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...AILY WITNESS

May be Colder.

VOL. XLI., No. 4. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1900. PRICE ONE CENT.

CAPETOWN RUMORS.

Said Baden-Powell Has Inflicted Another Defeat on Boers.

A CANADIAN CAPTURED.

Taken Prisoner Near Vryheid and Placed in Confinement.

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY TO JOIN FRENCH'S FORCES—SILENCE OF BULLER—THE 'MASHON' RELEASED.

London, Jan. 5.—A despatch from Capetown says it is rumored that Col. Baden-Powell has again defeated the Boers at Mafeking.

The British storming party numbered eighty men, of which number twenty-one were killed, and thirty-three were wounded.

Belmont, Cape Colony, Jan. 5.—Col. Pilcher's column with the Douglas refugees, returned to camp this morning.

A special despatch from Capetown, dated to-day, says that the prize court has released the British steamer 'Mashon,' captured by the British gunboat 'Partridge,' early in December, with American flour on board, said to be intended for the Boers, but ordered her cargo to be warehoused pending a trial of the case.

CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

SILENCE THAT HAS FALLEN OVER GENERAL BULLER BELIEVED TO PRESAGE HIS EARLY ADVANCE.

London, Jan. 5.—There is still no important news from the front, but the silence which has descended upon Gen. Buller's huge force at the Tugela river is believed to be the prelude of another attempt to reach Ladysmith.

In the meantime, the extraordinary tenacity which the Boers are displaying around Colesberg, even assuming the offensive, tends to detract from the success General French is supposed to have achieved.

Finally, later news of Col. Pilcher's raid shows that some of the first accounts considerably exaggerated its effect on the Boers and their sympathizers. While it is true that he successfully drove a couple of hundred rebels from Sunnyside, killing or wounding thirty, and capturing forty-three, Col. Pilcher's immediate evacuation of Douglas seems to prove that he had information that there was a sufficient number of Boers in the neighborhood to make his position unsafe. Indeed, there is reason to believe that only the despatch of the cavalry brigade from the Modder river prevented the force of 600 men sent by General Cronje from attacking Colonel Pilcher's column, and as soon as the cavalry returned to the Modder river, General Cronje's troops re-occupied Sunnyside.

According to advices from Sterkstroom, the Boers have completely retired from the neighborhood of Molteno. Gen. Gatacre does not appear to have pursued them, as the reinforcements from Sterkstroom have returned there.

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY TO THE FRONT.

London, Jan. 5.—The War Office this afternoon published a despatch from Capetown, dated Wednesday, Jan. 3, saying that at General French's special request the Household Cavalry, a battery of field artillery, and the first battalion of the Essex regiment have been despatched to reinforce him temporarily.

HELD BY THE BOERS.

FORMER TORONTONIAN A PRISONER AT VRYHEID.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—William Magee, an old Toronto boy, is a prisoner in the hands of the Boers at Vryheid, a town situated east of Dundee. The news of his capture has just been received by his mother, Mrs. S. Murray, who lives at 234 Parliament street. Magee, who had been employed for several years as an agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, left Toronto four years ago, going direct to Johannesburg, and afterwards settling in a little place called Denny Dalton, in the district of Vryheid. There he started a general supply store, and hotel. He prospered and soon had an extensive business. When hostilities first broke out between the British and the Boers Magee left his store in charge of a Kaffir, and with his wife and child went to a small British settlement, where he lived in a tent. Every day he rode on horseback to his store and returned to his wife the same night. On Nov. 14, while on his daily trip to his store, he was captured by twelve Boers, taken to Vryheid and cast into a prison. Subsequently his store was looted and afterwards burned to the ground. In her letter to Mrs. Murray advising her of these facts, the letter being dated Nov. 21, 1899, Mrs. Magee expressed fears that her husband would be shot.

VON HUGEL HAS RECOVERED.

Friends of Captain Von Hugel, Royal Engineers, who was wounded in the engagement at Modder River, have received a cable from him, stating that he is quite recovered from his wound.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

London, Jan. 5.—At a small meeting presided over by the Hon. Thomas Sandys, M.P., a committee was appointed with the purpose of organizing 'an Imperial party whose object will be the establishment of the power of the British Empire, which is now in jeopardy, through the long apathy of the people in trusting to political leaders. The people are now realizing with bitterness and humiliation the lamentable weakness of the army.'

The meeting resolved to support the government in prosecuting the war with full resources of the Empire and to assist in future enquiry as to the reasons for the present unsatisfactory condition of the national defence.

JUTA IN TROUBLE.

Capetown, Jan. 5.—The Transvaal's high sheriff, Juta, while attempting to sail for Delagoa Bay, to-day, was arrested here, He was subsequently paroled.

THE SECOND CONTINGENT.

PLAINSMEN TO COME EAST IN DRAFTS AS THEY ARE READY.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Arrangements are being made to bring down the men of the North-West battalion of mounted rifles in drafts as they are ready. The first will leave on Sunday to catch the first boat and the balance will come through up to Jan. 13. The horses will be moved east with all due speed to have them on hand as soon as the men.

The appointment of Lieut. Parkin Murray, of Toronto, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Lieut. Laliberte, of Quebec, from the artillery contingent, will complete the officering of the entire force.

The London and Guelph battery contingents arrived in Ottawa this afternoon and are quartered at the exhibition grounds. They number 138 men in all. The Port Hope artillery men will arrive this evening.

COOKSHIRE IN LINE.

Cookshire, Que., Jan. 5.—Fourteen volunteers from the 5th Dragoons presented themselves for enlistment to-day before Lieut.-Col. Ray, and Surgeon Dewar. Troopers Jay and Owens have been accepted so far.

MARRIED BEFORE HE ENLISTED.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 5.—Henry Pollitt, who joined C Battery in this city, was married on Wednesday night to Miss Maggie A. Simmons, daughter of Mr. Robert Simmons, Elm street. Pollitt is now at Tete du Pont barracks.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—The rumor current in political circles last night that the Semlin Government in British Columbia has been defeated on a motion to adjourn, led to enquiry being made as to the facts, which seem to be that a snap vote on the Premier's formal motion to adjourn till Monday after the conclusion of the formalities attending the opening of another session, resulted in the defeat of his motion by eighteen to seventeen. The Opposition leader, Mr. Turner, then moved that the House adjourn instead till Tuesday and this was discussed till evening, when the arrival of one of the two government supporters who had not been in their seats in the afternoon made the division eighteen to eighteen. The Speaker then gave his casting vote in favor of the government and the House rose till Monday. This tends to show that the government majority would have been one if the other Semlin man had been in his place.

GLENGARRY SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Cornwall, Jan. 5.—The twenty-third convention of the Presbytery of Glengarry Sunday-school Association will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Newington, on Jan. 16 and 17.

WORK WILL BE CARRIED ON.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 4.—Mr. W. R. Moody, son of Dwight L. Moody, who was in this city to-day, said so far as he could see the educational work founded by the evangelist would go right along on the same lines it has been taking for the past twenty years or more.

LOYAL ST. LAMBERT.

A ROUSING SEND-OFF FOR THREE CONTINGENT MEMBERS.

St. Lambert was the scene, last night, of one of the largest and most rousing demonstrations in its history. The town hall, which was used for the occasion, was crowded to its utmost capacity with citizens, a large number of them ladies, met to do honor to some of its residents, who were part of the local contingent, bound for the Transvaal. The platform and hall had been handsomely decorated for the occasion, and over the platform hung a large picture of the Queen. On the platform were the Mayor, Mr. P. M. Wickham, who presided, the three young men to be especially honored, Messrs. Hosea Smith, and Capt. McKenzie, in uniform by kind permission of Col. Gordon and Major Costigan; the fathers of the young men, and the committee in charge of the arrangements.

The Mayor opened the proceedings by calling upon Mr. F. Bourne, who played 'Rule Britannia,' which was heartily sung by all present.

The Mayor then made a patriotic speech, in which he spiritedly complimented the boys, their parents, and the town, on their having offered their services. The town ought to be proud of such a representation in South Africa. He wished them a safe return. The crowd cheered the speech to the echo. Speeches in a similar strain were then delivered by Messrs. W. H. Rosevear, Jas. Wright and the Rev. Mr. Lennon. Between these speeches patriotic songs were rendered by Messrs. Dawson and A. C. Heath.

The Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, then presented each of the men with a purse of gold and a handsome watch suitably inscribed. The cases of these had been specially prepared, and had special Waltham works. The proceedings wound up with the singing of the National Anthem and 'Rule Britannia,' after which the young soldiers advanced to the front of the platform and shook hands with the crowd, as it filed past the railing.

At the conclusion of the reception in the Town Hall, the young men bade farewell to their acquaintances, and, accompanied by the committee, entered a sleigh which was in readiness at the door of the hall. Amid rousing cheers they crossed the Victoria Bridge, and proceeded to the city to parade with the rest of the contingent at the Drill Shed.

When the special train conveying the troops had left the city and reached St. Lambert, about midnight, the station was crowded with those anxious to give a parting cheer. As the train rolled in, hundreds of Roman candles illuminated the scene, and after the boys had been enticed from the cars and thoroughly well 'bounced,' the train bore them away amid cheers that must have rattled all the windows in the town.

A salvo of fog signals and all was over.

MEN IN THE ARTILLERY.

Following are the names of the volunteers in E Battery, twenty-five of whom left for Quebec last night, leaving nine drivers to look after the horses to be obtained to-day: A. S. State, W. D. Young, A. A. Smith, Thos. Byrne, S. M. Younger, E. P. O'Reilly, John Smith, jr., H. W. Horsfall, J. W. Rawlings, W. J. Crocker, H. G. Bartlett, E. A. Molson, P. Walsh, John Hamley, James Duncan, David Ferguson, Joseph Pitman, Wenty Roberts, R. B. Blyth, C. L. Mackenzie, M. Eustace, A. Mackenzie, W. H. Reynolds, James Jay, Hugh Jones, J. W. Smith, T. E. L. Combs, Duncan Campbell and M. T. Grace.

The inspection of horses commenced on the Champ de Mars this afternoon, a large number being offered.

A FINE LOT FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa sent eleven fine specimens of manhood for the Mounted Rifles, all but one of whom were enlisted from the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. The detachment, which arrived at seven o'clock last evening, and is quartered in the drill shed, is composed as follows: Corp. H. A. Collins, photographer, Cummings's Bridge; Lorne W. R. Milloy, teacher, Winchester; Wellesley A. Hull, farmer, Billings' Bridge; Edward J. Bolland, merchant, Ottawa; Andrew F. Landels, lineman, Ottawa; Robert J. Pelton, druggist, Billings' Bridge; Nicholas J. Slater, bank clerk, Ottawa; George Graham, electrician, Ottawa; Charles E. McGee, merchant, Ottawa; William L. Evans, blacksmith, Billings' Bridge; Henry E. Roche, machinist, Ottawa.

AFTER THE BRUSH.

Scores of rubbers were found on the ground last night, after the crowds had surged by; also handkerchiefs, gloves, sticks and what not. Nothing once dropped could be picked up, it being hard enough as it was for each to keen on his own feet. The loss of so much footwear was due to the way the members of the crowd pressed on those in front. Hundreds of people were more or less severely crushed, although few are laid up in consequence. Stories are going about of conspicuous bravery, such as is elsewhere recognized by the bestowal of the Victoria Cross, displayed by privates and non-coms in rescuing their officers from places of peril. Fighting the Boers, one thought, would be nothing like it for excitement.

MUNICIPAL CANDIDATES.

A deputation of the electors of St. Jean Baptiste Ward waited upon Mr. E. Latreille, a retired merchant of the ward, yesterday and requested him to accept the nomination for seat number one in opposition to Ald. Ouimet. Mr. Latreille, after some hesitation, accepted and announced his determination to remain in the field until the end.

An active canvass is being made in Hochelaga Ward in the interest of Mr. Ephrem Taillefer, advocate, who has accepted nomination as alderman for seat number one in opposition to Ald. Dufresne.

Mr. George Clarke, sr., Charron street, announces himself as in the field in opposition to Ald. Jacques for seat number one, St. Gabriel Ward.

LOADED WITH GIFTS.

WHAT THE 'SARDINIAN' CARRIED IN THE WAY OF 'COMFORTS AND NECESSARIES.'

Since the time when at the Boar's Head Tavern in Estcheap, poor old drunken sleeping Falstaff's pockets were turned out and their contents examined by Prince Hal and his graceless comrades, no such extraordinary lists have been seen of 'items' of 'comforts and necessaries,' for man or beast, as those which are transmitted from the 'Sardinian,' setting forth the gifts of the people of Canada to the men of the first contingent. A halfpennyworth of bread to an intolerable deal of sack formed Falstaff's bills of fare.

Mr. Frederick Hamilton, the correspondent of the 'Globe,' enumerates the various articles brought to light on the 'Sardinian.' Here is the list of the 'Soldiers' Wives' League in Montreal:—

Ten thousand cigars, 20,000 cigarettes, 1,000 pipes, 6,086 pounds tobacco, 48 whistles for the sergeants, 2,000 envelopes. Among the other gifts sent to the Montrealers by the ladies of this city were 2,000 cigars, 200 pipes, one case wax fusees, 180 bandanna handkerchiefs, 480 packs of playing cards, 180 note books, 180 indelible pencils, 144 Testaments, one punching bag, one set of boxing gloves, two reams of writing paper, two gross of pens and holders, 2,000 sheets of stamped paper, 1,000 envelopes, draughts, chess, dominoes, etc., one case of blue glass, nine boxes of books.

The Red Cross Society of Toronto, gave the following list:—Six barrels of oranges, forty-five barrels of apples, two cases of cocoa, seven crates of prunes, two cases of mincemeat, twenty-four cases of limejuice, three cases of lemons, thirteen crates of jam, two cases of jelly, two cases of stationery, fourteen cases of books, two cases of games, one case of tobacco, two cases of plum pudding, one case of Dr. Chase's ointment, twenty-two cases of canned corn, twenty-two cases of tomatoes, fifteen cases of soups, one case of chewing gum, three cases of sardines, three cases of cakes, ten cases of biscuits, one case of musical instruments.

Mr. Gooderham gave 25 cases of whiskey, and Mr. H. Corby a case of whiskey.

Messrs. H. P. Eckhardt & Co., gave two cases of cooked corned beef and two cases of 'ready lunch' corned beef.

The American Tobacco Company of Canada gave 1,000 pounds 'Old Chum' smoking tobacco, 1,000 pipes, and 20,000 'Sweet Caporal' cigarettes.

Messrs. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal, gave 10,000 'Tommy Atkins' cigars for the men, and 1,000 'El Padres' for the officers.

Mr. E. R. Nordheimer sent a harmonium.

Messrs. Warwick Bros., & Rutter, Toronto, gave 1,000 stout canvas portfolios, with a supply of stationery.

The Safety Ink Company gave a quantity of ink and other supplies.

The Woodward Medicine Company gave five gross of 'Hutch.'

Mr. H. J. Morgan gave two copies of his 'Canadian Men and Women of the Times.'

Mr. Watson Griffin gave 1,000 copies of a war song, of which he is the author.

Messrs. Morang & Co., gave 50 copies of the works of Kipling and an excellent selection of novels.

The Watford branch of the Bible Society sent a Testament for each man. The Quebec Auxiliary of the Bible Society sent a case of French Testaments.

Among the specific gifts to members of the Toronto regiments, were:

One hundred pounds of tobacco from Messrs. Clubb & Sons, and a further supply of tobacco from Messrs. Goldstein & Sons. Two sets of boxing-gloves, two punching-bags and other athletic appliances from the Standard Mining Exchange; a bale of socks from Mrs. Nordheimer; a bale of socks from E. Boisseau & Co.; a 'Yellow Kid,' and several books; a dozen large fruit cakes.

