

THE RAILWAY WAR.

ANOTHER CUT BY THE CANADIAN
PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Another cut in rates is announced by the C.P.R., to take place to-morrow. The through rate to the coast will henceforth, while the war lasts, be, for first class fare thirty-five dollars; second, twenty-five. The fare to Minneapolis and St. Paul will be fifteen dollars. The C.P.R. claim that this is simply another protective measure, the Grand Trunk having sold tickets at the rates which they now propose to put in force. Asked if there was evidence of this, a C.P.R. official stated to-day that agents of the company had bought tickets from the Grand Trunk at the rates which the C.P.R. were now about to quote. "They have been doing this right along," said the official, significantly.

Mr. McNicoll, general traffic manager, who was at the meeting in New York, said to-day that the eastern lines did not wish to take any side in the controversy, but rather to act as intermediaries and for this reason they had proposed a conference at which the western lines should be represented. This conference will probably be held next week. The C.P.R. will be represented, because it is a member of the Joint Traffic Association, but such representation is not to be taken to mean that the company has receded from its original position. This position is that, rates should first be restored by the western lines, who were the first to cut them. "The western lines apparently wish to confer while they still hold a club over us," said Mr. McNicoll, "but this cannot be allowed."

At the New York meeting it was understood that the Grand Trunk were unable to contribute anything towards a settlement until they had communicated with the western lines, with which the company has hitherto been acting.

This conference will be held at the suggestion of the Passenger Association, and it may result in an agreement as to further action of which the ultimate effect would be a settlement of all the matters in dispute; but the C.P.R. will attend rather out of courtesy than as expressing a desire to recede from the position which the eastern lines believe to be tenable from every point of view, although the representatives of these lines have not committed themselves to any expression of opinion, further than to hold out the olive branch to bring about a settlement.

I.C.R. VS. C.P.R.

Halifax, N.S., March 9.—Intercolonial freight officials here have received instructions to accept no goods in Halifax via St. John and the C.P.R. for the west. The despatch has caused a sensation.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

Washington, March 9.—The Spokane Chamber of Commerce last evening adopted unanimously resolutions in favor of the continuance of the bonding privilege to the Canadian Pacific Railway and requesting the Washington congressional delegation to oppose measures now pending for the rescinding of such privileges. In discussing the matter the opinion was generally expressed that the interests of Washington required Canadian Pacific Railway competition.

New York, March 8.—A meeting of the Joint Traffic Passenger Committee of the Trunk Lines Association was held to-day at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. There were present about fifty members of the association, in addition to representatives of the Southern and New England associations. Mr. L. P. Farmer, president of the Trunk Lines Association, occupied the chair. The principal business was the hearing of the report of Messrs. Roberts, of the Erie, and Daniels, of the New York Central, who went to Montreal on Feb. 24, to discuss with the Canadian Pacific officials the disturbances that have brought about a general reduction in rates to the Pacific coast and other western points. Messrs. Roberts and Daniels reported as follows:

"After a conference with the Canadian Pacific we suggest and urge that, effective on March 14, all lines restore rates to tariffs in effect prior to present disturbances, and that all lines that are paying commissions on the traffic, return on March 14 to the normal agreed commissions in effect prior to these disturbances. This would require the cancellation of tariffs recently issued by the western lines, New England lines, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk lines, the trans-Atlantic steamship and other lines both east and west bound, foreign as well as domestic, and the restoration of all fares to regularly agreed and authorized tariffs recognized by the lines interested as properly in effect prior to these disturbances and that a conference of lines interested be held at New York not later than March 17, for the purpose of general discussion."

This proposition they also submitted to Mr. Reeve, general manager, and Mr. Hays, president, of the Grand Trunk system, at a later conference, and the conclusion was reached that an adjustment of differences was probable if all parties could be brought together.

Messrs. E. A. Ford, of the Pennsylvania, east of Pittsburgh; D. B. Martin, of the Baltimore & Ohio; A. S. Hannans, of the Boston & Albany; and H. T. Whitt, of the Southern Railway, were appointed a committee to discuss the report with the representatives of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk.

A WESTERN WAR.
Chicago, March 8.—The Canadian Pacific has announced that it will take its reduced rates into San Francisco. It declares that from that city to the east it will make the following rates:—St. Paul, twenty-five dollars; Chicago, thirty-six dollars and fifty cents; New York, forty dollars. These rates are first-class, and the second-class rates will in each instance be ten dollars lower than the rates given above. In making these rates the Canadian Pacific will have to content itself with the ocean route from San Francisco.

At the present time there is a fight on between the steamship companies and the Southern Pacific, which has pulled down the rates between San Francisco and Portland to five dollars net. The Canadian Pacific has taken advantage of this, and has decided to carry the fight into the chief points on the Pacific coast that are within its reach.

ANOTHER CUT THREATENED.
Toronto, March 9.—It is expected that a further cut of \$5.00 in rates to the Pacific coast will be made by the C.P.R. to-day or to-morrow. The western roads have put in effect a \$10 rate from St. Paul to the coast. The C.P.R. have quoted a rate via the Sault Pacific from points between Kingston and Levis to St. Paul at \$16. This added to the \$10 rate means a through second class rate from these points to the coast of \$26. The rate from points west of Kingston is still \$30 so that the eastern part of the Province and Quebec has a rate of \$5 lower than western Ontario. The western railways are also acting together to prevent encroachment on the territory by the C.P.R. by way of Winnipeg and will meet every rate quoted by that road to North Dakota points.

Vancouver, B.C., March 9.—The railway rate war goes merrily on. The C. P. R. made a further cut of thirty percent, commencing to-day. After this a man can get from Vancouver to St. Paul, Minn., for ten dollars. Through the cut rates the passenger traffic east-bound, as well as west-bound, is very heavy. Trains are now arriving in Vancouver in two and three sections.

PLAQUE RIOTS IN INDIA.

TROOPS AND BLUEJACKETS ORDERED TO THE SCENE.

Bombay, March 9.—Serious plague riots have occurred in the native quarters. Several persons have been killed or wounded. Troops and bluejackets have been despatched to the scene of the disturbance.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

London, March 9.—The British naval estimates were issued last night. They increase the expenditure by £1,440,400, increase the personnel of the navy by 6,340 men and provide for the building of three new battleships, four armored cruisers and four sloops of war. The total number of war-vessels now in course of construction includes twelve battleships, sixteen first-class cruisers, six second-class cruisers, ten third-class cruisers, six sloops of war, four twin-screw gunboats, and forty-one torpedo boat destroyers. The estimates also provide for the building of a new royal yacht.

DISMISSED THE APPEAL.

London, March 9.—The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal of Molsons Bank against the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, in the suit against Cooper and Smith.

SALOONS GALORE.

THE EAST END OF ST. JAMES STREET TO BE INVADED.

The license commissioners appear anxious to crowd the east end of St. James street with saloons and licensed restaurants. Up to this year from the court house to the New York Life Building there were ten hotels and barrooms, counting in a restaurant-keeper on Notre Dame street who has also an entrance on St. James street. This year, not considering that these ten saloons were sufficient to serve the bibulously inclined public, the commissioners have added two more to this already congested section. What their idea is it is hard to imagine, but the fact remains that two more are being established, and saloons on this hitherto business street will be thicker than lawyers' offices.

A LOSS TO THE W. C. T. U.

The Eastern W. C. T. U., of Montreal, has lost a faithful worker in the person of Mrs. Patenaude, who has left the city to reside in Fairmount, Ind., on account of the poor state of her health.

THE LAND OF HOPE.

PROSPEROUS TIMES IN THE
NORTH-WEST.

That there is a veritable boom in the North-West is evidenced by the fact that the C.P.R. land sales are two hundred and fifty percent larger at the present time than they had been for a corresponding period last year.

This is due, according to Mr. L. A. Hamilton, the C.P.R. land commissioner, chiefly because of the high price obtained by the farmers for last year's wheat, and also, partly, in consequence of the boom in prices for everything which the farmer has to sell, owing to the mining activity in British Columbia.

In the early years of the land sale there was considerable land disposed of for speculative purposes; but Mr. Hamilton remarked this morning upon the gratifying nature of the recent sales to bona-fide farmers, who are making the country their home. The farmers already settled in the North-West made so much money last year through the increased price of wheat that they sounded the praises of the country far and wide; while the fact that everything else they have to sell—horses, pork, beef, and the like—command the highest prices, has given the North-West a name which is bound to tell, which is already telling, in the influencing of many to take up land and share in the general prosperity.

Thus, quite a number are coming in from the North-western States, while Mr. Hamilton expects that this will be the most prosperous year from the point of view of general immigration and settlement.

Indian ponies which used to sell for five dollars, now bring twenty-five, and everything else is in proportion, since the mining excitement started.

With regard to the Galicians, of whom Mr. Hamilton has had personal experience, the latter says he has not the least doubt that they will make the best of settlers. There is always an unreasonable outcry against newcomers who are not well provided with this world's goods. "The Memmonites, who are regarded as among the best settlers in the North-West, had to receive assistance when they first came in. They were poor, but they were honest and hardy; they made good settlers. They paid off every obligation as did the Galicians, who had also to get assistance. These latter, indeed, had to be assisted out, and it was found necessary to supply them with provisions and temporary subsistence of a general character, the government and the company taking notes from them, which they never thought would be redeemed. Both were much surprised to find that when they got the splendid price for their wheat they were able to redeem every obligation they had incurred. The same thing will occur with the Galicians. They are poor, but they are not paupers. They have received assistance from the Memmonites, but you will see them in a few years like the other settlers, with their churches and schools and a general air of prosperity. That the lands should be in demand by actual settlers is the gratifying feature of the present situation."

VISITING PRESSMEN.

A party of twenty pressmen, with their wives and daughters, from the Duluth and West Superior districts, arrived in town to-day and put up at the Windsor Hotel. The party is on a little pleasure trip, which will include New York and Boston.

MONTREAL HARBOR.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE IMPROVEMENTS.

The 'Press' remarks that we are now within six weeks from the opening of navigation, and it asks what has been done with respect to the improvements in Montreal harbor. It considers that if work is to be begun on the plan adopted as soon as the ice has gone, it is time that tenders were asked for, and the contracts awarded and signed, so that the contractors may prepare to start their work. The article further remarks that the government has at its disposal the sum of \$800,000, unexpended portion of previous allowances, but if it is deemed desirable to take a new vote on the matter, the preliminary formalities should now be proceeded with. In conclusion, the writer says that as the maritime trade of Montreal is of national importance, it is to be hoped that all the members of parliament will support the measures which the government may adopt with a view to carry out the proposed improvements as quickly as possible.

In its turn, the 'Patrie' quotes figures to show the increase of both our exports and imports for the month of February, as compared with the same period of the previous year, and it adds:—"The summer season promises to be an exceptionally busy one, and Montreal may rely on its future, for the Federal Cabinet is decided to leave nothing undone to make it a continental port."

TWO NEW CARDINALS.

Quebec, March 9.—It is stated by the friends of Cardinal Taschereau that news has been received at the Basilica from Rome to the effect that Archbishop Corrigan will be created a cardinal in June next and that Archbishop Ireland will be created cardinal in petto, that is he will rank as cardinal in the councils of the Church, but to the world will be still Archbishop Ireland.

YUKON LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

LADIES AND MINISTERS DISCUSS
THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Ottawa, March 9.—A deputation of ladies representing the Quebec Provincial W.C.T.U., had an interview yesterday

Minister of the Interior; the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and the Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was unavoidably absent, owing to the pressure of important business in the House.

The deputation consisted of Mrs. Sanderson, president of the Quebec Provincial Union; Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, corresponding secretary; Miss Walker, president and Mrs. Ure, vice-president of the Montreal Central Union. The deputation much appreciated the presence of Mrs. A. Gordon, Miss Mary McK. Scott, Miss Livingston, Mrs. W. Scott, and the Rev. William McIntosh, of Ottawa.

Mrs. Sanderson in addressing the ministers stated that she represented over two thousand members in the Province of Quebec who were deeply interested in the welfare of the new mining district, and they felt that the success or failure of that country would largely depend on whether permits for the sale of liquor were prohibited or granted.

Mrs. McLachlan stated the objects for which the Women's Christian Temperance Union are banded together, emphasizing that of securing legislation for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Mrs. Ure and the Rev. Wm. McIntosh also spoke on the advantage to be gained by prohibiting the sale of liquor in Yukon.

The Hon. Mr. Sifton in replying stated that no permits had been granted this year, and that those that had been previously issued were for private consumption, not for sale. He, along with Mr. Fisher and Mr. Fielding, assured the deputation that the government would do what it could to comply with their request.

N.W.T. COLONIZATION LANDS.

A deputation headed by the Rev. John Potts and the Rev. John Moore, Toronto, waited on the government yesterday afternoon and asked if the government would buy in the lands of the colonization companies in the North-West Territories. The Temperance Colonization Company is the chief promoter of the question.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Quebec, March 9.—The 'Courrier du Canada' makes it a cause of complaint against the Marchand Government that in May last it approved by order-in-council a resolution of the Council of Public Instruction fixing at \$100 the minimum of the salaries to be paid to school teachers and that in January last it revoked that order-in-council. Mr. Chapais's organ therefore blames the government for inconsistency and hypocrisy in regard to promoting the cause of education. The facts are that Mr. Chapais and a number of his colleagues of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction did pass a resolution of the kind, fixing the minimum of the salaries at \$100 in all school municipalities, rich or poor. In the first place, this showed how little the framers of the resolution knew of the resources of the poorer rural municipalities in this province, and how seriously the penalty imposed by it of exclusion from the government grant was likely to affect the schools in them. In fact, rather than accept the increased burdens put upon them by it, many of them preferred to close their schools altogether and abandon the government grant. In this way not a few were left without any schools whatever during most of the last twelve months. The Marchand Government was well aware that this would be the result of the resolution, when it passed the order-in-council in May last putting it into force, but it was strongly pressed to do so by the committee of the Council of Public Instruction and it was not unwilling, moreover, to show the latter the error of its ways, especially as the experiment would be a very brief one, seeing that it was just then preparing the Education bill, which it hoped to pass at the next session, and which provided for this very difficulty by fixing the minimum of the salaries at \$100 in cities and towns, but reserving the right to judge and appropriate the resources of the different municipalities in the rural districts and to apply the law only to those which could support it. But, as Mr. Chapais and his friends of the Legislative Council rejected the government's

measure, there was nothing left for the ministers to do but to protect the poorer rural municipalities against a resolution which had proved disastrous in their case and this was done in January last by revoking the order-in-council of the previous May putting it into force.

NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society Mr. Thos. Davidson was elected president.

Mr. Fred Perchard, of the circulation staff of the Montreal 'Star,' died in the Jeffery Hale Hospital here at noon yesterday of pneumonia. His wife and son arrived here yesterday morning from Toronto. His death was a very sad one. Mr. Little, of the 'Star,' is here to look after his remains, which will be buried here.

The contracts for fencing in the Quebec exhibition grounds and for the construction of some of the permanent buildings have been awarded to

Mr. Lemieux, of Messrs. Greenshields, Sons & Co., Montreal, has purchased the Bellevue property on St. Joseph street, Quebec, for \$17,000.

Archbishop Begin has gone to Somerset, Megantic, to encourage the people there to rebuild their church and sacristy, lately destroyed by fire.

The trustees of Chalmers Church have purchased a splendid site in the immediate vicinity of the church to erect a proper manse for their minister.

It seems that there is a proposal on foot to exchange the old City Hall property on St. Louis street for the Mount Stephen property on the cape, lately purchased by Mr. Kironac. The latter, however, wants \$20,000 for his purchase, but is willing to take the old City Hall property in part payment at a valuation of \$10,000, and to erect on it a building such as the Sherbrooke or the Stanley flats in Montreal, provided he is granted ten years' exemption of taxes.

CROW'S NEST RAILWAY.

DEMAND FOR LABORERS INCREASED—CHANGE IN THE ROUTE.

Toronto, March 9.—Mr. Alex. Calder, of Winnipeg, employment agent for the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, is in the city. Speaking of the prospects for work out west, Mr. Calder says there will be a far larger demand for what he calls 'good labor' both in railroading and mining than it will be possible to get in Canada. He is receiving plenty of applications from men anxious to be sent out, but fully fifty percent of these are from young men from eighteen to twenty years of age, wholly unsuitable for railway work, though they would be all right for agriculture. These cannot get free transportation. There are several extensions of railways in the west being projected which will create a large demand for labor, but all who go must expect hard work.

Ottawa, March 9.—It is reported that important changes have recently been made on the line of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. At a point where the line crosses the main range of the Rocky Mountains two tunnels, one seven hundred and the other two hundred feet in length, have been under construction for some months, and are now in for a distance of nearly a hundred feet. It was thought when the tunnels were first started that hard, solid formation would be found, but after running in a hundred feet there is no change, the formation being a loose, soft rock of an uneven, slaty structure called shale, which is constantly falling, rendering the tunnels unsafe for workmen. It has been decided to abandon work on the tunnels and run a loop around that portion of the mountain, which will lengthen the line nearly five miles. An open cut will probably be made at some future time instead of tunnels, but the face of the cut would be over a hundred feet in height, and at present there is no way of getting through save by the proposed change.

NEW PACIFIC CABLE.

THE UNITED STATES TO BUILD A
LINE FROM SAN FRANCISCO
TO JAPAN.

Washington, March 9.—The Pacific Cable bill has been agreed on in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It provides for the construction of a cable from San Francisco to Japan, via the Hawaiian Islands, and grants an annuity of a hundred thousand dollars for twenty years, in consideration of which all United States Government messages are to be thereafter and in perpetuity transmitted free. The government is also to take full possession of the cable plant in case of war or other emergency.

MAY BE KNIGHTED.

Hamilton, March 9.—The 'Herald,' last night, said it was rumored that among the birthday honors that may be bestowed by Her Majesty on May 24 it is probable that the name of Mr. Andrew Drew Wood, Liberal M.P. for Hamilton, will appear, and that thereafter he will be known to his friends as Sir Andrew.

SITUATION IN CUBA.

A CANADIAN'S VIEWS ON THE
SUBJECT—THINKS WAR IS
UNAVOIDABLE.

Toronto, March 9.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Alex. Patterson was welcomed back home by a large number of business men of the city, with whom, as appraiser at the custom house, he has been associated for eighteen years. Mr. Patterson went to Cuba several months ago for his health, and returned yesterday for the same reason. Being warned that war might be declared at any moment, and having no inclination to become first blood for the Spaniards, or

prisoner while the war raged, he withdrew from Havana, went to Key West, where he spent some time in company with the officers of the 'Maine,' and then came on to Toronto. His stay in the Cuban capital, however, gave Mr. Patterson an excellent opportunity of studying the present situation, and the result of his observations he gives in the statement that war will come.

"The Spanish are anxious for war," said Mr. Patterson in the Rossin House last night, and there are not wanting Americans who are willing to take every opportunity to inflame the feeling between the two peoples. The yellow journals of New York rarely publish anything truthful concerning the wreck of the 'Maine' or the subsequent proceedings. A friend of mine, an officer of the ill-fated warship, found a letter in one of them one day with his name attached, purporting to give important information regarding the disaster. He had never heard of the letter before. When the explosion occurred it transformed in a moment the city into a place of the wildest excitement. The first thought of the people was that the city was being bombarded. The fire really came dashing out, but the drivers did not know where to go. It was only a few minutes before the truth was known, but it seemed several hours. Of course, no one can speak as to the cause of the explosion, but it is expected that the report of the board of inquiry, which will be made next week, will certainly precipitate war. Spain cannot, it seems, raise enough money to crush the Cuban revolution, and the question of paying a heavy indemnity seems out of the question."

Mr. Patterson was asked as to the present status of the insurgents, and he said: "The Cubans in the interior are starving. Although there is no more productive land in the world, it is all laid waste, and there is absolutely no food. The few shipments sent from the United States will not begin to meet the needs of the sufferers. Powder and ball are plentiful, however, as ships from the United States are continually eluding the Spanish cruisers and landing munitions of war on Cuban soil. Large sums of money are sent over, too, by sympathizers in the United States. There is a great deal of fever on the island, and smallpox is very prevalent. The United States authorities force travellers coming from Cuba to pass a medical examination before they leave Havana."

CONVICTS REMOVED.

Kingston, Ont., March 9.—The convicts Brunette and Prevost, who were transferred to St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary from Kingston, are life prisoners, convicted for the murder of Brunette's father. They have already served about seventeen years in the Kingston institution. Brunette is over fifty years of age, and professes that Prevost murdered his father. Bitter enmity exists between the two prisoners, and when Brunette heard that Prevost was to go to St. Vincent de Paul with him he cried like a child. The two men, although estranged by bitter feelings, were linked together by a chain during their removal.

