mistaken idea that had gained ground in some quarters, that the Montreal Club was in this case seeking its own aggrandisement, making a 'show off,' as the schoolboys would say. Nothing, we are assured, was further from its intention, and the action of those who stayed away or did not play on this account is much to be deplored. We hope that on another occasion they will amend the error of their ways.

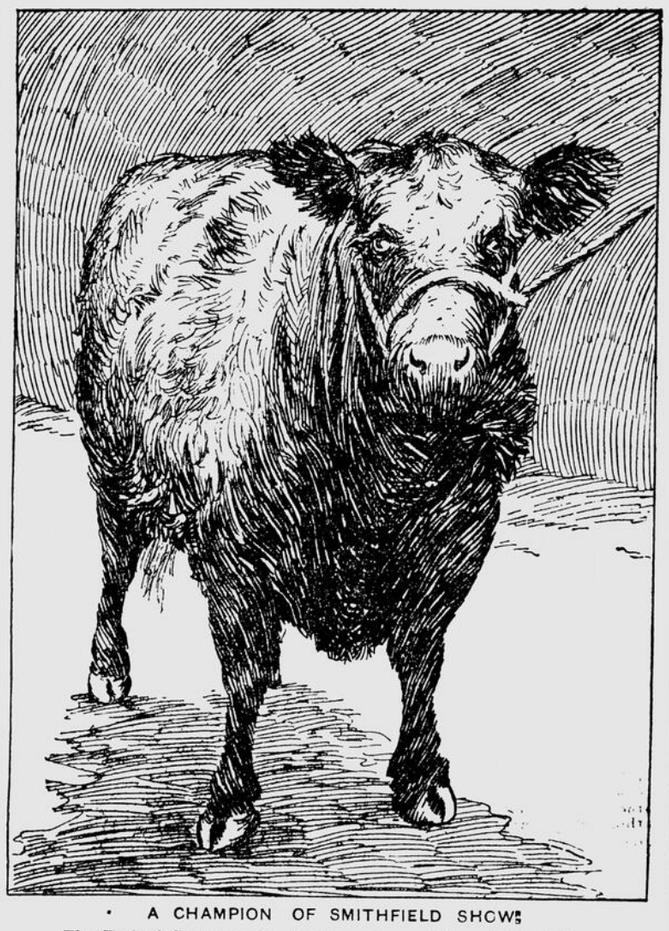
The exact results of the telegraph match between the Montreal and Ottawa clubs will not be known until some decision is arrived at anent the unfinished games. It is proposed by the Montreal Club to submit them to Mr. Anderson of Quebec, but no reply has yet been received from Ottawa.

The St. Denis Club has arranged for what will doubtless prove a very enjoyable affair, namely an excursion to St. Hyacinthe to meet the players of that town on Saturday, Jan. 16.

CHAMPIONS OF SMITHFIELD SHOW

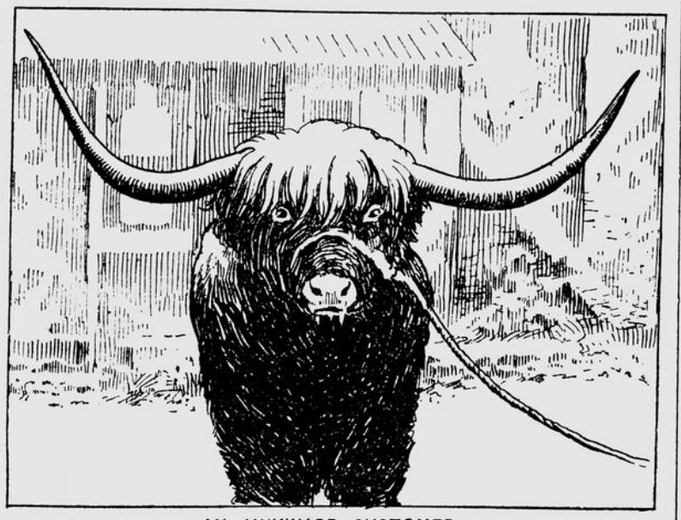
The ninety-ninth annual show of the Smithfield Club was held the first week in December last in the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, the entry, on the whole, being excellent. The champion of the show was a mngnificent specimen of the Aberdeen Angus steer, which was evidently named after Lord Stratmore's Castle of Glamis.

This exhibit attracted more attention than any others, being one of the Highland cattle, and what was termed on the show card 'An Awkward Customer.' Both are copied from illustrations of them in the 'St. James Budget.'



A CHAMPION OF SMITHFIELD SHOW.

The Earl of Strathmore's Aberdeen Angus 'Minx of Glamis,'



AN AWKWARD CUSTOMER.

One of the Highland Cattle at the Smithfield Show.

LONDON BOOK-MAKERS.

A STONY-HEARTED STEPMOTHER.

The praise of London as the home and fostering mother of English literature furnished Sir Walter Besant a theme for eloquence in a recent lecture. London had always been the dwelling-place of philosophy and literature and science. Chaucer and Gower and Milton and Dryden and Pope had lived there. The most eminent literary men of the present reign had found homes there. The city was, in fact, the centre of the literary and artistic and scientific world, as it was of the financial world.

Lord Rosebery, who was chairman on the occasion, and who followed Sir Walter with a few remarks of his own, ventured to impugn the claims of London as a mother of literature. Apparently with a reminiscence of De Quincey, who called Oxford Street a 'stony-hearted stepmother,' Lord Rosebery thought that step-mother of literature would be a term more truly descriptive of London. He went on to say :—

'It is quite true that London, by the sheer and brutal force of money, and also by the libraries and scientific appliances she is able to give in such profusion, does attract within her walls a greater share of literature than that to which she is entitled. She sucks within herself the literature of other cities, and I suppose she will continue to do so as our railway system, and even our motor-car system develops. But she takes them. They have to come to her, and she has not, as a rule, treated them very well ; but, considering the advantages she has, I cannot think that the roll of men of letters to which she is distinctively entitled is such a very long one as it may seem. What is the greatest name in our literature ? Shakespeare. He came to act in London because he got more stalls filled there than anywhere else, but we have a strong suspicion that he wrote in Warwick. Sir Walter has himself excepted in the last century the illustrious names of Scott and Burns. He need not have stopped at Scott and Burns. He might have given us Southey, one of the most fertile men of letters of that day, who never came near London except for the purpose of business. He might have given us Wordsworth. I do not know if you will claim Browning ; I am very doubtful about Browning. You certainly cannot claim Tennyson. You will not claim Byron, who was hunted out of London when he came here. You will not claim Shelley, who was obliged to live in Italy. I am not here to break literary lances with the lecturer, whom I so much admire, but I think he is bound to put forward a good case for the city he so much loves and honors ; but I think he has taken an historic stretch in claiming for London any more men of letters than those who have been attracted to it, not those who have been compelled to come to it from dire necessity.

A new Browning story is told by Dean Farrar in the 'Temple Magazine,' where he has been writing of his reminiscences of the poet :—

Once, Browning told the Dean, I was walking with my son, who was then a little boy, in the streets of Paris. We saw an old man approaching us in a long, loose, rather shabby coat, and with a stooping, shuffling attitude and gait. 'Touch that man as you pass him,' I whispered to my little son ; 'I will tell you why afterwards.' The child touched him as he passed, and I said to him, 'Now, my boy, you will always be able to remember in later years that you once saw and touched the great Beranger.'

$ ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The superintendent of the Boys' Home gratefully acknowledges the following donations and subscriptions :—Jas. Dalrymple, four turkeys and three geese; Lady Hickson, one turkey; Mrs. Wright, clothing ; Mrs. Alex. Hamilton, quarter of mutton, and one turkey; A. S. & W. H. Masterman, 24 hams, 11 lbs. sausages; Misses Dow, seven doz. oranges and $4 for turkeys; The Ready Circle of King's Daughters of the Am. Pres. Church, 40 pairs woollen cuffs; Mrs. John Hope, one sheep, one turkey, one goose; Mrs. J. R. Hooper, one turkey, one goose; part proceeds of fancy table at the Industrial Bazar, from Ladies' Committee and $10 for shirts; Mrs. and Mr. R. Campbell-Nelles, one goose, one turkey; Mrs. H. W. Walker, magazines, clothing; Mr. J. C. Nicholson, 45 lbs. beef; W. G. Marshall, 5 doz. oranges, one goose ; Thos. Allatt, basket muffins; Mrs. W. J. Buchanan, one turkey; Mr. A. S. McNaughton, six pairs woollen mitts, 13 pairs leather mitts, 16 pair stockings; Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, one turkey; Mrs. H. Lyman, one turkey; Mrs. Learmont, two turkeys; James Baylis, 10 lbs. candy; Mrs. Robt. Mackay, one bag of apples; Thos. Allatt, one basket muffins, three doz. mutton pies; Mrs. Peter Lyall, one turkey; the Lang Manufacturing Co., four boxes biscuits; J. M. Aird, cake; J. D. Duncan, cream; J. R. Dougal, two copies of 'Daily Witness' for one year ; A Friend, one copy of the 'Domestic Journal for one year ; Mrs. J. S. Wilson, magazines and clothing ; S. Shaver, clothing; L. McJ. Spackman, $20; J. M. Aird, $20; A. A. Ayer, $10; W. & D. Yuile, $10; Wm. Drysdale, $10 ; A. S. Taylor, $10; John McConnell, $5; Geo. B. Muir, $5; T. E. Vasey, $5; Lachlan Gibb, $5; David McFarlane, $5 ; Mrs. Henry Hogan, $5; Anon, per Charles Alexander, $5; Joseph Richards, $5; G. F. C. Smith, $2; Primrose, $2; J. H. Cayford, $3; R. J. Latimer, $2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BEAR
Changed.

A Montreal lady writes—'K.D.C. has changed my husband from a bear to a kind and loving husband and father.' The sufferer whom Dyspepsia renders miserable, peevish, cross-grained and often dejected, is not only tortured in himself, but the cause of torture and trial to others. Companionship with a dyspeptic, is rarely a dream of bliss, and well might the Montreal lady be grateful to K.D.C., which as she stated, changed her husband from a bear into a kind and loving husband. K.D.C. for the stomach, and K.D.C. Pills, for the liver and bowels.

Samples mailed for the asking.

K.D.C. Co. Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., and 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

4

FUN AND ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

PARENTS AND OTHERS ARE DELIGHTED.

ONE BIG COMBINATION FOR TEN CENTS.

Will you be in the rush and swim ? Can you afford to spend ten cents for the biggest and most useful aggregation of interesting matter ever offered to the public ?

Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, manufacturers of the celebrated Diamond Dyes, having a desire to make a wide-spread introduction of their new 'Excelsior Rhyming A B C Book Illustrated,' make the following extraordinary offer, good for thirty days :

First : One 'Excelsior Rhyming A B C Book, Illustrated,' a real gem of lithographic art. It measures nine and a quarter inches long and six inches wide; the cover is rich and artistic ; each letter of the alphabet measures two and three-quarter inches long and two inches wide, and no two letters are of the same color. Each letter has an appropriate illustration and a verse.

A leading Montreal school teacher says: 'It is one of the very best and certainly the most attractive of mediums ever placed before the little tots from which to learn the English alphabet.'

The demand for this book novelty is already taxing the printing capacities of the lithographers.

Second : A full size Cabinet Photo of the 'Three Future Kings of England,'—the Prince of Wales, his son the Duke of York, and the little son of the Duke. This photo is beautifully finished, fit for any pralor, and well worth from 25c to 40c.

Third : One package of the famous Diamond Dye Ink Powder, which makes sixteen ounces of pure and brilliant black writing ink, sufficient to supply a family for a year.

The above-mentioned combination, worth 65 cents, will be sent postpaid to any address for ten cents.

Send or bring us ten (10) cents in money or stamps as soon as possible, so that your order may be filled promptly.

Send small silver coin, or the proper amount in one, two or three cent stamps. Stamps of larger denomination will not be received.

Seal your letter securely, and before mailing be sure you put on full postage: Montreal city letters, two cents ; country letters, three cents. If full postage is not prepaid, letters will not be accepted.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,
200 Mountain street, Montreal, P.Q.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Laing Packing and Provision Co. Ltd.

8 STORES RETAIL DEPARTMENT 8 STORES

Our ANCHOR BRAND HAMS, —ONLY— 10½c per lb. by the Ham.

Our ANCHOR BRAND B.B. BACON, 11c per lb. by the Piece.

Nothing finer can be produced, no matter what you pay. Insist on having our goods.

QUICKCURE

That Aching Tooth

"No matter from what it is caused, yields promptly to one application of "Quickcure."

Well, my dear, if you would only try "Quickcure" the aching would stop at once.

The pain disappears almost immediately. Inflammation is promptly checked and needless suffering avoided. "Quickcure" may be relied on as a certain cure for toothache. Sold by druggists or

The Quickcure Company Ltd., Quebec, Can.

QUICKCURE

Delicious Soups and Gravies . .

Many housewives do not know how conveniently these can be made, just think—

One Tablespoonful of Johnston's Fluid Beef with vegetables will make a Quart of Strong Soup.

One Dessertspoonful will make enough Rich Gravy for the Dinner of an ordinary family.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF 16 oz. Bottle, $1.00.

IF YOU BUY THE

QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR

YOU HAVE THE BEST VALUE!

IF you SAVE THE WRAPPERS and return 60 of them to THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., 168 McCord Street, they will send you a handsome MACASSAR, size 17 x 22 inches, imported direct by them from France, which will ornament your drawing-room.

The Boys' Page.

[For the Boys' Page.

Slippery Jim.

BY MARCUS.

I was born near the sea and I love it. I am never happy long when away from it; its voice calls me back and I long for it with a great longing like a home-sick child for his home. And this in spite of the fact that within sight of the ocean happened the great sorrow of my life. My father and grandfather were fishermen, and I was for many years a fisher lad. The strange ways of the old ocean were as familiar to me as my mother's face, its voice, wild and terrible, or sofe and gentle, was the only music I knew, its tides and treacherous currents were an open book to me.

In those happy days I had only one sorrow—that my brother Davy was not strong and could not run and leap and play like me. It made me sad to think that he could never sail away with the boats at sunset and spend all the glorious starlit night upon the sea, or go out with father on the cloudy mornings when there was a feeling of storm in the air and know the gladness of danger which ran through my veins as the boat lifted and fell upon the surge of the roughened billows.

Oh, those were bright days, but, as I said, I was always sorry for Davy who had to stay at home. He was my only brother, but I had a friend who was almost as dear. He was a tall, lank boy, ugly and uncouth, with light blue eyes, and straight tow-colored hair which was never by any chance kept in proper order, but his heart was the best and kindest I ever knew. They called him 'Slippery Jim' an account of his awkwardness, for he never seemed born to the rocks and cliffs like the rest of us, and was always slipping and falling and getting in some danger or other. I used to laugh at him too, but he never minded for he could do a great many things that I could not—keeping his temper was one of them.

The boys never could understand how it was that Jim and I got along so well together, for I was so hasty and quick-tempered and Jim, with all his god nature, was always making a blunder of some kind. But friends we were, firm friends, and perhaps another tie which bound us was Jim's love for Davy my younger brother. He would sit by the hour and tell him wonderful tales of the sea and distant lands beyond it, never tiring like I did, but always kind and patient, ready to laugh good-humoredly at any fresh caprice of the fretful invalid. Not that we called Davy an 'invalid' at first; we tried to hide it from ourselves and said he was 'a little under the weather,' 'not quite so strong as he used to be,' and phrases like that, but we could not shirk the sad truth very long, and one misty spring of wet nights and chilly days Davy took to his chair by the fire-place and sat there all day—growing whiter and thinner with a cough which racked his feeble frame till I could not bear to hear it and ran out to where the noise of the sea would deafen my ears.

It was a terrible spring that year for all our village, for what with the storms at sea and the cold changeable weather on land, sickness and death were in almost every home. One terrible night is stamped deeply on my heart as the real beginning of our troubles. It had been the finest day we had known for some time; there was no rain and the sun shone in bright glimpses through the drifting clouds, the light breeze was warm and pleasant and the little waves lapped the beaches with a pleasant murmuring sound like a deep soft lullaby. The fishing boats had left the village early to drop their nets off Headly's Point. Jim had gone with father and I had been left at home to finish a little lean-to we were putting up for stowing away the nets and fishing tackle. Father always said I had a talent for the carpentering.

It was about five o'clock when I left work, and taking the glass went down t othe shore to look out for the first returning boat and be on hand to help with the haul. It was not till then I noticed that a decided change was taking place in the weather. The chasing sunlit clouds had all disappeared, and a thick haze that the sun could not pierce was spreading over the sea. The breeze had dropped and the air was sultry as summer, the sea was moaning and tossing restlessly as if forseeing and dreading a coming change and in the air there began a peculiar, low, intermittent soughing which I knew was a sure forerunner of a storm. None of the boats were in sight so I hurried home to tell them to prepare a hot supper and a good fire as father would be wet and cold when he got in. Mother was not alarmed, for though she was a fisher's wife she knew litlte about the sighs of the weather, and did not see how any very heavy storm could follow a day so pleasant. But as for me I was alarmed and so, I could see, was Davy though he said nothing; that soughing in the air, the sudden quiet and sultriness made me very uneasy, it seemed as if nature were holding her breath for some great calamity.

And so it proved. Just as the first boat came in sight around the point the calm was broken up. First there came a rushing wind, then clap after clap of thunder. The sky was soon shrouded in a dense mist while mountains of black cloud piled themselves on the horizon ready to burst into deluges of rain and hail. The waves which an hour before had looked so calm and innocent, were lashed and churned into boiling foam and broke on the rocks with a roar like a hundred cannon. The mystery was how any of the boats were saved, the mercy was that but half of the usual number had set out for the ill-starred fishing off Headly's Point. Seven good men met their death that night and among them was my father. Jim was saved.

It would be to no purpose to narrate the days which followed. But from that night I had to think and work for two beside myself, a difficult task for a boy of fifteen.

Jim and I became partners; between us, with the aid of the little father had saved up in the bank, we set up with a small boat and all things needful and started out in life for ourselves. They were all kind to us and ready to help a hand or give advice—especially the latter.

It is a beautiful life that of a fisher if you love the sea and are strong and well. There are discomforts, of course, you get wet and cold and tired; disappointments come often and there is no time for idle pleasure taking, your mind must be on your business night and day, and holidays are few. But think of the satisfaction of coming home with a boat full of the shining beauties, coming out of the cold night into the glow of the bright warm fire, to find a hot supper and cheerful faces waiting and eager to hear the story of the day. Think of the freedom of the sea where no one can lay his hand and say 'this is mine,' but where all alike may sail and take their living from the boundless deep; think of the still nights when the sea is a sheet of calmest silver and the sky above a canopy of unnameable and solemn grandeur; think of the hush of early morning on the water, the pause before the coming of the dawn and the slow rise of the glorious sun into the universe, swept fresh and clean by the sweet breezes and soft dews of night. Ah, it is a life worth living and it is no wonder that I love the sea where so many happy, happy days were spent.

But to return to my story. As I said Jim and I were partners, and succeeded well and would have been quite happy but for one thing—Davy became no better. We had hoped that when the summer came he would be quite well again but the bright day passed and he seemed to gather no strength but sat all day by the window looking out upon the sea. One day the doctor we had called in said, 'This climate is killing him—if he could go further inland to a higher and drier air he would recover but he will never be better here.'

I thought about it all day and in the boat at night I asked the stars for help but they could not help me. Jim was silent from sympathy and did my work and his own too that I might have time to think, but I could think of nothing except that it was impossible and Davy must die. Even if we sold the boat and the house and all we owned (provided anyone would buy, which was doubtful) the sum realized would not be nearly enough to place him where the doctor had ordered. It seemed impossible, but still I could not quite give up, I had prayed that Davy would be saved and surely some way would be opened. So I watched, and waited saying nothing of what I hoped, but for all that when the answer to my prayer did come I was surprised.

It came in such a peculiar way. It might have been about a month after the doctor's verdict that a large vessel carrying gold was disabled off Headly's Point. The damages were not very serious but they were bad enough to cause a delay of several days. During the bustle and confusion of the accident, the putting off of the boats and the necessary communication with the shore, the first and second mate deserted, taking a large amount of gold along with them. Of course we in the village were excited over the affair and a sharp lookout was kept for any trace of the thieves. Had they known the country better they would have thought twice before they risked an escape across it and this ignorance combined with a hot pursuit resulted in their capture long before even the most sanguine expected it.