The Ottawa men rejoiced in books—boxes and boxes of them. Among these were numbered several large packages of valuable works, the gift of Mr. Speaker Bain. Other givers of books were Messrs. B. T. A. Bell and Hensey Perley Mrs. Walter Mackey sent a gift of soft felt hats. The Ladies' Red Cross Society sent a large quantity of such stores as beef tablets, etc., and extra groceries, medical comforts, etc., in quantities, came from donors whose names are unknown.

The givings of Kingstonians to their fellow-citizens, included the following articles:—Three dozen sponges, six dozen handkerchiefs, six dozen pairs of socks, five cases of tobacco, one dozen boxes of vaseline, one package of bandages, one tin of home-made candies, two boxes of biscuits, fourteen pairs of slippers, one dozen bottles of limejuice, eighteen boxes of sardines, one dozen cans of tomatoes, six tins and one box of baking cocoa, one dozen tins of marmalade, one dozen tins of corned beef, three dozen jars of preserves, one box of stationery an dreading matter, six boxes of soap, six boxes of extract of wild strawberry, three dozen pencils, one dozen can-openers, six bottles of pain-killer, half-dozen New Testaments, three dozen pipes.

The Quebec [illegible] of quantities of reading matter, in both French and English, this including French and English and English-French prayer books, both Anglican and Roman Catholic. The ladies of Quebec included 600 two-ounce packages of chocolate in their gifts. Other comforts given were beef tablets, notepaper, notebooks, etc. Col. Labelle, of the 65th Mount Royal Rifles, gave to Captain Peltier, and Lieut, Leduc, boxes stored with suitable stationery, military books, compasses and other useful articles; also to each of the twenty-one men of the 65th who enlisted, a wrist-watch, and, in addition, twenty-five serviceable gun-metal watches, to be given to deserving men of the company.

The other companies were well treated, although the gifts to the companies farthest from the point of embarkation were in cash rather than in kind. From New Brunswick came quantities of apples, fruit and tobacco. The Prince Edward Island men each got from Mr. E. W. Taylor a souvenir containing in gold and enamel the arms of the island. Gifts of fruit and mineral waters came from Truro, Shubenacadie and Halifax, in Nova Scotia. The Western Ontario men received many personal gifts, such as housewifes, etc.

In addition to the revolvers and field-glasses given to each officer, the money grants to the Toronto officers and men amount to £1,000. In addition, Col. Otter has nearly a thousand pounds to expend upon the welfare of the battalion entirely as he sees fit:—The sum being made up as follows:—Ladies' Red Cross Society, Toronto, £411; the Red Cross Society of Toronto, £200; the Soldiers' League, Montreal, £300; the Hamilton ladies' fund, £175. Winnipeg, which could not send goods, gave fully $3,000 on very short notice. In Prince Edward Island the provincial government gave $20, and the city of Charlottetown gave $10 to each man. The city of St. John raised some $7,000, with which to see to it that her representatives will get an extra 50 cents a day. Fredericton and Chatham also raised money for their sons. Halifax, Oxford Junction, Springhill, Truro and New Glasgow, raised some $1,400 for Captain Stairs's company. The Ottawa givings were extensive; the list is as follows:—Ottawa Red Cross Society, £100; City Council, £70; J. R. Booth, £20; E. C. Whitney, £15; Geo. H. Perley, £10; N. A. Belcourt, M.P., £6; the T. Birkett & Son Co., £5; Dr. Herbert and Mrs. Perley, £6; and Hugh Alexander, £5.

NEW SMALLPOX CASES.

THE DISEASE NOT YET STAMPED OUT IN KAMOURASKA.

Dr. Beaudry, inspector of the Provincial Board of Health, who has been in charge of the work of suppressing the outbreak of smallpox in Kamouraska and Matane, and was in the city for a couple of days on business, returned to the scene of the outbreak last night on the Intercolonial train.

Dr. Beaudry, while in the city, stated that he was astonished to see the statement published that the smallpox had been stamped out. As a matter of fact it was far from being stamped out, though he hoped they had got the disease under control and all suspected cases well under observation. There were still a considerable number of cases isolated in Kamouraska and he yesterday received word of three new cases. The doctor said that he had not been surprised to learn of the new cases as he expected that the general turning out of the household goods at the general house-cleaning at Christmas time would result in the liberation of hidden germs of the contagion. Dr. Beaudry expressed the fear that it would be well on towards the spring before the infection was stamped out.

He explained that the habitants had shown good will in submitting to the restrictions recommended by the board doctors, and the local practitioners had co-operated to the fullest extent. The habitants did not take kindly at first to the system of vaccination by ivory points or even needles, with prepared vaccine, preferring arm-to-arm vaccination as performed in the old days. The doctor added that the work of himself and staff in the infected district was very exacting. The weather has been bitterly cold, and they have had to drive from twenty to forty miles every day over very rough roads.

PROGRESS OF JAPAN.

Diet Introduces a Bill Recognizing Christianity.

CHARGE OF CORRUPTION LEVELLED AT THE HEAD OF THE MARQUIS YAMAGATA.

Yokohama, Dec. 16, via. Victoria, B.C., Jan. 5.—The memorial to the throne brought into the Diet this week by the Opposition is practically an impeachment of Premier the Marquis Yamagata, and the Home Minister, the Marquis Regio, for corrupt practices. As the indictment is made [illegible] ruption, and is in a hopeless minority, swift defeat will be the fate of the measure.

The bill for the regulation of religious organizations excites much comment because of its fairness and impartiality; Christianity is no longer merely tolerated, but receives recognition. All religious property is exempt from taxation and religious teachers from conscription. The whole Buddhist sects show an unexpectedly liberal spirit, and are practically united in giving support to the measure. The plague at Kobe is announced to be suppressed, and a special commission for its treatment has been withdrawn.

The feeling of sympathy and depression among Anglo-Saxon residents over British reverses in South Africa is very strong, and is largely shared by the Japanese, whose sentiment is strongly pro-British.

DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY.

RUMORS REGARDING THE AWARD.

London, Jan. 5.—The latest information possessed by counsel for the Delagoa Bay Railway claimants is that the award will be made at the end of January. One of the chief parties to the claim said to a representative of the Associated Press: 'There are rumors current that the award will be a compromise agreeable to no one. But I attach no value to these reports. The story of the claimants getting $100,000,000 is ridiculous. The total of the American and British claims does not exceed $15,000,000. The arbitrators are not likely to award more than is claimed. The various reports are based purely on conjecture. The parties to the suit will be the first to hear the result, and no word on the subject has yet reached them.'

A FAST RUN.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 5.—George H. Penniman, of New York, missed the South-Western Vestibuled Limited on the Southern Railway at Salisbury to-day, and chartered a special, which made the trip from that city to this, 313 miles, in 279 minutes. Mr. Penniman wished to catch the Sunset Limited for Mexico, and chartered the special to make connections.

TORONTO PULPIT VACANT.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—A meeting of the congregation of Chalmers Church will be held about the end of this month for the purpose of selecting a new pastor. Among those who have been heard, the favorites are the Rev. Mr. Knowles, a graduate of McGill, who is now taking a post-graduate course in Louisville, Ky., and the Rev. Mr. Ross, of Scotland, who is here on a visit. Some members entertain high hopes of the Rev. Mr. Davies, of Redbank, New York, who will preach in the church on the third Sunday of the month.

MR. NOAH PHELPS DEAD.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—Mr. Noah Phelps, thirty-five years president of Grimsby Park Company, died this morning at Streetsville. He resided at St. Catharines, and was formerly president of Lincoln Paper Mills.

NEW COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Mr. F. W. J. Dibblee, of Woodstock, N.B., has been appointed collector of customs there, vice Drysdale, deceased.

MAY BE COLDER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Jan. 5, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Kamloops, 32—28; Calgary, 10—6; Winnipeg, 14—4 below; Port Arthur, 28—10; Parry Sound, 32—24; Toronto, 36—33; Otawa, 16—12; Montreal, 22—20; Quebec, 12—10; Halifax, 20—12. Fair and mild; Saturday, fair with stationary or a little lower temperature.

1840 and 1842 Notre Dame st., Montreal, Jan. 5, 1900.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon:

To-day, 30.06; yesterday, 30.42

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	36	19
Yesterday	19	0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

HACKETT.—At 140 Irvine avenue, Westmount, on Jan. 4, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hackett. 5

NUTT.—On Jan. 4, 1900, at 48 Charron street, the wife of W. J. Nutt, of a son.

MARRIED.

HILL—RAMSAY.—At Appleton, Ont., on Dec. 27, 1899, by the Rev. G. T. Bayne, at the residence of the bride's father, Roland Hill, of Whitehurst, Ont., and Jessie Turner, daughter of James Turner Ramsay. 5

HOFMANN—LATTER—On Saturday, Dec. 30, 1899, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Ed. Bushell, Edward George Hofmann, to Mary Henrietta, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Latter. 4

HURLBUT—WOOD—On Jan. 1, 1900, by the Rev. K. J. McDonald, B.D., of Beaverton, Ont., Frank Smith Hurlbut, of Gravenhurst, to Sara Cherry, daughter of Geo. Wood, Esq., of Bedford Park. 4

REID—DENOVAN—On Dec. 28, 1899, at 111 Yorkville avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. Robert Garside, assisted by the father of the bride, Clarence A. Reid, of Boston, Mass., to Katherine, youngest daughter of the Rev. Joshua Denovan. 4

SHARPE — BOYCE. — At the Methodist Church, Rawdon, Que., by the Rev. W. T. Keough, M.A., John A. E. Sharpe to Mary T., eldest daughter of Thomas Boyce, both of Rawdon. 5

SIMPSON—McLAUGHLIN—At Ashton, Ont. on Jan. 3, 1900, Samuel H. Simpson and Martha McLaughlin, all of Goulbourn. 5

SMITH — WHITE—On Dec. 27, 1899, at All Saints' Church, Sherbourne street, Toronto, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Edwin Gardner Smith, of Pincher Creek, N.W.T., to Martha, only daughter of the late George E. White, Esq., of Toronto. 4

WHITE—KINAHAN — On Dec. 25, 1899, at Woodstock, Ont., by the Rev. G. B. Ward, rector of St. James's, Eastwood, James Alexander, eldest son of Mr. John White, to Adelaide E. S. Montgomery, daughter of the late R. W. Kinahan, of Goderich. 4

DIED.

COOPER.—In this city, on Jan. 5, 1900, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. Lussey, 219 Laval avenue, Catherine Louden, widow of the late Robert Cooper, aged 90. Funeral private. 5

GREENLAY.—At his home in Leeds, Megantic Co., Que., Isaac C. Greenlay, aged 63 years, son of the late John Greenlay. 5

LIBBY—In Compton, Que., on Jan. 1, 1900, Jane Harvey, widow of the late William Libby, of Rock Island, and formerly of Libbytown, Que., aged 75 years. 4

MARSHALL.—At St. Augustine, Que., on Jan. 3, 1900, Susannah Hall Pringle, relict of the late Roger Marshall, aged 80 years. 5

MERRY—In this city, on Jan. 4, 1900, Delia Adelaide Leonard, widow of the late W. A. Merry, aged 89 years.
Funeral on Saturday at 11 a.m. from the Church Home, 403 Guy street. 4

PHILLIPS.—At Woodbury, Cote des Neiges, on Jan. 4, 1900, Thomas Phillips, aged 83 years and 2 months.
Funeral on Saturday, 6th inst., at 2 p.m., from above address, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 5

RAY.—At Kennebec road, Beauce County, Quebec, on Dec. 25, 1899, Isaac Abner Ray, eldest son of Robert Ray, aged 33 years, 2 months and 29 days. 5

RICHARDSON.—In this city, on Jan. 5, 1900, Jane Swinburn, wife of the late E. H. Richardson, aged 89 years and 9 months.
Funeral will leave the residence of her son-in-law, James McLeod, 102 Hypolite street, on Monday, at 2.30 p.m., Jan. 8. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.
Ottawa papers please copy. 5

RONDEAU.—In this city, on Jan. 4, F. Xavier Rondeau, aged 78 years, formerly of St. Felix de Valois.
Funeral will leave his late residence 2025 Notre Dame street, on Saturday, the 6th, at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice. 5

SOWDON—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 3, 1900, at 315a St. Urbain st., Margaret McNicol, relict of the late Francis Montague Sowdon.
Funeral private.
Toronto papers please copy.

THORNING.—On Jan. 5, 1900, at the Montreal General Hospital, Justus Thorning, native of Hamburg, Germany, aged 45 years.
Funeral private. 5

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6.

GOLD SPECTACLES and Eye Glasses



Others ask $5.00 and $6.00
Our Price, $4.50

Eyes Tested by experienced Opticians Free of Charge. All kinds of Spectacle Repairing done at the Lowest Prices.

Jewellery Repaired and made over. Watches and Clocks Repaired. Watches Cleaned, Repaired and Warranted for one year, $1.00.

D. BEATTY,
137 St. Peter st., opposite 'Witness' Office

TEES & CO.,
—THE—
UNDERTAKERS,
300 St. James St.
Telephones, Main, 327. Uptown, 1201, 2160.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Jan. 5th, 1900.

A BRILLIANT

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

BARGAIN VICTORIES ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Bright business every day of the Great January Cheap Sale. The enthusiasm of quick sales keeps every department at a racing pace and vast quantities of reliable merchandise are being distributed at prices unheard of for lowness in Canada.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

MEN'S SHIRTS and FURNISHINGS

Montreal has rarely witnessed a sale of greater magnitude or importance than that which now occupies the attention of almost every man. Never before has such splendid selling been done in Men's Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Gloves, Ties, etc. This is not a clearing sale of old or mussed stocks, but rather an accumulation sale of the usual reliable goods which are so characteristic of Carsley's. Principally a man's day to-morrow.

MEN'S WHITE DRESS SHIRTS.

Hundreds of The Big Store's Men's Reliable Reinforced White Dress Shirts have been sold this week. Gentlemen are buying them by 6 and 12 at a time. The $1.00 quality for 78 cents.

1,900 Dozen MEN'S COLLARS.

Great Sale of Men's 4 ply Linen Collars, in 21 different shapes.

Men's 4 ply Collars, in 4 leading turndown and stand-up styles. Regular, 12½ cents. Sale price, 8 cents each.

Men's 4 ply Cuffs, in the best shape, well finished, Regular, 15 cents. Sale price, 11 cents pair.

25 dozen Men's Celluloid Collars, in all the best shapes, a perfect imitation of fine linen. Regular, 25 cents. Sale price, 16 cents.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

A large variety of Harness, Saddlery Horse Clothing and Stable Requisites, is always on hand.

25 Sets Buggy Harness, full size, patent leather blinds, 3-4 lines, russet hand parts, japanned tree saddle bit, and breast collar. Regular, $8.00. Sale price, $6.55.

75 Jute Horse Blankets, fancy stripes, shaped to buckle at chest, heavy wool lining. Regular, $1.00. Sale price, 72 cents.

100 English Driving Whips, from 57 cents to $5.00 each.

GREAT JANUARY SALE OF

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING.

Every Suit and Overcoat in this great stock has been specially reduced and thousands of Montreal people who know what a saving this means, are buying largely for spring needs. To-morrow every price will be whittled down to its keenest edge to continue the triumphant progress of this Great Clothing Sale.

BOYS' WINTER SUITS.

Parents should take advantage of the great bargains in Boys' Suits quoted below.

Boys' 2 Piece Brown and Grey Tweed Suits, sacque style, pleated front. Regular, $1.75.

Sale price, from $1.30.

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS.

500 Men's Winter Overcoats to be cleared during January Cheap Sale, regardless of cost.

Men's Dark Grey and Brown Frieze Ulster Overcoats, fancy checked lining, double-breasted, storm collar. Regular, $5.00. Sale price, $3.95.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1785 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

LOOK OUT...

for our Sweeping January Discount Sale —Everything reduced from 10 percent to 50 percent. Get our prices before you buy elsewhere.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

652 Craig Street—2442 St. Catherine Street.

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 5.