SHERBROOKE MAN KILLED.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 9.—Word was received in the city on Monday that Alphege Allard, aged twenty-five years, was killed by being run over by a freight train at North Stratford, N.H. He and a companion left the city a few days ago and it is supposed that they were making for Portland, Me. Allard fell between the cars and was cut in two. His body was removed to Sherbrooke yesterday and interred in the Roman Catholic burying ground.

SHOWERS TO-MORROW.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Mar. 9.—11 a.m.—The following are maximum and minimum temperatures—Kamloops, 33, 28; Qu'Appelle, 14, 4 below; Winnipeg, 14, 6; Port Arthur, 42, 33; Perry Sound, 54, 32; Toronto, 44, 30; Ottawa, 44, 25; Montreal, 52, 28; Quebec, 45, 24; Halifax, 35, 28. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Fair and mild to-day; mild and unsettled with some showers on Thursday.

Montreal, March 9, 1898.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.25; yesterday, 30.25. To-day, temperature, max. 40, min. 28; yesterday, max. 37, min. 25.

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 10c, marriage notices for 10c, death notices for 10c. The announcement of funeral services is charged at 10c per line, and other notices at 10c per line. Notices of 10c per line, and other notices at 10c per line. Notices of 10c per line, and other notices at 10c per line.

BIRTHS.

BEGG.—At Tayside, on Feb. 25, the wife of Jas. Beggs, of a son.
 DAWSON.—In this city, on the 5th March, at 134 Congregation street, Point St. Charles, the wife of William Dawson, of a son.
 FULLER.—At Tamworth, on Feb. 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fuller, of a son (still born).
 LEE.—At 126 Charron street, on March 4, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lee.
 LEISHMAN.—In Toronto, on March 5, 1898, the wife of William H. Leishman, of a son.
 MORAN.—At St. Andrew's, on March 5, 1898, the wife of W. J. Moran, of a son.
 SMITH.—At 235 Prince Arthur street, on February 25th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Smith.

MARRIED.

BROCKLEBANK-THOMSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Feb. 9, 1898, by the Rev. George Macdonald, Mr. Henry Stephen Brocklebank, of Brant, to Miss Flora Ann, second daughter of David Thomson, Esq., of Silver Brook Farm, Brant.
 FEB-GLOVER.—At Bethany House, Macao, China, on February 1, 1898, by the Rev. R. A. Jeffrey, of Wuchow, assisted by the Rev. C. A. Nelson, of Canton, John Ernest Fee, to Isabella E. Glover, missionaries of the Christian and Missionary Alliance. Both formerly of Toronto, Canada.
 GRANTHAM-MACKENZIE.—On March 5th, 1898, at St. Jude's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. R. Seaborn, rector of St. Martin's Church, Toronto, Arthur M. Grant, of New York, to Gertrude Mary, second daughter of William Mackenzie, Esq., of Toronto.
 MATTHEWS.—McLACHLAN.—At White Lake, on Tuesday, March 1st, 1898, by the Rev. D. J. Graham, Wm. Matthews, of Rastown, Man., to Miss Mary, sixth daughter of Donald McLachlan, Esq., of White Lake, Ont.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At London, Ont., on Feb. 5, 1898, Murray Anderson, Esquire, aged 84 years.
 BARRASS.—At 3 St. Andrew street, Toronto, on Sunday, March 6, 1898, Rev. B. Barrass, D.D., in his 77th year.
 BRENNER.—On the 7th instant, at his late residence, 38 St. Famille street, David S. R. Brenner, manufacturer's agent, aged 59 years, son of the late James Brenner, of Wick, Scotland.
 Funeral private.
 Scottish papers please copy.
 ELLIOT.—At Belleville, Ont., on March 5, 1898, Fannie Amelia, beloved wife of Dr. C. G. Elliot, aged 54 years.
 LEISHMAN.—In Toronto, on March 5, 1898, infant son of Emily G. and William F. Leishman.
 McLEOD.—At Port Huron, Que., on March 5, 1898, Margaret McLeod, wife of the late Daniel McLeod, aged 54 years and 7 months.
 McVEY.—In this city on March 8, Alfred, beloved son of James McVey.
 Funeral will take place from his father's residence, 32 Dunsen street, on Friday morning, at 7.45 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.
 Quebec and Chicago papers please copy.
 MILLIGAN.—On March 5, 1898, at Danville, Ill., U.S., William James Lane Milligan, only son of Lieut.-Colonel Milligan, late staff officers of pensioners, Toronto.
 STOREY.—On March 6, 1898, at his home, Acton, Ont., W. H. Storey, Esq., glove manufacturer, in his 61st year.
 YOUNG.—At the manse, Russelltown, on March 6th, Christina McKenzie, infant daughter of the Rev. Colin G. Young and Mrs. Young.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CHILDREN'S RINGS.
CHILDREN'S RINGS.
 SOLID GOLD, SET WITH REAL STONES,
 75c to \$3.00.
DIAMOND RINGS.
 Genuine Diamonds, clear, bright
 stones, 15 kar. Gold, Clave Settings,
 From \$7.50 to \$200.
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 157 ST. PETER ST., Opposite "Witness" Office.

YEAR BOOKS.

ANNUAL REPORTS.
 TREASURER'S STATEMENTS.
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 ETC., ETC., ETC.
 The "WITNESS" JOB DEPARTMENT is prepared to do the above class of work reasonable prices in first-class style.

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Equal to the best produced, at 15 cents per square inch. Special rates for large quantities.

"WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE,
 Corner Craig and Bligny streets.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. March 9, 1898.

Thursday's Special Offerings.

LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES IN RUSSIAN JACKETS AND COSTUMES.

Just received per SS. "Carthaginian" three cases of the latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES in Ladies Velvet Russian Jackets, handsomely embroidered in Out Jet, and resplendent with a Beauty that marks them as the smartest things yet shown for Spring wear. To-morrow these eminently exclusive Garments will be shown for the first time, and from former experience, will be eagerly sought after.

VELVET RUSSIAN JACKETS.

Very Handsome Velvet Russian Jackets, richly lined in silk, \$15.80.

Very Stylish Velvet Russian Jackets, full silk lined, \$19.50.

Very Elegant Velvet Russian Jackets, handsomely embroidered with cut jet, \$27.50.

Silk Russian Jackets, in very rich designs, exquisitely embroidered, and applying effect on silk, and all talk lined, \$20.50 to \$31.00.

Velvet Capes, from \$12.50 to \$30.00.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

LADIES' SPRING COSTUMES.

Spring Costumes that have won golden opinions in fashionable circles, and come here to win fresh victories.

Ladies' Black and Navy Costumes, full skirt and blazer Jacket, well finished, \$4.10.

Ladies' Stylish Costumes in Black or Navy, cut latest style skirt and blazer jacket, \$6.65.

Ladies' Fawn Covert Cloth Costume, cut full skirt and stylish blazer, \$10.25.

Ladies' English Covert Cloth Costume, semi-Russian Jacket, Square Revers, pearl buckle and buttons, full skirt, very stylish, \$14.25.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

NEW WASH FABRICS.

Radiant in all the matchless beauty of spring, fresh and crisp, with a newness and originality of design that is characteristic of Carlsley's.

These elegant Fabrics begin in usefulness and end in luxury of Silk, Satin, and Lace Effects, that have already marked them with the hand of Fashion's favor.

NEW WASH GOODS.

New English Batiste, 31 inches wide, light grounds with fancy designs. Hair lines, broken checks, floral, dotted; Fleure's detachable and moire effects, imported to retail at 12 cents a yard. To-morrow, 9 cents a yard.

New English Fabric, 31 inches wide, fast dye, light grounds in the latest of patterns and daintiest of effects. Regularly sold at 16c a yard. To-morrow, 12c a yard.

New Checked Muslin, in splendid variety of colors. Pink, Blue, Heliotrope, are among the newest effects in these choice fabrics at 15c a yard.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

NEW ORGANDIE MUSLIN.

New Organdie Dress Muslin, in new stripes, checks and figured designs. The lightest and prettiest goods imaginable, worth 50c a yard. To-morrow, 38c.

New Belgium Dress Lawn in Light Grounds, with small figures and broken checks, also the latest shaded stripes. Regularly sold at 30c a yard. To-morrow, 21c.

New Hungarian Dress Muslins, 30 inches wide, in White, Yellow, Navy, Grey, Pink, Pale Blue, and Java designs, and dainty Japan effects, usual value, 35c a yard. To-morrow, 27c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

CRYSTAL GLASSWARE.

Here's a few Snap Shots taken in our things lively to-morrow.

300 Celery Trays	17c	110 Large Cheese Dishes	40c
600 Bouquet Holders	64c	98 Massive Water Bottles	49c
2,500 Good Tumblers	2c	75 Crystal Biscuit Jars	49c
750 Gold Line Tumblers	16c	120 Sugar Shakers	20c
100 Gold Border Table Sets	\$1.50	220 Syrup	25c
120 Gold Border Celery Trays	59c	2,000 Lamp Chimneys	34c

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st.

184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

THE LATTIMORE SHOOTING.

SHERIFF MARTIN AND HIS DEPUTIES ACQUITTED BY THE JURY.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 9.—The summing up of evidence in the case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies was concluded at a late hour last night, and Judge Woodward read his charge, which strongly favored a verdict for acquittal. In concluding his charge, the judge said: "After a careful examination of all the testimony, I am prepared to say that the most, if not the only material question in respect to which the witnesses differ in their statement as to the occurrence at Latimore, are, first, as to the number of men who surrounded the sheriff after his effort to arrest one of the strikers; second, as to the firing, was it continued after the ranks of the strikers had broken and were in retreat, or did it cease when the volley was fired. It is alleged by the commonwealth that those of the killed and wounded who were shot in the back received their wounds while in the act of running away, and from shots delivered after the main volley had been fired. It is claimed by the defendants that the evidence shows that the firing ended with the volley while the strikers, or some of them at least, were still advancing towards the line of the deputies, and that those of the strikers who received wounds in the back were among those who surrounded the sheriff when he made the arrest and was pushed from the main road to the ditch, on one side of it. The orders of the sheriff were not to fire unless he gave the word, or unless his own life was in danger and he was so situated as not to be able to issue an order, or unless the deputies themselves were in danger of losing their own lives by an assault upon them. The settlement of these disputed points by the jury may be important, upon the question whether the posse comitatus was originally a legally constituted body, or did not become an unlawful assemblage, by reason of any subsequent determination to disregard the law and commit crime. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

OPEN PORTS.

TALLEN-WAN AND PORT ARTHUR FREE TO FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Berlin, March 9.—A despatch to the "Tagblatt" from Peking, yesterday says Russia has definitely leased Port Arthur and Talien-Wan for ninety-years, and adds that Russia is determined to carry the Siberian railway to Port Arthur, whether China consents or not.

London, March 9.—A special from Shanghai says Russia has agreed to open Port Arthur and Talien-Wan to foreign trade, but under Russian laws and administrations.

London, March 9.—A despatch to the "Times" from Odessa says: "Troops and war material are going to the far East with such haste that the Russian volunteer fleet will not suffice. The government, therefore, has chartered some French steamers, the first of which will start a fortnight hence with two thousand men."

Peking, March 9.—The Russian demands from China have caused the greatest excitement at the Japanese legation, and the Japanese Minister has had several interviews with the officials of the Chinese Foreign Office regarding the rejection of the Russian demands. In addition, it is reported that Japan has threatened to take vigorous action if the demands of Russia are conceded.

Berlin, March 9.—It is asserted that Russia had been negotiating for a lease of Port Arthur for some months, and she lately pressed China to a decision.

Berlin, March 9.—The Emperor William, replying to the Hamburg Senate's congratulations on the "Brilliant success of our Majesty's policy in China," telegraphed this answer: "I rely upon the proved seal of the Hamburg merchants to aid me in making the new acquisition profitable to the Fatherland."

London, March 9.—The Peking correspondent of the "Times" says: "By an agreement just signed Germany has obtained a concession to construct a railway connecting Tai-Nan, province of Shang-Tung, on the Hoang-Ho, and Tai-Chow. Germany undertakes on the completion of certain details to withdraw her troops from Taiwo and Kiao-Chau town."

REPORT WAS PREMATURE.

Vancouver, B.C., March 9.—The report that Wm. Patterson, of Blaine, Wash., who was shot by Jack Atkinson, of Douglas, B.C., on the boundary line, is dead, turns out to be premature. Patterson, according to information just received here, is progressing as well as possible under the circumstances, considering his age.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

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

Grand Display of NEW SILKS!

200 Pieces Choicest Novelties.

NEW FANCY PLAID TAFFETA SILKS, in all the choicest colorings, \$1.25 per yard.
 NEW FANCY CHECKED "CLUNY" SILKS, the novelty of the season, can be had in all the latest shades; fine quality, \$1.25 per yard.
 NEW BLACK AND WHITE CHECKED TAFFETA SILKS, assorted patterns; extra value, \$1 per yd.
 500 YARDS NEW FINE CHECKED TAFFETA SILKS; this lot embraces all the new Spring Colorings; only 85c per yard.
 NEW BLACK AND WHITE SHEPHERD'S CHECKS, all sizes in stock, pure silk, 50c per yard.
 25 PIECES FANCY STRIPED SILKS, all new shades, in light and dark colors; only 85c per yard.
 NEW FANCY BROCADE SILKS, in all the beautiful color combinations; extra fine line at \$1.50 per yard.
 NEW BLACK BROCHE SILKS, in new and artistic designs; extra value at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard.

Country Orders Filled with Care.
 Samples Sent on Application.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine St., cor. of Metcalfe St.
 TERMS CASH. Tel. 3633.

MONTREAL PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery resumed yesterday afternoon, and was constituted by prayer and praise.

Committees were appointed to examine and report upon several church records.

Dr. A. B. Mackay presented the report of the examining committee recommending the following students to the Synod for licensure: James Muir Wallace, B.A., Samuel Dawson Jamieson, Joseph Robert Elmhurst, Daniel John Scott, Stephen Young, B.A., Jean E. Menancon, Valentine De Genova, Edmond Curdy, Laughlin Beaton, David N. Coburn, B.A., Ernest J. Shaw, James Nairn, Henry Young, B.A., N. D. Keith, B.A., Magnus J. Leith.

The report was agreed to.
 The Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., of Lachute, asked for three months' leave of absence from his charge on account of ill-health. The request was agreed to, and a number of members of the Presbytery volunteered to supply the pulpit for a number of Sabbaths during his absence. The Rev. Dr. Patterson was appointed moderator of the session during the absence of Mr. Waddell.

The Rev. J. Mackie, also of Lachute, asked permission of the Presbytery to resign his charge on account of advancing age. He had been there for more than forty years, and had never received an unkind word. It was agreed to cite the congregation to appear for its interests at a future meeting.

The discussion upon the report on "Life and work" was resumed, and after considerable conversation its recommendations were adopted. These appeared in yesterday's "Witness."

Mr. J. W. Kilgour presented the report upon the Sabbath-schools within the bounds. He stated that there was great reason to thank the great Father for the good which had been accomplished. There were ninety-one Sunday-schools in the Presbytery, and from eighty-eight of these reports had been received. There were 997 teachers and officers, and the number of the scholars was 8,344. The report then compared the statistics of 1888 with those of 1897, showing the large increase in all departments. More teachers were now needed. A large number of the children committed scripture to memory, and 214 had learned the whole of the Shorter Catechism. About 153 scholars had become members of the Church during the year—these from twenty-five schools which had reported. The sum raised by the schools was \$6,741.

In connection with this report, Mr. D. Torrance Fraser reported that nearly all the schools in the Presbytery had been officially visited during the year. All these visits were cordially received. It was discovered that fifty percent of the schools were closed during at least part of the year—perhaps rather from habit than from necessity. This break in the work was certainly not conducive to prosperity. Two-thirds of the schools have both libraries and Sunday-school papers.

After discussion the following recommendations were adopted, in substance: "That all the schools be urged to use the lesson helps provided by the General Assembly's committee."

"That the superintendents, or other officers, be early at school, to extend a warm greeting to the scholars."

"That sessions be urged to take greater interest in the work of the Sabbath-schools."

"That all teachers and scholars be urged to study the lesson helps at home, and in no case to bring them to the schools or use them in the classes."

tee be requested to consider the question of providing a normal class text book for the training of teachers.

"That the Visitation Committee be continued."

The report was then agreed to.
 The Rev. James Fleck, in the absence of Prof. Ross, presented the report from the Presbytery's House Mission Committee. It covered the following fields, and made arrangements for the future supply of ordinances: Grenville, Joliette, De Salabury, Arundel, Farnham and Farnham Centre, Loet River and Lake View, Mille Isles, Cote St. Gabriel and Shawbridge, Avoca and Harrington, Laprairie and Petite Cote, Trout River and Burke, Laquerre and Port Louis, Montreal Annex.

The report was agreed to.
 The next business was the election of commissioners to the General Assembly, which meets in this city in June. According to the regulation the Presbytery is entitled to send sixteen ministers, and sixteen elders. One half of the ministers were elected by rotation. The names were the Rev. Messrs. Girouard, Amaron, (Dr.); Mowat, Forlong, Campbell, (Prof.); Dewey, Scrimger, (Prof.); and Morrison. Those by popular election were Principal MacVicar, Prof. Ross, the Rev. James Fleck, Dr. McDonald, the Rev. J. R. Dobson, Dr. Robert Campbell, the Rev. G. C. Heine, and the Rev. R. Mackay.

The elders were Messrs. John Younie, Walter Paul, William Robb, Colin MacArthur, James Brodie, David Morrice, A. C. Hutchison, Dr. Kelley, George Lyle, D. Torrance Fraser, William Anderson, William Drysdale, James Rodgers, Thos. Gebbie, and W. D. McLaren.

The Rev. G. C. Heine presented the report of the Presbytery's committee on French evangelization. In doing so, he gave a general survey of the field, which presented many encouraging facts of the work. And the Rev. S. J. Taylor supplemented these with some graphic incidents. The bulk of the report was taken up by detailed arrangements for the financial requirements of the respective stations, all of which were agreed to.

One of the schools dealt with by the report was that of St. Charles street, Point St. Charles. There are French classes as well as English taught there, and it is intended to station a minister there at the earliest convenience. Gratitude was expressed on the floor of the Presbytery that St. Paul's Church, of this city, had become responsible for one-half of the entire expenses of the mission.

The Presbytery then adjourned to meet again in the evening.

EVENING SIDERUNT.

After devotions, the Rev. Principal MacVicar introduced the question of prohibition, and moved "That in the judgment of this presbytery the question of prohibition in the plebiscite promised by the government should be submitted to the electors entirely apart from any question as to the mode of raising revenue."

Dr. MacVicar spoke a few sentences upon the subject; but he soon discovered there was no need of argument. The loud applause which greeted the motion settled that.

The Rev. Prof. Scrimger seconded the motion, and he, too, saw that there was no need of a speech.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously by a standing vote, and applause. The resolution is to be sent to the Speaker of the House of Commons. A committee, with Prof. Scrimger as convener, was appointed to make arrangements for the General Assembly which meets here in June. Ways and means were discussed, and it was stated that some two thousand dollars would be required to make the thing a success. Mr. James Rodgers was appointed treasurer.

The Rev. D. W. Morrison presented the report on "Augmentation." He stated

that the fund at the present time was eight thousand dollars in debt. Not a small number of the congregations had failed, up to this date, to make any contribution to this fund. There seemed to be a lack of interest in this question, and yet the objects contemplated by the fund were of prime importance. A large proportion of the self-sustaining charges of the Church had been helped to their present status by the aid received from this fund. The report recommended that the necessary grants be asked for, and Mr. Morrison moved the following resolution:—

"The presbytery calls special attention of sessions to the critical condition of the Augmentation Scheme in that the amount contributed for its work is at present short of what has been estimated as necessary to the extent of eight thousand dollars, and recommends to them the early and generous consideration of its claims."

This was seconded by Dr. Campbell and agreed to.

In the discussion it was contended that, considering the comparatively small number of Presbyterians in the city, the contributions were very gratifying.

It was agreed to separate Grenville from the pastoral charge of Chatham and Grenville, and join it to the French mission in Grenville, and thus become a new mission field. This change is to take place on the first day of April.

The Rev. W. T. Morrison reported that he had moderated in a call to a minister to become the pastor of the congregation of St. Therese, St. Eustache, etc. The call was in favor of the Rev. David Hutchison, now of Cumberland, in the Presbytery of Ottawa. After some other explanations, the call was sustained as a regular gospel call, and it was ordered that it be sent to the Ottawa Presbytery, and that the Rev. W. T. Morrison be appointed to prosecute it before that court.