The thieves were caught safely enough inside of a week, but where was the money? Not with them certainly, nor could the detectives find the slightest trace of it beyond the fact that it had been left behind at the very beginning of their flight and hidden somewhere where they alone could find it. The most likely locality was, of course, the rocky coast where you could hardly walk ten yards without finding a hiding place suitable for stolen treasure, indeed the very multiplicity of these hiding places rendered the search almost as hopeless as the renowned hunt for a needle in a haystack.

For weeks our quiet village was disturbed by poking detectives and anxious gentlemen, all wild at the complete disappearance of the gold, but all without the faintest trace of it being found. At length it was decided as a last resource to offer a large reward. The bill giving all particulars was pasted up on the walls of an old tumble-down cottage and I saw it first one morning as I went down to the boat with Jim. Davy had been worse in the night and I was feeling very down-hearted and miserable but the figures of the amount came to me like a revelation—it was exactly the sum I needed to secure Davy's recovery. I stood and gazed and gazed until the thought forced itself into my mind and stayed there, that this opportunity had been sent to me in answer to my prayers. If I could find the gold (and who knew the caves in the cliffs as well as I) the reward, honestly won, was mine and Davy was safe!

'It's a big reward,' said Jim, who was looking over my shoulder. 'But they'll never need to pay it in my opinion, the gold will never be found, be sure of that.'

From that moment the thought of the hidden money never went out of my mind and every spare moment I had was consecrated to the search. I became almost a different boy for my head and heart were full of this one idea to the exclusion of everything else. Even Jim, my best friend and constant companion, was shut out, for I never told him of my purpose perhaps from a jealous dread that he might hunt too and find it first. If I had only done differently then! If I had only worked, openly and cheerfully, as I should have done, how different would have been the result! But in my selfish love for my brother, I shut my heart to every other tie, and in my anxiety to gain health and happiness for him in the future, succeeded in making his present moments miserable.

'Mother,' I overheard him say one night, 'Don is so changed I scarcely know him. He comes in at night so silent and even Slippery Jim can't make him laugh. He never tells us any stories now of how the fishing's going. He looks so stern I am almost afraid to laugh any more.'

'Never mind, Davy,' I said to myself, 'It's all for you, my boy—all for you. When I find the treasure it will be a different story then.'

One evening before it was time to set out for the night fishing I was searching as usual amongst the rocks when I came suddenly and without warning upon Slippery Jim. He was standing on a narrow ridge peering into a crevice with every mark of anxiety visible on his expressive countenance. When he turned and saw me he blushed painfully and moved hastily away—so hastily, indeed, that had it not been for a jutting point of rock he would have taken a good hard fall. I don't know what it was, the blush, perhaps, or the anxiety not to be seen, but something in his manner startled me and made me suspicious.

'What are you looking for, Jim,' said I, trying to speak carelessly, 'not lost anything, have you?'

'No, oh no,' replied Jim, flushing again, as he crept awkwardly over the rocks towards me, 'nothing at all, I was only looking for birds' eggs.'

'Oh,' I said, sarcastically, 'I didn't know that birds laid eggs in crevices like that—they would be apt to be washed away with the high tide, would they not?' Jim said nothing, but he looked at me reproachfully and turned toward the beach with a little sigh. A sigh was unusual with Jim and it touched me as did also the words that followed.

'You're a little vexed with something, Don, ain't you?' asked Jim, after we had walked a little way in silence. 'You take a fellow up so sharp he don't know where he is. It didn't used to be like that, old boy, and surely we've sailed together too long to part company now, I'm tryring, I know,' continued he, with a cheerful smile, 'being so awkward in my ways and you are worried about the little chap so I mustn't be too touchy. Why, now, when I think of it, I have been most uncommon touchy lately and very bad-natured indeed, but I'll remember after this and be more careful—you and I must not quarrel, Don.'

Dear old Jim! I can see him now as he said these words, with his hands in his pockets and his ugly good-natured face wreathed in smiles, at having found a fault in himself which he thought would excuse mine. I have met men more cultured and better educated often, men who would be insulted at a comparison between themselves and poor stupid Jim, but I am sure that his heart was as fine as the finest. It was the heart of a hero—a hero who could forget himself. I am glad that I can say as I look back that my boyish heart was softened and made better as I heard him speak and for a while our old friendship returned; but still I could not open my heart to him, I wanted to have my secret all to myself so that the triumph would be all mine also.

It was not long before this unnatural secrecy began to have its inevitable results, I became suspicious of every one. I was always imagining that some one was watching me and dogging my footsteps. When I set off among the rocks on my hunting expeditions I found myself looking continually over my shoulder to see if I were followed. Needless to say that very often my eyes encountered those of Jim, and it is also needless to add that Jim became the object of my suspicions. What was he doing in the cliffs if not watching me, I argued, (forgetting that it was the most natural place in the world for him to be) and what was he following me for if not to see where I found the hidden treasure and get the reward. I became first surly and unresponsive to his offers of friendship and then often positively insulting. How he bore with me all those dark days I do not know but he did and I never saw anything in his honest blue eyes but pity and sorrow for me.

As for Davy, he learned to shrink from me and cling to Jim, but though angry and hurt at this, I laughed in my sleeve and promised myself that this would not last long. Davy would soon find out who his true friends were and when I found the treasure and took him away inland, where he would grow strong again, Jim would be quite forgotten and I be everything. What would become of Jim when we went away I was already too selfish to care about very much.

I will never forget the evening when my long search was crowned with success. It was a sultry close of a hot summer day and the boats were not to go out till twelve that night, leaving me with a good long time of sunlight to pursue my quest before the summer twilight closed in. I had wandered around for a good hour on the cliff called 'Eagle's Nest,' the most dangerous of the many dangerous rocks near Headly's Point, and was beginning to feel quite tired out and discouraged. Thinking that a short rest would do no harm at any rate, I sought out a comfortable ledge and sat down to gaze out over the sea.

As I did so the old spell of the ocean crept over me again, seeming to clear my heart of all selfishness and covetousness and make it clean and fresh again. Across the slightly roughened water the sun was setting, sending broad beams of glittering yellow light right to the foot of the cliff and stretching a narrowing path of burnished gold away to the bend of the distant horizon. I remembered how often Jim and I had watched that path when we were little boys, wondering if it went right into the sun itself, and how it was that some one, who had a boat all of their very own, didn't sail and sail up that glorious path until they reached the end of the world and could look into the sun and see what made it shine. Many thoughts of that happy time came to me as I sat there musing until the golden light slowly faded and the sun was almost gone. Then, with a sigh for what had been and a good resolution for what was to be, I turned to go.

The last rays of the sinking sun polished the surface of the rock like silver and stretched far into the gloomy crevices—but what was that half hidden by a clump of seaweed! An answering gleam of something brighter than the shining rock. My heart seemed to give one great leap and then stood still—my head swam so that I clutched the ledge to keep myself from falling, for I knew that that gleam could mean only one thing—gold!

Even in my excitement the habit of many days did not desert me, though the good resolution of a moment before did, and I looked cautiously around to see if I were observed. No one was in sight, so slowly and carefully I dragged myself up by my hands and pushing aside the seaweed, peered in and saw the hidden gold. It was but a simple hiding place after all, but for that very reason, the place none would think of looking for. Only a little crevice on the surface of a rock, steep and dangerous, but accessible to all and hidden by nothing but a clump of seaweed. The reward was mine, the sun had sought out the gold and given it to me and Davy would be strong again.

(To be Continued.)

THE TRICK SKATER.
—'Fliegende Blatter.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Radway's Pills

THE GREAT LIVER AND STOMACH REMEDY

For the Cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to the directions and observe what we say in 'False and True' respecting diet.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disease of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Price 25c per box. Sold by all Druggists.

Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, Canada, for 'False and True.'

CONSTIPATION

Positively cured by these Pills.

Nothing gives rise to more dangerous conditions than constipation. Dawson's Celery Pills do not purge the bowels violently; they simply correct what is wrong without pain or inconvenience.

DAWSON'S CELERY PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE, AND DO NOT GRIPE.
Sold by all druggists. 25c a box.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CHEMICALS

Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic and Nitric Acid Nitrate of Iron, Iron Liquor for Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Sal Soda, Sulphate of Copper, Liquor Ammonia, Tin Crystals and Turkey Red Oil, dressing for Boots and Shoes, by the gallon or by the barrel.

JOHN COWAN,
DALHOUSIE STREET MONTREAL.

A CHANCE

For Machinists, Newspaper Proprietors and Manufacturers. If they will study carefully the undermentioned list of articles for sale:

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
3	5¼ in.	2½ in.	1½ in.
1	12 in.	3¾ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	14 in.	12 in.	1 7-16 in.
1	13½ in.	6½ in.	1 15-16 in.
1	13¾ in.	3½ in.	1¼ in.
1	15½ in.	7½ in.	1 15-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1⅝ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	18 in.	8½ in.	2 3-16 in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	16¾ in.	10 in.	1 15-16 in.
1	24 in.	4½ in.	2 7-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	2 7-16 bushed to 1⅝ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	2⅞ in. " " 1¾ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	4 speeds	14 in. to 6½ in.	2 7-16 in. bore.
1	3 "	6 in. to 4 in.	1¼ in. bore.
1	"	6 in. to 4 in.	1⅝ in. bore.

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

Diam.	Face.
14 in.	5 in.
30 in.	13 in.
34 in.	4½ in.

FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

One Attachment Folder for extra fold. Mailing.
Two Forsyth Folding Machines.
One Chambers Folding Machine.
One Stonemetz Folding Machine.
These machines will cut, fold and paste, and will be sold for $100 each.
One Stereo Casting Box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 6 in.

Address or apply to

J. BEATTY, Witness' Office,
Montreal

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver,

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. For throwing off fevers in hot climates they are specially renowned. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, ENGLAND.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

AT TIMES YOU ASK.

At times you ask where you shall go when your physician's prescription demands immediate and careful attention. We solicit this trade, as we are in a position to assure you prompt attention, great care, and a long experience in the compounding of drugs and medicines.

Infants' Foods and Feeding Bottles.

Our Stock of Fancy and Standard Toilet Preparations is unsurpassed, and prices to meet your views.

We are prepared to supply you with Paine's Celery Compound, the great popular medicine of the day. We recommend it as reliable and honest.

HENRY R. GRAY,
Chemist and Druggist,
122 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Montreal.
2

Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital,
43 ARGYLE AVE.

The only hospital in the city taking babies under 2 years.
Young Women desiring training in baby nursing apply to DR. WARD, at the above address.

WE MANUFACTURE

Electric ELEVATORS,
Hydraulic ELEVATORS,
Belt Power ELEVATORS,
Hand Power ELEVATORS,
DUMBWAITERS.

Prices and Specifications on application.

Darling Bros.,
RELIANCE WORKS,
Tel. 2114. 112 QUEEN ST., Montreal.
9

LITERARY REVIEW.

ESSAYS, ETC.

'The South Seas,' by Robert Louis Stevenson, is composed of a number of sketches of life in the Marquesas, Paumotus and Gilbert islands, selected from the contributions Mr. Stevenson sent to periodicals while in the South Seas. There is a great deal of information in the book and it is, of course, conveyed in an easy and entertaining style—else it would not be Stevenson's. Mr. Stevenson, from the lofty height of a man who has nothing to do with the natives but study their quaint ways, and perhaps write an interesting book about them, extends a patronizing sympathy to the missionaries who work among them. In telling the legends and customs of the islands he is not restrained as much as many would be by considerations of modesty. (W. Foster Brown, $1.50.)

'The Sense of Beauty,' by George Santayana (Scribner's), contains the chief points gathered together by the author in a course of lectures on the theory and history of aesthetics, given at Harvard College. The subjects treated are 'The nature of beauty,' 'The materials of beauty,' 'Form,' and 'Expression.' The purpose of the book prevents it from being very intelligible to the general reader. Its philosophical tone is somewhat materialistic. The value of its careful distinctions and generalizations will be principally for the student of philosophy or art, who knows enough to pick out what is new and true in Mr. Santayana's system without being turned aside by the half-truths so rife in this province of thought to the enervating worship of beauty as a thing in itself. (W. Foster Brown, $1.50.)

'Mercy Warren,' by Alice Brown, is one of the series called 'Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times.' (Scribner's.) Mrs. Mercy Warren was a talented Massachussetts lady who published about 1805 a history of the stirring events that had just made the United States a nation. The criticisms and moral reflections with which the book abounded came too soon after the struggle to be altogether acceptable. John Adams (the second President) resented some remarks made on his conduct by the severely patriotic author and a vexatious correspondence ensued. The Adamses and Warrens had formerly been special friends, conferring constantly on political subjects, and in the course of time the difficulty was overcome. Mrs. Warren's domestic character was as praiseworthy as the part she took in public affairs. (W. Foster Brown, $1.25.)

THE MAGAZINES.

The January number of 'Scribner's' begins two special works that will continue to be of interest during the successive months of the year. One is a novel by Richard Harding-Davis called 'Soldiers of Fortune.' The first instalment leaves the hero who has got most of the resources of a South American republic into his hands, 'just wondering whether I would like to be president of Olancho.' The other is a series of papers on the conduct of great businesses, which is to take a wide and intelligent view of the commercial enterprises which Americans have developed on broad and generous lines. The drawings accompanying each article while highly artistic, will be taken from actual scenes. The first of these papers is on 'The Department Store,' in which every shopper will be interested. Perhaps the greatest feature of this number is an exciting and picturesque account of Constantinople during the months of August, 1896, called 'A Bystander's Notes of a Massacre,' from which we quote a few lines:

The mob had again nothing to do but study the possibilities of interesting operations on the building in front of them. Doubtless they saw visions of untold wealth behind those closed doors. Whatever those men expected to do they would do in cold blood with the fullest calculation of risks and possible gains. It was anything but an excited crowd. The singular combination of caution and blood-thirstiness seemed to offer opportunity for taking a characteristic snap-shot. I was just picking out the best point of view, and meditating which window to open in order to bring my camera into action when a little weazen-faced fellow in a mauve gown and a white turban and with a face which looked as if the tip of it had been welded to its root by the kick of a horse stretched out a bony finger at me: 'There are Armenians in that building.' 'Lots of Armenians. I can see one from now.' The languid crowd was suddenly galvanized into life. Two hundred arms were uplifted, and a hundred hands were pointing to the windows. 'There!' said a dozen voices. They were sure they had found a plan for getting into the building now, if they had seen Armenians there. Anyone who has observed the peculiar watering of the mouth that shows itself in a cat just about to spring at a bird, can imagine to himself the look on the face of each of those men. A score of them rushed across the street and began to try the strength of the iron shutters.

(Scribner's, New York, 25 cents.)

The serials at present running in the 'Century Magazine' are of the usual high character. 'Campaigning with Grant,' by General Horace Porter, is of historical interest. So is the serial novel, 'Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker,' by S. Weir Mitchell. Another novel, 'A Rose of Yesterday,' by F. Marion Crawford, introduces some modern problems, one of the principal characters being a half-witted young man of good family. The January number has articles on 'Speech and Speech-reading for the Deaf,' and 'Public Spirit in Modern Athens,' as well as other instructive articles and two short stories. A poem by the editor, Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, shews the Parthenon by moonlight, when 'back to the Temple steals its living soul.'

(Century Company, New York, 35 cents.)

Though the 'National' is a Boston magazine the January number contains two French-Canadian stories, 'Margot' and 'On Board the Rose Marie.' 'The important member of the family'—referring to a large but inefficient watchdog—and 'A suburban episode' are amusing burglar stories. A prominent feature of the magazine is a serial called 'Christ and his time,' recounting simply and reverently the gospel history as the connecting thread for a great number of engravings taken from the best religious paintings of every age. The present instalment has twenty-four pictures illustrative of the boyhood of Christ. (Bostonian Publishing Company, 10 cents.)

'McClure's' for January has a collection of pictures of Benjamin Franklin, taken from portraits, busts, etc., and giving altogether a most interesting idea of that notable man, who as the accompanying article says, is the best representative of 'the age of prose and reason.' 'Grant at West Point,' by Hamlin Garland, and 'The Making and Laying of an Atlantic Cable,' will attract many readers. Rudyard Kipling's serial, 'Captains Courageous,' is continued. S. S. McClure Company, New York, 10 cents.)

RECENT VERSE.

'The Khan's Canticles,' by R. H. Kerrighan, is a book of verses, mostly in what might be called the newspaper style, ranging in subject from a murderer's remorse to the adventures of a baby in heaven. Exception might be taken to several of the poems on religious grounds, while others, like the following, convey a beautiful sentiment:

Two newsboys stood where warehouse shade
Fell on the sidewalk chill and dun,
And left the long and splendid street
One-half in shadow, half in sun;
They saw the belt of color wide,
Then hied them to the sunny side.

Ah! what a change! They left behind
The chill of winter, dark and raw,
And stood a moment after where
The air is thrilling with a thaw;
The glance where shadows chill abide,
Then laugh upon the sunny side.

And soon adown the sounding street
With voices sounding like a gong,
They dart along with flying feet
And shout the welcome newsboys' song,
But through the city far and wide
They always keep the sunny side.

Ah! life is like the street to-day:
One half is dark the other bright,
And of the road that points that way
One half is wrong, the other right—
Be wise, my boy, and e'er abide
Upon the golden, sunny side.

Remember, 'tis your fault if you
Are blighted with remorse and care;
You choose the shade yourself, and yet
The sunny side was always there.
Your Saviour stands where death has died
And beckons from the sunny side.

(Spectator Printing Company, Hamilton.)

'Mabel Gray and Other Poems,' by Lyman C. Smith, is another Canadian's effort. The poems are not of a very high order of merit but some are entertaining. The introduction is a sonnet that ends thus:

And may not one who feels his bosom swell
And thrill at every note sublime and strong,
Who loves the sad sweet melodies that dwell,
And linger in the heart's recesses long,
The while himself he cheers, attempt as well
To lighten others with this artless song?

(William Briggs, Toronto.)

HIGH WATER IN THE WEST.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 8.—A special from Richland, Mo., says the entire town of Lynn, West Missouri, is under water, the Osage river going eighteen inches above high water mark.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 8.—A special from Plato, Mo., says one man and five children were drowned in Texas county last Saturday as a result of the floods in that county.

ARMENIAN ORPHANS FROM ERZEROUM.

The above illustration, which is taken from a photograph, represents a group of children at an Armenian orphanage in Turkey. There are 40,000 of these unfortunate children from various parts of Asia Minor, who are left entirely unprovided for, the guiltless victims of the policy that has been pursued in distant provinces.

Subscriptions to help the Armenian orphanages in Turkey will be gladly received by the secretary of the Armenian Relief Fund in Constantinople, and will be devoted to that purpose if marked, 'For the support of orphanages in Turkey.'—London 'Graphic.'

PSEUDO-MEMORY.

Its Manifestations and its Causes ---Curious Illustrations.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

An Irishman once referred to what has been called pseudo-memory as the memory that he had of things that never happened to him, but a more exact definition tells us that it consists in the belief that a new state has been previously experienced, so that when the state is produced for the first time it seems familiar. Or, as Wendell Holmes says, 'all at once a conviction flashes upon us that we have been in the same precise circumstances as at the present instant once or many times before,'—a sort of feeling that makes some people think they are ghosts. He adds jocularly that the feeling cannot be the memory of a previous state of existence, for he gives the case of a student who when blacking his shoes had the conviction that he had often done so before, and he mentions as an explanation the fact of the brain being a double organ. One side of the brain receives the impression before the other, and in the second case there is the memory of the first impression. But to this view it may be objected that there is a conviction that the former state was experienced a long time before, sometimes, too, with the belief that it occurred in a remote and otherwise forgotten past. Sometimes, no doubt, there is an actual memory of circumstances nearly resembling the present, at other times there is a memory of dreams. The latter is most often the case when some incident during the day recalls a dream of the previous night that had been forgotten on awaking in the morning. Another explanation founded on the theory of hereditary memory is not impossible. This would include the case of the student who blacked his shoes. From a scientific point of view this explanation is perfectly rational. A memory of things that our ancestors have done is consistent with strict reasoning, and we have something almost amounting to memory of this kind in the case of animals. Darwin tells of dogs that were taken to Central America and taught to hunt deer in a particular way; and the progeny of these dogs, when they were taken out without their parents, hunted at once according to the particular method without being trained.