COULD NOT PAY TRIBUTE.

FOURTEEN VILLAGES SACKED AND NINETY NATIVES MURDERED BY CONGO FREE STATE TROOPS.

New York, Jan. 5.—The Southern Presbyterian Board of Missions at Nashville, Tenn., says a special to the 'Times,' from that city, has received letters from the Rev. L. C. Vass, and the Rev. H. P. Hawkins, missionaries of the church stationed at Luebo, Congo Free State, Africa, giving accounts of the burning of fourteen villages and the killing of ninety or more natives by state troops. They report that some of the victims were eaten by cannibals, and that the bodies of all who were slain were mutilated, their heads being cut off.

The Rev. W. H. Sheppard, when the news of the massacre reached the mission, was sent to investigate, and on arriving at the camp of the Zappo Zaps, in the Bena Camba country, found the story to be true, and saw forty-seven dead, three of whom had been eaten.

The chief said that eighty or ninety had been killed, and five persons eaten by the people. Mr. Sheppard saw eighty-one right hands cut off and drying before a slow fire, in order to be afterwards taken back to the state officers. Sixty women prisoners were confined in a pen, and sixteen men had already been sent away prisoners. It is said that the raid was ordered because the people could not pay the exorbitant tribute demanded by the state.

BISHOPS AND THE HOLY YEAR.

Trenton, N.J., Jan. 5.—The Right Rev. James A. McPhal has received a copy of a cablegram from Rome, which has been sent to Archbishop Corrigan, which holds that none of the faculties or powers to grant special dispensations heretofore enjoyed by bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, are suspended during the Holy or Jubilee Year, of 1900. The Pope's encyclical with reference to the Holy Year, was interpreted by some of the hierarchy to mean that during the year 1900 certain special dispensations could only be granted in Rome.

DISTRIBUTED FIVE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES.

New York, Jan. 5.—Mr. John D. Rockefeller visited Tarrytown for the first time during the holidays. One of his pockets was bulging with $5 gold pieces, which he distributed to the employees at the railway station and workmen about the village.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Our Whitewear Sale

Holds the Attention of the Best Shoppers of the City!

CROWDS OF SATISFIED BUYERS ATTEST THE FACT!

THE REASON IS SIMPLE--The styles and shapes are perfect; the workmanship and materials are the best; and the prices are the very lowest possible!

FANCY! Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of the finest White Cotton Underwear at less than Manufacturers' Prices!

Ask for our Catalogue and if you have a friend in the country on whom you wish to confer a special favor, send her a copy!



Night Gowns.
Good Quality Cotton, Trim'd Lace *29c*
English Cotton, Yoke with Tucks and Ins. *75c.*
English Cotton, Fine Tucking, 3 Frills of Emb'y down front *$1.43.*
Fine Cambric with Fine Ins. and Embroidery, *$2.15.*

Chemise.
Good Quality Cotton, Trimmed Torchon Lace, *15c.*
English Cotton, Trimmed with Embroidery *50c.*
Fine Cotton, Yoke with Fine Tucks, Ins. and Embroidery *$1.00.*
Cambric, Grecian Style, Trimmed Val. Lace *$1.60.*

Corset Covers.
Good Quality Cotton, plain, *12½c.*
Cambric Ins. and Embroidery Feather Stitch, *45c.*
Fine Cambric Ins. Lace and Ribbon *$1.*
" Vandyke Ins. and Embroidery, *$1.60.*

Skirts.
Good Quality Cotton, Hem and Tucks, *37c.*
English Cotton, Fine Tucks, deep Embroidery, *85c*
Fine Cotton, Double Flounce Lace, and Ins., *$2.15.*
Fine Cambric, Lawn Flounce and Frills of Emb'y, *$3.20.*



Drawers.
Good Quality Cotton, 4 tucks and Lace, *15c.*
English Cotton, Fine Tucks, deep Embroidery, *50c.*
Fine Cambric, Val Lace and Insertion, *$1.00.* Fine Cambric, Fine Tucks, Ins. and Emb'y, *$1.43*

☞ Remember our Discounts of 10, 25, 50, 75 percent on lines to clear in other Departments.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street.
Terms Cash. *Telephone Up 933.*

FORMALLY INDUCTED.

THE REV. E. A. MACKENZIE, NOW PASTOR OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

Surrounded by the members of the Montreal Presbytery, including the Revs. Principal MacVicar, Dr. Mackay, A. J. Mowatt, W. D. Reid, James Fleck, G. C. Heine, F. M. Dewey, J. Patterson,



THE REV. E. A. MACKENZIE.

A. J. McDiarmid, J.R. Dobson, E. Scott, J. L. George, and others; the Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., formerly of Paisley, Ont., was last night inducted into the pastorate of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church. This, it will be remembered, was left vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, after a service of over twenty years, to become principal of the Brantford Ladies' College. The sermon which was appropriate to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. A. J. McDiarmid; and the induction ceremonies were performed by the Rev. E. Scott, the moderator.

The sermon to the new pastor was preached by the Rev. A. J. Mowat, who urged Mr. Mackenzie to be instant in season and out of season, and not to be afraid to speak out against sin and all forms of evil.

The Rev. Mr. Reid addressed the congregation. He urged that the work of the church and congregation be looked upon from a spiritual standpoint. He also urged the congregation not to criticize their pastor. In conclusion, Mr. Reid appealed to his hearers to be regular in attendance at the Sunday and Wednesday night church services, and to stand by their pastor in order that he might be instrumental in saving souls for Christ.

Following Mr. Reid's address and the singing of the doxology and prayer, the members of the congregation heartily welcomed Mr. Mackenzie.

During his remarks relative to the vacancy in the church and the interest manifested by members of the congregation in regard to the calling of a successor to Mr. Cruikshank, the Rev Mr. Scott, the moderator, referred in feeling terms to the departure through death, a few days ago, of the late Mr. Thompson, a member of the church and a warm supporter of all that pertained to its welfare.

This evening a reception social will be given by the congregation in order that Mr. Mackenzie's acquaintance may be better known.

ITALY IS WILLING.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Italy has returned a favorable response to the recent note of the State Department respecting the open door in China. Italy was the last of the great powers remaining to be heard from.

THE BAXTER CASE.

The Enquiry Continued Yesterday Afternoon.

HERBERT TESTIFIES CONCERNING CHEQUES CASHED BY THE VILLE MARIE BANK.

The preliminary trial of James Baxter, accused of aiding J. J. Herbert to evaded arrest in connection with the Ville Marie Bank scandal, was continued yesterday afternoon in the Police Court, and after a sitting lasting three-quarters of an hour an adjournment was made until Tuesday morning next, application for bail being refused. Judge Choquet considered it in the interests of justice to refuse bail until the case had been thoroughly investigated.

When the enquete opened Mr. Cook, Q.C., said he had a few questions to ask the witness Herbert before the cross-examination commenced.

Witness, in reply to the questions, said he had cashed cheques for Mr. Baxter which had been running from half a year to two years. They were not entered in the books of the bank, but carried as 'bons.' Witness had had the cheques in his possession at one time but later he handed them over to Mr. Lemieux. It was in August, 1898, that witness had possession of the cheques, but never outside the office. Mr. Lemieux asked for them and witness handed the cheques to him without entry being made in the books and Mr. Baxter knew these cheques were not paid. Witness had been under the impression that he was to receive fifteen thousand dollars in order to leave the country. He knew the cheques had to be settled between Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Baxter and the money he was to receive was because witness kept the cheques away. The bank owned the cheques. Witness never borrowed money from Baxter, he had merely to ask for it. He understood that he would receive money if he kept away a month or two. If witness wanted money he had to draw on Mr. Baxter. Witness afterwards wrote to Mr. Lemieux for fifteen thousand dollars.

Here the counsel for the defence interfered and claimed that the question had already been gone into. The Court thought the question had been answered.

Witness next said he only wrote once to Mr. Lemieux about the money and it was two or three days after the failure. The cheques referred to amounted to between forty and fifty thousand dollars and it was probably a week before the failure that the cheques were given to Mr. Lemieux.

By the Court—Witness took upon himself to advance money on cheques, because other tellers had done it. He did not give the money every time, and when he failed Baxter sent for him. Sometimes Baxter came himself for the money; sometimes he sent some other person and sometimes his son. Witness had considerable bother with the cheques. He had also cashed a cheque by C. N. Armstrong, presented by Baxter and this was still unpaid to his knowledge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Greenshields—Witness was unwilling to answer several questions and several times reserved his right, but the Court advised him to answer. He was not positive that the last time he saw Mr. Baxter was on the day before the failure of the bank. Witness never saw Baxter after July 25. On that day he met O'Brien, but did not go direct to Arcade street. Witness met O'Brien on Bleury street and he arranged for him on Arcade street. Baxter knew nothing of his whereabouts but he supplied the money for his support, and he had never asked him for any large sum of money. Witness had no claim against him. There were other cheques besides Armstrong's endorsed by Mr. Baxter in the name of Williamson, M. Guerin and Carter. He got the cash for these cheques and they were not deposited.

After Mr. Hutchinson asked a few questions and bail being refused the court adjourned.

PRESENTATION TO MR. W. SWIFT

Mr. W. A. M. Swift, of the firm of Edgar, Swift & Co., wholesale hats and furs, on severing his connection as partner, was presented yesterday afternoon by the assembled staff with a handsome gold locket, suitably inscribed, and an illuminated address, expressive of the good will and esteem in which he was held by the employees. The presentation took place at the warehouse on St. Paul street, and Mr. Swift acknowledged himself as deeply gratified at being the recipient of such tangible expressions of kindly feelings, and warmly thanked the staff for their gift.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Brief and to the Point.—Short, sharp and decisive, such is to-day's news at The S. Carsley Co. stores. Current advertising is redundant with platitudes, inundated with words. Jacket Sale news are too precious to expend upon exuberance. Each line of our ad. to-day is weighted with good things.

The Boys, Now.—The January Cheap Sale of Boys' and Men's Clothing at The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., goes merrily on to the tune of greatly reduced prices. Select any garment in the department and you'll find the original ticket with regular price, and another with reduction price. Compare them.

BIG DISCOUNTS
At Ogilvy's Annual Sale!!

Ladies' White Petticoats, plain and Tucked, **20** percent discount, 10 percent off extra for cash.

Ladies' Dressing Jackets, Cashmere and Woollen, **20** percent off and 10 percent off extra for cash.

Flannelette Underwear all to be cleared **10** percent discount with 10 percent extra off for cash.

Pique Skirts, white and colored, **50** percent discount 10 percent extra off for cash.

Children's Spring Coats, in Colored Cashmere, Lace trimmed, **50** percent off and 10 percent extra off for cash.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Ogilvy's,

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS

IN THE HOME.

USE FOR PIANO STOOLS.

There is a new use for the old piano stool. It has quite gone out these days and an all-wooden stool or chair has taken its place. Some of the old stools were very respectable-looking pieces of furniture and made of fine wood. One family which has one has improvised a useful piece of furniture from it. The upholstery was removed and in its place was securely fastened a box which had been secured at the grocer's and neatly stained. On top of the box, which is laid on its side, is placed the family dictionary, where it is always ready for use, and which can revolve in a most convenient manner on the screw of the old stool. In the box, through its opening at the side, are placed the magazines of the month, which must be at hand, but litter the room. The piano-stool-dictionary-stand is such a convenience that the family which made the discovery does not know how it ever existed without it. To secure another effect a bit of upholstery can be tacked on the top with a frill around the edge to hide the sides, and if this is in keeping with the room the result is very good. Home-made furniture is not always to be recommended, but with the excellent foundation the stool offers it does not require any great amount of talent to make a useful article.

SACHETS FOR BED LINEN.

Instead of sprinkling lavender among the bed linen of the linen closet, as their grandmothers did many housekeepers now keep their sheets and pillow cases between large sachets, which are perfumed with lavender, sweet clover or delicately scented sachet powder. Others, who like the odor of the 'piney woods,' keep flat sachets filled with pine needles tacked at the corners and sides of the mattresses. This odor is thought by some people to be sleep producing. Other housekeepers suspend dainty sachet bags from the corners of bedstead, bureau and dressing table, in order to obtain a delicate odor in the room.

HINTS FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

Those who entertain a great deal, says the 'Catholic News,' should keep on hand a few boxes of crackers and wafers, a small assortment of potted or devilled meats, olives, caviar, anchovies and sardines. These being put in small boxes, keep well. The best wafers to serve with tea are butter thins, Roquefort biscuits, five o'clock teas, outing biscuits and fairy wafers. The latter come in three colors—cholocate (brown), vanilla (white and rose pink).

The spiced or molasses wafers, fairy cakes and raglets seem most appropriate to serve with chocolate or cocoa. When means and conveniences will allow, these may be purchased, but they may be made at home. If thoroughly baked they will keep for an indefinite time.

The appropriate winter sandwiches are chicken, tongue, ham, beef, mutton, duck, celery, caviar, anchovy and Indian.

Fancy sandwiches of all kinds may be served with coffee. Thin bread and butter, both white and brown, may also be served. Salads, such as shrimp, lobster, chicken, celery, tomato or Egyptian, served with thin bread and butter and coffee, are always in order. A lemon, orange or fruit jelly with sponge or sunshine cake may form the sweet. One thing the hostess should bear in mind when serving refreshments, and that is that thin bread and butter or plain cake, nicely served with a cup of good chocolate or coffee, is better than a great variety of dishes poorly prepared and served.

Chicken sandwiches and tongue fingers are prepared as follows: Chop cold cooked chicken very fine. Pound until smooth, adding gradually enough thick sweet cream to make a paste. To each pint add a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, a teaspoonful of onion and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. This may be made in the early part of the day, and placed in the cold, and later spread on rounds or squares of bread.

Tongue fingers are made by chopping half a pound of cold cooked salt tongue very fine. Rub to a paste, adding two tablespoonfuls of olive oil and two of lemon juice, a dash of cayenne and a few drops of onion juice. Cut the end crust from a square loaf of bread, butter the top and slice off a thin slice. Trim off the crusts, and then cut a second slice. Spread on one a layer of the tongue mixture; put over it the other slice; press them together slightly, and then with a sharp knife cut into strips one inch wide.

For fairy wafers and sweet raglets, beat half a pound of butter to a cream, adding gradually half a pound of granulated sugar. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of baking soda in two tablespoonfuls of warm water, and add it to the sugar; then add one tablespoonful of ginger, half a pint of milk; mix and work in gradually one quart of sifted pastry flour. Spread the mixture in a very thin layer on baking sheets which have been lightly greased, and bake in a moderate oven. Cut into squares and roll while hot, or they may be cut into small strips.

Raglets must be made and used the same day. Put two ounces of butter in half a pint of water over the fire. When boiling, stir in hastily half a pint of pastry flour; beat until smooth. Take from the fire, and when cool break into the mixture one egg; beat a moment, add a second egg, and so continue until four eggs have been used. Beat thoroughly; fill the mixture into a pastry bag; press it in curious shapes into hot fat, a little at a time. When sufficiently brown, roll the raglets in powdered sugar and cinnamon.

ANCIENT FORESTERS.

The officers of Court St. Jude, 5689, were installed in the Richmond Hall last night, by the District Chief Ranger, Bro. E. Scruton, assisted by Bro. J. T. Brown, P.C.R., Court Allan's Pride; Past Chiefs Ramsay and Allen, Secretary A. J. Harvey and Bro. Peacock, of Court Mount Royal, and Past Chiefs McDowall and Volkert, C. R. Lambton, of Court Unity, and Bro. Charles Albert, C. R. Court W. Williams. A pleasant and impressive event was the presentation made to P. C. Bro. George Neale, of a past chief ranger's regalia and certificate, handsomely framed. The District Chief Ranger, in making the presentation, impressed Bro. Neale with the objects so nobly defined upon the certificate, to which he suitably responded. The retiring Chief Ranger cordially thanked the members for their hearty support and co-operation during his term of office.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

WENT DOWN A FEW MINUTES AFTER STRIKING.

