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OTTAWA POLITICAL TANGLE

Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Leadership Becoming More and More Unpopular.

Mr. Laurier Summoned to the Capital—History of the Trouble—What Montrealers Say.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—The Bowell ministry has gone to smash, and the alleged leaders of the Conservative party are publicly throttling each other, shouting treachery, conspiracy, hypocrisy, incompetency and worse. Seven ministers have resigned and their resignations have been accepted. Their names are: The Minister of Finance, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Comptroller of Customs, the Cabinet minister without portfolio.

These offices were held by Messrs. Foster, Tupper, Ives, Montague, Haggart, Dickey and Wood. Sir Mackenzie Bowell's intentions have not so far been learned, but a caucus of the party has been called for Tuesday, and it is said they will endeavor to extricate themselves from the ruin.



SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

The dissensions in the Cabinet, the weakness of the premier and the calibre of his colleagues, combined with the Montague-Caron charges and the coercion school policy, have all brought about the crash, which is the worst ever known in the political annals of the country.

THE SITUATION.

The Montague-Caron incident is only a circumstance of the political conflict among the ministers. The Cabinet councils have notoriously been scenes of unseemly strife for a year, although general denials ascribing it all to the imagination of Grit correspondents were published. The Montague-Haggart faction lay the blame on the premier, and the premier places it back on their shoulders. It is a well understood constitutional principle in British government that the sovereign must not be put to shame by disunion in her council, yet these men have for over a year been putting the sovereign's representative to shame by disunion of the worst possible character.

THE SHORTIS AFFAIR.

Why, they actually were unable to agree on a plain question in the administration of justice, and the premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, was forced to go to his Excellency and say: 'Your Excellency, we are unable to agree, and I cannot offer you any advice.' This was an abdication of the functions of government; they showed themselves to be a government that could not govern. But this was not the worst. His Excellency left without advisers, practically told, as the Tories contended in the days of Walpole, that the king should be his own minister, was compelled to have recourse to the advice of the Imperial Government, and, being advised, acted upon that advice. This action was forced upon his Excellency by the dissensions in his Cabinet, for Messrs. Haggart, Montague and others opposed execution simply because Messrs. Ouimet, Caron and Tupper favored it.

The gallows was a fit arena for hang-dog politicians to quarrel on. The worst feature, however, was the action of the government in dictating an official statement for publication in the press disclosing the relations of the first ministers to the Governor-General, and absolving the Cabinet from all responsibility. The result of this was that pictures of our popular Governor-General were destroyed in Beauharnois, and the mob nearly placed upon Canada the stigma of lynching a man who had received the executive clemency. His Excellency was outraged by his chief adviser, who seemed to be of the calibre of Pelham and Newcastle, who formed cabinets which were torn by intestine divisions.

THE PREMIER'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

These and a hundred other matters led up to the condition of things which existed on Friday. That day Messrs. Montague and Haggart went to Sir Mackenzie Bowell and demanded his retirement. He was told he was not wanted any longer. The premier denied their right to put a pistol to his head, and replied that before anything was done it would be better for Dr. Montague to explain these letters, holding up the two anonymous letters. It is said that the scene here was dramatic—two ministers from his own province demanding his political life, his dignity and the forfeit of his plighted word, and the premier, with accusing voice, turning the tables by a single stroke. The Minister of Agriculture at once wrote a letter to the premier asking that the matter be laid before his Excellency and investigated.

On Saturday morning Dr. Montague wakes up and finds the whole matter published in the 'World.' He believes, of course, that Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his bosom supporter, Sir Adolphe Caron, disregarded all ministerial etiquette and ordinary procedure, and caused the publication. Sir Adolphe denies doing this, but Dr. Montague is much incensed over it. He must remember, however, that he had just declared war on the Premier, and the Premier retaliated by declaring war on him.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

On Saturday morning the excitement was high. The Railway Committee of the Privy Council was summoned to meet at eleven o'clock. The busy railway managers and lawyers in attendance were kept working for the 'Court' till twenty-five minutes to twelve, and then Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Hibbert Tupper came along engaged in earnest conversation. No one would imagine that three hours later Sir Hibbert Tupper would throw the Premier



THE HON. G. E. FOSTER,
Minister of iFinance.

over and join the malcontents. Mr. Haggart, chairman of the committee, was over with Dr. Montague in the Department of Agriculture, and did not attend. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who was joined by Mr. Daly, presided. At the afternoon sitting, Mr. Haggart appeared and ran the court, but Sir Mackenzie Bowell would not sit at the same table with him and did not attend. Mr. Ives went over to see Dr. Montague at noon. In the evening Sir Mackenzie Bowell received the resignations of the following ministers:—The Minister of Finance, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Minister of Agriculture, the Comptroller of Customs. The Premier accepted these resignations so that all who are left in the cabinet with portfolios are Mr. Costigan, Minister of Marine, Mr. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works; Sir Adolphe Caron, Postmaster-General, and Mr. Daly, Minister of the Interior. Only one Protestant colleague is left.

THE WRECK UNPRECEDENTED.

Such a wreck of a ministry is unprecedented in Canadian history. The panic which followed the death of Sir John Macdonald was nothing to the utter collapse which came yesterday. Everybody on both sides of politics believes that the end has come. The trouble really began at the death of Sir John Macdonald, and this is the termination. Ministers, colleagues, members of the same Cabinet yesterday, are accusing each other of deceit, conspiracy, hypocrisy and treachery.

DR. MONTAGUE'S OPINION.

Last night Dr. Montague when called on said: 'I have nothing to add to my emphatic denial already made of the contemptible charge. It is the result of a miserable conspiracy, and that will be perfectly evident to everyone when the facts come out. You may depend upon it not one trace of the dishonor will attach itself to me as a result of this dastardly attempt to work me injury. My full and complete vindication will come in due time. The men who took part in it are already feeling the result, and they may well do so. In the meantime, I have not yet had the courtesy of being shown the letters, nor do I know their dates, or what they contain except what was given to the press. I notice, however, in the statement given to the press, and I shall later discuss by whom and under what circumstances—that I was in Montreal when the first letter was sent, which I am told was just when Sir Mackenzie Bowell was forming his government. How much truth there is in that statement you can understand when I say to you that I was very ill in Ottawa and unable for days to leave my bed, and had not been in Montreal for months. The whole business is a dirty attempt upon the part of a few individuals to injure me and to injure the Conservative party.'

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

It would be a great error to suppose that the government's coercion school policy is the cause of the collapse. It is an incident but not the cause. The smash has been predicted because of the intrinsic weakness of the cabinet and the want of confidence not only of the party but of the people as displayed in the by-election. Of course the ex-ministers rebelled in the end against the remedial bill, and choose rather to smash Bowell than be smashed themselves in their own constituencies. Sir Hibbert Tupper himself is sick of the remedial order, but would have gone on with it except that seeing a chance to go into opposition and wishing to be the leader of that opposition in the House, he seized upon it and sees the reversion of premiership in it.

It is well known that the ex-Minister of Justice sees salvation only in five years of opposition and also sees a chance in that course to gratify his vaulting ambition. The position of Sir Charles Tupper is a peculiar one. He came over without invitation ostensibly on other business, but really with the keen Tupper scent to watch over the Tupper interest. No sooner had he arrived with assurances to the Premier of disinterested friendship, than a gang of speculators, boodlers, promoters, unscrupulous contractors and the worst elements of government supporters started a cry that Sir



THE HON. A. R. DICKEY,
Minister of Militia.

Mackenzie Bowell must get out, and give way to Sir Charles Tupper. The heelers and election workers demanded the change with visions of the Hudson's Bay Railway and the Chignecto Marine Railway and other wild cat and boodling schemes floating before their eyes, Sir Charles Tupper and the slick gang are to be preferred over Sir Mackenzie Bowell and honesty.

The meeting at which the resignations of the malcontents were drawn up, was held in Mr. Foster's office, which is just under Sir Mackenzie Bowell's. It was after seven o'clock on Saturday evening, when Mr. Foster's private secretary entered the Premier's office and laid down



THE 'WITNESS' WAS RIGHT.
MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY IN THIS CARTOON.

The cartoonist of a Conservative paper drew a picture of a Cabinet meeting designed, as it explained, after descriptions of the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal 'Witness.' This cartoon seemed to us at the time to set forth the situation pretty well as described, and we republished it. Now that the whole truth has become public we again publish it, and we ask our readers whether the 'Witness' correspondence has not been vindicated. The Conservative organ, vide the 'Gazette' of to-day, says that the Cabinet has been more or less out of working order ever since the death of Sir John Macdonald, and in effect that dissension has been rife for a long time. Yet for months and years it has been declaring that the reports of trouble and quarrelling in the Cabinet were unfounded, and that the government was united in its policy. As late as the time of the resignation of Mr. Clarke Wallace these statements were published.

an envelope and went quickly away. It contained the resignations.

At a special caucus summoned for tomorrow the Premier will probably take a vote on the question. If that is adverse to him, there will be nothing for him but to resign. He declines to make any statement.

Whether Tupper senior will now gain control or whether Sir Mackenzie Bowell will determine to wreck the wreckers by recommending His Excellency to call on Mr. Laurier are questions which cannot be answered at present.

FEELING IN OTTAWA.

The revolt within the cabinet against its chief is considered here the blackest piece of political treachery in history. There has been treachery to Sir Mackenzie Bowell from the beginning of his administration and a keen observer of events declares that the High Commissioner's visit was a part of the conspiracy. The part the High Commissioner is playing is difficult to size up. It is astonishing that an officer of the government would be ever mentioned in connection with the premiership. The real leader of the malcontents is the Hon. G. E. Foster and he is not engaged in the business of wrecking in order that the rich cargo should fall to Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Foster has been the real leader of the rebels against the coercion policy in the cabinet ever since it was introduced. His room has been the meeting place for the 'kickers.' It was there they met when Mr. Clarke Wallace resigned. It was there they met to resign on Saturday. Mr. Foster is not doing all this to advance the ambition of



THE HON. W. H. MONTAGUE,
Minister of Agriculture.

anyone else. He aims at the premiership himself. He perhaps relies on the habit of the House of Commons to regard him as leader for a vote of caucus in his favor. Personally, he is unpopular but his ability and adroitness are inseparable to them. The chances are therefore that five out of the seven ex-Ministers are aiming to put Mr. Foster at the head of a new government. It must not be imagined that the Bowell Ministry has been completely overturned. It still exists although cut in two and deprived of its principal half. There is a great deal of talk of Sir Mackenzie Bowell showing fight, reconstructing his ministry, perhaps getting the High Commissioner as his finance minister, and getting a dissolution at once. In view of the turn affairs have taken Lord Abrdeen might grant Sir Mackenzie Bowell a dissolution.

In the event of Sir Mackenzie weakening in the face of the rebellion and deciding to retire from the field some considerations suggest themselves. The Prime Minister never suggests his successor unless asked by His Excellency to do so. The Governor-General would have a right to send for any Privy Councillor for advice but the practice is to send for some one of eminence in the dominant party. The Prime Minister's functions are supposed to be at an end when he resigns office.

SOME SUPPOSITIONS.

Suppose Sir Charles Tupper should be Sir Mackenzie Bowell's successor and he advised immediate dissolution? Remedial legislation was promised by the government having a majority of fifty in the House. His Excellency might say to the new Premier: I find in your cabine Mr. Foster, who advised that parliament should be called for a certain purpose. They cannot very well poin an administration with a policy of dissolution unless there is no evidence that that majority has disappeared. Here are the facts: Parliament has been called at an inconvenient season in a crisis in the affairs of Canada and also in the Empire and the government have made a certain declaration in the Speech from the Throne which unless public emergency called for should not have appeared there at all. In the face of the circumstances it is not easy to see how they could dissolve. If Sir Mackenzie Bowell is unable to get on with his colleagues that is no reason why his associates should be permitted under a new leader to adopt a wholly different policy. It must be remembered that policy is the policy of the cabinet as a whole and not of the Prime Minister only. They have no right to escape responsibility for the advice they have given by dissolving parliament. If Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigns Lord Aberdeen would probably send for a member of parliament and not for a man who is a public servant like Sir Charles Tupper. While Sir Charles Tupper may be a man of importance to the Conservative party the Governor-General is not undertaking to serve the Conservative party. He is looking for constitutional advisers and will look for them in the Houses of Parliament. There is no instance on record in England where a man was entrusted with the formation of a cabinet who had not a seat in parliament.

SPECULATION RIFE.

Speculation upon the possibility of Sir Mackenzie Bowell reconstructing his cabinet leads to wild suggestions, such as



THE HON. W. B. IVES,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

that Mr. Clarke Wallace, Dr. Weldon, Mr. G. B. Baker, Mr. Kenny, Mr. Peter White and Col. Tisdale might be taken into the cabinet. Three, if not four, of these are opposed to Sir Mackenzie Bowell's school policy. There is a possibility that even this will so turn out that Dr. Montague, Mr. Haggart, Mr. Wood and Mr. Clark Wallace may have to appeal to Ontario in the general elections on their own account with the idea of coming back with a stronger following than the government can secure with a coercion policy.

A meeting of the remnant of council is called for this afternoon at two o'clock.

The 'Citizen' says editorially this morning that the leadership not policy is at the root of the trouble and goes on as follows:—'Whether this be the case or not it is evident that there is urgent need of an immediate caucus of the Conservative members to decide what course shall be pursued to reorganize the party in parliament. The situation is a grave one and action cannot be too soon taken to remedy it. As for Sir Mackenzie Bowell, his long and faithful political career renders it certain that whatever steps the party as a whole may consider necessary for its welfare will be loyally accepted by him, however great may be the sacrifice of his personal feelings and interests.'

Dr. Montague is holding a caucus with Major Sam Hughes, Mr. Bennett and some other members this morning.

(Continued on Page Six.)

A FRIGTHFUL WRECK.

A TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK IN SOUTH AFRICA—TWENTY-EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

London, Jan. 6.—A despatch from Cape Town says that a railway train which had been delayed and was running at a high rate of speed between Johannesburg and D'Urban, on Dec. 31, was thrown from the track and twenty-eight passengers were killed and twenty-three injured.

London, Jan. 6.—Despatches received from Cape Town this morning say that the resignation of Mr. Cecil Rhodes as Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, has been accepted by Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, and Sir Gordon Sprigg, treasurer of the Cape Government, has been appointed in his place.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—The Emperor gave an audience to-day to Dr. Leyd, Secretary of State of the South African Republic.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Jan. 6, 1896.—The following are the minimum temperatures: — Calgary, 10; Qu'Appelle, 8 below; Winnipeg, 10 below; Parry Sound, 30 below; Toronto, 10 below; Montreal, 22 below; Quebec, 24 below; Halifax, 2 below. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Fine and very cold to-day, then moderate, with a fall of snow to-night or to-morrow.

Montreal, Jan. 6, 1896.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.55; yesterday 30.25; to-day, temperature, max. — 9; min; — 23; yesterday, max., 15; min. — 19.
— Signifies below zero.

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.

HARKNESS—On Dec. 30, 1895, at 132 Tupper street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. P. Harkness. 4

HUME — At 650 Church street, Toronto, on New Year's Day, to Professor and Mrs. J. G. Hume, University of Toronto, a son.

JOYCE.—At 'The Rocklands,' Outremont, on New Year's morning, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Horace Joyce. 6

MARRIED.

BURNETT — SPENCE — On New Year's Day, at the residence of the bride's father, 23 Ross street, Toronto, by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, B.D., of Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, Emily J., second daughter of Mr. George S. Spence, to the Rev. John Burnett, B.A., minister of the Presbyterian Church, Keady, Ont.

GILLIES—McAULEY.—At the residence of James Gillies, Esq., Proton, on Jan. 1, 1896, by the Rev. John Morrison, Gilbert Gillies, third eldest son of the late Alex. Gillies, Esq., farmer, to Susan Ann McAuley, second eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas McAuley, farmer, all of Proton, Ont. 6

McALLISTER—EVANS—On Saturday, the 28th December, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Wm. B. Hinson, James McAllister, captain of C.P.R. 'Alberta,' to Miss Helen M. Evans, eldest daughter of John E. Evans, Esq., of Vancouver, B.C. 4

MENZIES—HALLIDAY—At Rosebank, near Cedarville, on Jan. 1, 1896, by the Rev. John Morrison, Robert Menzies, the eldest son of Mr. Duncan Menzies, farmer, to Deborah, second eldest daughter of Mr. John Halliday, farmer, all of Proton, Ont. 6

DIED.

ATKINSON.—At 20 Belmont street, Montreal, on Friday, Jan. 3, Emma A., wife of G. Fred. Atkinson and eldest daughter of Stephen Peters, Esq., of Columbia Farm, Moncton, N.B. 6

BAGG.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Bagg, widow of the late David Bagg, in her 81st year.
Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, R. W. Pollock, 300 Drolet street, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend. 6

IRISH—On Jan. 2, 1896, at his residence, 60 Henry street, Toronto, Charles T. Irish, aged 55 years. 4

MASON.—At St. Constant, Co. Laprairie, on Jan. 5, Catherine Timney, aged 76, beloved wife of Richard Mason.
Friends and acquaintances are invited to meet the funeral at 11.15 on Wednesday morning at Windsor Depot.
'Free Press,' Forest, please copy. 6

McEVILLA—At Roxton Falls, Que., on Jan. 2, 1896, William McEvilla, aged 58 years.
Funeral to take place from Bonaventure Station, Montreal, on the arrival of the Portland train at 11.45 a.m. on Monday, Jan. 6. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to assist at the burial.
New York papers please copy. 4

WILSON—At his late residence, 596 Wellington street, Point St. Charles, Robert Wilson, aged 57 years and 9 months, foreman G.T.R., and father of Dr. Robert Wilson, city, native of Grangemouth, Scotland.
Glasgow, Scotland; Manchester, Eng., and Salford, England, papers please copy.

WILSON.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, on 4th inst., Hugh Wilson, in his 59th year, father of H. O. Wilson and Aymer R. Wilson, of this city. 6

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.

Among the 'Removal Bargains' we have several slightly used Heintzman Upright Pianos; snaps for immediate purchasers. C. W. Lindsay, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine street. Terms cash, or terms to suit. 6

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SPECIAL SALE.
Remnants Table Linen, Remnants Butcher Linen, Remnants Towelling; All-Wool Dress Goods, 65c, worth $1.25; Shaker Flannel, 8c, worth 10c; Spot Shakers, 8c, worth 10c; Navy Beaver, 75c, worth $1.00; Sealette, reduced $2.00; Men's Wool Undershirts, 35c; Men's Rubbers, 45c; Boys' Rubbers, size 11, 12, 13, 25c; Ladies' Fine Rubbers, 35c; Grey Fur Trimming, 10c; Tweed, 25c yard up.
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1597 Notre Dame Street,
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On both Wood and Metal, attended to without delay, by good workmen. For further particulars address or apply to
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JANUARY CHEAP SALE
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Greenland Seal Capes ..	$19.00	$15.10
Greenland Seal Capes ..	22.50	18.00
Greenland Seal Capes ..	26.75	21.45
Greenland Seal Capes ..	29.50	23.65
Greenland Seal Capes ..	35.00	28.50
Ladies' Fur Muffs	.75	.59
Ladies' Storm Collars ..	2.00	1.67
Mink Ruffs	2.50	1.95
Mink Ruffs	3.00	2.48
Baltic Seal Capes trimmed with Alaska Sable	38.50	28.50

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JANUARY SALE REDUCTIONS
LADIES' WINTER JACKETS
500 Ladies' Black and Colored Winter Jackets, original prices from $5 to $28, offered during January at only $1.95 each. Ask to see this line.
5 Ladies' Fur Trimmed Jackets, original price $25, S. Carsley's sale price brings them down to only $2.50 each. The Fur alone is worth more than double.
Ladies' Mink Trimmed Jackets, original price $30, reduced for the sale to only $7.50 each.
LADIES' WINTER CAPES
7 Ladies' Fur lined Capes, original price $28.75. You can buy them in the Mantle Department at only $4.95 each.
Ladies' Braided Capes, original price, $25.50, reduced to the ridiculous price of $5.95 each for this sale.
LADIES' CLOAKS
15 Ladies' Russian Cloaks, Silk Lined, Fur Trimmed, original price $28, but during this sale only $4.95 each.
5 only Ladies' Fur Lined Cloaks, original price $68 each, but offer them at only $14.50 each.
CHILDREN'S REEFERS
300 Children's Reefers to fit children from three to twelve years, original price $4 to $6; by buying them now only 75c each.
Children's Useful Cloth Jackets, original price $6; reduced to $1.75 each.
15 Children's Gray Blanket Coats to fit children from five to twelve years, original price, $7.25, reduced to $1.95 each.
LADIES' BLOUSES
Ladies' Serge Blouses $2.25, reduced to 75 cents.
Ladies' Fancy Cloth Blouses $4.25 during this sale only $1.50.
Ladies' Bengaline Silk Blouses, $5.25; reduced for this sale only to 99 cents.
S. CARSLEY.

JANUARY SALE REDUCTIONS
COLORED DRESS GOODS
One of the most successful departments during the sale is the Dress Goods. Having made several large purchases of Dress Goods lately we are enabled to offer some astonishing values both in quality and prices.
50 pieces of Useful Dress Goods in Grays and Colors, suitable for either Ladies' or Children's indoor dresses, original price 7½c to 12c.
JANUARY SALE PRICE, 5 CENTS YD.
About 500 yards All Wool Costume Cloths, 26 inches wide, in very desirable colors, suitable for Ladies' Walking Dresses. Original price, 32c
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About 15 pieces Double Width Fancy and All Wool Plain Colored Dress Goods, varying from 40 to 42 inches. Original Price, 22c and 29c.
JANUARY SALE PRICE, 12½c YARD.
About 1,200 yards of very stylish Flake and Figured Zibeline Dress Goods in leading shades of Cardinal and Brown, Navy and Gray, Brown and Gray and several other mixed shades. Width, 40 inches. Original price 22c,
JANUARY SALE PRICE 16 CENTS YD.
About 1,650 yards of Rich Tweed Effect Dress Goods in Brown and Black, Tabac and Black and other colorings. Width 39 inches. Original price 24c,
JANUARY SALE PRICE, 19 Cents YD.
20 Pieces of Striped and Figured Klenda Dress Goods in Red and Black, Brown and Black, Blue and Gray and other shades. Width about 42 inches. Original price, 35c.
JANUARY SALE PRICE, 28 CENTS YD.
About 250 yards of Double Width Figured Dress Goods in choice colorings. Original price, 48c.
JANUARY SALE PRICE, 39 CENTS YD.
10 pieces of All Wool Dress Tweeds and Fancy Dress Goods in leading colorings. Double Width. Original prices, 65c to 80c.
JANUARY SALE PRICE, 50 CENTS YD.
7 pieces All Wool Dress Tweeds and Fancy Dress Goods, double width, rich colorings. Original prices, 90c to $1.10.
JANUARY SALE PRICE, 75c YD.
COME EARLY.
Come Early Tuesday Morning to the Great Annual Cheap Sale at
S. CARSLEY'S.
GRAND RIGBY SALE.
All this month we offer Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' Rigby Garments at specially reduced prices.
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ALL WINTER AND SURPLUS STOCK MUST GO.
PRICES HAVE TOLD BEFORE!
PRICES WILL DO IT AGAIN!
If we are to withstand
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while we sleep, warm Blankets will be the order of the day.
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ONLY RELIABLE GOODS KEPT.
A Good Blanket for $1.85 per pair.
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All Canadian Blankets reduced 10 percent for this month.
Scotch Blankets.
'Ayrshire,' 'Cairngorm,' 'Teviot,' 'Bath.' These are favorite lines. Always warm. The best wear. Sizes: 72"x90" to 108"x126". Prices: $5.18, $6.08, $6.53, $7.20 per pair upwards. These are all reduced 10 percent.
Good Comforter, extra size, $1.00
Good Comforter, extra size, $1.26
Good Comforter, extra size, $1.58
Down Comforter, $2.80
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Several lines of Ladies', Gent's and Children's Wool Underwear and Hosiery, laid out to clear at prices which will place these within the reach of all. All Winter Goods to be had at Greatly Reduced Prices.
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The Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 6.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON'S LECTURE.

On Sunday afternoon, Sir William Dawson delivered a most instructive address in the Y.M.C.A. Hall on 'The Testimony of Christ Concerning Himself.' The lecture began with a statement of the different opinions that at different periods had been held concerning the nature of Christ. Against 'Pantheism,' or the belief that God is everywhere present, but not specially identified with any particular place, or person; and not in any real sense a person: The Church taught and made much of the personality of God; and in doing so, lost sight, to a great extent, of his immanence, or indwelling within each human heart; although the extent of that immanence is governed by the life of the individual, and his distant or nearer approach to his Creator, through prayer and good living. Some years ago the German critics held the contents of the gospels to be mythical, and the product of the minds of dishonest or deluded men. The truth of them is now, however, as a general thing, admitted. So also they are now believed to have been written during the first century, while previously Rationalists believed them to have been composed at a much later period. The gospel of St. John especially, which was once considered by hostile critics to be much newer than the other three, is now believed by some to be of even earlier date. But this is not probable. Let us now consider not what others say about him, but what Christ says about himself. In St. Luke 11., 49, we find Christ's first testimony as to his own divinity and sonship to God: 'Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business.' It does not appear as if the blessed Virgin had received any previous intimation of the divinity of the Son, from Christ himself, although she had been told before his birth of what he should be. In the revised version, instead of my 'Father's business,' we find my 'Father's house,' which does not appear to be so correct a rendering. The lecturer was not sure that the revisers had quite understood the meaning meant to be conveyed by St. Luke's Greek. He had before made this same statement to learned men and biblical scholars. Some persons hold that the Sermon on the Mount, so called, is a purely moral discourse. But Christ in the course of it makes strong implied statements of his divinity. In St. Matthew v, 10 he says, 'Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake.' We cannot fancy any human preacher making such a strong statement as to the future rewards and happiness of his followers.

Again, in verse 17, he says, 'Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.' No earthly teacher would take upon himself the fulfilment of the scriptural prophecies or use language implying that he might set aside the scriptures if he thought fit. In St. Matthew vii., 29, we read: 'He taught them as one having authority; and not as the scribes.' In St. Matthew ix., 2, Christ says: 'Thy sins be forgiven thee,' which declaration the Jews knew could only be lawfully made by God himself. In St. Matthew xi., 27 to 30, are strong statements, viz., 'All things are delivered unto me of my Father'; 'Neither knoweth any man the Father save the Son'; 'I will give you rest'; 'Take my yoke upon you,' etc. Whenever the different persons of the Holy Trinity are spoken of, they are denoted by name. When the term 'God' is used it means the Deity collectively. In St. Matthew xii, 8, it is written 'The Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath Day.' The observance of the day of rest reminds us of both what we have lost in losing Eden, and what we will gain when in heaven. It is given as a commandment the observance of the Sabbath Day in order that we, resting from our toil, may have leisure to think of the things pertaining to God and eternity. Many have wondered why the command to keep holy the Sabbath Day is placed in the moral law. But the reason is, because it contains the gospel precept, and is a moral precept as well, because it is our duty to honor God, and all the true system of morality is based upon a belief in God. Christ is fitted to be the judge of all men because having taken upon himself man's flesh, he understands our needs, our capabilities and our infirmities. Though the Apostles are to sit upon twelve thrones to judge the twelve tribes of Israel, yet they will be assessors, rather than judges. Christ calls his followers sheep, and himself the shepherd. This language is not peculiar to the New Testament, however, as we find the same terms used in Ezekiel xxxiv., 6. Christ's reply to the question of the high priest, Caiaphas, is very emphatic. He would not add to the guilt of the Jews by giving them the knowledge that he was the Son of God until he was obliged to do so. He then, when asked in the name of God, replies 'Thou hast said,' or 'it is as you say.' And then adds that as Son of Man, he shall be seen coming in the clouds of heaven. The form of Holy Baptism is prescribed. It is to be in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, to distinguish the persons of the Godhead, and mark their attributes. In Holy Communion the body and blood of Christ are typified by the bread and wine. Christ says that he will not again drink of the fruit of the vine until he drinks it in his 'Father's Kingdom.' Here, and in many other places, Christ speaks as if what he refers to was about to take place immediately, and as if he had a distinct foreknowledge of the future. Christ sometimes declined to exercise his powers as a judge, law-giver, or teacher, because he knew that he was regarded by those who sought his interference merely as a man. Thus in St. Luke xviii., 19, he says that there is only One who is good, and 'that is God.' Christ after his Resurrection expounded the scripture to the disciples in so far as they related to himself. We may regret that we have not these divine explanations, but we must believe that they are withheld for some good purpose. Perhaps that we should strengthen our faith by perusing the sacred scriptures ourselves. We do not find that Christ formulated any set creed. He merely expressed the truth of his divine origin and foreknowledge. The mystery of Christ made manifest in the flesh remains a great mystery for us. But perhaps no greater mystery than the trinity of body, soul and spirit, which we find each one of us in ourselves. The proofs of Christ's divinity as contained in his own sayings have been taken from St. Matthew and St. Luke because they cover to a great extent the ground taken by St. Mark, and at the same time have not been written with the express purpose of proving that 'Jesus is the Christ,' as was the gospel of St. John.

PHARMACY STUDENTS.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896, seventeen candidates presenting themselves in Montreal and four in Quebec. Of these the following passed upon all subjects, namely: Henri Massecotte, John J. Welneld, J. A. Choquette and Sterling Whiteside. Two of the candidates failed on history, namely, J. Bte. Bisaillon and Louis Mayer, and will be required to present themselves again for that subject only. The case of one of the candidates has been referred to the council for consideration. The examiners were Prof. A. Leblond de Brumatt and Prof. Isaac Gammell. The next examination will be held on April 2. Candidates must file their applications to the secretary, Mr. E. Muir, at least ten days prior to that date.

MUST PAY THE COMMISSION.