This kind of memory occurs in different forms. A sudden turn of the road in a strange country brings us face to face with a landscape that seems familiar. Meeting a person for the first time we feel as if we had already seen him. Reading a book that we have never seen before, the thoughts or the language or both seem as if they had already been presented to the mind. Again when we are witnessing some ceremony, a funeral service, a procession, or some pageant, all at once the whole scene seems familiar.

Many remarkable cases of this kind of memory are told. An inhabitant of New England, when on a visit to England, went to see the home of his ancestors He thought he recognized the village church and the landscape, and he believed he must have seen a picture of them before. However, on passing through the churchyard, his attention was especially attracted by a tombstone on which the name inscribed seemed familiar. On inquiry he discovered that the young girl who was buried there had been engaged to one of his ancestors, who, according to an account given in a book written on the family, used often to pay visits to the tomb of his loved one. Hereditary memory is the only clue in this case, if we except a vivid imagination. A similar story is told of a Yorkshireman who went on a visit to Somerset, and there recognized and remembered well hunting the red deer. He had never done so himself before, but his father had hunted the red deer in Somerset for several years in the early part of his life.

A celebrated artist tells a story of how, when he was playing with pencil and paper, he suddenly began to draw a portrait of a face that he seemed to remember. But he never discovered the original until when, on a visit to a country house, he discovered the face among the portraits of the ancestors of the family. On inquiry, he found that his grandfather had once been engaged to be married to the girl, but had been obliged to give her up on the pressure of her relatives. Of a different kind is the story told of the late Dr. Butcher, of Dublin, the eminent surgeon. His fellow students used to say that when he commenced work in the dissecting-room, he seemed to show a memory of similar processes used by an ancestor.

Wigan, an author who wrote on the duality of the mind, relates that when he was present at the funeral of the Princess Charlotte in Windsor chapel, he suddenly had the conviction that he had witnessed identically the same scene somewhere before. In such a case no explanation seems satisfactory, and indeed most occurrences of pseudo-memory come under this head. Lander, a German writer, tells of an invalid who, being told of the death of a friend, was seized with an undefinable terror, and replied, 'Muller has been dead some time; he cannot die twice.' It seemed to him that some time previously, while lying in bed, he had been informed of Muller's death. Dr. Arnold Pick tells of a man who had chronic attacks of pseudo-memory. Whenever he was present at a social gathering, or visited any place that was new to him, the incident, with all its attendant circumstances, appeared so familiar that he was convinced of having received the same impressions before, of having been surrounded with the same objects, under the same conditions of weather, etc. If he undertook any new occupation, he seemed to have gone through it at some previous time and under similar conditions. This feeling sometimes appeared at the time, sometimes at the end of a few hours, and sometimes not until the next day, but always with great distinctness. In this case an explanation may perhaps be found in the man's possession of a very powerful imagination, which, being constantly exercised on a number of possible situations, led to the recognition afterwards of similarities in actual experience.

As an explanation in other cases it may be that there is an actual memory of events that occurred in early childhood, and remained for a long time forgotten by the individual himself and his friends. Carpenter tells of a clergyman who went with a party of friends to visit a castle that he did not remember he had ever seen before. As he approached the gateway he became conscious of a very vivid impression of having seen it previously, and he seemed to himself to see not only the gateway itself but also donkeys beneath the arch and people on the top of it, and he was for some time in the belief that he was the victim of a delusion or a prank of memory, until, on inquiring of his mother, she informed him that when he was eighteen months old, she had gone to the castle with a large party and taken him in the panier of a donkey, and that the elders of the party, having brought luncheon with them, ate it on the roof of the gateway.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scott's Emulsion makes the blood richer and improves the circulation. It increases the digestion and nourishes the body. It corrects diseased action and strengthens the nervous system. In a word, it places the body in the best possible condition for preventing the germs of Consumption from beginning or continuing their work. In that one sentence is the whole secret. Book covering the subject very thoroughly sent free for the asking.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

THE TROUBLE IN QUEBEC.

(Bobcaygeon 'Independent.')

The hierarchy of Quebec is bringing on the fight, as if it was determined to ride to a fall, and a blessing it is for the country. A pastoral was read in Quebec on Sunday, signed by an archbishop and four bishops, prohibiting the faithful from reading, working for or in any way countenancing the 'Electeur,' a newspaper owned by Mr. Pacaud, on pain of forfeiture of the sacraments. The owner is a man who took a leading part in the boodling schemes of Mr. Mercier. When this man was doing dishonorable business for the benefit of Jesuit Estates bills he was applauded and decorated by the church and fondled to its bosom. When he publishes a pamphlet upholding the supremacy of the State, that same church ruins him. Europe has long since extinguished all clerical interferenee in State affairs, and the struggle between Church and State cannot be brought on too quickly in this country. Any organization that has the power of muzzling the press is a danger to the community, and must be checked and confined to its proper sphere at the earliest moment.

WHAT IS A 'CHINOOK ?'

A pioneer citizen, long a resident of Clatsop county, objects to the warm south wind, which took off the snow, being called a 'chinook.' He insists that the chinook is the north-west wind which blows in the summer, and that the name is only local, and belongs to Clatsop county. This may have been so when he lived there, but the use of the term 'chinook' for the warm winter wind which takes the snow off the ranges has become general throughout the North-West, and will doubtless remain general, despite all that may be said against it. For years a battle-royal raged in this region as to whether the name of the river which flows through this city was Williamette or Willamet. People insisted on calling it Willamette, and the name so remains. It took an act of the legislature to put a stop to the argument.—Portland 'Oregonian.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"77"
breaks up
COLDS
that hang on.

Everyone has a kind word for "Seventy-seven," Dr. Humphreys' precious cure for Colds, La Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Coughs, Sore Throat.

Clapp Bros., druggists, Vicksburg, Miss., write for new supply of '77,' and mention one case in which 'the whole family were cured of the Grippe with one vial.'

Mrs. Fredericks, Brooklyn, N.Y., writes: 'My husband has just had a very bad cold. I got "77" for him, and it cured him right away.'

Geo. W. Riehl, Mt. Winans, Md.: 'Your "77" had great sales here last winter.'

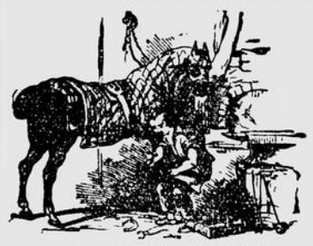
C. S. Bascom, Southampton, N.Y.: 'Your new Grippe medicine is a marvel. It has just carried us through severe colds, or, as most would say, the Grippe.'

"77" knocks out the Grip.

Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

A small bottle of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cents or five for $1. Humphreys' Med. Co., cor. William and John sts., New York. 8

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.



C. McKIERNAN,
HORSE SHOER. - 5 Hermine street,
(15 years' experience in Montreal.)
All Horses personally attended to. Interfering Lame and Trotting Horses a Specialty.

J. K. MACDONALD,
Locksmith, Bellhanger,
General Machinest and Blacksmith,
Carpenters' and Builders' Work toOrder.
Bell Telephone 2591. 762 CRAIG ST.
3

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
23 and 25 St. Maurice street,
(Cor. St. Henry st.)
Quick Service, Good Work, and Low Prices.
8

HOME DEPARTMENT

THE HIGHEST IDEAL OF HUMANITY.

The Art of Home Making.

PURITY OF TONE IN OUR PERIODICALS—IDEAS BEHIND THE TIMES—SYSTEMATIC GIVING—ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT—COMFORT BAGS FOR SAILORS—WELL DONE, JOE—WHY IS IT?

HIGHEST IDEAL OF HUMANITY.

THE ART OF HOME-MAKING.

(By Jean Hall Sinclair.)

Horace Mann, called the 'Apostle of Education,' after visiting the educational establishments of Europe, remarks, 'Whatever now is, of weal or woe, is the effect of causes that have pre-existed; in like manner, whatever is to be, whether of glory or debasement, will result from the causes put in operation by ourselves. The future is our field of action: the past is valuable only as furnishing light by which that field can be entered and cultivated.' We are already reaping the mistakes in our present system of education, illustrated by certain lines of work being over-crowded, and when we consider the effect upon the nation of elevating the intellectual at the expense of the practical, is it not our duty in the interests of Canadian homes, and their influence on the people, to try, so far as lies in our power, to equalize these forces, and to raise the standard of industrial education through a properly graded course to that of professional or literary knowledge.

Woman, as the mother, in all her beneficent relations, is the highest ideal of humanity. Upon her wisdom, industry, economy, supervision, and executive direction, the character, the happiness, and the prosperity of the family depend. What an enormous responsibility, and how few realize it! If large classes of girls are allowed to grow to womanhood without an opportunity to acquire the knowledge and habits requisite for the successful performance of those duties, it is inevitable that humanity must suffer. A smattering of knowledge will not be enough to equip our modern woman. Science, fortunately, has come to her rescue. She, in turn, has rescued science from the exclusion of the laboratory and the experimental station, and put it where it belongs—in the home.

John Ruskin says:—'There can be no healthy thought without labor, and no happy labor without thought; the two cannot safely be separated.'

WHAT MONTREAL SCHOOLS ARE DOING.

Ignorance in cooking, and bad management, waste five hundred millions of dollars of food every year in the United States. This startling information, supplied by a reliable statistician, has caused increased activity in the direction of providing industrial schools, and they have become a recognized necessity in the more advanced centres of civilization. Our own Board of Protestant School Commissioners, with the foresight for which they are famed, have now introduced the study of cookery into the curriculum of several of their schools. The Aberdeen School, in St. Denis street, has a perfectly furnished kitchen, and from the adjacent Commissioners' schools, arrives a fresh contingent each day, to take a practical lesson in cooking, one hundred and fifty pupils having these lessons in the week, and now the Riverside School, in Point St. Charles, is also to have this privilege, with how far reaching results we can hardly estimate, for already from the north of our city have we heard a volume of thanks from parents whose children have had the benefit of these lessons. The course comprises the following subjects: 'A general knowledge of the nature, use and preparation of the various kinds of food, such as meat, vegetables, cereals, fish, soup, puddings, bread, and food for invalids, with practice in the best and most economical methods of cooking them. The pupils are taught to prepare and clean all utensils used, and leave all in nice order when done—a most valuable lesson you will say.'

The teaching of cookery is not simply imparting a knowledge of the preparation of certain dishes, but includes instruction on the nature of the food, and the art of choosing suitable, nourishing, and at the same time, economical articles of diet, in order that the smallest income may be made to serve the needs of even large families.

There seems to be a general impression that

HOUSEKEEPING VIRTUES GROW ON TREES,

to be had for the picking, but capacity of any kind never grows spontaneously. There is a disposition to assume that woman should in some supernatural way grasp readily this most intricate art of good housekeeping. As well imagine that without any training, our boys will be expert engineers or good accountants, without the necessary preparation. Housekeeping is a much more intricate art than music, and calls for the exercise of superior characteristics. It is a serious criticism that for one dollar spent in training our girls to be housekeepers, hundreds are spent on the classics, with such an unequal return in the way of mental muscle. As soon expect a child to make a correct drawing of the human form without ever having studied it as to expect the average girl to make a thrifty housekeeper without any training. If we can prove to you that in scientific house work there need be no drudgery, we shall be able to lift house work back to its proper pedestal among the dignified arts; and the young woman who learns to engineer successfully the intricate work of a household, is developing the highest qualities of mind, the same mental suppleness, keenness and strength that underlies the character of a successful statesman. These practical studies give a degree of will training and executive power, not attained by the study of books alone, for where the hand learns to work, the mind is also employed.

The training in exactness, order, precision; training in power to think, to judge, to execute, this is manual training. The theory on which the instruction at the School of Cookery is based, is that it is a part of liberal culture, for every woman, whatever her social position, to understand the laws on which depend the health and comfort of her home, and that she should be capable of directing, and of performing in the most scientific and effective way, the labor involved.

Of course, adding manual training to school systems will necessarily crowd out something else, but will you think I speak presumptuously when I say, 'there is dead wood that can advantageously be cut off the educational tree.' Please put this in quotation marks, and the result of adding cooking to regular studies can be safely left to that law, by which the fittest survive. Long ago the art of doing house work well was acquired by a long and slow process, in a time when woman had few pleasures which could compete with it, and when it was a disgrace to be ignorant in this direction. Those times will never return again.

EVERY INSTITUTION IS NOW DISTRACTING ATTENTION FROM THE ART.

Multiplying pleasures, fashion, education, artistic ability, and greater interest in humanity, all combine in this direction.

There has opened up in our country, thanks in a great measure is due to the National Council of Women, a wider life for us. Many an educated woman has not understood that while this promise opens up for us all the glory of living—it has not released us from a single duty. And so, when new pleasures and possibilities flaunt their fascinating profusion in the place of the housekeeping cares which formed the sole inspiration of every good woman in the past, the new woman loses her head, and becomes a failure.

Every woman is entitled to have the grace of some little artistic ability in her life, but also every woman should understand the principles of good housekeeping, since no station can promise unfailing exemption from the need of this knowledge.

A good voice, the freedom of some instrument, the skill to produce decorative effects, are the high lights in a woman's ability to make a home, but neither picture nor home can be made up of high lights alone, and these abilities cannot take the place of real comforts.

It is this disposition to grade housekeeping ability below artistic ability, that has helped to push it so far out of sight, that only superhuman efforts (which we are prepared to give) will

ESTABLISH IT AGAIN IN ITS PROPER POSITION.

Think of the time and money spent in hospitals, asylums, prisons, in correcting the evil that flows from woman's incapacity and ignorance, and remember how much less it would take to fit these wives and mothers for their positions, to say nothing of the heartache that might have been saved had they had any training. Many a young woman in our jails could be reformed by judicious teaching, given an incentive in life by having the chance to take this scheme of education we now offer. Many a girl on our streets to-day could have been saved from her sad fate by the cultivation of the housewifely instinct which is latent in every woman.

The more primitive the nature, the more sure it is to be satisfied with its own results. It is only the most advanced class of mind that ever criticises its own efforts and is dissatisfied with them.

Before we can hope for any permanent change in present conditions women must awake to the importance of training.

There should be a determined effort to create a public opinion against the employment of women in factories and wholesale establishments. These trades for women are harming women themselves, and any one who has seen much of some parts of our town close to the large factories realizes that a large share of the discontent and misery is due to the disorderliness of the house, and crimes are often the result of shiftless households.

A common argument in regard to industrial training for girls is that

THE HOME SHOULD BE THE SCHOOL FOR INDUSTRIAL KNOWLEDGE.

How many homes can be taken as types of what a true home should be? and how can a woman teach what she does not know herself, and in many cases has not had an opportunity to learn before assuming the management of a home and children. If only the world could stop long enough for one generation of mothers to be made all right what a millennium could be begun in thirty years.

While many fields are being opened somewhat grudgingly to woman, no one questions her prerogative as home-maker. This is the unquestionable duty and privilege of every sister of us, rich and poor, who finds herself in the necessary circumstances. She may work with costly materials or with cheap ones, but if she is to be successful she must know how to spend to advantage, to cook with accuracy, to make her home pure and clean, as well as to make and mend. The knowledge of these things need not hamper her in any other work, but may enable her to make a 'home' in many an unlooked for spot. Nor let it be supposed that old empirical methods should rule in the household whilst science rules everywhere else.

COOKERY IS REDUCED TO AN EXACT SCIENCE,

and I cannot understand why the chemistry upon which our health and efficiency depends should be deemed a less interesting department than any other, or why a series of experiments which may be conducted with perfect accuracy and assured results should be less valuable because they aim at the production of delicate dainties instead of nauseous gases.

There is nothing from which this distracted world is suffering so much to-day as for want of thorough housekeeping and home-making.

Your education, my sister, can never be too broad; nor will you ever have wisdom too deep, or sympathy or enthusiasm too large for the infinite variety and delicacy of relation and situation incident to a household of children. If school has unfitted you for domestic life your education has been on too narrow and too low a plane. It is only those whose social position is not assured who think domestic care and work degrading.

Why has not our government legislated in favor of woman's education in so justly prized and valuable an art?

It does not require very wide opportunities to observe to realize that there are thousands of women and girls who have no opportunity to become good housewives no matter how much they desire to learn the art. How are those girls who spend all the early part of their lives in factories to know the art of home-making? Marriage comes to them as to other women—they enter into the new domain inexperienced, untaught, unskilled. What is the result? The lovely pictures of the home, by which they were so recently enchanted, have vanished; the task supposed to be so easy, so light, so natural, that no training is required, is found in reality to be so intricate, so burdensome, that the young wife is either overcome by discouragement or settles into mediocre methods that fall far short of the model home.

Who can truly estimate how large

A PROPORTION OF INTEMPERANCE

is due to woman's ignorance of this most valued art. If all women were by custom and usage compelled to show proof that they were prepared to enter upon a line of duty and employment, that so largely affects a nation, it would work a moral elevation, the magnitude of which can scarcely be conceived.

Protection is the all-absorbing topic of our politicians. Then is it not a fitting time for women to plan and devise methods that if politically considered would elevate and protect what is essentially ours—the home? Each of us knows of homes that are in no sense homes—dirty, untidy, unkept, and

NOT BECAUSE OF VICE, BUT BECAUSE OF IGNORANCE.

One woman's apology in such a case was that she had worked in a factory from the age of nine years, up to the date of her marriage, and bitterly did she regret not having sought a domestic's place where she could have learned the art of home-making.

I think most women, and I hope some men, are by this time convinced that the average woman requires education, as well as men, to become skilled in any line of industry.

When we see the example set us by our noble Queen, who had her daughters taught practical housekeeping, and the wife of our Governor-General, Lady Aberdeen, whom we delight to honor, who has given such a prominent place to domestic education in the training of her children, surely, when women, holding such exalted positions, consider the subject of such importance, we should endeavor to make it part of our national education. We confront to-day great possibilities and great responsibilities. This question we are discussing requires prompt and intelligent action. How to devise some scheme or plan that would facilitate and ensure the widest possible dissemination of this much needed knowledge of housewifery, and that would make its requirements available to all who desire it, and a necessity to all who are likely to serve either in their own homes, or the homes of others, is cause worthy to engage the serious thought of all who have the best interests of humanity at heart.

Every week of delay in opening our eyes to the importance of this work, as an antidote to poverty, sees new victims plunging recklessly into improvident marriages. Numberless ways could be taken to stay this waste of womanhood, and everywhere women are awakening to its need, but alas, ways and means have to be considered. But we must give up the idea because we cannot have the full equipment we desire? If one were expecting the Queen to afternoon tea no refinement of detail would seem useless, but if one is carrying a drink to a dying soldier, we would waste no time over niceties. When one sees the hordes of young girls entering married life without any knowledge of household economies it is like refusing water to one dying of thirst to refuse all interest in not only special but wholesale efforts to arouse enthusiastic interest in acquiring domestic ability.

In conclusion the president of the King's Daughters writes, 'No work can be grander than the work our Father gives us to do, whether it be in the kitchen, or on the broad highway. Woman can do whatever work God calls her to do, and it is her part to see to it, that by the help of his grace, she does it thoroughly and well.'

MORNING DRESS AND TEA GOWN.

PURITY OF TONE IN OUR PERIODICALS

Dear Editor of the Home,—I was not a little pleased with the article entitled 'The Garbage Newspaper' in your last Home department. Many parents and guardians, who are careful that their children and wards shall have nourishing food plentifully and daintily served to them, are careless, indeed, about the nature of their mental pabulum. It is, indeed, wise to be careful in the preparation of food intended for the nourishment of the body, but how much greater is the necessity for care in providing for their intellectual and aesthetic repasts. The books and periodicals which come into the home either elevate or demoralize the natures of the young people of the home.

We had been pleased with the healthy tone of our Canadian magazines, as compared with that of many published south of the Line Forty-five, and had hoped great things from it; but in one of the late numbers of one of these promising Canadian periodicals was a grossly indecent picture! Did it creep in by chance? If so, by what chance? Its appearance is certainly alarming. Is it wonderful that persons of delicate taste—more especially careful mothers—should be decided by it to discontinue taking the magazine? Upon publishers—educators to a great extent of the rising generation—rests a grave responsibility.