London, Jan. 5.—The Great Western Line mail steamer 'Ibex' struck on Black Rock, off St. Sampson's, Island of Guernsey, at six o'clock this morning and sank. The crash awoke the passengers, numbering thirty persons, who, rushing on deck, found the vessel slowly sinking. The boats were launched within ten minutes after the steamer struck, and there was no panic. All the passengers were saved and only one sailor was drowned. All on board of the 'Ibex' behaved with the greatest courage. The captain was the last to leave the ship. The 'Ibex' was a steel vessel of 1,150 tons, and was built in 1891. She left Weymouth for Guernsey last night.

FEWER TRAMPS IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—Dr. Chamberlain, provincial inspector of jails, says that the number of committals during last year has been just about the same as the number for 1898—namely, about eight thousand. A noticeable feature of the year is the decrease in the number of tramps and vagrants incarcerated. At present there are remarkably few of this class in the county jails. This is attributed to the fact that poor people find it much easier to obtain work at good salaries now than they did a year or so ago.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—Julian Schink and Jos. Landrin were killed yesterday on the Canada Atlantic Railway about a mile east of Eastman's Springs, at a crossing. They were struck by a train on the crossing and met instant death. They were returning home after shopping. The jury, which held an inquest at Eastman's Springs to-day, said in its verdict that the killing was accidental.

(Continued from Page 12.)

AN UNEXPECTED ATTACK.

FRENCH, HOWEVER, WAS EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Jan. 4.—Evening—Colesberg has not yet been occupied. The Boers unexpectedly attacked the British left at daybreak this morning, but were repulsed. They occupied hills to the north of the town, but were eventually driven out of their positions after an hour's shelling by our guns. They still hold the hills immediately surrounding the town, and thus prevent the British from advancing along the railway. The British loss in to-day's engagement was light, while the Boers are reported to have lost 100, including twenty prisoners, who were taken by the mounted infantry about midday.

FRENCH'S LOSSES.

Rensberg, Jan. 4.—The casualties to General French's force up to the afternoon of Jan. 3, were five men killed and 24 wounded. A detachment of 25 New Zealanders had a narrow escape while advancing on Colesberg. They were directed to occupy a kopje, but met with a hot reception from a concealed force of Boers. Another body of British troops, seeing their danger, doubled to the rescue of the New Zealanders, and their retreat was successfully accomplished under cover of the guns on the hills westward. Colekop is the present scene of the fighting. The destruction of the wrecked train included 22,000 rations and a supply of rum.

DISGRACEFUL TREATMENT.

BOERS AT DUNDEE BEHAVE SHOCKINGLY TOWARD PRISONERS.

London, Jan. 4.—A despatch to the 'Times' from Lorenzo Marquez, dated yesterday, says: 'An ambulance corps with twenty-nine wounded left Dundee for Pretoria on Dec. 21.

'The Boers at Dundee behaved shockingly. The ambulance doctor and assistants were imprisoned' for eleven days in the compound. There was a terrible exhibition of rowdiness on Christmas Day.

'Sixteen soldiers have died in the hospital since the British evacuated Dundee.'

ZULUS RESTLESS.

London, Jan. 5.—A despatch to the 'Central News,' from Durban says that the government of Natal, in response to repeated petitions made by the Zulus for permission to fight against the Boers, has given its consent to the arming of part of the Zulus. They are, however, only to act in the event of being attacked by the Boers.

Pietermaritzburg, Jan. 5.—The restlessness of the Zulus is increasing. Many of them are on the verge of starvation, and there have been several instances of looting stores. It is feared that the magistrates will not be able to restrain the warriors much longer. It is asserted that they are anxious to attack the Boers.

REIGN OF TERROR IN SWAZILAND.

Lorenzo Marquez, Jan. 4.—There is trouble in Swaziland. It was recently reported that King Bunu was dead, but refugees now assert that it was the queen who died. They say that Bunu's brother, Nococco, has assumed power, and is killing the populations of entire kraals. There is a reign of terror in the country.

NEW RESIDENCE FOR KRUGER.

The 'Diggers' News,' of Pretoria, prints a rumor to the effect that Longwood, Napoleon's residence on the Island of St. Helena, is being renovated for the reception of President Kruger after the war. It adds that the report has created the bitterest feeling in Boer official circles.

PORTUGUESE NEUTRALITY.

Lisbon, Jan. 5.—In the House of Peers on Wednesday night Count San Miquel stated that Portugal would maintain to the utmost her neutrality between Great Britain and the Transvaal. No information had been received of the transit through Lorenzo Marquez of war material and men destined for the Boers. Referring to the reports of an Anglo-German-Portuguese treaty Count San Miquel said it would be impossible for Portugal to make such a treaty without the knowledge of the Cortes.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LOYALTY

CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 5.—In his speech inaugurating the British Columbia Legislature, yesterday, the Hon. T. R. McInnis, Lieutenant-Governor, spoke as follows, in reference to the war in South Africa:—'This event has evoked from every part of the Empire such expressions of Imperial unity, of loyalty to the Crown and the constitution and such a recognition of the responsibilities and duties that a share in the glory and advantages of the Imperial connection involves, as must kindle the patriotism of every citizen of the Empire. Canada was among the first of the great self-governing dependencies of the Empire to offer material aid to the Imperial Government in its efforts to secure for both races in the Transvaal, those equal rights of citizenship to which they are entitled by solemn treaty obligations. In the spontaneity of this offer from Canada, the federal and provincial governments and the people of Canada were as one. Racial differences, and party distinction, have been obliterated in the great wave of popular enthusiasm to share in the burdens of the Empire, and to aid the Mother Country in a righteous cause, and in the Canadian contingent now in South Africa are to be found representatives of the stalwart manhood of Canada from every province of the Dominion.

'That the number of the volunteers from this province far exceeded that which the Imperial official arrangements made it possible to accept, must be a source of pride and satisfaction to every patriotic citizen of British Columbia. While watching the course of events on the field of war with the intensest interest and solicitude, we can but pray that our arms may be victorious, that peace may speedily be concluded, and British supremacy in South Africa be established on a firm and just basis.'

The first matter to come before the House was a motion of the Premier, seconded by Mr. Turner, leader of the Opposition, offering to the Canadian Minister of Militia to provide a mounted company thoroughly equipped for service in South Africa.

A number of business firms in this city having, it is alleged, been subscribing funds to aid the Boers, prominent business men formed an association to boycott them.

MULES FOR THE FRONT.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 4.—The Cunard steamship 'Carinthia' left the East Boston dock to-day for her second trip to South Africa in the service of the British Government. The steamer goes direct to New Orleans, where a cargo of 1,500 mules will be taken on board. This shipment will exceed the previous lot taken out by the steamer by about three hundred animals. Since the 'Carinthia' arrived here last week from Capetown she has taken on about 4,000 tons of coal, and 500 tons of feed was put aboard.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Captain Carl Reichmann, of the 17th infantry, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, has been detailed by the secretary of war to accompany the Boer army for the purpose of observing and reporting on the war in South Africa. His duties will be similar to those of Captain Slocum, of the 8th cavalry, who is with the British army in the Transvaal.

AN INTOLERANT RACE.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 4.—Captain William F. Atkinson spoke at Clawson's Hall last night on the South African situation, under the auspices of Fairbanks Post G. A. R. The captain took sides with the English.

'Their religious intolerance,' said he, referring to the Transvaalers, 'is insufferable. Only members of the Holland Reformed Church can hold office. Then it is a question whether we should encourage the continuance of a republic that disfranchises 150,000 immigrants and enslaves 700,000 blacks, while they have a citizenship of but 80,000 themselves. On the other hand, a man who gives his allegiance to Great Britain need never be without a friend and a powerful government at his back for every little injustice.'

CANADIAN POSTAL UNIT.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 5.—Mr. W. R. Ecclestone, a valued employee of the Hamilton post-office, has been selected by the postmaster-general to take charge of the postal unit of five trained Canadian postal clerks with the second Canadian contingent, the Imperial Government having arranged for the identification of the unit with the British army postal staff at the seat of war.

[For the 'Witness.'

BANNOCKBURN.

A Song.

Men of Scotland, see advancing
Tyrant Edward's might,
Spearmen, bowmen, horsemen prancing,
Eager for the fight.
Down and ask for heaven's blessing,
Throw all fear away.
Draw your broad-swords onward pressing,
This is Scotland's day.
Shout the war-cry, 'Bruce and Wallace,'
On to victory.

Think of wrongs and insults many,
Of your sons in chains;
Of oppressions, cruel, bloody,
Of your wives and weans.
By the sacred love of freedom,
Strike with might and main:
Send the tyrants reeling downwards,
Drive them back again.
Shout the war-cry, 'Bruce and Wallace,'
Victory proclaim.

Shall our blood-bought rights be wrested
From our grasp like slaves?
Shall our homes and lands be wasted
By those Southern knaves?
By our hope of heaven's salvation,
By St. Andrew, No!
Better death or extirpation
Than the hateful foe.
Shout the war-cry, 'Bruce and Wallace,'
Death to every blow.

E. BAIN.

Montreal, Dec. 20, 1899.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

THE **ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE . . .**

Which has for years past been one of the business events of each succeeding New Year, at

The Colonial House Establishment,

IS NOW IN FULL OPERATION.

DISCOUNTS Range from

10 to 50 PERCENT

WITH 5 P.C. EXTRA FOR CASH.

These Large reductions extend to all the departments of this great establishment. . . . . .

☞ List of the Discounts in the various departments will appear in the daily papers and every information will be supplied to intending purchasers. . . . . .

Carpet Department.

Exceptional Values in All Grades of Carpetings.

Carpets purchased during this month can be made up and stored until required for spring delivery.

The choice patterns of the large stock of Wiltons, Axminsters, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpetings, can be purchased at a discount of ten percent, plus 5 percent for cash.

Odd pieces of Wiltons and Brussels to be cleared out at 20 percent.

Made up Carpet Squares in all grades of Carpets at 25 percent discount and 5 percent cash.

TURKISH, PERSIAN and JAPANESE RUGS—The entire stock of these goods at 20 percent and 5 percent off for cash.

SPECIAL—One small bale Turkish Rugs, size about 3x6 ft., to be sold at 50 percent discount.

REMNANTS of all kinds to be sold at 50 percent off and 5 percent off for cash.

Domestic Drapery Dept.

TABLE LINENS	*10 Percent.*
TABLECLOTHS	*10 to 20 Percent.*
NAPKINS	*10 Percent.*
DOYLIES	*10 to 20 Percent.*
HEMSTITCHED LINENS	*10 to 20 Percent.*
KITCHEN, GLASS and ROLLER LINENS	*10 Percent.*
COTTON SHEETINGS	*10 Percent.*
PILLOW COTTON	*10 Percent.*
WHITE and GREY COTTON	*10 Percent.*
HEMMED SHEETS and GREEN SAPS	*10 Percent.*
LINEN SHEETING	*10 to 20 Percent.*
PILLOW LINEN	*10 to 20 Percent.*
BLANKETS	*10 to 20 Percent.*
COLORED QUILT	*10 to 20 Percent.*
WHITE QUILT	*10 to 20 Percent.*
DOWN QUILT	*10 to 20 Percent.*
WRAPPER FLANNELS	*10 to 20 Percent.*
SHIRTING FLANNELS	*10 to 20 Percent.*
FLANNELETTES	*10 to 20 Percent.*

Tweed Department

Of Special Interest to Ladies for Walking Costumes or Tailor-made Gowns.

About 2,000 yards of lightweight Scotch, English and Irish Tweeds, suitable for Ladies' and Misses' wear, now offered at 50 percent off the regular price, and 5 off for cash.

Butterick's Patterns & Publications.

TO LADIES.

Can you afford to be without the guidance of "The "Delineator" through the year 1900?

Single copies, postpaid, 15c each. Subscription price, $1.00 a year. Begin with the January Number.

The "1900" Ideas of Fashion, Culture, and the Domestic Arts in the twelve issues of this year will be as absolutely reliable as ever. Beauty and utility will fill each number from cover to cover.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A daily bulletin with the latest despatches will be displayed at the Union Avenue entrance to the Colonial House.

Catalogues Mailed Free to Any Address on Receipt of Postal Card.

MAIL ORDERS receive prompt and careful attention. Samples sent and every information supplied.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.

Weekly Calendar.

ARENA HOCKEY

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Saturday, January 6th, 1900.
At 8.15 p. m.

VICTORIA vs. MONTREAL.

Admission 25c; Reserved Seats, 35c and 50c; Box Seats, $1.00.
Boxes (6 Seats) $5.00.

Seats on Sale at Club Shoe Store, 2417 St. Catherine street; Phone Up 2437, or Slater's Shoe Store, 249 St. James street; Phone Main 2592.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5.

WINDSOR HALL
ALL THIS WEEK,
and to be continued all next week
Troops for the Transvaal
The only Perfect Moving Pictures
—THE—
BIOGRAPH
SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN.
SEE
General Buller arriving at Capetown.
Lt.-Colonel Otter, Commanding Canadian Contingent.
Officers and Royal Canadian Infantry.
The Gordon Highlanders on Parade.
The Scots Greys Reviewed by Lord Wolseley before leaving for the Front.
The Twenty-first Lancers and Eighteenth Hussars
All the Crack Regiments and Great Military Heroes.
The 'Columbia'-'Shamrock' Yacht Race.
The Admiral Dewey Parades.
See the World Famed Views of
HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII.
As He Moves and Lives To-day.
Afternoons at 3.30 and Evenings 8.15.
Admission, 25c; Children, 15c; Reserved Seats, 50c.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

JANUARY 2-6.

During the WEEK OF PRAYER Meetings will be held at the Young Women's Christian Association, 896 Dorchester street, every morning from 11 to 12 o'clock, and all Ladies are most cordially invited to attend.
Saturday—Consecration.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Art Classes, 1900.

The Classes will re-open on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3rd, under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A., Two scholarships for competition.
Class rooms are open daily for instruction and study. Intending students please communicate with the secretary.

NEW YEAR'S CONCERT
In the OLD BREWERY MISSION.
A Concert will be given in the Old Brewery Mission, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, beginning at 8 o'clock, at which the following artists, among others, will appear: Mrs. Ennis, Soprano; Miss Greer, Contralto; Miss Donaldson, Elocutionist; Mrs. A. Moore, Piano Soloist; Miss Murphy, Accompanist; Mr. S. Dunn. Basso; Mr. Leslie Tedford, Tenor; Mr. Fred. Hickey, Dialect Humorist; and Mr. C. Cousins, Flute Soloist. Admission will be free. Collection.
A. F. OUGHTRED, Esq., Chairman.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6.

L. O. L. VICTORIA No. 350.



The County Officers will pay an official visit to above lodge on SATURDAY EVENING, the 6th instant. All members of sister lodges are hereby cordially invited to attend.
H. J. GREENE, Secretary.

Union Teachers' Meeting
Conducted by REV. DR. A. B. MACKAY, in Crescent Street Lecture Room, meets every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.45 o'clock. All invited.
D. TORRANCE FRASER, Secretary.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7.

MEN'S OWN,
CALVARY CHURCH, Guy street.
SUNDAY, 7th, January, at 3 p.m.
Speaker, the Rev. E. M. HILL, M.A.
Soloist, Miss LILY CLARK.
Men's Meeting of great interest. This being the first Sunday in the year it affords a capital opportunity of joining this organization. Come join us. 5

Mr. JOHN CURRIE
SPEAKS TO MEN
SUNDAY, 4.15 p.m.
— ON —
'WHAT CONSTITUTES A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.'
Singing commences at 4.00, led by Mr. J. J. Bell and Association Orchestra.