Judge Taschereau rendered judgment on Saturday in the case of Dame Abigail E. Holden vs. Drouin. This was a claim for two hundred dollars, amount of a commission which defendant was to pay C. E. Chandler, on the sale of certain property, and which had been transferred to plaintiff. Judgment went in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

TALKED BACK TO THE EMPEROR.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—It has transpired that the Emperor has had a serious quarrel with Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, the husband of the Princess Louise Sophie of Schleswig-Holstein, sister of the Empress, over the recent accident to the Princess while skating near Glenicke Castle, Potsdam, when the Princess and one of the ladies of the court, Baroness Solmar, broke through the ice and came very near drowning. It appears that the Emperor upbraided the Prince for the indifference of his treatment of his wife and the Prince used some pretty rough words in replying to the Emperor's rebuke. The Emperor thereupon ordered him under arrest for fourteen days, with confinement in a room in his castle for that length of time. The Emperor immediately telegraphed for a detachment of [illegible] Dragoons, Prince [illegible] thete, [illegible] chamber [illegible] any pretext.

MURDERED IN THE PRIZE FIGHT RING.

New York, Jan. 6.—Two striplings fought to a finish on Friday night for $10 a side in a loft over a stable in East 112th street, while the assembled roughs of Little Italy cheered them on. The doors were locked and the police outwitted. The programme was carried out to the letter, the finish came in the tenth round. When that was over and the lights turned down a band of boys carried one of the fighters home and left him at his parents for dead. There are marks and bruises upon the body of the lead boy that were not made with prize fighters' gloves, and his father and brothers say he has been robbed. An autopsy on the body showed that the boy did not die from heart failure or from injuries caused by fist blows. Death was caused by blows struck with some blunt instrument.

RUINED BY 'FAST' COMPANY.

Chester, Vt., Jan. 6.—V. H. Smith, for the past twenty-six years station agent for the Central Vermont Railway at Ludlow, left on Saturday morning with a large sum of money belonging to his employers. Smith is a young man heretofore of good reputation. Fast company caused his fall.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE,
Monday, Jan. 6, 1896.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning are as follows:—Monday, Jan. 6, 1896.—Cargoes off coast, wheat firm, and maize quiet. Cargoes on passage, wheat is firmer; maize firm. English country markets, wheat partially dearer. Liverpool spot wheat and maize, firm. Minneapolis first bakers flour, 17s 3d. Futures, wheat firm: 5s 4d Jan., 5s 6½d March; maize firm; 3s 2d Jan., 3s 2¾d June. Paris, wheat, 18.70 Jan., 18.90 Feb.; flour, 40.45 Jan., 40.95 Feb.

French country markets, quiet.

Argentine shipments to United Kingdom, wheat, this week, 7,600 qrs.; last week, 13,000 qrs.; maize do., 42,000 qrs. this week; 20,000 qrs.; last week. Argentine shipments to Continent, wheat, this week, 4,000 qrs.; last week, 9,000 qrs.; maize, do., this week, 5,700 qrs.; last week, 10,000 qrs.

In Milwaukee wheat opened at 57⅝c Jan., and 59⅝c May.

In Duluth wheat opened at 57⅝c May.

In Detroit wheat opened at 66½c Jan., and 68⅝c May.

In Toledo wheat opened at 67c Jan., and 69c May.

In St. Louis wheat opened at 59½c May.

In New York wheat opened at 67c May, and 66¾c July; corn opened at 34½c May.

Grain—The markets are dull and more or less nominal. We quote as follows to-day:

Peas, per 60 lbs., afloat	60c	to 61c
No. 2 oats, per 34 lbs., ...	29½c	to 29¾c
Barley, feed	38c	to 40c
Buckwheat, per 48 lbs	37	to 00c

Flour—A fair local trade is reported at late values. We quote as follows:—

Spring wheat patents	$3.50	to $3.85
Manitoba strong bakers	3.35	to 3.65
Winter patents	3.65	to 4.00
Straight rollers	3.40	to 3.50

Feed—The market is steady and moderately active in a jobbing way. We quote as follows:—

Bran	$14.00	to 15.00
Shorts	15.00	to 16.00

Provisions — Locally, the market is about steady and quiet. We quote as follows:—

Best Canadian short cut heavy	$13.00 to $14.00
Hams, city cured, per lb...	00.00 to 00.00
Lard, compound	00.00 to 00.00
Lard, pure	00.00 to 00.00
Bacon	00.00 to 00.00

Meal—Trading is light and prices are steady. We quote:—

Standard, brls	$2.50	to $2.60
Granulated, brls	2.50	to 2.55
Rolled oats, brls	2.00	to 2.15

Cheese—Cable quotations this morning are at 45s for both white and colored. Locally, the market is more active at about 9½c for finest, and 8c to 8½c for summer makes.

Eggs—The market continues steady. Choice candled sell from 14c to 15c, and ordinary stock ranges from 11½c to 12c.

Butter — A little business is reported at from 19½c to 20c for best creamery.

Dressed Hogs—The price for prime goods continues at from $4.60 to $4.70; goods out of condition on account of the mild weather are plentiful and cheaper.

Ashes—The market is about steady and we quote $3.70 for first pots and $3.50 for seconds. Pearls are quoted at $4.65 per 100 lbs.

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Oth.	Total
Peas, bush	500	....	....	500
Oats, bush	2,000	....	....	2,000
Barley, bush	....	800	....	800
Flour, brls	300	....	....	300
Meal, brls	300	....	....	300
Ashes, brls	1	2	....	3
Butter, pkgs	195	159	....	354
Dressed Hogs ..	256	182	....	438
Leather, rolls	67	100	....	167

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

	Jan. 6, 1896.	Dec. 30, 1895.	Jan. 5, 1895.
Wheat, bush	240,891	240,891	66,[illegible]
Corn, bush	7,574	8,174	2,41[illegible]
Peas, bush	2,940	2,940	94,77[illegible]
Oats, bush	199,342	174,180	212,[illegible]
Barley, bush	33,800	29,442	19,[illegible]
Rye, bush	3,495	3,495	[illegible]
Flour, brls	....	24,495	25,[illegible]
Meal, brls	351	179	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Jan. 6.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 10 calves and 60 sheep offered for sale at the East End Abbatoir to-day. There were not many butchers out as the day was too cold for pleasure driving, but the few who came meant business and prices had a firm tone all round. The best cattle sold at about 3¾c per lb., and the common stock at from 2½c to 2¾c do. It is probable that a few of the leaner old cows would bring less than 2c per lb. The calves were young and tender and sold at from $3 to $5.50 each. A mixed lot of sheep and lambs sold at 3½c per lb.; good lambs would bring 3¾c do. There are not many fat hogs for sale and prices are from 3¾c to 4c per lb.

CHEESE SALES.

London, Jan. 4.—Nine factories boarded 2,027 boxes October and balance. Sales: 228 at 9¾c and 450 at 9¾c. This was the last market of the season.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Jan. 6, 12.30 p.m. — Consols — Money and account, 106⅛.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Jan. 6, 1896. — Spring wheat 5s 4d to 5s 5d; red winter, 5s 3½d to 5s 4½d; No. 1 Cal., 5s 5d to 5s 6d; corn, 3s 3½d and 4d; peas [illegible] 5½s; lard 25s 3d; [illegible] y, 25s 6d; light, 6d.

LEAD.

[illegible] that, whilst the [illegible] s this year have [illegible] n lead have been [illegible] ds. One reason for this is found in the diminution in the home production—a fall which has been continuous for more than sixteen years. In 1877 the lead ore produced in the United Kingdom was 50,850 tons in quantity; it fell to 6[illegible] tons by 1882; and it had decreased since almost every year, until for 1894 the output was only 40,599½ tons, or just about half that of the first year named. The value, it may be noticed, has fallen even more seriously—it was £1,123,952 for 1877, and for 1894 it was only £266,995. It is no wonder that, with a value so much less per ton, the production fell off; and there has been a diminished production abroad, though the import of accumulated stocks does not permit it to be so readily shown. But for about fifteen months the price of lead has slowly crept up, until common vig is nearly £2 per ton above what it was at the time when the lowest range of prices was reached, that advance being attributable to the growing scarcity of lead. There is little or no movement to increase the rate of production in the United Kingdom, though it is tolerably certain that if the present advance should continue a few months longer there will be an increase in output, both at home and abroad.—The 'Foreign and Colonial Importer.'

WOOL MARKETS.

London, Jan. 4.—The proposed re-imposition by the United States of a duty on wool has stimulated the demand for that article by American buyers recently and upwards of 1,500 bales have been purchased by Americans. The arrivals for the next series of sales have been 20,259 bales of New South Wales, 9,160 Queensland, 38,875 Victoria, 9,994 South Australia, 641 West Australia, 11,[illegible] Tasmania, 20,828 New Zealand and 21,[illegible] Cape of Good Hope and Natal. Of these consignments eighteen thousand bales of Australian and 21,500 Cape of Good Hope and Natal were forwarded direct. The imports for the week were: New South Wales, 18,415; Victoria, 15,455; South Australia, 3,266; West Australia, 37; New Zealand, 11,156; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 4,863; Persia, 228; France, 1,246; India, 311; United States, 63, and other places, 1,169.

GUELPH MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 4.—Flour, $1.65 to $1.90; fall wheat, 65 to 67c; spring wheat, 60 to 62c; bran, $13; shorts, $14; middlings, $16; barley, 40c to 45c; oats, 25c to 26c; rye, 45c to 50c; peas, 55c to 57c; hay, $15 to $16; dressed hogs, $4.25 to $4.50; potatoes, per bag, 25c to 30c; chickens, per pair, 50c to 70c; ducks, per pair, 70c to 80c; geese, per lb., 6c to 7c; turkeys, per lb., 8c to 9c.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Ont., Jan. 4.—The market to-day was small, and the output of produce was limited. Wheat had no change from $1.05 per cental. This is nominal. Peas, 48c to 51c per bushel. Barley, 31 1-5c to 33 4-5c per bushel. Buckwheat, 26 2-5c to 28 4-5c per bushel. Rye, 39 1-5c to 44 4-5 per bush. Corn, 36 2-5c to 39 1-5c per bushel. Oats, were inclined to be easier at 68c to 70c per cental.

Owing to the sharp weather a great quantity of beef came forward and a good quality sold at $4.50 to $5 per cwt. by the carcase. Lamb had a better showing at 6½c per lb. by the carcase.

In poultry, turkeys took a drop to 7c and 8c per lb. It appears that people after the holiday season go back to beef, lamb and pork for their meat diet.

Dressed hogs were nominal at $4 to $4.50 per cwt. The tendency of this product is to advance as, no doubt, there is not the supply in this country that was credited.

Butter was scarce at 18c per pound by the basket.

Fresh eggs were scarce at 20c a dozen.

Owing to the sharp frost vegetables were scarce, and potatoes advanced from 25c to 30c a bag. Other vegetables were scarcer, and parsnips jumped from 40c to 50c a bag, and some sold for 55c a bag.

Apples were scarce at $2.50 per barrel.

Hay was more plentiful at $13 to $14 per ton.

John Murphy & Co.'s Advertisement.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Before Stock Taking

We have decided, as our stock is very heavy, to take what we consider the only possible way at present to reduce it, namely, to offer the following SPECIAL DISCOUNTS OFF our already Low Cash Prices:

Dress Goods Department.

Colored Dress Goods, discounts from 10 to 75 percent.
Black Dress Goods discounts from 10 to 75 percent.
Silks, Plain and Fancy, discounts from 10 to 75 percent.
Velvets, Velveteens and Plushes, discounts from 10 to 75 percent.
Colored All Wool Henriettas, discounts from 10 to 33⅓ percent.

Staple Department.

Prints, discounts from 10 to 50 percent.
Ginghams, discounts from 10 to 50 p.c.
Sateens, discounts from 10 to 50 percent.
Quilts, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons, 10 percent discount.

Linen Department.

As it is well known that we are headquarters for all kinds of Linens, Housekeepers will be sure to take advantage of the reductions in this department.
Table Cloths, discounts from 10 to 75 p.c.
Table Napkins, discounts from 10 to 75 percent.
Tea Cloths, discounts from 10 to 75 p.c.
Sideboard Covers, discounts from 10 to 75 percent.
Pillow Shams, discounts from 10 to 75 percent.
Doylies, discounts from 10 to 75 percent.

Curtain Department.

Lace Curtains, discounts from 10 to 50 percent.
Chenille Curtains, Derby Curtains, Roman Striped Curtains, Tapestries, 10 percent discount.

Mantle Department.

Jackets, discounts from 10 p.c. to 75 p.c.
Capes, discounts from 10 to 75 p.c.
Dolmans, discounts from 10 to 75 p.c.
Ulsters, discounts from 10 to 75 p.c.

Heavy Cloths of all Kinds

Including Beavers, Meltons, Scotch and English Tweeds, and the celebrated Irish Homespuns, at discounts from 10 to 50 p.c.

Shawls---a Splendid Assortment.

At discounts from 10 to 50 p.c.

Fur Department.

We have determined to reduce the various lines as much as possible in this department, and will offer discounts from 20 to 75 percent.

Visit our Third Floor.

Where we are offering discounts as follows:—
Boys' Suits, 10 to 75 percent. Boys' Nap Reefers, 20 percent. Boys' Overcoats 20 to 50 percent.
Children's Dresses, 50 percent, or exactly half price.
Children's Caps, Bonnets and Pinafores, 20 to 50 percent.
Ladies' Blouses, 10 to 75 percent.
Ladies' Waists, 10 to 75 percent.
Ladies' Ready to Wear Costumes, 20 to 75 percent.
Ladies' Tailor-made Skirts, 25 p.c.
Ladies' Colored Underskirts, 10 to 50 percent.
Ladies' Silk Underskirts, 20 percent.
Ladies' Wrappers, 20 to 75 percent.
Corsets, 10 to 50 percent.
Clouds, 20 to 75 percent.

Ladies' White Cotton Underwear.

Having purchased a Manufacturer's Stock of Ladies' White Cotton Underwear, which we are desirous of clearing out during this sale, we will allow a discount of 10 percent for cash on the prices, which are already much less than wholesale.

Ground Floor.

Discounts from 10 to 75 percent.
Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Brushes, Fancy Hair Pins, Soaps, Stationery, Trimmings, Laces, Chiffons, Ribbons, Veilings, Embroideries, Insertions, Shopping Bags, Purses, etc.

Hosiery and Underwear.

Discounts from 10 to 50 percent.

Men's Furnishings.

Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Collars, Dress Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Night Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets, Umbrellas. Discounts from 10 to 75 percent.

Baskets.

All our baskets have already been reduced 25 percent, but an extra discount of 10 percent for cash will be allowed during this sale.

Silverware Department.

A discount of 10 percent for cash will be allowed off the bargain prices in this department, while our Clearing Sale lasts. This means a loss to us, but we are bound to reduce the stock.

Basement Bargains.

In our basement will be found unparalleled bargains in all Household Furnishings, including Tin Ware, Iron Ware, Enamelled Ware, Wooden-Ware, Earthen Ware, etc., etc.

Open To-night till 9.30 o'clock.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine street,

Telephone 3833. Corner Metcalfe street.

McGOUGH CONFESSES.

Albany, N.Y., Jan. 5.—John A. McGough, a pal of 'Bat' Shea, who was to have been executed at Dannemora prison on Tuesday next for the murder of Robert Ross, of Troy, has confessed that it was not Shea who shot Ross but that he did it himself. The Governor, after examining the confession, decided to issue to-morrow a respite for Shea until Feb. 4 to give Shea's counsel an opportunity to apply for a new trial.

THE OFFICERS ARE INDIGNANT.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 6.—The Picton papers report that six non-commissioned officers and men of the Sixteenth Battalion made application for a short course in the infantry school at Toronto and were accepted and notified to report at the school on Jan. 3. The men made preparations to attend, one of them throwing up a situation, and have just received notice cancelling permission without explanation. The officers and men of the battalion feel indignant over the circumstance.

SECURED A SHARE.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 6.—Mr. A. D. Davison, late of Smythe, Smith and Lyon, in England for three years, working with a view to establish the claim of his mother to a large estate, has succeeded in establishing a right to a share. He sailed for Canada.

WANT TO FIND HER.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 6.—Barristers at Pembroke, Ont., are enquiring for Miss Emily McLean, born and brought up near Eganville, and formerly a teacher at Cape Nichol. She fell ill, was under a doctor's care, and though her friends wrote repeatedly to her they have never received any word. This occurred about twenty-seven years ago. She is now named as an heir to an interest in the estate of her brother.

AN ACTRESS'S SAD FATE.

New York, Jan. 6.—Pearl Eytinge, the only daughter of Rose Eytinge, the well-known actress, was taken to the Flower Hospital to-night a physical wreck. She is suffering from alcoholism in one of the worst stages, and from the effects of large doses of morphine. Pearl Eytinge is once a famous actress like her mother. She left the stage some six years ago while taking a part in a play in Philadelphia. Since that time she has been living in East 48th street.

DEBS ON A LECTURING TOUR.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 6.—Eugene V. Debs left here last night for a prolonged lecturing tour through the country. He will return to this city on Jan. 20, when it is proposed to have a conference looking to the reorganization of the Central Labor Union. The conference will be called by three delegates from each labor union.

ADULTERATED PHENACETINE.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Jan. 4.—It has just been discovered that adulterated phenacetine in the form of acetanilid, which is a cheap drug worth forty cents a pound, while phenacetine is worth a dollar an ounce, has been brought into this country through this port in large quantities. Customs inspectors think that there is a big conspiracy, in which some of the leading druggists of the country are concerned, to sell this adulteration for the genuine article.

COLORADO MINE DISASTER.

EIGHT MEN LOST BY A CAVE-IN AT VICTOR ON SATURDAY MORNING.

Colorado Springs, Col., Jan. 4.—Ten men were caught in a cave-in in the Anna Lea mine at Victor this morning, and it is known that none have escaped death. The accident occurred at 9.30 o'clock. President John Burns, of Colorado Springs, had been down in the mine on a tour of inspection, and had just been hoisted to the surface, when Mr. Sheldon, assistant superintendent, accompanied by a miner, entered the cage and was being lowered. They had descended about 280 feet when the engineer in charge of the hoisting machinery received a signal to draw up the cage rapidly. The signal came too late. A great mass of rock had begun to settle, crushing the cage and its occupants. Eight men were working in the bottom of the shaft, driving a level towards the ore chimney, and they were probably crushed to death.

THE JESUITS' NEW PROVINCIAL.

The Rev. Father Filiatrault, who was considered the leading theologian at the recent council of bishops in this city, has been appointed Provincial of the Jesuit Order in Canada, in the place of the Rev. Father Renaud, who becomes Prefect of Studies in St. Mary's College. Father Filiatrault has already occupied several high positions in his order and is one of the most eminent Jesuits in Canada. He is a French-Canadian and is forty-three years old.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Madrid, Jan. 6.—A despatch from Havana to the 'Imparcial' says that yesterday the rebel forces under Gomez passed Managua, twelve miles from Havana. They were marching westward and burning all the towns in their path. They were nearly all mounted and thus able to elude the Spanish troops.

ICE BRIDGE THE SECOND.

The river, owing to the cold weather of the vast two days, is nearly all covered with ice again. It is very unusual to have two ice bridges in one winter, such as we have had this season. The ice dealers who had marked their limits in the neighborhood of Nun's Island, and were about to begin to cut when the weather turned so mild, felt much disappointed, as the ice that had formed, gradually melted away.

MONARCH CEYLON TEA

It is reported that the little steamer, 'Laurier,' that tried to break the record, and left here on Friday evening, was frozen in on her way to winter quarters at Sorel. Her value is said to be $2,000, and if she is allowed to remain until the ice shoves in the spring, it is more than probable the tiny craft will be shoved to pieces. If it becomes a total loss, the adventure, out of which she is said to have realized $50, will not pay, and the record of eighteen years ago cannot be considered broken.

THE TRADE INTERESTS OF CANADA.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER WILL ADDRESS THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Mr. James A. Cantlie, president of the Board of Trade, returned from Ottawa this morning, where he has been for the purpose of officially inviting Sir Charles Tupper to address the business interests of Montreal. Sir Charles Tupper accepting the invitation, at the same time expressing the great gratification that he should be so honored by the commercial metropolis of the Dominion. Sir Charles could fix no definite date for his visit, but it will probably be during this week, and possibly on Thursday next. Sir Charles will address the meeting, called to welcome him, upon the trade interests of Canada and Great Britain being drawn closer together, and upon preferential trade relations being established between the colonies and the Mother Country generally. This will be in connection with the conference called for this purpose two years ago, and will meet again in London in June next. A large attendance is anticipated, as the address of the Canadian High Commissioner cannot fail to be of the most intense interest to all patriotic Canadians.

Mr. Cantlie denies that the fast line service was any part of his mission to Ottawa. The matter was not discussed between Sir Charles and himself, 'although,' he says, 'a fast service would naturally follow preferential trade relations with England.'

CHANGE IN THE G. T. R. TRAIN SERVICE.

Taking effect Jan. 7, the 7 a.m. train from Montreal for Valleyfield, via Ste. Martine, will run as heretofore, reaching Valleyfield at 9.05 a.m. The 4.20 p.m. train from Montreal, now running to Valleyfield, will be discontinued so far as the service on the Valleyfield branch is concerned. The 6.10 a.m. and 2.40 p.m. trains from Valleyfield via Ste. Martine for Montreal will be discontinued and instead a mixed train will leave Valleyfield at 9.45 a.m. for Ste. Martine and intermediate stations. The G.T.R. service via Coteau Junction and C.A.R., between Montreal and Valleyfield and vice versa will be as follows: Leave Montreal at 9.45 a.m., arrive Valleyfield 11.15 a.m.; leave Montreal 4.15 p.m., arrive Valleyfield 5.30 p.m. Leave Valleyfield 8.42 a.m., arrive Montreal 11.30 a.m.; leave Valleyfield 8.35 a.m., arrive Montreal 10.15 p.m.

M.A.A.A. RINK,

WESTMOUNT,

AGAIN OPEN.

Victoria Rifles' Band will be in attendance Every TUESDAY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON during the season.

Membership Tickets can be purchased at M.A.A.A. Office, Mansfield street.

A. W. GIFFORD,
Hon.-Sec'y.

6

THE ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—

MONTREAL PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM

will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th Jan., at 3 p.m., in the house of the Institution, 29 Summerhill avenue, off the Cote des Neiges Road. A large attendance is respectfully solicited. 6

THE DEDICATION SERVICES

—OF THE—

NEW WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH

Cor. Lansdowne and Western Avenues,

—WILL BE HELD ON—

SUNDAY NEXT, January 12th, 1896.

REV. DR. CARMAN,

General Superintendent of the Methodist Church,

Will Preach at both Services.

Special Singing at both Services by the Choir, assisted by the Point St. Charles Quartette, Miss WILSHIRE and Mrs. ENNIS.

TEA MEETING

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13th, 1896.

Tea 6 to 8 p.m. Choice Addresses and Programme.

Tickets, 25 Cents.

6

CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Jan. 6, 1896, are Mr. B. J. Coghlin, Mr. H. J. Beemer, Mr. E. L. Pease, Mr. R. Paton McLea.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Colonial House,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GREAT

Annual Sale.

Liberal Discounts

—IN—

Every Department.

A FEW SPECIMENS TO BEGIN WITH.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Discounts in this department range from 10 p.c. to 50 percent off.
All Shelf Goods, 10 percent off.
Our tables are laid out with choice Goods, at 20 p.c., 33⅓ p.c., and 50 p.c. off.
Our Best French Challies, 33⅓ percent off.
$1.10 Cashmeres, at 33⅓ percent off.
One lot Skirtings, at 33⅓ percent off.
Rich Dress Patterns at 25 percent, 33⅓ p.c. and 50 percent off.
Fancy Evening Gauzes, half price.
All Remnants at 33⅓ percent off.

PRINTS. GINGHAMS. ETC.

Large assortment Prints, in all shades, 10 percent.
Black and White and Fancy Sateens, 20 percent.
Fancy Scotch Ginghams, 20 p.c. and 50 p.c.
Duck Suitings, 20 p.c.
Fancy White Striped Muslins, 3c and 8c, less 10 percent.
Cretonnes, 10 p.c., 20 p.c., 25 p.c., and 50 percent.
Plain Black Print, grey back, 33⅓ percent.
Remnants of Prints and Cretonnes, 20 p.c.
Baskets, 25 p.c. and 33⅓ p.c.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

Sweeping Reductions in Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

50 PERCENT OFF.

Ladies' Colored Lisle Thread Hose, half price.

50 PERCENT OFF.

Misses' Colored Silk Vests, half price.

25 PERCENT OFF.

Misses' White and Natural Ribbed Wool Vests.

20 PERCENT OFF.

Misses' Natural Ribbed Wool Combination Dresses.

25 PERCENT OFF.

Ladies' White Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests.

25 PERCENT OFF.

Ladies' Colored Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests.

25 PERCENT OFF.

Ladies' White and Colored Ribbed Silk Vests.

25 PERCENT OFF.

Ladies' Colored Ribbed Silk Combination Dresses.

20 PERCENT OFF.

Ladies' Natural Ribbed Wool Combination Dresses.

20 PERCENT OFF.

Ladies' Natural Ribbed Wool Vests, 50 p.c., extra for cash.

MANTLES! MANTLES!

Ladies' Black and Colored Cloth Jackets, 25 p.c.
Ladies' Golf Capes, 25 p.c.
Ladies' Tweed Ulsters with Cape, 33⅓ p.c.
Ladies' Cloth Ulsters, 50 p.c.
Ladies' Plush Capes, 25 p.c.
Ladies' Sealette Jackets, 25 percent.
Ladies' Fur Lined Capes, 20 percent.
Ladies' Fur Lined Cloaks, 20 percent.
Ladies' Silk Lined Capes, 20 percent.
Ladies' Silk Lined Cloaks, 20 percent.
Misses' Tweed and Cloth Ulsters, 33⅓ percent.
Misses' Cloth Jackets, 33⅓ percent.
Children's Mantles, 33⅓ percent.

SKIRTS AND WRAPPERS.

Ladies' Black and Colored Silk Skirts, 25 percent.
Ladies' Black and Colored Felt Skirts, 25 percent.
Ladies' Black and Colored Moreen Skirts, 25 percent.
Ladies' Japanese Embroidered Wrappers, 20 percent.
Ladies' Flannel and Cashmere Wrappers, 20 percent.
Ladies' Tea Gowns, 20 percent.
Ladies' Cotton Wrappers, 50 percent.
Ladies' Dressing Jackets, 20 percent.

SHAWLS AND TRAVELLING RUGS.

Wool and Silk Knitted Shawls, 20 percent.
Travelling Shawls and Rugs, 20 percent.

SPECIAL TABLES OF

Ladies' Spring Jackets

worth from $10 to $25 for $1 to $2.50.

BLACK DRESS GOODS DEPT.

Black All Wool Henrietta Cloth.... } 10 p.c.
Black All Wool French Merino.... }
Black All Wool Sergee ..... }
Black All Wool Nun's Veiling..... }
Black All Wool Challie ..... }
Black All Wool Plain Crepon..... }
Black Courtauld's Crape ..... }
Plain Black Mohair .....

Black All Wool Grenadines ..... } 20 p.c.
Black Silk and Wool Grenadines.. }
Black Silk and Mohair Grenadines }
Black All Wool Fancy Dress Goods }
Black Wool and Mohair Fancy Dress Goods. }
Black Fancy Mohair ..... }
Black Fancy Crepons ..... }
Black Silk and Thussah .....

Briggs, Priestley & Sons } 20 p.c.
Silk and Wool Henrietta .....
Silk and Wool Drap d'Alma .....
Silk and Wool Eudora .....
Silk and Wool Melrose .....
Silk and Wool Armure .....
Silk and Wool Drap de Toulon.....

REMNANTS 20 p.c., 25 p.c. and 33 1-3 p.c. Less 5 p.c. for cash.

FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

Art Fringes in Silk, Linen and Cotton, all 20 percent.
Cords in Silk, Chenille and Cotton, 20 percent.
Plush Balls and Tassels, 20 percent.
Feather Dusters in all sizes and qualities, 20 percent.
Chamis, in colored and plain, 20 percent.
Buttons of all kinds, 20 percent.
Small Wares and Staples, 10 percent.
Shawl Straps, 20 percent.
Special Bargain Table, 50 percent.
All Remnants of Fringes below four yards, 50 percent.
Buckles, Side Combs, Stick Pins, Hair Ornaments, Bracelets, Muff Holders, Rings and all Jewellery, 20 percent.

A special line of Brainerd and Armstrong's Wash Silk, all colors, 20c doz. Regular price, 60c doz.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPT.

SKATES, 20 percent.
GRANITEWARE, FIBREWARE, 20 p.c.
CHAFING DISHES,
FANCY TEAPOTS,
BIRD CAGES,
COFFEE POTS,
FIVE O'CLOCK TEA KETTLES
OAK TRAYS.
BRASS FIRE IRONS,
MEAT MINCERS,
DISH COVERS,
TABLE BELLS.
NICKEL PUDDING DISHES.

At 20 p.c. Discount.

Special Tables at 5c, 10c, 50c and $1.00.

FURNITURE COVERINGS, CURTAINS, ETC.

Special Lines of Furniture Coverings, 20 p.c.
Special Lines of Furniture Coverings, 33⅓ percent.
Special Lines of Furniture Coverings, 50 percent.
All Table Covers, 20 percent.
Special Lines of Lace Curtains, 20 percent.
Special Lines of Fringes, 50 percent.
Special Lines of Tapestry Curtains, 20 p.c.

TWEEDS, ETC.

Scotch Tweeds, 10 percent.
Trouserings, 10 percent.
Coatings and Suitings, 10 percent.
Serges, 10 percent.
Lot Short Lengths Suitings and Tweeds, 20 percent.
Cloakings, 20 percent.
Blanket Cloths, 20 percent.
Rubber Coats, 20 and 33⅓ percent.
Overcoatings, 20 percent.
Sealette, 25 percent.
Dressing Gowns, 20 percent.
Smoking Jackets, 20 percent.