It is to be hoped that Canadian ministers of the gospel generally will emphasize the utterances of the Rev. E. M. Hill of Calvary Church, concerning many pictures in the advertising pages of magazines. Said a lisping little one, recently, holding up one of these advertising pictures for his mother to see—a comparatively harmless picture—'Mamma, soodn't 'oo sink 'is boy would be 's 'amed of hisself?'

Whatever shocks the sensibilities of the little ones is better left out of our periodicals.

'Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated, needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with he face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.'

ERNESTINE.

BEHIND THE TIMES.

Dear Home Folk,—I was glad to see the article in the Home last week on 'Garbage Newspapers.' I am reminded of it again to-day as I open one of my January magazines. No, it is not 'garbage,' it is 'whiskey.' Fancy in this year of grace, 1897, a journal devoted largely to the interest of women having a paragraph like this:

'Punch is both an artistic and a favorite refreshment for serving at afternoon tea, especially when ladled from an old-fashioned punch bowl by a pretty girl assistant.'

And then follows nearly half a column of recipe. Now I submit that this would not be surprising in an English magazine; over there they have not yet learned better. But in this Canada of ours, where this very year the voters are to say whether or not we shall banish it as a beverage from the whole country a paper with a recipe like that is seriously behind the times. And a woman's paper, and a Canadian woman's, and a woman, and a Canadian woman, so far behind the times on a question of such vital importance to women is one of the saddest things I know. Home folk, let us stir ourselves.

WHITE RIBBONER.

Montreal, Jan. 6, 1897.

MORNING DRESS AND TEA GOWN.

A handsome morning dress is of fawn colored cloth trimmed with green velvet, cord and buttons. The double jacket opens over a grenadine jabot with plisse frills, edged with narrow lace. The edge of the jacket is ornamented with silk cord and velvet buttons. The revers of the jacket and frills at the top of the sleeves are lined with green satin. Rolls of velvet go round the skirt in ascending lines and on the top of the sleeves.

The tea gown is of figured silk, but would be very handsome made up in many less expensive materials. The yoke is cut in points, and covered with lace. The front is lose and full, and the back finished with a watteau plait. The collar is high, with tabs, and finished with full ruche of lace. The sleeve is a gathered leg of mutton, with long pointed slashings, lined with silk and edged with lace.

SYSTEMATIC GIVING.

Dear Editor Home,—Having read several letters during the past year in your department of the Montreal 'Witness' in regard to 'Systematic Giving,' I thought I would like to give my experience at this, the commencement of a new year, trusting my few lines may induce many more to try this plan of giving 'the tenth,' or a certain portion of their income each year to the Lord. I suppose I have for years back given a tenth; some years more, but never till a year and a half ago did I set apart a tenth of my income for the Lord. It has given me much pleasure in doing this, and I have not missed what I have given in the least, but have always had enough to meet all my expenses. And by having the 'tenth' put aside for the Lord it was always ready when the calls came for it. I trust that many at this, the commencement of a new year, will try and set aside a portion of their income, and I feel sure that God will bless them (as he has me), and they will never regret it. It pays materially—it broadens the personal horizon—it increases spirituality and spiritual enjoyment. There is a pamphlet published on this topic:—'What we owe, and how to pay it,' which everyone should read.

SYSTEM.

'WELL DONE, JOE.'

Dear Home Editor—The annual report for the W. C. T. U. in the Province of Quebec has been published and distributed sharp on time, just like Quebec. On page 78 is the yearly message from Mrs. Putney. I was surprised to read its notes of discouragement. In 'the link that binds us all' let us all give a word of cheer and a hearty 'Well done, Joe.' (You all remember, those of you who heard Miss Slack, her story of 'Well done, Joe.' To my mind, it was the best thing she said.) I've got a good recipe for success this year, and I send it on right merrily to our dear Sister Putney. It is this: Let us do all we can to have a series of lectures all over the Province of Quebec from Dr. Anna Shaw. As a sample of her power let me give you an instance: I called on a dainty lady one day. She received me in an elegant little parlor. Taste, tact, individuality and character. I read it all round the room—a room, you know, in a twinkle, gives you a clue to character. I broached the subject of joining the W.C.T.U. In conversation she touched on the Franchise to my amazement. That dainty, delicate, high-bred woman willing to go to the polls, and all her connections and surroundings so exclusive.

'Yes,' she replied, to my surprised 'Do you really believe in the franchise for women?' Dr. Anna Shaw converted me. I never realized what it meant, and what our responsibility was until I heard her. She concluded also to join a union.

So much for Dr. Anna Shaw. Have I ever heard her? Yes. We really were not expecting much. You know that some speakers are simply 'well boomed women,' so we did not exert ourselves as we should. A small audience was the result, but it became most enthusiastic before the close of the lecture. She would never again receive such a reception in that vicinity. I never heard man or woman equal to her except that wonderful orator, Gough. She took complete possession of us. One moment, we were 'ready to greet,' as the Scotch say. The next, laughing until we ached, and, laughing, too, at ourselves, and our own frivolities. Then the gentlemen, how she merrily sliced them to bits, and how they applauded her for it. No malice, no fear, and every evidence of a perfect digestion. I've read, that the first time she ever attempted to speak, as a child, she fainted on the platform. She was carried out, recovered, and begged to be taken back again. So she was, and got through all right. That's the sort of woman for the franchise. So now, one and all, let us agitate her coming to educate us properly. Then next year there will be a ringing report for Mrs. Putney, and other words of cheer across the wave, besides that which came last year from noble Compton.

Listen. Mrs. Putney says: 'In the territory covered by the W.C.T.U., 2,282 women are qualified to vote at all municipal elections and upon all subjects submitted to such electors. They have also a right to vote for school commissioners, or trustees, and to vote on all questions submitted to such electors. Let us take a look at the small number who voted at the last election, 'Sixty-four.'

Sixty-four from 2,282 leaves how many?

Surely, as the Dominion Superintendent, Mrs. Edwards, says: 'The hardest thing is to educate the women of Canada to a sense of their duty in regard to the franchise.'

So, by all means, let us have Dr. Anna Shaw to enlighten our understanding.

FRANCHISE.

N.B.—Some people come and lecture, and you never care to hear them again; with Dr. Anna it is different, crowded houses greet her second appearance.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Dear Editor Home.—I just want to tell you how much we like the 'Witness.' We think it as near perfection as it is possible for a paper to be. Some of our family read 'The Word for the Day' first, and the good little piece that always accompanies it. Others turn to the 'Readable Paragraphs,' and others like the politics and general news. We all think Miss Dougall's stories are the 'best of the best,' and we would like more of them. I think there is room for improvement in the Home Department. Mothers who have been blessed in bringing up their families for God, should tell how they have been enabled to do it, and also what has been the greatest influence for good in their own lives. We hope that the 'Witness' will go on and prosper, and be everywhere the blessing it has been to us.

PROBIT.

WHY IS IT?

Dear Home Folk.—There is one question I would like to ask somebody about; it is, 'How is it that so many professing Christian fathers leave the training of their children almost entirely to the mothers, and are not careful to set a good example before these children themselves? It is an important question, and I will be glad if some one will enlighten me. Wishing you a very happy New Year, I remain, as ever, your sincere friend,

M.S.

Perth, Ont.

WANTED, SAILOR COMFORT BAGS.

The managers of the Montreal Sailors' Institute ask the readers of the Home Department of the 'Witness' to think of the sailors and to prepare comfort bags for them during the winter. Parcels of bags may be sent at any time to Miss Ritchie, Montreal Sailors' Institute, 223 Commissioners street, Montreal. All such parcels will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fifty Years Ago.

This is the stamp that the letter bore
Which carried the story far and wide,
Of certain cure for the loathsome sore
That bubbled up from the tainted tide
Of the blood below. And 'twas Ayer's name
And his sarsaparilla, that all now, know,
That was just beginning its fight of fame
With its cures of 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is the original sarsaparilla. It has behind it a record for cures unequalled by any blood purifying compound. It is the only sarsaparilla honored by a medal at the World's Fair of 1893. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

Ready Reference Guide

Retail

AUCTIONEERS.

SER BROS., 413 St. James street.
...M. & CO., 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame street.
...NS, WALTER M., 1828 Notre Dame Street.

...RBER, TAILOR & BUTCHER SUPPLIES

HAN... W. ..., 630 Craig street.

BICYCLES.

...N BROS. & CO., 140 McGill street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

...St. Catherine street.
...2243 St. Catherine street.
...2427 Notre Dame, cor. Chaboillez.
...Notre Dame street.
...WART, W. H., 2... St. Catherine street.
VANIER, JOSEPH, 2... Lawrence street.

BOOKSELLERS.

...St. Catherine street.
...Catherine street.
...232 St. James, 2365 St. Cath.
...SONS, 250 St. James street.
...1 St. Catherine street.
...2238 St. Catherine street.

BRASS BEDSTEADS.

..., JAMES, & CO., 15 St. Helen street.

CARPETS, ETC.

...THOMAS, 1884 Notre Dame street.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

...213 McGill street.
...CHINA HALL, 2011 Notre Dame st.

CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS & HATTERS.

...WILLIAM, 1967 Notre Dame street.

COAL AND WOOD.

...EN, JOSEPH, & CO., 99 Inspector street.

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, Bricklayers.

...S, WILLIAM, 70 St. Hypolite st.

DINING HALLS.

...M., 1359 Notre Dame, (lunch at all hours).
...DE CAFE, 2336 St. Catherine street.
...ANDER, CHARLES, 219 St. James street.
...DETLEFS, 2245 St. Catherine street.
...WELL'S Temperance Dining Room, Breakfast, ...er or Supper 15c. Open all night. 537b Craig st.
...MEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 594 Craig street.

DRY GOODS.

...CLOS, R., & CO., 2017 Notre Dame street.
HAMILTON, HENRY & N. E., St. Catherine st., cor. of Peel.
MARTIN, A., 2023 Notre Dame, near Chaboillez sq.
MORGAN, HENRY, & CO., Phillips square.
MURPHY, JOHN, & CO., 2343 St. Catherine street.

DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

EUROPEAN IMP'T'G CO., 2261 St. Cath., 241 St. Law.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

ROYAL STEAM DYE WORKS, 710 Craig street.
BRANCH OFFICE, 1672 St. Catherine street.
WORKS, corner Shaw and Logan streets.
Telephones:—
Head Office, 732; Branch Office, 7337; Works, 7322

ELECTROTYPERS & STEREOTYPERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Printing House, Cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

ENGRAVERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS.

BISHOP ENGRAV. & PRINT. CO., 169 St. James

EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES.

ALLAN, THOS., & CO., 2256 St. Catherine st.
GRANT, HENRY, & SON, 72 Beaver Hall Hill.

FANCY GOODS.

McCALLUM, R. N., 2227 St. Catherine street.
"THE UNIVERSAL," 244 St. James street.

FLOUR, CEREAL FOODS, ETC.

BRODIE & HARVIE, 10 and 12 Bleury st. Tel. 436.

FURRIERS AND HATTERS.

AMERICAN FUR STORE, 27 and 79 St. Lawrence.
BRIGGS, CHAS. A., 2121 Notre Dame street.
HASLEY BROS., 2252 St. Catherine street.
HENDERSON, JOHN, & CO., 229 St. James street.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James street.
WILLIE, O. A., 1790 Notre Dame, cor. St. Peter.

FURNITURE.

MARTIN, T. E. & A., 1924 Notre Dame street.
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig street.
WILDER, H. A., & CO., 232 McGill, 2415 St. Cath.

GROCERS.

BROWN, W. J., 2696 St. Catherine stre
ROSS BROS., cor. Mountain and St. Antoine streets.
STEWART, D., & CO., cor. of Mackay and St. Catherine st.

HARDWARE.

BARR, F. H., 2373 St. Catherine street.
DRYSDALE, D., (Starrett's Tools), 645 Craig street.
KERR, R. & W., 2230 St. Catherine street.
MASON & CO., House Furnishing Hardware, 2445 St. Catherine st.
SURVEYER, L.J.A., (Curtain Stretchers) 6 St. Lawrence street.
WILSON, J. H., 1674 Notre Dame street.

JOB PRINTING.

DOUGALL, JOHN, & SON 'Witness' Printing House. Cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

JEWELLERS.

...TTY, D., 137 St. Peter street, (see advt.)
...KS, HENRY, & SONS, cor. Phillips Square.
...SON, R. A., & CO., 1791 Notre Dame st., cor. St. Peter.
...NEAU, A., 42 St. Lawrence street.
...LER & BREMNER, 2325 St. Catherine street.
...SON, JOHN, 2174 St. Catherine street.
...IAMSON, J. B., 1741 Notre Dame, 144 St. James

LAUNDRIES.

...TREAL TOILET SUPPLY CO., Ltd., THE 539 Dorchester st

MERCHANT TAILORS.

...R, M. J., 2320 St. Catherine street.
...N, JOHN, SONS & CO., 455 St. Paul street.
...SON, W., 1729 Notre Dame street.
...HGH, 206 St. James street.
...RE, WM., Beaver Hall Hill.
...e Artist Tailor, 220 St. James st.

Retail

MEN'S OUTFITTERS.

HANNAN, JOHN J., 215 St. James street.
KELLY BROS., 1691, 1697 Notre Dame, 220 St. James.
TOOKE, R. J., 177 St. James, 2337, 1553 St. Catherine.

MILLINERY.

GORDON, S., 263 St. Lawrence street.

MUSIC DEALERS.

SHAW, J. W., & CO., 2274 St. Catherine street.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS.

STEWART & CO., 23 Bleury street.

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS

POTTER, W. E., & CO., 26 St. Phillips street.
E. KLOCK, 7 Cuthbert st Wallpaper Hung, 9c roll. Tinting, Painting, Decorating. Drop Card.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

KARN, D. W., & CO., 2344 St. Catherine street.
LINDSAY, C. W., 2366 St. Catherine street.
NEW YORK PIANO CO., 446 St. James, near Inspector street.
PRATTE PIANO CO., 1676 Notre Dame street.
SHAW, J. W., & CO., 2274 St. Catherine street.
WILLIS & CO., 1824 Notre Dame street.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES.

JOHNSON & COPPING, 743 Craig street.
SCOTT, W., & SONS, 1759 Notre Dame street.
W. W. HOPE, 2255 St. Catherine street

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

CHAPMAN, W. H., 2637 St. Catherine street.
GRAY, HENRY R., 122 St. Lawrence street.
HARTE, J., 2252 St. Catherine street.
LEWIS, JOHN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 2208 St. Catherine. Branch, 2615 St. Catherine.
McCORMACK, P. & CO., cor. Notre Dame and McGill.
TREMBLE, J.E., cor. of Mountain and St. Catherine

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

BENNETT, J. C. S., 10½ Phillips square.
NOTMAN, WM., & SONS, Phillips square

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN, & SON, 'Witness' Printing House Cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

MONTREAL PHOTO SUPPLY, 104 St. Francois Xavier st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS,

LANDON PHOTO. PAPER WORKS, 658 Craig.

PLUMBING, HEATING, Sanitary Engineers

STEPHENSON, W. A., & CO., 36 Victoria Square.

PRACTICAL FURRIER.

MURRAY, WM., 7 Phillip square.

PRINTERS.

BISHOP ENGRAV. & PRINT. CO., 169 St. James.
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Printing House, Cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

RUBBER STAMPS AND STENCILS.

CITY STAMP CO., THE, 251 St. James st.
WALKER & CAMPBELL, cor. McGill & Notre Dame

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND TO ORDER

VINEBERG, I., & CO., 1920 Notre Dame, 102 St. Lawrence.

ROOFERS, AND CELLAR WORK.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James street.
REED, G. W., 783 and 785 Craig street.

REAL ESTATE.

DANDURAND, U. H., (Promoter Queen's Park Property) 236 McGill street.

SAFES, VAULTS, &c.

AHERN, A., 325 St. James street.

SABBATH-SCHOOL PAPERS.

NORTHERN MESSENGER, THE, 'Witness' Bldg. Cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street.

SANITARY ENGINEERS AND PLUMBERS.

DATE, JOHN, 654 and 656 Craig street.

SPORTING GOODS.

HOLLAND, G. A., 2411 St. Catherine street.

STATIONERS AND BOOK BINDERS.

BISHOP ENGRAV. & PRINT. CO., 169 St. James.
DAWSON, CHARLES F., 233 St. James st.
MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., 1755 Notre Dame st.

WALL PAPER.

HOLLAND, G. A., & SON, 2411 St. Catherine street.
MURPHY, JOHN, 2236 St. Catherine street.

Professional.

ADVOCATES.

ATWATER, DUCLOS & MACKIE, New York Life Building.
BURROUGHS & BURROUGHS, 612, 613 New York Life Bld'g.
CAMERON, J. D., 138A St. James street.
CRANKSHAW, JAMES, Imperial Building.
CRUIKSHANK & CRUIKSHANK, Imperial Bld'g
CULLEN & CHAMBERS, Room 12, 214 St. James st.
DAVIDSON & RITCHIE, 190 St. James street.
DUNLOP, LYMAN & MACPHERSON, New York Life Building.
HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP, Temple Bld'g.
CROSS & BERNARD, Room 603 New York Life Bld'g.
HUTCHINSON & OUGHTRED, Waddell Bld'g, 30 St. John street.
JOHNSON, HALL & DONAHUE, No. 23 and 25 Temple Building
LIGHTHALL & HARWOOD, 180 St. James st.
MORRIS & HOLT, Temple Building.
MURCHISON, R. L., 801 New York Life Building.
McGIBBON, HOGLE & MITCHELL, Canada Life Building
McGOUN & ENGLAND, 181 St. James street.
RYAN & JACOBS, New York Life Building.
SMITH & MARKEY, Temple Building, 185 St. James street.
WEIR & HIBBARD, 180 St. James street. (R. Stanley Weir, F. W. Hibbard.)

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYERS.

DONALD, J. T., 156 St. James street.
HERSEY, MILTON L., B.A., Sc., (McGill) 16 St. Sacrament street.

ARCHITECTS.

BARNES, R. PERCY, Temple Building, 185 St. James street.
COOKE, ARTHUR J., Fraser Building, 43 St. Sacrament street.
TAYLOR & GORDON, 43 St. Francois Xavier st.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

SHANLY, J. M., Standard Building.

CIVIL ENGINEER & LAND SURVEYOR.

McCONNELL, BRIAN D., Room 90, Temple Bldg.

NOTARIES.

HUTCHESON, R. B., 17 St. John street.
LYMAN, A. C., Standard Building, 157 St James st

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers.

ASBESTOS REMOVABLE PIPE AND BOILER COVERINGS.

SCLATER ASBESTOS MFG. CO., 35 St. Peter st.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCLATER & CO., WM., Ltd., 42 Foundling st.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK.

IVES, H. R. & CO., 117 Queen street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AMES, HOLDEN CO., THE, 45 Victoria square. J. C. Holden, President and Manager.
BELL, J. & T., 1667 Notre Dame street.
LINTON, JAMES & CO., 37 Victoria square
LEGGAT, JAMES & CO., 724 Craig street.
McCREADY, JAMES & CO., 10 St. Peter street.
PERCIVAL, JOS. W., 488 St. Paul street.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 208 McGill street.
THOMPSON SHOE CO., THE, Ltd., 712½ Craig st.

BAKING POWDER.

EAGLE BAKING POWDER CO., 396 St. Paul st.,
McLAREN, W. D., 583 St. Paul street.

BAR IRON, NAILS, HORSE-SHOES, etc.

ABBOTT & CO., Metropolitan Rolling Mills.
PILLOW & HERSEY MFG. CO., Ltd.

BELTING & MILL SUPPLIES.

FORRESTER, THOS., 298 St. James street.
J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO., The, 292 St. James st.

BILLIARD TABLE M'F'G.

NIGHTINGALE, D., 1742 Notre Dame street.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke street.

BROOMS, BRUSHES and WOODENWARE.

AUSTIN & LEFEBVRE, 317 St. Paul street.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDER, JAS., 609 St. Paul street.
AYER, A. A., & CO., 570 St. Paul street.
BELL, SIMPSON & CO., 472 St. Paul st., 287 and 289 Commissioners st.
CAMPBELL, WM. M., & CO., cor. Foundling & Port.
DALRYMPLE, JAMES, 96 and 98 Foundling st.
GRANT, ALEX. W., 33 William street.
HISLOP & HUNTER, 235 Commissioners street
HODGSON BROTHERS, 6569 William street.
KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON, 96 Grey Nun street.
MELDRUM, WM., & CO., 29 Nazareth street.
McGARRY, GEORGE, 25 St. Peter street.
McLAGAN, P. W., 12 St. Peter street.
McPHERSON, D. A., & Co., 22 William street.
OLIVER, JAMES, & CO., 36 St. Peter street.
SHAW, THOMAS, 34 St. Peter street.
ST. ARNAUD & CLEMENT, 2 Foundling street.
VAILLANCOURT, J. A., 333 Commissioners street.
WARRINGTON, J. C. & G. D. 111 King street.

BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS.

BEAVER OIL CO., THE, 391 St. Paul street.
BUSHNELL CO., Ltd., The, Board of Trade Bldg.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO., 268 St. Charles Borromee
LANG MANF'G CO., THE, 16, 18 and 20 St. Monique.
LUTTRELL, JOS., & CO., 680 Albert street.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., THE, 84 McGill street.

BOILER MAKERS.

WHITE, W. C., Nazareth and Brennan streets.

BRICKS, STONES, LUMBER, Etc.

MORRISON, T. A., & CO., 118 St. Peter st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

HENEY, E. N., & CO., 337 St. Paul street.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

EVANS & SONS, Ltd., 37 St. Jean Baptiste street.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

CASSIDY, JOHN L., & CO., 339 St. Paul street.

CARRIAGE AND SADDLERY HARDWARE

MAILLOUX, P. P., 223 St. Paul street.

CARRIAGE MAKERS.

BERARD & MAJOR, 1947 St. Catherine street.

CLOTHING.

COHEN, J., & CO., 489 St. Paul street.
DOULL & GIBSON, 138 McGill street.
McKENNA, THOMSON & CO., 423 St. James street.
McMARTIN, CAMPBELL & CO., 256 St. James st.
SHOREY, H., & CO., 1866 Notre Dame street.
SMALL, E. A., & CO., 1 Beaver Hall Hill.
VINEBERG H., & CO., 1857 Notre Dame street.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

EWING, HERRON & CO., 579 St. Paul street,
LIFFITON, THE C. A. CO., Ltd., 126 Queen street.

COFFEE IMPORTERS AND ROASTERS.

CHASE & SANBORN, 435 St. Paul street.

COLD STORAGE.

MONTREAL COLD STORAGE AND FREEZING CO., 604 St. Paul street.

CONFECTIONERS.

LANG MANF'G CO., THE, 16, 18 and 20 St. Monique
TESTER & CO., 68 McGill street.
VIAU & FRERE, Notre Dame street.

COTTON THREADS.

GORDON, JOHN, & SON, 17 DeBresole street.

COOPERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.

CAMPBELL, D. & SON, 36 Dalhousie street.

CUTLERY AND SILVERWARE.

HUTTON, JAMES, & Co., 15 St. Helen street.

DRY GOODS.

BROPHY, CAINS & CO., 196 McGill street.
GREENSHIELDS, S. SONS & CO., 15 Victoria sq.
HARROWER, ROBERT, 206 McGill street.
HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., 347 St. Paul street.
JOHNSTON, JAMES, 25 St. Helen street.
LINTON, ROBERT, & CO., St. Helen street.
LONSDALE, REID & CO., 18 St. Helen street.
McINTYRE, SON & CO., Victoria square.
RACINE, A., & CO., 340 St. Paul street.
THIBAUDEAU BROS. & CO., 332 St. Paul street.

DRUGGIST SUNDRIES.

DART, HENRY J., & CO., 641 Craig street.
LEEMING, MILES & CO., 59 St. Sulpice street.
PALMER, J., & SON, 1747 Notre Dame street

DRY GOODS AND WOOLLENS.

WOLFF, HERMANN H. & CO., 170 McGill street

OVERALL MFG. & TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

LEVY, H., 500 St. Paul street.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY & SUPPLIES.

FORMAN, JOHN, 650 Craig street
PRINGLE, R. E. T., Room 57, Imperial Building.
ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., The, Queen & Ottawa sts.

ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING.

CANADA ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING CO., Ltd., The, 5 Bleury.

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

LAURIE ENGINE CO., 1012 St. Catherine street.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

LEONARD, E., & SONS, Common and Nazareth sts.

FANCY GOODS.

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., 347 St. Paul street.
NELSON, H. A. & SONS, 59 St. Peter street.
PORTER, TESKEY & CO., 454 St. James street.
REINHARDT MFG. CO., 767 Craig street.

FISH MERCHANTS.

LEONARD & BROS., 24 and 23 Foundling st., near Custom House.

FLOUR MILLS.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., 27 Board of Trade Building.

FRUIT COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BOWES & McWILLIAMS, 211 McGill street.
BROWN, JOSEPH, 255, 257 Commissioners street.
CLOGG, J. R., & CO., 169 McGill street.
HARRIS, IRWIN, 209 McGill street.
HART & TUCKWELL, 159 McGill street.
MONTREAL FRUIT EXCHANGE, 195 McGill st.
McBRIDE, JOHN T., 307 Board of Trade Bldg.
VIPOND, J. J., & CO., 259 Commissioners street.

FURS AND HATS.

SILVERMAN, BOULTER & CO., 495 St. Paul st.

FURRIERS.

CORISTINE, JAS., & CO., 471 St. Paul street.
JOHNSON, H., (Raw Furs a Specialty) 494 St. Paul.
LEVIN & CO., R., 491 and 493 St. Paul street.

GAS, STEAM, AND WATER PIPES.

TAYLOR, J. & H., 751 Craig street.

FOUNDERS AND ENGINEERS.

LANCASTER MACHINE WORKS, Lancaster, Ont.

GROCERS.

BIRKS, CORNER & CO., 18 and 20 St. Sacrament st.
CARTER, GALBRAITH & CO., 38 St. Peter street.
CAVERHILL, HUGHES & CO., 309 Commissioner street.
MATHEWSON, J. A., & CO., 202 McGill street.

GROCERS' SUNDRIES AND EXTRACTS.

GREIG, ROBT & CO., 456 St. Paul street.
JONAS, HENRI, & CO., 389 St. Paul street.

GRANITE MONUMENT WORKS.

REID ROBERT, S. Catherine and Alexander sts.
HAWKINS, F., 112 Bleury street.

HEAVY HARDWARE AND METAL.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL, 89 St. Peter st.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

LETANG, LETANG & CO., 287 St. Paul street.
MACPHERSON, ALEXANDER & SON, 378 St. Paul.
MADORE, DAVID, 281 St. Paul street.

HOT WATER HEATERS.

KING, WARDEN & SON, 637 Craig street.

ICE DEALERS.

MONTREAL ICE EXCHANGE, 26 Victoria sq.

JAPANNED TIN & ENAMELLED WARE.

DAVIDSON, THOS., MFG. CO., Ltd., 474 St. Paul.
McCLARY MFG. CO., 93 St. Peter street.

JUTE AND COTTON BAGS.

BEAVER BAG CO., The, Ltd., 56 Wellington st.
CANADA JUTE CO., Ltd., 17 St. Martin st.

KID GLOVES.

FITZGIBBON, SCHAFHEITLIN & CO., Victoria sq.
PERRIN, FRERES & CO., 7 Victoria square.

LACES, FANCY GOODS, ETC.

KYLE, CHEESBROUGH & CO., 16 St. Helen st.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

DELORME, S. O., 418 St. Paul street.

LEATHER MERCHANTS.

MARLATT & ARMSTRONG, 12 St. Helen street.

LINEN THREADS.

GORDON, JOHN, & SON, 17 DeBresoles street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

BULMER, JOHN A., & CO., 571 Dorchester street.
MAXWELL, E. J. & Co., 725 Craig street.

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 298 St. James
WILLIAMS, A. R., & CO., 345 St. James street.

MANTELS, GRATES AND TILES.

LOCKER, THE G. R. CO., 1749 Notre Dame st.
LORIGAN, JOHN, 1830 Notre Dame street.
WEBSTER BROS. & PARKES, 228 St. James st.

MANUFACTURER OF WIRE GOODS.

NATIONAL WIRE WORKS, 584 Craig street.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GLOVER & BRAIS, 184 McGill street.

MILLERS' AGENTS.

KENT, ELGIN MILLING CO., 44 St. John st.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

CAVERHILL & KISSOCK, 91 St. Peter street.
McCALL, D. & CO., 1831 Notre Dame street.
REID, TAYLOR & BAYNE, 1801 Notre Dame st.
SMITH, J. R. B. & CO., 14 St. Helen street.

MILITARY, POLICE, FIRE DPT. SUPPLIES

MARTIN, JOHN, SONS & CO., 455 St. Paul street

MUSICAL INST., FANCY GOODS, &c.

TRESTER H., 315 St. Paul street.

NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE.

BUSHNELL CO., Ltd., The, Board of Trade Bldg.

OFFICE DESKS AND FIXTURES.

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL DESK AGENCY, 1782 Notre Dame street.

OPTICAL GOODS.

MONTREAL OPTICAL CO., 1685 Notre Dame st.

OILS, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS.

McARTHUR, CORNEILLE & CO., 310 St. Paul st.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

BAYLIS MFG. CO., 16 Nazareth street.
COTTINGHAM, DICKSON, P., & Co., 1822 Notre Dame street.
COTTINGHAM, The WALTER H., Co., Lt., 21 St. Antoine street.
DODS, P. D., & Co., 188 McGill street.
HILL, WILLIAM, 327 St. James street.
RAMSAY A. & SON, 37, 39, 41 Recollet street.
ROBERTSON CO., THE JAMES, 142 William street.
WALL BROS., 15 Bleury street.

PAPER BOXES EGG CASES, etc.

MILLER BROS. & CO., 30 Dowd.

PAPER, PAPER BAGS, STATIONERY, Etc.

LAWRENCE & COLE, 763 Craig street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

HOGG, DAVID H., 662 Craig street.

PICTURE FRAMES AND MIRRORS.

PHILLIPS, C. R., & CO., 148 McGill street.

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

LAING PACKING & PROVISION CO., Ltd., (The)

PLUMBING SUPPLIES.

ROBERTSON, THOMAS, & CO., 638 Craig street.
ROBERTSON, (The James) Co., 142 William street.

QUILTED LININGS.

MONTREAL QUILTING CO., 647 Craig street

RUBBER STAMPS AND STENCILS.

MONTREAL STENCIL WORKS, 219 McGill street.
WALKER & CAMPBELL, cor. McGill & Notre Dame

RUBBER GOODS.

ALPHA RUBBER CO., Ltd., 335 St. Paul street.
CANADIAN RUBBER CO., The, 333 St. Paul st.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

PATERSON MFG. CO., The, Ltd., 47 Murray st.

STATIONERS AND PAPER DEALERS.

AUSTIN & ROBERTSON, 343 St. Paul street.
McFARLANE, DAVID, & CO., 316 St. James st.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EVANS, WILLIAM, 89 McGill street.

SHIRTS & OVERALLS.

SCHLOMAN, M. L., & H. 481 St. Paul street.
MONTREAL SHIRT and OVERALL CO., 1835 Notre Dame street.

SALT.

VERRET, STEWART & CO., 10 and 12 Port st.

SAWS.

ROBERTSON CO., THE JAMES, 142 William street.

SCALES.

FYFE, JAMES, St. Paul, cor. St. Peter street.
WARREN SCALE CO., The, 453 St. Paul street.

SEWING COTTONS.

ROSS GEO. D., & CO., 648 Craig street.

SMALL WARES.

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., 347 St. Paul street.

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

LEWIS BROS. & CO., 30 St. Sulpice street.

SODA WATER.

LAURENTIAN SPRING WATER CO., 90 Beaudry.

STEEL AND COPPER.

PARK, BRO. & CO., Ltd., 377 St. Paul street.

STOVES, FURNACES, TINWARE, &c.

McCLARY MFG. CO., 93 St. Peter street.
PROWSE, GEO. R., 224 St. James street.

STOVE PIPES AND ELBOWS.

THE PATENT ELBOW CO., LTD., 164 St. James st.

SOIL PIPE AND STEAM FITTING.

KING, WARDEN & SON, 637 Craig street.

SPORTING AND FANCY GOODS.

WIGHTMAN SPORTING GOODS CO., 403 St. Paul.

STABLE FITTING.

KING, WARDEN & SON, 637 Craig street.

STERLING SILVER & ELECTRO PLATE.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO., 1794 Notre Dame.

SILVER PLATER AND GILDER.

HENDERY & LESLIE, 134 St. Peter street.

STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOKS.

DAWSON, WM. V., 16 DeBresoles st.
MILLER, The ROBERT, Co., Ltd., 1872 Notre Dame.

TRUNK AND BAG M'F'G.

EVELEIGH, J., & CO., 245 St. James street.
McLEOD, HAWTHORNE & CO., 1819 Notre Dame.

TRUSSES AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

GROSS, F., 712 Craig street.
HUDSON, J., 687 Craig street.

UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY GOODS.

BAILEY, WM. TAYLOR, Victoria square.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS.

GROSS, FRED. W. 714 Craig street.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY.

JONES, JOHN H., & CO., 193 McGill street.

WALL PAPER.

WATSON, FOSTER & CO., 86 Grey Nun st.
MTL. WALL PAPER FACTORY, 1030 Notre Dame

WIRE CLOTH AND PAPER BOXES.

MAJOR MFG. CO., The, Ltd., 600 Craig street.

WIRE ROPES, IRON AND STEEL,

THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., 164 St. Jamesst.

WOOLLENS AND TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

FINLEY, SMITH & CO., Victoria square.
FISHER, MARK, SONS & CO., Victoria square.
FITZGIBBON, SCHAFHEITLIN & CO., Victoia sq.

WINDOW SHADES AND POLES.

MARTEL-STEWART CO. THE, 673 Craig street.

Financial

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER.

BLACK, CHARLES R., Bank of Toronto Chambers.

BANKS.

BANK OF TORONTO, The, St. James and McGill.
BANQUE VILLE MARIE.
CAN. BANK OF COMMERCE, 157 St. James st.
MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.
ONTARIO BANK THE, Place d'Armes.
UNION BANK OF CANADA, 1766 Notre Dame st

BANK AND EXCHANGE BROKER

GARAND, TERROUX & CO., 3 Place d'Armes.

BROKERS (STOCK AND INVESTMENT).

FORGET, L. J., & CO., 1715 Notre Dame street.
HANSON BROS., Canada Life Chambers.
WEIR, W., & SONS, 1711 Notre Dame street.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

DUFF, J. M. M., Imperial Building.
DURNFORD, GEORGE, 196 St. James street.
HYDE, JOHN, Guardian Assurance Chambers.
MACINTOSH & HYDE, 157 St. James street.
McDONALD, JOHN, Imperial Building.
RADFORD, F.W., Room 37 Imperial Bld'g.
RIDDELL & COMMON, 22 St John street.
ROSS, P.S., & SONS, 1766 Notre Dame street.

COLLECTION AGENCY.

FULTON & RICHARDS, 163 St. James street.

FINANCIAL AND INVESTMENT AGENTS

BAMFORD & CARSON, 183 St. James street.
INVESTMENT CO., Ltd., The, 47 St. Francois Xavier
MACINTOSH & HYDE, 157 St. James street.

FINANCIAL, REAL ESTATE, INVESTMENT BROKER.

MAINWARING, R. A., 147 St. James street.

LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.'S.

BIRKBECK INVESTMENT & S. & S. CO., The 168 St. James street.
ST. LAWRENCE INVESTMENT SOCIETY, Ltd. Bank of Toronto Chambers.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT.

MORRIS, JOHN, 126 St. James street.

STOCK AND INVESTMENT BROKERS

HUTCHISON, JAMES, 214 St. James.

Insurance.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LYNN T. LEET, 1724 Notre Dame st., General Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., 157 St. James st.
ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., 1735 Notre Dame street
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSUR. CO., Ltd., 1731 Notre Dame street.
GUARDIAN, F. & L., Assurance Co., 181 St. James.
IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO., Ltd., Place d'Armes.
NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO., 1735 Notre Dame.
PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, 19 St. John street.
The LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, 1762 Notre Dame street.
UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON, St. James and McGill.
WESTERN ASSUR. CO., Canada Life Chambers.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

BAMFORD & CARSON, 183 St. James street.
CHIEF AGENTS
Lancashire Insurance Company.
Sun Insurance Office.
JOHNSON, C. R. G., Canada Life Building.
MONTREAL AGENCY.
British America Assurance Company.
Caledonia Insurance Company.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

TAYLOR, EDWARD T. & SON, 43 St. Francois Xavier street.

INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT BROKER.

LEET, LYNN T., 1724 Notre Dame street.
The Montreal Loan & Investment Co.
The Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Co.
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, The, Standard Building 157 St. James street.
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO., Standard Building, 157 St. James st.

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSN. OF CANADA, 207 St. James street.
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., N.J., THE
ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE, The, Waterloo, Ont.
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, 1766 Notre Dame, corner St. Alexis St.

MARINE INSURANCE CO.'S.

BOND, E. L., 30 St. Francois Xavier street.
LOMER, GERALD, Fraser Building, 43 St. Sacrament st.
RILEY, JAMES J., & SONS, 204 and 205 Board of Trade Bldg.

Police and Fire

FIRE ALARM DEPARTMENT, City Hall, Bell Tel., 141.
CENTRAL POLICE STATION, City Hall, Bell Tel., 310.

Ambulance

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, Bell Tel. 330.
NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL, Bell Tel. 446.
ROYAL VICTORIA, Bell Tel. 3400.

THE MOST WONDERFUL OFFER YET.

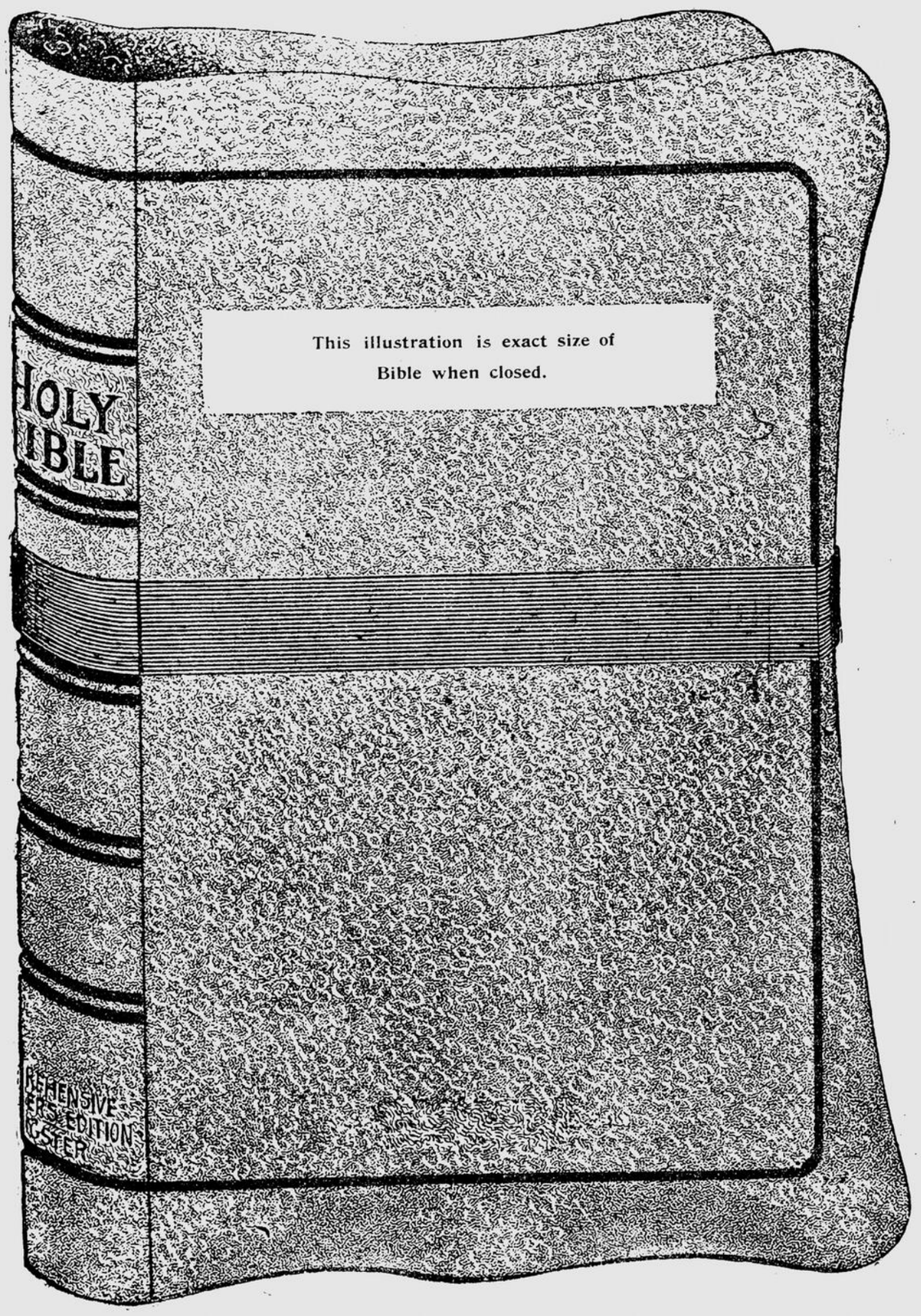
The publishers of the 'Witness,' having the interest of their subscribers always in view, have completed arrangements whereby they are enabled to offer a

BAGSTER'S BIBLE,

Its value alone being $3.00,

And the **Daily Witness for One Year**

For only **$4.25.**



This illustration is exact size of Bible when closed.