Young Men's Meeting
SATURDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock.
Mr. L. H. Packard, chairman. The Rev. BENJ. WARD, of Boston, Mass, will speak.
Young Men's Bible Study, Sunday, 3 p.m. Mr. D. A. Budge, Leader.
All Men cordially invited to these services.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
Dominion Square.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8.

W. C. T. U. (Central.)
The Monthly Public Meeting of the Central Union will be held in Evangelistic Hall, 2424 St. Catherine street, on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 3 p.m. 5

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL
FOR THE INSANE.
The Annual Meeting of this Hospital will be held in the Mechanics' Hall, 204 St. James street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 9th inst., at 3.30 p.m., to be adjourned until TUESDAY, the 13th February.
ROBERT REID,
Honorary Secretary.
Montreal, 2nd January, 1900.

● N.M. 1 ◑ F.Q. 8 **JANUARY** ○ F.M. 15 ◐ L.Q. 23 ● N.M. 30

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00, Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, post paid in each case, to U. S., Nfld. and Canada excepting Montreal.

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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

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

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1900.

A wave of puerility is passing over Germany, nursed by a jingo organization called the German Colonial Society. The jingoes in all nations are the most boyish element. The claim of the German and Austrian press, worked up to fury, seems to be that the admitted laws of war should be abolished in favor of the German flag on the score that Germany is jealous of the British navy. We can see nothing more consecutive in the German howl than that. The more's the pity, as we always think of Germans as calm reasoners. The fact that since the seizures of German ships commenced, one of them has voluntarily discharged a contraband cargo at Suez and another at Naples, would at least afford a presumption that the British Government had pretty good reason for exercising the right of search upon vessels which in a steady stream were carrying aid to the Queen's enemies.

Soldiers' wives may be supposed for the time being to be more interested in giving their heroes what they want than in fine reflections as to what is good for them, and so we find cigarettes among the comforts which the Soldiers' Wives League is asking for the soldiers. A fine opening here for advertising tobacconists. It was said, we think on good authority, that more recruits were rejected by the United States military authorities for injuries, chiefly to the heart's action, caused by cigarette-smoking than for any other one cause. The experience of the French military authorities was similar. The physicians at the school at St. Cyr found a very distinctive symptom in the arteries of the neck to which they applied the name bruit de diable, 'the sound of the devil,' which was always associated with the cigarette habit, which habit was found to be frequently fatal to physical soundness and even to impair the mental powers. We do not know whether a similar judgment would be passed by the Canadian medical examiners, but if we are going to limit our choice to men not already vitally injured by this habit, it is a little anomalous that those who care most for the men should be solicitous about getting more of them to form the habit. One of the easiest kindnesses to show the brave boys who are going to the front is to supply them with enough of good reading for the voyage. The books can easily be sent to some hospital when the men reach Capetown and can carry them no further. It may be well to add that there is abundance of good reading to send, and no need of sending bad.

In view of the larcenies, the extortions and the overcharges which are reported to have characterized the selling of goods on the troopship of the first contingent, it might be well for the government to consider the expediency of keeping all such business in its own hands and prohibiting all others, whether members of the crews of the ships or not, from engaging in it. Wherever there are a lot of men supposed to have each a little money in their pockets there are certain to be a lot of sharks whose one thought is upon that money, and whose one aim is to get it. Fortunately for the second contingent, the experience of the first one has been set forth by the scribes of the press with that detail and intensity of interest which are natural to a community shut in upon itself, and the government can not only gain from it wisdom to avoid mistakes and knowledge as to what to provide, but also a hint as to the importance of having this department of the management go right. We presume that no engagements would be made with the steamship companies that would in any way trammel the government in absolute control of this service.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The latest despatches from the scene of General French's operations around Colesberg show that the reinforcements he asked for had arrived, and that he was making some progress in driving the Boers from their more outlying positions, but instead of retreating the enemy is drawing in toward Colesberg and occupying the hills in the immediate neighborhood of the town. General French seems to be taking strong positions all round them, as if to hem them in rather than to drive them north. This looks like a dangerous game for a small force to play with a larger one. If General French can carry through his operations before the Boers are reinforced he may be successful. Success in that quarter would be important, and it is to be hoped that further reinforcements will be forwarded him, and that he will establish himself on the Orange river frontier between Norval's Pont and the Colesberg road bridge. His task with the forces at his disposal is, however, a difficult one. General Gatacre's advance force has driven the Boers out of the Cyphergat pass and his police force holds Molteno, from which the Boers have retired to Stormberg. The police have, however, been compelled to evacuate Dordrecht, but they hold the Dordrecht railway up to the point of its junction with the siding railway which runs south-east to the Indwe coal mines, the possession of which is the most important strategical reason for extending military occupation in that direction.

Lord Methuen has been continuing his reconnaissance in all directions, and he reports that the Boer positions between him and Kimberley are now so widely extended that it will be difficult to turn them, and perhaps require larger forces and entail larger losses than merely forcing them at their weakest point by a front attack. It is evident that the utmost activity of Colonel Pilcher's and other forces between the Modder river and the Orange river is needed to preserve the railway communications, but apparently it has so far been done successfully. The serious feature is that it is British subjects of Dutch origin in Griqualand who seem to be menacing the railways in their own neighborhood. Lord Methuen has apparently no intention of making an immediate attack upon the Boer position; he will doubtless have to be strongly reinforced before he will be able to move, and in the meantime all reinforcements arriving at the Cape are being sent on to General Buller in Natal.

General Buller's position is apparently unchanged. It is evident that with larger forces of mounted infantry, cavalry and field artillery he is able to do more extended reconnoitring work, and even to play the enemy's own game to some extent of meeting their guerilla parties with similar bodies. A bombardment of the Boers' position across the river seems to be maintained more or less steadily, and evidences that it is in some degree effective are not altogether wanting. It is reported that if General Buller awaits the latest reinforcements ordered to Natal before striking that his attack will not be made until next Tuesday or Wednesday. In that case Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener will be in Capetown when he fights his great battle. But more probably General Buller will strike his blow while he is still commander-in-chief, and can therefore assume all responsibilities for its success or failure. So far as heard from, the garrisons at Kimberley, Ladysmith and Mafeking yet hold out, but it is evident that their positions are becoming more precarious.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

War is always a disturbing factor in speculative circles, and in normal circumstances it nearly always exercises a blighting influence upon legitimate pursuits; money usually becomes dear, capital grows timid, the future is dreaded, and development is arrested. Whether this is likely to apply to Canadian enterprises during the year 1900 remains to be seen, but there is a factor in the present situation which may reverse the usual current of events. This is the fact that South Africa has ceased for a time to be a competitor in the investment market, and that the British public may be induced to send a larger proportion of its surplus capital for investment in Canada. It has often been remarked that while Canada is the oldest colony and the nearest of the 'great three,' besides being the most populous, much less is known of it in England, from the investors' point of view, than is known of Africa and Australia. Much money and well-directed energy have been expended in advertising the Dominion as a field for labor, but less effort has been devoted to securing financial support to our vast and varied mining and industrial possibilities. One reason why British capital has fought rather shy of industrial enterprise in Canada, the losses of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, has often been referred to, but the recent improvement of the Grand Trunk's position ought to correct the bad impression. Large Canadian capitalists and financial institutions which supply authentic information concerning their particular enterprises are able to obtain support in the London market for large blocks of stocks, but the small investor is supplied with little or nothing in regard to Canadian securities. The over-worked High Commissioner's office is not to blame for this fact. It disseminates very necessary general information and much accurate knowledge respecting our agricultural features, but it does little to supply the facts and figures in regard to mining which are so essential to capital. In this respect Africa and Australia supply a very necessary lesson. Both these countries maintain bureaus of information in the heart of financial London, and everything of interest is at once cabled to them and at once published to the world. Even in Ontario, although the Ontario Government requires mine owners to supply the figures relating to their mines periodically, it is difficult, and often impossible, to obtain accurate data until months after such returns should have been compiled, and the same even in a greater degree applies to the other provinces. So far as the British financial public is concerned, no attempt is made to inform it officially of our mineral statistics, and what it may learn of these it acquires in a haphazard, incomplete and altogether unconvincing form. Meanwhile it has up-to-date and presumably reliable information regarding South African and Australian mining and other stocks constantly forced upon its attention, and Canada suffers in consequence. If such means were used to attract capital to Canada, to aid in our mining and industrial progress, as have been used to attract labor and a market for our foodstuffs, the results in the near future would be vast, and progression from a financial standpoint would be almost immeasurable.

Although during the year just closed there has been a large amount of railway track-laying in the United States and Canada, the great facts in the railway statistics for 1899, just published, are the vastly increased earnings of the roads and unprecedented additions to rolling stock. Yet in spite of the enormously increased facilities for moving freight, the demand for more cars was insistent to the end of the year. This means that the railway business is entering on a new phase. Instead of having to cover new ground at great expense in order to feed their main lines with business, the railways are finding ample employment for their means and energies in the providing for the increasing business along existing lines. The country is getting settled and the railway business, which has in the past been full of risk and loss, has become a steady certainty to shareholders. In some regions like our western territories the pioneer stage has not yet passed away, but settlement is now proceeding so rapidly there that the great companies operating in these have a pretty accurate perception of the demand likely to be made for removing freight, and a year ahead of time are preparing to meet it. The change thus taking place should enable the railways to do away with the grievance of local shippers, whose constant complaint is against being side-tracked to clear the road for through freight. It should also help them to do away with discrimination in favor of certain powerful concerns and leading points of shipment, and to accommodate with greater fairness the general public, that is, the smaller shippers who comprise the immense majority of railway patrons.

The year just closed has been a very prosperous one for the people of western Canada, bringing with it large additions to the population and many changes for the betterment of the condition of the people. It has seen new railways built, new towns spring up, new lands brought under cultivation, and many new enterprises successfully floated in the financial and commercial world. In North-Western Ontario, in British Columbia and in the frozen Klondike much wealth has been won from the rock and the soil, and this has greatly increased the prosperity of the trading and farming classes. One notable feature of the year, so far as the west is concerned, is the fact that so many eastern wholesale houses have extended their trading there, and in many cases have established large distributing warehouses in Winnipeg. Another important aid to prosperity has been the remarkable extension of railway building, and still another the opening of telegraph communication with Dawson City, in the Yukon. Altogether, this has been the brightest year the west has seen and all the signs are that it is only a preliminary to much greater things.

During December the variations of values on the local stock exchange were remarkable, Pacific declined eight and a half points and recovered six, Cable declined fourteen and recovered six, Richelieu declined eighteen and a quarter and recovered eight and a half, Montreal Street declined forty-eight and a half and recovered eighteen, Toronto Street declined eighteen and three-eighths and recovered nine and a half, Electric declined twenty-four and recovered thirteen and a half, Dominion Coal declined five points, Dominion Cotton declined fourteen and a half points and recovered four and a half and Bank of Montreal declined fourteen and a half points. The declines and recoveries in mining stocks were respectively as follows: Montreal & London, eight and one; Payne, nineteen and eleven and a half; War Eagle, twenty and four; Republic, twenty-two and ten, and Virtue, fifteen and six points. The year closed with general recoveries from the recent slump, and a more cheerful attitude towards the future, the level of prices having encouraged some investment buying. After the holidays, on Tuesday, the local market opened dull, but was decidedly firm, Pacific showing a gain of three-quarters of a point, and Montreal Street of five points. On Wednesday, a heavier tone prevailed, in sympathy with outside markets, especially that of Berlin, where some liquidation took place. Pacific especially suffered, as this is a favorite security in Berlin. This security lost one point on the day and one and a half points compared with the close of Tuesday. The mining stocks were also affected. Yesterday the market was irregular, further selling of Pacific stock by Berlin causing further sympathetic declines here, the lowest point touched being 90 3-4, closing at 91 3-8. Montreal Street also declined, while Toronto Street recovered somewhat and the mining group showed greater firmness. The Montreal Clearing House statement for the week shows clearances of $10,424,760 and balances of $1,557,018; for the corresponding week last year the clearances were $13,643,831. Locally call money ranges from six to seven percent. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability has increased from 36.57 last week to 38.58 percent this week. The rate of discount is unchanged at six percent.

The week in grain circles has been a broken one and little of note has occurred. The cold weather and a slight improvement in the cash demand steadied wheat at the opening and some advance took place, but yesterday, owing to some weakness in Liverpool, the better feeling was not maintained and values declined, although even then they closed slightly better than at the opening. The situation as a whole is not supposed to be encouraging, although at present prices not much of a break is anticipated.

TRADE EXPANSION.

UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE VALUE OF THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, in an interview to-day emphasized the great commercial significance of the 'open door' concert of the powers respecting China. Responding to an enquiry, he said that but for this concert the United States would have been shut out from trade advantages in any provinces of which other nations might see fit to take possession. He said: 'Anything produced in the United States will now permanently find its way into all parts of China. Our trade relations there in the future are secured. Not of the least importance is the fact that the permanency of the cotton market in China is secured. The trade in cotton goods has been very heavy in Manchuria and other northern provinces. Our interests generally, our dairy, poultry and other products from the farms of the United States now have assurance of permanent markets in all the provinces throughout the Chinese Empire where such things are in demand, but this demand is growing and will continue to grow.

'The work of Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, in this regard supplements and complements the work of our army and navy. A year ago no nation would have listened to a proposition of this kind, but the whole world listens to the United States now. The 'White man's burden' came with the islands. Secretary Hay's work brings the reward for lifting the burden. Some idea of the vastness of the interests involved may be gained from the fact that while ten years ago our exports from the Pacific coast to all countries aggregated $26,000,000, and five years ago $42,000,000, the steady increase in Pacific coast exports have raised the aggregate to $73,000,000 a year ago.

SHARPE—BOYCE.

A pretty wedding was solemnized in the Methodist church, Rawdon, Que., at six o'clock p.m., on Monday, Jan. 1, when Mr. John A. E. Sharpe and Miss Mary J. Boyce were married by the Rev W. T. Keough, M.A., pastor of the church. The bride, beautifully gowned in blue and white, and carrying a large bouquet of white chrysanthemums, was given away by her father, Mr. Thomas Boyce, and was attended by her sisters, the Misses Katie and Maud Boyce, while the groom was supported by his brother, Mr. T. H. Sharpe, of Montreal. As this was the first wedding solemnized in the new Methodist church, at the close of the ceremony the pastor presented the bride with a beautifully bound Bible, on behalf of the official board. After the ceremony the wedding party proceeded to the residence of the bride's father where a reception was held and dinner served to a large number of guests. On the following morning Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe left for their wedding trip amid the good wishes of their many friends.

CLARKE—WEBSTER.

On Friday last, Dec. 29, the marriage of Miss Isabel Webster, of this city, to Mr. William Furniss Clarke, of Sheffield, England, took place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Melville Taylor, of Centenary Methodist Church, in the house of the bride's father, 539a Wellington street. Upwards of 50 guests were in attendance and an enjoyable time was spent. The bride looked handsome, dressed in a dark plum-colored dress. The presents were very numerous and valuable, including a dinner and tea service presented to the bride by the 'Shareholder' authorities, amongst whom Miss Webster has moved for ten years, being held in great esteem.

GOOD YEAR FOR LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—Mr. Henry Wade, Dominion registrar of live stock, says to-day that the year had been the best in the history of Canada for the Dominion cattle trade. The export of cattle to the United States and to England, which had fallen off greatly of late years, has been resumed. The trade in shorthorn cattle has been especially gratifying this year, both as to the numbers exported, the quality of the stock and the prices paid. The trade in horses is the only branch that does not show a large increase.

AMERICAN PRISONERS RELEASED.

Washington, Jan. 5.—General Otis telegraphs that Col. Hart has released all of the American prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, including Lieut. Gilmore.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ladysmith's Wash,
Inspite of all bosh,
By London War Critics,
Hysteric Philippics
Is safe, for the water
Runs close by the camp,
And, in hard or soft water,

STRACHAN'S
GILT EDGE
SOAP
Will Wash the Clothes Clean.