Henry Morgan & Co.

MONTREAL.

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6.

DURING THE
WEEK OF PRAYER,
JANUARY 6 to 11.

Meetings will be held in the Hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, 101 Metcalfe street, every morning at 11 o'clock. All Ladies are very cordially invited to attend.

SUBJECTS.

Tuesday—Prayer and Promise.
Wednesday—Christian Work and Christian Workers.
Thursday—The Home and the Young.
Friday—Home and Foreign Missions.
Saturday—Consecration.

4

CAROL SERVICE
— BY —
BAND OF HOPE
IN ST. GEORGES CHURCH,
MONDAY, Jan. 6th, at 8 p.m.
Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Admission free. Collection.

AN ENTERTAINMENT.

An Entertainment that is worth going to, should always be heralded in the 'Witness' Calendar of Meetings and Amusements.

10

ART ASSOCIATION, **PHILLIPS SQUARE.**
Galleries of Paintings:
OPEN DAILY 9 A.M. TO DUSK.
ADMISSION, 25cts. SATURDAY FREE.
Reading Room open to members till 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8.

W. A. A. ART LECTURES,
Wednesday, Jan. 8th, 4.30 p.m.,
Y. M. C. A. HALL.
Mrs. ASHLEY CARUS-WILSON,
Browning as an Interpreter of Art.
Admission 25c.

6

FUTURE MEETINGS.

MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
(C. E. SEIFERT, Director.)

The Second Kindergarten Concert, which was to take place Wednesday, January 8, will be given WEDNESDAY, January 15, 8 p.m., at the Lecture Hall of the Y.M.C.A. Building, cor. Dorchester and Metcalfe streets.

6

UNITED STATES BOND ISSUE.

BIDS INVITED BY SECRETARY CARLISLE.

Washington, Jan. 5.—At midnight to-night Secretary Carlisle prepared the following notice, which will be issued to-morrow:—

Treasury Department,
Washington, January 5, 1896.
Office of the Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, D.C., until twelve o'clock midnight, on Wednesday, the fifth of February, 1896, for the purchase of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) of United States four per cent. coupon or registered bonds in denominations of fifty dollars (50), and multiples of that sum, as may be desired by bidders.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

The bonds will be dated on the first day of February, 1896, and be payable in coin thirty days after that date, and will bear interest at four per centum per annum, payable quarterly, in coin, but all coupons maturing on and before the first day of February, 1896, will be detached and purchasers will be required to pay in United States gold coin, or gold certificates, for the bonds awarded to them and all interest accrued thereon after the first day of February, 1896, up to the time of application for delivery.

OBITUARY.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—Hollis Hitchcock, one of the best known and wealthiest California pioneers, died last evening. Mr. Hitchcock came to California from eastern Canada in 1852, and has since been a conspicuous figure in California history.

Sherbrooke, Que., Jan. 5.—Mr. Fred W. W. Bowen, of the Inland Revenue Department here, died on Friday after an illness lasting for some months. During last spring Mr. Bowen had to undergo two painful operations, and the physical suffering he had to bear was very great. He soon afterwards went into a sharp decline, from which recovery was impossible, in spite of every care and attention. Mr. Bowen, who was a son of Col. G. F. Bowen, joint prothonotary here, was well known and highly popular throughout this district. He was an active member of all the athletic associations, and was one of the charter members of the Sherbrooke Snowshoe Club, founded in 1877. The club has sent a wreath as a token of respect and regret for the loss of one who was every member's friend. For several years he was a member of the Episcopal Church choir. Mr. Bowen, who was in the forty-seventh year of his age, leaves a widow and three children. The funeral, which was Masonic, the deceased gentleman having been a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, took place to-day.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—Prince Alexander, of Prussia, General of the infantry in the Prussian army, died to-day, aged seventy-five years. He had been ailing for some time.

New York, Jan. 4.—James Webb Rogers, who a few years ago was known throughout the United States by reason of his connection with the notorious Pan-Electric Telephone Company, died on Thursday at his home in Bladensburg, Md. Prof. Rogers was seventy-four years of age.

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.

L. Quar. 7 N. Moon 14 **January** F. Quar. 22 F. Moon 30

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
			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.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1896.

The trade and navigation returns will not help the government to maintain its boast that Canada has not been suffering from a depression, as they confirm what most people have experienced for themselves. The aggregate trade of Canada for 1895, as compared with 1894, fell off about seventeen millions, exports four millions, and imports thirteen millions, while the trade in her own products and for her own consumption fell off twelve millions. There was a reduction, too, in 1894 as compared with 1893 of twenty-three millions, making a total decrease in two years of thirty-nine millions in our aggregate trade. For 1894 our trade with Great Britain showed a slight increase, while that with the United States showed a decrease of fourteen millions; this year our trade with Great Britain shows a decrease of upward of fourteen millions, while our trade with the United States shows an increase of over six millions. The explanation probably is that our manufacturing has recovered somewhat this year, and Canada has bought more raw or half-manufactured material from the United States and a reduced quantity of fully manufactured goods from Great Britain because the general purchasing power of the people has been reduced. The fact that we purchase more raw material from the United States probably accounts, too, for the fact that the average duty on our imports from the United States is only twelve and a half percent as compared with an average rate of twenty-two percent on British goods. The rate of customs taxation is altogether too high, and accounts for the impoverishment of our farmers and the revolt which is in progress against protection and the Bowell Government.

ANGRY AT LAST.

It is now England's turn to flare up, and one principal reason for it probably is that by her hotheaded filibusterers in South Africa she finds herself put in the wrong. That may account for much of the recent unaccountable fluster in the United States. The Emperor of Germany has transgressed international comity no doubt by telegraphing to President Kruger in a way that implied something of international import, besides having, it is said, appealed by communication directly with the head of the republic, instead of through the British Government, which has a nominal, though unexercised, suzerainty over the Transvaal, but England need not go to war with him about it. England is just now in the position of a wolf at bay, with a large pack of dogs upon her and no friends. That position is exasperating enough and when one of them shows his angry teeth she is, naturally enough, inclined to snap—the more so if his taunt goes home to her as a deserved one, and still more so if she has just been humiliated. The bravos of Mr. Rhodes's company had no more right to make a conquering attack upon the Transvaal republic than the Fenians had to enter Canada. The English acknowledge this, and have used every means to repudiate Jameson and all his works. They have taken the attitude of suitors at the feet of the Boers for his life and those of his followers, which they acknowledge to be forfeit. For this reason the Kaiser's snub was peculiarly nasty and exasperating. The English have, however, by showing themselves exasperated put themselves in a position to receive from the American people the prescription which she has been offering them, to wit, a good dose of sober second thought. As for the Americans, when they remember the aforesaid Fenian raids which successfully crossed the frontier with no hindrance from them, and their national refusal afterwards to pay any damages and England's uncalled for acquiescence, they will mitigate their talk about England's freebooting, England's greed, which so much pains every American moralist, is not borne out by fact. She has restored various dependencies to the lands that claimed them, and the countries over which her empire has extended during the last generation at least have become hers because she could not help it, and very much to the benefit of those countries. As for the Transvaal it was quite unnecessary to make any effort to get it. It has been for some years becoming English at a wonderfully rapid rate. Its naturalization laws exclude immigrants from citizenship short of five years' residence, and the full franchise is given to none but born citizens of the Transvaal or burghers settled there before 1876. Five or six years from now, however, if the result is not anticipated by earlier action, the whole problem will solve itself.

THE OTTAWA CRISIS.

When Sir Mackenzie Bowell first accepted office it was generally supposed that he was merely a makeshift to hold the place till some able leader could be fixed upon. Possibly those who accepted office under him thought thus, but men who knew him well declared that if they were acting on any such calculations they were reckoning without their host. Sir Mackenzie is a man eminently of the 'J'y suis, j'y reste' type of ruler, like Marshal MacMahon in France: 'Here I am, and here I stay.' Indeed, Sir Mackenzie has got so deep into the mud that he is pretty well established. It would have been more loyal on the part of his followers if they had concluded no longer to trust to his leadership had they brought their pressure to bear during recess, and not suddenly after parliament has assembled. With their full concurrence he framed a policy which, together with the whole administration of affairs, has proved unpopular, and now that he and they are threatened with disapproval they determine to make a scapegoat of their leader and send him into the wilderness with the burden of their joint sins on his back in the hope that thereby they may save themselves. They agree with him in calling parliament into session with a view to carrying through a portion of their policy, and when the work of the session cannot be carried through without their assistance they abandon him in a body in order to force him out and secure another leader who, they hope, may be able to retain for them the remunerative positions which they have enjoyed under the leader whom they have betrayed. And these are the men who have prided themselves upon their loyalty to their leaders; these are the men who have reproached the Liberals with sacrificing Alexander Mackenzie, though the Liberals were as true to him as his Conservative colleagues have been treacherous to Sir Mackenzie Bowell. It is not because of Sir Mackenzie's policy or principles that they are deserting him, but simply and solely because the party has not been successful of late, and they want to put on him the blame of it all. They declare that they will carry out the remedial legislation if another ministry is formed, though probably they will in that event be called upon to support the policy of their leader, whatever that may be. Under such circumstances it will be strange, indeed, if Sir Mackenzie Bowell has not more of the sympathy of the country than the seven Cabinet ministers who, to use the words of their organ in describing their action, 'have gone on strike' during a session of parliament, when they think they have the premier at their mercy. The parliamentary party and the party in the country are called upon to decide between the premier and his enemies. It is curious to find the premier, who is a past grand master of the Orangemen, supported by all the Roman Catholic members of the Cabinet and abandoned by all the Protestant members, or by all but one.

Yet this Cabinet, which is declared to be undivided on religious questions, is now plainly divided by a cleavage on religious lines. Is this merely accidental? It is hardly possible. It is most probable that the seven strikers are against the effective measure of remedial legislation which Sir Mackenzie Bowell promised, and that, notwithstanding the fact that Sir Hibbert Tupper, the leader of the strikers, who is working for his own and his father's hand, is the author of the order-in-council committing the government to the restoration, lock, stock and barrel, of the separate schools in Manitoba. Mr. Foster, too, was the leader in the House of Commons, who last session officially declared that the remedial legislation would be proposed in another session of the present parliament. For them to head the strikers when the time comes to fulfil their promises by introducing the unpopular legislation seems not only treachery but cowardice on their part. Dr. Montague seems to have been the messenger chosen to deliver the demand for abdication, and his conduct of his mission seems to have drawn forth from Sir Mackenzie the statement of the suspicions under which Dr. Montague rested with some of his colleagues of having made anonymous charges against one of them. Where the truth lies in this nasty scandal who can tell? That a Cabinet minister should be guilty of making charges anonymously against a colleague seems unlikely, but that some of his colleagues believe him capable of it is certain, and those who would like to discredit cannot but remember the forged proclamation to the Indians of Haldimand in which the Queen purported to request her children to support her good friend Dr. Montague. A premier with such causes for suspicion might wish to be in the position of the great Douglas, who thanked the saints that

Ne'er son of mine,
Save Gawain e'er could pen a line.

And is Sir Adolphe Caron, who declared in parliament in regard to the charge of accepting party subscriptions from men having dealings with the government and distributing them for election purposes, that he 'would do it again,' to be considered above suspicion in the matter of coming to terms with a company seeking railway privileges? It is notorious that manufacturers, contractors, railway promoters and all else who got favors from the government were expected to 'divvy up' with the government. It is a just nemesis that has overtaken the government. Seventeen years of bribery and corruption could not but end in degeneration, degradation and demoralization of the party that resorted to it. Their knowledge of one another makes any action, however immoral or base, seem possible, and we see Cabinet ministers suspecting each other of betraying and undermining one another. Will any new combination of such elements hold together under any leader? It will be bad for the country, already disgraced by their incapacity and corruption, should this prove possible. Sir Charles Tupper has never been regarded as one of the most scrupulous of public men; is his acceptance of the premiership likely to beget confidence? Most people would say that Sir Mackenzie Bowell is by far the more worthy of public confidence so far as honesty and good intentions go.

EDWARDS, THE APPLE VENDOR.

A figure, ever welcome and most familiar in Montreal, was that of the old apple vendor, Edwards, who passed away in the RoyalVictoria Hospital, on Jan. 2. Edwards was a man of sterling qualities; his vocation for the last few years of his life had been a somewhat humble one, but he was thoroughly independent, and until within a few months only of his death, when he was helplessly ill, and absolutely forced to, did he accept assistance. The deceased was over seventy-two years of age at the time of his death, being born at Hampton, Middlesex County, England, on Aug. 13, 1823. He came to this country in 1857, by the ship 'Henry Cook.' For many months Mr. Edwards had suffered from progressive heart failure which was the ultimate cause of his death. The St. George's Society arranged for and bore the expense of his burial.

MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

MANY LOOK TO ALD. SMITH AS THE NEXT MAYOR.

MR. JAMES M'SHANE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE.

A large number of citizens are signing requests to Ald. Wilson Smith asking him to be a candidate for the mayoralty. The following are some of the names found on one requisition: Hon. J. A. Villeneuve (Mayor), H. Laporte, Andrew Allan, W. W. Ogilvie, Richard White, Hugh Montague Allan, C. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., C. L. Shorey, William Weir, Selkirk Cross, A. A. Thibeaudeau, Lieut.-Col. Mattice, B. Tansey, Geo. Bowie, G. F. C. Smith, A. J. Brown, J. Cradock Simpson, A. L. Lockerby, C. J. Phillips, Hugh A. Allan, James Crathern, W. M. Ramsay, Andrew A. Allan, Alph. Desjardins, R. J. Tooke, W. Alex. Caldwell, J. L. Mackie, J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., E. G. O'Connor, Henry Harvey, Edward Holton, F. W. Evans, Hon. J. K. Ward, R. Mackay, Jacques Grenier, Hon. G. A. Drummond, Henri Barbeau, Ald. Farrell, Frank Caverhill, J. A. Pillow, David Burke, H. S. Holt, Albert Holden, R. D. McGibbon, G. Boivin, J. Cassie Hatton, G. Ross-Robertson, Duncan S. MacIntyre, Pro. J. George Adami, Thos. Davidson, Frank Paul, J. B. Learmont, S. O. Shorey, Hugh Graham, E. B. Greenshields, M. H. Brissette, A. Haig Sims, W. Watson, F. J. Hart, L. J. A. Surveyor, Sir Joseph Hickson, Hon. A. W. Morris, Ald. Lyall, W. W. Robertson, Q.C., Dr. H. Rodier, J. W. Marling, E. P. Heaton, Alph. Armand, R. McD. Paterson, Henry Hogan, James B. Cantin, E. A. Whitehead, A. M. Crombie, A. W. Atwater, J. W. Hughes, Strachan Bethune, Q.C., F. Wolferstan Thomas, Ald. Stevenson, Hon. John S. Hall, A. F. Gault, J. O. Gravel, R. W. McDougall, John McIntosh and B. Hal. Brown.

MR. M'SHANE WRITES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As my name has been freely mentioned for Mayor, and having been assured by hundreds of electors from all parts of the city of their active support I beg to state upon no account will I be a candidate this year. I believe in fair play. It is now the turn of a Protestant to occupy the chief magistrate's chair and I hope that the choice will fall upon a good man, who will be acceptable to all the electors and will not close his doors upon the poor and unfortunate of our city. JAMES McSHANE.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

A well-signed requisition has been handed to Mr. L. H. Stearns asking him to run for alderman in St. Lawrence Ward.

ST. LOUIS WARD

Mr. J. B. Lorge, the well-known furrier of St. Lawrence street, has been mentioned as a probable candidate for alderman in St. Louis Ward.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

A deputation of the electors of St. Ann's Ward called upon Thomas Kinsella, St. Antoine street, on Saturday and requested him to allow himself to be nominated to represent St. Ann's Ward in the council. Mr. Kinsella promised to give the matter due consideration.

IN THE SUBURBS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE FIGHT IN MONTREAL WEST.

The nominations in Westmount will be held on Monday, Jan. 13. In No. 1 ward the mayor, Mr. Redfern, will run, opposed Mr. I. Newton Tucker. In No. 2, Mr. J. H. Hutchison will, it is expected, be returned without opposition. Mr. J. C. McCormick will very likely run for No. 3, having as his opponent Mr. E. Reid. In No. 4, Mr. W. Greig will run, probably without any opposition. The electors of the municipality will hold a meeting next Thursday evening in the new school house.

ST. LOUIS DU MILE END

The nomination in St. Louis du Mile End will take place on Feb. 1. There are, thus far, fifteen candidates for the nine seats.

MAISONNEUVE.

The civic elections in Maisonneuve will be held on Jan. 20, nominations having been fixed for Jan. 13. Mr. H. Desjardins, mayor, will again be a candidate, opposed by Mr. M. T. Bleau. Mr. N. Massy will oppose Mr. B. St.Jean in Centre ward, and Mr. G. S. Caron will run against Mr. T. Dudevoir in the East ward.

ST. CUNEGONDE.

The nominations in the municipality of Ste. Cunegonde will take place on Saturday, Jan. 11. Mr. E. Lymburner, the present representative in the North ward, will run again. Mr. Delisle will run in the East ward. In the West ward Mr. Morin, the present representative, will run, opposed by Mr. Emond. Mr. Charbonneau will contest the South ward. As regards the mayoralty, it is said that Mr. Henault, the present incumbent, will surely be elected.

MONTREAL WEST'S FIGHT AGAINST THE 'HALF-WAY HOUSE.'

The temperance people of Montreal West are making a strong fight against the perpetuation in their midst of the 'half-way house,' a saloon midway to Lachine, the presence of which, it is contended, depreciates contiguous property, while it is also claimed to be a menace to the good order of the neighborhood. On Jan. 13, the election for council to represent this section in the municipal council of Notre Dame de Grace takes place and an earnest effort is being made to return Mr. John M. Milne, who is a strong temperance advocate, and who has promised to vote against the granting of any licenses in the municipality. On the other hand, Mr. T. Trenholme seeks reelection, and Mr. Trenholme refuses to close the place which the best people in the locality desire to have closed. The contest has aroused considerable feeling. The best elements dread not only the continuance of the present license, but the introduction of others, particularly Kensington, the beautiful new suburb in regard to which threats have been made, and they deem this a favorable opportunity to express themselves emphatically in favor of order and decency in a locality which, by reason of its situation would naturally attract the best class of citizens. Those who are opposed to the license have issued the following circular, and they ask the support of all who desire to keep the district in which they have made their homes, and in which they have built schools for their children, clean and respectable:—

Fellow Electors.—In the result of the approaching municipal election the community is deeply concerned. Whether the [illegible] saloon is to remain in our midst, and others opened on the Lachine Road, with all consequent evils, or this is to be a district of quiet suburban homes and the great highway through it safe and pleasant for families, is the straight issue before us.

At a public meeting of ratepayers held in Aberdeen Hall, on [illegible] 25, a [illegible] Mr. Trenholme and others, Dr. Kelly and Mr. Carl Warne] who seconded,—

'That this meeting views with alarm the prospect of additional licenses in this neighborhood, and requests Mr. Trenholme, if elected, to do all in his power to prevent the issue of any licenses in the municipality.'

This was carried with only one dissenting hand. Mr. Trenholme was then asked if he would carry out the terms of this or not. He refused positively, and said he would fight it out at the polls.

We believe this 'Half-way House' should be closed,—

(a) Because it depreciates property in the vicinity, and is undesirable in a residential suburb.

(b) Because it is not needed by the residents, but is almost wholly patronized by outside visitors.

(c) Because of its dangerous proximity to the public school. Yet our present representative has pledged himself to support this place.

The fact that the law recognizes no property in a license, and that by the law as amended, the Municipal Council has the right to grant or refuse a license each year is a sufficient answer to the cry 'vested interests.' It must be remembered that the council refused this license last year on the petition of the inhabitants, but granted it again for one year, through the influence of Mr. Trenholme.

Further if others are to avail themselves of the natural advantages of Montreal West and the community to grow like Westmount, we must have a representative who will give special attention to the needs of all the inhabitants of this ward.

We therefore ask your support for Mr. John Milne, a reliable business man of liberal mind and high principals, pledged to oppose the granting of any licenses in this municipality; one who knows our needs, and ready to do his best to meet them.

The poll will open at 11 a.m. on Monday, Jan. 13, 1896. Vote early.

(Signed)
EDGAR JUDGE.
J. J. KIRKPATRICK.
CHAS. McCLATCHIE.
JOHN RICHARDS.
W. C. EYRE.
WM. DRYSDALE.
DAVID ROBERTSON.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

THE SHIP LABORERS.

Quebec, Jan. 6.—There was a very large attendance of the Ship Laborers' Society on Saturday night at their hall to hear the address delivered by Mr. R. R. Dobell and the Hon. John Sharples on the measures necessary to revive and promote the shipping trade of this port, and the views of the merchants as to the concessions that should be made by the society for the purpose. The principal reforms urged by the two speakers were a sliding scale of wages, the abolition of the present overtime rates charged by the laborers and the use of steam in the loading and unloading of all vessels, and not only for square timber, but also for deals. Both gentlemen were courteously received and got a most attentive hearing, but the meeting broke up without taking any definite action on their propositions, which are to receive further consideration.

NOTES.

Quite a cold snap set in here yesterday morning and is still in full swing, the mercury falling to fifteen degrees below. There is every prospect now of plenty of ice for the carnival, but snow is still at a premium.

The Hon. T. McGreevy has sufficiently recovered from his illness to be able to leave to-day for his parliamentary duties.

The shoe factories here are now full of orders and working on whole time.

The Rev. T. J. Mansell, pastor of the Methodist Church here, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Dominion Square Methodist Church, Montreal, in June next.

The total of the carnival fund has now reached $7,082, but several thousand dollars more are needed to make the festivity a grand success and Sir Henri Joly himself has started out to help in their collection.

THE SIXTH FUSILIERS.

F company, Sixth Fusiliers, held their general annual meeting in the armories on Thursday evening, Captain W. B. Converse in the chair. The secretary-treasurer's report was read and showed the company to have a handsome balance on the right side. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Hon. president, Captain Converse; hon. vice-president, Lieut. Wilson; president, Col.-Sergt. Harrison; vice-president, Sergt. Fryer; secretary-treasurer, Pte. Hawkins. Committee—Sergt. Isom, Ptes. Hilton, Long, Darlington and Bugler Lowe. Auditors—Sergt. Fryer and Pte. Long. The annual dinner of the company will be held on Friday, Jan. 17, and the members intend doing their utmost to make it a thoroughly successful event.

CADETS AND FEATHER BONNETS.

Major Lydon writes that Mr. McDonald, a veteran fireman, has handed him one dollar—half for the feather bonnet fund of the Royal Scots and the other half for the Cadets fund. The Major thinks Mr. McDonald showed commendable thoughtfulness in remembering the laddies, while contributing to the men's head dress of the Royal Scots.

NOTES AND NOTICES

Whooping Cough, that nightmare of mothers, is always cured by the use of Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine. Children take it readily and are very fond of it.

Important.—Everything is reduced. This is the best time for cheap sales. Our Coats, Jackets, Capes, Muffs, Caps, Collars and Boas are sold now at great reductions. Chs. Desjardins & Co., 1537 St. Catherine street.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

MEETING HELD ON SATURDAY AND A PRESIDENT CHOSEN.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE MEMBERS.

[illegible] Jan. 5—The Venezuelan [illegible] o'clock yesterday [illegible] diplomatic room of the [illegible] Messrs. Coudert Brothers, [illegible] Gilman were in attendance [illegible] was absent. The [illegible] remained with Secretary [illegible] hour, discussing [illegible] to their organization [illegible] does not particularly [illegible] the work of the [illegible] the commission [illegible] into the dispute [illegible] he remained at the tribunal [illegible] White, received [illegible] appointment [illegible] The form of [illegible]

[illegible] were [illegible] a member of the [illegible] and report upon [illegible] the territorial line between [illegible] the Republic of Venezuela [illegible] British Guiana [illegible] the Commission will [illegible] possible sources of information [illegible] the matter all pertinent [illegible] and international law, [illegible] the President of [illegible] together with the evidence [illegible] collected by and considered [illegible] Blaine as to comparable [illegible] and territorial considerations [illegible] be dealt with. [illegible] have caused these [illegible] and the seal of the United States [illegible] affixed.

[illegible] hand at the City of [illegible] the fourth day of January, [illegible] Lord one thousand eight [illegible] and of the independence [illegible] States of America, the [illegible] twentieth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

RICHARD OLNEY,
Secretary of State.

[illegible] to appoint a clerk to act [illegible] temporary session of the [illegible] adjourned, and Mr. J. Wal[illegible] private secretary of the [illegible] was accordingly desig[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Coudert the matter of [illegible] quarters for the commission [illegible] President Brewer and [illegible] Alvey. Commissioner Gilman [illegible] that an enquiry be made as [illegible] map showing the physical [illegible] of the country in question. [illegible] be could be reproduced [illegible] moderate form for the use of [illegible] commission. This was seconded by [illegible] Alvey and adopted, and the [illegible] was authorized. Commissioner Gilman [illegible] make such an enquiry.

[illegible] included all business for present [illegible] ration, and on motion of Commissioner Coudert, the Commission adjourned [illegible] meet on Saturday next, Jan. 11, at [illegible] a.m., unless the President of the Commission should select another date.

Upon assembling in the diplomatic room the commissioners proceeded to the selection of a presiding officer, who will hereafter be designated as president. As was expected, Justice Brewer was chosen unanimously. President Brewer proceeded to administer the oath of office to the other commissioners, and then Commissioner Alvey acted in a like capacity for the president. At 12.30 o'clock when the adjournment took place and the commission had been in session for about one hour, the four commissioners went back to Secretary Olney's office and, after telling him of what they had done, drove over to the White House to pay their respects to President Cleveland. They spent about fifteen minutes with Mr. Cleveland, then went to luncheon.

JUSTICE BREWER.

[illegible] Brewer, the leading member of [illegible] commission, was born in Smyrna, [illegible] Mission, in 1837, his father at that [illegible] being one of the American missionaries in that part of the world. He is a graduate of Yale, and a nephew of [illegible] Field, in whose office in [illegible] Justice Brewer was a [illegible] In 1858 he removed from



DAVID J. BREWER.

New York to the west, where he engaged in the practice of his profession in Kansas City, Mo., and afterwards in Leavenworth, Kas. He occupied various important positions, including those of Judge of the First Judicial Court of the State of Kansas, and Judge of the Kansas Supreme Court. He was also at one time President of the Kansas Board of Education. In politics he has been a Republican. He was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court by ex-President Harrison, in 1889.

JUDGE ALVEY.

Judge Richard Henry Alvey is a native of Maryland. He held various judicial offices in that state, and was designated by Gov. Hamilton as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal of Maryland to succeed Judge Bartol. This place he resigned to accept the office of Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia. Upon the death of Chief Justice Waite during Mr. Cleveland's first term some of the Justices of the Supreme Court who had been impressed with the opinions delivered by Judge Alvey on the appellate bench of Maryland urged the President to appoint him Chief Justice of the United



RICHARD H. ALVEY.

States. This the President was disposed to do, but it is understood was deterred by the fact that Judge Alvey is a Southern man, and it was feared that for that position to go to the south might create animosities.

D. C. GILMAN.

Daniel Colt Gilman is distinguished as an educator. He is a graduate of Yale College, and has been an extensive traveller in Europe, where he gave great attention to the social, political and educational condition of various countries. In 1875 he was elected the first president



DANIEL C. GILMAN.

of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Among the many works that he has written is a memoir of James Monroe, which was prepared for the American statesmen. His fame as a scientist and historian is world-wide. Mr. Gilman is said not to be affiliated with any political party, but his tendencies are inclined towards Republicanism. He is a native of Connecticut, and is in his sixty-fifth year.

A. D. WHITE.

Andrew Dickson White, of New York, is also distinguished as an educator. He is a native of New York, having been born at Homer, in that state, in November, 1832. He is also a graduate of Yale, and was formerly president of Cornell University. He was United States Minister to Germany from 1879 till 1881, and represented this government at St. Pe-



ANDREW D. WHITE.

tersburg during Harrison's administration. Mr. White was also one of the United States commissioners to San Domingo, and aided in preparing the report of that commission.

F. R. COUDERT.

Frederic R. Coudert is the head of the law firm of Coudert Bros., of New York city. He has a world-wide reputation as an advocate and an authority on inter-



FREDERIC R. COUDERT.

national law. He served with distinction on the Behring Sea commission. Mr. Coudert was president of the Manhattan Club for several years, and is now a member of nearly a dozen prominent New York clubs. He is a Democrat, and is classed as an anti-Tammany man. He is a brilliant orator and a shrewd advocate. He has been one of the leaders of the New York Bar for many years, and has been engaged in many famous cases. His firm administers the affairs of many French estates and investors in this country.

A RAID ON ILLICIT STILLS.

An Inland Revenue Officer Creates a Stir at Drummondville.

CONTRABAND WHISKEY AND TOBACCO SEIZED.

On Saturday a 'Witness' reporter met a gentleman, a resident of the little town of Drummondville, who conveyed the information that the natives of his burgh have had more excitement during the past few weeks than they ever had in years previously.

The first sensation was over what the informant styled a 'bit of a boy,' who belonged to some gypsies, and whom certain papers were deluded into thinking a kidnapped girl from Boston.

On Dec. 27 last the people of Drummondville were again thrown into a state of great excitement. This time it was over the appearance of excise officer, Mr. John A. Watkins, who swooped down upon one Peter Pilato, finding an illicit still in his possession, confiscating the apparatus, together with a quantity of its pernicious product, and arresting the owner, with the result that he received a richly deserved punishment.

For some time past the excise officers have known that a larger amount of this 'lightning rod' fluid has been manufactured in the county of Drummond; more especially has this fact been apparent since the repeal of the Scott act there, not long ago.)