Further! this Bible will be sent **FREE** to any subscriber sending a new subscriber along with their renewal to the 'Weekly Witness' for one year each and enclosing $6.00.

This handsome Bible is no cheap reproduction. It is a genuine Large Size Bagster Bible, comprehensive teacher's edition, the same size when closed as represented on this page, with which is bound Bagster's wonderful compendium of divers helps to Bible study---over two hundred pages---also, a Harmony of the Gospels, an Alphabetical Index of the Holy Scriptures, a Concordance and Indexed Bible Atlas, 13 Colored Maps, etc., in fact everything a Bible student needs reduced to the smallest bulk. Bound in strong, flexible cow hide, patent back and durable. It measures with flaps 13½ by 9½ inches when open. Printed in good cle artype with centre references. Just the Bible for the Sabbath-school Teacher, Scholar, Student, Minister, and for everyone who wants to know his Bible, both for use at home and for carrying to church or class.

Mailed, prepaid, securely packed in a pasteboard box, to any address in Canada or the United States. Address

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

THE ENTRANCE OF ECUADOR.

BY GEO. S. FISHER, DIRECTOR OF THE GOSPEL UNION.

A few days of tossing on the sea, a short ride across the Isthmus, a calm journey down the coast and 'Over the line,' four days of travel on mule-back, toiling up the mountains, a wet, cold night in a shepherd's hut on old Chimborazo, 14,000 feet above the sea, a day and a-half by stage, and I arrived in sight of Quito—a city whose history is shrouded with a record of licentiousness, murder, rapine, torture, ignorance and superstition—all that cruel Spain, the unscrupulous priests and inhuman rulers could make it; but the streams have washed the blood away, the rocks are dumb, and she still lies at the feet of old Pichincha, fair and beautiful, and, thank God, I believe that for her the first rays of light are streaking the mountains and the morning dawneth when there shall be here sounded out the true and glorious Gospel of the Son of God.

A few mornings after my arrival, I climbed the mountain for a short distance and sat down to pray to the Great Creator and to look over the city. Though 10,000 feet above the sea, Quito is situated in a valley almost surrounded by mountains, and three or four snow-capped peaks are to be seen on a clear day, among them the lofty, whitened head of Catopaxi, some 18,000 feet high. It is not now an active volcano, but sends forth enough light steam to form a cloud that appears to sit upon its brow like a silvery plume. The city contains 60,000 people, and is built very compactly, the streets are paved, and fountains where the drinking water is obtained, play in all the principal plazzas, while numerous streams of water run through the city underground. The climate is quite cold, plenty of rain falls, and hail is not infrequent. But a few hours distant hot valleys are reached, while wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., are raised in other parts, so that the markets are well supplied with eatables, which are generally sold very cheaply. The best restaurant in the city serves meals—about five courses—for twenty cents, and house rent is quite reasonable. Wool abounds, and some very good, but coarse, cloth is manufactured. Almost the entire work of the city is performed by the Indians, and their powers of endurance are marvellous, but they are poorly paid, and are kept in ignorance and poverty. Perhaps one-fourth of the city is occupied by churches, convents, etc.—one of the churches with its attachments covering nearly two entire blocks, and is enclosed within a great high wall.

Some thirty years ago, under the reign of President Morena (The Tyrant), a large number of foreign priests were brought into the country to help him, 'Hold the people.' He was finally stabbed as he came out of the cathedral, and from the date of his death, about 1880, until a year ago, there has been no strong or lasting government. The Liberals desired many changes and struggled a little, but the priests and church party were so firmly entrenched that there seemed to be no possible means of gaining a victory. But our God had heard the cries of the poor down-trodden people, and was making ready his Chariot of Deliverance.

Something over a year ago Japan, then at war with China, wished to buy from Chili the warship 'Esmeralda,' but under some treaty or international law she could not sell to her without probable trouble. Ecuador being considered a small obscure nation, it was suggested by Chili that the ship take the Ecuadorian flag and be sold as her vessel. The President, the Governor at Guayaquil, and the Consul at New York, entered into the agreement, and, it is said, received $400,000 for the sale of the Ecuadorian flag, as the transaction was termed. In some way the action became known, a revolution was started at Guayaquil, and the President was obliged to flee. The old government being Conservative, i.e., for the clergy, the Liberals of course now came to the front. A 'Hunta,' or meeting of the leading men of Guayaquil, was called, and they decided to send for Gen. Alfaro, who had been fighting for liberty for many years, but for some time past had been exiled in Central America, and proclaimed him 'Jefe Supremo.' He came at once, bringing with him Gen. Franco, who had also been exiled as a Liberal. From Quayaquil, Gen. Alfaro marched with his troops up country, taking the cities as he went, without very much of a struggle, occupied Quito, the capital. His officers and soldiers then began the work of taking the different provinces and cities, and an election was soon ordered for delegates for a convention to reform the constitution and elect a president. There are no real elections in any part of South America—the ruling officer simply re-elects himself with the aid of his troops, or designates some friend for whom the few votes are cast, and Gen. Alfaro's men were, of course, all elected. Trouble, however, arose at Cuenca in the south, and the General was obliged to go once more to battle. After quite a severe fight Cuenca was taken and the country quieted.

On taking hold of the country, Gen. Alfaro at once stopped the payment of state money to the church—perhaps a million sucres per year, or $500,000. He also found that the priests were the strong enemies of his party, and were using their vast wealth and power against the government, he therefore confiscated some of their property, and they were pretty thoroughly driven out of the Oriente and the Province of Manibe, and a number of them were exiled. Three o'clock in the morning was the regular time for confession and mass, and as few people but women attended at this hour, and the priests were probably using the churches for immoral purposes, he ordered that the churches should not be opened until five o'clock. The archbishop instructed the priests to stir up the people against the government until he was in a measure silenced, and he now pretends that his life is in danger, and that he has left his palace and is in hiding in the city. Undoubtedly the priests and church party understand that a change has taken place, but the Conservatives have much of the wealth of the country, and the priests are never known to give up.

Gen. Franco is next to Gen. Alfaro in command of the troops, and is stationed in this city. He is supposed to rule with a much stronger hand than the President, and he is much feared. He has placed the city under martial law, and the whistle of the sentinels day and night on nearly every corner, the concerts given by the two military bands, with soldiers attached, the marching of the troops through the streets, all tell the people that a ruler is in their midst. A short time ago a conspiracy was formed to assassinate him, but it was discovered, the head man apprehended in the morning and shot at 4 p.m. This caused quite a stir, and Mr. Morla, the head government minister, and others resigned, but the general seems not at all disturbed and walks or rides in the streets with a friend or two, and holds the key to the city. Both Gen. Alfaro and Gen. Franco have received me very kindly, and offered any assistance in their power.

The Gospel Union, with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., has already undertaken a work for this country. Laborers are now at Guayaquil.

At the annual summer bible school of the Gospel Union held at a town in Nebraska named Crete (July 17-25, 1895), it pleased God to pour out upon the Christians there assembled an unusual spirit of prayer for the evangelization of the world. Without premeditation they were led to pray especially for the opening up of South America to the Gospel and the sending forth of missionaries to that land. The interest culminated in an all-night prayer meeting and an offering of money, jewellery, etc., amounting in all to about a hundred and fifty dollars for the opening of a new mission in the Neglected Continent. To human eyes this was the beginning of the work which has now resulted in the sending of four missionaries to the hitherto closed country of Ecuador. But God was working for Ecuador. Almost simultaneously with the Nebraskan Bible School, a revolution was inaugurated which has gone forward until Gen. Alfaro has been elected, the first Liberal President of the Republic; the Constitution has been revised, and we have now every reason to believe that religious toleration has been granted.

It seems to us that under such clear leadings of the Providence of God, there is nothing for us to do but to send out missionaries as rapidly as God may permit us to do so. The faith of the people in the Jesuits is shaken, the doors are opened inviting Protestant missionaries to enter, and now is the time to move forward before the country shall settle back into infidelity and atheism, or invite the priesthood to resume control. Delay at this time may mean (as in the case of others of the South American countries) a relapse into a condition worse than that from which it is now emerging.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

There are now two thousand temperance organizations in London, and district United Councils are being formed to enable them to offer more effective resistance to the drink traffic.

There are, it is said, three hundred thousand Jews in New York City. Workers among them hope, in the near future, to erect a 'Christ's Synagogue and Jewish Missionary Training School.' Funds are being raised for this purpose. The house, when completed, will be the first of its kind in the world.

Miss Emily Macallum, formerly of Maxville, Ont., reports from Smyrna, Turkey, the successful opening of the Girls' School, notwithstanding reports had been circulated that the bishop was using his influence against the school. A hundred and sixty pupils are enrolled—quite an unprecedented number. Most of the pupils are Armenians, but thirty-five of them are Jewesses.

The voluntary members of the Silver Star Society are devoting themselves to the service of Jesus Christ by carrying his gospel into all parts of London, and by their readiness to assist all Christian agencies. They labor with words and song in the streets, and conduct gospel and temperance lantern services. They distribute wholesome literature, give clothes to the needy, feed the hungry, and visit the sick and dying. The branches in actual operation are the East London, the West London, the North London, the South London, the Silvertown, the Slum Sisters, and the Yorkshire.

Nikko, says a correspondent of the 'Christian,' writing from Japan, always reminds me of Paul's description of Athens, a place wholly given to idolatry. Temples are everywhere. There are three, two Shinto and one Buddhist, just opposite my window. One day, we had a festival in honor of the God of Health and the road right up to our open front windows was crowded. It was a capital chance to distribute tracts, and out of hundreds only one was found lying in the road afterwards. A fortnight later came the Feast of the Spirits, when for three days the dead are supposed to leave the place of their abode and revisit their tombs and former residences. No Christian church is yet planted there, though the children will come to our houses to sing and listen to teaching, but they are all afraid of the priests and also, I fear, the influence of the foreign tourists is not favorable to Christianity.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

WANDERERS BICYCLE CLUB.

The Wanderers will hold a series of so- to be termed 'Officers' Nights' once a during the winter. The date set for first one is Monday evening, Jan. 25. members are requested to keep this free from engagements. The pro- me will be ahead of other concerts. entertainment will be managed by ing members of the club:—Lieut. Lieut. J. A. Stewart and Arch. They are at present work- assiduously for the success of the F. Stanley will try some with an X ray machine, and Battersby will contribute selections. A set of has been drawn up, and will columns shortly. A time table is now hung in convenience of members. periodicals have been The 'Canadian Magazine,' Sportsman' and 'Re-

CURLING.

ather Clubs again met the aggregate gain en points. Thus the for the time at least their good luck at least majority of two points. The were: Thistles, 1. Messrs. Dr. McBain, E. J. Bain, G. p), score 10. 2. Messrs. D. G. R. Robertson, G. H. Balleghorn, (skip), score, 21. 3. an, — McIndoe, J. F. Mackie, (skip), score, 7. 4. Messrs. Alair, Judge Archibald, W. W. score, 7. Heather, I. Messrs. Hutchison, C. A. Hut- Hutchison (skip), score, 15. Heggie, A. L. Robertson, D. George Wood (skip), score, 5. H. J. Thomson, J. Stewart, A. C. Hutchison (skip), score, 17. G. A. Robertson, R. D. McLeod, son, A Hardman (skip), score, Thistles last night, total score, Heathers, 60; gain in favor of ers last night, 15 points, which, the previous scores, gives the tory to the Thistles, their ag- re containing two points more Heathers

Montreal and St. Lawrence Clubs eight rinks on duty, two on the and two on the other. Last night's ion left St. Lawrence twelve points ver all. Mr. D. Guthrie's team, ars from the detailed account follow- made the greatest gain, viz., 13. Mr. rnier came next with 7 to the good, making St. Lawrence 20 up, from had to be deducted the 6 and the 2 respectively by the teams of Messrs. all and McMurtry. St. Lawrence, refore, is in the first match 12 up. e teams were: Montreal, 1. Messrs. F. Hon. M. M. Taylor, E. J. Ibbotson, H. Stickling (skip), score, 9. 2. Messrs. H. R. A. Dunton, E. L. Pease, R. W. acDougall (skip), score, 16. 3. Messrs. Gaele, E. W. Wilson, Thomas Brown, S. McMurtry (skip), score, 12. 4. Messrs. P. Bacon, E. F. Notman, A. W. Robarts, E. Smith (skip), score, 7. St. Lawrence, 1. Messrs. J. H. Howard, F. D. Mcdish, Hugh Ross, F. Fournier (skip), score 2. Messrs. Leslie McEwen, J. H. Kodd, J. Fenwick, O. W. G. Dettmers (skip), score, 10. 3. Messrs. G. McNally, J. Johnson, A. I. Rice, W. G. Goodhugh (skip), score, 10. 4. Messrs. A. Hendry, A. Bremner, J. Rose, D. Guthrie (skip), score, 20. For Montreal Club, total marks, 44; for St. Lawrence Club, 56. St. Lawrence, therefore, is winner up to this time by 12 marks.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.

The following team has been chosen to defend the M.A.A.A. colors in the championship match to-night. The Quebec team is as follows:—A. D. Scott, Stocking, Cahill, Evans, A. E. Swift, P. Doyle, P. Bowen; spare man, Woodley.

QUEEN'S TO PLAY YALE.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 8.—Jack Harty this evening received a telegram from New Haven announcing that the Yale hockey team had accepted the challenge issued by Queen's team for the inter-collegiate intercontinental championships of America. The match will take place on the ice in the famous St. Nicholas Skating Rink, New York. All of Queen's players will be able to get away and will leave here at noon on the first instant, the time set for the match being the 23rd instant. Queen's team will be picked from these players:—Hiscock, Curtis, Morrill, Birkett, Irwin, Harty, Waldron, McLennan, Brock. Likely the team to play the match will consist of: Goal, Hiscock; point, Curtis; cover point, Morrill; rover, Harty, Waldron; wings, McLennan, Brock.

A hockey match will be played this evening between the Cornwall Juniors and the Shamrocks and the Ottawa hockey club at Williamsport.

The Capital team of Ottawa, and the Cornwalls will open the contest for the championship of the Central Canada Senior Hockey League on Saturday, Jan. 16.

SKATING.

W. H. Merritt, of St. John, N.B., young Jenks, the boy wonder, and McCulloch, of Winnipeg, have declared their intention of coming to Montreal to take part in the championship races.

Joe Donoghue easily beat Mosher at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, New York, on Friday night.

SNOWSHOEING.

The Prince of Wales Snowshoe Club tramped out to Lumkin's last night and had a jolly time.

A football match between the Royal Scots and the Prince of Wales Snowshoe Clubs is being arranged.

HANDBALL.

Lavoie, the Canadian handball champion, was defeated by Michael J. Egan, of Jersey City, in the New York tournament, after a very hotly contested match.

GOLF.

Miss Gray, of England, a daughter of Major-General Cameron, has forwarded to Miss W. MacNee, a valuable sterling silver cup for competiaon among the ladies of the Kingston Golf Club. The winner must win it three years in succession. She has also forwarded three brooches to be given to the winners in the next three years.

QUEBEC ST. PAUL MASQUERADE.

The following ladies and gentlemen were present in costume at the Cote St. Paul Skating Rink masquerade on Monday evening last:—

LADIES.

Miss Bardwell, White Rose; Birdie Bedford, Red Riding Hood; Mrs. Bedford, Mary Queen of Scots; F. O. Carver, Daughter of Regiment; A. Clendinneng, Maud Muller; Chu, Highland Lassie; L. Donelly, Dawn; Clara Finzel, Queen of the Finzel, Fancy Dress; Emily Fraas, Emma Fortin, Night; Ethel Lucy Hathaway, Peak Sister; Hertel, Maid Marion; S. Higgins, Girl; M. R. Kerigan, Morning; A. Golden Star; Maud Meyer, Yellow Chrysanthemum, Gertie Morgan, Normandy Peasant; Mrs. W. J. McBride, White Chrysanthemum; Maud Morgan, Maiden Ruth; Mrs. McGovern, Tambourine Girl; May Sanders, Tonic Sol Fa; Jennie Sanders, Italian Girl; W. Somerville, Snowball; Miss Small, Daisy; Miss Stanton, Lily of the Valley; Lizzie Trotter, Flower Girl.

GENTLEMEN.

Frask Aubin, American Sailor; Frederick Aubin, Jew; Arthur Bausch, Uncle Sam; F. Bausch, Whirlwind; R. Bausch, Tramp; W. Bausch, Clown; J. C. Brophy, Mamma's Pet; J. Brophy, Old Virginia; J. Caron, Rip Van Winkle; R. R. Carver, Faust; S. C. Carver, Mephistopheles; F. F. Coughlin, Domino; J. Coughlin, You Know Me; J. Cleary, Not In It; Percy Dagg; Tommy Atkins; R. Forrest, Hamlet; A. Fortin, King; J. Frewin, Wild West; Harry Fraas, Little Boy Blue; W. E. Flanagan, Shakespeare; F. Ford, Clown; J. Ferguson, Longfellow; A. Gilhooly, Indian; A. Gilmour, Othello; C. Gall, Clown; C. H. Hope, Policeman; B. Higgiss, Napoleon; W. Isaacson, Jockey; W. Jackson, Mexican; V. Judge, 6th Fusilier; H. Henrichon, McDuff; F. Kelly, Cotton King; J. Kelly, Clown; James Kearney, a Turk; J. Laplerre, Johnson; E. G. Latour, Montreal Hunt; W. Logace, Sailor; O. J. Madden, Li Hung Chang; J. Madden, Buffalo Bill; P. H. Madden, Japanese; Percy Morgan, Page; W. McEvilla, Mandarin; A. Morrison, 5 A.M.; F. McNeal, Doctor; L. Pigeon, Butcher; H. Pigeon, Richard III.; W. Rogers, Cook; A. Rosarie, Pearret; Joe. Ryan, Captain; C. Searle, Fireman; O. Sansoucie, Dutchman; A. Sanders, Uncle Joshua; E. Spillette, Henry VIII.; A. Trotter, Colored Gent; W. Trotter, Cadet; H. Veary, Snowshoer; H. West, Sky Scraper.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE EXAMS. AT THE DOMINION COLLEGE.

The following is a list of the successful candidates at the recent examinations in practical and theoretical music:

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

Senior section—Passed: Miss Mary Rose Perego, pupil of E. A. Hilton; Miss Lydia E. Wilson, pupil of P. J. Illsley.

Intermediate section—Passed with honors: Miss Lilian Blanche Mock, pupil of E. A. Hilton; passed: Mr. Cecil George Egg, pupil of P. J. Illsley; Miss Amy Murie Finch, pupil of P. J. Illsley; Miss Florence May Luttrell, pupil of Miss Helen Collard; Miss Lizzie Sermon, pupil of H. W. Reyner.

Junior section——Passed: Mrs. Edie Bond, pupil of H. A. Baker; Master Meredith Wilson Brown, pupil of H. W. Reyner; Miss Annie Dewar, pupil of H. A. Baker; Miss Florence Goodbody, pupil of Miss Helen Collard; Miss Florence May Luttrell, pupil of Miss Helen Collard; Miss Mina Edna McDonald, pupil of Miss Helen Collard; Miss Katherine Smith, pupil of Septimus Fraser; Miss Emma Stackhouse, pupil of H. A. Baker; Miss Florence A. A. Wickham, pupil of P. J. Illsley; Miss Alice Woodley, pupil of Miss Helen Collard.