HARBOR BOARD.

New Wharves to be Hurried to Completion Next Year.

DREDGING PLANT TO BE LARGELY INCREASED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

At the adjourned meeting of the Harbor Commissioners yesterday afternoon the following contracts were awarded: Cut stone coping and cut stone for ashler, T. Lessard; broken stone, A. and H. Lionais; cement, St. Lawrence-Portland Cement Company; sand, Montreal Sand and Gravel Company.

In view of the engineer's report that the present dredging plant would be fully occupied in the construction of the pier and shore wharf recently commenced, and that the extension of Windmill Point wharf to provide space for elevators, etc., and the building of the shore wharf opposite Bonsecours market, to allow the widening of Commissioners street at that point could not be undertaken next summer without additional plant, the Harbor Improvement Committee recommended that steps be taken to construct an additional powerful dredge, a new floating derrick and four scows. The report was adopted, it being understood that the chief engineer have the specifications for the new plant ready in a fortnight. It was also decided that when the contract for the dredge was given out it should contain a clause to the effect that if it was not constructed before July 1 it would not be accepted.

After some discussion it was decided to build the shore wharves of wood instead of concrete, as by the use of the former material the work would be expedited.

The president, Mr. Robert Mackay, reported that the Conners syndicate declined to take the 1,500 feet on the southerly pier of the Windmill Point basin from the allotment next that of the Dominion Coal Company, but wished to have the space at the end of the pier originally alloted to them. It was understood at the last meeting that the syndicate would take the site next that of the coal company, but this now appeared to have been a mistake. It was decided to let the syndicate have the original site it had chosen, and which was the one it still desired.

ST. HENRI.

THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS — GROWTH OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The council of St. Henri has adjourned until after the municipal elections. The nominations will take place on Jan. 8, and the voting on Jan. 15. The Mayor, Mr. Eugene Guay, will again be a candidate for the mayoralty, and the following councillors will seek re-election: — St. James Ward, Joseph Villeneuve; St. Henri Ward, Joseph Labrece; St. Henri Ward, Joseph Ladoux; and St. Antoine Ward, N. Lavoie.

In St. Henri Ward it has been expected that there would be opposition; and the names of several candidates have been mentioned as likely to contest this and one or two other seats; but it is now said that nothing will be settled definitely until Monday next, when the nominations take place. The electors appear to be apathetic and to take very little interest in the important questions, such as equalizing revenue and expenditure, which are already pressing for a solution.

The Lang Manufacturing Company is putting up an extensive biscuit factory at the corner of Ascord and Elizabeth streets, which is to be in operation on May 1.

The new building of the Merchants' Cotton Company is going up rapidly, the brickwork of the third story being already finished. The electric light has been used for some time past to expedite the work of construction; and large gangs of men have been employed continuously day and night. Although this building is known as an 'extension,' it is in itself a complete factory, provided with its own motive-power and tall chimney. The fourth and last story will be completed within a few days; and the machinery is to be ready on Feb. 1, by which date the factory will be in operation. Six hundred girls will be on the working staff.

Next spring the company will add another building to its extensive mills, on the south side. It will be in every respect similar to the present 'extension,' and the same number of people will be employed.

At present the company has about fifteen hundred hands at work; but, as so many more are wanted, an offer to pay wages to learners while receiving instruction, is extended to all suitable applicants. When both extensions are finished it is intended to employ over 2,500 people. Last year over three hundred thousand dollars was paid by the company in wages, the pay-roll averaging about $6,000 a week. The net increase in wages has been about five percent, representing a total augmentation of fifteen percent since the ten percent reduction went into effect, during the period of depression.

Mr. Sénécal, the secretary-treasurer of St. Henri, is advised that seven hundred and fifty families will move into the town on May 1; and the housing of these people offers unusual opportunity for the investment of capital. It is quite certain that if these persons are to reside in the town, houses must be built to shelter them, as there is not sufficient accommodation within the limits for the people at present employed in the factories; in fact, some three hundred persons who are under contract to live in St. Henri, have been unable to find dwellings, and are at present residing elsewhere.

STE. CUNEGONDE NOMINATIONS.

On Monday next the nomination of a councillor for the West Ward will take place at the town hall, Vinet street. Councillor Montbriant, acting Mayor, whose turn has come to retire, will again present himself for re-election.

WITH THE CURLERS.

At the Heather Rink—Draws for Club Trophy and President's Prize Competition.

HOCKEY—CITY JUNIOR LEAGUE BOWLING MATCHES.

At the Heather Curling Rink in Westmount the members have commenced the grand old game in real earnest, and already the draws are out for the president's prize and the club trophy, as will be seen from the list below. The club trophy consists of ten rinks, and has to be played off before Feb. 1.—The president's prize competition is a double-handed game, and has to be played off before Jan. 15. There are fourteen ends in this competition, and each player uses two pairs of stones and skip alternately.

List registered for club trophy:—

Rink 1.—D. H. McCallum, R. B. Ross, jr., A. K. Macdonald (skip), S. S. Boxer, S. S. Williamson, E. A. Mumford.

Rink 2—Dr. Scane, John Laing, G. H. Cornell (skip), J. A. Tees, W. Rutherford and A. McArthur.

Rink 3.—J. D. Brown, H. A. Hutchins, R. Thomson (skip), R. Henderson, J. R. Adam, and A. L. Robertson.

Rink 4.—W. Holland, C. J. Scott, P. C. Small (skip), D. A. Macdonald, J. Bruce Stewart and G. N. Hutcheson.

Rink 5.—G. E. Blackwell, J. H. Gallacher, A. Hardman (skip), R. Cunningham, R. H. Clerk and Dr. Brown.

Rink 6.—J. L. Evans, R. J. Inglis, N. D. McLeod (skip), D. Beatty, L. T. Leet and J. E. Hawkins.

Rink 7.—James Baillie, Dr. Church, W. B. Hutchison (skip), W. E. Cushing, G. A. Robertson and C. R. Cornell.

Rink 8.—A. N. Stewart, A. Hamilton, D. W. Ross, jr., (skip), John Stewart, A. P. Drummond and W. L. Hogg.

Rink 9.—W. H. Wyman, W. Galbraith, A. Ramsay (skip), R. B. Hutchison and M. Hutchinson.

Rink 10.—J. Grant Cornell J. Morrison, J. H. Smith (skip), W. C. Hutchison and J. G. Ross.

List registered for president's prize competition:

L. T. Leet and J. D. Brown versus J. Stewart and J. S. Eaves; J. D. Ross and D. A. Macdonald versus A. McArthur and H. McCallum; James Morrison and R. J. Inglis versus R. B. Ross and John Laing; G. A. Robertson and H. A. Hutchins vs. J. H. Smith and Dr. Brown; M. B. Hutchison and C. R. Cornell versus G. N. Hutchison and W. E. Cushing; G. H. Cornell and Norman Stewart versus A. L. Robertson and J. E. Hawkens; A. Hardman and C. J. Scott versus D. W. Ross jr., and W Rutherford; Dr. Scane and James Baillie versus A. Ramsay and W. C. Hutchison; A. P. Drummond and R. H. Clerk versus R. Thomson and Bruce Stewart; W. H. Wyman and T. Williamson versus N. McLeod and W. Galbraith; N. K. Macdonald and R. Cunningham versus G. E. Blackwell and J. A. Tees.

The playing for the club trophy commenced last night with the following results:

Rink No. 1.—

A. R. Adams		N. Stewart	
J. D. Brown		John Stewart	
A. L. Robertson		A. T. Drummond	
R. Thomson, skip,	9	D. W. Ross, skip,	31

Rink No. 2.—

Dr. Church		C. P. Scott	
Jas. Baillie		D. A. Macdonald	
D. A. Robertson		G. N. Hutchison	
W. B. Hutchison, skip	18	T. D. Small, skip,	14

WINNIPEG BONSPIEL.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Jan. 4.—The date of the Winnipeg bonspiel has been fixed for Feb. 15.

BASEBALL.

ROCHESTER SIGNS PLAYERS.

Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 4. — It was announced to-day by the local magnates of the Rochester Eastern League Baseball Club, that Manager Buckenberger has signed the following players for the season of 1900:

Pitchers, Cy. Bowen, C. H. Morris, T. Walker and Frank Catanau; catchers, W. Smink; second baseman, George Smith; infielders, Edward Shortell, Victor King, I. Frances and Charles Campaugh; outfielders, George Barkley. Mr. Buckenberger is negotiating for the services of Pitcher Nick Altrock, who played last season with the Oswego State League team.

BOWLING.

QUEBEC'S TEAM.

Quebec, Jan. 4.—The following bowlers will meet the M.A.A.A. team next Saturday in the amateur championship match: Noonan, O'Connell, Mercier, Gagnon, Van Felson and Wright.

CITY JUNIOR LEAGUE.

Last night there were interesting bowling matches on the Royal and Point alleys in connection with the City Junior League, which resulted in victories for the home players. The Royals had a stiff fight with the Montreal team, the latter being defeated by the narrow margin of thirty-seven pins. The bowling of W. J. Baillie eclipsed that of everybody else, and his score of 568 is worthy of special notice. The M.A.A.A. third team should congratulate him, as he saved his side from a more disastrous defeat. Baillie compiled his largest score during the game, and the greatest single string—213.

The scores follow:

Royal• II.—

Chretien-Zaug	200	157	147	504
A. Germain	144	130	167	441
F. Beique	172	174	129	475
J. A. Christin	185	168	143	486
E. Roy, captain	177	180	168	525
R. Gauthier	159	152	126	437
Total				2,868

M.A.A.A. III.—

Carr	167	135	135	437
Ransom	164	143	135	442
Forbes	186	136	142	464
Weir, captain	162	148	173	483
W. J. Baillie	164	191	213	568
Cook	176	154	107	437
Total				2,881

Majority for Royals, 37 pins.
Referee—J. P. Lebeau.

The Victoria Rifles' third team did not come out as easily as did the M.A.A.A., but suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Point II. The visitors' scores were very small, while the homesters never bowled better. The scores give the Points a majority of 489 pins, as the table below shows:

Victoria III.—

				T
McNab	139	189	143	471
Holcombe	152	158	135	445
Nutter	121	148	124	393
MacLennan	161	134	169	464
MacLellan	92	99	117	308
Therien	111	141	157	409
Total				2,490

Points II.—

H. Earwaker	183	190	150	523
W. Surgeon	160	201	156	517
G. Mason	167	119	153	439
J. Hale	137	174	159	470
W. Donohue	202	150	164	516
S. Starke	164	173	177	514
Total				2,979

Majority for Points, 489.

HOCKEY.

AT THE ARENA.

To-morrow night the formal opening of the senior championship hockey series will take place at the Arena rink, corner of St. Catherine street and Wood avenue, when the ex-champion Victoria team will oppose the Montreal aggregation in the first match of the season. The champion Shamrocks will go to Otawa. The game at the Arena promises to be an interesting one notwithstanding the fact that Rupert Howard, one of Montreal crack players, will not be seen on the ice. It is not exactly known who will constitute the Vic's team, but it will undoubtedly be a strong contingent as the boys are out for the championship, and it is probable that the old standbys will be on the team. Both teams will be in good condition and a hard struggle is looked for.

The local intermediate series will commence in the afternoon at 2.30, when Montreal will meet the Shamrocks and at four o'clock the Victorias will play the Westmount team.

Below will be seen the practice hours at the Arena for next week, and it will be noticed that the first contest in the Bank league will be fought on Tuesday afternoon between 3 and 4, a team representing the Bank of Montreal will meet one from the British and Dominion. It is anticipated that the game will be a hot one as both teams have been hard at practice. On Friday of next week Quebec Bank will oppose Merchants Bank of Halifax in the same league.

Monday—3 to 4, Gilbert's School; 4 to 5, High School; 5 to 6, Abingdon School; 7 to 8, Cedars; 8 to 9, Shamrocks; 9 to 10, Y. M. C. A.; 10 to 11, Junior Montreals.

Tuesday—2 to 3, St. Mary's College; 3 to 4, Gilbert's School; 4 to 5, Abingdon; 5 to 6, Bank of Montreal vs. British and Dominion; 7.30 to 8.30, Victoria; 8.30 to 9.30, Montreal; 9.30 to 10.30, C.P.R.; Junior Victoria versus McGill match.

Wednesday—2 to 4, Ward-Whate's; 4 to 5, Douglas School; 5 to 6, Quebec Bank; 7 to 8, McGill; 8 to 9, Shamrocks; 9 to 10, Junior Montreal; 10 to 11, Westmounts.

Thursday—2 to 3, St. Mary's College; 3 to 4, Gilbert's; 4 to 5, Abingdon; 5 to 6, Bank of Montreal; 7.30 to 8.30, Montreal; 8.30 to 9.30, Victorias; 9.30 to 10.30, Cedars.

Friday—3 to 4, Senior School; 4 to 5, High School; 5 to 6, Quebec Bank versus Merchants Bank of Halifax; 7 to 8, Junior Victoria; 8 to 9, C.P.R.; 9 to 10, Y.M.C.A.

Saturday—9 to 10 a.m., High School; 10 to 11, Abingdon; 11 to 12, Wykeham School; 2.30 to 3.30, intermediate championship Shamrock and Montreal; 4 p.m., Vics vs. Westmounts.

NATIONALS WON.

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 4.—The first hockey league game of the season took place here to-night between the Toronto Parkdales and the Nationals of Guelph, and resulted in the score of 6 to 1 in the Nationals' favor. It was a good, hard game, and some brilliant plays were made.

CHESS.

MAROCZY—BRODY—SCHLECHTER.

Vienna, Jan. 4.—The game left unfinished in the last round of the Kolisch memorial tournament was concluded to-day, when Kortie and Schlechter drew. The division of prizes follows:—First, Maroczy; second and third divided by Brody and Schlechter; fourth, Alapin; fifth, sixth and seventh, divided by Marco, Wolf and Zinkl; eighth, Kortie; ninth, Popiel; tenth, Albin.

Local players are reminded of the opening league meeting, St. Denis vs. Montreal, to be played this evening at the rooms of the Cercle St. Denis, corner St. Catherine and St. Denis streets.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

The election of officers of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, which took place yesterday, as announced in the 'Witness,' resulted in the return of Mr. Lawrence A. Wilson as president, by a majority of a hundred and twenty-five over his opponent, Mr. Cyrille Vallee. Messrs. Napoleon Richard and L. A. Lapointe were elected by acclamation to the offices of vice-president and secretary respectively. Mr. Victor Bougie was elected treasurer. The following compose the board of directors: Messrs. Amedee Blondin, F. A. Chagnon, Emery Cadieux, E. L. Ethier, Benjamin Lepine and Louis Pare. The board of advisers are Messrs. Henri Boismenu, Arcade Depatie, Ald. Ekers, Ald. Kinsella, Ald. Lareau, Clement Robillard and Maxime St. Jean.

CONSERVATIVES MEET.

A meeting of Le Club Conservateur, held last evening, was addressed by Mr. Bergeron, M.P. for Beauharnois, to whom an address was presented. He claimed that the Liberals had attempted to stir up race feeling and expressed his opinion that no policy could command support in this country for any length of time, if it was not founded on harmony between the two races and justice for all. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. the Hon. P. E. Lebianc, M.P.P., J. T. Cardinal, T. St. Pierre and others.

SHORT-LIVED MINISTRY.

SEMLIN GOVERNMENT DEFEATED ON A MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 4.—The British Columbia Legislature met to-day, and ended the career of the Semlin Government, as at present constituted. A division taken on a motion to adjourn, which the ministers opposed, resulted in a vote of 18 to 17.

The Semlin Government was formed last year, after Lieutenant-Governor McInnes's dismissal of the Turner Cabinet. It was never very strong, and was weakened by the resignation of the Hon. 'Joe' Martin, who held the position of attorney-general.