The still conducted by Pilato, was run under the guise of an establishment for smoking hams and bacon, and in the front of the place several hams, flitches of bacon and strings of sausage were exposed in a window, ostensibly for sale. Another peculiar feature of this extensive still, which had a capacity of forty gallons per day, is that it was situated between two churches, and close to the residences of two reverend gentlemen, who lived in entire ignorance of its existence.

It appears that Mr. Watkins arrived in Drummondville on the evening of Dec. 26 last, but did not make his raid then, thinking it more judicious to wait until the next morning, when the 'moonshiner' would be caught in the very act of distilling. Upon reaching the place and forcing an entry, Pilato appeared, when he was immediately arrested, he then reached quickly back for some object on a shelf behind him, but was overpowered before he could offer any show of resistance.

Pilato then assumed a careless, nonchalant demeanor, saying that he knew why he was arrested, it was on account of the insurance companies. The excise men swallowed the bluff with apparent gullibility, and then the distiller offered to show his captors through the premises. Everything seemed to be all right and as represented, but there was one compartment, the door of which the owner refused to open, saying it was locked and that he had no key; it was accordingly broken open and the still found. He was thereupon placed in the hands of the local authorities.

Besides the apparatus five gallons of the 'potheen' was seized together with two large fermenting tuns containing eighty gallons of molasses in a state of fermentation, and twenty-five gallons of molasses ready to be distilled. One barrel of fermenting raisins was also found, and a number of testing-glasses, barometers, hydronometers and a quantity of essential oils and sulphuric acid were confiscated.

To the lay mind it may be a mystery why sulphuric acid, a deadly drug, should be used in whiskey. The commercial value of alcohol is determined by its heat, a gallon of proof alcohol is represented by a hundred degrees Fahrenheit. If this stuff, manufactured in the illicit stills does not contain the required amount of heat, sulphuric acid is added to bring it up to its gravity. By this means the purchaser of the fluid is deceived, and the stuff itself is made much more obnoxious and injurious. Among the essential oils captured were essential oil of juniper, which is used in common alcohol to make an imitation of Hollands gin; a quantity of dolontine, another dangerous and highly explosive drug, used in compounding false liquors; a bottle of oil of absinthe, some aniseed oil, and other injurious drugs used for the manufacture of various liquors, such as rye, brandy, gin, etc., with alcohol as a basis.

After Pilato had been handed over to the police the house was searched and it was found that the object for which the man had reached, when first arrested, was a large ugly-looking dirk knife. A breech-loading rifle, with the magazine full of cartridges, was also found close to the dirk. During the operations in the house a large crowd gathered outside with the evident intention of disturbing the officers in their work. They were quickly scared off, however. In the evening an attempt was made to steal the confiscated still from the depot, where it had been sent for shipment.

A leading hotel was visited by the officers and a small quantity of illegal spirits and contraband tobacco was seized. Then a panic seemed to take hold of the inhabitants, men could be seen saddling up and riding with all haste to the adjacent woods, where similar plants were destroyed, and quantities of their product spilled upon the virgin snow.

The chief objection to this alcohol, apart from the fact that no revenue is collected upon it, is that it is extremely harmful to the human system and totally different to that produced in duly licensed establishments, which is made under government supervision, and all the fusil oil extracted, besides that the ingredients used are purer. In the illicit article, thirty-five percent of it is fusil oil, no trouble is taken to distil this out as the illegal manufacturers have not the appliances wherewith to do so, and in the second place, even if they had would not do it, as it reduces the bulk. The illicit stuff is also made of putrid molasses and other refuse.

A considerable quantity of this business is being done, but the Inland Revenue Department spares neither time, trouble nor money in an endeavor to put a stop to it.

Probably the most efficient of the officers is Mr. John A. Watkins, who is a veteran in this line. For the last sixteen or seventeen years Mr. Watkins has been a terror to the evil-doers in this respect. Apart from his official position, Mr. Watkins has an utter abhorrence of these distillers, and of the poisonous compound they make. Bearing them an implacable hatred, it affords this gentleman, quiet and unassuming though he is, a sort of grim delight to take remorseless revenge on this class of people.

In the present case Pilato, after being taken to Three Rivers, elected to be tried summarily, pleading guilty before two of the magistrates there. He was fined $120 or one month in jail.

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT WILSON.

The Montreal Quoiting Club League has lost another of its active quoiting members, namely, Mr. Robert Wilson, who has been president of the Riverside Quoiting Club since its organization, two years ago, and acted as chairman at their second annual dinner a few weeks ago. Mr. Wilson had not been very strong in health for some time, but on Christmas Eve he was laid up, and rallied till last Saturday morning, when he quietly passed away, sensible to the last. His age was fifty-seven years and nine months. He was a native of Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland. He early went out to Turkey where, from the Arsenal he was promoted to chief engineer of the Ottoman Navy, in the old 'Malakoff,' which position he held for six years. After that he was appointed chief inspector for the Turkish Government of the flour mills. He was best known in these Eastern countries for his prospecting knowledge of the mineral wealth of Turkey, in Asia and Europe, for his connection with the railway surveys in Asia Minor, he being the first to survey and report on the present Jaffa and Jerusalem Railway, and in connection with the financial life of the Porte, having in 1863 arranged a £10,000,000 sterling loan with the European bondholders. At the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, in 1876, he left the East for England, and went to Alexandria, Egypt, and was through the terrible massacre, July 11, 1882. Mr. Wilson came to this country in 1884, and was for eleven years foreman of the boiler department in the Grand Trunk Railway shops, Point St. Charles. He leaves a widow, four sons, and two daughters. One of his sons is Dr. Robert Wilson, 596 Wellington street. The funeral of the deceased took place this afternoon.

THE MOCK PARLIAMENT.

A FORECAST OF THE POLICY OF THE NEW LIBERAL MINISTRY.

The 'speech' by the Liberal party, which will be laid before the House to-morrow evening, is much in advance of former declarations by that party. It is proposed to frame laws which will remove unnecessary restrictions on trade and agriculture, and stimulate business generally. A provision will be made for an Atlantic fast line of steamers. The question of registration, the extension of the franchise, and the punishment for bribery and intimidation on the part of those who may be aspiring to be lawmakers. The audit department of the civil service will be protected from government coercion. Legislation on the hours of labor, and the protection from seizures of wages will be enacted. Proper means will be put forth for populating the North-West, and the Dominion of Canada generally. The office of high commissioner will be abolished. A uniform rate of two cents within the Dominion, and one cent for local letters, will be established. The question of the frontier defences, together with perfecting the military and volunteer forces, will receive early attention. The House will report to the Imperial Parliament on what may be required, with an invitation to the War Office for strategic suggestions, so that the defences of the Dominion may be insured. The question of the utilization of criminal labor, in the development of the mineral wealth of the country; also a provision for a separate organization of criminal lunatics will be submitted. The tariff charges, etc., will be changed consistent with revenue requirements, especially for advancing the commercial prosperity of the country. The ministry pledges itself from adding to the Dominion's indebtedness, as already the burdens to posterity are too large without further additions to the ancestral obligations. Previous to any discussion on the 'speech,' the Speaker, Mr. Hibbard, will deliver an address on the 'Constitution and Usages of Parliament,' and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. N. M. MacLeod, has issued a whip to all the members. Ladies and others interested are made cordially welcome. The meetings are, as usual, held in the Natural History Society's rooms.

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2

OTTAWA POLITCAL TANGLE

(Continued from Page One.)

Locally, the point of view is largely determined by partyism. It depends greatly upon the color of the spectacles what impression a view of the crisis fixes on the mind.

Nevertheless, even the Conservatives are disgusted with the spectacle which the government presents, and the reconstruction of the cabinet is demanded by men who have hitherto given an unfaltering support to the party.

LIEUT-COL. MASSEY.

Lieut.-Col. Massey, for instance, is of the opinion that there should be a reconstruction at once. 'Mind,' he said, this morning, 'I believe the errors of the Conservatives have been greatly exaggerated. They have been in power for nearly seventeen years, and I do not think the government exists to-day in any country which could have remained in power so long without some errors. I do not think the disagreements are so much because of the proposed remedial legislation as in consequence of internal incompatibilities. The ministers do not appear to have learned the lesson that in public life people must agree to disagree. They have allowed differences to be made public, instead of burying these differences and presenting a united front to the people.

'The cabinet should be reconstructed, and then it should go to the country. The party is streng enough to win at the general elections. It has governed this country successfully for seventeen years. It can still govern it. At present there is a large majority in the House of Commons. The country as a whole is still with it. I am not afraid to say that in spite of the by-elections, which should never have been brought on, entailing expense and unrest which might have been avoided, by holding over the appointments which made them necessary till the general election.

'The Conservative party is strong in the country, and the Liberals have not the men to govern. They have no men of experience; they have no conspicuous names to which the country could turn with confidence. Mr. Laurier personally is a gentleman and a man of honor. With whom, however, would he be surrounded?

'You cannot have a Sir John Macdonald or a Sir John Abbott every day, and the thing to do now is for Sir Charles Tupper to come forward, be appointed Premier nominally, and then let the government dissolve and appeal to the country, and they will sweep it as they have swept it in the past. A seat would be easily found for Sir Charles, who is a born leader of men, and round whom the Conservatives would rally. There has been too much vacillation, I am sorry to say, by the present cabinet. The ministers should have agreed amongst themselves and proceeded with the business of the country.'

'Do you think the government could appeal now to the country with any chance of success, on the remedial bill?'

'I think the country, and certainly the people of Quebec, care more for provincial autonomy than they do for the Manitoba school question. They have shown this by their votes. Mind, I am in favor of separate schools for the minority, if the minority so desire, although my personal feeling would be that all our children should be educated together and I favor, as a matter of personal conviction, secular schools. But I would give to the minority of Manitoba what we have here if they want it. At the same time it is evident that the people care more for provincial autonomy than they do about the rights of this particular question."

'Did the Centre Division and Jacques Cartier not teach a lesson to the Conservative party, as to how opinion was changing?'

'Those elections taught nothing. They had no significance as to the trade or any other question. An analysis of the votes in both contests shows that the French-Canadians voted in a majority for the Liberal candidate simply because they had Mr. Laurier in their midst, and Mr. Laurier was heralded as their coming leader. It was very natural they should desire his leadership, without caring anything about current questions, and they voted for his candidates in a solid body. The Conservatives have still the confidence of the people as a whole and they will be returned to power at the next election. Of that I feel confident. Only ——it is plain we must have reconstruction. The best men have left the cabinet over personal differences, apparently. Let Sir Charles Tupper take hold, bring strong men around him, and the Conservatives will recover from any ill effects of the present dislocations.'

MR. R. D. M'GIBBON.

Mr. R. D. McGibbon said, smilingly, 'that portion of my speech at Lachine in which I referred to the vacillations and personal squabbles of the Ministry seems to have been prophetic. I predicted that the first independent voice which would express itself unmistakably exposing the vacillation of the government and demanding a different policy would have the effect of setting the heather on fire. Well, I rather think it is in a blaze now, according to the confession of the ministers themselves, who, finding in the constituencies a profound feeling of discontent, have returned to Ottawa, announcing that they cannot face their people and still pursue the present policy.

'Not so long ago a man would have sacrificed almost anything rather than say one word against his party. A little independence now and then is wholesome. It won Jacques Cartier and the Centre division, and the effect of these two victories soon manifested itself all over the country, as I predicted it would, with the result that other free voices have been heard in protest. The two elections I mention was the signal for smouldering discontent to break forth.'

'There is manifestly now only one thing to be done. The best men, with the exception of Caron, have left the cabinet. Sir Charles Tupper should take hold, in the place of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and reconstruct the cabinet. With such men as Mr. Foster, Sir Hibbert Tupper, Judge Meredith, or Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick about him, he could make the party strong and united again, and lead it to victory at the general elections. We must acknowledge the ability of Sir Charles Tupper. He has it in him to lead men, and he is a power in the country. In a word, he is the ablest man we have got. Foster is strong, and Caron has great tact and ability. I do not know that Judge Meredith could be counted on to re-enter politics, but, failing him, an effort should be made to induce Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick to rally round Sir Charles. He is not perhaps, brilliant, but he is strong and his character is such as would win the confidence of the people. The lieutenant-governor is a gentleman and we need gentlemen in the cabinet. It would be easy to find a seat for Sir Charles. Sir Donald Smith would likely retire in his favor in Montreal West. This would obviate the necessity of an immediate dissolution. Sir Mackenzie Bowell manifestly desires to hang on, in spite of the feeling of antagonism against him. The only man for the moment, as far as I can see, is Sir Charles.

'And, however, much some of us may have felt it incumbent upon us, to protest against certain measures and vacillation, I am emphatically of the opinion that it would be a sad day for the country when the Liberals obtained power. Where are the men of the party to whom the country might look with confidence? I admit the supreme ability of Sir Richard Cartwright, But he is not in touch with the people. In some respects his views render him an impracticable politician. And then there is Mr. Mills, respectable, indeed, but not a conspicuous figure of the highest sort. And if Mr. Laurier came to power you would have divisions in the cabient which we are seeing now at Ottawa. For, while we may give Mr. Laurier all credit for personal honor, is it at all likely that the people of the other provinces would consent to his supreme rule? And is it certain he would be beyond the influences of which Mr. Mercier was made the victim at last?

'No; Sir Charles Tupper can carry the country with him. But he must do two things—he must make government less expensive to the people, and he must inaugurate a generous immigration policy which will give this country population, which it so much needs.'

'As to the Manitoba school question, Mr. McGibbon was not sure but that Sir Charles, if he took office, might think himself absolved from the obligation to bring in remedial legislation. 'I have expressed myself in favor of separate schools for the minority, if they desire such. But I can say this, that in speaking on this subject to French-Canadians, I have never found one who has not expressed his wish that separate schools should be abolished both in Manitoba and in this province, and that the children of this country should grow up together so as to produce that homogeneousness which is the first step to growth and prosperity. I have heard this stated again and again by French-Canadian laymen, who have contrasted the system of Nova Scotia with that of Ontario, to the advantage of the former.'

MR G. W. STEPHENS, JR.

Mr. G. W. Stephens, jr., President of the Liberal Club, said that the resignation of the Ministers was evidently a deliberate conspiracy to oust Sir Mackenzie Bowell from the leadership. 'We shall now have, in all probability, Sir Charles Tupper taking down our flag, wrapping it around him as was done by Sir John Macdonald at the last election, and going to the country with the cry that the Conservatives are the only loyal party and the Liberals rebels. This was done before. It was despicable. It was an outrage upon the people of Canada. I say this, not from the point of view of party, but as a Canadian. If the Liberal party could be guilty of such an outrage they would deserve the contempt of the country. The flag under which we live should never be dragged in the mud at the heels of a party. And yet I suppose we shall hear the old cry one of these days. However, we are prepared for any possible combination. We have an organization of the most efficient sort from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We perfected this a year ago. It is not merely on paper. It is in the concrete. With the exception of one or two constituencies, we have all our men selected. We have a man of honor at our head, in whom the people trust; we have the sinews of war; and we have good men to put in the field. If, in the by-elections of the Centre and Jacques Cartier, we beat the government despite the aid which the latter gave, despite the speeches of ministers, despite every sort of influence which it could bring to bear upon the electors, may we not look forward to the general election with confidence?

'It may be only a straw, but straws show which way the wind blows. Note this:—at the great Conservative meeting in the Windsor Hall the men who went about selling little button hole portraits of the political leaders of the country sold ten of Mr. Laurier for every one he sold of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and this to the Conservatives themselves. Again, there is a retailer on St. Catherine street who has sold fifteen hundred of Mr. Laurier's portraits to five hundred of Sir Mackenzie's at ten cents each. A trifle perhaps, but it shows the people look upon Mr. Laurier as the coming man in Canada.

'Let them squabble at Ottawa: let them even trail the old flag in the dirt at the tail of a discredited party; the country is with Laurier and his colleagues.'

A Conservative who refused to give his name, said he had no objection to the Premiership of Sir Charles Tupper, but the latter must be clearly made to understand that the schemes which he had supported in England, such as the Hudson's Bay Railway scheme, must be severely let alone.

MR. F. S. MACLENNAN.

Mr. F. S. Maclennan, president of the Sir John Macdonald Club, said:—

'The general feeling seems to require Sir Mackenzie Bowell to make way for a stronger man. With proper cabinet reconstruction and a good leader the Conservative party has nothing to fear. Its trade policy will carry it safely through the general elections with a strong and skilled statesman, at the helm. The recent defeats in Montreal Centre and Jacques Cartier were due to local causes and no one regards them as condemnatory of the government's general policy.'

MR. C. A. GEOFFRION

When approached and asked his opinion on the situation, Mr. C. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., M.P., said: 'Really I have not much to say. It strikes me that, although it will not be brought out in the light, the remedial order is at the bottom of this wholesale resignation, and if such is the case, such conduct cannot be considered as very commendable.'

'Do you think Sir Mackenzie Bowell will stand by his word?'

'I think he will to the last, and the Conservatives will no doubt use that as an argument that what had been promised was faithfully carried out by the Premier. However, the Liberals will be able to retort that Sir Mackenzie Bowell is only one man, and his personal action does not prevent the failure of the cabinet as a body to carry out the promised remedial legislation.'

Among the rumors on the street, is one to the effect that Mr. Laurier has been called by the Governor-General. Is there any probability in that?'

Mr. Geoffrion winked and smiled, and simply added: 'I am informed that Mr. Laurier left for Ottawa this morning. Anyhow, three p.m., will be a most interesting moment, in the Canadian capital to-morrow.'

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CABINET.

Groups of politicians of every grade were discussing the situation in the lobby of the different hotels this forenoon and Mr. Laurier's stock was at a premium.'

'One comical feature of the situation,' remarked a politician, 'is that the cabinet as it now remains, is almost exclusively Roman Catholic with an Orange leader.'

A KINGSTON RUMOR.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 6.—Rumor is here that Sir Mackenzie Bowell may be made Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and that the Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick will go into the re-constructed cabinet and will stand for election in Kingston. There is much excitement here over the cabinet crisis.

MANITOBA CAMPAIGN.

ALL THE CANDIDATES NOW IN THE FIELD.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 5.—Business in Winnipeg now takes a back seat to politics, and the excitement is great. The column of government candidates has been filled up several days, and Saturday's Opposition conventions about complete the list of Opposition-Conservative candidates. North Brandon Conservatives have chosen Mr. W. J. Sergeant, a farmer, to oppose Attorney-General Sifton, and, in South Brandon, the Opposition has selected Mr. R. W. Hector. Morden Conservatives met and decided not to bring out a candidate, but to support Mr. Borthwick, the Patron. Mr. R. S. Preston, the Patron, will oppose Premier Greenway in Mountain and the Opposition will give Mr. Preston its support. Mr. J. B. Lauzon has been chosen by the Conservatives of St. Boniface against the Hon. Mr. Prendergast. Mr. Nathan Clarke, Patron, will be the only opponent of Finlay Young, Government candidate for Killarney. In Lakeside, Dr. Rutherford, a strong Government man, is likely to be returned unopposed, and the only other elections by accalmation are likely to be Col. McMillan, Government, minister in Centre Winnipeg, and Mr. R.G. O'Malley, Opposition, in Lorne.

A DENIAL FROM MR. SIFTON IN CONNECTION WITH MR. LAURIER AND THE SCHOOLS.

Attorney-General Sifton to-night said regarding the charge that the government of Manitoba had made a compact with Mr. Laurier in regard to the school question: 'There is no compact, understanding, agreement, arrangement or intention—direct or indirect—expressed or implied, between the government of Manitoba and the Dominion Government, Mr. Laurier, the Roman Catholic church, or any person or body or corporation in Canada or elsewhere, in regard to any change in the school law, to be made either before or after we are returned to power.'

The 'Tribune' appeals to the Patrons to drop their candidates and assist Mr. Greenway.

Mr. Robert Rogers, the president of the Conservative Association of Manitoba, and who is leading the Opposition in the present fight with Mr. Greenway, was born at Lakefield, Quebec, about forty miles north-west of Montreal. When but twenty-three years of age he ran against Mr. Greenway and was only defeated by four votes. In the last election Mr. Rogers again measured his strength with the Premier. He claims that if he is returned to power he can settle the school question without interfering with the present national schools and in accordance with the requirements of the constitution.

THE SS. 'DOMINION' ASHORE.

ON THE IRISH COAST AND HER HOLD FULL OF WATER.

London, Jan. 6.—The British steamer 'Dominion,' Captain Ross, from Portland for Bristol, which having lost her main injection pipe, was beached at Berehaven to prevent her sinking, is full of water to her forward engine room. Her decks are lifting from her engine room sternwards and she is submerged at high tide to the forward part of her saloon.

Enquiry at the local agents' office of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., Messrs. Harling, Donald & Co., confirmed the above report.

As far as could be ascertained the 'Dominion' carried a general cargo, including some forty cattle, 1,378 sheep and 38 horses, none of which had yet been advised as lost.

Nassau, N.P., Jan. 6.—The Norwegian barque 'Arctic' from Lagauna for Falmouth, for orders, with a cargo of logwood, stranded on Grand Bahama on Dec. 30. The vessel was lost but her crew, materials and cargo were saved.

A MISTAKE.

The secretary of the Montreal General Hospital regrets that through inadvertance in enclosing the wrong circular a number of subscribers have been notified that their names do not appear in the annual list of subscribers.

ICE BRIDGE AT KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 6.—Mr. Sanford Calvin crossed from Garden Island to-day on a bicycle. He was the first to reach the city since the ice took.

SHIPPING.

The Beaver line SS. Lake Ontario, from St. John, N.B., Dec. 28, passed Browhead for Liverpool at 11 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

New York, Jan. 6.—Arrived steamers 'Gascoigne' from Havre, 'Phoenicia from Hamburg.

The Allan Line SS. Mongolian, from Portland and Halifax, arrived out on Sunday afternoon with the loss of four sheep out of 331 cattle and 547 sheep.

SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

MR. CECIL RHODES'S RESIGNATION AS PREMIER ACCEPTED.

SIR GORDON SPRIGG SUCCEEDS HIM—DR. JAMESON REPORTED FREE AGAIN—CRISIS IN GERMANY.

London, Jan. 6.—The Colonial Office is informed that the Hon. Charles Coventry, captain in the Bechuanaland police, and brother of the Earl of Coventry, has died from the wounds received in the battle between the Boers and the followers of Dr. Jameson.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—It is reported on the Bourse that Chancellor Prince Von Hohenlohe has offered to tender his resignation to the Emperor. Nothing is known of thus rumor at the Chancellerie.

London, Jan. 6.—A despatch received from Pretoria says that Dr. Jameson, who has been a prisoner there, has been set at liberty. No details are given.

London, Jan. 6.—The 'Globe' denies the report that Dr. Jameson has been released.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The 'Gaulois' publishes a report of an interview with ex-Premier Ribot in which that statesman expresses the opinion that it would not be a difficult matter for England to emerge with dignity from the situation in the Transvaal. The attitude of the British Government, he thinks, has from the first been clear, enabling it to cope with any eventuality.

FEELING IN GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR'S MESSAGE TO KRUGER HAILED WITH DELIGHT.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The Emperor's act in sending a message to President Kruger of the South African Republic, congratulating him upon the victory of the Boers over the armed force led into the Transvaal by Dr. Jameson, is hailed with enthusiasm throughout Germany. As a true interpretation of the intensity of German public hostility toward Great Britain, the message of the Emperor could not have been a very great surprise to the English Government, as some days prior to the publication of the message the Emperor instructed Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador to Great Britain, to inform Lord Salisbury, with the utmost frankness, that it was the firm determination of Germany not to allow the government of the South African Republic to be overthrown. At the same time Count Von Hatzfeldt was instructed to demand an explanation of the movements of the authorities of the British South African Company. These demands were immediately answered by the British Foreign Office. The first replies made by Lord Salisbury were deemed unsatisfactory, so much so indeed that the relations of the two governments on Wednesday last became so strained as to be on the point of absolute rupture. The consequence was that a diplomatic surrender on the part of Lord Salisbury was the only thing that averted the gravest climax. Even now, although the situation is modified, it is not devoid of danger, and the summaries of the comments of the English press upon the Emperor's interference in the Transvaal affair, which are published here, serve to heighten the popular anger against England, while the anti-English feeling pervades all classes of the German press. Every political party and group, the Socialists included, side with the Boers and denounce the aggression of England.

A number of papers are exulting in the isolation of England and predict that her lonely situation will become an important factor in the settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty. The sum of the position is that Great Britain must withdraw her pretensions to a right to interfere in the Transvaal and punish the leaders of the British South African Company who are responsible for the invasion of the Boer territory, or she will inevitably become involved in a collision with Germany. A formal German protectorate over the South African Republic is not designed, but the government of Germany will support the Transvaal Republic in declaring the convention of 1844 void, thus enabling the Boers to obtain their full independence of Great Britain. Virtually England's claims to supremacy over the Transvaal must in all respects be abolished. If the South African Republic shall ask a reference of the matters in dispute between itself and England, the question will be referred to the European powers which are interested in Africa, and Germany will support such a conference. France can be relied upon to take part, and if a conference is had it will greatly disappoint German expectation if the discussion of the question involved does not result in recognition of the independence, not only of the Transvaal, but of the Orange Free State as well. It is not denied here that reform in the administration of the international affairs of the South African Republic is advisable, but these must be obtained without the application of foreign pressure, British or any other, as strictly questions for international settlement. Little or no sympathy is bestowed upon Dr. Jameson, and Mr. Chamberlain's appeal to President Kruger to deal generously with the British South African prisoners is derided by the German press, which declares that a summary trial by court martial, followed by the prompt execution of the leaders of the raid, commends itself to German opinion as the proper mode of procedure in these cases. A strict application of the law, involving the sacrifice of the lives of the rank and file of the prisoners would not meet with aproval here, but it is the general opinion that an example ought to be made of the leaders.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

New York, Jan. 5.—The 'Herald's' Berlin special despatch says:—It is stated here, upon good authority, that the Transvaal Government have decided to have in future, a permanent representative established in Berlin. The Emperor William has to-day been the recipient of congratulatory messages from the King of Wurtemburg, the Grand Duke of Baden, the King of Saxony, and the Prince Regent of Bavaria on the energetic stand taken by him in regard to the South African imbroglio. The attacks made upon the Emperor by the English press, for his action in telegraphing to President Kruger are said to have been cabled to His Majesty immediately from London. Germany is working in complete concord with Russia, France and Austria. The Admiralty Department will shortly introduce a measure in the Reichstag authorizing the construction of five new cruisers. No cable despatches from the Transvaal have been received here since Friday. It is believed that they have been intercepted at London. Prince Hatzfeld, German Ambassador in London, has received instructions to see that this matter of the confiscation of despatches be brought to an end.

Herr Von Richtsofen, the celebrated geographer, said to me to-day:—'Germany's own interests will compel Germany to support the Transvaal, but no conflict wtih the English will result.'

I also had an interview with Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, who said:—'Germany must support the Transvaal. Any other policy would be simply suicidal. The Emperor is thoroughly cognizant of this, and is working with his customary energy and promptitude.'

In conversation with Baron Bunsen, today, the Emperor expressed his admiration for the bravery exhibited by the Boers. President Kruger has replied to the Emperor's message with a long cipher despatch, in which he thanks the Kaiser warmly for his support.

Dr. Leyds, Secretary of State for the South African Republic, who is at present in Berlin, granted me an interview to-day. He said: 'I am delighted with the hearty welcome I have received from everyone here, particularly in Imperial and diplomatic circles. I am overwhelmed with the proofs I have received of very sincere friendship for the Transvaal. I had an interview with Prince Hohenlohe to-day and the Emperor is to receive me in audience very soon. M. Herbert, the French Ambassador to Berlin, assured me of the sympathy of his government in the present crisis. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg has forwarded me his heartiest congratulations upon the victory at Krudgersdorp. I am very pleased to see that Germany looks upon our cause as being one that intimately concerns her.'

'What do you think about the question of a German protectorate being established in the Transvaal?'

Dr. Leyds replied:—'Upon that point I cannot speak, as you can easily understand. Nor do I know that the check administered to the English machinations has completely ended the crisis. Negotiations are still going on here. As for Dr. Jameson, he will be tried by court martial. He will be condemned unanimously and sentenced to be hanged, although any divergence of opinion that may declare itself in voting will probably be sufficient to cause him to escape capital punishment. I have seen in the German press the statement that this English invasion is sufficient to justify the repudiation of the treaty of 1884, but I cannot say anything upon that point.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—President Kruger has, in reply to Emperor William's message, cabled the following from Pretoria:—'I testify to Your Majesty my very deep and heartfelt thanks for Your Majesty's sincere congratulations. With God's help, we hope to do everything possible for holding our dearly bought independence and the stability of our beloved republic.'

THE COLD SNAP.

It Reached Montreal on Time and Hates to Leave Us.

The weather, which was so unusually mild for some weeks back, changed on Friday night when the thermometer went down, marking about five degrees below zero on Saturday morning. On Sunday morning it registered 21 below in exposed places and early this morning 22 below. At 8.30 to-day the City Hall thermometer registered 20 below, and at noon 16 below. The want of snow about the basement of houses is very much felt. The owners of some conservatories say, owing to the want of snow considerable damage has been done and the cold is more felt now with the thermometer at 20 degrees below than it would be at 30 below with sufficient snow on the ground to protect the basements. A report comes from Westmount and other high levels that the thermometer registered from 23 to 25 degrees below zero.

Carillon, Que., Jan. 6.—It is 28 below; no wind.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Weather in Ottawa Valley exceedingly cold. Thermometer in this city at eight o'clock was 27 below. Reported registered 34 during the night. At Rockliffe registered 38 below during the night. At Maniwaki it stood at 36 below at seven o'clock.

Rockland, Ont., Jan. 6.—Fair and cold; temperature this morning was 25 below; now 5 below.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Jan. 6.—4 a.m., 31 below; 6 a.m., 24 below; no wind.