The Rev. F. M. Dewey presented the report of the Presbytery's Foreign Mission Committee. It dealt largely with the Chinese schools. Six of the scholars had been baptized during the year, and the schools had raised from \$1,100 to \$1,200 toward the support of the work. Thus the mission was almost self-sustaining. One interesting feature of the work was that the chief opponent of the mission had failed in business and left the city; that his wife had become a Christian and declared that she would worship idols no more. In closing the report recommended that the warm thanks of the presbytery should be tendered to the kind friends who have so faithfully helped in this work, and especially to those of other denominations who assist in teaching, both on the Lord's Day and during the week. This was carried unanimously.

A number of interesting reports were given respecting missionary meetings held during the winter.

The Rev. J. Patterson reported upon the statistics of the presbytery.

A letter was read from the Rev. Murray Watson tendering the resignation of his pastoral charge in St. Lambert. The presbytery agreed to cite the congregation to appear for its interests four weeks from to-day.

The Rev. George McArthur was nominated as the moderator of Synod, and Dr. Campbell, of Renfrew, was nominated as the Moderator of General Assembly.

Prof. Ross and Mr. Walter Paul were appointed as the presbytery's representatives on the synod's committee on bills and overtures.

It was agreed that the induction of the Rev. Donald Stewart into the pastoral charge of La Guerre and Port Louis should take place on March 23, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

A committee was appointed, composed of the Rev. J. L. George, Rev. Prof. Scrimger and the Rev. F. M. Dewey to prepare an overture to the General Assembly concerning the administration of the "Widows and Orphans' Fund." This overture is to be submitted to a future meeting of presbytery for consideration and approval.

It was midnight when the business was finished and the presbytery then adjourned to meet again on the last Tuesday of June, and the benediction was given.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

London, March 6.—The "Daily Mail" announces this morning that the action of the Alliance Assurance Company against Sir Tatton Sykes has been settled out of Court by Sir Tatton paying the full amount advanced to Lady Sykes on the security of his signature.

The case was similar to the recent sensational Sykes-Jay case, in which Daniel Jay sought to recover from Lady Sykes the sum of £15,870 loaned her in 1896 on the security of notes apparently signed by Sir Tatton, which he repudiated on the ground that the signatures were forged. By paying the debt in the present litigation, Sir Tatton inferentially withdraws the allegation of forgery.

KINGSTON Y.M.C.A. DEBT.

Kingston, March 9.—Mr. T. B. Cole, provincial secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is again in the city applying himself to the work of wiping out the debt upon the fine building here. The debt is \$12,000. Of this, \$9,000 has been promised and Mr. Cole is seeking the balance. He will remain until it is all secured. The young men have subscribed a thousand dollars. A plan of a hundred blocks is prepared and the young man can take as many as he desires. Already eight hundred and seventy dollars has been taken. With the debt removed the Kingston society would flourish.

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JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS.

LINENS.

We have pleasure in announcing
the arrival of our Spring Ship-
ments of Table Linens.

NEW TABLE CLOTHS.

2 yds. x 3 yds. 2 yds. x 2 1/2 yds.
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NEW TABLE NAPKINS.

5-8 x 5-8. 3-4 x 3-4 Sizes.

NEW DOYLIES.

FRINGED, DAMASK, ROUND & SQUARE.

NEW HUCKABACK TOWELLING.

Yarn Bleached and Full Bleached.
18" to 27" wide.

NEW BATH TOWELS. BATH MATS.

BATH SHEETS. BATH COWNS.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons
THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.
St. Catherine and Mountain sts.,
MONTREAL.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

HOCKEY.

MAY FORM AN EASTERN LEAGUE.
Kingston, Ont., March 9.—The 'Evening Times' remarks that so great is the dissatisfaction among local hockeyists at the harsh treatment accorded them by the Ontario Hockey Association, that there is some talk of joining hands with other eastern towns in the formation of an Eastern Ontario Hockey Association. At present it seems as if this were the only means by which the Kingston teams can secure fair treatment.

CURLING.



NO MORE CURLING AT KINGSTON.
The Thistle Club has received a letter from Kingston to-day saying that Kingston rink is closed for the season, and that the second part of the game for the District medal cannot be played this season.
Only three single-handed matches for the Greenfields prize remain to be played. The junior competitions are not finished. As yet and Muir prize competitions (points) are not yet started.

BASEBALL.

EASTERN MAGNATES IN SESSION.
New York, March 9.—The representatives of the various clubs which compose the Eastern League of Professional Baseball Clubs, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day to attend the annual spring meeting which may last until to-morrow evening. The league is made up of the Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Providence, Springfield, and Wilkes-Barre clubs, and although none of its franchises are held in Greater New York, the minor magnates always hold their meetings in this city. President Powers, while in Florida the past few weeks, prepared the schedule for the coming season, and he believes that it will be adopted without change. He has endeavored to please everybody concerned in his distribution of the plums. Among the earliest arrivals at the hotel to-day were Arthur Irwin and Charles A. Campbell, Toronto; C. D. White and W. A. Brady, Rochester; George M. Buntzsch, Syracuse; and President Powers.

CHESS.

THE UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP.
While not what might be called a brilliant contest, says the Brooklyn 'Eagle,' the fourth game between Pillsbury and Showalter, which was drawn last night (Monday) after fifty-six moves, was one of the most stubbornly fought encounters that has ever occurred between these two masters, involving as it did the hardest kind of work on the part of both players throughout its entire length. Showalter, however, the White player, chose the Queen's Pawn opening, playing as his second move 2 P-K 3.
The score is now Pillsbury, 2; Showalter, 1; drawn, 1.

ANNIVERSARY OF A NOBLE SOCIETY.

Last evening the regular meeting of the Grace Church Y.M.C.A., the rector delivered an address on the origin and work of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, founded in London, England, on March 8, 1828. Dr. Ker gave an outline of the society's operations, the bishops it had helped to endow, the university scholars it had founded throughout the empire, the churches it had helped to build in every English colony; the magnificent literature it had given to the Church, and the asked for the society the active and affectionate sympathy of all who wished the Church of England well. The further proceedings consisted of an address on the book 'The Revelation,' and a most interesting address by Mr. George Jenkins on the Jesuit missions in North America.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The medical superintendent's report for the two weeks ending March 7, 1898, shows three admissions; two discharged cured; one discharged on trial, and one death. The governors for the week commencing March 14, are Mr. A. T. Taylor, the Hon. K. Ward and Mrs. A. T. Taylor.

PLEASED THE PATIENTS.

Mr. Thomas Chambers and Mr. Breaman visited the Protestant Hospital for the Insane last evening and gave a large audience of the inmates an excellent and thoroughly enjoyable entertainment in shape of his well and favorably known lecture 'A trip across the Rockies to the Golden Gate,' beautifully illustrated with tinted views. One and all were pleased with the evening's amusement, and expressed their gratitude to their kind entertainer in unstinted terms.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

To-day in the Police Court before Mr. Lafontaine, the presiding magistrate, Daniel Sullivan was sent to jail for ten days for shoplifting. It seems that he went into Rowell's store, at 1409 Notre Dame street yesterday afternoon, and helped himself to a box of two dozen spoons, but the clerk caught him in the act, and telephoned for the police. Detectives Sutherland and Lamouche answered the call with the above result.

ABOUT LOTTERY CASES.

THE CANADIAN ROYAL ART UNION AND THE SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE DE SCULPTURE CASES MUST BE TRIED BY JURY.

In the Police Court this morning Judge Desnoyers rendered the following judgment regarding lottery cases, in consequence of the recent decisions in the Court of Appeal. In delivering judgment, he said: 'On Dec. 8, 1896, information was laid by Joseph Kellert, charging Jesse France, and three others, with having in the city of Montreal, on Dec. 2, unlawfully kept a disorderly house, that is to say, a common gaming house, at Nos. 178, 238 and 240 St. James street.
To this information the defendants pleaded: 1. That the said information did not disclose any legal offence, and secondly, that I, sitting here as Judge of Sessions, had no right to try the case without the consent of the two judges sitting under Article 73, par. F., of the Criminal Code, and Article 784, to try the case summarily. I proceeded to hear the case. On April 2, 1897, I convicted Jesse France, Joseph France, William Bokes and Ephraim Lemay, of the said charge.
After having pronounced such conviction, the accused, by their counsel, applied to me for a reserve case to be submitted to the Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal study). As I thought the question one of great importance, I acquiesced to their petition, and submitted the case to the following questions: 1. Was the information sufficient in law? 2. Had I power to summarily try and convict the appellants without their consent?
The reserve case has been heard before the Court of Queen's Bench, and on Feb. 15, 1898, the majority of the said Court gave its decision on the two questions, as follows:—The information laid against the accused was sufficient in law, and secondly, that the Judge of Sessions had no jurisdiction to try the said case summarily, with or without the consent of the defendants.
'One of the Judges of the said Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gauthier, dissented from the majority of the Court, and expressed the opinion that I had such power.
'The question raised in this case being on the interpretation of a Federal law, it would have been desirable to have a ruling from a Court of Federal jurisdiction. I waited to see if the appeal would be made by some of the interested parties to the Supreme Court. I even met personally the Hon. Attorney General for the Province of Quebec, and asked him what he thought of an appeal. He gave me what I thought a very plausible answer: 'The statute in question being a Federal one, the Federal Government ought to see and have it properly interpreted by the Court and the Federal Parliament, now being in session, could easily amend the law, if it was deemed advisable.'
'For us, our highest court, having given their opinion, we only have to accept that as our jurisdiction.
'The Court of Appeal having decided that the information was properly laid in this case, and having quashed only the subsequent proceedings before me, the information remains in my hands, and I am obliged to proceed thereon according to the directions of the Court of Appeal, that is to say, to investigate the charge as one being indictable in its nature.
'Consequently, I order that the case be proceeded with in the ordinary way of investigations.
'The date for the preliminary enquiry was then fixed for March 15.
His Honor added that the same judgment applied in the Société Nationale de Sculpture case in which Henry Lemire and Alexander Millette were similarly charged, and the enquiry was fixed for the same day.

ORIENTAL NEWS.

An Important Budget Brought Over by the SS. 'Empress of India.'

SITUATION IN CHINA

STILL GRAVE—SAD TALE OF CRUELTY TO ENGLISH WOMEN—WAR ON FOREIGNERS IN COREA.

Vancouver, B.C., March 9.—The 'Empress of India' arrived here last evening, having left Hong Kong on Feb. 16. Her advices from the far East indicate that while nations are watchful, there is a calm in the situation. The Chinese papers declare that secret preparations for war are being made. They ask, may it not be that some intrigue lurks under the apparent calm, and call attention to the fact that Great Britain, Russia, France and Germany compete in augmenting their Oriental squadrons and that their naval departments are busy making preparations. It is evident that the British fleet is to remain in the north for a prolonged period, as the naval authorities in Hong Kong received instructions to prepare ten months' stores for the fleet. Latest advices from Corea state that a British fleet was still at Chemulpo. The Koreans were in a great state of excitement on account of the fleet remaining there. Spies had been sent to all the treaty ports in Corea to report the movements of foreign men-of-war. The office of the Korean Superintendent of Trade, in Chemulpo, has been connected by telephone with the palace at Seoul, also that the King may be kept informed of everything that goes on in the harbor of Chemulpo.

WAR ON FOREIGNERS.

The Korean Council of State has passed a resolution approved by the Emperor, forbidding a grant by the government or any more concessions to foreigners to build railways or open mines in the Empire. The Emperor of Corea has lately lent countenance to the whisperings of the anti-Russian, pro-American faction, and secretly sent a message to the American representative, to ask that legation to give him protection in case of an outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Great Britain, on one hand, and Russia, France and Germany on the other hand. The American representative replied that he did not recognize the probability of such an occurrence, and so decently escaped compromising any negotiation. The Russian legation, on hearing this movement, took immediate action, and strong pressure having been brought to bear upon the Emperor, he was compelled to allow the Imperial Treasurer to allow a large amount to be conveyed to the Russian legation, so, at least, the story runs.

OBSESSION OF DEER ISLAND.

It would appear that the claims of Japanese subjects in Deer Island, Corea, have suffered encroachment at the hands of the Russians. The Russian Government, wishing to have a cooling depot in Deer Island, situated in the Bay of Fusan, intended to buy a plot of land. In the plot, however, there were pieces of ground owned by Japanese, and also by Englishmen, hence the Korean Government, when it was approached on the matter by the Russian representative, advised him to select another site. In the latter part of last month, the Russian gunboat 'Sitch', entered Fusan, and the Captain wished, in the name of the commander of the Russian Oriental fleet, to see the Governor of Fusan, who had charge of the island. The captain wanted to effect a purchase of the plot previously marked out. The captain would not hear of the plea of the governor, and gave him sufficient allowance to lay the matter before the Foreign Office, but declared that he did not care whether or not the governor gave his acquiescence, for he would cause trees to be planted on the land all the same. This he did, causing great hubbub, which was at last settled by the Japanese Consul advising the owners of the land to sell.

PORT ARTHUR IS AT PRESENT VERY QUIET.

The Russians have not taken it, but by all appearances they have taken charge of the dockyard.

THAT NEW GERMAN RAILWAY.

It is learned from Pekin that the Chinese Government has consented to the Germans constructing a railway through Shan-Tung on the following conditions:—The line to run first from Kiaochau to Chingau Fu. Only German and Chinese subjects are to be permitted to hold shares in the railway. Mining rights are to be granted to the railway company to work mineral deposits for three miles on each side of the railway. Only German engineers are to be employed on the railway and in opening up mines. Chinese vessels, both men-of-war and trading, are to be permitted to have free use of Kiaochau harbor. The foregoing arrangement is not to be embodied in any treaty or convention, but will be contained in diplomatic notes to be exchanged between Germany and China.

A BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The confines around Kiaochau, recently acquired by Germany, is at present under German military law. The

exact extent of German concession is not yet known, as no boundaries will be defined until Prince Henry arrives with his squadron. There seems to be some misgivings entertained by Germans at Kiaochau, as to their fixity of tenure there, and it does not seem to be quite settled yet, so far as they know, that they are to remain there permanently.

Excitement prevailed in Pekin on the recent intelligence from Manchuria to the effect that Russian troops, numbering some ten thousand men, arrived on the frontiers of Kirin from the vicinity of Russian eastern outposts. There is much excitement among high authorities of Kirin and Taisihar in consequence, and the Tartar general of the latter province has asked permission of the Throne to raise twenty thousand Tartars, of Heilung-Chiang, arms and ammunition to be supplied from the Kirin and Moulden arsenals.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A MISSIONARY.

A murderous attack has been made, north of Kwantung, on the Rev. W. H. Meyer, of Berlin, a missionary, by three Chinese. The German consul at Canton took energetic measures to obtain proper redress.

Despatches from Canton report that the whole of the northern Kwan-Tung and southern Fukien provinces are at present in a state of unrest, and the slightest thing may light a torch of rebellion in that portion of the Chinese Empire. Already flags and banners containing mottoes treacherous to the present Monchu dynasty, have been hoisted in several villages, secure in their fastness among the hills, and at the lowest calculations, some forty thousand hillmen are ready to rise against the Tartars. Many villages have smithies of their own to make muzzle-loading guns, and factories to manufacture gunpowder.

A HEART-RENDING APPEAL.

There were, when the mail left, four young English girls in Shanghai, possibly more, the youngest only seventeen years old, who were married in London to Chinese men, some of them members of the Chinese legation in London, brought out by mail steamers as wives of these Chinese, and deserted, exposed to perils which need not be particularized. One of them, quite a young girl, was left in an empty house with nothing in the world but her nightdress, her supposed husband having stripped her of everything. She was discovered by a kind-hearted neighbor, who heard her crying and sobbing for twelve hours continuously.

What can become of these poor girls—but one fate, they have no friends, no money, and they are afraid to go home and tell their friends there what has happened to them. The 'North China Daily News,' commenting on the subject, says:—There is a British subject acting as secretary to the Chinese legation in London, though it is surprising to us all out here that our foreign office should continue to recognize him. Does he know of marriages that younger members of the legation contract at home? No one knows better than he what fate girls these men marry are coming to. Does he warn their friends and do everything in his power to prevent these sacrifices? Do their friends make enquiries for themselves from people who know something of China? Somebody must be responsible for the crime, and we cannot blame the poor victims. Here is an opening for the ladies' benevolent institutions, and if it requires funds with which to assist these unfortunate girls, we are sure that English purses will be open at once that this terrible scandal in our midst may be removed.

A contract for construction of a railway between Ning Po and Chaohsing has been signed by Chekiang authorities, with representative of a British syndicate. The estimated cost is said to be £4,000.

No money has been paid and none is likely to be paid on account of the Belgian loan. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is against any loan being made with Belgium now and wishes to effect one with American capitalists.

ATTACKS ON AMERICAN SAILORS.

Nobody need be surprised that the American Government has at length taken cognizance of attacks made on United States sailors in Japan. In Nagasaki lately, there occurred a case of a young man named Epps, who is supposed to have been murdered by two boatmen, taking him off to his ship, the 'Olympia.' Subsequently the boatmen were arrested and tried, but the court contented itself with merely imposing pecuniary fines upon the men in question. Prior to that was a case of a sailor named Montgomery, and then there was also the affair of the sailors from the 'Yorktown,' who, when ashore at Kobe, were brutally attacked by a Japanese mob. Lately in Yokohama a violent assault, with robbery added, was made upon a man claiming to be an American citizen, who was attacked in broad day, by some Japanese on one of the business thoroughfares of Yokohama, and struck on the head until insensible. One of the rascals was subsequently apprehended and sentenced to only fifteen days' confinement.

As time is approaching for aliens to come under the Japanese law, and be subject to the native courts, the way in which they are presided over by the Japanese judges becomes of increasing interest and importance, consequently the action being taken by the Government of the United States is entirely approved of as likely to have a salutary effect upon the administration of justice, a traitor in which all nationalities are concerned.

CHINESE ADMIRAL DEAD.

The death is reported of Vice-Admiral Tsuboi, who took a prominent part in the late China war, especially at the naval engagement in the Yellow Sea, when he was in command of the first flying squad-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE, - Phillips Square.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' and Misses' TAILOR MADE SUITS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 9th, we will show 400 Ladies' and Misses' Imported Tailor-made Suits in all the latest shades and styles.

—ALSO—

A few LADIES' TAILOR-MADE MODEL SUITS of the highest grade in this line of goods.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS in Silk Bayadera, Velour, Mère, Silk Broche, Black and Colored Serges and Tweed Effects.

CHILDREN'S REEFERS.

Just received a few lines of CHILDREN'S REEFERS. Something entirely new.

BLACK DRESS GOODS DEPT.—SPECIAL.

The balance of our Black Eclat Cloth to clear at the following prices, viz.:
400 yards, 44 in. wide, regular value 65c per yard, to clear at 50c
400 yards, 50 in. wide, regular value, \$1.00 per yard, to clear at 60c
150 yards, 54 in. wide, regular value, \$1.00 per yard, to clear at 75c

MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPT.

We have purchased a large and complete range of travellers' samples of Cuff Links, in Silver and Gold filled, which we will offer at 25c and 50c per pair; less than manufacturer's prices.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Attended to.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

ron. After the war he took command of the Japanese standing squadron, and was then transferred to the command of the Yokosuka port admiralty, which post he held at the time of his death.

FISH AND GAME CLUB.

The Fish and Game Protection Club of Montreal at their last meeting discussed amendments to the present laws for the protection of game and fish, but it was determined not to ask either the Dominion or Quebec governments to take action until the Privy Council in England should have decided which of the two has the right of control over the navigable fresh waters of the province. The question of the bad quality of fish peddled in the streets of the city during the winter months, the condition of which was ascribed to the ammonia used in freezing them, was also taken up, and both governments will be communicated with on the subject.

CALL TO TAYLOR CHURCH DECLINED.

At the meeting of the London Presbytery, held yesterday, the 'call' of Taylor Church, Montreal, was considered. The Rev. Prof. Ross, of the Presbyterian College, appeared before the presbytery to prosecute the call, and put in a good plea in the interests of Taylor Church. But it was of no use; Mr. Smith elected to remain in his present charge in Thamesford. At the Montreal Presbytery yesterday Prof. Ross was empowered to moderate in another call whenever the congregation is ready to proceed.

A PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT.

Reports come from different sections of the province that even well-to-do farmers are trying to sell their land and take a view to try their fortune in the new gold fields. Justly alarmed at such a state of things, the Société Générale de Colonisation has decided to give a series of lectures in the Monument National to show the working classes that farming and colonization offer a far better investment to those having a small capital than the great risks connected with the wild chase for Klondike gold.