The government was a coalition and depended on members of both federal parties for support. Its defeat has been looked forward to, though not, perhaps, so early in the session.

The 'Colonist,' the chief Conservative paper in this city, has been for some time a severe critic of its policy.

In the speech from the throne, the Lieutenant-Governor reviewed the operation of the legislation provided for adjustment of disputes in Atlin district, and complimented the commissioner for the manner in which he performed his duties, and stated there is every prospect Atlin will be one of the most prosperous camps during the coming season.

The educational system, lumber industry, provincial finances, trails, roads and transportation facilities in the interior of the northern section of the province were treated in order.

The speech foreshadows a vigorous policy in construction of roads into Omenica and other northern points of the province, also states that negotiations are in progress for a C. P. R. cash subsidy instead of land grants of two million acres, to which it is entitled by the completion of the road from Rossland to Boundary. It promises representation in the Legislature of Boundary country.

SAVED TWO TRAINS.

HEROIC WORK OF A GIRL AT MOUNT VERNON.

New York, Jan. 4.—Mount Vernon is ringing with the praises of Miss Mabel Field, 18 years old, who gave an alarm which stopped a New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway train from plunging into a burning bridge.

Miss Field was on her way home from church last night, when she saw the wooden bridge over the East Chester road burning. She knew a local passenger train was due. The only chance of saving it was to get to the West Chester station, half a mile away, and notify the agent to stop the train. Grasping her skirts firmly, she sped along the tracks. With eyes asparkle and cheeks ablaze of color, she dashed into the station and told the station agent, Mr. Conly, of her discovery. He seized a red lantern and ran as fast as he could, the girl following.

They arrived just in time to flag locomotive No. 268, which was drawing a long train of freight cars. A few minutes later the east-bound passenger train was brought to a standstill within a short distance of the burning bridge. Passengers and train crews, after putting out the fire, gathered about Miss Field and declared her to be a heroine.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

RUMOR THAT HEAD OFFICE WILL BE REMOVED TO TORONTO DENIED.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—The management of the Bank of Nova Scotia is reported to be considering the advisability of removing the head offices from Halifax to Toronto, where a branch was established last year. Since then other branch banks have been established in Ontario and Manitoba. The general manager, Mr. McLeod, was recently in the city, when the change was discussed.

Upon being seen, the local manager said that there was no foundation for the above rumor, and that the advisability of bringing the head office to this city was not at present under consideration.

INSURANCE GOES TO WIDOW.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—John Harrison, a Grand Trunk brakeman, who was killed in a railway accident some time ago, left $1,000 in the Grand Trunk Employees' Provident Association, and under his will $380 of it was to go to his widow, and the rest to five other relatives. The widow, who is under age, and lives in Gladstone, Mich., sued under the Insurance act for the whole amount, and was given judgment by Mr. Justice Falconbridge to-day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hood's Pills
Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They
Rouse the Liver
Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box.
Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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

DOES QUALITY
COUNT WITH YOU?
Then use only the genuine
COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER.
The PUREST, SAFEST, BEST.
Made by McLAREN,
Sold by all Good Grocers.

THE ORIGINAL
"MEDICAL HALL"
BELFAST GINGER ALE
May be known by its Blue Label, bearing the maker's name,
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
84 St. Urbain street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
—AT—
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER.
107 St. James st., and
5 Selkirk Avenue, Guy Street.



First Bystander—'Ah! they be noble boys, them sodjers, goin' an dyin' for their country.'
Second Bystander—'Shure, an' isn't that the way they make their livin?'—'Punch.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Itch! Itch! Itch!
Awful Itching of Eczema
Dreadful Scaling of
Psoriasis
CURED BY CUTICURA

CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, make the most complete and speedy cure treatment for torturing, disfiguring humors, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, which have defied the skill of the best physicians and all other remedies.

THE SET $1.25

Or, SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Sold everywhere. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Props., Boston

THE DEED IS DONE.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS AND CONNERS SYNDICATE SIGN CONTRACT.

The agreement between the Harbor Commissioners and the Conners Syndicate has been closed, with the exception that two of the Upper Canada members have yet to sign it. Mr. Conners and all the other parties to the notarial draft have appended their signatures, and the Upper Canada parties will probably give power of attorney to-day. To all intents and purposes the 'deed is done.'

A FATAL SHOT.

REVOLVER ACCIDENT RESULTS IN A YOUNG MAN'S DEATH.

About one o'clock this afternoon a youth named Dubé, living at 425 Centre street, and who is about seventeen years of age, was accidentally shot at the factory of the James Robertson Co., Limited (the Canada Lead and Saw Works), corner of Dalhousie and William streets. He was at once taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, where about 2.55 he died.

It appears that Dubé, who is an employee of his uncle's, M. Dubé & Co., tinsmiths, 421 Centre street, was in Robertson's on business, Dubé & Co. being customers. While purchasing in one of the departments a young employee showed him a revolver. He placed a cartridge in it to show how the cartridge worked, when it accidentally went off, the bullet striking him in the head.

The boy who fired the shot was arrested by detectives, and taken before the coroner, who, after hearing his statement, permitted him to go free for the time being.

LIEUT.-COL. STEELE AT REGINA.

Lieut.-Col. Steele, in command of the Western squadron (Mounted Police), of Mounted Rifles, left the city last Tuesday, for Regina, where he is now attending to his corps, which is expected to sail on Jan. 25.

A HIGHLAND CADET FOR AFRICA.

The Highland Cadet corps has furnished one lad for the Transvaal contingent, Duncan Campbell, son of Mr. J. M. Campbell, who was color-sergeant in the Royal Scots at the time of the regiment's service at the Quebec riots, and afterwards, and whose brother served with the Grenadier Guards in the Egyptian and Soudan campaigns. Young



MR. DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Duncan Campbell, who left with the Field Battery, thus comes of fighting stock, his branch of the Campbells having furnished soldiers for the British Empire in successive generations for over a hundred years. Young Campbell was born in Montreal, is 22 years old, was employed by Messrs. Lewis Bros., and is a member of Erskine Presbyterian Church. He was the oldest member of the Highland Cadets.

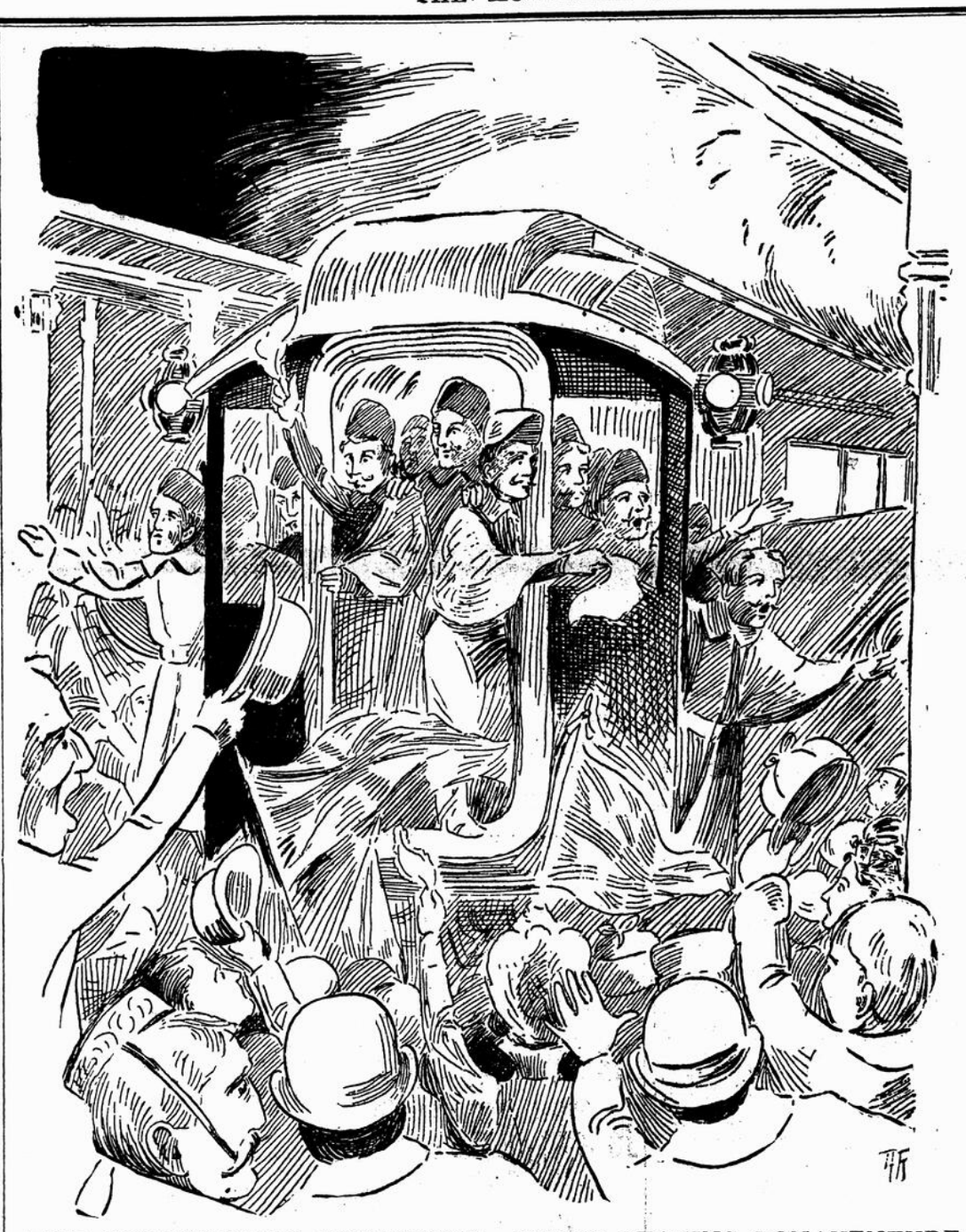
A FELLOW-WORKER HONORED.

Mr. Duncan Macdonald Michaud, a member of the 3rd Field Battery, when leaving with the contingent for Quebec, last evening, was pulled out of the



MR. DUNCAN M. MICHAUD.

crowd at the Bonaventure station, and presented with a purse containing the sum of $50 in gold, the gift of his fellow-employees in the office, and the road department of the Montreal Street Railway.



THE CONTINGENT'S DEPARTURE—TRAIN LEAVING BONAVENTURE STATION.

MONTREAL ANNEX.

THE CITIZENS MEET AND PASS RESOLUTIONS.

The meeting of the Citizens' Association of St. Louis, held in Fairmount school hall last night, was largely attended. Among those present: Messrs. R. T. Hildreth, J. P. L. Berube, Robert Miller, L. Gagnier, L. Piette, R. Neville, jr., F. G. Wooster, J. A. Parsons, George Jackson, Wm. Carey, F. W. Dewitt, F. Jubinville, John Anderson, C. Macfarlane, H. Wadge, W. J. Brown, J. Juteau, etc.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, C. Gelinas; vice-president, Robert Miller; secretary, H. Blachford; executive committee, R. Neville, jr., and F. G. Wooster, West Ward; L. Piette and — Plouffe, Centre Ward; — Germain, N.P., and Crevier, East Ward.

The subject of the municipal elections was brought up and discussed by Messrs. Wooster, Piette, Anderson and Neville, who expressed their confidence in the present representative of the ward in the Council, Mr. Goyer

The meeting having unanimously approved of the course followed by Mr. Goyer, and the stand he had taken on all municipal questions, it was decided on motion of Mr. John Anderson, seconded by Mr. Berube, that a public meeting of the electors of the West Ward be held on Friday, Jan. 13, to endorse the action of the Citizens' Association with respect to the candidature of Mr. Goyer for councillor.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Messrs Brown and Wooster, it was resolved that a deputation, consisting of the president, Mr. Gelinas, and the secretary, Mr. Blachford, be sent to the legislature at Quebec, to urge the adoption of the proposed charter amendments.

The deputation is appointed at the request of the Mayor and Council, as expressed to the delegation of the Citizens' Association at a recent interview.

The Park and Island Railway difficulty was next introduced, and gave rise to a long discussion, in which Messrs. Parsons, Wooster, Dewitt, Neville and others, voiced the popular discontent at the complete break-down in the service to Montreal Annex It was pointed out that a fairly useful service was an urgent necessity, and the opinion was expressed that the courts should afford some measure of relief to a situation which had become intolerable.

A motion was proposed by Mr. Dewitt, with several seconders, to the effect that the Citizens' Association unanimously deplored the delay in rendering judgment in the suit to annul the charter taken by the town against the Park and Island Railway and respectfully requested that representations be made to the court to obtain the delivery of a judgment as early as possible in view of the great inconvenience and damage accruing to the citizens of the Town of St. Louis from the delay.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

A PATENT RIGHTS CASE.

Judge Doherty rendered judgment yesterday in the case of B. E. McGale vs. Geo. A. Simard et al. The plaintiff complained of infringement by defendants of the trade mark of certain preparations of the late Dr. J. E. Coderre, now his property. He asked $25,000 damages, and also that defendants be enjoined not to use the name of Dr. Coderre in connection with any medicinal preparations, the exclusive right and privilege to use such name with reference to all the remedies of the late doctor, having been acquired by plaintiff himself. The Court held that the plaintiff had not proved that defendants had been guilty of infringing the specific trade mark referred to. On the other hand, plaintiff's exclusive right to manufacture and sell all the remedies of the late Dr. Coderre and to use his name as a trade mark, was clearly proved, and therefore the action must be maintained in so far as it prayed for an injunction against defendants. The judgment, therefore, enjoined defendants from using the name of Dr. Coderre in connection with any medicinal preparations whatever. Costs against defendants.

INTERESTING MUNICIPAL DEBATE.

Two writs of quo warranto have been taken out in the Superior Court, one by T. Desormeau against L. Paquette, and the other by J. Dagenais against M. Joanette. The two plaintiffs were duly elected members of the municipal council of St. Martin. Having allowed a period of three consecutive months to pass without attending any of the meetings of the council, they afterwards attended one meeting. At the following meeting, however, the present defendants were elected to take their place. Desormeau and Dagenais now seek to unseat their successors, on the ground that their presence at one meeting, after an absence of two months, completely reinstated them in their rights, and consequently Paquette and Joanette canot be allowed to sit as councillors.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CURLING.

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

Last night's skips were arranged at the Caledonia curling rink for the annual friendly matches to take place between that club and the Montreal and St. Lawrence Curling Clubs, which will be played at an early date. Th contest with Montreal is composed of fourteen rinks, and St. Lawrence eight rinks. The ice was in excellent shape last night, and curlers were plentiful.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL.

The Ontario Curling Association's 'Annual,' has made its appearance. Like its predecessors, it contains everything of interest to the followers of the game. The volume covers all the affairs of the association, as well as the competitions conducted under its auspices during the past year, changes in the by-laws, and rules of the game.

HOCKEY.

TO-MORROW'S HOCKEY.

Th Montreal Hockey Club is very unfortunate this year, and unless a few dark horses turn up the senior team will not be able to show up as was at first anticipated. The exhibition game last Wednesday evening with the champion Shamrocks has proved very disastrous owing to two of Montreal's best players being laid low for the whole season. Hugh Baird had the misfortune to accidentally dislocate his shoulder, which was replaced, and Rupert Howard had his ankle sprained. Neither of these men will be seen on the ice again this season. C. Mackerrow is sick, and Herb. Collins, the goal keeper, as everybody knows, is off for good. It is said that Harry Horsfall will not turn out for some time, so that the only senior man to be played against the Victorias to-morrow will be Desse Brown. The rest will be composed of intermediate and juniors.

The team is as follows: F. Munro, goal; H. Smith, point; R. Boon, cover point; W Christmas, D. Brown, Bonin and C. Liffiton, forwards.

The Shamrock team to go to Ottawa by the C.P.R. will be as follows: McKenna, goal; F Tansey, point; F. Wall, cover-point; A. Farrell, H. Trihey, captain; F. Scanlan and J. Brannen, forwards.