Stonefield, Que., Jan. 6.—The weather is remarkably cold; at six this morning it was 24 below zero; no wind.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—The thermometer between six and ten degrees below zero last evening. This morning the temperature is milder, but snow has fallen all morning, blocking the street railway, and causing great inconvenience to traffic.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 6.— Thermometers have registered from twelve to twenty degrees below zero since Saturday noon. The ice bridge between the city and Wolf Island formed on Saturday night and to-day it is strong enough for crossing.

Vankleek Hill, Ont., Jan. 6—Fine and cold, 12 below; was 34 below this morning.

Point Fortune, Que., Jan. 6.—Twenty-two below zero early this morning; 12 below now.

Ste. Anne's, Jan. 6.—Very cold; 15 below zero.

Montebello, Que., Jan. 6.—It was 26 below at eight o'clock, but is now 9 below; no wind.

Utica, N.Y., Jan. 6.—The cold throughout the central and northern part of the state was most intense last night, and the mercury reached, as reported from several towns are lowest ever known. The lowest reported in this city is 27 degrees below zero. Places north of here on the Black River divisions of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway report the following below zero readings — Holland Patent, 36; South Trenton, 40; Lowville, 39; Lyons Falls 42; McVickers, 43; Port Lynden, 42.

In many directions the telegraph wires have been snapped in two by the frost, and trains are being run in the old-fashioned way, by waiting at depots until trains going in the opposite directions have passed.

Quebec, Jan. 6.—The first really cold snap of the present winter is now in full blast here. Yesterday morning the mercury dropped to twenty-four below zero and in some exposed places it is said even to thirty-two.. As yet the intensity of the cold has but very slightly moderated.

STOCKS LOWER.

A SLUGGISH SESSION—NO. AFTERNOON MEETING OF THE BOARD.

WITNESS OFFICE,
Monday, Jan. 6, 1896.

On the local stock exchange this morning there was little disposition to trade and prices were generally lower, with a disposition to further weakness. Cable sold down to 156, Gas to 198, and Toronto Street the way to 73¾. Partly in consequence of this and partly because to-day is a statutory holiday, the board decided not to hold an afternoon session.'

The sales at the morning board were 25 Cable at 157½, 25 at 157, 50 at 156⅝, 25 at 156, 5 at 157, 10 Gas at 199½, 25 at 199, 10 Toronto Street Railway at 75, 25 at 74, 25 at 73⅞, 25 at 73¾, 25 Telephone at 159.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler.

	Between Banks. Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter
New York Funds	⅛ dis.	Par	⅛ prem
Sterling, 60 days	9 13 16	9 15-16	10 10⅛
Sterling, demand	10	10⅛	10⅛
Sterling, cables	10⅛	10 3-16	10⅜

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

Stocks.	Sellers per $100.	Buyers per $100
Canadian Pacific	53	52
Do. do. Land Bonds	....	....
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic	5¾	....
Do. do. do. Pref	11	10½
Grand Trunk 1st Pref	....	....
Do. do. 2nd Pref	....	....
Commercial Cable	156⅞	156
Montreal Telegraph	164	160
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co	100	90
Montreal Street Railway Co	220	217½
Montreal Gas Co	198	197
Bell Telephone Co	160	....
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Royal Electric	140	130
Bank of Montreal	240	218
Ontario Bank	....	....
Bank of British North America	....	....
La Banque du Peuple	4	2
Molsons Bank	178	174
Bank of Toronto	....	....
La Banque Jacques Cartier	....	....
Merchants' Bank	169	164
Do. do. of Halifax	170	....
Eastern Townships Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	....
La Banque Nationale	....	....
Union Bank	....	....
Canadian Bank of Commerce	138	134
La Banque Ville Marie	100	70½
Hochelaga Bank	....	....
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
Do Pref. Stock	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
Canada Shipping Co	....	....
Canada Paper	....	....
Champlain & St. Lawrence Bonds	....	....
Montreal Cotton	128	115
Can. Col. Cot. Mills Co	60	50
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Merchants Manufacturing Co	110	....
Dominion Cotton Mills Co	98	....
Do. Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co	....	....
Toronto Street Railway	74½	73¾

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 6, 10.10.—Secretary Carlisle's call for subscriptions for $100,000,000 new four percent bonds had a favorable effect on the stock market at the opening. Prices moved up ¼ to 1½ percent, and the improvement was quite general.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 6.—The stock exchange opened quiet, and at noon the tendency was slightly better. American railways were weak and Kaffirs firmer.

WHEAT LOWER.

CORN, OATS AND PROVISIONS HIGHER

In Chicago this morning wheat opened from ⅛ to ⅜ of a cent lower at 59⅝ to 59¾c May, and closed ⅞ of a cent lower at 58½c May. Corn closed stronger. Provisions were higher. Cables firm.

Closings—Milwaukee, 57⅜c Jan., 59¾c for May; Duluth, No. 1 Northern, 53¼c Jan., 57¼c May; No. 1 hard, 54¼c cash; Toledo, 66¾c Jan., 68½c May; New York, 66⅝c Jan., 66½c May; corn, 34⅞c Jan., 34¾c May; St. Louis, 54¾c Jan., 58⅞c May.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday:—

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—					
Jan.	57¼	....	....	....	....
May	60	59⅞	....	....	59⅝
July	60⅜	60	....	....	59½
Corn—					
Jan.	25¾	....	....	....	25⅞
May	28¼	28⅛	....	....	28¼
Oats—					
Jan.	17	....	....	....	17¼
May	19¼	19⅛	....	....	19¼
Pork—					
Jan.	9.00	9.16	....	....	9.05
May	9.37	9.45	....	....	9.25
Lard—					
Jan.	5.37	....	....	....	5.37
May	5.67	5.70	....	....	5.70
Short ribs—					
Jan.	4.35	....	....	....	4.30
May	4.67	4.70	....	....	4.50

MARRIED.

LINDSAY — CURRIE. — In Strathroy, Ont., on Dec. 24, 1895, by the Rev. W. G. Jordan, B.A., at the residence of the bride's mother, Rev. Norman Lindsay, B.A., of Lobeund Caradoc, to Mary Currie, daughter of the late Rev. P. Currie. 6

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED).

FOR SALE, HALL STOVE, 'ROYAL,' economical and in perfect order. Apply 37 Mance street. 6

LOST IN THE MOUNTAIN PARK, ON Saturday afternoon, a White Dog, with brown ears, answering to the name of 'Sport.' Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by communicating with 120 St. Famille street. 6

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 74 Mackay street. 6

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 17 or 18 years old. Apply 472 Guy street. 6

WANTED, ROOM BY A YOUNG MAN, IN the vicinity of Bleury, between Dorchester and Sherbrooke streets; state terms. Address E.B.C., 'Witness' Office. 6

MUCH INDIGNATION.

A MASS MEETING AT VALLEYFIELD OVER THE SHORTIS AFFAIR.

A PROTEST FORWARDED TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Town Hall at Valleyfield was filled with indignant people — night, residents of that town, who had assembled to make formal protest against the commutation of Shortis's death sentence.

[illegible] the mayor, presided. He declined the position of chairman, owing to the fact that [illegible] of the murderer, and [illegible] motives would be misconstrued. He would make no personal [illegible] however,

[illegible] manager of the [illegible] remarked that the people [illegible] in any way disloyal to [illegible] The meeting was the result [illegible] having acted without [illegible] the Ministers against [illegible] Lord Aberdeen [illegible] the judge and jury [illegible] they were doing, or [illegible] must have been laid [illegible] He should have consulted [illegible] Valleyfield. Mr. Simpson [illegible] that it was not so much [illegible] blood that was wanted, but [illegible] administration of the law so that [illegible] be no necessity for lynch-

[illegible] to the Governor-General [illegible] prepared. His Excellency is [illegible] unusual use of the Royal [illegible] lately exercised by him in [illegible] case is likely to discredit the [illegible] of justice. The idea of [illegible] insanity is also combated and [illegible] remarks of Chief Justice Denman [illegible] carelessness of medical evidence [illegible] In commuting a sentence [illegible] bound to be just, it goes on to say, [illegible] reasons are being given to the [illegible] to take into their own hands the [illegible] of justice. In conclusion, it [illegible] that many people of the district believe that the murderer would not [illegible] spared had not his parents [illegible] well endowed with this world's [illegible] would he have been reprieved [illegible] been born a Canadian.

The motion was seconded in French by [illegible] Lussier, who in a condemnatory speech, called the Governor-General's action a miscarriage of justice.

Mr. Bisson wrote, deploring his inability to attend. He also expressed regret that Shortis had escaped the ignominy of the scaffold.

Councillor Solis proposed writing a letter to the Premier protesting the commutation of Shortis's sentence. This was seconded by Mr. Watte, and agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Sutherland closed the meeting by a speech in which he ridiculed the evidence of the alienists.

After that, Her Majesty was given three cheers, the National Anthem was sung, and the excited crowd dispersed.

The people of Coteau Landing are also very indignant over the commutation of Shortis's sentence. An effigy of the murderer was burnt there on Saturday night.

The 'Electeur,' the French Liberal organ at Quebec, is very severe on the lawless crowd in Beauharnois, who wanted to lynch Shortis, but throws the whole blame of the trouble on the Ottawa government.

THE CROWN'S PREROGATIVE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Under the above heading the 'Gazette' refers to the commutation by Lord Dufferin of the capital sentence of Lepine convicted for the murder of Thomas Scott at Fort Garry in 1870 as a precedent for Lord Aberdeen commuting the sentence in the Shortis case upon his own responsibility and without the advice of his ministers. Other government organs have also attempted to justify the action of the Governor-General upon the same grounds and as being strictly within the lines of the constitution. It is quite true that Lord Dufferin in the Lepine case dispensed with the advice of his ministers and acted upon his own judgment and responsibility, but he was acting within his powers in so doing. From the circumstances of the case and the Colonial Secretary, Lord Carnarvon, an able and exhaustive despatch which he stated he had considered in order the commutation on his own responsibility under the powers accorded him by his instruction. Lord Dufferin exercised his functions as Governor-General under a commission and instructions. His commission and instructions directed him not to pardon or reprieve unless it should appear to him expedient so to do upon receiving the advice of his ministers, 'but in all cases he is to decide whether to respite or withhold a pardon according to his own deliberate judgment whether his ministers concurred therein or otherwise, but Lord Aberdeen under his instructions shall not pardon or reprieve in a capital case without first receiving the advice of his ministers, which he must accept as decisive or dismiss the ministry, unless there are Imperial interests or the interests of some country or place beyond Canada directly affected by such pardon or reprieve in which case alone he may take those interests into his own personal consideration in conjunction with the advice of his ministers. Are we to believe that Lord Aberdeen in reprieving Shortis relieved his ministers from giving the advice which the Royal instructions says he must receive. If he relieved the ministers from giving advice Lord Aberdeen would appear to have exceeded his authority under the constitution. If he took their advice why have they not the manliness to accept the responsibility of that advice? This is entirely a matter of a local nature and the advice of the ministers would be binding upon His Excellency.

There are no Imperial or foreign interests involved in the Shortis matter which would entitle the case to be disposed of upon the Governor's 'personal consideration in conjunction with such advice.' In such a case he would act as an Imperial officer, but there are no such interests involved in the reprieve of Shortis. The constitution says the minister's advice in a domestic case such as this is, must prevail and it is not in keeping with the dignity which should be upheld by the Canadian Government that it should endeavor to shirk its responsibility in this matter by having its organs give the impression to the public that His Excellency acted on his own responsibility and without advice. Let the ministers understand that such acts will not be allowed to pass without criticism. CANADIAN.

VIEWS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

The 'Witness.' is in receipt if a number of communications from different persons expressing their discontent with the Governor-General in commuting Shortis's sentence.

A gentleman of Valleyfield writes denying the report that a Valleyfield mob congregated in Beauharnois; only a few people who had driven down to see the execution, not learning of the commutation, were present. While all sympathized with Shortis's parents it is the opinion in Valleyfield that their gold secured his change of sentence.

Another resident of Valleyfield writes that the feelings of his townspeople are strong against the Privy Councillors and the Governor-General. He also thinks the Conservative member for the county has become estranged and will not be re-elected.

'A Lover of Justice,' writing from St. Louis du Mile End, says His Excellency's action is an insult to the Crown Prosecutor and the jury. He also thinks Shortis will be discharged, cured, from the criminal lunatic asylum within a few years.

'A Lover of Justice' of Valleyfield also writes in a condemnatory tone suggesting that there would have been no dalliance had the murderer's parents not been wealthy. He thinks the law has no longer any terror for evildoers, and that capital punishment be erased from the Criminal Code, to be substituted with the words, 'Whosoever sheddeth man's blood will soon be at liberty to shed more.'

HOCKEY AT THE CRYSTAL.

THE OTTAWAS DEFEAT THE SHAMROCKS.

THE ST. PETERSBURG CHESS TOURNAMENT—SPORTING ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Last Saturday night the Ottawa and Shamrock hockey teams played their first match in the championship series at the Crystal Rink. The match resulted in favor of the Ottawas by a score of two goals to one, but it will go on record as a match wherein skill was sacrificed to roughness and consequently the game will suffer in the estimation of the public, just as lacrosse does when brutality becomes a factor in the game.

After what is termed the 'usual delay,' for somehow hockey never begins on time, the teams took up their positions as follows:

Ottawas—Goal, Chittick; point, Pulford; cover, Young; forwards, Kirby (capt.), Smith, Westwick, Russell

Shamrocks—Goal, Drysdale; point, Stephens; cover, Dwyer; forwards, R. Wall (capt.), Lee, N. Wall, Brown.

Referee, T. L. Paton. Umpires, Allan Cameron and Michael Grant.

The first half passed without either side scoring. The Shamrocks' forward line was the first to reach the other side of the rink and the play was rough. The Shamrocks were heavier than the Ottawas, but the latter were more skilful on their feet, and between the two some bad body checking and slashing was done. N. Wall was warned for body checking and Brown for tripping. The Shamrock goal was long besieged and during the play about them Dwyer smashed Smith on the head and was sent away for five minutes. Lee followed him for hitting Westwick on the head and Young was warned for similar alleged play.

The second half began with a rush. R. Wall got the puck from the face and made a splendid run down the rink and sent the puck through the Ottawa goals. Immediately after the face Kirby of the Ottawas rushed the puck in front of the Shamrock goal but missed scoring. After a few scrimmages, first at one end of the rink and again at the other, Smith swiped the puck through the Shamrock's goals. After this there were general waits caused by accidents. Westwick, however, of the Ottawas, made a good run and scored. When the whistle blew for full time the score was: Ottawa, 2; Shamrocks, 1.

SNOWSHOEING.

THE SHAMROCKS.

The Shamrock Snowshoe Club holds its first ladies' night to-morrow evening at the new Shamrock Club House. It is expected that at least two hundred people will attend the entertainment. Excellent music will be furnished. The arrangements for the electric cars will be perfect. Special service will be given by the Park & Island from Craig and Chenneville street, where cars will leave at 8.30 sharp on the evening and convey guests direct to the main entrance. The lower entrance to the grounds on St. Denis street will be open, in order to admit persons desirous of going by that street. Several presentations to lacrosse players will be made during the progress of the entertainment.

SNOWSHOERS WILL MEET.

A general meeting of the Snowshoe Clubs will be held this evening in the Montreal Gymnasium and important business will be transacted. Messrs. Van Felson and Carrel, of Quebec, will be present to speak of the carnival to be held in that city.

SKATING.

THE VICTORIA CARNIVAL.

The date for the first carnival at the Victoria Rink has been fixed for Jan. 15.

THE M. A. A. A. RINK.

The M.A.A.A. Skating Rink was opened last Saturday at Westmount. The Vic's band was present, and large cowds skated and enjoyed the advantages a good rink offers.

THE PRINCE ARTHUR RINK.

The Prince Arthur Skating Rink, which has met with considerable misfortune ever since its construction began last fall, opened with great eclat last Saturday. The weather was all that could be desired for the forming of ice and the result was that the ice in that rink was of the best quality, and cowds flocked thither to skate on its shining surface. A band played popular music and altogether a good time was had. The grand opening occurs to-night, when a carnival will be in order.

FOOTBALL.

THE POINT ST. CHARLES CLUB.

A general meeting of the Point St. Charles Football Club will be held at their rooms, 576 Wellington street, this evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. The rooms will now be open every evening, and it is to be hoped they will be well patronized.

BOWLING.

A HANDICAP GAME.

Last Friday evening Capt. Louis Rubenstein and three other members of the M. A. A. A. first bowling team challenged four members of the second and third teams to a game, agreeing to allow them one hundred points. The game resulted in a wonderful surprise to Louis and his record-breakers, the scratch team winning by forty pins without the handicap. The following is the score:—

1st Team.		2nd and 3rd Teams.	
J. Gordon	626	J. Michaud	604
L. Rubenstein .	568	D. Patterson ..	593
J. Baird	544	W. Spriggins ..	585
J. E. Walsh ...	532	E. Turgeon	528
	2,270		2,310
Handicap			1,00
Total			2,410
Majority			140

CHESS.

LASKER DEFEATS PILLSBURY.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—Another sitting in the international chess tournament was played, to-day. Lasker, black, beat Pillsbury in a Queen's Gambit declined after thirty moves. Tschigorin claimed his second day off, and his game with Steinitz scheduled for to-day was postponed. The record:—Lasker won 6½, lost 3½; Pillsbury, won 6½, lost 3½; Steinitz, won 4½, lost 4½; Tschigorin, won 1½, lost 7½.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Musk Ox Robes.—As formerly we have this winter the most considerable stock of Musk Ox Robes. Sold at very low prices. Chs. Desjardins & Co., 1537 St. Catherine street.

To Let.

TO LET, NO. 114 QUEEN STREET, FLAT with Steam Power, Heat, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, etc. Apply to H. R. IVES & CO. 9

TO LET, THE SHOP, 2316-1 ST. CATHERINE street west, situated between McGill College avenue and Mansfield street; it has a stove, electric light fixings, awning, counters and shelving, and is otherwise in first-class order; also to let two-horse stable and hay loft behind, with use of car shed. Key at 2310. Apply 118 Durocher street. 2

TO LET—DOWN TOWN MERCHANTS DESIROUS of transferring their business from May next to the best part of St. Catherine street west, between McGill College avenue and Mansfield street, can now secure shops in that position from that date. Forty feet front by ninety feet depth, twenty feet front by ninety feet depth and ten feet front by ninety feet depth. Apply 118 Durocher street. 2

TO LET — WITH STEAM POWER AND heat, in flats or otherwise, large buildings on Wellington street, recently occupied by the Royal Electric Company. Apply to R. DONALDSON & SONS, 29 McGill st. 21

A VERY NICE SMALL SHOP OR OFFICE to Let, being ground floor of 140 St. Peter street. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 22

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERTISEMENTS in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

Property.

FOR SALE, NEAT STONE FRONT COTTAGE, Burnside Place, off Guy, 8 Rooms, extension kitchen, h. w. heat. Price $4,850; easy terms. ALBERT TAYLOR, 1727 Notre Dame street. 3

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HOUSE, 106 St. Matthew street. Apply 3 to 5 p.m., daily.

WANTED, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A building suitable for light manufacturing, 12,000 feet floor space, with privilege of renting power and heat; rent about $600. Full particulars to BUILDING, 'Witness' office. 8

FOR SALE OR TO LET, TWO DETACHED Stone Cottages on Coursol street, very comfortable, and with all conveniences; rent cheap from now until May 1st, or will be sold at a very reasonable price. Apply to R. K. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent, St. James street.

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERTISEMENTS in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.' 11

Rooms and Board.

ROOMS, DOUBLE OR SINGLE, WELL-furnished; all conveniences; will let low to gentlemen only; private residence. No. 2 McGill College avenue. 6

ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE and Single and warm. 9 St. Urbain street. 6

LARGE, COMFORTABLE, WELL FURnished Room, on bath-room flat; gas, hot and cold water; gentlemen only. Apply 113 Hutchison street. 6

ROOMS AND BOARD—DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms with board. 209 St. Antoine st. 4

TWO OR THREE ROOMS, SUITABLE for light housekeeping, wanted in the vicinity of Bleury street, near St. Catherine or Dorchester street, for first of May; must be cheap. Address T.T.S., 'Witness' Office.

LARGE COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room, with small room adjoining, parlor flat; all modern conveniences; quiet family. 106 Union avenue.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED warm rooms on bathroom flat, hot and cold water, with or without board; terms moderate. 311 St. Urbain street. 4

ROOMS AND BOARD IN A PRIVATE Family, one extra large warm front room, on bath flat, suitable for two, hot water heating, comfortably furnished, well lighted and pleasant view. Also single front room. None but respectable quiet persons need apply. Gentlemen preferred. 38 Durocher street. 3

ROOM—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, for a Gentleman, $5 a month, quiet locality. 197½ St. Urbain street, near St. Catherine street. 2

ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished; modern conveniences. 2261a St. Catherine street. 31

McGILL UNIVERSITY CLUB HOUSE, 73 McGill College avenue, opens on Jan. 6. A few rooms, with use of Study Hall, to rent. First-class board. Apply to Housekeeper, or to Mrs. CLARK MURRAY. 31

TWO COMFORTABLE FURNISHED Front bedrooms; good board; terms moderate. 2112 St. Catherine street. 30

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO Rent. 29 Burnside Place. 30

COMFORTABLE FRONT ROOM, SUITable for Married Couple, or two of quiet habits; English family; central. 21 St. Edward street. 31

ROOMS — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED, bright, warm rooms, with good board; hot water heating; all conveniences. No. 78 Victoria street, near Sherbrooke. 39

ROOMS, DOUBLE OR SINGLE, WELL-furnished; all conveniences; will let low to gentlemen only; private residence. No. 2 McGill College avenue. 28

TO LET, TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED Parlors, also furnished bedroom, opposite Dominion square; English family. 142 Cathedral street. 23

FURNISHED ROOMS. Apply No. 215 Pine avenue. 17

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERtisements in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, BY 1st of May, a Self-contained Cottage, with seven or eight rooms, in a pleasant locality; rent not to exceed $20. Address S.C.C., 'Witness' Office. 4

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS.—FORTY NEW, EASY-SELLING Household Articles; no fakes. Send six cents in stamps for catalogue. The U. S. SPECIALTY CO., Toronto. 19

Financial.

APPROVED INDORSED NOTES BOUGHT. H.H., 'Witness' Office. 3

For Sale.

FOR SALE, 5,000 U.S. ENVELOPE STAMPS, (2c green). No reasonable offer will be refused. Address ENVELOPE STAMPS, 'Witness' Office. 6

FOR SALE — ON THE INSTALMENT Plan, so much a month, a well bred mare, suitable for ladies, riding or driving. Apply JEM WHITNEY, Telephone 4974. 4

FOR SALE, SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO; sweet tone, and in perfect order; cheap for cash or on time to responsible parties. Apply P. E. LAYTON, & BRO., 148 Peel street. 4

FOR SALE, TWO GREY PARROTS, WEST African Coast birds, beginning to talk. 565 St. Dominique street. 3

FOR SALE, ONE SABLE COLLIE PUP, five months old; good pedigree. Call or address 43 St. Alexander street. 4

FOR SALE, IRISH SETTER PUPS. PEDIgree can be seen at 809 Dorchester street. 4

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERtisements in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

FOR SALE, KILN DRIED KINDLING Wood, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, cut stove lengths, $1.50 per load. MONTREAL KINDLING WOOD CO., corner St. James and Guy. Telephone 3110. 15

FOR SALE, THE HARNEY SEWING MAchine; the latest, therefore the best; shipped to any responsible names to test and inspect. M. J. HARNEY, P.O. Box 511, Montreal. 13

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. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Tel. 8353. 11

POSTAGE STAMPS.

I buy old collections. Address J. B. LEWIS 26 Sparks street, Ottawa, Ont.

DRY KINDLING WOOD

LARGE LOADS, $2.

HENDERSON BROS.

Telephone 8211. 344 William street.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY YOUNG MAN, AGED 24, a situation as butler, or good gentleman's servant; good waiter. Address T. PARKER, 547 St. Lawrence street, Mile End. 30

Clerks, Travellers, &c.

A RECENTLY CONVERTED MAN OF good education and address, earnestly desires work of any honorable kind; could coach for high school examinations, and would prefer that or clerk work, but would be glad to get any kind of work, even if only by the day. Telephone by permission 227, or address Arthur K., 'Witness' Office.

ADVERTISER DESIRES ANY WRITING or copying to do either at home or office. Address 'LABOR OMNIA VINCIT,' 'Witness' Office. 30

WANTED, BY YOUNG LADY, WITH THE best of city references, situation as invoice clerk or assistant in stationery store. Address T.R., 12, 'Witness' Office. 28

Domestics.

RESPECTABLE WIDOW WANTS SITUAtion as General Cook, Wash, Iron, where she can have her daughter with her, who need a mother's care; trustworthy and sober; wages not so much thought of Please address MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, 95 Bleury street. 6

WANTED, WORK, BY NEEDY PERSON, Washing and Ironing, in the city or country. Address N.P. 12, 'Witness' Office. 6 & Co. 6

SITUATION WANTED, BY A GOOD COOK in a private family, where a housemaid is kept; first-class reference. Address COOK, 'Witness' Office. 3

WANTED, BY MONDAY, THE 6TH JAN., a situation as good experienced Cook in private family. Apply from 11 to 5 at 141½ St. Urbain street. 3

WANTED — —BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, family washings to do at her home, by the washing or by the dozen; can furnish first-class reference, and doing first-class work. 44½ Aylmer street. 2

WANTED, BY GOOD LAUNDRESS, Gent's or Families Washing to do at home; first-class hand. 141 Drolet street. 31

WANTED, BY A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, a situation as good plain Cook, or work by the day of any kind. Apply at 11 St. Monique street. 28

WANTED, SITUATION AS UPPER Housemaid; experienced, and a good seamstress; best references. Address HOUSEMAID, 27, 'Witness' Office. 27

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERtisements in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

Gardeners, Farm Laborers, Laborers, Coachmen, &c., &c.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, 27 years of age, position as express driver for laundry, grocery store or any similar place; knows city fairly well; good references. Apply W.S., 317½ Hibernia road Point St. Charles.

NIGHT OR DAY WORK WANTED BY A sober, well educated, industrious and reliable man, good address. Address PROMPT 'Witness' Office. 30

WANTED — FURNACES BY RELIABLE Man; also conservatories and plants cared for. Charges moderate; city references. Address GARDENER, 38 Alexander street. 30

Mechanics.

PIANO TUNING — PRACTICAL PIANO Tuner; ten years' experience in Hamburg, Germany. Will tune Pianos at $1.00. Pianos repaired and polished at reasonable rates. Country orders promptly attended to. Apply by letter to 290 Roy street. 4

Teachers, Governesses.

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERtisements in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.

WANTED, BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, reliable ladies to give her steady work, immediately, at their own homes. Address X., 'Witness' Office. 6

WANTED, DRESS AND MANTLE MAKing, by first-class Dressmaker, at patrons' own homes. Address 197½ St. Urbain st. 2

WANTED — FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKing. Plain Dresses made for $2.00. 573 Upper St. Charles Borromee street. 27

Board and Rooms Wanted.

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERtisements in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A SECOND-hand Winchester Repeating Rifle; must be cheap and in perfect order. Address L., 16, 'Witness' Office. 4

WANTED, TO BUY, CAST-OFF CLOTHing, by a widow with family. Address, M.B.B., 'Witness' Office. 4

WANTED — ONE OR TWO IRON TANKS to hold about 2,000 gallons each; must be very cheap. Address Laprairie Brick Co., 204 St. James street, city. 4

WANTED, A SECOND-HAND PLATFORM Scale to weigh 2,000 lbs. Apply 1170 St. Lawrence street. Tel. No. 6858. 2

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, LADIES' AND Gentlemen's cast-off clothing, furs, musical instruments, fire arms. Good prices paid on account of having great demand. Address to M. FRANK, 569 Craig street. 15

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERtisements in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

Pupils Wanted.

JAMES C. HUNTER, M.A., TEACHER—First-class instruction in all subjects, Latin (Roman Law, etc.), Mathematics, English, Arithmetic, at 217 St. James st., or 515 Upper St. Charles Borromee street. 4

WANTED, BY FRENCH TEACHER, Pupils in conversation. Learn French in three months; new method; rapid progress. Apply 158a Sanguinet street. 3

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERtisements in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

TARIFF

FOR

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—25 cents for 12 words, each insertion; additional words, 2 cents each per insertion.

SITUATIONS WANTED — 10 cents for 20 words or less; three insertions, 25 cents; over 20 words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.

SITUATIONS VACANT — 10 cents for 20 words each insertion; additional words, ½ cent per extra word each insertion.

PUPILS WANTED—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25 cents; 6 insertions, 40c; over 20 words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES (second-hand) — 10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c. Second-hand dealers come under 'Business Cards.'

LOST ARTICLES—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c.

FOUND ARTICLES—25 cents for 25 words each insertion. When found articles can be left at office as security for charges, compensation will be looked for to person claiming property.

BOARD AND ROOMS TO LET or WANTED —10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c.

HOUSES AND REAL ESTATE—20 cents for 20 words; 6 insertions, $1.

SWAPS—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25 cents.

FINANCIAL—25 cents for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.

BUSINESS CHANCES—25 cts. for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.

BUSINESS CARDS—25 cents for 25 words, 6 insertions, $1.25.

MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—60 cents for 20 words; 6 insertions, $3.50.

ALL OTHER 'WANTED' ADVERTISEMENTS, 25 cents for 25 words, each insertion.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

The above-mentioned charge is always the When advertisements are sent in without being prepaid, numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

The above-mentioned charge is always the minimum, even though the advertisement does not contain the number of words allowed. Additional words may be had pro rata.

Situations Vacant.