Organ playing—Senior section—Passed: E. Starr, pupil of P. J. Illsley.

Singing—Intermediate section—Passed: G. M. Sanders, pupil of C. E. B. Price.

Theory of Music, associate section—Passed: Miss Margaret Jamieson, pupil of P. J. Illsley; Miss Emily Frances Fiddes, pupil of H. W. Reyner.

The examiners were as follows:

For piano—Messrs. D. Ducharme, G. W. Cornish, Max Bohrer, H. W. Reyner, Mus. Bac.; E. A. Hilton and Sep. Fraser.

Organ—Messrs. H. W. Reyner, Mus. Bac.; C. E. B. Price and E. A. Hilton.

Singing—Messrs. H. W. Reyner, Mus. Bac.; Wm. Bohrer, P. J. Illsley, Mus. Bac.

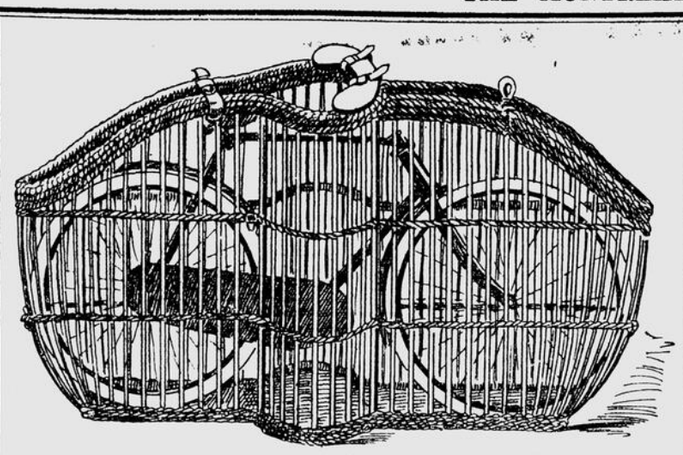
Theory—W. E. Fairclough, F.R.C.O., of Toronto.

A TEETOTAL VILLAGE.

Some interesting facts have been published respecting the teetotal colliery village of Roe Green in Lancashire. Twenty-five years ago the houses of the village belonged almost exclusively to the Bridgewater Trustees, who employed most of the men. To-day, out of 140 houses, eighty-one are inhabited by their owners. The Rechabite Tent has a membership of 270, the Band of Hope 286. There is a co-operative store, the property of the village, yielding a profit of 3s in the pound. The chapel and Sunday-school have been built by the workmen themselves at a cost of £2,700, and while in the United Kingdom as a whole one in four persons over sixty years of age receives parish pay for at least for a part of the year, in Roe Green there is not a single one over this age receiving pauper relief.—Liverpool 'Daily Post.'

RELIGIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand 'Gazette' gives the census tables dealing with 'Religions of the People.' Out of 703,360, the total population 702,238 gave answers on the census forms. The Episcopalians numbered 281,166; the Presbyterians, 159,952; Methodists (of all kinds), over 73,000; Roman Catholics, over 97,000. The other sects come far below these figures. Unitarians number 375. 'Our Father's Church' numbers 80. There is one 'Esoteric Christian,' one 'Salvation Catholic,' one 'Sinner Saved by Grace,' and one 'Christian Freethinker.' One is a 'Bible Freethinker,' another 'Believes in his Maker'; there is one 'Pessimist,' one 'Natist,' one 'Truist,' and one 'Heathen.' Nearly 16,000 objected to state their position.



ENGLISH BASKET CARRIER FOR BICYCLE.

It is about eight inches wide, except at pedal part, where it broadens out to take the machine. Made throughout of stout wicker and woven cane, and runs on rollers. The machine is simply lifted in and rigidly fixed with a wooden handle plate. Parts of crate where wheels touch are lined with soft felt. Cost about $9.25.

DANGER AHEAD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In reading the remarks of Mr. Tarte on the school question in the 'Weekly Witness' of Dec. 8, I was more than delighted with his firm, patriotic statements. Surely Roman Catholics of all people in Canada have most reason to look on Mr. Laurier and Mr. Tarte with the greatest respect, as worthy of the highest honor and support, for the advantages secured them and their children, in the settlement of the vexed school question in Manitoba. It is to be regretted that Archbishop Langevin does not choose to recognize the great advantages secured to his people, in the establishment of a permanent and efficient system of education guaranteed by the settlement. One would suspect from His Lordship's agitation and persistent attachment to an inefficient system of education, which he knows has been a failure, that he is governed by other than his own common sense, in taking the course he does against the best interests of his people. Why should a system of inefficient education be forced on a people under grievous penalties? Why should loyal British subjects be lorded over by such men as Archbishop Langevin, who imagine they have power to send them to heaven or hell, or cut them off from, or grant them the favor of God, according to which way they vote in politics or on the school question. Such extreme assumptions open the eyes of the people. It sometimes takes the last straw on the camel's back to do the work, but once the eyes of the injured people are opened, as in the late Dominion elections, the grievance will soon disappear with those that advocate it, whether they be politician, priest or bishop. There is a serious underlying policy being pursued by Archbishop Langevin, judging from his action, that must be carried out in harmony with the principles of canon law, without any regard to the effect on the temporal welfare of the individual, or damage to the state (providing the people give him the power). That is the principle of Church control of education, and that in the face of startling evidence of the Church's inability to educate in the Province of Quebec and Manitoba. The history of education by the Church of Rome, for the common people, where she has had the fullest liberty, is worse than a failure. Many Roman Catholic countries have been compelled, in self-preservation, to take education out of the hands of the clergy and the Church, for inefficiency and place it in the hands of the state, and in many instances put a heavy fine on a parent sending a child to a parochial school. In the face of such facts as these, that cannot be denied, it is no wonder Mr. Tarte laments the disadvantages his countrymen are laboring under in matters of education. It is refreshing to see the noble stand he has taken to secure for them the rights of a better education. Mr. Tarte uttered a warning in the article referred to that Archbishop Langevin would do well to consider before too late, where he says, 'Ah, the past, it makes me sick to think of it. If we have much more talk about the settlement we will investigate, not the present situation, but the past. Upon my soul, we will,' he exclaimed, passionately. Mr. Langevin had be ter remember it is possible to go too far and 'kill the goose that lays the golden egg.' History may repeat itself in Canada if the Church of Rome is deprived of many privileges she now enjoys, as a secular and a religious teacher, in the eyes of her people. She may thank such men as Archbishop Langevin for it.

A. M. Q. A.

Almonte, Ont.

SHIPPING.

The Dominion Line R.M.S. Labrador, from Liverpool, on Dec. 31, for Halifax and Portland, passed Cape Race at 4.30 on Friday afternoon, Jan. 8.

The Dominion (Elder-Dempster) Line SS. Mcmnon, left Portland at 3 p.m. on the 6th instant for Bristol with a full general cargo and 201 head of cattle. The same company's SS. Etolia left Liverpool on Jan. 2, and is expected in Portland about the 14th instant.

THE WARWICK STRANDING INVESTIGATION.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 8.—Captain Smith, R.N.R., opened the Court this morning re the 'Warwick' stranding investigation, but adjourned it again to await further instructions from Ottawa. It seems that the Imperial act for the holding of naval courts calls for two nautical assessors besides the chairman, and while the Canadian act does not make this necessary, yet in this case it is thought desirable to follow the English practice. The enquiry will probably begin to-morrow.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

IT FAVORS THE CITY HAVING A LABORATORY OF ITS OWN.

At the meeting of the Health Committee yesterday afternoon Dr. Laberge, Medical Health Officer, explained to the committee that as the Provincial Board of Health had refused to continue the examination of diphtheritic samples the civic health department would have to take up the work. He suggested that he should be allowed the use of a room in the City Hall for the purpose of carrying on the work and an appropriation of eight hundred dollars, which he thought would be sufficient to cover the expenses. Of course it would require an additional amount, say a hundred dollars, for sundries, and three or four hundred dollars for special instruments, which would have to be purchased in Europe.

The board decided to recommend the whole matter to the Finance Committee.

The sanitary engineer asked to be allowed to replace some of the horses, which were employed in the Scavanging Department by heavier ones, and was given permission to do so.

Ald. Connaughton once more called attention to the dangerous condition of the incinerator chimney, but Ald. Brunet said that the Finance Committee had struck out the amount asked for its renovation, and the matter dropped.

LOYAL MONTREAL LODGE.

The half-yearly meeting of the Loyal Montreal Lodge, 3115, I.O.O.F., M.U., was held in the lodge room, 1863 Notre Dame street, on Thursday evening, Jan. 7, when an unusually large attendance was noticeable. Noble Grand, W. H. Taylor, chairman, called the meeting to order. The business of the evening was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—Grand master, W. White; noble grand, W. H. Taylor; vice-grand, W. J. Wilson; recording secretary, F. W. Barnes; warden, A. G. Tylee; financial secretary, P.P.G.M., G. Hardisty; treasurer, P.P.G.M., A. Starke; trustees, P. P.G.M., John Taylor, P.G. Allan, P.G. Walker; auditors, P.P.G.M., John Taylor, P.G. Walker, P.G. Patterson; physician, F. W. Campbell, M.D.; sick visitors, P.N.G., Th. Fryer, Bro. Thomas, the physician, Bro. Geo. Heath; outside guard, Bro. Geo. Heath; room committee, P.P.G.M., Geo. W. Hardisty, P.G. Walker and P.G. Symington. Lively discussion took place on a subject that has been a very sore point with this and other lodges of the Manchester Unity, viz., the proposed amalgamation with the Canadian Order of Oddfellows. Several brothers spoke freely on the matter. It was finally divided, on a motion by P.D.P.G.M., Peter Morrison, seconded by P.P.G.M. Seer, that it would not be advantageous to amalgamate with that Order, and that the proposition would be considered no further.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Deserving Confidence.—No article so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as Brown's Bronchial Troches, the well-known remedy for coughs and throat troubles. 'They are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective.'—'Christion World,' London, Eng.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

It's Not Where
— BUT —
How We Do It.

It doesn't matter so much where our store is located as long as we do the business, and do it right.

Have you any objection to buying your Hats, Clothing and Furnishings on Craig street? Perhaps just a little; but are you going to spend your dollars at a big disadvantage for the sake of buying on St. James street? We hope not. And we hope also that you have got past the idea of paying one dollar extra for your Hat on account of the name inside. We don't charge anything for our name on your clothes or in your Hat, but no name in Montreal is a better guarantee to quality and style, or a better indicator of character, than ALLAN'S on your Clothes or in your Hat.

It proves that you pay cash for what you wear, and if you ever get stuck for a dollar when you are far from home and unknown, show ALLAN'S name in the crown of your Hat and you'll be trusted till 'the ship comes in.' If you would like to see what ALLAN can do for you, try him now for a Tweed Suit or a Felt Hat, Lincoln & Bennet's best, or Woodrow's Hats, during the sale for $2.00 each.

Suits worth $22.50 to $27 for $18. All prices under these for $15, at

ALLAN'S
Clear Sweep Sale
NOW GOING ON, at
657 to 665 CRAIG STREET,
One Door East of Bleury.

EIGHT REASONS . . .

We give here eight reasons why Turkish and Russian Baths should be taken:
Because they produce the most perfect condition of physical cleanliness.
Because they strengthen the skin, which is one of the vital organs, and quicken all its functions.
Because they produce a free and natural perspiration, by means of which the blood is purified.
Because they equalize the circulation of the blood throughout the body.
Because they are great aids to digestion.
Because they give exercise without effort, exhaustion or fatigue.
Because they strengthen the muscular system.
Because they soothe and quiet the nervous system and induce sleep.

There are many other good reasons, too. You can get a Turkish or Russian Bath with most comfort and on the most approved plan, at the

LAURENTIAN SWIMMING BATHS,
Cor. Craig and Beaudry Sts.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS.

For Poultry; they have more difficulty in getting 'Carbonate of Lime' to form the shell than any other part of the egg, and often does not lay; oyster shells contain 96 percent of carbonate of lime, and act in a double capacity; while grinding their food they are making egg shell. 50 lbs., 75c; 100 pound bag, $1.25. W. H. ULLEY, Victoria square, Montreal.

9

Furs, &c.

JANUARY
CHEAP SALE
-OF-
Furs
NOW ON
AT NELSON'S,
1864 Notre Dame St.

THE SEASON

Being now advanced I have determined to cut down the price of FURS.

Purchasers now will get GREAT BARGAINS as FURS MUST BE SOLD.

H. JOHNSON,
494 St. Paul St.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

Card of Thanks

We beg to tender our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage we have received from the public since we opened our Grocery on University street, and principally during the Holiday Trade, which was rushing. It is true that we have sold the finest Groceries very cheap, but the public is to be thanked for having acknowledged it.

Wishing to all a Happy New Year.

BAKER & CO.,
78 UNIVERSITY.
6

Still Leading and
a Long Way Ahead.

WALTER PAUL'S Stock of Fine GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., is this year larger and if possible better than ever. It cannot be enumerated or detailed in any newspaper advertisement, but the public generally are cordially invited to call and see for themselves. Quality of every article guaranteed and prices will be found lower than any first-class house in the city or Dominion.

WALTER PAUL,
Cor. Metcalfe and St. Catherine Streets.
22

Machinists, &c.

ANDREW YOUNG,
ENGINEER, MACHINIST & BLACKSMITH,
11 and 13 Busby Lane.
SHAFTING, HANGERS, PULLEYS, &c.
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

When We
Can Point You to
Heintzman
Pianos . . .

that have been in USE 30 ODD YEARS, and are still in a GOOD state of Preservation, there can't be any question as to the DURABILITY of the genuine. . .

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO.

The NEW STYLE, 22, has more VALUABLE improvements than ANY OTHER PIANO on the market. See our large stock. It embraces all the latest styles.

C. W. LINDSAY,
2366 St. Catherine st.

N.B.—Special Inducements during January.

KODAKS.
FOR SALE, TO RENT AND EXCHANGE.
MONTREAL PHTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY,
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier sts.
Telephone, 1467. Send for catalogue Developing and Printing for Amateurs. Lantern Slides, etc.

CENTS FOR SALE.
Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to Dec. 31, 1896.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 9.15 a.m., 8.00, 10.25 p.m. Brockville (mixed) 1.30 p.m. Cornwall, 5.15 p.m.
Ottawa, Hawkesbury, Arnprior via Canada Atlantic, 9.10 a.m., 4.55 p.m.
EAST—8.00 a.m., for Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Old Orchard, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.
11.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke and Portland daily, and Quebec daily except Sunday.
New York, by D. & H. R. R., via Rouse's Point, 9.10 a.m., 7 p.m.
New York, by C. V. R., via Troy and Boston, via Fitchburg, 9 a.m., 7.10 p.m. New York, via Springfield, and Boston, via Lowell, 9 a.m., 8.25 p.m.
Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Point Levi, 4 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 5.30 p.m.
St. Johns Local, leaves Saturday 1.25 p.m.
Chambly and Waterloo, 4.45 p.m., Chambly, Marieville and St. Cesaire 5.30 p.m.
Hemmingford, Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 4.30 p.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs, 7.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m. train to Waterloo connects via St. John's only.

Trains arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7.15 a.m., 6.30, 6.40 p.m. Brockville (mixed) 5.15 p.m. Cornwall, 8.35 a.m.
Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11.50 a.m., 6.30 p.m., 10.15 p.m.
EAST—Portland, 7.00 a.m., 6.50 p.m., Halifax, St. John and Quebec, 7.00 a.m. Island Pond and way stations, 11.30 a.m., 4.30, 6.50 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 8.55 a.m.
Sherbrooke, Point Levi and Quebec, 7.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 6.50 p.m.
SOUTH—New York, by D. & H., via Rouse's Point, 7.30 a.m., 8.50 p.m.
New York, by C.V.R., via Troy, 7.40 a.m., New York, via Springfield, 7.15 a.m., Albany via Rutland, 7.40 a.m., Springfield, via White River Jct., 7.15 a.m., 8.08, 10.15 p.m., Boston via Lowell, 7.15 a.m., 8.08 p.m. Boston, via Fitchburg, 7.40 a.m., 8.08 p.m. 10.15 p.m. Boston and New York.
St. Johns Local, 2.30 p.m., on Sat 3.40 p.m.
Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 8.40 a.m. including Bombay and Massena Springs, 4.40 p.m.
St. Laurent, 8.35 a.m., 1.02, 3.57 p.m. Thursday only, 6.27 p.m.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine—5.20, 6.30, 9 a.m., 9.15, 1.30, 3.45, 6.15, 6.20, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. For Lachine wharf—7.50 a.m., 12.05 noon, 5.00, p.m., 1.55 p.m. (Sat. only.)
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—9.10, 9.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 10.25, 11.25 p.m. (Sat. only).
For Dorval—9.00 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; 1.55 (Sat.), 3.45, 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. (Sat. only).
For Longueuil—8.00 a.m.; 12.10 p.m., 5.30, 6.30 p.m.
For St. Laurent—7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, (2.30 Thursday only) 5.25 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.15, 6.21 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 9.10 a.m., 12 except Sat. 12.10 noon; 1.25 (Sat.), 4.00, 4.30, 4.45, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00, 7.10, 8.25, 11.00 p.m.

ANRREW JOYCE, Agent,
143 St. James street.
Telephone 463.

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, 8.50 a.m., 9 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.20 p.m., (7.45 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m.
For New York, Albany, etc., 8.20 a.m., 4.45 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.45 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
For Alfred, 8.50 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.
For Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 9.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.10 p.m., daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.50 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.50 a.m and 8.35 p.m.
From New York, Albany, etc., 8.35 a.m., 9.10 p.m.
From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.50 a.m., and 8.35 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 9.05 a.m., and 12.00 a.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 9.05 a.m.
From Alfred, 8.45 a.m. and 7.20 p.m.
From Toronto and West, 7.40 a.m., and 7.20 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.15 a.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 8.10 a.m. 10.30 p.m. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.S., 8.10 a.m., and 10.30 p.m. For Three Rivers, 8.10 a.m., 5.15 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
For Joliette, St. Gabriel, 5.15 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m.
For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., (Saturday, 1.30 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station:

From Quebec, 6.30 a.m., (Mondays excepted), 8.00 p.m. Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 8.00 p.m., Ottawa and Lachute, 12.35 p.m., 9.55 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., and 9.55 p.m. St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.30 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.40 a.m.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
Telephone, 452.
Telephone, 2113

January 7, 1897.

HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN DROWNED.

HOW THE LATE ADMIRAL MILNE NEARLY WENT DOWN WITH H.M.S. 'CAPTAIN.'

ONE OF GREAT BRITAIN'S WORST NAVAL DISASTERS.

The recent death of the late Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., recalls to the memory of many people a time when Great Britain had nearly been prematurely deprived of the services of that distinguished commander through a tragedy similar to that by which the lives of Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Tryon and the officers and men of H.M.S. 'Victoria' were lost a few years ago.