CITY ITEMS.

Among the Klondikers, who are a regular feature of C.P.R. travel now, were two young men from Capetown, South Africa, to-day, Messrs. E. Bowen and J. Jones.

LENTEN SERVICES.

The down town Lenten service was taken again to-day by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans. The number of men who found themselves able to be present was large. The preacher's theme was the healing power of Christ. To grope unavailingly after forgiveness, forth the healing touch, and not receive healing, was experience none might know. No one could be made whole who did not extend the touch of faith; equally certain was it that all who did extend that faith were healed. Men sometimes declared that their reason bade them reject as impracticable the atonement of an innocent Christ for their guilt. He would point such to the Barlow's words, 'Except ye receive the kingdom of heaven as a little child ye shall in no wise enter therein.'

A TENANT'S RIGHT.

Judge Doherty rendered judgment this morning in the case of Alphonse Gagne against the Beaudry estate. The plaintiff claimed \$221 on account of damage done to goods placed by him in a shed forming part of premises on St. Catherine street, leased by him from defendant. The action was based on the ground that damage was caused by the melting of snow which the defendant allowed to be thrown from adjoining buildings on to the roof of the shed referred to. The Court held defendant responsible for the damage and rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff for \$65.75.

DORCHESTER STREET CHURCH.

A very successful concert and social was given by the Ladies' Aid Society of Dorchester Street Methodist Church on Tuesday evening, the church being comfortably filled. The programme, though short, was very good. Mrs. Matthews held the audience interested during her recitations, as also did her sister, Miss Donaldson. Two very fine whistling solos were given by Mr. Riddell and Miss Booth, and Messrs. Cowan and Smith sang delightfully. Master Johnny Porteous was watched with keen interest while he gave an exhibition of Indian club swinging. Many encores were called during the evening.

A CLERICAL INVENTOR.

The Rev. F. S. McCusker, of St. Louis De Gonzague, has invented a well-contrived road maker, designed to give the farmer good winter roads. The machine has three working parts. It has a double mouldboard plough to level the snow, a row of seven runners to make a uniform track, and a large roller that leaves a smooth and hard road-bed. The machine is designed to make a roadway of twelve feet in width. It has a number of ingenious devices to make it flexible and to put it under complete control of the operator. The plough can be raised or lowered at will, and there is a scraper to keep the roller clean when it adheres. Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Canada Life Building, are looking after the inventor's patent rights.

BONAMI COMMITTED.

Charles Bonami, accused of being responsible for the death of Louis Robert, appeared in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Lafontaine, the presiding magistrate, committed him for trial to the Court of Queen's Bench, now sitting for culpable homicide.
The case will in all probability come before the Grand Jury to-morrow, who return after a week's vacation.
It will be remembered that Robert met his death during a drunken row on St. Catherine street and it is alleged that Bonami struck the fatal blow, which knocked him to the ground, and in the fall wounds were inflicted from which he died.

PRIVILEGED CLAIMS.

Judge Gill rendered an important judgment this morning in the case of a claim made by a notary against an insolvent estate, for which he had prepared an inventory. The claimant, Mr. Felix Riencourt, got himself collected for the full amount of the fees charged by him for his professional services, but this was contested on the ground that such a claim was not privileged. The Court held, on the contrary, that a notary making an inventory has a privileged claim on the estate, and judgment was given in favor of Mr. Riencourt, for \$312.50.

THE CITY FEELS SAFE.

The proceedings to set aside the assessment roll for the Fantion street improvements, referred to in yesterday's 'Witness,' have now been entered in Court, but the city authorities seem to entertain no fear whatever, and the city attorney stated this morning that all delays within which the roll could be contested have expired. The assessment roll cannot be attacked, and all that remains to be done thereunder is to press payment on the part of the few interested proprietors who have not yet paid their share.

Weekly Calendar.

TO-MORROW NIGHT!

Miss Jessie Alexander

ONLY APPEARANCE THIS SPRING. IN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
Assisted by Miss Babcock, Miss Jones, Miss Lowry, and Messrs. Capon and Allan.

DOUGLAS HALL, CHOMEDY STREET.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

THE ART ASSOCIATION
OF MONTREAL.
Phillips Square.

Galleries open daily,
9 a.m. to dusk.

ADMISSION, 25 CTS. SATURDAY FREE.

Reading Room open to Members
till 6 P.M.

SCHOOL OF ART
AND APPLIED DESIGN.
2775 St. Catherine street.

CLASSES RE-OPENED ON MONDAY,
Jan. 3rd.

The School will be open to visitors the
FIRST SATURDAY of each Month from 2
to 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

MONTREAL COUNCIL
OF WOMEN.

Mon. President—MRS. KILLICK.

THIS COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

A Quarterly Meeting will be held on THURSDAY,
March 10th, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

Paper: "The Problem of the Unemployed."

MISS HELEN M. T. SMITH.

DISCUSSION: "Meeting open to Public."

Members of affiliated societies are particularly
requested to attend.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11

NEXT SYMPHONY

Orchestra Concert

PROF. J. J. COLETT.

Director.

35-Musicians—35.

Sale of seats always 25, 35, 50c
in advance at Shaw's. Great Programme.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

FRIDAY, March 11th.

Great Illustrated Lecture

By PROF. JOHN A. NICHOLLS.

LIFE IN LONDON

OR SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.

TICKETS: — 10c.

Illustrated Lecture.

"ACROSS THE ROCKIES TO THE GOLDEN
GATE OR SETTING SUN."

Including a Stay in Denver, Salt Lake
City, San Francisco and the World-
famous Yellowstone Park.

By THOMAS CHAMBERS, Esq.

IN LECTURE HALL

ST. JAMES' METHODIST CHURCH,

FRIDAY, March 11th, 1898, at 8 p.m. sharp.

TICKETS, 50c. Proceeds in Aid of Church.

Children under 12, Half Price.

J. B. GOUGH LODGE,

No. 127.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Temperance

Dramatic Entertainment

STANLEY HALL.

Cor. St. Catherine and Stanley Sts.,

FRIDAY EVENING, March 11th, 1898,

At 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION, 50c. RESERVED SEATS (Limited), 35c.

SEE PROGRAMME.

EASTERN W. C. T. U.

There will be a Meeting of the Eastern

W.C.T.U. on FRIDAY, at 2.30 o'clock, in

Lansdowne School. Will meet second Fri-

day in every month. Every person wel-

come.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual

Meeting of the Shareholders of this Com-

pany will be held at the Company's Office,

corner Notre Dame and St. Alexis streets,

Montreal, on MONDAY, April 4th, next, at

2.00 o'clock p.m.

T. B. MACAULAY,

Secretary.

Sun Life Building,

Montreal, February 22nd, 1898.

THE CANADA PAPER COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the Can-

ada Paper Company was held at the office

of the Company at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the

8th instant, when the report and statement

of the year's business for 1897 were sub-

mitted to the shareholders and considered

satisfactory. The following gentlemen were

unanimously elected directors for the cur-

rent year: — Messrs. Andrew Allan, John

MacFarlane, Hugh McLennan, H. Montagu

Allan, Hugh A. Allan, W. D. Gillen and

Charles H. Hooper. At a subsequent meet-

ing of the board of directors Mr. John Mac-

Farlane was elected president; Mr. Andrew

Allan, vice-president; W. D. Gillen, as-

sistant managing director, and Mr. John G.

Young, secretary treasurer.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Witness \$2.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00;
with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger,
20c; 10 copies to one address, \$1.25; 50, \$4.00; 100,
\$7.50; 100, \$12.00.
For Great Britain add \$1.00 per annum for pos-
tage on Weekly Witness; 50c on Northern Mes-
senger; 25c on Daily Witness.
The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is de-
livered in the city every evening of publication at
\$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract

on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

With large type or cuts, 50c per line. One-third

reduction if set in our usual small advertising

types. Special contract rates.

All business communications should be addressed

to "John Douglas & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal,

and all letters to the Editor should be addressed

to "Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal."

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1898.

While all the world is in a state of

ferment, and rumors of war come from

every quarter, the news from Ireland

represents that country as enjoying an

unprecedented state of progress and

prosperity. This is all the more re-

markable and gratifying from the fact

that this year is the centennial anniver-

sary of the rebellion of 1798. That this

happy condition of things is likely to

continue is made reasonably certain by

the almost unanimous approval given by

the Irish representatives in the Imperial

Parliament to Mr. Balfour's bill for

extending to Ireland a system of local

government necessarily differing somewhat

from that existing in England, but quite

as liberal and as broadly based upon the

will of the people, who are given full

control of all municipal bodies and in-

stitutions. The history of Ireland for the

past century has not been happy, but it

is cheering to know that its close gives

promise of a brighter future. The best

sign of the times is to be seen in the

absence of agitation and the attention the

people are giving to the arts of thrift

and industry.

LOOSE METHODS.

Loose business methods seem to be

chronic with health committees. No

member of the committee knows who

ordered the carting of immense quantities

of earth to some new civic stables cost-

ing some eight hundred dollars. The

architect holds that orders were given

by some alderman or other. The simple

way to teach a business lesson would

be utterly to refuse payment, but that

has not been the way with this commit-

tee. Only a few months ago a horde

of plumbers swooped down upon the

civic palace and began to make extensive

and unauthorized repairs in the Health

Department, for which a bill for eight

hundred dollars was sent to the Finance

Committee. Every member of the

Health Committee disclaimed any re-

sponsibility for the illegal work. The

chairman, Alderman Proulx, threw

a little light upon the scandal by ad-

mitting he had chanced one day to say

to some contractors that repairs were

needed in the Health Department (but

mind, he had not ordered them to do

it), when, lo, the contractors actually set

to work and made the repairs. This ar-

less explanation did not satisfy the

Finance Committee and the City Coun-

cil, and the Health Committee came in

for some pretty round condemnation.

Yet another instance: On the eighth

of March, 1898, a sub-committee of the

Health Committee was appointed to su-

perintend work that was to be done upon

the old Civic Hospital, and for which

the sum of two thousand dollars had

been voted by the Finance Committee.

The money was given on the strict un-
derstanding that not a cent more than
this amount was to be spent upon the
work. The sub-committee, without call-
ing for tenders, as should have been done,
gave the job to a certain firm of con-
tractors, a member of which was the son
of one of the members of the sub-com-
mittee, and the result of the whole deal
was that a bill for twelve thousand dol-
lars was sent in for the paltry repairs.
A big row ensued over the scandal, but
as usual the city had eventually to foot
the bill. Those who are drafting the
new city charter should not forget scan-
dals such as these, and should insert
clauses for the consideration of the City
Council which will make it less easy for
boodling aldermen to plunder the civic
chest by such shady deals.

THE TRADE OF FRANCE.

In private life the individual deals at
the store where he is treated most polit-
ely, other things being equal. The mer-
chant recognizes that his customer is
his best material friend, according to the
extent of his dealings, and to antagonize
such a one would appear to him to be
the height of folly. This rule does not
obtain to the same extent in inter-
national trading. There you may treat
your best customer most rudely and
openly hate him, and he will still con-
tinue to give you much of his custom.
The trade of France with 'La Perle de
l'Albion' is a striking instance of this po-
sition. France does not like England,
and is never tired of telling her so, and
yet we find that more than thirty per-
cent of her exports are bought by her
island neighbor. England, on the other
hand, is always talking prettily to France
and yet gets a minimum of her custom.
The total trade of France last year ex-
ceeded \$1,500,000,000, the imports amount-
ing to \$800,715,000 and the exports to
\$735,122,000. Of this aggregate, France
bought from England goods amounting
to the sum of \$97,780,000, and sold to her
goods amounting to the vast sum of
\$235,721,000. France's import trade for
1897 shows an increase from eight prin-
cipal countries, and a decline from three,
the latter of which are England, Spain
and Argentina. Although France bought
less from England in 1897 than in 1896,
she sold more to her, the increase being
about one-eighth, or from \$206,665,000
to \$235,720,000, and the ratio of increase is
ever growing greater. In spite of all this,
it really would seem wise for France to
cultivate English friendship, and she
may yet see the folly of her absolutely
perverse jealousy. It is England which
has persistently held out the olive
branch, sometimes, as in the cases of
Tonquin and Madagascar, to the detri-
ment of her own interests. At present
the trade of Canada with France is very
trifling. The trade which we have is
almost all on her side, and wines form
a fifth part of our imports from her. Last
year we bought from her goods cost-
ing \$2,601,000, and sold to her goods
worth \$690,000. As in the same year
France bought goods from Germany to
the amount of \$61,696,000; from Bel-
gium, \$57,032,000; from Russia, \$44,031,-
400; from the United States, \$87,380,-
000, and the increase from the latter two
countries were mostly in cereals, oil
seeds, and so forth, it would seem that
Canada ought to make a better showing
in the near future. If a better freight
service were provided, this, doubtless,
would soon be accomplished.

IMPORTANT TO TRADE AND

TRADE.

Among the papers contained in the
lately issued report of the Marine De-
partment for 1897 none is of more general
interest or importance at the present
time than those relating to the 'Survey
of tides and currents in the Gulf of St.
Lawrence and around the coast of the
Maritime Provinces.' Mr. W. Bell Daw-
son, in charge of these particular sur-
veys, states that in the seasons of 1894,
1895 and 1896 a general examination of
the currents within the gulf and the
straits leading to it had been made, the
results throwing light on the circulation
of the waters of the gulf as a whole and
the relation of this to the tides, but
leaving much still to be desired in this
connection. These results have ap-
peared in previous reports and have
been quoted and made use of by hydro-
graphic authorities in the United States,
Germany and England. The further
prosecution of this work toward com-
pletion has, however, been suspended dur-
ing the past year in order to reduce ex-
penditure, although the saving thus ef-
fected is perhaps scarcely a wise econ-
omy in view of the great importance to
the country as a whole of rendering na-
vigation of the gulf and its approaches as
far as possible absolutely safe. It is at
least possible that some of the recent

losses of vessels plying in these waters
might have been obviated by a more ac-
curate knowledge of the currents, and
in order to maintain the confidence of
shippers and underwriters in the Cana-
dian route it is certain that every rea-
sonable effort should be made to arrive
at a complete knowledge of its condi-
tions.

The most important extension of this
work at present required appears to be
in connection with the south coast of
Newfoundland and the Bay of Fundy.
Mr. W. P. Anderson, chief engineer of
the Department of Marine, under whose
control the tidal current work is, writes
as follows in connection with Mr. Daw-
son's report:—

I am particularly anxious to have an in-
vestigation of the currents between Cape
Breton Island and Cape Race undertaken,
as soon as the necessary funds and a steam-
er can be allotted for the work. The large
number of wrecks that have occurred at
the south-east shore of Newfoundland and
the concurrent testimony that there is a
strong undercurrent in that direction em-
phasize the fact that such an investigation
would have eminently practical results.

The tidal observations are of course in-
timately connected with those of the
currents, most of which are distinctly
tidal in origin, and to secure the most
complete information both should be
continued concurrently for a term of
years sufficient to cover the varying con-
ditions. During the past year these ob-
servations have been continued, but on
a reduced scale. It is at least satisfac-
tory to know, however, that we are at
length obtaining the necessary data for
accurate tide-tables giving the height,
as well as the time, of the tide for some
of the principal points, such as Halifax,
St. John, Quebec, Father Point, and so
forth. In order to acquire the neces-
sary data for such tables a number of
specially selected points have been pro-
vided with self-recording tide gauges,
from which, by means of observed local
differences, the tides at any intermediate
points may be calculated. It is thus
important to ascertain the local differ-
ences by observations at the many har-
bors as possible, while the principal re-
cording stations are maintained, the in-
formation thus once gained being of per-
manent value and serving as a basis for
the calculation of local tides in future
years. A beginning was made in this
important matter in 1896, including
twelve points on the south-western
shores of the gulf, extending from Cha-
leurs Bay along the New Brunswick
coast and around Prince Edward Island
to Cape Breton, but the vote available
for last year did not admit of its con-
tinuance.

THE FORWARD POLICY.

Lord Roberts of Candahar in advocat-
ing the forward policy with respect to the
north-western boundary of India natu-
rally takes a soldier's view of the situation
in India. He has the further advantage
of a life-long experience of the people
who inhabit the country lying between
the frontiers of India and Russia. What-
ever may be said as to the wisdom of
the policy outlined by Lord Lansdowne,
there can be no ignoring of the fact that
Russian power has been slowly, constant-
ly, almost irresistibly, pressing towards
the line of British possessions, though
we have heard of no encroachments upon
the Russo-Afghan frontier determined
by a Russo-British commission. It has
the faculty also of absorbing the semi-bar-
barous tribes of Asia as its influence
extends among them. Another feature
of Russian policy is seen in the num-
ber and activity of its agents everywhere
in advance of the forces continually lin-
ing up in the rear. It is not peculiar
to Russia, however, as Great Britain
has pursued it any time these two hun-
dred years, and still pursues it in Africa,
as well as in Asia. India is a rich prize
often sought by northern barbarians.
Indeed, its history is a record of succe-
ssive waves of conquest which burst upon
it through those same north-western
passes wherein our soldiers have been
lately trying conclusions with the Afri-
dians. Early Aryans, Greeks, Scythians, Sa-
racens and Moghuls successively swept
down upon the rich peninsula with
greater or less permanency of result, till
the Portuguese and the French came up
from the sea, to be finally driven out by
the English, who have held it till now.
If the Afghan and Afriidi tribes could
be brought permanently under British
influence, they would form the best pos-
sible barrier to Russian advance, but
they are so turbulent, intractable and
subject to fanatical frenzies that it would
seem wise rather to enlist their loy-
alty than to attempt to subdue them.
Britain has much to learn from her past
experience of mountain races in India,
to say nothing of the mountaineers of
her own island. The savagery of the

aboriginal tribes of Central India was
far greater and more intractable than
that of the half-civilized Moslem Afri-
dians. Those tribes had no religion but the
placating of the most destructive deities,
Siva and Kali, by horrible cruelties,
and they knew neither kindness nor
mercy. Yet by enlisting their wilder
spirits in the army they were turned
into valuable allies. The Afriidis are the
bravest of fighters and the most loyal of
followers. With all the fighting which
has taken place with them neither side
has lost the respect of the other; hardly
the good will. It is of the utmost im-
portance to have these hill men on the
British side. Lord Roberts ought to
know what is the best way to accomplish
this, and there is no doubt, as any knows
who follows the correspondence from
India in the British military papers, that
he is speaking the views of those who
are doing the fighting, and who may be
supposed best to know the country and
the people. They are, however, people
whose trade and delight is war, and
whose ambitions are all in the line of
war. It is possible that there may be
a more excellent way.

EXCITEMENT IN ORMSTOWN

NO LICENSES FOR THE PARISH—

MR. CRAMP SAILS.

HIS MISSION BELIEVED TO BE THE PURCHASE OF WARSHIPS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

New York, March 8.—Mr. Charles H. Cramp, the shipbuilder, sailed on the 'St. Paul' for Southampton to-day. Further than to say that he was going on a business trip Mr. Cramp refused to talk.

London, March 8.—The indications are that the United States Government will not wait for the arrival here of Commander William H. Brownson in order to purchase warships. Definite offers have already been made for ships building here, with the view of forestalling Spain, which is supposed to be bargaining for the same vessels.

London, March 8.—The 'Daily News,' commenting on the scene in the American House of Representatives at the passage of the Cannon bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for the national defense, says it does not wonder at the enthusiasm displayed. The paper views the determination of the United States to strengthen her navy as legitimate patriotism, which, it says, will command peculiar sympathy from the British public. It declares that it is impossible not to sympathize with the American feeling regarding Cuba.

Washington, March 8.—Senator Hale has reported the National Defence bill in the Senate, and asked its immediate consideration. The Senate passed it without any debate.

The yeas and nays were taken on the passage of the Appropriation bill, but there was not a dissenting vote. All pairs were broken, and those present voted in the affirmative. Seventy-six Senators voted for the bill.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

GOVERNMENT REFUSES PERMISSION FOR A COMPANY TO BUILD A ROAD THROUGH THE YELLOW HEAD PASS.

Ottawa, March 8.—An important government announcement was made in the Railway Committee of the House of Commons this morning when the bill amending the charter of the Hudson's Bay & Pacific Railway Company came up. The company is already authorized to build a line from Port Churchill on Hudson's Bay to Prince Albert, and westward to Edmonton, and this bill asked for power to build to the Pacific through the Yellow Head Pass. The Minister of Railways said that it would have to be struck out because the government wanted to be free to construct a route to Yukon from Edmonton, and leaving the bill merely extending the time for the construction of the road to Edmonton.