BOYS WANTED, TO SELL THE 'WITNESS' on the streets, or procure a round of their own, which they would serve from 4 to 8 p.m., without interfering with their attendance at school. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 3

Clerks, Travellers, &c.

WANTED, LADY BOOKKEEPER, TO ACT also as office hand in a well established business, but especially to acquire a knowledge of a new branch of said business, necessitating her going to Boston for two or more weeks before assuming duties here, expenses being paid; must be neat and good at figures and penmanship, affable in manner, of good address and capable of giving information in an intelligent manner; typewriter preferred; good, and steady employment for the right party. Address application, with experience, in own hand-writing, to D.B.A., 'Witness' Office. 6

WANTED, AN OFFICE ASSISTANT, French and English, and a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Address ASSISTANT 14 'Witness' Office. 4

WANTED, FOR AN OFFICE, A TYPEwriter and Stenographer; one who can read and write French preferred. Address, stating salary expected, to COUNTRY OFFICE, 'Witness' Office. 6

Domestics.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; references required. 436 Elm avenue, Westmount. 6

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family; man for furnace; city references required. Apply 2681 St. Catherine street. 6

WANTED, GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork (Protestant); no washing; family of two. Call at 384 St. Antoine street. 6

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK, FAMily of two. Apply to 83 Crescent street. 6

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE GIRL, ABOUT 16, to assist in general housework. Apply morning at 29 Metcalfe street. 4

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID. References. 30 McTavish street. 4

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT who can do plain cooking. Apply with reference at 160 Mance street.

WANTED, A GOOD COOK, ONE ACCUStomed to restaurant work. JOHN M. AIRD, Confectioner, 74 Victoria square. 3

WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN Cook. 47 St. Mark street. 3

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Teachers, Governesses.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER for school No. 2. Address A. McNOUN, River Beaudette, Que. 4

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made at the approaching session of the Dominion Parliament for the incorporation of a company for the manufacture of aluminum throughout Canada, under the name of the Canadian Aluminum, Power and Pulp Company, with head office at the City of Ottawa. (Signed), CHRYSLER & LEWIS, Solicitors for Applicants. Ottawa, Nov. 28, 1895. 7

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. Office open evenings. 13

Lost, Strayed and Found

FOUND, A STRAYED DOG, AT 11 QUESnel street, License 1344. Owner can have the same by paying expenses. 6

LOST, ON SUNDAY, BETWEEN CHOMedy street and American Presbyterian Church, Gold Brooch set with Opals and Sapphire. Return to 2796 St. Catherine street, and be rewarded. 6

PERSONAL — TO HENDERSON: THE amount of bills lost was about $80 or $85 (two tens and balance in fives and smaller bills); unable to say where lost; I am a milkman, and cover the greater part of the city and suburbs; in giving change, must have pulled the roll of bills out. Will given $10 to finder. I am not a rich man. 367 Victoria avenue, Westmount. 30

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERtisements in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'



BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

WINTER SERVICE.
Direct Sailings Between
ST. JOHN, N.B., AND LIVERPOOL.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMER.	From ST JOHN N.B.
Sat., Dec. 21	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., Jan. 8
Sat., Jan. 4	Lake Superior	Wed., Jan. 22
Sat., Jan. 18	Lake Ontario	Wed., Feb. 5
Sat., Feb. 1	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., Feb. 19
Sat., Feb. 15	Lake Superior	Wed., Mar. 4
Sat., Feb. 29	Lake Ontario	Wed., Mar. 18
Sat., Mar. 14	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., Apr. 1
Sat., Mar. 28	Lake Superior	Wed., Apr. 15

WINTER RATES OF PASSAGE.
St. John to Liverpool.

FIRST CABIN—$40 and $45. Round trip, $80 and $85 according to steamer and accommodation.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool, Londonderry, Belfast and Glasgow, $30.00; round trip, $55.00. To London, $32.00; round trip, $61.00.

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

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Steamers sail after arrival C. P. R'y Express, due at 1.30 p.m.

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 freight or passage apply to

D. & C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, Liverpool. D. W. CAMPBELL, Manager, 18 Hospital st., Montreal.

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EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.
TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION, and BEAVER LINES via Montreal.
NETHERLANDS, GUION, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC, 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 looking elsewhere.
Saloon rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
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Office Telephone, No. 1597. House Telephone, 3081.
2

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
From Pier 14, North River, New York.
(Foot of Fulton street.)

St. Louis	Wed., Jan. 1	11.00 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Jan. 8	11.0 a.m.
Paris	Wed., Jan. 15	11.00 a.m.
New York	Wed., Jan. 22	11.00 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, London or Havre, $60 and upwards.
Second cabin passage, $35 to $50.
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 st., Montreal.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street, Montreal. 30

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
Vancouver	Jan. 2, 1 p.m.	Jan. 4, 2 p.m.
Labrador	Jan. 16, 1 p.m.	Jan. 18, 2 p.m.
Scotsman	Jan. 30, 1 p.m.	Feb. 1, 2 p.m.
Vancouver	Feb. 13, 1 p.m.	Feb. 15, 2 p.m.
SS. Canada		Building.

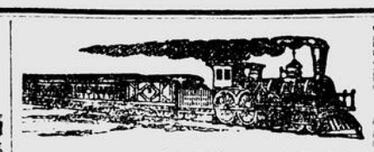
Rates of passage: First cabin, Portland or Halifax to Liverpool or Londonderry, $50 to $70; return, $90 to $130, according to steamer and berth. Second cabin to Liverpool, Londonderry, Belfast or Glasgow, $30; return, $55. Steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, $24.50 and $25.50.
'Vancouver' and 'Labrador' do not carry cattle.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament street. 29

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OPENED!! 2 12 95.
WELSH & ROUCH'S
Upper Dining Hall
A LA CARTE.

CAN YOU BLAME HIM
if he "blows up" the family
When he comes home tired and finds Soggy Bread for supper.
THE MONTREAL MACHINE BREAD CO.'S Bread is wholesome pure and fresh
Tel. 2217. Drop us a postal.
6

The Pink of Perfection
in Concert Tickets may be ordered at the
Witness Printing House.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

EPIPHANY,
JANUARY 6th, 1896.
Single Fare
For round trip between all stations in the Province of Quebec, also to and from Ottawa.
Tickets good going January, 4, 5 and 6, and valid for return not later than Jan. 7.
For tickets, Pullman accommodation and full information, apply to
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 ST. JAMES STREET, OR AT BONAVENTURE STATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

EPIPHANY,
JANUARY 6th, 1896.
RETURN TICKETS will be issued at
Single Fare.
Between all stations in the Province of Quebec; also to and from Ottawa.
Tickets good going Jan. 4, 5 and 6, and valid for return not later than Jan. 7, 1896.
City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 ST. JAMES STREET. Next Post Office.

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Royal Insurance Co.
LARGEST FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD
UNLIMITED LIABILITY,
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, Montreal.
W. TATLEY, Manager.
GEO. SIMPSON, Asst. Manager.
E. HURTUBISE, ALFRED ST. CYR, } Special Agents French Departments.
H. R. ROBERTSON & SONS, JAMES ALLIN, PERCY R. GAULT, } Special Agents English Department.

Professional.

PATENTS Trade Marks and Designs.
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OWEN N. EVANS, Counsellor and Expert,
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Successor to the Late F. H. REYNOLDS,
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MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING, DUNTON & BARRON,
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185 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
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N. W. Trenholme, Q. C.,
Has Resumed Practice.
ROOM 38 MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
204 ST. JAMES STREET. 25

SMITH & MARKEY,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, Etc.
TEMPLE BUILDING,
185 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBERT C. SMITH. FRED. H. MARKEY
11

Co-Partnership Notices.

MR. WM. HUTCHINS
Retired from our firm on 1st January instant, the sole interest and responsibility therein since that date being assumed by Mr. John Patterson,
JOHN DUNCAN & CO.
Montreal, 4th January, 1896.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership between A. F. Dunlop and J. C. A. Heriot, Architects, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued as heretofore, by
A. F. DUNLOP,
185 St. James street, Temple Building.
3

Business Cards.



Great Bargains in
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS,
We are offering 20 percent off all our entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Slippers, and 10 percent off all RUBBERS and OVERSHOES Choice. New Goods from the best manufacturers in the United States and Canada, and all marked in plain figures, at Cash Prices.
We intend making this Sale a success, as it is our First Annual Sale.
SEE OUR BARGAIN TABLES.
W. H. STEWART, 2295 St. Catherine street.

GRAHAM BROS.
MAKE THE BEST
SCOTCH SHORTBREAD, HOME-MADE MINCE PIES AND OATCAKES.
Cor. Guy and St. Antoine Sts.
Telephone 8133.

BEAR IN MIND THAT "THE GODS HELP THOSE THAT HELP THEMSELVES." SELF HELP SHOULD TEACH YOU TO USE
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Groceries, Provisions, &c.
When You Require
GROCERIES, FRUITS or PROVISIONS
THINK OF
BAKER, the Grocer,
Corner of Aylmer and Berthelet.
Our prices are very low.
For Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel.
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For Evaporated Apricots, Peaches and Plums.
For Jams, Jellies and Marmalades.
For Fine Creamery, Dairy and Print Butter.
And for all kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in Tins.
Telephone 3640.
6

THE CROWD OF PURCHASERS AT
WALTER PAUL'S
Grocery Establishment
has been greater during the past year than ever before, and no wonder, for he has by far the largest and best assorted stock of Groceries, Fruits, Provisions, &c., that is to be seen in this city or even in the Dominion. His prices will be found reasonable.
6

THE SNOW CLEARING CONTRACT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Were the results always otherwise than the past has shown them to be, some of the expressions of earnest solicitude for the city's welfare given by several of our aldermen at the meetings of the Council would afford amusing reading, especially when the subject of the discussion is a contract or other large transaction with one of the monopolous mill-stones which hang around the city's neck.

I notice in your report of last Monday's Council meeting Ald. Nolan's opinion to the effect that 'the city should have power to make the company run sleighs and that the clause the city wanted in the proposed snow cleaning contract would provide distant points, such as Victoria town, with sleighs when it was impossible to run cars.'

It does seem a little peculiar that Ald. Nolan should pick out Victoria town as a district to be denied the right to as good street car service as any other portion of the city, since Victoria town forms so large a corner in Ald. Nolan's own constituency. If the worthy (?) gentleman's memory has not altogether forsaken him, he will recall, in common with the people of Victoria town, the 'vigorous' and 'disinterested' efforts put forth by him a couple of years ago, on the eve of an election, to provide the residents of that section with a car service on St. Etienne street. He will also doubtless recall with pride the single tumble-down conveyance of the pattern used by the Street Railway Company during the first years of its existence, which the company furnished in obedience to his request for accommodation, and it may be, too, that he has not altogether forgotten that the aforesaid sleigh was discontinued within a week after his election. As an elector of Victoria town, I would like to ask Ald. Nolan why, when we should have had an electric service as soon as the company was able to give one, it was allowed, through his whole-souled magnanimity, to delay giving it so far as he was concerned, till doomsday. Had it not been for the worthy efforts of Ald. Connaughton, we might still have been enjoying a plunge through the mud to the Wellington street cars, and, as election day is approaching, we might have looked forward confidently to a resurrection of the antiquated sleigh service which we enjoyed at the time above mentioned, for at least a week or so immediately preceding and following election day. How exceedingly thoughtful on the part of the worthy representative of St. Ann's Ward, and what unfathomable regard for the rights and interests of his electors!

The people of Victoria town pay their taxes on the same basis as other citizens and are therefore entitled to the same privileges as any other portion of the city, and they deny the right of Mr. Nolan or any other alderman to barter away their rights for favor with the Street Railway Company or any other organization. As one of the 'solid thirteen' the record of Ald. Nolan's votes in the Council is still fresh and green in the memory of his constituents. It seems to me that Ald. Stevenson was quite correct when he said it appeared to him that there was something more behind the whole question than the mere matter of snow clearing, and I think I voice the sentiments of the residents of Victoria town, when I say that if Ald. Nolan or any other representative of that district allows any other considerations than the best interests of his electors to influence his votes in Council he will be taught a lesson through the medium of the ballot box which he will not soon forget. As it is, I think, and I hope, too, that some one more worthy of the people's confidence than Ald. Nolan may be chosen on Feb. 1, to occupy his seat in the City Council.

VICTORIA TOWN.

Jan. 3, 1896.

THE ARMENIANS.

HELP FOR THE DESTITUTE.

Boston, Jan. 3.—A meeting of business men of Boston was held at the Merchants' Exchange to-day to take action in regard to the Armenian relief fund. A vote for $100,000 as this city's share toward alleviating suffering in Asia Minor was issued as well as a petition to President Cleveland urging that the United States offer to the British Government and other governments of the old world the moral support of this government and the people of the United States to assist. When the meeting adjourned $3,110 was assured.

Constantinople, Jan. 3.—The United Press is able to furnish the following which gives the situation in the various provinces of Turkey and also an account of what is being done for the relief of the destitute Armenians.

In the city of Trebizond, Dr. Parmalee and Mr. Oraford are issuing food and clothing to about 3,000 destitute persons. Many refugees have come in from the region of Baiburt and Erzingan. About 3,000 of these have crossed over into Russia, where they can be secure from the sword at least.

In the city of Erzeroum the wretched people have been held in hopes of receiving back their plundered goods for some time since the massacre, only to be disappointed. Nothing of any value is to be found. Twenty-four Armenian villages on the plains of Erzeroum have been devastated. In Erzigan thousands of people wander the streets in hunger and misery. At Baiburt numbers of women and children almost without clothing and in the most awful misery are constantly coming into the city to beg alms among its ruined homes. In the city of Erzeroum Mr. Chambers and his plucky wife are doing what they can to relieve the destitute and care for the sick with funds furnished by the Duke of Westminster's committee in London. Hardly a village in the province of Bitlis escaped pillage. It is hardly safe for Christians to go upon the streets of the city as yet. But the missionaries are rendering aid to the most pressing. As many as fifteen thousand refugees have poured into Van and are there houseless and without food, the robbers having gathered in the whole supply of food.

In the city of Sivas the Rev. Mr. Perry and his wife and Miss Brewer of the American mission, are trying to relieve distress as it becomes more safe to go on the streets of the city. Arabkir, in the province of Harpoot has been pillaged. About three thousand Christians of all denominations were killed and every Christian house in the city stripped of its contents. Over two thousand houses were burned.

Efforts are being made to get money relief to these people, but the difficulties are very great in view of the notion among the Turks that money sent to the Armenians is fair plunder.

MR. SEARGEANT'S FAREWELL.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—Mr. L. J. Seargeant, late general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has sent a farewell circular to the various employees of the road in this city. After referring to the fact that the new general manager has assumed office, he continues: 'We have worked together for nearly twenty-two years and I am honestly sorry to terminate the very pleasant and harmonious official relations which have existed between us. It is, however, a great satisfaction to know that my connection with the company does not end with this official retirement, and on the other side of the Atlantic I shall continue to take the greatest interest in Canada. I shall do this from the knowledge that a more loyal, well disciplined and more trustworthy staff nowhere exists, and the surest recommendation to any one of you, apart from his personal merit, is that he has been a Grand Trunk employee.'

MAJOR A. H. SIMS.

The members of the Victoria Rifles very much regret that Major A. H. Sims is about to follow out his intention, which he made known over a year ago, of retiring from the regiment. To a 'Witness' reporter this deservedly popular officer this morning said: 'I think that after having served thirteen years as an officer in the battalion and as I have no intention of taking command of it when the colonel retires, it is time that I should retire. I think that I have done my duty towards the regiment and am justified now in retiring. It is only right, also that the other officers should get a chance at promotion, that Major Busteed should get the senior majority and Captain Meekin, the junior majority.' Major Sims said that he would nevertheless continue to take great interest in the battalion of which he is justly proud. To his efforts are due to a great extent the efficiency in shooting of the members of the Victoria Rifles. Major Sims has been on the council and executive committee of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association and also on the council and executive committee of the Dominion Rifle Association of Canada and his enthusiasm in helping the idea of the recruit to shoot has been productive of very good results.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

What Has Been Done by the British-American Commission.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The statement in Lord Aberdeen's address to the Canadian Parliament at its opening session on Thursday, that the commissioners appointed by Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of delimiting the boundary between Alaska and Canada, had concluded their labors and signed a joint report for presentation to their respective governments, is liable to misconstruction without explanation. It must not be assumed that these commissioners have agreed upon a boundary line between Alaska and Canada; they have simply signed a report upon the results of a series of surveys that have been in progress for several years past.

These surveys were carried on by parties from the United States and Canada, under direction of a commissioner from each country, appointed pursuant to the provisions of a convention concluded in Washington on July 22, 1892, for the purpose of determining if possible the boundary line of south-east Alaska. The commissioner for the United States was Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, superintendent of the Coast and Geological Survey from Sept. 8, 1892, until July 1, 1894, and his successor at the head of the survey, Gen. W. W. Duffield, since his retirement; for Canada, W. F. King, S.D.T.S., chief astronomer of the Department of Interior, has served continuously as commissioner.

The boundary line between Alaska and Canada was fixed in a treaty between Russia and Great Britain, which defined it, in substance, as follows: Beginning at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, northward through the waters of Portland canal to its head; thence following the summit of the mountains to a point where they intersect the 141st meridian of longitude, provided that at no point shall the boundary be located more than ten marine leagues from the shore.

This provision was inserted by Canning who had had some experience with maps of that period and knew how unreliable they were. The mountain range taken as the basis of the boundary delimited in the treaty, appeared on all the maps of the day, and would have formed an admirable natural boundary line. But unfortunately as it subsequently proved, they did not exist in the shape shown on the map, with a well defined summit and so the true line has always been in doubt.

Messrs. Duffield and King met at Niagara Falls last week to sign their report, the period for its completion having expired on Dec. 31. What that report is cannot, of course, be told, but it is believed that it comprises a statement showing that it is practically impossible to run a line as laid down in the treaty. The surveys have demonstrated the fact. What next is to be done is a question for the diplomats, who will have to determine what shall be substituted for that impossible line.

The necessity for speedily reaching a conclusion in this regard was urged upon Congress by President Cleveland in his annual message.

Regarding the boundary line along the 141st meridian from Mount St. Elias north to the Arctic Ocean, the situation is much simpler. Mr. Ogilvie, a Canadian surveyor, and J. E. McGrath of the United States Coast Survey, established that meridian at its crossing of the Yukon river, practically agreeing in their location. The line was continued to the Porcupine River, and thence north to the Arctic Ocean by J. H. Turner of the Coast Survey in 1891-2, since which time no work has been done by the United States officials.

Mr. Ogilvie, however, has been the past summer engaged in extending the line south from the Yukon river to Forty Mile Creek and beyond. The crossing of the Yukon is about three hundred miles north of Mount St. Elias. It appears to be pretty well settled by the United States surveys that the gold mines on Forty Mile Creek must be approached through British territory, the junction of that stream with the Yukon River being well within their lines. The agitation of the question of the boundary south-east of Mount St. Elias is really due, it is believed, to the desire of the British authorities to possess the entrance into the Yukon country from the south. If she can do this a journey of a thousand miles round the coast and two thousand miles up the river itself to the gold bearing regions can be avoided.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Good Advice.—For Coughs, Colds and all the diseases of the throat and lungs, ask for the best syrup and you will get Menthol Cough Syrup. If you ask for Menthol Cough Syrup surely you will have the best.

THE HIGHWAY OF SORROW.

A NOVEL.

BY HESBA STRETTON AND .....

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CHAPTER XIV.—HALYA'S BETROTHAL.

It was well for Halya that her father was not in when she reached home. He had gone to Okhrim's, and would probably not be back till a late hour. Marfa told her she looked upon the marriage with Panass as quite settled, and she was looking over Halya's wardrobe and the household linen they had spun together for several winters past. The mother seemed to think that any girl must be delighted at so splendid a match, and with such a dowry as her father was willing to give to her.

'Mother!' she cried, 'what good will it do me for other girls to envy me? I shall be miserable!'

'Don't say that!' It is unlucky,' answered her mother. 'God is with you. In time you may get used to it, and you will love your husband.'

'You don't love my father,' said Halya; 'you are afraid of him, and you are happier when he is out of the way. He does not mind striking you, if you displease him, and Panass will treat me the same, as soon as he is tired of me.'

They were silent for a little while, Marfa counting out the cloths and towels into tens, when Halya broke out passionately:

'I will not marry him!' she exclaimed.

'How can you say so?' asked her mother. 'Did you ever know any girl who refused to marry the husband her father chose? It is unheard of. He would beat you, and lock you up, and starve you, and all the men would say he was right. You would be obliged to give in; it is a woman's fate to do as she is ordered. Oh, yes! I know. I was a girl once, and I was afraid of Karpo. How I knelt at my father's feet and begged and prayed! I loved some one else, too. Karpo was older than me, and he also loved a poor girl. But our families were rich and they compelled us to marry. It was a bitter sorrow for me. Yes, Halya, you are not the first, and you won't be the last, my poor child.'

The poor mother was softened by the recollection of her own girlhood, and she began to pity and cry over her daughter. Halya did not answer; she knew her mother could not help her.

She wept a good part of the night, and got up with reddened eyelids and a pale face. Karpo, coming in to breakfast, scanned her with an attentive and searching look. He was fond of his only child, and it vexed him to think he might have to force her into marriage with Panass. He watched her closely, seeing that she ate nothing. She cleared the table and folded the tablecloth listlessly, not once glancing at him. It was useless to defer any explanation.

'Well, daughter,' he said 'I believe you know that God is sending you a good husband. Okhrim and I are pretty well agreed about the dowry, and next Sunday we will have the betrothal feast.'

'Father!' cried Halya, kneeling before him, and hiding her face against his knee, 'I don't want to marry. If you loved me you wouldn't want to get rid of me in such a hurry.'

'I don't want to marry! I don't want to marry!' repeated Karpo, with a sneer; 'every girl wants to be married, and Panass is the best match in Knishi. Any other girl would light a candle before the icon and dance for joy.'

'Father, I dislike Panass; I shall not be happy with him. Don't make me miserable! I am your only child.'

Old Karpo felt dissatisfied with himself when he found he could not make his heart as hard as a flint against his daughter.

'Tell me,' he said, 'are you still thinking of Paul Rudenko?'

'Yes!' whispered Halya, pressing closer to her father.

'But if he goes on as he is he will have all his goods and his lands confiscated,' said Karpo; 'I know it for certain. Savely and Father Vasili were talking about it. You cannot live upon nothing, my little Halya. You are young and foolish, and do not understand what life is. It is not all petting and befooling one another. Perhaps though, Paul is going to give up his stupid heresy?' he added, in a softer voice. If Paul would but return to the religion of his forefathers, he would no longer oppose his marriage with Halya.

'No. Oh, no!' she sobbed.

'And you would marry a Stundist!' exclaimed Karpo.

'I don't want to marry the one or the other,' persisted Halya; 'let me stay at home, dear father! I will work, and please you in every way. I will never go out except to church. Oh! let me stay and live with you.'

Marfa had been listening in silence.

'Why hurry her, indeed?' she said now; 'let her stay at home and prolong her girlhood. It is the only happy time we women have in life. She will have plenty more chances to go under the yoke.'

'Shut up, you fool!' stormed Karpo, glad to find some one to vent his vexation upon; 'you see the girl is almost out of her mind and hardly knows what she says, and instead of talking reason and sense to her, you

...gin wailing about women not being ...ppy. No more nonsense! She shall marry Panass and there is an end to it. We will have the bridal feast on Sunday.'

He flung himself out of the house, leaving Halya sobbing on the floor beside his chair. Marfa could not offer her any consolation. Both of them were thinking the same thing. It would be impossible for her to marry Paul, and her father would compel her to take another husband. Why not Panass as well as anybody else?

A few days later Karpo went to see Okhrim again, and the next day Okhrim came to see Karpo. They sat together for hours, discussing the most minute details of the dowry, till at last they came to an agreement on all points and shook hands over the bargain.

That same day Karpo told his daughter all was definitely settled. The girl received the fatal news with apparent indifference.

'Thank God!' she said, 'all right now,' and Karpo even condescended to ask Marfa what she thought of Halya.

'She seems all right,' answered the mother prudently.

But Halya appeared quite reconciled to her fate. She cried no more; helped her mother, and busied herself about the house in preparation for the approaching feast. Once while she was carrying water home she met Paul, and greeted him almost as if he was a mere acquaintance. All was over between them. It was wrong now even to think of him.

Long before daylight on Sunday morning Marfa was busy at her oven. Food enough for a whole regiment of soldiers had to be cooked. The whole house was turned upside down. Karpo brought from the cellar all kinds of liquors, especially mead made from honey and vodka. In former days Ooliana would have been there putting her hand deftly to everything. Ah! if Paul had only been the bridegroom lover!

Halya took out the marriage-scarf which she had embroidered so beautifully, weaving into every stitch bright thoughts of her happy life with Paul. How often she had pictured to herself how she would tie it as a sash round Paul, and then stoop and kiss his hand in token that she looked upon him as her master and husband!

Busy as they were it was essential that all the family should go to church. It would not do for anyone to suppose the preparations for the feast detained them. There was no evidence of Paul being there; and Halya's heavy heart was undisturbed. On their return home Marfa and Halya hastily completed their arrangements, and as the church clock struck twelve the guests began to come.

Neither Marfa nor Halya sat down to table; they went to and fro between the oven and the dining-table, serving the guests, and pressing them to eat from one dish after another. Hour after hour they sat feasting, until at last the hungriest guest declared he could eat and had enough. Then at a signal from her father Halya went out and brought in her marriage scarf, with its rich embroidery. Panass met her in the middle of the room, and she fastened it round him, and, bowing low was about to kiss his hand. But Panass lifted up her pretty face and kissed her on the lips.

'It's only once out of hundreds of times,' he said, with a foolish laugh. The blood rushed back from Halya's face, leaving her as cold and white as marble. It would be better to die, she said to herself.

Meanwhile Okhrim suggested that the whole company should go down to his house to finish up the night with drinking vodka. There were no women there, he said significantly. At last Halya was left alone, for her mother, worn out with fatigue, crept away to bed. She tore off her rich bridal dress, unbound the ribbons from her hair, and tossed them, with her necklace, on to the floor. They were all ornaments to her.

'Oh! what will become of me! What will become of me!' she murmured to herself; 'oh, Paul! you might have saved me.' And I love you so!

In the meantime the drinking went on in Okhrim's house until everyone was more or less intoxicated. Okhrim had invited several other guests, among whom was Father Vasili; and Panass assiduously filled up every glass as soon as it was empty. He was celebrating a double triumph; he had won the girl whom he had longed for and had ousted his rival Paul, who had always looked upon Halya as his own. Panass drank joyously to his own betrothal.

The revels were carried on far into the night. At one end of the room half a dozen men were trying to sing together, each one with a different tune, or a different song. In another corner Karpo was caressing the semi-loaded Audrey, taking him for Halya, and saying in a thick voice that Panass was worth a hundred Pauls that Paul compared with Panass was like a pig to a horse. These words were caught up by Panass, and excited his drunken imagination.

'Paul Rudenko! who speaks of a dog like him?' he shouted. 'I've got Halya and now I'd like to pound him to powder.'

'Look here, boys!' cried one of the younger men, 'let us go and make him drink in honor of this betrothal.'

'Let us go! let us go!' shouted every man who could stand on his feet, and leaving the older men to continue their drunken debauch they set off to Ostron.

The gate of Paul's courtyard was locked, but in a moment it was broken by a rush of strong men against it. Heavy fists knocked at the doors and window shutters. There was a sound of a child crying within, and very quickly Ooliana opened a window.

'What is the matter?' she cried, seeing the house beset by men.

'We want Paul! where is he? where is Paul?' they shouted.

'He is not here,' answered Ooliana; 'Paul is gone to Kovylsk.'

She closed the window sharply and disappeared.

'She is telling lies!' vociferated Panass; 'Paul is frightened, and is hiding indoors. Let us force the door, comrades.'

Several of them snatched up a beam which was lying near at hand, and they were about to attack the door, when suddenly it was opened from within, and the tall, dignified form of Ooliana stood in the doorway. The men involuntarily fell back. Ooliana made a step forward, and her whole face and figure were lit up by the moon.

'Why have you come?' she asked; 'Panass, Audrey, Danilo, Petro! You are all of you the sons of respectable people: many of them my dear friends. I could not be afraid of you as if you were a band of robbers. What do you want? I have Demyan's little child in my house, very ill, and you have startled him. Tell me what you want.'

'We want Paul to come out and drink the health of the bride and bridegroom,' said Danilo.

'You ought to be ashamed!' replied Ooliana. 'Paul is gone to see Loukyan. Probably he will get into trouble for it; but my son is no coward. He risks everything to help his old friend. He never dreamed that I should be molested by our neighbors. Demyan, too, is gone, and there are only we two women and a baby in the house. If you don't believe me come in and see for yourselves.'

She opened the door wide, and stood on one side, as if expecting them to enter. The young men looked sheepish, and remained motionless.

'Boys!' she said in her clear and pleasant voice, 'I have known every one of you all your lives. This is Sunday night; and most of you went to church this morning and prayed to God, saying: "Our Father, lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." And at night you get drunk, and come to disturb poor lonely women. I know the devil tempts you, but you must resist him, and he will flee from you. Ask God to help you. You are an industrious man, Panass; and you, Danilo, are a good son; and Petro is always helping his neighbors. There is good in you all. Oh, my sons, be you good men!'

She confronted the subdued and silenced crowd for a moment longer, and then with a cordial 'Good night!' she turned and entered the house.

The young men felt ashamed to look one another in the face. They dispersed quietly, with no more shouting and singing.

(To be Continued.)

DAILY FOOD.

MONDAY, JAN. 6.

And a man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; . . . as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.—When my heart is overwhelmed, lead me to the rock that is higher than I.—Isa. xxxii., 2; Ps. lxi., 2.