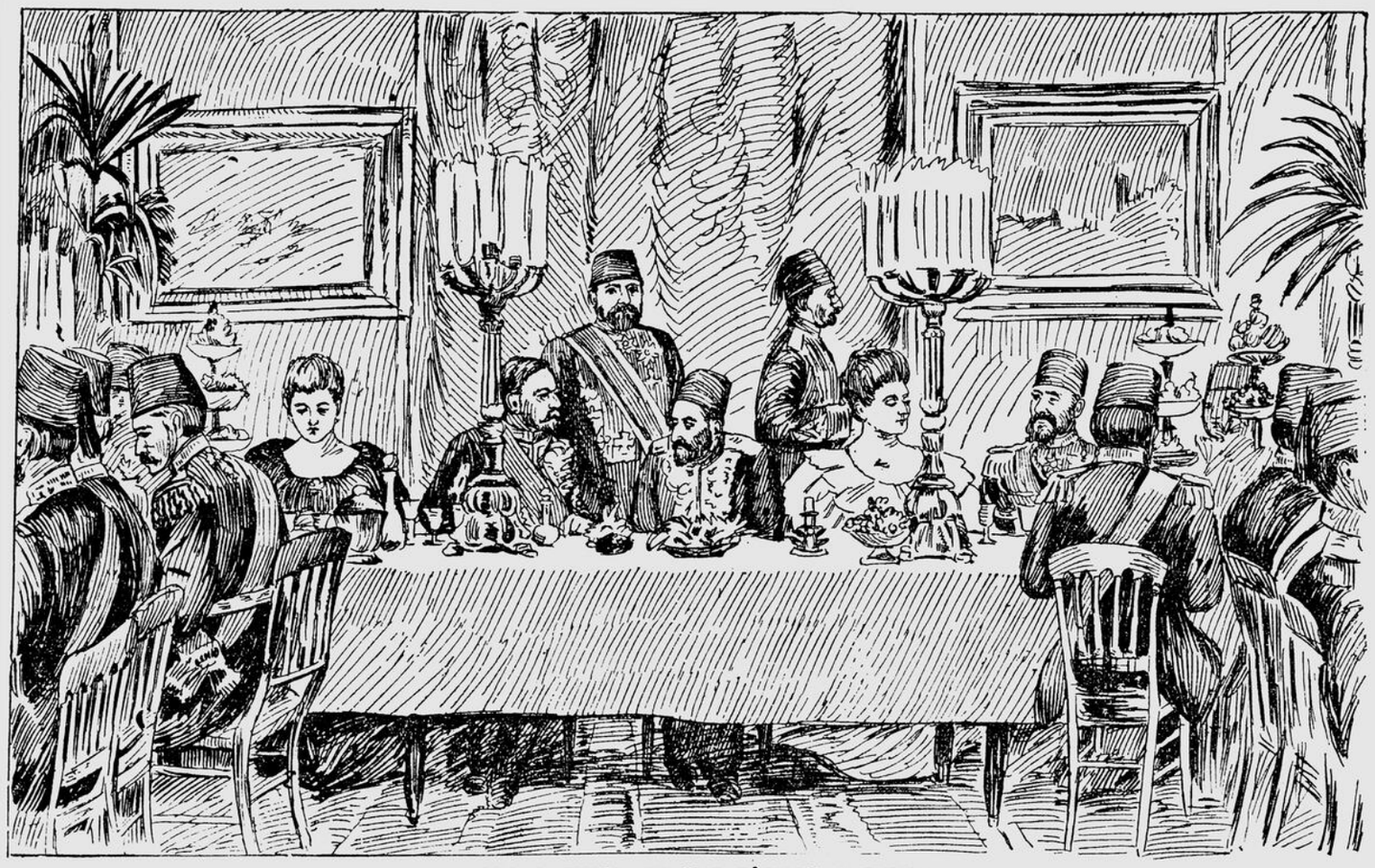
It will be twenty-seven years by September next, since England was shocked to hear of the sudden loss of H.M.S. 'Captain,' on the night of Sept. 6. She foundered off the coast of Spain together with almost all her complement of officers and men, to the number of close upon five hundred. The first despatch announced that all hands had perished, but later intelligence was received to the effect that Master-gunner May and seventeen seamen had escaped the disaster and had landed at Corcubicon in Spain.

Not even the stirring events that were at that time transpiring in France (for the downfall of the Emperor Napoleon III., at Sedan, had occurred but four days previous to the foundering of the 'Captain.') caused more excitement or painful interest amongst all classes of the British public than did the loss of this noble ship, for noble she assuredly was, if only in respect to the valuable freight in lives that she carried, albeit she was really nothing more than a terribly dangerous experiment, the end of which was fraught with total disaster to those immediately concerned. It was not until the first feelings of surprise and dismay had passed off that it was seen how narrowly Admiral Sir Alexander Milne and his staff had escaped being involved in the catastrophe. The following are the facts of the case.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1870, the combined Channel and Mediterranean squadrons, under the supreme command of Admiral Milne, were cruising off the coast of Spain. The flagship of the fleet was the 'Lord Warden,' but the Admiral, with his staff, had that afternoon gone on board the 'Captain' to witness a sailing match in which she was to take part with the 'Monarch,' the 'Inconstant,' and the 'Bristol.' The weather had been fine throughout the day, but the wind blew in spiteful gusts towards the evening, and at sunset the clouds in the westward looked as though some nasty weather was coming on. The sailing trial took some time, and a heavy sea was running when the admiral left the 'Captain' for the flagship about seven o'clock in the evening. So rough was the sea that the admiral's galley was all but swamped in coming alongside, and it was with some difficulty that the transhipment was effected. Seeing the threatening state of the weather, Capt. Hugh Burgoyne, (a son of Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, then Constable of the Tower of London) who commanded the 'Captain,' pressed the admiral and his staff to stay to dinner, remain the night and return to their own ship the next morning. Happily for himself and for his staff, Admiral Milne declined, and, on reaching the 'Lord Warden' one of the officers of his staff was heard to exclaim, 'Thank God I'm on board my own ship again.'

Fears of the stability of the 'Captain' had for a long time been openly entertained, especially by those who preferred the build of the 'Monarch.' These fears were now to be realized at their worst. The gale which had threatened from the south-west, blew strongly up to 1.30 a.m.; the fleet was at that hour in open order, the 'Captain' being immediately behind the 'Lord Warden.' She could then be seen by the admiral on board the 'Lord Warden,' but the wind shifting a moment later, a terrific white squall came on with thick and heavy rain, and the ill-fated vessel was no longer visible from the deck of the flagship. At daybreak on the morning of Sept. 7, the 'Captain' was not in sight and, search being made, various debris was soon discovered, which had formed part of her interior fittings, also the bodies of some drowned seamen, signs which told only too plainly what had occurred.

And so the 'Captain' was lost, and with her the inventor of her class of vessels, Captain Cowper Coles, R.N., who had faith in the realization of his ideas, which ideas he had persistently forced on the Admiralty officials for ten years. With a freeboard of but four feet, a heavy spar deck, and high masts with heavy yards and sails, it is strange that the 'Captain' had not found it hard work to keep afloat at all when anything like a sea was on, and it was plain that all this top-hamper acted merely as a lever for the wind to force the ship down with, should a gale prove strong enough, and such proved eventually to be the case. The Parliamentary enquiry revealed that 'a grave departure from her original design' had been made by the constructors, and that the convenient 'nobody' was to blame. Perhaps the constructors, who were not all in accord with the views of Capt. Coles, had made alterations to satisfy their consciences. However, one good result came out of the enquiry, namely, that since that date no more vessels of the same type have been built for the British navy. It may be mentioned that the 'Monarch,' a turret vessel like the 'Captain,' but built on different lines, was, in respect to her stability, sixteen to one as compared with the lost man-of-war.



A SOCIAL PHASE OF THE TURKISH QUESTION.

The Sultan Dining the British Minister, Sir Philip Currie, and Lady Currie, at Yildiz Kiosk.—London 'Graphic.'

MR. LAURIER AND KNIGHTHOOD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There has been a good deal of gossip as to whether or not knighthood had been offered the Premier in the distribution of New Year honors, and speculation is rife as to whether or not he has declined the honor. Many, if not most Canadians, will be quite content that in this matter the Hon. Mr. Laurier should please himself. But just as Britishers proverbially love a lord dearly, so I imagine that a not inconsiderable number of the Premier's friends and supporters would view the acceptance of Knighthood by their chief, with a vast amount of pleasure. Party men will probably feel that something is gained by having a leader thus distinguished. There are, doubtless, many who are impressed by Sir John, Sir Richard or Sir Wilfrid to a degree beyond the power of plain Mr. Macdonald or Mr. Cartwright or Mr. Laurier. These titles may be fairly classed among what Bagehot terms the theatrical or dignified parts of our constitution as contrasted with the efficient parts. The elements which excite the most easy reverence are the theatrical elements—those which appeal to the senses, which claim to be the embodiment of the greatest human ideas and so long as human nature is what it is, they should be taken into account. As to any fancied perils to democratic sentiment, it may be remarked that the most pronounced democrat can afford to regard the use of aristocratic insignia without alarm. In England the battles of the people have been fought from the days of Bohun and Bigod downwards by the scions of noble houses. Democracy alone won neither Magna Chart, the Confirmation of the Charters nor the Petition of Right.

There is another consideration which may induce the Premier finally to accept the honor soon to be, if not already, proffered him. Most unjustly but none the less vehemently was the Liberal party during at least one electoral campaign, accused of disloyally coquetting with the United States and of wantonly imperilling and belittling our affiliation with the Motherland.

Mr. Laurier may possibly deem the occasion opportune to demonstrate as did Sir Oliver Mowat in like circumstances, by the acceptance of knighthood, his cordial devotion to British connection.

The acceptance of this special honor at the hands of our Queen in this memorable year of her reign, might also lend emphasis to the fact that Canada fully recognizes her status as a part of the Empire and that she is linked to it by strong ties of which the knighthood of her Premier is a sign and symbol.

ROBT. STANLEY WEIR.

DELEGATES RETURNING.

London, Jan. 8.—The Hon. A. C. Jones, one of the Canadian delegates to the Pacific Cable Conference, which has just closed its labors, will sail for Canada next week. Mr. Sandford Fleming, another of the Canaidan delegates, will sail soon afterwards, and Sir Charles Tupper and Lady Tupper will sail on Feb. 4.

A SALVATION ARMY CORPS.

A VISIT TO THE MONTREAL BARRACKS.

Besides its work in such institutions as the Rescue Home and Lighthouse the Army has its regular work, which is more analogous to that of a mission church. This in each district consists of a 'corps,' enrolled soldiers and their officers. A corps is commanded by one to three officers, according to its size. The ordinary soldiers do not live in the barracks any more than the ordinary church member lives in the church. They work at their ordinary avocations and simply come to the meetings pledging themselves to do such mission work as they can in their spare hours. The officers devote their whole time to the work, visiting the converts and soldiers and those outsiders whom they think they can help in any way. Selling the 'War Cry' affords them a ready admission into barrooms, which gives them an opportunity of friendly talk with drunkards. They live very simply and plainly, in some cases taking no salary and in all other cases very little.

It is a notable feature of the Army work and one which is not sufficiently understood by critics who complain of the transitory nature of religious excitement, that there is no other test of conversion accepted than an entire reformation of character, or, as they term it, the giving up of all known sin. The converts are carefully watched and are upon probation from a month to three months before they can be enrolled as soldiers. Because the principle of the Army is, under due supervision and authority, to encourage the development of the individual powers of every officer, instead of asking strict conformity to detailed rules of work, it stands to reason that the tone of work in each district depends largely upon the officers in command at any particular time. This is perhaps not sufficiently considered when by chance people see street work done in some fashion that seems to them particularly objectionable. We have met people who would not think, for instance, of judging of the efficiency of the Presbyterian Church from the actions of one of its ministers, who would not hesitate to judge the whole Salvation Army by the action of some one of its workers who has met with their disapproval.

It is, of course, a particularly fortunate thing for any district when its corps is commanded by an officer who adds to zeal wisdom and to wisdom good taste, which can only come from a certain degree of intellectual culture. This great blessing is just now the portion of the central corps in Montreal, whose commanding officer is Miss Ethel Galt, and Canadians who as a nation are indebted to the services of her celebrated grandfather, John Galt, author and pioneer, of her father, Sir Thomas Galt, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Ontario, and her uncle, Sir Alexander Galt, so long a leading and patriotic statesman, ought to realize that they owe just now a debt of truest gratitude to this noble woman who at our very doors is devoting herself to those works of mercy and comradeship which in the sight of heaven are no doubt due from each of us to our unfortunate neighbors. If she is thus doing our work for us, it surely behooves us at least to go and see for ourselves what that work is and how far we may aid it.

We went to the barracks on Alexander street, near Craig, to the Sunday evening meeting. It was raining and the brigade, who usually march upon the streets, had retired to a side room for a preparatory prayer-meeting. In the large well-lighted room the congregation were gathering.

'We are friends of Miss Galt,' we said to a young lieutenant, 'may we go into the side meeting?' He replied, with doubt in his tone, 'If there is not too much noise for you.'

The chamber was long, narrow and almost dark. At the further end, their faces and red jerseys lighted up by the glow of one lamp, a small body of officers and soldiers in uniform knelt in a group upon the floor. Like an interior of the school of Rembrandt, so remote from ordinary life did the scene appear to our eyes. There was certainly a great deal of noise, but it was not uncontrolled. There was a hearty ring about it that suggested perfect sanity, if not perfect taste. Upon their knees with their eyes uplifted to heaven in prayer they were singing,

'Tis the pow'r, the power, the pow'r that
Jesus promised would come down.
The prophets had this power,
And we may have it too.
The apostles had this power.
And we may have it too.
The martyrs had this power,
And we may have it too.
'Tis the very same power, and I feel it in my soul,
The pow'r that Jesus promised would come down.

We felt that the keynote of the meeting was struck. In a few minutes Miss Galt glided into the room, and kneeling with the group, offered in her clear, sweet voice, a few words of solemn prayer. After that, in the larger meeting during all the varied forms of the evening service, we watched her gracious presence and listened to the tones of her voice, now powerful, now tender, with ever-increasing pleasure.

We did not wonder that a good congregation was gathered, or that they sat absorbed in steady, if not always intelligent interest. There was music by the band, there were hymns for the congregation, hymns sung by the corps choir, personal testimony given by sinners whose lives had been changed, and always in each interval Miss Galt had a few words to say. Once she went down to the organ and sang, playing her own accompaniment. Her voice rose, filling the hall with ease, yet her tones were modulated and soft.

To me, dear Saviour, yes, to me,
Speak out Thy utmost will:
What Thy great love doth bid me do,
I surely can fulfil.

When Miss Galt had preached a gentle and persuasive sermon, the more public part of the meeting was over. About half the congregation left. The remainder sat quietly on, until ten o'clock, and even the roughest characters showed no impatience. Miss Galt and her workers descended from the platform, and gathering beneath it, invited penitents to go forward. In a few strong, clear words, Miss Galt explained that she did not wish any one to come forward who was not prepared to give up all and come out into a life of faith and entire obedience. For some twenty minutes the workers knelt in prayer. At last a young man went slowly forward and knelt at the penitent form, and some minutes afterwards another, who was perhaps about forty years old, took his place beside him. These were not at all such penitents as we had expected to see. They both appeared respectable and self-respecting. They wore a sober, steadfast look, and their demeanor showed not the slightest sign of excitement. No one who has needed habitually to judge of character by appearance, would have doubted that they were likely to be good soldiers in whatever cause they chose to enlist.

After long and earnest prayer had been offered on their behalf, the meeting closed with a paean of joy from the workers, in which these two penitents took a diffident but grateful part.

'You surely have not always such noble-looking converts,' we said to Miss Galt.

'Ah, no, only last night a young girl came forward, young, but so steeped in every sort of sin, so dull and heavy through drink, that we knew that she did not understand the meaning of her act, and,' she added with a sigh, 'two of our officers were out until after midnight taking the poor creature from one refuge to another, till at length, finding every place full, they were obliged to house her in the jail for the night.'

L. D.

THE CANADIAN BISHOPS AND THE PRESS.

(New York 'Times.')

An echo of the Middle Ages comes to us from the northern border. To most of the readers of the 'Times' it must be hard to believe that at the close of the nineteenth century Roman Catholic bishops have forbidden Catholics to 'read, circulate, or otherwise encourage' a newspaper, 'under pain of being deprived of the benefits of the Church,' and have done this because the newspaper has published an article by a contributor upholding the supremacy of the state and denying the right of the Church to dictate to electors how they shall vote in such a matter as the Manitoba school question.

In the United States such an act by two or three men, no matter what might be their office or their spiritual authority, would probably be judged by the courts to be a conspiracy in restraint of personal rights. What it may be in Canadian law we do not know, but if the publisher attacked carries out his reported intention to sue each of the bishops for damages we shall be greatly surprised if he does not win his suit. It is hardly possible that the law of Canada recognizes the existence within the range of its nominal jurisdiction of an authority entitled to violate principles that obtain in every other part of the globe where the English law prevails.

But the anachronism and anomaly of the legal situation thus created are not more amazing than the ineptitude of the bishops. It is hardly possible that in any other civilized country the Church would undertake so to dictate the political course of its members, and so to repress all discussion of its course. Not that the reasoning of the bishops is illogical, but that the time has gone by when prelates making the assumption of infallibility as a premise can afford to be strictly logical. The keepers of the consciences of men have generally found that their authority can be asserted in practice only by adapting it somewhat to the actual state of the consciences they have in keeping. They secure obedience by limiting their commands. When they do not, they find, as a matter of fact, that their 'keeping' is more formal than real. Probably the bishops of Quebec will sooner or later learn this in the school of experience. In the meantime they are contributing to the instruction, possibly, and certainly to the amusement of the modern world.

ALMOST ASPHYXIATED.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 8.—Nicholas Awrey, County Registrar and ex-member of the Provincial Parliament, is confined to his house through illness caused by being almost asphyxiated from coal gas fumes. All the members of his household suffered from the same trouble, but are now on the way towards recovery.

COOPER CAPTURED.

DRIVEN FROM HIS HIDING PLACE, STRUNG UP AND RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

Columbia, S.C., Jan. 8.—Simon Cooper, betrayed by his half-brother and uncle, was discovered in his uncle's house five miles from Sumter early this morning, and the building was surrounded by a posse of twenty men under Sheriff Pierson, of Sumter. Cooper kept the men at a safe distance with a Winchester rifle, and the sheriff telegraphed to the governor asking that a cannon with 'solid' shot and a supply of long range rifles be sent to him on a special train. Governor Evans replied that no cannon was available and ordered Cooper's capture dead or alive. The sheriff got a cannon in Sumter, but while it was being conveyed to the seat of war, Cooper was killed. Under protection of another house some members of the posse got within a short distance of where Cooper was, and kept up a hot fire. He hailed them and offered to talk. One of the members told him it would be best to give himself up. He was told if he came out unarmed with his hands up he would not be killed. Finally Cooper came out. One member of the posse keeping him covered, walked up and took hold of him. On the road to Sumter the posse, which had assumed the proportions of a mob, hauled Cooper out of the cart in which he was and strung him up to a tree, riddling him with bullets. A coroner's inquest was held on the spot, resulting in the verdict that the murdering had been done by persons unknown to the jury. Cooper's body was carted through the streets of Sumter and viewed by a large crowd. The negroes seemed joyous over the killing of Cooper, who was dreaded by them. The desperado's last wish was that he might have a chance to kill the brother who betrayed him.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL WALKER.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 8.—The funeral services of Gen. Francis A. Walker were held at Trinity Church at noon to-day. The edifice, notwithstanding its great seating capacity, proved inadequate to accommodate the thousands who desired admittance. Twelve hundred students of the Massachussetts Institute of Technology escorted the remains from the residence on Beacon street to the church. Among the honorary pall-bearers were Governor Wolcott and Mayor Quincy.

London, Jan. 8.—The 'Times' prints an editorial in which it will pay a regretful tribute to the late General Francis Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who, it says, was one of the fairest and most reasonable advocates of bimetallism.

WEST PRINCE ELECTION CASE.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Jan. 8.—Mr. Hackett (Con.) has appealed from the decision of the judges in the West Prince election case. He will carry it to the Supreme Court of Canada. The lower court's judgment declared Mr. Hackett unseated because an agent had treated an elector to a drink of whiskey.

AN ENGLISH VIEW

OF FREE TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(London 'Spectator.')

Mr. Laurier's Liberal Government in Canada is about to approach the Government of the United States with a proposal for free trade or something like it with the Union, and of course the outcry is raised that that means a policy injurious to the British connection, and likely to end in something like incorporation with the United States or else a policy of discrimination against England. That is a rather foolish cry. A step towards free trade with the United States is a step towards free trade with England, since any policy which encourages free trade with one power, encourages the people of Canada to study the advantages of the free trade policy generally, and of course with England ultimately as the great apostle of free trade. It is obvious, too, as the conversation with the Hon. Alfred G. Jones, a Canadian statesman now in this country, who was interviewed by a reporter of the 'Daily Chronicle' on Monday, shows, that at present anything like discriminating duty against England will not be tolerated by the people of the Canadian Dominion. Liberal opinion in Canada would utterly reject any such idea as discrimination against British goods, said Mr. Jones. And for our part we see nothing but good in free commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States. Loyalty to the Queen is a sentiment which cannot be undermined by friendly commercial intercourse with the United States. Canada and Australia are not less loyal, but more loyal, to us for being allowed to construct their own tariff at their own pleasure.

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

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