QUEBECKERS FOR THE KLONDIKE

Quebec, March 8.—Major Talbot, of the 9th Battalion, Quebec, and Captain J. Ogilvie, of the R.C.A. here, are to go out to the Klondike with the military force about to be sent there. Major Talbot is to be paymaster of the force.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., March 8.—It was thought at one time last winter that St. Hyacinthe would furnish a very large contingent of Klondikers, but when it was found impossible to secure steamship accommodation from Vancouver the enthusiasm died out. Some, however, determined to overcome all obstacles, and prepared for the long and arduous journey. On Thursday a party of twenty will bid their friends and relatives farewell and start for the gold fields. Before leaving they have provided themselves with everything which experience has shown to be necessary, such as provisions for twelve months, etc. They are also well provided with money and have fully made up their minds not to return until fortune has smiled upon them. The party is composed of people from the city and from the surrounding country.

MONTREAL HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Ottawa, March 8.—The conference yesterday between a deputation from Montreal and the government, on the subject of improvements to Montreal harbor, was held behind closed doors. It is said, however, that the government was asked to assume the harbor debt and take control of the harbor, making Montreal a free port and greatly enlarging the accommodation by raising the wharves, building new piers and generally improving the harbor so as not only to give proper facilities for its present business, but to make provision for expected enlargement of trade; but the members of the commission who were seen declined to give any information further than that the deputation was fairly well pleased with the result of the interview.

A REPRESENTATIVE PEER.

Dublin, March 8.—Baron Castlemaine has been elected a representative Peer, in place of Baron Clarendon, deceased.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Gouverneur, N.Y., March 8.—Mrs. Ellen Duquette is dead. She was a hundred and three years old.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Ottawa, March 8.—Senator Boulton will ask the government if it is the intention of the Minister of Trade and Commerce to go to Washington to facilitate international arrangements that may be mutually beneficial to the citizens of both countries in crossing their respective national boundaries to the mining regions of Alaska and the Canadian Yukon. Senator Ferguson will call the attention of the government to the announcement recently made by the Grand Trunk Railway that the railway companies had decided to charge only one half fares hereafter on pure bred stock and will enquire if a similar concession will be given on government railways.

WAR CLOUDS.

INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS OF THE HOUR.

New York, March 8.—The following special cable from London is to an afternoon paper:—

The wish of Queen Victoria to end her reign in peace is again manifest in the present threatening situation. The Queen yesterday postponed her trip to the Riviera, so important did she regard her presence in London at this time.

War between Great Britain and Russia appears more threatening than between the United States and Spain. In the face of declarations by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Balfour for the Salisbury Cabinet that Great Britain would maintain free ports in China even at the cost of war, Russia has continued her aggression, leasing two ports from China, moving large bodies of troops into Shan-Tung province, and mobilizing her forces in the East so rapidly that not enough Russian transports could be had to carry them, and French steamers were hired for the purpose.

It is not Great Britain's habit to submit to defiance or eat her words. It is reliably reported that before the end of the week the British fleet will seize a Chinese port as a notice to the world that she is ready to meet force with force. Then the issue of peace or war will be with Russia. The Queen's influence will be for moderation and patience, not for British submission.

Japan has so far acted with Great Britain in the present Eastern crisis. She feels herself tricked by Russia, and views the Russian advance in China with growing alarm. Her fleet in the China Sea has been under orders to act in conjunction with the British squadron, and it will probably continue to do so.

A member of parliament this morning said: 'War clouds are exciting the world.'

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

MR. DRYDEN MAKING A STRONG FIGHT TO RETAIN HIS PORTFOLIO.

Toronto, March 8.—The position of the local government is still the subject of discussion: It is said that the Messrs. Gibson and Dryden will not be asked for their resignations until the result of the elections is known. Mr. Dryden, it is said, intends to put up a big fight against any attempt to shelve him. He argues that the government must have a practical farmer for the portfolio of agriculture. Of the four cabinet hopefuls three, Messrs. Stratton, Pattullo, and Evanturel, are newspaper men, and one Mr. McKay, is a doctor. Col. Gibson is said to be more indifferent, and the probability is that he will be shelved. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Pattullo is a comparatively new member of the House, his active connection for a number of years with matters agricultural make many of the Liberals think that he will be offered the portfolio of Agriculture should Mr. Hardy be sustained. The member for North Oxford has been president of the Western Dairy-men's Association and of the Good Roads Association, and the department is understood to have relied greatly upon his advice in the past.

St. Thomas, March 8.—The recount in the West Elgin election, which has been going on for the last two days, was concluded at ten o'clock last night. The result was a tie between MacNish (Lib.) and McDiarmid (Con.). It will be appealed to Toronto by both parties.

Goderich, Ont., March 8.—Notwithstanding that Garrow, the Liberal, was officially declared elected for West Huron, the Conservatives are still confident that the recount demanded will give Beck a majority.

Ottawa, Ont., March 8.—A recount will be asked for on behalf of Mr. George O'Keefe, Mr. Milesworth, Q.C., of Toronto, will apply for Mr. O'Keefe. If a recount does not succeed in electing Mr. O'Keefe, then a protest will follow.

MR. ROBILARD RETIRES.

Ottawa, March 8.—Mr. H. Robillard, the Whitney candidate in the adjoining County of Russell, has definitely retired on the plea of ill-health. The local Conservatives are frantic. No available candidate is in sight.

ORDER FOR MOTOR CARS.

The Montreal Street Railway Company has received an order from the Kingston, Jamaica, Street Railway Company to build twenty electric motor cars for use in that city.

THE CITY'S RESPONSIBILITY

ADMITTED BY THE CHARTER ITSELF.

In the case of Mayer vs. the City, the plaintiff claimed \$100 on account of damage done to his carriage, which was broken by running against a guard box placed over an excavation on Notre Dame street, near Mountain street. The case was heard before Judge Langelier and in rendering judgment this morning the learned judge once more referred to the difference in jurisprudence in England and the United States concerning the responsibility of municipalities in such matters. He was disposed to accept the English view, which renders municipal corporations only criminally responsible, but articles 275 and 276 of our city charter forced him to render the city of Montreal civilly responsible for damages. Those articles provide for a notice in case of actions of damages taken against the city and also declare that, after a delay of six months, actions taken on account of the bad condition of the streets, will be prescribed. If an action can be prescribed, it follows that the right to take it exists. This acknowledgment of responsibility being admitted, and the city being guilty of negligence in the present instance, judgment must go in favor of plaintiff for \$100.

CLAIM SET ASIDE.

Judge Langelier rendered judgment this morning in the case of Lamb vs. Durocher. This was an action taken by a runner of the Robertson hotel who claimed \$125.48 as balance due him for services rendered. The defendant tendered \$88.93, which sum was refused. The difficulty arose out of the defendant's pretension that, by the agreement, the runner could claim no expenses incurred by him in behalf of the hotel, unless such claim was made immediately upon his return from any business excursion, and, furthermore, he could not claim the use of a room. The Court held that the defendant had established the general rule followed by him in engaging runners, and which were in accordance with the pretension of his plea, and plaintiff having failed to prove his claim, the tender must be declared good and valid, and the action must be dismissed for the balance.

THE CITY MUST PAY.

Judge Langelier this morning granted the plaintiff \$198 damages in the case of Burroughs vs. the City. The action arose out of an accident which occurred in March, 1897, when Mrs. Burroughs fell on the slippery sidewalk of Shannon street, between William and Ottawa streets and broke her arm. The Court held that the city could not have ignored the dangerous condition of the sidewalk, which the evidence showed to have been neglected during the whole winter, and in these circumstances the city must be held responsible.

THE COE TRAGEDY.

The final evidence for the prosecution in the case of John Nesbitt, accused of having caused the death of William E. Coe, aged fifty years, at 635 DeMontigny street, on Tuesday, March 1, during the course of a drunken squabble, was heard by Mr. Lafontaine in the Police Court this morning.

THE 'MINERVE.'

Mr. Nantel, publisher of another vigorous article in behalf of Sir Adolphe Chapleau, in the course of which he declares that the ex-lieutenant-governor has survived all the vile attacks made upon him, and that if he were to say to-morrow that he is ready again to take his place in the party, the people would be with him. In the same article, Mr. Nantel declares that he will give any further explanations needed in the columns of the old 'Minerve,' which he intends to bring to life again in behalf of the party.

ARMY AND NAVY VETERANS.

Toronto, March 8.—One of the largest musters of the members of Her Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans have held in months was that at their regular meeting last evening. After transacting the usual business, the election of new members took place, and among other names added to the roll was that of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as an honorary life member.

MAYOR OF SEAFORTH DEAD.

Seaforth, Ont., March 8.—Robert Scott, Mayor of Seaforth, died this morning, from a complication of diseases, after an illness of over a month. Mayor Scott was a native of the township of McKillop, where he was born forty-one years ago. He was elected mayor by acclamation in January, 1897, and again last January. He leaves a widow but no family.

CLEVELAND STRIKE OFF.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 8.—After more than two months' hard fighting the Globe shipyard strike has been settled. The battle is declared off and the men compelled to acknowledge a defeat which may mean the disintegration of their local union. Five hundred hands were involved in the strike.

MURDEROUS STUDENTS.

Lancaster, Pa., March 8.—Two male students at Millersville State Normal School, became engaged in a quarrel this morning and exchanged shots. One was killed and the other is fatally injured.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles Doucet, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, was taken suddenly ill this afternoon in his private office, and had to be taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

Mr. J. R. McDermott, who has been attending the funeral services of the late Archbishop Cleary, S.T.D., of Kingston, Ont., has returned to the city.

The Rev. E. W. Crane, Mount Royal avenue, was unexpectedly called to the home of his father, Mr. R. Crane, at Chatsworth, Ont., on Friday, but his aged parent had passed away before he arrived. As his mother is very ill, Mr. Crane will not return for a week.

Let Us Advise That You Be Wise

And Use Only

STRACHAN'S GILT EDGE SOAP.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Montreal Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society was held during yesterday at Crescent Street Church. In the forenoon an address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. D. H. MacVicar, and replied to by Mrs. Boyd, of Becharof. Officers were appointed as follows:—President, Mrs. Grier; recording secretary, Miss McMaster; corresponding secretary, Miss Scott; treasurer, Miss McIntosh.

At the afternoon session, the president delivered her annual address, and encouraging reports were received from the recording secretary and the treasurer, and adopted. Subsequently the reports of auxiliaries were given. Rev. P. S. Verrier gave an address on French work, and referred to the past year as one of great encouragement and progress. The Rev. G. C. Pidscock dealt with the subject of home missions, relating anecdotes to show how important a thing was environment, and urging that missionaries be sent right on to the North-West and other regions, that the young men of the country might not fall away from religion by the lack of religious influences.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Coteau du Lac Murder Case.

MUCH TROUBLE TO SECURE A JURY.

Mr. Justice Wurtzel presided in the Court of Queen's Bench this morning when, on account of the non-attendance of a petit jury, Mr. Phillip Finch, of St. Lambert, through illness, the hearing of the Green theft case was postponed. Before this was decided upon the Court ordered High Constable Lussanette and a physician to visit the sick juror, and their investigation showed that Mr. Finch was really indisposed.

The Crown next agreed to hear the Coteau du Lac murder case, and the accused, Joseph Leland and Gedeon Deguire, were called to the bar. It will be remembered that during December, 1897, an Italian was killed at the place in question, and it is alleged that the accused are responsible for his death. The two men were drunk at the time of the occurrence, which took place outside the post-office.

Mr. A. E. Polier and Mr. St. Jean, Q.C., appear for the defence, and Mr. Desmarais is conducting the prosecution. The defence endeavored to secure a French jury, but the Court ruled otherwise. There was considerable trouble in empanelling a jury, and the Court was obliged to act as judges and decide whether each juror, as he was called up and challenged for cause, had formed an opinion or not of the case from the reports which appeared in the newspapers. Several jurors were thrown out, and it took nearly two hours to secure the first two.

Ultimately the following jury was accepted:—Collette Foreman; J. B. Cardinal, Felix Liverpin, Leonidas Letourneau, Pierre Chloche, Leon Gagne, Pierre Danseur, Charles Decarie, Joseph Gervais, Benjamin Deguire, Joseph Bergeron and Elie Gendron. The Court adjourned at half-past two to a quarter to four.

A COVETED CAPTAINCY.

At the meeting of the Fire Committee to-morrow afternoon a captain will be appointed to No. 10 fire station, St. Catherine street west, and a foreman to No. 11 station, corner of Beaudry and Ontario streets. The candidates for the captaincy are foremen Bennett, McGuire, McAllister, Gilmore, Marin, Presseau, Charron and Talbot. The vacancy was caused by the death of the late Captain Sparling.

For the foremanship there is only one candidate, Octave Belair.

A DANGEROUS CHIMNEY.

A report has been made to the Health Committee that the incinerator chimney, in St. Gabriel Ward, is in very bad repair and that it should be attended to without further delay. It seems that bricks are dropping from near the top of the chimney and it is feared workmen will be injured by them. The chimney has been out of repair for several months. An effort will be made at the next meeting of the Health Committee to get money voted for the repairs.

MR. HEINS ADMITTED.

The examiners who had postponed their decision in the case of Mr. Geo. Heins, one of the candidates for admission as official stenographer, have now decided the question, and Mr. Heins was this morning officially informed of his admission.

SHIPPING.

Bremen, March 8.—Arrived, Karlsruhe, New York.
Southampton, March 8.—Arrived, steamer 'Tiger,' New York for Bremen.
New York, March 8.—Arrived SS. Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Naples.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DULL AND WEAK.

SLIGHTLY IMPROVED TONE AT OPENING NOT MAINTAINED.

The uncertain tone that has affected the local market, in sympathy with the great bourees of the world during the last few days, continues to prevail. This morning stocks opened a little stronger and for a while the prospect looked brighter as prices continued to rise. But the confidence displayed was evidently ill founded, for values soon began to fall again and eventually sagged about 1/4 point lower than yesterday's close. Over 1,000 C.P.R. shares sold at from 81% down 81%, and 425 Toronto Street at 103 to 102 1/2. Street appreciated slightly, opening at 26 1/2 and selling up to 26 3/4. But slight attention was paid to other stock.

The sales at the morning board were:—Can. Pac. r.d., 50 at 81%, 150 at 81%, 425 at 81%, 100 at 81%, 200 at 81%, 25 at 81%, 125 at 81%; Street Railway, 50 at 26 1/2, 50 at 26 3/4, 2 at 26 1/2, 1 at 26 1/2, 25 at 102 1/2, 75 at 102 1/2; Electric, 50 at 153 1/2; Dom. Cotton, 75 at 95 1/2; Bank of Commerce, 20 at 140%; Hochelaga Ban, 25 at 150; Dom. Coal prfd., 5 at 106 1/2, 10 at 106; Dom. Coal Bonds, 5,000 at 106 1/2.

The sales at the afternoon board were as follows:—500 Canadian Pacific Railway at 81%, 500 at 81%, 50 at 81%, 20 Bank of Commerce at 140%, 75 at 140; 12 Gas at 197 1/2, 50 at 197 1/2; Toronto Street Railway at 103, 50 at 103 1/2; 50 Electric at 153 1/2; 5 Domestics at 103, preferred, at 106 1/2; 11 Merchants Bk. at 12 1/2.

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

Stocks	Sellers	Buyers
	per \$100	per \$100
Canadian Pacific	81 1/2	81 1/2
Do do Land Bonds	106 1/2	106 1/2
Dunlop, S. S. & Atlantic	106 1/2	106 1/2
Do do pref.	106 1/2	106 1/2
Commercial Cable	179 1/2	179 1/2
do Coupon Bonds	103	103
do do Reg'd Bonds	103	103
Montreal Telegraph	180	180
People's Heat and Light	106 1/2	106 1/2
Do do Bonds	106 1/2	106 1/2
Richelieu Ont. Nav. Co.	106 1/2	106 1/2
do do Bonds	106 1/2	106 1/2
Montreal Street Railway Co.	259 1/2	259 1/2
Montreal Street Railway (New)	138 1/2	138 1/2
Halifax Railway	138	138
Bank of Montreal	157 1/2	157 1/2
Bank of Commerce	177 1/2	177 1/2
Bank of Nova Scotia	102 1/2	102 1/2
Bank of Toronto	125 1/2	125 1/2
Bank of St. John	125 1/2	125 1/2
Bank of Victoria	125 1/2	125 1/2
Bank of Montreal	125 1/2	125 1/2
Bank of Commerce	125 1/2	125 1/2
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COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE.
March 9, 1898.
Montreal Wholesale Markets.

GRAIN.

The situation continues on much the same lines with a fair demand for oats and peas at previous quotations, other lines quiet. We quote:—

Oats, 100 lbs.	34c to 36c
Buckwheat, 100 lbs.	40c to 42c
Rye, 100 lbs.	50c to 52c
Barley, 100 lbs.	50c to 52c
Peas, 100 lbs.	42c to 44c

FLOUR.

A very fair demand for the choicest grades continues with prices firm at previous quotations:—

Manitoba strong bakers	\$4.30 to \$4.50
Winter patents	4.75 to 5.00
Straight rollers	5.30 to 5.50
Straight rollers (bags)	4.20 to 4.50
Straight rollers (bags)	2.20 to 2.30

MEAL.

The market continues quiet, and prices remain at their previous level at \$1 per barrel and \$1.05 in bags.

FEED.

A fair business in jobbing quantities continues to be done in feed and prices remain firm. We quote as follows to-day:—
Ontario bran at \$14; shorts at \$15 per ton in bulk. Manitoba bran at \$15, and shorts at \$17 to \$17.50 per ton, including bags.

HAY.

A fair trade is doing in hay, there being a good demand for small lots at firm prices. We quote No. 1 at \$8.00 and No. 2 at \$7.50 per ton in small lots.

PROVISIONS.

There is no change of note in the provision trade, and prices remain firm. We quote:—
Canadian pork at \$16 to \$16.50 per barrel; pure Canadian lard in pairs at \$6 to \$6.50, and compound refined, at \$5 to \$5.50 per lb.; hams, 11½ to 12½¢; bacon, 12 to 12½¢ per lb.
A few small lots of dressed hogs are still on the market, for which the demand is fair in a jobbing way, and sales to-day were made at prices ranging from \$6 to \$6.75 per 100 lbs., as to size and quality.

EGGS.

The receipts of eggs are almost daily becoming more abundant, and the tone of the market is easier. There is practically nothing in the market that is not strictly new laid, and prices range from 15½¢ to 16¢.

CHEESE.

The local market continues dull, and prices remain nominal at 7½¢ to 8¢ for finest.

BUTTER.

The market was rather easier this morning, prices remain fairly steady, however. Late made creamery sells from 17½¢ to 21¢, held at 18 to 19¢, while rolls sell at 17 to 17½¢.

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	T.T.
Wheat, bush	25740	25740	25740
Corn, bush	1450	1450	1450
Peas, bush	1200	1200	1200
Oats, bush	6800	27500	24300
Barley, bush	775	775	775
Rye, bush	1410	1410	1410
Flour, bush	200	1465	1068
Meal, bush	140	140	140
Butter, pkgs	217	198	263
Cheese, lbs	2	2	2
Pork, bush	15	15	15
Lard, cases	75	19	34
Eggs, cases	15	15	15
Ham, Bacon	15	15	15
Turned Meats	15	15	15
Dressed Hogs	75	648	723
Leather, rolls	970	103	1078
Raw Hides	70	19	48
Petroleum, bush	30	30	30
Tallow	2	2	2

MANITOBA WHEAT.