And as a church has no more certain symptom of paralysis than a paralyzed prayer-meeting, so nothing feels the approach of a divine quickening so quickly and so palpably as the social gathering at the mercy-seat. The first revival that I ever enjoyed during my early ministry began in a most extraordinary meeting for prayer in a private house; the room seemed to be charged with a divine electricity; it reminded me of some of those meetings described in Charles G. Finney's 'Autobiography' — the tokens of great cloud-bursts of heavenly blessings. Just as in apostolic times the baptism of fire is apt to descend upon Christ's people when gathered in the place of prayer. The flame kindles there; the temperature of the church changes there. Seats once empty fill up; and, what is more, empty people begin to fill up, too. The brethren who always have insisted that they 'could not leave their business,' find no difficulty in quitting their shops or their stores in season to catch their share of the heavenly baptism. Diffident folks thaw out, and the tongue-tied find utterance. The timid wax bold, and the man who was never afraid to ask his customers to buy his wares plucks up courage to ask God to send down the power from on high. A latent force is soon developed that quite astonishes the pastor and the flock. Such a prayer-gathering is the starting-point in a moral revolution. The pastor preaches with new vim; he fires hot shot heated in that prayer furnace. Purses are thawed out, and money gifts flow more freely. Old feuds are forgotten, old sores are healed; people linger after the meeting breaks up to grasp hands, and to welcome newcomers. Best of all, the converting power of the Holy Spirit descends, and, as in the apostolic days, the people praise God, and he adds to the church, day by day, those that are being saved. This is no fancy sketch. It is just what hundreds of us pastors have experienced, and just what any church may have that goes the right way to secure such blessings. God's treasure house is not exhausted; his promises never 'go to protest.' If any church deserts God and forsakes prayer he will forsake them. The decadence of prayer marks inevitably the decadence of spiritual energy and influence; no pulpit can save a prayerless church. At this season of the year, when ministers and Sunday-schools and societies of Christian Endeavor are resuming their work, and congregations are returning to their homes, a fitting watchword is, rally to the mercy seat and stand by your prayer-meetings! —Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

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First Lady—'Losh, but the doctor was gran' the day.'

Second Lady—'H'm! D'ye think he'll as clever as he used tae be?'

First Lady (astonished)—'Clever—he's faur cleverer, but we dinna un'erstan' him noo!'—'Punch.'

You are suffering, it is true, from a very bad cough, and your chest is very sore. I was just as bad some few months ago, and was cured after using Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine for one day.

THE NATURALIST'S LOSS.

A naturalist, who is an ardent student and absent-minded, recently celebrated his silver wedding. Many guests were invited for the occasion. As the first guest arrived one of the daughters was sent to summon the father from his study. When they reached the room, the daughter noticed that her father carried in his hand a small wooden box, and, as he shook hands with the nearest guest, she saw him drop it. The cover rolled off, but she gave a sigh of relief when she saw that the box was apparently empty. The naturalist, however, uttered a cry of dismay and instantly went down on his hands and knees in an attempt to gather up something. 'Have you spilled anything father' she asked. 'Spilled anything!' he echoed, in evident indignation at her calm tone; 'I have lost fifty fleas that I have just received from Egypt.' The effect of this intelligence on the family was nothing in comparison to the effect the catastrophe had upon the company before the evening was over; and the only thing that the naturalist said to his friends in answer to their congratulations upon his happy married life was to ask that if they carried any of his Egyptian fleas they would return the insects to him.—'Argonaut.'

Soon after Lord Kenyon was appointed Master of the Rolls, he was listening very attentively to a young clerk who was reading to him, before a number of gentlemen of the long robe, the conveyance of an estate, and on coming to the word 'enough,' pronounced it 'enow.' His honor immediately interrupted him. 'Hold, hold—you must stand corrected! "Enough" is according to the vernacular custom,' pronounced "enuff," and so must all other English words which terminate in "cugh," as, for example, "tough," "rough," &c.' The clerk bowed, flushed, and went on for some time, when, coming to the word 'plough,' he, with a loud voice and a penetrating look at his honor, called it 'pluff.' The great lawyer stroked his chin and, with a smile, candidly said, 'Young man, I sit corrected.'

Customer—'I wish you wouldn't always tell such frightful stories! It makes one's hair stand on end!' Barber—'Exactly, sir. That's the idea, sir, for then I can cut your hair better.'.

TOOK IT IN GREEK.

Among the good stories in circulation about the late Joseph Harris, the well known master of the City of London School, who died recently, is one in connection with Lord Mayor Owden. That worthy gentleman was not a Greek scholar, and the Greek oration on speech day in Christ's Hospital, to which on a memorable occasion he listened was not intelligible to him, save one word. The word was 'Owden'—so pronounced, and Mr. Harris used to tell his friends privately how each time it occurred in the Greek oration, Sir Thomas fondly supposing that compliment was being paid to himself, rose and solemnly bowed.—'Household Words.'

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The Boys' Page.

Northern Lights and Shadows.

BY RALPH GRAHAM TABER.

(From the New York 'Independent.')

ESTHER—MIK.

The bright June morning sun was shining on the mission, bathing the belfry of the weather-beaten chapel in a flood of golden light and throwing its shadow far across the greenish valley to the foot of the brownish-gray cliffs that walled it in. It lit up a grove of stunted evergreens on which the hoarfrost glistened, changed a solitary iceberg stranded in the bay into an altar virgin-white crowned with an offering of living flame, and was reflected in each dancing wave that lapped the shingle strand from the rude staging before the mission buildings to the slowly melting bank of discolored snow beside the brook.

The barren hilltops seemed more near than ever in the clear, dry Northern atmosphere, and Esther, leaning against the whitewashed picket fence enclosing the well-kept garden, rehearsed her latest lesson in arithmetic by endeavoring to count the bowlders in the flagstaff cairn surmounting the highest point above the bay.

Esther's heart was quite as full of sunshine as the landscape; for had she not been chosen, the day before, to succeed the newly wedded Clara as mission nurse? And was she not attired for the very first time in a clean new dress of brilliant calico, with a spotless linen apron pinned at the shoulders with bows of bright red ribbon, and its broad bands, clasping her girlish waist, trimmed at their trailing ends with dainty bits of lace? Her heavy coal-black hair was neatly drawn back from her brow and fell in long, thick braids below her waist. She smiled for very gladness; and the smile lit up the clear depths of her soft dark eyes, displayed the even whiteness of her teeth and lent a rosier color to her olive cheeks.

What wonder that a stranger who approached her, with habitually noiseless tread, should have stopped to gaze in silent admiration, drinking in the beauties of her face and noting each graceful outline of her dainty figure; the childlike hands so scrupulously clean and the tiny slipper peeping from beneath her gown!

A moment thus, in which his passionate heart went out to her; and then, with the uneasy consciousness of being watched, although the watcher was yet unseen, she turned toward the stranger and looked at him wonderingly.

She saw a straight, lithe figure, scarce a man's, clothed all in furs, although the day was mild. His head was bare, and his long, thick hair fell to his shoulders, framing a boyish face with features regular and pleasing as her own. His large, black eyes contained a touch of sadness; but this was quickly lost beneath the frank, open smile with which he greeted her as he advanced and offered her his hand.

'Okshunai! I give you greeting, fair sister of my people,' he said to her.

His words, like his appearance, were somewhat strange, and yet sufficiently like her mother tongue for her to grasp his meaning; for she replied: 'My mother's people are the same as yours; my father was a white man from the South. I give you welcome though; who may you be?'

'I am Sikeepa, from the great North-land, and this, my dog, is Khimik, my only friend. I come to know thy fathers, the white men, those who teach, for I would learn. And yet I first would have some words with thee. Come, tell me of thyself; thy people, their ways, their manners and their mysteries.'

That night he shared a cot within the hospitable sod dwelling of a newmade friend. He could not sleep, however, for wayward thoughts: the pictures of the happenings of the day; the tall, commanding figure of the mission chief, his bright gray eyes and pale gray-bearded face, of whom the simple stranger felt more in awe than of old Mauterjek, his father's surly friend; of the girl he met beside the garden fence; the strange, incomprehensible things she told to him about a God, a thing invisible and nowhere seen by men, yet present everywhere; who made the trees and sweet, green grasses grow; who taught the birds to sing and men to pray; who watched and guarded everything he loved, and who loved all because that he had made it.

The air was close and stifling in the room, to one so used to sleep beneath the stars; and Khimik was also restless and ill at ease and nosed him urging him to rise and go.

Presently, with caution, so as not to rouse the others in the room, he felt his way to the door and stepped without, filling his lungs with a deep drawn breath of the grateful, chill night air.

'Come, Khimik,' he whispered; and with the faithful animal at his heels he threaded the narrow, irregular lanes between the huts, passed the silent mission house and ghostly chapel, and finally, with unconscious steps, found himself where he had first caught sight of her beside the pickets. Here he sat down, his hand on Khimik's head, and leaned against the enclosure, watching the flickering of the bright stars overhead and the waving aurora come and go across the midnight sky, and softly murmuring the strange, unfamiliar names: 'Esther—God—Jesus—Esther-mik!'

It was the Sabbath morn, and the little bell within the steeple sent its tremulous peals through the valley and across the bay, to be repeated by the echoing hills. The people, all clad in clean white cotton cassocks, gathered for the service while it rang. As the last stroke died away the organ spoke and the congregation sang the opening hymn, the clear, sweet voice of Esther leading them. And then the mission elder spoke to them and read a chapter from the Testament; and then they sang again, with zealous warmth.

Sikeepa sat in wondering silence through it all, waiting with patience for his time to come. He was to have a new name given him, the old one put away. He was to say to all: 'Yes, I believe!' and that incomprehensible Being would claim him then. And he was willing that it should be so, for Esther had assured him that it was right.

He saw only her as he approached the dais in answer to the summons of the priest. His thoughts were all of her throughout the reading of the baptismal service, so little of which he understood or cared to comprehend; and when the missionary fraced the moist cross on his smooth, broad brow and called him 'Matthew,' he saw her smile and nod approvingly.

And then the congregation passed and shook his hand, and every passer bore a friendly face; but when she came he murmured 'Esther-mik,' and held her hand until she blushed outright.

A hut of boards much better than the rest stood near the chapel some distance from the other dwellings. It had a floor of wood most carefully kept, a window with a real glass pane and wooden shutter, the usual fireplace built of rocks and clay, a bearskin spread before it on the floor, and a pair of reindeer antlers nailed above. The pieces of earthenware and china on the shelves were spotlessly clean, as was the quilted covering of the bed and everything else the tiny home contained.

Before the blazing fireplace, comfortably resting in a wooden chair with broad seat, arms and rockers, and with a minkskin at the back to rest her aged head against, the brown-faced mother sat and listened to Esther, who knelt beside her knee.

'Ah, but he is handsome, mother mine; and brave and tall and straight as any tree. You should have seen him as he talked to me! So gentle in his ways, in spite of what you call his heathen soul!

'But he is not the heathen Sikeepa now; Matthew is the name Christ gives to him. And when I passed he smiled and showed such teeth! His teeth are white, as white—well, white as mine!' And the young girl clasped her hands above her head and laughed right merrily.

'Cease prattling, daughter, we are not alone,' the mother said; and through the open doorway Sikeepa slowly entered, with Khimik leashed.

'Mother,' he said, with simple earnestness, 'I am the Matthew newly christened here. My father was a chief—my grandsire, too. I have no treasures but this dog, my loving friend; but I am young and strong. Twice have I met Nanuk, the water bear, and twice have made his snowy coat my own. None can excel me in the hunt or chase. I come to buy thy daughter. Take thou the dog; his like cannot be found. A dead buck will I bring thee every moon, and thrice as often Buiyea shall be thine!'

The wrinkled mother listened with a quiet smile, then answered, coldly: 'She is not for sale. I judged you Christian by the name you gave; know you not Christians do not buy their wives? A Christian takes to wife the maid he loves; nor more than one, and her for good or ill.'

Then in more kindly tones: 'But as thou art a likely youth enough, and of fresh blood and strong and likely brave, give me thy promise to be true to her, be kind to her and put her not away, nor seek another should her bloom depart; and if my Esther pleases, she is thine!'

THE MISSION DEBT.

The bleak December wind shrieked boisterously through the vale, swirled the white snowflakes high in blinding clouds, shook the frail mission buildings with its fierce wild gusts, wantonly rocking the bell in the chapel tower, which now and again startled the housed residents with unlooked-for clangor.

'The children of the storm sing very loud,' Esther whispered, creeping closer within Matthew's protecting arm, as they sat together by the fire, with their great gray wolf dog stretched lazily beside them. 'My Matthew—Sikeepa-mik, for I yet love thy name of "Little Master"—tell me what is it makes thee sad to-night?'

'I would not have thee sorrow,' replied her youthful husband, rousing himself from a moody reverie. 'And yet 'tis well that thou shouldst know the fault. It is this owing what is never paid; this thing they call a debt, which eats and eats, and with each skin I take to feed it becomes more ravenous and grows the larger. The keeper of the mission store has said to-day that I have had too much without the price; and have I not carried him a hundred seals and yet another hundred, and a third? What have we had that he should ask a price? A pound of powder now and then to kill the seals; some barrels of white flour, a bit of cloth and ribbon to make thee bright. And yet he says he has not had a price!'

The young man rose and paced the narrow room, while Khimik roused himself and watched expectantly. Presently he stopped before the fire and laid his strong brown hand on Esther's head:

''Tis but a day to go and come,' he said, 'to where the great company trade. There I may take my catch and get full measure. The others sometimes go; why should not I? 'Twas new to me, this trading for a debt. I do not like the word. And yet for thee I would buy debts, and worse, my sweet-faced blossoming vine!' And stooping impulsively, he raised her chin and kissed away the tear-drops in her eyes.

Matthew, or Sikeepa, as he would rather answer, was up betimes and visited his traps. The first was baited and untouched; the second sprung, yet empty; but in the third he found a fox stretched out and noted, with a throb of joy, the silvery black thickness of its fur.

''Twill buy a pretty debt,' he grimly said; but as he dexterously removed its precious skin and carefully folded it within his hood, a happier thought bred quick resolve; and, calling Khimik to follow, he started across the hill with rapid strides.

At a late hour in the evening he returned and met his anxious Esther at their door.

'See what our traps have taken today,' he said, catching her up for a hearty kiss, and then proceeded to unload his pack.

A dozen cans of powder, a yard of lace, a full roll of blue ribbon, broad and bright; a piece of woollen cloth, a pound of sweets, a gaudy breastpin, gay with colored glass; a ball of yarn, a package of stout thread, some needles, scissors, handkerchiefs and combs, and, last of all, most valued of the lot, a mirror and a vial of cheap perfume.

As he unwrapped them to her admiring gaze, he told of the day's events. How he had caught the black fox in his trap, and carried its beautiful fur across the hills a hard day's journey through the trackless snow. How he had found no sign of deer or bear, and even the ptarmigan seemed to have disappeared, deserting the barren, storm-swept coast for the milder valleys of the inland wilds.

Esther listened uneasily to his tale; and finally she interrupted him, to ask if he had spoken anyone upon the way.

'Thou knowest, Sikeepa-mik, the mission rule that they who owe must bring their fur to pay. The keeper is very strict, and will not furnish more to those who fail to bring him all their traps may take. Above all else the silver fox is held; and should the knowledge of thy traffic reach his ears thou needst must pay our debt; nor draw another pound of flour till that is done.'

'If so it be,' Sikeepa answered, thoughtfully, 'that these, our people's debts, are rightly due, I cannot blame the white priests for their rule. 'Tis little they might get from those who owe if they did not insist on such a measure. But do we justly owe them as they say? We are not skilled in books nor in their ways; and this I know: a skin brings more in trade when taken to the Company than'—

'But thou hast not answered me, Sikeepa. Did any meet thee or know where thou didst go?'

'None saw me but the trader and his men. They are not apt to come so far to prattle.'

'Yet I am fearful still. The messenger may hear it on his way and bring the tale to do thee injury.'

'I had no thought of it,' the husband said. 'But 'tis better not to mourn a thing that's done, nor fear the trouble we cannot control. If come it should, and leave no other way, the Northland still is free. I know it well. There are no missions there; no white men's debt. Took-to and Buiyea furnish all our needs. My people journey in the winter-time to seek the Company's trader, who has stores of things such as the mission keeps. 'Tis easy to procure them what we wish, for our fur and oil and fish and food abound. And were it not for Mauterjek, my foe, and love for thee, my Esther, and the fear that thy frail girlhood would not bear the life our hardy women lead in huts of snow, I would renounce the mission pack and seek again my Northern home among the folk who still are dear to me.

(To be Continued.)

Mermaids and Merman.

SOME VERY STRANGE YARNS.

The following extraordinary stories of sea nymphs have been collected by the Philadelphia 'Times':—

In a well-known collection of naval relics and curios in London, along with relics of Sir John Franklin and other heroes, there is to be seen a curious animal, with the head of a monkey and the body of a fish, which, by virtue of its position in such a collection, imposes upon the credulity of a confiding public. In it the imaginative man sees the confirmation of the many stories of animals half man and half fish, of which travellers and naturalists have written since the days of Pliny. In reality, however, it is the product of Japanese ingenuity, manufactured to beguile cana from the pockets of gullible Western barbarians.

SOME STRAPPING LASSIES.

A grave Scotch judge, at the close of the last century, wrote an article to prove them not fabulous, and naturalists of many countries and centuries have testified to their having been seen.

In 'Forbes's Oriental Memoirs' it is related that Mr. Matcham, a superintendent of the company's marine at Bombay, stated to the author that at Mozambique, Mombas and Melinda, three of the principal ports on the eastern shore of Africa, he frequently saw mermaids from six to twelve feet long, 'the head and face resembling the human, except about the nose and mouth, which were rather more like a hog's snout; the skin fair and smooth, the head covered with dark, glossy hair of considerable length; the neck, breast and body of the female as low as the hips appeared like a well-formed woman; from thence to the extremity of the tail they were perfect fish. The shoulders and arms were in good proportions, but from the elbow tapered to a fin. These animals were daily cut up and sold by weight in the fishmarket at Mombas.'

A MERMAN.

M. Valentyn further states that the daily register of the Dutch company records that in 1653 Lieut. Smallen, with a body of men, having been sent on an expedition to the Bay of Hundelo, reported having seen on two occasions, six weeks apart, two mermaids swimming together. They were also seen by all of his men. They had breasts, and seemed exactly shaped like human beings from the waist up, but from there down tapered to a point. On his return to Europe, in 1714, while at sea in south latitude 12 degrees 3 minutes, M. Valentyn records that he, the captain, purser and mate, together with many of the crew, saw 'a creature of gray color, like that of a codfish skin. It appeared like a sailor * * * so that we all agreed it must be some shipwrecked person.' The ship was steered towards him, and was only one length distant when he plunged down out of sight. But the man at the masthead declared that 'he had a monstrous long tail.'

HUDSON AND HAWKINS.

Mermaids were confined to no special locality. They were recorded by 'Master Henrie Hudson' as having been met on a voyage to Nova Zembla, while they were known on the coast of Brazil as Ipupiapra, and were said to kill persons by embracing and kissing them.

In Hayluyt's voyages it is told that during one of Sir John Hawkins's expeditions, 'when we came in the height of Bermuda, we discovered a monster in the sea who showed himself three times unto us from the middle upward, in which parts he was proportioned like a man, of the complexion of a mulatto or tawny Indian. The general did command one of his clerks to put it in writing, and he certified the king and his nobles thereof.'

Captain Richard Whitburne relates that in 1610, in the harbor of St. John's, Newfoundland, he saw 'a strange creature * * * swimming toward me, looking cheerfully as it had been a woman by the face, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, ears, neck, and forehead. It seemed to be so beautiful * * * having round about upon the head all blew strakes, resembling haire down to the necke, for I beheld it long * * * the shoulders and back * * * as white and smooth as the back of a man; * * the same came unto a boate where in one William Hawkridge was * * * and did not strive to come in to him and others. * * * Now, because divers have written much of mermaids, I have presumed to relate what is most certaine.'

ONE WAS CAUGHT.

Holland breaks the record with an account of a mermaid which was washed through a broken dyke on the Zuyder Zee in 1403 or 1404. She was given to the people of Haarlem, who taught her to eat, spin, wear clothes. Having lived many years, she was given Christian burial.

In 1650 John Gregory, A.M., a chaplain at Oxford, published an account of a merman which was caught in the Baltic and given to Sigismund, King of Poland. Another was caught on the coast of Portugal in the sixteenth century, and its ownership contested in the courts by the king and the Grand Master of the Order of St. Jago.

In the history of whales and seals in the 'Naturalists' Library,' there is given, as coming from Mr. Edmonton, a distinguished professor of natural history at the University of Edinburgh, a yet more circumstantial account of a captured mermaid. Six fishermen near Teli, one of the Shetland Islands, found the creature caught in the fishing lines; it was but three feet long, the upper part of the body more like a monkey than a human being, the lower part that of a fish. The skin was smooth and gray, and there were a row of stiff bristles from the top of the head to the shoulders. There were no scales, gills nor fins, and the mouth, lips and fingers were very distinct; it did not struggle nor try to bite, but moaned plaintively. After keeping it three hours the men, impressed by its strange resemblance to a human being, put it back into the sea. Prof. Edmonton conversed with two of the men upon the subject and was convinced of the truth of their story.

A DOG'S INTELLIGENCE.

A gentleman of Mount Lebanon, La., owns a fine Newfoundland dog called Kate. Something like a year ago last spring Kate was very badly afflicted with mange, and her master had her taken to the neighboring tanyard and thrown into the vat filled with dye made from red oak bark, which is possessed of healing properties. The dog got well, and in the course of a year had a litter of fine young puppies, all except two of which were drowned.

A few days ago Kate discovered what she evidently considered sure symptoms of mange in one of the pups, so, bidding it follow, she made a bee-line for the old tan-yard, followed at some distance by the pups. Arrived at the well-remembered vat, which had formed the scene of her own ablution, she seized her afflicted pup by the nape of the neck, and calmly gave it a good bath, in spite of its protesting yelps and struggles. As a reward for her foresight and maternal care the pup recovered, and is now as frisky and healthy as any mother could desire.—Philadelphia 'Times.'

THEY WERE SUSPICIOUS.

THE TELEPHONE COMPLETELY MYSTIFIED THE RED MEN FROM THE WEST.

Major Pollock, who was superintendent of free delivery in the Postoffice Department under the last administration, was for some time stationed on the frontier as an Indian agent, and was well and favorably known to many of the principal chiefs among the red men. Whenever they sent delegates to Washington to have a pow-wow with the great father, the major's office was sure to be visited by them, and they came sometimes in crowds.

On one occasion, while the Indians were making a call on the major, he went to the telephone, in another room, and called up the Indian office. When his call was answered he said:—

'Tell Frank to come to the 'phone.' Frank was a half-breed, employed in the Indian office.

'Hello! Frank,' said the major. 'Hold the 'phone a minute. Your uncle is here and wants to talk with you.'

Then he went into his office and led one of the chiefs to the telephone.

'Want to talk to Frank?' said the major, placing the transmitter in the chief's hand.

After many grunts and suspicious glances at the mysterious contrivance, the little ear trumpet was finally held to the chief's ear, and the major said:—

'Now, go ahead, Frank.'

A grin spread over the Indian's face, but the chief wasn't convinced, and trying in vain to look behind the instrument, he stuck his head out of the window and looked around. Then with a bewildered look he ran to the door and looked up and down the corridor.

The major explained to him that Frank was up town in another building, but the chief wasn't convinced, and called another Indian. While the second Indian was listening, the first chief watched the major's lips closely, evidently suspecting some trick of ventriloquism.

'Ugh!' grunted the second chief, as he dropped the transmitter and looked under a desk and out of a window.

The major couldn't satisfactorily explain the matter to the chiefs, and finally was forced to put on his hat and take them over to the Indian office, where they found Frank at the 'phone, waiting for more 'talk.'—'Washington Star.'

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Corner Victoria Square and Craig street.
Day and Evening Classes will be resumed on MONDAY, Jan. 6th. Write, call or telephone 2890 for the Souvenir Prospectus containing full information. Address
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Conducted by Miss Symmers and Miss Smith, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, January 8
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REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED.

AN INFAMOUS JOB.

How a Most Valuable Franchise was Grabbed from the City.

The Citizens Protested Against Being Robbed, but Thirteen Aldermen Embraced the Scandalous Deal.

[illegible] arisen out of [illegible] cannot cause [illegible] any great [illegible] this deal was [illegible] November, [illegible] day exposed [illegible] perpetrated up- [illegible] if they were [illegible]



ALD. M. T. LEFEBVRE,
St. Denis Ward, Seat No. 3.

[illegible] the government and the alder- [illegible] give the Belt Line Company right [illegible] way from one end to the other of the [illegible]

[illegible] the proposal of the company to [illegible] line along the river front it tried [illegible] its way through the very heart of [illegible] but the proposal caused an in- [illegible] deputation to wait upon the Ot- [illegible] government and protest vigorously [illegible] any company, with the sanction [illegible] parliament at its back, forcing its way [illegible] the city. The deputation suc- [illegible] in stopping the company from [illegible] through the heart of the city but [illegible] not prevail upon the government to withdraw from the company the privilege [illegible] had given it of running through the [illegible]. All the government would say was that the City Council should have the [illegible]wer to say what route the line should [illegible]n.

The citizens felt very bitter over the



ALD. L. A. JACQUES,
St. Gabriel Ward, Seat No. 1.

[illegible] action of the government in forcing this [illegible] them. Now one of the min- [illegible] government is charged with [illegible] money from the promoters [illegible] help the scheme through [illegible] which got this valuable [illegible] the government, and final- [illegible] scheme through the City [illegible] composed of Ald. Hurteau, [illegible] the Hon. Mr. Archam- [illegible]uge, M.P., and others. [illegible]rits were Ald. Hurteau [illegible]e; the former worked [illegible] of the government and [illegible] a bitter fight, got the [illegible] Council.

It was [illegible] Prefontaine who presided over the aldermanic railway committee in November, 1894, when the scheme was brought up to spoil the river front with the line, and who at the outset stated that according to the great powers bestowed upon the company by the Federal Government the city had not the power to refuse the company an entrance into the city—it could only say what route the company should take. It should be allowed, however, to say how much the company should pay the city per mile.

From the very first of the discussion a number of aldermen held that the government had not the power to force the project upon the city and that all they (the aldermen) had to do was to refuse to vote in favor of the scheme and it would collapse. It will be seen from the votes that the majority of the aldermen were only too glad to vote for this lovely scheme which gave the company a franchise worth millions of dollars.

Some idea of the immense value of the franchise given this company by the Ottawa Government will be realized from the following clause, which the government passed:

'The company may lay out railway tracks



ALD. T. A. GROTHE,
St. Jean Baptiste Ward, Seat No. 2.

of the gauge of four feet and a half inches from a point in or near the city of Montreal, passing through the municipalities of Maisonneuve, Longue Pointe, Pointe aux Trembles, Riviere des Prairies, Sault au Recollet, Bord a Plouffe, St. Laurent, Ste. Genevieve, Ste. Anne, Pointe Claire, Dorval, Lachine, Cote St. Paul, St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde, returning to some point in or near the city of Montreal, with branches connecting the north shore with the southshore.'

There was also the following fine clause which shows that the company can barter away or lease the franchises given it by the government and the City Council:

'The Company may enter into an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway



ALD. P. LECLERC,
St. Jean Baptiste Ward, Seat No. 1.

Company, or the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, the Great Northern Railway Company, the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company, the Montreal Bridge Company, or the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, for conveying or leasing its railway to such companies, in whole or in part, or any rights or powers acquired by it, as also the surveys, plans, works, plant, machinery and other property to it belonging, or for an amalgamation with either of such companies, on such terms and conditions as are agreed upon, and subject to such restrictions as to the directors seem fit: Provided that such agreement has been first sanctioned by two-thirds



ALD. GEORGE RENEAULT,
St. Louis Ward, Seat No. 2.

of the votes at a special general meeting of the shareholders duly called for the purpose of considering the same, at which meeting shareholders representing at least two-thirds in value of the stock are present or represented by proxy, and that such agreement has also received the approval of the Governor-in-Council.'

Before the scheme was put through the Council on Dec. 7, 1894, a number of pe-



ALDERMAN HURTUBISE,
Seat No. 2, Hochelaga Ward.

titions were sent praying the aldermen to vote against it. A petition even came from the residents of Lachine, but as the public know, the aldermen paid no heed to any of them.

In order to try to influence the aldermen to do what was right by the city, the 'Witness' on Nov. 27 and 28, 1894, printed a number of interviews with prominent business men and citizens in regard to the scheme.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, who was then president of the Board of Trade, said: 'There



ALD. J. BRUNET,
St. James Ward, Seat No. 2.

is no room on the wharf for such a line and the aldermen should not consent to it.' When this scheme was up for discussion at Ottawa the promoters of the company wanted to be allowed to enter the city just where they pleased. If all their demands had been complied with they would have had pretty near the whole city at their mercy.'

Mr. Stewart, managing director of the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company, said: 'I am against the proposed belt line running down by the wharf; we do not need it there. The city should be very careful what rights it gives away to the company. In my opinion it will be years before Montreal will need an elevated road: I can hardly believe that the promoters of it are in earnest about starting to build it. All they want, I think, is to have the right to construct it. In brief, I have no sympathy with the scheme, because it is not needed.'

Another member of the Board of Trade said: 'It is quite apparent that the char-



ALD. H. DUPRE,
St. Mary's Ward, Seat No. 2.

termongers are fully alive to the value of the charters they have got from the government. They have arranged things so that they can sell their rights to almost any company. Montreal is being treated in this matter just as it was in the St. Lambert hill scheme; the government is dictating to it what it shall do. This kind of thing should be stopped, Montrealers are getting tired of being forced in this manner. On the wharf the road would be useless and we don't want it. If the aldermen want they can make it so hot for the proposed company that its Montreal part of the contract will not be worth much. All they have to do, is, after pointing out how citizens are against the project and how useless it is, is to refuse to give it an entrance to the city of any value; that would settle the matter.'

Mr. D. G. Thomson, president of the Corn Exchange, also opposed the deal.

Mr. D. A. P. Watt said there was no use of the Board of Trade protesting against anything; the aldermen took no notice of protests. The line should not be allowed to run along the wharf.'

Ald. Penny said: 'I have been reading the franchises which the company has succeeded in getting from the Federal government and it is simply marvellous how it ever managed to get hold of them. As for the line along the river front it



ALD. F. X. PRENOVEAU, Jr.,
St. Denis Ward, Seat No. 1.

should not be allowed. It would spoil the view.

As stated the valuable franchises were voted away to the company on Dec. 7, 1894. Those who cast their votes for the company were:

Ald. Lefebvre,
Jacques,
Grothe,
Leclerc,
Reneault,
Hurtubise,
Brunet,
Dupre,
Prenoveau,
Beausoleil,
Marsolais,
Robert,
Prefontaine.

Thirteen is an unlucky number for poor Montreal.

The meeting was a most stormy one. Legal opinions were submitted by the minority showing that if the company wanted to enter the city it would have to expropriate its way into it like railways had to do in other cities. Had the aldermen decided to stand by these legal opinions the company would have only been too glad to have dropped the whole scheme as the expropriations would have cost millions.

Thanks to the motion of Ald. Beausoleil the company were only compelled to pay the city two thousand dollars per mile for the privilege of entering the city. It was shown that the price should have been twelve thousand per mile.

Ald. Stevenson made a motion to refer the scheme back to the Railway Committee for more information but it was voted down by the friends of the company. Ald. Hurteau did not vote for the deal as Ald. Smith accused him of being interested in it.

Just before the final vote, given above, was put and the city given over to the scheme, Acting-Mayor Lyall said that he would like to say a few word[illegible] He



ALD. BEAUSOLEIL,
East Ward, seat No. 1

pointed out that the company could, by its charter, run what kind of a road it pleased, and almost do anything it pleased. The matter was serious in the extreme, and he urged upon the aldermen not to vote thoughtlessly, but to think



ALD. G. MARSOLAIS,
East Ward, Seat No. 2.

over the matter, and get more light on the aims and liberties of the company. As Acting-Mayor he had no vote, but his feelings were against the project.

The vote, however, was taken and the clique once more triumphed over the rights of the citizens. The pictures of the aldermen who voted away this valuable franchise practically for nothing, are



ALD. J. C. ROBERT,
St. Mary's Ward, Seat No. 1.

given. The electors should know now just how to repay these aldermen at the civic elections for their treachery.

ON 'CHANGE.

Mr. R. Esdaile has been consistently opposed to the scheme. There was nothing to be said for it, and everything against it. The Council of the Board of Trade had strenuously and unanimously opposed it. The interests of the city had been betrayed to private greed.

A large number of representative men were of the same opinion as Mr. Esdaile. Not one opinion was found in its favor.

'I was very strongly against it,' said Mr. Wm. Stewart. 'It will seriously detract from the beauty and usefulness of our fine harbor. A valuable franchise was practically given away.'

Mr. Ewan McLennan has always opposed the scheme. The granting of the franchise was another object lesson in Federal politics and local misgovernment.

Messrs. D. Robertson, J. Hunsicker, Jas. McShane and others expressed similar opinions.

Mr. Hy. Raphael was strongly opposed to the line spoiling the harbor front and injuring property. The granting of such a privilege by the city for practically nothing was one of the worst of scandals.

Mr. A. G. McBean's expressions of opinion were almost identical with the above.



ALD. PREFONTAINE
Hochelaga Ward, Seat 1.

STUDIO DAY.

ARTISTS WHO WERE AT HOME TO VISITORS.

Last Saturday was studio day and art- Last Saturday was studio day and archanced in to view the magic production of the artist's skill. The collection of Greek-Egyptian portraits at the Woman's Art Association attracted great interest. Although the portraits are devoid of color they show many of the characteristics of the originals. The remainder of the collection comprises several oil paintings, including 'A cascade,' 'The weary spinner' and studies from the nude.

At Mr. Hebert's studio on Labelle street, that artist could be seen putting the finishing touches to two models of the Champlain monument, designed for the competition which will take place next February. The first of the models is of the school of the Italian renaissance and the other favors the French school. Among the busts of prominent Canadians to be seen at Mr. Hebert's studio are a life-size bust of the late Adelard Senecal, which, when completed, will adorn the family vault at Cote des Nieges cemetery; a bust of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Frechette, Mrs. J. R. Thibaudeau, Hon. Judge Pagnuelo and Sir Charles Tupper. In Mrs. Watts's studio in Fraser Hall the picture 'Twilight in St. Agathe' is greatly admired, as are also 'In doubt,' 'The blacksmith in Scotland' and the 'Garden in Bavaria.' Mr. Franchere's collection abounds in studies of Canadian rural life and historical scenes. Among them is 'A winter scene,' which is very natural; 'Champlain street,' in Quebec, is a most creditable production.

The following were the studios opened to visitors on Saturday:—Mr. Hammond, R.C.A. Art Gallery, Phillips square; Mr. Hebert, Mr. Franchere, Mrs. E. Watts, Mr. W. Brymner, R.C.A, Mr. W. Raphael, R.C.A. Miss Livingston, Mr. Larose and Miss B. Evans.

SENATOR MURPHY'S ESTATE.

The estate of the late Senator Murphy is reported to represent $350,000 the bulk of which is said to be divided into seven equal shares, two going to the widow, and one to each of the five children. The amount left for charities is mentioned as being about $20,000.

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS.

The members of the United Empire Loyalist Association are reminded of the regular monthly meeting of the association to be held this evening in the rooms of the Medico Chirurgical Society, 2426 St. Catherine street, near Stanley. Mr. R. C. Wilkins will read a paper on 'Practical Loyalty.' Several propositions of membersip are to be considered.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier arrived at the St. Lawrence Hall yesterday.

Mr. A. E. Cross, of Calgary, and Mr. M. E. Ray, of Lethbridge, Alberta, are guests at the Queen's Hotel.

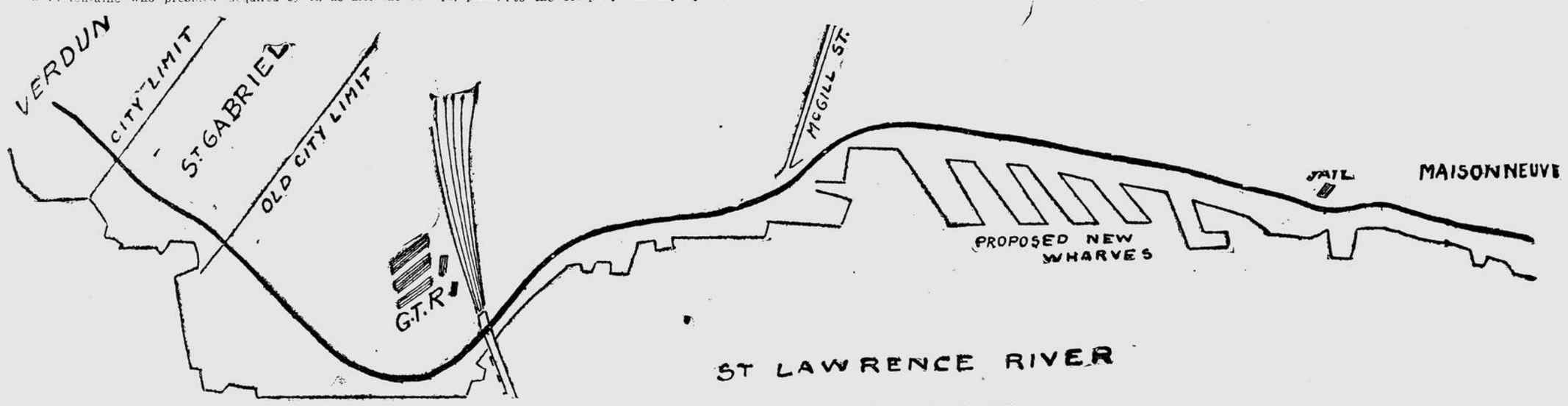
Mr. Henry Hamilton, jr., buyer for Messrs. Henry & N. E. Hamilton, has left for Europe per SS. 'Lucania.'

Mr. A. P. Willis, of Willis & Co., Notre Dame street, has returned from an extensive trip to the Lower Provinces.

Mr. A. P. Willis, of Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street, has just returned from an extensive trip to the Lower Provinces.

The Hon. L. H. Davies, M. P. of Charlottetown, P. E. I., leader of the Opposition in the Maritime Provinces, is a guest at the Windsor Hotel.

The Presbyterian congregation at Chateauguay Basin surprised their minister, the Rev. Jas. M. Boyd, by presenting him with a purse of money as a Xmas gift.



PROPOSED ROUTE OF THE BELT LINE ELEVATED RAILWAY.
(From the plan furnished to the civic authorities.)

WAR FEELING ABROAD IN ENGLAND.

Germany's Message to Kruger an Insult Which Must be Retracted.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

MR. RHODES RESIGNS—HOW DR. JAMESON WAS DEFEATED—MR. CHAMBERLAIN ASKS FOR MERCY FOR THE PRISONERS.

New York, Jan. 5.—The special correspondent of the 'Sun' in London cables as follows under date of last night to his paper: It is great and inspiring news which England gives to the world to-day. It is the news of the recovery of the national virility, the revival of the national valor. It is the epoch-making imperial telegram from Berlin to Johannesburg which has aroused Great Britain as nothing has stirred British spunk and patriotism in this generation. I said in last night's despatch that whatever might be happening behind the veil of Transvaal silence it could not equal in importance the effect of the Emperor William's telegram. Already events have fully



THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

justified that remark. The Transvaal mystery has been partially solved, and sad and terrible is its solution. We know that nearly a hundred of England's bravest, though criminally misguided sons, have paid the highest mortal penalty for their folly, while the lives of five hundred more are forfeited under the law. It has been a grievous blow. It has wrung from England a supplication which she never made before. For once she pleads not for justice but for mercy on behalf of her children. For once she admits though justice may be always right it is not always the best thing; and yet her grief and shame are almost swallowed up in her indignation over the sting of rebuke from the German Emperor and the unanimous savage hostility of all Europe. It has required many warnings to reveal her position to her, but at last she understands it. She was defied in Asia; she was flouted in Turkey; she was challenged in America and still



MR. CECIL RHODES

she saw not because she would not see. Yesterday came the lightning flash. To-day she is in arms and splendid in her defiance. You have learned in the United States only a few days ago what a sudden outburst of war spirit is. There was not a spark of it in this country until twenty-four hours ago. To-day it is in every man's mind. So sudden has been the popular awakening that there is a natural tendency to exaggerate the dangers which threaten. Englishmen seem to believe that every nation's hand is raised against them and ready to strike. 'But, let them come on we'll fight them single-handed,' are the words in which I have heard more than one angry Englishman express the prevailing sentiment to-day. This remarkable awakening of the nation is certain to greatly enhance the terribly embarrassing situation which confronts the government. It is more than ever evident that public opinion neither in South Africa nor in England will tolerate the sacrifice of Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby and other leaders of the invasion as victims of the law which they violated. They are more heroes than criminals in the eyes of the English people. Courage and reckless bravery even in a bad cause still command the admiration of Englishmen. If the Boers insist upon executing any of these men, as they have a right to do, and the Salisbury Government fail to interfere, popular opinion in England would cover the Tory ministry with odium, while it would require the whole British army to prevent the South African colonies from becoming an independent republic. On the other hand if Lord Salisbury undertakes to forbid the Transvaal Republic from executing its laws against the English offenders, he can reckon with interference from Berlin, which will not be confined to the telegram to President Kruger. The dilemma of the British is so serious in fact that it amounts to their being practically at the mercy of the Boers.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

There is no doubt that President Kruger is shrewd enough to appreciate Germany. And he is certain to demand a price for mercy and moderation. Speculation is already rife as to what these demands will be. Good judges say he will ask either for release from the British suzerainty and complete independence, or the cancelling of the charter of the British South Africa Company, which was the real invader of his territory. Either of these things would be regarded by the British Government as a terrible price to pay for escape from their appalling dilemma. But it is more than probable that Germany would support Kruger in either demand. Nobody believes that the Emperor's telegram is the last word which will be heard from him in opposition to England in South Africa. Nobody believes, either, that the motives which prompted the sending of that despatch were exclusively connected with African affairs. Many believe, on the other hand, that the interpretation put upon the action by the 'Figaro' and many other newspapers is more nearly correct, namely, that it indicates the Emperor's willingness to apply to affairs his anti-English agreement with Russia and France in Eastern affairs. An important section of the French press is advocating an alliance with Germany in order to make common cause against 'Perfidious Albion.' This and other significations of a pending re-grouping of the nations, which I have many times pointed out in these dispatches, have at last burst upon upon the astonished understanding of the English people. Every paper in England to-day sounds the alarm.

The feature of Emperor William's message to President Kruger most widely discussed in this country is the fact that his language distinctly ignores the British suzerainty over the Transvaal Republic. This is regarded both in official and private circles as a direct menace, which, if followed up, would speedily be made a casus belli by Great Britain. It is insisted by such men as Sir Charles Dilke, who regards the situation as extremely grave, that England can on no account permit herself to be succeeded by Germany or any other country as the protector of the Transvaal. It is already announced in semi-official form that the British naval force in the neighborhood of Delagoa Bay is immensely superior to the two German cruisers which have been ordered there. Grave rumors and wild speculations regarding the general South African situation are flying about London to-night. Many persons having important relations with Cape Town are beginning to attach serious meaning to the fact that the government has been in sole possession of the only available cable to South Africa since Tuesday, and still refuses to allow it to be used for any ordinary business. It is pointed out that the only messages made public by the Colonial Office would not require a half hour in transmission. Not a word about the public situation has been allowed to come through any private source. This is said to be unprecedented in the history of ocean cables, and it is argued that there must be the strongest reasons of state for the adoption of such a high-handed war measure. It should be remembered also that not a word has yet been uttered to explain the great mystery of Dr. Jameson's invasion and the plot which unquestionably is back of it. The whole of Cape Colony may have risen in revolt three days ago, for all that England knows. The Eastern Telegraph Company promises to have a second cable in working order to-morrow, but it is by no means certain that the government will allow the public to use it.

The British Colonial Office and the offices of the Chartered Company remain open day and night.

The favorite popular solution of the Johannesburg difficulty is that Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, and a few other leaders will be tried, sentenced to death, and pardoned by President Kruger. Eulogies of Dr. Jameson abound in the English press to-day and their general demand is for a suspension of judgment upon his incomprehensible invasion until something is forthcoming on his side of the case, which thus far is unheard. Mr. Chamberlain this afternoon made a brief speech to a delegation of South African merchants and others who waited upon him to ask protection for their friends and property in the Transvaal. The concluding words of his speech will be interpreted as the British Government's reply to the Emperor's message to President Kruger. The Colonial Secretary said: 'Her Majesty's Government adhere to their obligation under the convention of 1884, and they uphold that convention in all its provisions. From this position nothing has occurred to induce them to recede.' It was this convention which provided for British suzerainty over the Transvaal.

HOW DR. JAMESON WAS DEFEATED.

London, Jan. 4.—In response to an enquiry from the Colonial Office, Sir Walter Hutchinson, Governor of Natal, has sent a despatch confirming the main facts of Dr. Jameson's defeat. He adds that the Boers who opposed Dr. Jameson's forces, numbered about 1,500. They occupied a strong position. Two battles were fought. The governor also sends extracts from newspaper telegrams, which are confused and contradictory. The main points deducted from these despatches are that Dr. Jameson arrived near Krugerdorp on Dec. 31, and attacked the Boers on the day following. He was repulsed, and then tried to move forward but was stopped. Heavy fighting took place on the afternoon of Jan. 2, at which time the Transvaal State artillery arrived. Dr. Jameson's force was hopelessly exnumbered, and were almost exhausted, having been without food for three days. The horses too were helplessly jaded. Dr. Jameson yielded after sustaining a loss, which, if the original force was 800 men, amounted to 240 killed and wounded.

CHAMBERLAIN AND KRUGER.

THE FORMER REQUESTS THE LATTER TO BE MERCIFUL.

London, Jan. 5.—Late news from the Transvaal is most anxiously awaited here, but none has been received to-day that causes any appreciable lessening of the feeling of anxiety prevailing. The despatch below from President Kruger, while stating that he had not ordered the captured invaders to be shot, still leaves their future fate in doubt. His statement that they would be treated in sharp contrast to their own acts, affords the hope that eventually most if not all will be set free after undergoing the punishment that dispassionate observers here believe they richly merit. It is believed in some quarters, however, that the anger of the Boers against the leaders of the invading force will have more or less influence on the tribunal before which the Englishmen will be tried, and that nothing will suffice to allay the excitement except a sentence of death. In this event all the influence of the British Government will undoubtedly be exerted to secure a commutation, and President Kruger's pacific message leads to the hope that, in the event of Dr. Jameson and the other leaders being condemned to be shot or hanged under military law, the intercession of the British Government will lead President Kruger to commute the death penalty to imprisonment.

The government has made public the cable despatches:

On Jan. 3 Mr. Chamberlain cabled to President Kruger of the South African Republic, as follows:—

'It is rumored here that you have ordered the prisoners to be shot. I do not believe the rumors. I rely on your generosity in your hour of victory.'

To-day Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and the head of affairs in Africa of the British South Africa Company, sent a despatch, reading:

'The rumor that a force is collecting at Buluwayo is absolutely false.'

President Kruger, replying to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, cabled:

'I have not ordered the freebooters, who are prisoners, to be shot. Their case will be decided strictly in accordance with the traditions of the Republic, and in sharp contrast to the unheard of acts of these freebooters. So many lies and false reports are published in even the influential newspapers in England, that I deem it advisable to add that the freebooter prisoners have been treated with the greatest consideration by our burghers, despite the fact that the latter have been more than once compelled to take up arms in defence of the dearly bought independence of our republic. I hope you will kindly pardon the liberty I am taking when I say that our confidence in Rhodes has received such a rude shock that his repudiation of the procedings at Buluwayo ought to be received with the greatest caution. Even now we have news that an armed force is collecting on our borders. If this is true I trust that not the word of Rhodes but the influence of the government will suffice to prevent further incursions. Will you, with a view to checking further lying reports, publish this?'

Mr. Chamberlain replied: 'I thank you for your message, which I will publish as you desire. The press has not given credence to the rumors about cruelty to prisoners. I have always been confident of your magnanimity. I have sent an Imperial officer to Buluwayo to see that my orders are obeyed and to prevent a further raid. You may rest confident that I will strictly uphold all the obligations of the London convention of 1884.'

MR. FORD'S CABLE.

HOW THE NEWS OF DR. JAMESON'S INVASION WAS RECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

New York, Jan. 5.—Mr. Isaac Ford cables from London to the 'Tribune':—Dr. Jameson's raid in the Transvaal has been the thrilling event of the week, and has overshadowed everything else. If he had reached Johannesburg, placed himself at the head of the revolutionists and dictated terms to Kruger he would have been the hero of South Africa and his exploit might have had momentous consequences to Europe, for Germany, owing to commercial rivalry and the ownership of great territories in that quarter, would have championed the cause of the Boers and insisted upon England's keeping faith with the Dutch Republic. The Emperor's despatch to Kruger shows this plainly. Jameson's success might have involved the necessity of military intervention on the part of the British Government in South Africa against its own colonists, a policy which would have divided English opinion at home and would have been resented bitterly at the Cape, where Cecil Rhodes, a powerful leader with boundless ambition, would have perceived the chances of uniting all the colonies and founding an independent empire. Jameson's failure has extricated the Home Government from a most difficult position. He is a prisoner, exposed to trial by court-martial and condemned to death. The whole movement, which has infuriated the colonists, greatly excited the British people and compelled the government to go to the rescue of the Boers, is a disastrous failure. The first tidings of Jameson's march were brought to Mr. Chamberlain in London on a midnight train. An interchange of telegrams followed from Kruger, Rhodes and the High Commissioner. Everybody disclaimed responsibility for the sudden movement of the Chartered Company's forces. Mr. Chamberlain held a long consultation with Lord Salisbury, who perceived a war cloud on the German quarter of the horizon—no larger than a man's hand, perhaps, but one that would rapidly overspread the whole sky. The maintenance of good relations with Germany has always been the central idea of his diplomacy. He undoubtedly warned the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Dr. Jameson's movement must be repressed at all hazards. The Secretary acted with tremendous energy. He summarily commanded Jameson to retire from the Transvaal; he sternly ordered the Colonial officials to discountenance the whole enterprise; he enforced the charter rights of the government against the chartered company and compelled the directors to recall their administrator. He was untiring in his exertions to paralyze the effects of the filibusters until at last he received the welcome news that Jameson was a prisoner and that the Boers had triumphed all along the line. Meanwhile, England has waited with mingled feelings of hope and fear, of pride and shame, for the reappearance of the fighting doctor, whose conduct could not be justified on international grounds yet who was a man of action, like Garibaldi, ready to draw his sword when time-serving diplomats were timid and cautious.

PUBLIC FEELING.

The tension of public feeling was shown by two incidents on the night when the news of his defeat came. During the performance of 'Cheer, Boys, Cheer,' at the Olympic, when the tableau founded on the massacre of Captain Wilson's party in Matabeleland was presented, somebody shouted 'Jameson,' and there was a prolonged and wildly enthusiastic outburst of applause. The same night, at the Vagabond's banquet, Prof. Douglas Sladen, after referring with admiration to Americans as men who stood up for their rights and showed that they were not afraid of the consequences, produced a sensation by proposing the health of Dr. Jameson, as an Englishman who had the courage to act in a grave emergency and did not wait for orders. Perhaps a third of the company rose in response to the toast. Hardly had they resumed their seat when a late comer, who had brought with him the midnight edition of the paper containing the news that Jameson was a prisoner, handed it to the proposer of the toast.

REFORMS PROMISED

IN A SPEECH MADE BY PRESIDENT KRUGER—A REVOLUTIONARY SCHEME.

London, Jan. 5.—A cable despatch from Johannesburg, dated Dec. 30, has been received at the office in that city of the Johannesburg 'Standard,' stating that, in reply to an address presented to him by a deputation President Kruger said that the government would remove the duties on foodstuffs. He also promised that equal subsidies would be given to all schools, whatever language might be taught in them and that the franchise would be made more liberal. Nevertheless, in the quarters of the capitalists, scheming is going on for active hostilities against the government.

The wives and children of the capitalists left days ago. Secret enlisting is proceeding, and lectures on their political grievances are being given to the miners. Colonel Rhodes, a brother of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Lionel Phillips and Charles Leonard, three prominent capitalists, were asked to say that they disapproved of a revolution, but they have made no reply. The community fears the worst, but is prepared to defeat the conspiracy. In the meantime the Boer Government behaves admirably and allows the freest speech. Loafers already admit that they are in the pay of the capitalists. It is, undoubtedly, a clear case of an attempt to pick a quarrel and grab the golden treasures of the Transvaal.

MR. RHODES RESIGNS.

A STATEMENT TO THAT EFFECT—RESIGNATION NOT YET ACCEPTED.

London, Jan. 5.—A despatch from Cape Town, dated Jan. 3, states that Mr. Rhodes has tendered his resignation of the office of Prime Minister of Cape Colony to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of the colony, but that the latter had not accepted it.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ACTION AND POSITION MEETS WITH APPROVAL.

London, Jan. 5.—The 'Chronicle' will to-morrow say that Mr. Chamberlain's courage and wisdom have completely disassociated the government from any shadow of complicity with Dr. Jameson.

The 'Times' will to-morrow say that Mr. Chamberlain's statement that Great Britain would adhere to the convention of 1894, was concise and adequate, and will receive the hearty and undivided support of the people of Great Britain, who are prepared to defend their just claims and repel pretensions inconsistent therewith, no matter from how exalted a quarter they may come. Great Britain cannot for a moment admit that Germany has any locus standi in the matter. The paper adds: 'We are exhorted in the German press to secure our position in the world by conciliating those who can do us the most injury. When we need that kind of advice we shall probably seek it in a quarter possessing greater claims to our confidence and respect. Our rapprochement would not be with Germany, but with the powers which she regards not wholly without apprehension.'

The 'Morning Post,' commenting on the Emperor William's message, will to-morrow say that Great Britain must strengthen herself without delay, and then proceed to make detailed suggestions for increases in the army and navy.

NOTES.

London, Jan. 5.—Mr. James Mackenzie MacLean, M.P. for the Cardiff district, and proprietor of the Cardiff 'Western Mail,' has written an article for that paper in which he says: 'The Emperor William's message to Paul Kruger is as deadly and unprovoked an insult as was ever offered to the head of a great European power, and to a nation of equal rank. In face of these repeated insults from foreign powers the time has come to use more effective means of retaliation than protests that are conspicuous for prudence and moderation. The temper of the English people is rising. The murmurs among Lord Salisbury's friends in both Houses of Parliament are becoming louder and deeper daily. The Emperor William, in proclaiming the right of the Transvaal to receive assistance from Germany, has trampled upon international law and violated the convention of 1884. It is the clear duty of Lord Salisbury to demand the withdrawal of the offensive telegram. If it is not cancelled he should immediately recall the British ambassador from Berlin.

London, Jan. 5.—The Right Hon. and Right Rev. Frederick Temple, Bishop of London, preached in St. Paul's Church to-day, taking his text from St. Mark. 'And when ye shall hear of wars be ye not troubled; for such things must be; but the end shall not be yet.' The selection of this text is much commented upon. The Bishop declared that it was clearly the duty of Christians to always help their country to fight for the right at whatever cost. The existing excitement was more likely to increase than diminish, but Christians need not trouble themselves for they were in God's hands, who was sure to work out his eternal purpose through the action of mankind.

London, Jan. 5.—The 'People,' which is the weekly edition of the 'Globe,' which is in touch with the government, says there is reason to believe that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues, owing to the hostile attitude of Germany, will consider the expediency of immediately strengthening the British forces in those parts of the Empire that are exposed to attack. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the forces, has given it as his firm opinion that if the forces are sent abroad it will be necessary to reinforce the troops at home. It is, therefore, likely that the militia and army reserve will be called out to such an extent as to place at least an army corps at the disposal of the War Office for foreign service. The 'Central News' says that the government is determined not to permit Germany to give military assistance to the Transvaal.

FOREIGN VIEWS AND ADVICE.

New York, Jan. 5.—A special from St. Petersburg to the 'Herald' says: 'Vedomosti' writes: 'Fate has helped in every way, England's attempts heighten her prestige abroad. In E... Asia and America she has received... buffs. The Transvaal incident has come inopportunely. The Tory Cabinet's position is much shaken.' The 'Ve... ti' prophesies the advent to power of a Radical ministry. England must... to bring her interests into harmony... these of other nations, and further... study about contracting friendly al... otherwise she will have everyone against her.

The 'Novoe Vremya' says: 'Lord Salisbury little imagined that his... would bring about a Russo-French-German understanding.'

Paris, Jan. 5.—The 'Temps' asks Great Britain to immediately and absolutely revoke the charter of the British South Africa Company and continuing says: 'France has no idea of humiliating Great Britain, with whom she entertains friendly relations, nor of falling in line behind the Emperor William, but Great Britain ought to recognize that there is a Europe even in Africa.'

THE BEHRING SEA DIFFICULTY.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES TOO BUSY TO CONSIDER THE TREATY — PRESERVATION OF SEAL LIFE

London, Jan. 4.—Referring to the 'Chronicle's' statement that the proposed treaty between the United States and Great Britain, providing for a commission to assess damages sustained by Canadian sealers under the Behring Sea award, is being intentionally delayed by the government in London, one of the high officials of the Foreign Office to-day declared that the proposed treaty did not reach the Foreign Office until the second week in December and that it was impossible to duly consider such an important matter in the midst of the holidays, especially when more pressing affairs were occupying the attention of the government before the government could approve of a convention the high law officers must examine it and it must have the sanction of the Colonial Secretary, who had, so far, no opportunity to examine it.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 4.—In the House to-day Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced a bill identical in practically all respects with that reported from the committee in the last Congress, authorizing the President to conclude negotiations with Great Britain, Russia and Japan for the appointment of a joint commission of not more than three members from each nation to investigate questions affecting the fur seal herd in the North Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea, and to consider and report what further regulations are necessary for its preservation. Pending the report of the commission the President is to conclude a modus vivendi with any or all of the governments named providing for new regulations, or suspending or altering the regulations established by the Paris Tribunal, the modus vivendi to expire Jan. 1, 1897. The provisions of the act of April 6, 1894, providing punishment for violations of the articles of award of the Tribunal of Arbitration are made applicable to all violations of the modus vivendi. If the latter be not concluded and put into operation for this year's sealing, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is authorized to take and kill every female seal found on the Pribyloff Islands, the skins to be sold by him to the best advantage.

A SUIT DISCONTINUED.

New York, Jan. 3.—The suit brought by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India against the Standard Asphalt Company has been discontinued, papers to that effect being filed to-day in the county clerk's office. The action is an old one and grew out of a controversy regarding a grant given the Standard Company by the English authorities permitting them to mine asphalt in the Island of Trinidad.

ST. JOHN'S FIRM IN TROUBLE

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 4.—Messrs. Cantwell & Smith, a large commission and exporting house, is seriously involved. The firm compromised last winter but is now unable to pay the dividend that fell due on Jan. 1. The trouble is due to the unremunerative price of fish in the foreign market. It is almost impossible to dispose of cargoes. Leading business men are afraid there will be a number of other failures. The financial outlook is unfavorable.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Board of Out-door Relief acknowledges with thanks from Mr. Samuel Finley, \$25; the Hon. Henry Starnes, \$10; Mr. Strachan Bethune, \$20.

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