The Winnipeg 'Commercial' says:—The local market has been dull. There were some buyers of May wheat at \$1.07. Cash wheat ranged from 97c to 99c during the week. Yesterday 97½¢ was quoted for cash No. 1 hard and No. 1 for May delivery. In Manitoba country market prices to farmers declined to about 30c at the opening of the week, but advanced to 35c and 36c for No. 1 hard and No. 1 for May delivery. In the Winnipeg market 90c was paid to farmers, but yesterday the price was dropped to 85c for No. 1 hard. Very little wheat is being delivered to the country, farmers' deliveries in Winnipeg being less than at most country points. Receipts of wheat at Port William elevators last week were 17,921 bushels and shipments, 55,321 bushels. In store, Port William, 68 bushels, compared with 3,000 bushels a year ago.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, March 9.—Market quiet. Flour very dull; straight rollers in barrels, mid-land, are quoted at \$4 to \$4.20. Wheat exports are doing nothing; No. 2 red north and west, sold 82c; No. 1 hard north and west held at \$1.10, North Bay. Barley quoted at 35c and 36c east. Malt barley at 35c and 36c. Oats dull, choice heavy white brings 20½¢ to 21¢ north and west. Corn, No. 2 yellow, American on track at Toronto, 37c asked; Canadian, Chat-ham, 31c asked. Bran scarce and firm, sells at \$1.50 to \$1.60. Middlings, 10c to \$1.40. Oatmeal, car lots of rolled oats in bags on track at Toronto at \$3.00. Peas scarce and steady at 57c north and west, 58c east. Hops, offerings light at 50c west and 52c east. Dried wheat quoted at 35c to 37c outside.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were as follows: London, March 9, 1898. Cargoes off coast, wheat, less active; maize, nothing doing. On passage, white wheat; red wheat easy; maize, rather firmer.
Liverpool spot wheat steady; maize firm. Futures, wheat steady, 7s 10½d March, 7s 10½d May, 7s 10½d July, 8s 8d Sept., 8s 7d Dec.; maize steady, 3s 3½d March, 3s 3½d May, 3s 3½d July, 3s 3½d Sept., 3s 3½d Dec. Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 25s 6d. Paris, wheat, 28.60 March, 27.45 August; flour, 51.50 March, 59.35 May. French country markets, steady.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Stock Yards, Chicago, March 9.—Hogs.—To-day's estimates, receipts, 24,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 23,663; shipments, 9,313; left over, 2,000. Estimated receipts to-morrow, 27,000; market fairly active and so higher. Light hogs at \$3.70 to \$3.90; mixed packing at \$3.70 to \$3.95; heavy shipping at \$3.75 to \$3.80. The rough grades at \$3.75 to \$3.80. The receipts of cattle were 11,500; market steady.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES.

Liverpool, March 9, 1898.—Spring wheat, 4s 10½d; red winter, 7s 10½d; No. 1 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 2 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 3 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 4 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 5 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 6 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 7 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 8 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 9 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 10 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 11 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 12 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 13 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 14 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 15 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 16 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 17 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 18 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 19 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 20 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 21 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 22 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 23 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 24 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 25 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 26 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 27 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 28 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 29 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 30 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 31 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 32 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 33 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 34 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 35 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 36 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 37 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 38 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 39 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 40 Calia, 7s 10½d; No. 41 Calia, 7s 10½d; 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The Boys' Page.

A Long Lesson.

(Carlotta Perry, in N. Y. 'Independent'.)

'I can't help it, and there's no use of my trying any more. I can't be good when I ought to, though I suppose one ought to be good all the time. But I mean that, when anything goes wrong, and I ought to stop and think, and be patient, and all that, why then's the very time I fail. I get mad and do something I'm ashamed of; and oh, dear! I wish I hadn't such a horrid quick temper.'

Tom Gayle said all this to himself, just after he had come out of one of his 'mad fits,' as he called them, and he had told pretty much the truth. He was quick-tempered, and it took very little to prove it to anybody. If his shoestrings were in a knot, as the best regulated shoestrings will sometimes be, that fiery temper of his was ready to explode over even that trifle; and the chances were that the shoe would take a sudden journey across the room, followed by a 'There! Lie there, you horrid old thing!' Then it wouldn't take many minutes to show Master Tom that he couldn't appear at breakfast like 'my son John, with one shoe off and one shoe on.' So he would cool down, and, with a good many struggles with the string and more with himself, would finally conquer.

So he managed to be in what he called 'a snarl' a good deal of the time; for, by some strange reason, boys and—well, yes, girls, too, are wonderfully fond of teasing any one who can be made to show temper so easy, and Tom had gained the name of 'spit-fire,' 'fire-cracker,' and several such names as the ingenuity of school-children can devise, and there isn't much that school-boys and girls can't think of. Now, is there?

Well, this morning that I'm telling you about, Tom evidently got out on the wrong side of the bed. Little Johnny had managed to upset the wash bowl, and deluged Tom's bare feet; and Tom's cup of wrath was full, if the bowl was not, and it didn't take long to empty it on poor Johnny's little head.

Now, Tom didn't really care anything about water. Bless you! no; no more than a duck. He'd waded and swam in it half the summer, and skate on it day and night in winter, when it had 'gone to sleep,' you know; but he didn't want it splashed over him that way. And he stormed and sulked, and, having succeeded in making Johnny set up a great cry, he proceeded to hush him up by giving him a hearty shaking, and, I'm sorry to say it, a wicked blow.

Then his thoughts came back to him, and he said to himself: 'What a wild beast I'm getting to be.' And, being warm-hearted and quick to repent, he caught up his little brother and proceeded to pet him into happiness again. Now I've been telling about Tom's faults, or his one great fault, it's only fair to tell something about his good qualities, for he had them in plenty. Everybody has, you know.

He was generous and loving and brave. His temper could be aroused just as easily for any one else as for himself. So you see it did not have its root in selfishness wholly, and many battles he fought for younger and smaller boys; only, you see, a boy with such a temper is always at a disadvantage. He don't always see the right side clearly. And then Tom was always ready to confess and repent, and made many and honest resolves to do better; and so, when he had driven out the wild beast, as he said, and was himself again—and he was then a very pleasant 'self,' indeed—it was hard not to forgive him and believe his promises.

This morning, after he had made all his ado about his unexpected foot-bath, and had confessed that he might as well give up trying, his mother said to him: 'I want to give you something to take with you to-day to help you keep sweet-tempered.'

'Guess it'll be more than I can carry 'round, mother. A whole barrel of sugar wouldn't keep me sweet-tempered,' said Tom.

'It isn't anything to take in your hand, child; but something to carry in your mind.'

'No use; not a bit. I've tried all those old wise rules. I've counted ten—that is, I've counted 'em afterward—and I know "Let dogs delight to bark and bite," and "Be slow to anger," and "Let not your angry passions rise"; but, if a fellow can't think of 'em in time to keep him from getting mad, what is the good of 'em all, I'd like to know?'

'Tom, my son, I know a little about it myself!'

'You, mother! Why, I never saw you get mad.'

'I don't very often nowadays; but if I were to tell you that you take your hasty temper from your mother, what would you think?'

Tom looked thoughtful for a minute, and then said: 'Well, mother, I think I'd be awful glad—I mean very glad. In the first place, I'd know that you understand just how a fellow feels; and then I'd think, as you got over it, maybe I would some time, though I don't see much signs of it now. But give us that recipe of yours. It's most school-time.'

'Tom, you admire heroes. Now, I want you to be one, and I think you have the material for one in you. Here's a recipe for hero-making:

'Greater is he that ruleth his own spirit than he that taketh a city.'

'Bible, ain't it?'

'Yea, it's bible.'

'True, any way, if it came out of an almanac. The man that wrote knew what he was talking about, I guess.'

'I think it's very likely. Will you try to remember it?'

'Oh! yes, I'll try; but there's precious little use in trying, I tell you, and Tom started for school, and Mrs. Gayle stood and watched him lovingly, as only a mother can, and was herself glad that out of her own experience she could sympathize with her boy. Only she was sorry when she thought how hardly won is the victory over one's own spirit.'

Tom went along saying to himself:—

'Greater than he that taketh a city.'

I call that putting it pretty strong.

Just then Jarvis Brooks caught sight of him from down the street, and called out:—

'Hello, there, Nitro-glycerine! On your way to school?'

How the blood flew up to Tom's face and the quick anger sprang up in his heart! But he did say to himself, just in time to prevent an angry reply:—

'Well, 'twasn't putting it a bit too strong, after all.'

So by the time he reached Jarvis he spoke to him as pleasantly as though Nitro-glycerine was his name and he liked it.

Jarvis was a good-natured boy, not by any means unkind intentionally, but liked to tease, just for fun. Not getting much fun this time, he gave it up; and so Tom had gained a little victory and began to feel quite pleased with himself.

Ball-playing was the game at that time. Marbles and kites had gone by, and nothing but bats and balls were seen on the playground, and I'm not sure but they were in the minds of the boys during school hours. At least, that was the way the teacher accounted for imperfect lessons now and then. Tom managed to get through the morning in school and at recess without once getting vexed. He came near it once or twice, and when Will Hammond accidentally overturned Tom's dinner-pail, causing the apples to roll around the floor in a reckless manner.

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and making a decided 'turnover' of the section of current pie, and then allowing Tom to bear the blame, it required all Tom's courage to keep from 'taking the top of his head off.' This was one of Tom's favorite expressions. Not that he ever carried the threat out, in any instance; but it was only his strong way of putting things. But he thought:—

'Greater is he, etc., in time to save Will the top of his head; or, what is more to the purpose, in time to save his temper.'

When he went home at noon, for his demolished dinner didn't quite satisfy his appetite, he said:

'Your recipe works first-rate, mother. I'm getting great, according to your ideas, for I've kept my temper all the forenoon; and, I tell you, it's been under what you call "trying circumstances," too. Will Hammond had to go and upset my dinner pail and spoil my dinner,

and so I will lose part of the game of ball. And I tell you, mother, it was too bad. I wanted to punch him, but I didn't. Why, I'm getting to be a perfect lamb. Give me a little more pie, please, and let me hurry off. I want our side to beat. I tell you, I won't get mad once to-day.'

(To be continued.)

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GIRL IN THE MIDDLE.

(L. T. Meade, in 'The Young Woman.')

(Continued.)

Soon afterwards Mrs. Mortimer left the room; and Laura, putting on her hat and jacket, tripped downstairs.

She was going quickly back to her lodging in Bloomsbury, when as she turned a corner she came plump up against someone. The man she collided against took off his hat, said, 'I beg your pardon,' and was about to pass her, when he suddenly drew up with something between a shout and a laugh.

'Hullo!' he cried, 'what a lucky chance this is! You—Laura—in London! How do you do? Did you mean to cut me dead? I do hope and trust I have not hurt you?'

'Not at all, Arthur,' she replied. She colored deeply. When the color flamed into Laura's cheeks it made her look beautiful. She looked beautiful notwithstanding her plainest of morning dresses and the fact that she was nothing whatever but a workwoman.

'Well, I am glad to see you,' said the young man. 'But how is it you are in town and not at our house? Mother will be so annoyed.'

'You have surely heard, Mr. Sefton, have you not?' said Laura.

'Mr. Sefton? What does this mean?'

'Oh, Arthur, I cannot help it,—come what may you must be Arthur to me to the very end,—but have you not heard of our dreadful loss?'

'Of course I have,' he said, lowering his voice and fixing his keen, deep-set eyes on the girl's face. The color had fled from it by this time, she was pale; her eyes were softened by tears which she was too proud to shed.

'Of course I have heard—who has not?—of your great, great loss,' he said. 'Mother told me some time ago that she meant to ask you to come and stay with us.'

'That is quite impossible,' answered Laura.

'They had come to another corner. She stood still and held out her hand.

'What do you mean? Am I not to see you home? Don't you remember that time last year when you stayed with us for a whole month? Is everything forgotten?'

'As far as I am concerned, Arthur, yes—everything.'

'What can you mean? How queerly you speak!'

'I speak as I am obliged to. Things have changed. A year ago I was in the same walk of life as you. I stayed at your mother's house—oh, Arthur, don't ask me any more, only in future we must be strangers.'

'I have a word to say against that,' exclaimed the young man. 'Strangers? Laura, you know perfectly well—'

'I know,' she interrupted in a trembling voice; 'but, oh, please don't say anything further. I was feeling happy and resigned, and now the sight of you—'

She trembled visibly; the tears she could no longer suppress not only filled her eyes, but rolled down her cheeks.

'There, dear,' said Arthur Sefton, 'I shall see you home whether you like it or not. What is the mystery?'

Laura thought rapidly. Here indeed was an unexpected tug of war. It had seemed easy enough to be a workwoman in Mrs. Mortimer's house, but to have to declare herself as an ordinary workwoman, who went day by day to earn her bread by plain needlework, to a young man like Arthur Sefton, aroused something which was not exactly pride in her breast, but it gave her throbs of most exquisite pain.

'I will be brave,' she said to herself. 'I have gone in for the thing, and I will not be ashamed of it; I will confess the candid truth.'

'Yes,' she said, looking straight up into Sefton's face, 'you may see me home if you like.'

Her accent more than her words astonished him. He turned and walked quietly by her side.

They were both silent as they entered the slummy part of Bloomsbury. At last they paused before a humble green-grocer's door. Mrs. White was standing in the doorway.

'Miss Laura,' she said—she came out eagerly to meet the young lady. Then her eyes travelled from one face to the other. In an instant she seemed to understand matters, and to have made up her mind.

'If you would like to talk to the gentleman for a bit in the house, my dear,' she said, 'there's no one in the parlor, and the baby is as quiet as possible upstairs. Would you like to come in, Miss Laura?'

'Thank you very much, Mrs. White,' Mrs. White led the way into the house. Laura turned to Arthur Sefton.

'It is here I live,' she said. 'Will you come in for a little, or would you rather not?'

'You don't mean to tell me you live in that house?' said Arthur Sefton, with a look of disgust.

'Do not say any more out in the street, please, Arthur. Come in with me, and I will explain everything.'

He looked very grave and anxious as he followed her without another word.

Mrs. White's parlor was not an inviting apartment. It was papered all over with old-fashioned pictures from the illustrated papers. There was a glaring red velvet which had just been lit, and which shed the little room with heat. The window seemed to be hermetically sealed; there was also a smell from the shop next door, which was anything but inviting.

Laura stood close to the centre table, which was covered with an oilskin cloth. Sefton took off his hat.

'How can you breathe in this place?' he said.

'I don't live in this room,' said Laura. 'I am not half grand enough for that. My room is at the top of the house, and Mrs. White is very kind to me. She is very respectable; she was one of our servants long ago at the rectory.'

'I thought I remembered her face. Was she not cook?'

'Yes, Arthur. Don't you remember the hot bakes we used to have for tea—don't you remember the picnic in the wood?'

'She made those cakes?' said Sefton.

'Yes, she was a capital cook.'

'But I cannot understand. Oh, Laura, the old days, the old days! And that picnic, and—Laura, what does it mean?'

'It means something very simple,' said Laura. 'We who were rich are now poor. When father died he left mother exactly one hundred pounds a year to live on. I don't suppose you, Arthur, who spend probably a great deal more on your dress, have the faintest idea what a hundred a year means for four people to exist upon. At any rate, the thing cannot be done according to my ideas. I at once resolved not to be a burden on the others. So I came to town, and as I could not afford grand rooms—'

'But you could have come to us,' interrupted Sefton; 'mother would have been more than delighted to have you. Why, she has never forgotten you; you always took her fancy; and you know what you are to—'

'Don't go on!' cried Laura impetuously. 'You must hear me out now. Of course I could not go to your mother's. I resolved not to be a burden. I have pride; nothing in the world will induce me to eat the bread of charity. I was not educated according to the modern ideas—a great many girls like myself who live in the country are in a similar position. Dear father could not stand boarding schools nor high schools—he wanted us girls to be girls and women in the old-fashioned sense to the very end. When he died we were not really provided for, so I resolved to come to town. Arthur, I have not had a hard moment, a really hard moment, until tonight; but now, now when I meet you again, I realize that you and I are as the poles asunder.'

'That is not the case,' he said. He went close up to Laura and tried to take her hand.

'It is true,' she answered; 'it is true. You will know it when I explain matters. Have you ever heard your mother speak of a certain Mrs. Mortimer?'

He gazed full into Laura's face.

(To be continued.)

'That is quite impossible,' answered Laura.

'They had come to another corner. She stood still and held out her hand.

'What do you mean? Am I not to see you home? Don't you remember that time last year when you stayed with us for a whole month? Is everything forgotten?'

'As far as I am concerned, Arthur, yes—everything.'

'What can you mean? How queerly you speak!'

'I speak as I am obliged to. Things have changed. A year ago I was in the same walk of life as you. I stayed at your mother's house—oh, Arthur, don't ask me any more, only in future we must be strangers.'

'I have a word to say against that,' exclaimed the young man. 'Strangers? Laura, you know perfectly well—'

'I know,' she interrupted in a trembling voice; 'but, oh, please don't say anything further. I was feeling happy and resigned, and now the sight of you—'

She trembled visibly; the tears she could no longer suppress not only filled her eyes, but rolled down her cheeks.

'There, dear,' said Arthur Sefton, 'I shall see you home whether you like it or not. What is the mystery?'

Laura thought rapidly. Here indeed was an unexpected tug of war. It had seemed easy enough to be a workwoman in Mrs. Mortimer's house, but to have to declare herself as an ordinary workwoman, who went day by day to earn her bread by plain needlework, to a young man like Arthur Sefton, aroused something which was not exactly pride in her breast, but it gave her throbs of most exquisite pain.

'I will be brave,' she said to herself. 'I have gone in for the thing, and I will not be ashamed of it; I will confess the candid truth.'

'Yes,' she said, looking straight up into Sefton's face, 'you may see me home if you like.'

Her accent more than her words astonished him. He turned and walked quietly by her side.

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'wonder?' said Mr. Winters, pretending to hit him, when the cat at once sat back on its haunches and struck out its paw, blow for blow, in scientific style. Its former kind master left by the early train; the cat returned at once to its adopted home, and has never been near the personage since. Mr. Winters said he believed he heard that cat under his bedroom window during the night. Was it instinct, memory, scent, or what?

DAILY THOUGHTS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

'Is your father yet alive?' (Gen. xliii, 7.)

'Thou, O Lord art our Father, our Redeemer; thy name is from everlasting.' (Isa. xliii, 16.)

'One God and Father of all, who is above all and through all, and in you all.' (Eph. iv, 6.)

'As a child, in pain or terror, hides him in his mother's breast.—As a sailor seeks the haven.—He would come to Him for rest.'—Laudes Domini.

Good old Gilbert Tennent—a preacher once famous in New Jersey—was missed on a certain Sabbath morning after the close of the church service. His family went in search of him. They found him in a wood near the church, lying on the ground, and weeping like a child. They enquired the cause of his emotion. He told them that after preaching on the love of his crucified Saviour, he had gone out in the woods to meditate. He had got such views of the wondrous love of God in sending his son into the world to die for sinners that he was completely overwhelmed. The glory of the cross seemed to smite him down, and to break his very heart as it had melted the heart of Paul. He saw no one save Jesus only. A clear, distinct look at Jesus is what every sinner also needs to convict him of guilt, and to break him down. The preaching which melts hard hearts is Christ preaching—Christ preaching—it wounds, and it heals; it kills sin, and brings to the penitent soul new life. No other preaching so surely commands the

bleeding of the Holy Spirit. We ministers should find our highest duty and our holiest delight in simply lifting up the atoning Lamb of God before the eyes of our congregations. And nothing else can touch and fire the true believer like the vision of his crucified Saviour.—Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

Many say: 'I cannot feel resigned. It is bad enough to have my grief to bear, but I have this added trouble, that I cannot feel resigned.' My invariable answer is: 'You probably never can feel resignation, but you can will it.' The Lord Jesus, in the Garden of Gethsemane, has shown us how to suffer. He chose his father's will. Though Judas prompted by Satan, was the instrument for mixing the cup and placing it to the Saviour's lips, he looked right beyond him to the Father, who permitted him to work his cruel way, and said: 'The cup that my father giveth me to drink, shall I not drink it?' Let all sufferers who read these lines go apart and dare to say the same words: 'Thy will, and not mine. Thy will be done in the earth of my life, as in the heaven of thy purpose. I choose thy will.' Say this thoughtfully and deliberately, not because you can feel it, but because you will it; not because the way of the cross is pleasant, but because it must be right. Say it repeatedly, whenever the surge of pain sweeps through you, whenever the wound begins to bleed afresh. 'Not my will, but thine be done.' Dare to say yes to God. 'Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight.' And so you will be led to feel that all is right and well. A great calm will settle down on your heart.—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

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such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Rushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blisters on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

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

NO MORE GREY HAIR.

A CANITOL, THE IDEAL HAIR RESTORER.

WILL NOT SOIL SCALP OR PUREST WHITE LINES.

50c. ALL DRUGGISTS.

Notice of Dissolution.

Mr. E. S. SHARPE, retired from the firm of James Linton & Co., on the 8th day of January, 1898. The business of the firm will be continued by Mr. James Linton alone, under the same name and style of James Linton & Co. JAMES LINTON, E. S. SHARPE.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



SOMETHING LIKE SPORT.

(As practiced amongst our poor gulls, etc.) Shooting Flend (to inquiring stranger)—'Ow do I get 'em if they fall into the sea? Bless y', why I don't wait 'em. All I want is the fun of fetchin' 'em down.'

TRY IT.

Why don't you try Morin's Cresce-Phates Wine. It will immediately cure you of your Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, or Grippe. Weak people should also make use of this preparation; they would recover their vigor and strength.

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A Mother's Experience

From generation to generation the taint of impure blood is transmitted, and in the same way the beneficial blood-purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla



are spread through families. If the life stream is purified at its source, or immediately when evidence of impurity first appears, much suffering will be avoided. The beneficent work of Hood's Sarsaparilla

for young women, wives, mothers and little ones of all ages has won the highest praise, and is another gem in its crown as America's Greatest Medicine. For illustration of this thought, please read this letter:

"The end of one of my fingers began to itch, and soon there was a collection of watery blisters under the skin. In a short time the blisters came to the surface and broke, discharging a watery substance, and the flesh became inflamed around my finger nail. It kept getting worse and spread toward the knuckle. Then I began doctoring for poison, using carbolic acid for a wash, and putting on poultices. The sore did not get any better, however, and soon it appeared on the next finger and continued to spread. It pained me so much that I became alarmed. I could not do any of my housework. I was told that the trouble was salt rheum, and was given a prescription and began taking medicine. I found it hurt my nursing baby, and I stopped taking it. The disease then appeared around the nails on every one of my fingers and my suffering was terrible. I could not attend my boy and was advised to wean him, but I hesitated about this, as he was puny and his digestion was poor. At this time I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. Before I had finished the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see a difference in my boy; he was more

quiet and getting better. When I had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and a box of Hood's Pills I found my hands get-



ting better. I kept on with Hood's Sarsaparilla and my hands continued to improve, and now they are perfectly healed. My little boy is strong and healthy. Hood's Sarsaparilla has given me strength to do my housework. My husband has taken Hood's and says it is as essential in the family as flour."—MRS. PROSPER ANTOINE, Box 23, Justus, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine, because it accomplishes wonderful cures when all other medicines fail. It is sold by druggists. \$1; six, for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.



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CANADIANS IN ARMENIA.

A WEDDING JOURNEY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bitlis, Jan. 10, 1898.

Mr. Ashdown had already arrived at Bitlis on Sept. 10, 1897, and a month later Miss Dickie left Canada in company with Mrs. Chambers, of Erzeroum, her three children, and Mr. Huntington, of Harpoot.

They crossed the Continent and reached Constantinople on Oct. 27, where they were joined by the Misses Ely, who had been home in the United States for the past year on furlough, and were now returning to their work in the Girls' Seminary at Bitlis. Coming on from Constantinople in the care of the Rev. W. N. Chambers, they were met by Mr. Ashdown at Harpoot, the whole party arriving at Erzeroum the day after, Nov. 25, but that did not prevent a very general and generous thanksgiving.

And now to fulfil British law a stop had to be made for three weeks in the consular district before the marriage of Mr. Ashdown and Miss Dickie could take place. During this period they shared the hospitality of the Erzeroum missionaries, and enjoyed every day of the visit. The period of residence being ended the marriage took place at the British consulate, Erzeroum on Dec. 14, at 9 a.m., by the British consul, in the presence of the Rev. W. N. Chambers, the Misses Ely and Miss Knapp. After the ceremony, as soon as their caravan could be got under way, the Bitlis missionaries started on their homeward journey, passing the gates of old Erzeroum at noon.

The Misses Ely travelled in mohoffahs, two boxes with curtained top, one on each side of the horse, a man going ahead leading the horse. Mrs. Ashdown was mounted side-saddle on

OLD 'BISHOP.'

the Bitlis station horse, which Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop had ridden from Persia to Bitlis a few years previous. The old brown is still fond of lumps of sugar, a trick Mrs. Bishop taught him.

The journey was a very slow one. A good rider can go from Erzeroum to Bitlis in four days. We took twelve. We had seven baggage horses, and the mohoffah, two zaptiehs (guards), and three katorjis (owners of the horses) completed the caravan.

On the first day it was snowing and very cold. We travelled late and reached Hassen Kaleh at 9.30 p.m. We stayed over Sunday at Hanoos Pert with B. Barzagh. Next day we had an interesting incident crossing the Hanoos Chi. At the usual ford the river was

FROZEN OVER.

and so thick was the ice that the horses could not break it with their breasts, yet it was not thick enough to bear them. What we should do became a serious

matter, for if we could not pass here we should have to make a long detour. Just then after an ineffectual attempt on the part of one of the zaptiehs to put his horse through, an Armenian countryman came along, going to market. He had a small bag on his back. He looked up and down the river, came back, took off all his clothes but his coat, rolled them into a bundle and put them in his bag. Then he went at it. Wading in he broke the ice with his stick and fists and passed through the freezing water up to his waist. Soon he was safely landed on the other side, and then took his clothes out of his bundle and put them on. He had thus opened the frozen ford for us and for this we gave him a good day's pay. He apparently did not expect it and thought he had done nothing extraordinary. These countrymen are of necessity a hardy race. Then an Armenian zaptieh came dashing down on a brown horse from the other side, and without looking at it, came through, smashing still more of the ice. Then we all picked ourselves up and went through. The Armenian zaptieh took the Misses Ely over, one by one, behind him on his saddle. We paid him also a full day's salary. Soon we came to Herami where you will find a small Protestant community, and the best milk on the road. Being mounted on good horses, we could easily rest for half an hour, and we shall not soon forget the pleasure that bowl of hot milk gave us. Mounting again we went on with the zaptieh who had waited for us, and passing the caravan arrived at Kara Kapru an hour ahead of it.

At one place we all had a severe attack of poisoning. It was very dark when we arrived, and the shops and khans (inns) closed. We woke up one man, and he showed us rooms. Being sleepy, we did not notice a certain dampness on the walls, and it was not till next morning we discovered that the place had just been plastered. The heat from the native stoves only served to draw out the damp and poison from the walls. The next morning some of our party had hardly strength to rise from their tent-beds, but we saw we must leave the place or die. A messenger was sent to the kaimakam (governor of the village), and he immediately sent his servant to direct us to a better place. We rested that day, and by night had recovered.

A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

and we might have done better, but in our sleepiness and coldness we forgot our caution. Let it teach us a lesson in future. We passed on by river, bridge and mountain, and on Dec. 23 left Kope very early in the morning. The day was a peculiarly mild we had portent of a storm brewing. It came, a biting, blinding snowstorm, just as we were to cross our last range, the Kersagh Geduk. The wind and sleet blew furiously in our faces. It was a gale by nine o'clock, and kept up a steady blizzard. We just gave our horses the reins and let them follow the zaptieh. Presently we saw a village ahead, and pushed on in high

hopes, but when we got there the guide said we could not stay. So we set our lips and passed it by. Another hour of buffeting! We went ahead with the zaptieh to break the road, for the snow was getting deep. At last we came to Piran, a poor little village two hours this side of the summit. The shelter of that miserable hut seemed good. Some of our trunks and boxes had to be cut from the horses and left in the snow, and the men and villagers went out and spent the afternoon in bringing them in. They also got safe to Piran ultimately. The storm did not abate that day, and although it was only noon, it was plain that the caravan could go no further. So, for half a day and all that night we had to stop in that dirty cabin, already occupied by twenty-three natives. In the centre of the floor is a hole dug where they put the fire, and call it a 'tonia.' In this the bread is baked and the children are warmed, and they sleep all over the floor around it. You might see in the middle of the night all about the floor forms covered with bits of ragged clothing or rough rugs, while here and there peeped out an arm or a leg, or ragged head and dirty face, such is the poverty of these Armenians to-day. Around the walls are pots, piles of ragged bed coverings, poles, cradles for babies, bread put to rise (which never rises), eating-boards, etc. Oh, the fleas of that night!

HOW THEY BIT.

Even the brown-skinned Hahannes lamented their appetites. Piran means 'fleas.' The next morning we were glad to leave, and plunging through the snow-drifts, dismounting at four of the biggest, only 'Bishop' could carry the ruder safely through. That Christmas eve we passed the height and came to the salt shores of Lake Van, so close that its waves touched our horses' feet, and for three hours we followed its shores southwards till we came to Zaag. That evening ride! The sight was beautiful but awful. Far off we could see the distant shores and promontories, while near at hand on the sandy shores the waves made music for us that sounded like one of winter's symphonies, and came to us with the benediction of a Christmas hymn.

Next day, Dec. 25, 1897, eight hours in the saddle. Tadvan, Bitlis valley, Y. Bitlis. Home. Surely a very merry Christmas for wearied travellers. And now, for all our journey—it is comforts as well as its perils—it is ten days of beautiful weather, as well as its two days of storm and cold—its winter scenery draped in snow and cloud, or glistening in the warm rays of the diamond-making sun—for health, for home, for a great work to which to put willing hearts and hands—for a good Guide, Strength-giver and Comforter we devoutly and sincerely offer thanksgiving and praise to God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.

THE NIGHT-WATCH.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT OF HALIFAX.

An old and well-known resident of Halifax passed away lately in the person of Mr. James Pryor, who was a brother of William Pryor, and cousin of the late Dr. Henry Pryor, stipendiary magistrate of Halifax, and Chancellor of King's College, Windsor. Mr. James Pryor died at the age of eighty-three, after an illness of five days. In his earlier days Mr. Pryor took much interest in aquatic sports, and brought forward some distinguished oarsmen, among others the celebrated George Brown, whose cairn may be seen surmounting the rocks at the entrance of Herring Cove. The crew which defeated the Paris crew, of St. John, the Renforth crew and the Taylor-Winship crew, of England, were organized by Mr. Pryor.

COURT STENOGRAPHERS.

Some of the stenographers who were unsuccessful in last Saturday's examination for admission as official stenographers, still continue to take depositions at the Court House, and it is expected that some of the interested parties will make an effort to stop them.

THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.

A NEW AND THRIVING TRADES' ORGANIZATION.

The Builders' Exchange is one of the latest mercantile organizations in Montreal, and has from its first inception made, and is still making, most remarkable progress. The object for which it was formed was to bring the men engaged in the different building trades more in touch with one another, and also with the contractors, and in respect to the latter especially, to save a lot of time and trouble on both sides. That this has been a long-felt want amongst those engaged in the trades is evinced by the quick growth of the organization, which has almost trebled the number of its members within the last two months, there being now no fewer than ninety-eight names on its membership roll to date.

The headquarters of the Builders' Exchange are in the Mechanics' Institute, being in fact the old Long Room, in which so many important company and other meetings have been held, with a small chamber adjacent which serves as a board-room.

The Long Room has been entirely renovated, being newly tinted and plastered throughout, fitted with a fine system of incandescent lighting, and floored with linoleum. On the right side of the room is a large table, on which are the latest English, Canadian and United States publications dealing with the trade. This table is fitted with a number of mail-drawers, the use of which not a few of the members have failed to take advantage of. From eleven a.m. till one p.m. are 'Change hours, and here during that time Montreal's builders and contractors most do congregate, and architects, too, the latter, though, not being qualified to become members of the association, but who are allowed the free use of the room. Close by the large table is a small writing-table. Should a contract have to be privately discussed and plans examined use can be made of the adjoining board-room. Around the walls are a number of sketches of fine architectural designs presented to the Exchange by members and others.

The Board of Directors hold a regular meeting for the arrangement of the affairs of the Exchange every month. It is further intended to hold a monthly general meeting of members at which papers on subjects of interest to those in the building trades will be read and discussed. The following are the present officers and board of directors:—President, Mr. James Simpson; vice-president, Mr. C. T. Williams; secretary-treasurer, Mr. George J. Sheppard; board of directors, Messrs. Peter Lyall, John McLean, W. P. Scott, F. Fournier, and Amos Cowen. The following are the members at present on the roll:—

Bulmer, J. E.; Bremner, Alex.; Bulmer, John A. & Co.; Briggs, W. M.; Beckham & Scott; Brunet, J. W. R.; Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd.; Bartholomew, R. H.; Ballantyne, Jas.; Beaudry, L.; Boon, W. H.; Cowen, Amos; Cochrane, James; Castle & Son; Cowan, G. A.; Cook, W. J.; Campbell & Gilday, Carroll Bros.; Cadieux, Hector; Callard, S.; DeGuisse, Olivier; Dominion Bridge Company; Dartnell, E. F.; Dadds, P. D. & Co.; Forde, Thos.; Fournier, F. & Son; Forsythe, Marble & Granite Company; Grier, G. A.; Garth & Co.; Grothe Freres; Grier, J. & B.; Heggie & Stewart; Hughes, J. W.; Hutchinson, J. H.; Hickey, J. N.; Houghton, E. T.; Henderson, J. T.; Hyde, F. & Co.; Horton, F.; Ives, H. R. & Co.; Knott & Gardner; Kimber, G. S.; King, Warden & Son; Lewis, Isaac; Lyall, Peter & Sons; Lockyer, G. R. & Co.; Laprairie Brick Company; Lidstone, John; Lemay, E. H.; Lamarche, Jos.; Lambert, Jos.; Luxfer Prism Company, Ltd.; Morrison, John & Son; Murphy, John; Montreal Roofing Company; Morrison, T. A. & Co.; Miller Bros. & Toms; Montreal Electric Company; Montreal Terra Cotta Company; Millable Iron Company; Massey, Fred. (Gurney-Massey Co.); Montreal Quarry Company; Martineau & Fils, O.; Montreal Lime Company; Montreal Lumber Company.

McLean, John; McLaurin, A. P.; McLaurin Bros.; McArthur & Co.; McNally, Wm. & Co.; McArthur, Wm. & Sons; Ness, McLaren & Bate; Nicholson, Geo. W. T.; Paton & Laird & Son; Paterson Manufacturing Co.; Pyke, Jas. W. & Co.; Rutherford, W. & Sons; Reid, Robt.; Rodden, Wm. & Co.; Roberts, Geo.; Royal Electric Light Company; Sheppard, Chas.; Sheppard, Geo. J.; Simpson & Peel; Scott, W. W. & Co.; Scott, W. P.; Shearer Co.; The James; Stephenson, W. A. & Co.; Swan, Wm.; Standard Drain Pipe Co. (St. Johns); St. Louis, Em.; Wighton & Morrison; Wand, P. C.; Williams, C. T. (Geo. W. Reed & Co.); Walker, Jas. & Co.; Wand, A. E.; Watson, John; Wilton, Bros.

AN INCINERATOR BURNT.

A small model of a new incinerator, the invention of Mr. J. D. Oligny, of 96 Lacroix street, St. Henri, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning while undergoing a test. The machine in question had been set up in an old abattoir on the bank of the Little St. Pierre River, Cote St. Paul, and Mr. Oligny claimed that he would, for the space of a week, dispose of thirty tons of garbage per day by its means. A previous test had already been made about two weeks ago on which occasion no less than three loads of garbage of all kinds were completely incinerated, there being neither any smell to be noticed during the operation nor any residue visible when the process was concluded. The spectators on this occasion, however, were not satisfied and accordingly the test was arranged for that came to so disastrous and premature a conclusion on Monday. Mr. Oligny, who was in the building when the fire broke out, claims that it was due to two defective fuses. He adds that he will be ready for a further experiment in a few weeks.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.
Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses = 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA

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

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Sold by all
druggists at
50c. a box or
3 for \$1.25.

A Nurse Cured of Dropsy.

Mrs. Isabella Richardson, a well-known nurse living at 91 Catharine Street, Hamilton, Ont., says: "Up to fifteen months ago I followed the avocation of nurse, then I was taken ill with Dropsy and Kidney trouble. My hands and feet began to swell, my blood was weak and watery and I had unbearable pain in my back. Urinary troubles caused me untold suffering, loss of sleep and pain. While in this condition I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and gave them a fair trial, and am pleased to say the pain has left me, the dropsical symptoms are gone, the urinary trouble has ceased and, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills, I am completely cured."

Be sure you get **DOAN'S**.

FOR BREAKFAST
NOTHING NICER THAN
CLARK'S
GENEVA SAUSAGE.

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

Half Tone.

He was a genius who invented the half tone process. It is comparatively so very much cheaper and more expeditious than the old time hand engraving that the latter simply had to yield to the former. To-day, if you see a beautiful building or other picture on business stationery you can generally venture the guess that it is a half tone, and if it is a very well finished picture you might venture to add that it was probably done at the "Witness" Printing House.

Have you not need of finer business stationery than you have been in the habit of using. We would like to print some for you.

THE "WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and St. Peter Sts.

WAR FEELING SUBSIDING. TROUBLE BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ASSUM- ING A MORE FAVORABLE ASPECT.

Washington, D.C., March 8.—In spite of numerous conferences of officials, of the continuation of the preparations now in progress on a large scale to put the country in a state of defence, of the outburst of patriotic speeches in Congress, there is a feeling apparent in the best informed circles that the situation as to America's relations with Spain was to-day much more favorable than it was yesterday. Perhaps the semi-official advice received through the Associated Press from Madrid, indicating a peaceful purpose on the part of the Spanish Government, contributed in a large measure to that feeling, or it may have been that the growing knowledge of the extent of America's resources tended to the belief that they would impress others with the futility of attacking the United States.

However that may be, the feeling prevailed, and at the White House, too, after the Cabinet meeting where all of the secrets that were known to the President as to the existing state of affairs were laid unreservedly before the Cabinet members and discussed. While Captain Brown is going abroad for the government to learn what ships of war are for sale, and their condition, he will not necessarily make any purchases. The officer left Washington to-night, and will take the "St. Paul" to Southampton, sailing from New York.

Three weeks ago to-night the "Maine" was blown up. As it was last week at this time, so it is now, nothing is known officially as to the cause of the disaster. The court is hard at work, that is all that is known at the Navy Department. It is not even known when it may be expected to finish its work. But the importance of its report does not diminish in the slightest degree by the lapse of time, and in the midst of diversions caused by more recent happenings, the more thoughtful officials have not lost sight of the fact that when the report of the court of inquiry comes to the Navy Department in the hands of some trustworthy officer, probably Lieutenant-Commander Macdonald, himself, the judge advocate of the court, the government, may be face to face with another and vital issue.

\$50,000,000 VOTE CARRIED.
Washington, March 8.—The galleries of the House were packed to the doors to-day, and long lines of people, unable to gain admission, surged about the corridors. Public interest in the debate on the bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for the national defence was reflected in the large attendance in the galleries. On the floor almost every member was in his seat. On the faces of the leaders on both sides was an air of stern resolution, indicating their deep appreciation of the grim business upon which Congress and the country were entering in making this vast appropriation for possible war.

As soon as the journal had been read the Speaker rapped for order, and amid a deep silence Chairman Cannon arose and presented as a deficiency bill the measure appropriating \$50,000,000 for the national defence. It included also several other items, among which are \$100,000 for coal for naval vessels.

When the reading of the bill was concluded with the item of \$50,000,000 for the national defence a spontaneous outburst of applause went up from the members and the galleries. Mr. Cannon and Mr. Bayers, the minority member of the Appropriation Committee, then mutually proposed the agreement they had privately made before the House met, for three hours' general debate on the bill to be followed by one hour's debate under the five minute rule.

Mr. Barrett (Republican, Massachusetts) asked if opportunity would be allowed for amendment, and when Mr. Cannon answered that he did not know, he objected. His objection was greeted with hisses and loud cries of "Vote, 'Vote.'"

Mr. Moody (Rep., Massachusetts), appealed to his colleagues to withdraw his objection. The cries for a vote continued.

After the confusion, which followed, had subsided, Mr. Cannon took the floor to open the debate on the bill.

Coming to the all-absorbing item he said that in the present critical condition of affairs, the committee had deemed it wise to appropriate this sum, placing its expenditure at the complete discretion of the President. He insisted that this appropriation must not be construed into a threat. Nothing was further from the minds of those who reported it, he said. This appropriation was to be placed in the hands of a wise and patriotic Executive, to make proper preparations to maintain the national honor, nothing more.

"It is not a war appropriation," said he, emphatically. "I say that, in my judgment, measuring my words, that it is a peace measure. (Great applause.) The Government of the United States would not, if it could, trench upon the rights of any nation on earth." (Renewed applause.)

Mr. Cannon was followed by almost every member of the House, all making short and patriotic speeches.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, caused the only discordant note that was heard. While supporting the bill on general principles, he characterized the day's proceedings of the House as akin to the methods of "yellow dog journalism." He was roundly hissed by the majority of

the members and the spectators in the gallery.

When the question was put on the passage of the bill, the whole House rose in mass in its favor, but Mr. Cannon asked for the ayes and nays. He did so, he said, at the request of many members that every member should go on record. Every member present voted for the bill, many of them assuming the responsibility of breaking their pairs in order to place themselves on record. At the conclusion of the roll-call, the Speaker had his named called, an unusual proceeding, and amid great applause, voted for the bill. When he announced the vote, 311 ayes; nays, nothing, an enthusiastic demonstration occurred.

THE MAINE INVESTIGATION.
Havana, March 8.—The court of enquiry did little to-day. Consul-General Lee was very briefly examined, and also one diver. Considerable time was spent on the wreck. The Spanish divers put in a good day's work examining chiefly the forward part of the wreck on the starboard side. Captain Peral, of the Spanish Court of Enquiry, was at the wreck in a boat for some time during the afternoon.

BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY.
London, March 8.—Sir George William Desvieux, formerly Governor of the Bahamas Islands and more recently Governor of Hong Kong, in an interview to-day on the far eastern crisis said Great Britain ought immediately to seize the opportunity of expressing cordial sympathy with the United States in her efforts to secure autonomy for Cuba and to express the determination of Great Britain to aid the United States with her fleet against any attack upon her coast. This, Sir George added, would prevent war with Spain and would make general American sympathy with Great Britain, which he asserted, was only partial. This he concluded would be enormously to the advantage of both nations, while also assisting in the solution of the Chinese question. He remarked in conclusion that such an opportunity of "annealing the two English-speaking nations may never recur."

THE LONDON PRESS.
London, March 8.—"Truth" to-day, severely criticizes Washington over the Lee incident. After citing the letter of Mr. Edward Phelps, then United States minister to Great Britain, to the Marquis of Salisbury, in connection with the Sackville incident, to the effect that the United States Government assumed that a request for the recall of the British minister at Washington, Lord Sackville, was sufficient, believing the acceptance or retention of a minister to be a question solely to be determined with or without the assignment of reasons by the government to which he is accredited, "Truth" says:

"Spain has now demanded the recall of General Lee, and it is officially published that the President will not take General Lee's recall into consideration. The matter is a serious one for now it is obvious that the Government of the United States does not consider itself bound by international usages in the conduct of diplomatic relations with other countries. It has distinctly laid down a rule of action which it imagined to be binding upon it and therefore its refusal to accede to the request of Spain justifies it in the eyes of the whole world."

The "Morning Post" editorially commends the adoption of the Cannon resolution by the House of Representatives, and says: "It is an emphatic way of saying that American statesmen intend to stand by their declarations. People who talk about national honor and responsibility ought to be prepared to put their money down."

The "Daily News" says: "Speaking generally, the United States never is prepared for war. Yet it cannot be said that its diplomacy has suffered from this palpable and notorious truth. Therefore, the assertions of American statesmen that they are voting ten million dollars as a peace measure is hardly convincing proof. Our Washington correspondent has obtained from a member of the executive a positive assurance that the 'Maine' disaster has nothing to do with the vote. This is a most important declaration, looking to the fact that President McKinley will not always be able to control public opinion. America and Spain would be wise to find some honorable way out of a hopeless and disastrous deadlock."

COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.
New York, March 8.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Cable Company, held here yesterday, the following directors were elected:—Messrs. John W. Mackay, James Gordon Bennett, Gardner G. Howland, Col. William Jay, George G. Ward, Sir William C. Van Horne, Mr. Edward C. Platt, the Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.; Messrs. Charles R. Hoerner, Thomas Skinner, Clarence H. Mackay, Albert B. Chandler, and Dumont Clarke. In reply to a question from a shareholder, Mr. Ward stated that the Cable Company's gross earnings for the months of January and February, 1898, were the largest for those two months in the history of the company.

DEATH OF AN ACTRESS.
Port Huron, Mich., March 8.—Mrs. Robert Mantell, known on the stage as Charlotte Behrens, died at 12.25 this morning at the Harrington Hotel, this city. Mrs. Mantell had been ill for some time.

GERMAN SHIP-BUILDING.
Berlin, March 8.—The budget committee of the Reichstag to-day unanimously passed the entire ship-building programme included in the estimates for 1898.

A ROUGH EXPERIENCE.

PARTY OF MEN FOR THE YUKON RAILWAY REACH WRANGELL AFTER AN EXCITING TRIP.

Toronto, March 8.—The "Globe" prints a letter from its correspondent at Wrangell, Alaska, dated Feb. 23, in which he says the first of the construction parties sent by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann to work on the Stickeen-Lake Teslin Railway arrived here last evening by the steamer "Joan," from Vancouver. On Wednesday last the "Joan" reached the terminal city to take this special trip of hers, her usual run being between Vancouver and Nanaimo. The congestion of traffic made it necessary for Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann to charter the "Joan" for their own use, as it was impossible to get anything like sufficient space on the boats already on the northern route. Eighty men in all were in the party, with Neil Keith, the railway man of Crow's Nest fame, in charge. He brought with him fifty men and outfits from the Crow's Nest, and these fifty fell into line with the regularity of old soldiers. Another twenty-five men experienced in railway construction were soon selected from among the hundreds clamoring to go north. On the morning of Thursday, when the "Joan" passed through the famous Seymour Narrows, which divide the north end of Vancouver Island from the mainland, the weather was clear and cold, the scenery a monochrome grey. All morning long the boat wound her way along passages of snow-tipped mountains, and at noon she emerged into wider waters. A stop was made at Alert Bay with the view of getting more water, but none was to be had. By this time a heavy snow-storm had commenced, and when at last the open water of Queen Charlotte Sound was reached there was half a gale blowing. An attempt was made to cross the sound, but there was too much weather lying round loose, so Captain Kinlock decided to turn back. At six o'clock anchor was dropped in Port Alexander. The wisdom of seeking shelter became apparent, for the wind soon increased to a hurricane, and all through Friday the blow continued. It was six o'clock on Saturday morning that a start was made, and after a run through a snowstorm Carlos Bay was reached on Saturday evening. Sunday was a dreary day.

Meanwhile the "Joan's" supply of fresh water had run extremely low. The horses were put on half rations. Low Inlet was reached late in the afternoon. Then came the rough time. At ten o'clock on Monday the "Joan" pulled out, and after many devious turnings that portion of the broad Pacific known as the Dixon entrance, which lies north of the Queen Charlotte Island, was reached. There was a heavy sea running, but there was nothing to do but face it, and the gallant little "Joan" went at it as though she were an ocean liner. By three in the afternoon the centre of the entrance was reached, and the "Joan" evinced a marked desire to stand first on her stern, then on her bows. To add to this unpleasantness a blinding snow-storm came on, and it was with difficulty that one could see ten yards ahead of the boat. The course was made for Mary Island, the first United States customs port in Alaskan waters, but as the storm thickened there were not many aboard who would have bet on the chance of ever reaching there. The "Joan" was pitching horribly, and there was absolutely nothing for the captain and pilot to steer their course by. To add to the disheartening features, the dynamo was cut off. About eight o'clock it was known by dead reckoning that the vessel was in the neighborhood of Mary Island, but just how far away from or how close thereto it was impossible to say. The engines were slowed down and the captain began to feel his way cautiously through the snow and fog. Suddenly there was an ominous shiver throughout the boat, followed by a second and stronger shock as another wave caught her. Instantly the engines were reversed, and the sea was churned into a foam as the "Joan" backed at full speed. It was as narrow an escape as could be imagined. Another hour passed in anxiety, and at last the lights of the customs house could be dimly seen. When anchor was at last dropped there was a thankful crowd on board the "Joan."

The rush to Wrangell has been caused by the opening of the all-Canadian route, and as soon as the road can be opened the importance of the new route will be manifest. To-day has been a busy one with Neil Keith and his men. A permanent camp is to be first established on Stickeen Island, at the mouth of the river, and by this time next week the work will be well under way.

THE STAMPEDE TO ROSEBUD CREEK.
Victoria, B.C., March 8.—Among the passengers on the steamer "Danube" from Skagway was F. Nichols, of Maple Creek, N.W.T., who left Dawson City early in February last, making his way out over the frozen rivers and lakes to Lake Bennett. He came over the Chilcoot Pass, experiencing terribly cold weather, with fierce winds. The weather was so bad while crossing the summit that he feared more than once he would be frozen to death. Nichols brings news of a big strike on Rosebud Creek, a tributary joining the Yukon about four miles above Sixty Mile, and about fifty-three miles this side of Dawson. It is on the same side of the river as the Klondike and from all reports promises to be equally as rich. Rosebud Creek was discovered by prospectors bound out on

Jan. 5 last. On burning some gravel at the mouth, they found gold going from four to ten dollars to the pan, and on exploring the creek, found that it was richly laden all the way up. The news was brought to Dawson towards the end of January and soon the trail down was alive with men night and day. It is estimated that over five hundred Dawsonians joined in the stampede.

AN AMERICAN PARTY STRANDED.
New York, March 8.—A despatch to the "Herald" from Valparaiso, Chili, says: The American steamer "Columbia," which started from New York for the Klondike, is still lying here waiting for funds. Her supplies are liable to be cut off, as her captain has been unable to raise money and her owners in New York have failed to send him money for repairs, provisions and coal. The passengers, twenty of whom are women, are becoming desperate. There is a possibility of the ship being seized for debt. Americans here are indignant over the conduct of the vessel's owner. The United States consul can do nothing, as matters now stand.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.
BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE
ADJOURNS IN HONOR OF THE
MEMORY OF THE LATE
CHIEF JUSTICE.

Victoria, B.C., March 8.—When the legislature met yesterday the Premier said: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I suppose that you all know that our late Premier of the province and Chief Justice of the province died this morning. I think, sir, that it is due to his memory that this House should adjourn for one day as a tribute of respect to the memory of the man who sat with us for several years as our colleague and for many years as a representative of this House. I think, sir, that he was a man known to almost every one in this province as a man of great determination of purpose, a man who never stopped any work which he had in hand until it was carried through to completion. He was a thorough worker, always ready to carry through anything which he had undertaken. He had that spirit of fight, I might also call it, that is characteristic of the race from which he came, that carried him through any work he had undertaken in the public interest. I feel that the whole province will join with this House in such a tribute of respect as we now propose to pay by adjourning the House until to-morrow in memory of our late Premier and Chief Justice. I am sure that the leader of the Opposition entirely agrees with us in respect to this, and I trust that all members of the House will join in a unanimous resolution to adjourn."

Mr. Semlin, in reply, said: "On behalf of the members on this side of the House I may say that we are very desirous of paying any tribute of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice. While we on this side of the House never agreed in politics with the late Chief Justice while he was a member of the House, we have ever been willing to acknowledge the great industry, the determination of character and the legal ability of the man. We therefore sincerely agree to the proposal to adjourn the House until to-morrow."

DETROIT BRIDGE. G. T. R. AND WABASH LARGEST HOLDERS OF THE STOCK.

Detroit, March 8.—Articles of association of the Detroit Union Bridge Company were filed at Lansing yesterday. The articles set forth that the company is formed for the purpose of building a bridge across the Detroit river and that the life of the company shall be nine hundred and ninety-nine years, incorporated under the railway laws. The provision is to construct, maintain, and operate a railway bridge across the river at or near the city of Detroit, for the use and accommodation of all the connecting railways in the United States and Canada. All connecting railways are to have the use of the bridge and approaches on equal and reasonable terms. The estimated length is three miles.

The company starts out with a capital stock of two million dollars or about a half of the estimated cost of the bridge. The stock is divided into 20,000 shares. Of this the Grand Trunk Railway, by Mr. C. M. Hays, general manager, holds 9,940; the Wabash, by Mr. Jos. Ramsey, jr., holds 9,940 shares while the remainder is divided into blocks of ten shares each, and is held by the following:—Messrs. Henry B. Joy, Allen Sheldon, Theo. D. Buhl, Thurman H. Newberry, Richard P. Joy, James Joy, E. W. Meddaugh, of Detroit; W. W. Crapo, of New Bedford, Mass.; C. M. Hays, of Montreal; Joseph Ramsey, jr., of St. Louis; O. D. Ashley, and W. H. Blodgett. The following stockholders were elected as a board of directors: Messrs. O. D. Ashley, Jos. Ramsey, jr., W. H. Blodgett, C. M. Hays, W. W. Crapo, Henry B. Joy, and W. B. Meddaugh. Mr. E. W. Meddaugh said there was a possibility that work on the bridge would begin in a year from this month. While other propositions to bridge the river have been unsuccessful the incorporators of this company feel that they go before Congress with a more reasonable proposition than that of those who have tried before.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, March 8.—In the "Supreme Court" yesterday the arguments in the case of McKenzie vs. The Building and Loan Association were resumed and when completed judgment was reserved.

The case of Boulbee vs. C. S. Gzowski, jr., was next heard. The controversy arises over the sale of twenty shares of Central Bank stock in 1887, shortly before the bank's insolvency, upon which the transferee was assessed for double liability under the Bank act and now seeks reimbursement from the respondent.

The action was dismissed at the trial but the Divisional Court reversed the trial judgment and entered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$2,656. The Court of Appeal for Ontario restored the judgment of Chief Justice Meredith rendered at the trial and the appellant now asks to have the judgment of the Appeal Court set aside and the Divisional Court judgment affirmed. A number of interesting questions as to stock brokers' rules and methods of business arise in the case. H. J. Scott, Q.C., for appellant, Aylesworth, Q.C., for respondent. The arguments were not concluded when the court adjourned for the day.

PANIC AT A BALL.

Hartford, Conn., March 8.—At a fire in Germania Hall last night, while the tableaux were being prepared to open the masquerade ball of the Hartford Mannerchor Society, a panic resulted, and eight persons were severely burned, one fatally. The fire is thought to have been caused by two electric wires being crossed under the stage. There were many thrilling rescues by the fire department.

BAD WEATHER FOR SEALERS.

Victoria, B.C., March 8.—The steamer "Willapa" returned from west coast points yesterday afternoon. She brought news that the sealers were experiencing very heavy weather, and many have been obliged to return to ports. So far, the catches have been very small.

LONDON SOCIAL NEWS. LORD ROSEBURY'S DAUGHTERS.

From London come the following items of social news:—The ball given by Lord Rosebery in honor of his daughters, Lady Sybil and Lady Peggy Primrose, enabled these ladies to effect their debut under brilliant auspices. Both looked well in twin frocks of white satin and chiffon with white flowers of simplest make, but pretty and so picturesque. The Prince of Wales, looking all the better for his trip to the seaside, opened the ball with Lady Sybil Primrose, while Mrs. Arthur Sassoon danced in the same quadrille with Count Mensdorff. The Duchess of Devonshire, in pale green and white with embroidery of roses; the Duchess of Marlborough, all in white, with her magnificent pearls; the Duchess of Buccleuch, in black; the Duchess of Montrose, in pale pink, trimmed with satin of a deep hue, and wearing a superb diamond coronet; the Duchess of Roxburghe, in black, glittering with diamonds and jet; Lady Spencer, in gray satin, with pink roses, and wearing tians and necklace of brilliant; and Lady Tweedmouth, in beautiful rose color, were a few of the ladies present. There was a sprinkling also of foreign Ministers and representatives, including the Russian Minister, the Portuguese and Brazilian Ministers, and the Charge d'Affaires of the United States and his pretty wife. Perhaps the debutantes attracted most attention. The prettiest dress in the room was that worn by Lady Marjorie Carrington, a little soft white dress with garlands of pink roses; and Tweeddale's daughter, Lady Clementina Hay, was dressed in white tulle over satin, with roses and white satin baby ribbon. Among other girls who looked well were Lady Beatrice Taylour, in white satin and tulle embroidered with diamonds, and Lady Helen Stewart, in white and silver, with turquoise and diamond ornaments. Miss Muriel Wilson wore white satin, with a bright red sash, and her hair threaded with a ribbon of red satin. Lady Katherine Egerton wore white, and Lady Catherine Stanhope wore pink velveteen in white, embroidered net. The beauty of the night was Lady Helen Vincent, who looked lovely in turquoise blue with pale blue twisted in her soft, fair hair, and a beautiful diamond crown. Lady Granby was also very noticeable on account of her slender height and picturesque appearance; and she brought with her Miss Pamela Plowden. Mrs. Arthur Paget was a brilliant figure in black, glittering with sea-blue sequins; she wore a rivière of diamonds on a blue ribbon round her throat, and a diamond comb with trembling diamonds in her hair; while Georgiana Lady Dudley, always beautiful, was dressed all in white, with a pearl coronet on her head, and ropes of pearls round her throat; and Mrs. Grenfell was also beautiful in white. Lady Sassoon had a beautiful bow of diamonds glittering in her dark hair; the Marquise d'Hautpoul was in pale green satin, with emerald and diamond embroidery; Mrs. Williams was in black satin, veiled with jet-embroidered net and embroideries in silver; and Mrs. Asquith wore bright ruby velvet. A beautiful dress was worn by Mrs. Charles Wilson of black fish net over jetted tulle and glittering chains a sleeves; and Mrs. Henry White wore a handsome dress of pink satin, ornamented with big bunches of purple and white flowers, and in her hair large wings intertwined with diamonds.

AT THE OUTSET.

A CANADIAN MISSIONARY'S AR- RIVAL IN CHINA.

The readers of the "Witness" will be glad to hear from the Rev. Dr. Ewan, who left this city for Chentu, China, under the direction of the Missionary Board of the Methodist Church. He writes from Ichang, on Jan. 26, as follows:—

"We reached Shanghai on Dec. 26, and boarded at the Mission Home, under the management of Mr. Evans, formerly of Montreal. This made us feel more at home than if we had been among total strangers. We were much indebted to him for advice and assistance. Here we spent two weeks in securing stores, etc., not an easy matter for a stranger. Our great difficulty in buying is the dishonesty of the merchants with whom we had to do business. They look upon a foreigner as legitimate prey whom they must cheat as much as possible."

"We left Shanghai on Jan. 8, on the steamer 'Teh Hsing,' and reached Hankow on Jan. 12, having had a pleasant passage. Our fellow passengers were the Rev. Geo. Huntley, M.D., and wife, who were coming up to labor in Hankow for the Baptist Mission. Not knowing a foreign boarding-place, we did not know what we should do; but again the promise was verified. 'Has not the Lord gone out before thee,' for we had hardly anchored when Mr. Jones, of the China Inland Mission came up and invited us to stay with him. From there we secured passage on the 'Kwei-Lee' for Ichang, and arrived safely last Tuesday, Jan. 18. The passage up is difficult at this season on account of low water and constant shifting of the channel—channels which afforded us an easy passage to-day may be quite obliterated to-morrow. Our only delay was caused by a dense fog, lasting for nearly three hours. Here we were met by Mr. Selquist and the Rev. Dr. H. C. Collins, of the Episcopal Church in this place, who, at considerable inconvenience to himself made our stay with him enjoyable. Dr. Collins is a Southerner and a Christian gentleman. 'It is now the middle of winter, and yet we have not seen a particle of snow, nor heard of any frost. Vegetables are growing, flowers blooming, much like September weather at home. One feels what cold there is, the houses are so large and airy, and only provided with fire-places. Last Saturday, (Jan. 22), was Chinese New Year's Day. It is useless to try to get Chinamen to do anything that day or for several days after, if his money lasts. From here our party will consist of six. Besides Mrs. Ewan and myself there will be Mr. and Mrs. Selquist and Mr. and Mrs. Openshaw. I dare not venture alone on account of not knowing the language, a circumstance of which the natives would quickly take advantage. According to instructions, I am taking up stores for a year, and am trusting to have my furniture made in Chentu as transportation is very expensive."

"Mrs. Ewan and I are enjoying excellent health, and never felt better. We are having good times spiritually. Never have the promises seemed so real. We trust the Word of God 'with all simplicity.'"

By this time no doubt Dr. Ewan has arrived at Chentu and begun operations. Up to the writing of the above letter he had received no communications from home since leaving Vancouver.

DRUMMOND COUNTY LINE.

MESSRS. SCHREIBER AND COURT- NEY HEARD BY THE INVE- STIGATING COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, March 8.—The Drummond County Railway investigating committee met this morning, Mr. J. F. Lister in the chair; the evidence given by Mr. Schreiber, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, and Mr. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, showing in detail that subsidies amounting to \$297,936 were voted to the company between 1887 and 1897, and \$287,936 were paid in ten cheques made payable to the company and passing through the Eastern Townships Bank. It was decided to summon Mr. T. H. Macdonald, Deputy Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, to show what provincial subsidies were paid to the company. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, appeared and asked to be allowed to make a statement under oath and be examined. It was agreed to accede to Mr. Blair's request at the next meeting.

LONDON CITY DEBENTURES SOLD.
London, Ont., March 8.—The Huron & Erie Loan Company is the successful tenderer for \$238,000 worth of city debentures, bearing three and a half percent interest, and divided in four lots of \$60,000, \$70,000, \$75,000 and \$33,000, maturing respectively in 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1927. Nine tenders in all were received, among them being one from Mr. R. Wilson-Smith, of Montreal. The amount to be paid by the Huron & Erie is \$242,215.50, the best price ever obtained for London's debentures. Mr. Smith's offer was \$239,785.

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