Mr. A. Mackerrow, of the Montreals, has been appointed to referee the game.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

ANNUAL TEA MEETING OF THE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Sunday school room of the East End Methodist Church presented a pleasing and animated scene last evening on the occasion of the annual tea meeting of the Methodist Sunday School Association. The room and tables were decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns, evergreens, etc., and between the hours of 6.30 and 8 o'clock, tea was served to over 250 Sunday school workers.

After the tables had been cleared away, Mr. Charles Morton, the president of the association, took the chair, and the balance of the evening was spent with music, and speeches and devotional exercises.

The Rev. Dr. Williams, of St. James, who conducted the latter, invoked God's blessing on the British arms in South Africa.

The chairman said that such a large and enthusiastic gathering was a good augury for a successful year. He quoted from statistics of the Methodist Sabbath schools for 1899, showing that there were twenty-six in the association, with 543 officers and teachers, as against 489 in 1898; 4,599 scholars, as compared with 4,124 in 1898; and there had been contributed in missionary offerings by the schools, $2,162, against $2,238 in the previous year, whilst the expenses of the schools had amounted to $2,800, compared with $2,259 in 1898.

The Rev. M. Taylor, of Centenary Church, gave a very practical address on learning the catechism, showing how it would develop a more intelligent interest in and strengthen attachment to the Methodist Church on the part of the young people.

The Rev. Mr. Halpenny, secretary of the Sunday School Union of the Province of Quebec, spoke very earnestly on missionary giving, and Mr. W. Hunt, of Dominion Square Church, followed on 'Church Unity or Union.'

A hearty vote of thanks to the ladies of the East End Church, who had contributed so much to the enjoyment of the evening, was passed, and the gathering broke up, after singing 'Rule Britannia' and 'God Save the Queen,' and the pronouncing of the benediction by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

EXECUTIVE TO MEET ON MONDAY.

The provincial executive of the Dominion Alliance has been called to meet on Monday afternoon at four o'clock at Mr. S. F. Leet's office, Mechanics' Institute. Several important matters are to be considered. Amendments to the license law, action to be taken in the Dominion by-elections, arrangements for the annual convention and report of the provincial organizer, Dr. McKillop. All members are specially urged to attend.

LOCAL STOCKS.

WITNESS OFFICE, January 5, 1900.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Can. Pac.—15 at 92, 10 at 92, 275 at 91½.
Twin City—35 at 66¾.
Com. Cable—1 at 191, 27 at 189.
Toronto Ry.—103¼, 125 at 103½.
Virtue—2,000 at 55.
Bank of Montreal—10 at 255¼.
Bank of Commerce—25 at 144.
Molsons Bank Rights—27 at 6½.
Molsons Bank—4 at 194.
Bell Telephone—½ at 71½.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers 1734 Notre Dame St.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100	Stocks	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100
Can. Pacific...	91½	91½	Com. Cable	190	187½
Duluth Com..	6⅝	5⅞	Richelieu..	107	106¼
Do Pfd...	16	13			
STREET RAILWAYS.					
Montreal St..	284	281	Toronto St.	103¾	103¾
Mont'l New..	....	....	Twin Cy. Tr	67	66¾
Halifax Elec.	100	92½	" pfd	140	....
Ottawa Elec..	....	....	St. John Ry	....	120
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Mont'l Gas..	191	186½	Hlfx H & L.	20	10
Royal Elec. ..	186	184	Bell Tel'ns	185	173
do. new stock.	....	....	Dom. Coal.	....	44
Mntl. Teleg'xb	177	172½	" pfd.	....	....
Windsor Htl..	....	....			
COTTONS.					
Montl. Cot....	152	143¼	Merchants.	....	130
Can. Col. Cot..*	74½	66	Dominion..	94	90
MINES.					
War Eagle*..	$2.60	$2.50	Mont. Lond.*	35	34
Payne Min...	$1.08	$1.03	Repub. Con*	$1.10	$1.06
Virtue Mg Co.	54⅛	53½			
BANKS.					
Montreal....	....	....	E. Townships	....	156
Ontario.....	....	....	Quebec....	....	125
Molsons xn.s.	....	191	Union.....	112	....
Toronto.....	....	....	Commerce.	....	142⅛
Jcq. Cartier..	....	....	Dominion.*	....	....
Merchants....	....	....	National. .	....	....
Mrch. of Hlfx	....	....	Hochelaga.	146	....
Nova Scotia.	....	....	Brit. N. Am.	....	....
Imperial.....	....	210			
BONDS.					
Dom. Cotton..	....	....	Com. Cable	....	....
Hlfx. Ht. & Lt.	75	60	" " Rgd	....	....
Hlfx. Tram..	....	....	Col. Cotton.	101	....
Land Grant..	....	....	Bell Tel....	....	....
N.W. Land pfd	....	....	Dom. Coal.	....	....
" " com	....	....	R. & O. N. Co.	....	....
Halifax Ry..	....	....	L. & Mor. Co.	....	....
W. L'n Trust.	....	....	D'mdGl's Co.	....	....
Figtn Coke & Cl	27	20			

*x.d.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. R. Meeker.)

Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Atchison pfrd	61⅝	61¼
Atchison	19⅝	19⅝
Baltimore and Ohio pfrd	....	....
Can. Pacific	....	....
Can. Southern	....	....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	124	123⅞
Clev. C.C. & St. Louis	64¼	64⅜
Com. Cable. Federal Steel	....	....
Del & Hud	117	116
Del. Lack & West .....B.O.	58⅜	58⅛
Erie....B O pr	76¼	74⅝
N.Y. Gas	....	....
Federal Steel	53	51⅝
Ill. Fedral Central Steel	....	....
Louis & Nash	80⅛	79⅝
Lake Shore	....	....
Manhattan Consolidated*	97	95½
Missouri Pacific	41⅝	41¼
North American	....	....
Nor Pacific	53	52
Nor. Pacific pfd	73⅝	73¼
New Jersey Central	118	116½
Nor. West	166	164
N.Y. Central	137	136⅞
Omaha, Common	....	....
Pacific Mail	46	45½
Reading, Philadelphia	18⅝	18⅜
Richmond, Terminal	....	....
United States Leather	75½	75½
Rock Island, Chicago, and Pacifi	107	106¾
St. Paul	118	118
St. Paul, Minn & Man	....	....
Texas Pacific	15¼	15¼
Union Pacific	47⅞	46⅞
" pfd	....	....
Wabash Com	21	20⅞
Wabash pfd	87⅛	87⅛
Western Union Tel	135½	131⅞
Sugar	105½	104½
Lead	124	122½
Gas Chicago	123	124½
Gen. Electric	74¼	73½
T. B. R. T.	42⅝	42⅜
Rubber M.R	....	....
Rubber pfd	177	176
Met. Traction	86½	84⅝
Tenn. Coal and I		

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Jan. 5, 4 p.m.—Closing—Consols mor money at 99⅛; do., for the account at 99¼.

C.P.R. at 94; G.T.R. at 7; Erie at 11¾; Erie, first pref., at 33⅝; Illinois Central at 115; Union Pacific preferred at 76¾; St. Paul, common, at 121; New York Central at 141; Penna. at 67½; Reading at 9⅝; N.P. preferred at 75½; Atchison at 20; Louisville at 82. Bar silver at 27 5-32d per unce, flat. Money at 3 to 4.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4¾ to ⅞ percent; do., for three months' bills, 4½ to ¾ p.c.

NEW STOCK ISSUE.

It is currently reported that the Dominion Cotton Co. will shortly issue a block of preferred stock, for the purpose of covering the cost of new buildings and machinery.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of yesterday.

	Yesterday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
Jan.	66	65⅞	65⅞	65¼	65⅝
May	69⅝	69½	69⅝	68⅞	68⅞
July	70⅛	70	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝
Corn—					
Jan.	30⅜	30½	30½	30¼	30¼
May	33⅛	33⅛	33¼	32⅞	32⅞
Oats—					
Jan.	22⅛	....	....	....	22¼
May	24	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
Pork—					
Jan.	10.57	....	....	....	10.47
May	10.89	10.95	10.95	10.72	10.77
Lard—					
Jan.	5.87	....	....	....	5.80
May	6.02	6.05	6.07	5.95	5.95
Short Ribs—					
Jan.	5.67	....	....	....	5.62
May	5.80	5.80	5.82	5.72	5.72

KILLED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—News has reached here that Chas H. Morrissey, whose home was in Emily Township, Victoria county, has been killed in the Philippines, he was one of the crew of the cruiser 'Yorktown,' and was shot at Baler, in the Island of Luzon.

MAY BE TROUBLE.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The French Government has cabled the commander of the naval squadron in the Atlantic to proceed immediately to Santo Domingo. This order is probably in connection with the recent demand upon the Black republic to pay an indemnity to a French citizen in the matter of a local damage claim.

COUNCIL IN SESSION.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Council is in session again to-day, the ministers being engaged in the discussion of questions which may go to make up the programme of the approaching session.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

New York, Jan. 5.—A London despatch is printed here this afternoon to the effect that the Queen will open Parliament on Feb. 14 in person. It is alleged that this is at the urgent request of Lord Salisbury. The last similar occasion was Jan. 22, 1886, when Mr. Gladstone presented the Irish Home Rule bill.

FEVER ON BOARD.

SEVEN CASES DEVELOP ON BOARD TRANSPORT 'MONTEZUMA.'

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 5.—Fever has broken out on the transport steamer 'Montezuma,' chartered to transport the second contingent to South Africa. Seven cases were taken to the hospital. The fever was contracted on the way from Capetown to New Orleans. The 'Montezuma' will likely be orderer to quarantine at once. Troops will likely refuse to board the ship.

FUNERAL OF MR. THOS. ALLAN.

The funeral of the late Mr. Thomas Allan, who died on Monday last, Jan. 1, took place at 2.30 this afternoon from deceased's late residence at 170 Mance street, to Mount Royal Cemetery. The chief mourners included Messrs. David W. Allan, Thomas Allan, Leslie Allan and William Allan, sons of the deceased, and Messrs. John Allan and Wilson B. Allan, brothers. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gordon, pastor of the First Baptist Church. The casket was covered with a number of beautiful floral tributes, including some handsome wreaths and crosses of tube roses and Gloire de Dijon roses. Among those in attendance were several members of St. Andrew's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which deceased was a member, Messrs. George Martin, Stephen White, Morris Michaels, Capt. R. C. Adams, Richard Dickson, Geo. Morrison, Theo. Boas, B. Marcuse, J. Withall, Dr. Fulton, Charles Stevens and many others.

A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

To-morrow, feast of the Epiphany, being a legal holiday, the courts and public offices will be closed.

CITY ITEMS.

A. J. Parker, grocer, of River Beaudet, has assigned at the demand of Carter, Galbraith & Co., with liabilities of about $2,300.

Emile Pelletier, only 28 years of age, being in ill-health and out of work appeared in the Recorder's Court yesterday and asked to be sent to jail. He was given a term of one month.

The report of the clerk of the Recorder's Court, though not yet completed, will show a large increase in revenue over last year. The increase is estimated at over five thousand dollars. The fines this year will amount to about $20,122, while last year they were $14,935.57. The criminal statistics are not yet available.

TRADE ORGANS UNITE.

An event of great importance in the trade journalism of the United States is the contemplated consolidation of the 'Jewelers' Circular' and the 'Jewellers Weekly of New York. The 'Circular' is the oldest publication in the trade and the 'Weekly' is the oldest weekly, and the merging of these two into one comprehensive journal of the jewellery industry will inevitably constitute it the great journalistic organ of the jewellery trade. 'The Jewelers' Circular and the Jewelers' Weekly Consolidated' will be the title of the new organ, and the consolidation will take effect with the issue of Jan. 31. During several years past those connected with jewellery trade journalism have become more and more convinced that the trade as a whole demanded one great weekly newspaper to represent it, and it was this demand primarily that brought about the present plan.

Financial.

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LOCAL STOCKS.

WITNESS OFFICE, January 5, 1900.

MARKET OPENS STRONG BUT WEAKENS LATER.

Business on the stock exchange this morning was again confined to C.P.R. and Street Rails. The opening was strong with slightly higher values than yesterday's close, but from the opening point values gradually sagged in all except Twin City, which closed at the highest of the day with a gain of ½ point. Toronto and Montreal Rails both lost 1 point and Pacific closed steady. Favorable war news has been anticipated by the recent advance and its delay in materializing is causing apprehension.

Can. Pac.—400 at 91½, 25 at 91¾, 25 at 91⅝, 75 at 91½.

Twin City—150 at 66½, 25 at 66⅝, 50 at 66½, 100 at 66¾, 50 at 66⅝, 225 at 67.

Com. Cable—5 at 191½, 25 at 189.

Toronto Ry.—10 at 104½, 25 at 104¼, 375 at 104, 75 at 104, 25 at 103¾, 125 at 103½.

Royal Electric—275 at 136.

M.S.R.—250 at 285, 4 at 285, 25 at 284¾, 25 at 284½, 50 at 284, 15 at 284.

Virtue—500 at 54½, 500 at 54.

Dom. Cotton—25 at 93½, 10 at 94.

Bank of Montreal—2 at 255½, 2 at 255¼.

Bell Tel. Rights—3¼ at 71½, 1¼ at 71½.

Merchants Bank—40 at 163.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers 1734 Notre Dame St.

MORNING BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100	Stocks	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100
Can. Pacific...	91¾	91¼	Com. Cable	189	188
Duluth Com..	6¼	5⅝	Richelieu..	108	106¾
Do Pfd...	16	13½			
STREET RAILWAYS.					
Montreal St..	284	283	Toronto St.	103¾	103
Mont'l New..	....	....	Twin Cy. Tr	67⅞	67¼
Halifax Elec.	100	93	" pfd	140	....
Ottawa Elec..	....	....	St. John Ry	....	120
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Mont'l Gas ...	190	187½	Hlfx H & L.	....	....
Royal Elec. ..	136	135	Bell Tel'ns	185	173
do. new stock.	....	....	Dom. Coal.	....	....
Mntl. Telegr'b	177	172½	" pfd.	....	....
Windsor Htl..	....	....			
COTTONS.					
Montl. Cot....	150	144	Merchants.	....	130
Can. Col Cot..	75	65	Dominion..	94	93½
MINES.					
War Eagle*..	$2.53	$2.50	Mont. Lond.*	35	34
Payne Min...	$1.04	$1.03	Repub. Con*	$1.10	$1.06
Virtue Mg Co.	60	54½			
BANKS.					
Montreal....	....	....	E. Townships	....	156
Ontario.....	....	....	Quebec.....	....	125
Molsons xn.s.	....	191¼	Union.....	112	....
Toronto.....	....	....	Commerce..	145	142½
Jcq. Cartier..	....	....	Dominion.*	....	....
Merchants...	....	....	National..	....	....
Mrch. of Hlfx	....	....	Hochelaga.	146	....
Nova Scotia.	....	....	Brit. N. Am.	....	....
Imperial.....	....	210			
BONDS.					
Dom. Cotton..	....	....	Com. Cable	....	....
Hlfx. Ht. & Lt.	75	....	" " Rgd	....	....
Hlfx. Tram..	....	....	Col. Cotton.	101	....
Land Grant..	....	....	Bell Tel....	....	....
N.W. Land pfd	....	....	Dom. Coal.	....	....
" com	....	....	R. & O. N. Co.	....	....
Halifax By..	....	....	L. & Mor. Co.	....	....
W. L'n Trust.	....	....	D'mdGl'sCo.	....	....
Figtn Coke & Cl	27	20			

*x.d.

Reported for the 'Witness' by Mr. G. R. Marler. Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame St.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds....	Par	1-32 prem.	⅛ to ¼ prem
Sterling, 60 days....	8 11-16	8¾	8⅞ to 9
Sterling demand....	9 11-16	9⅝	9 15-16 to 10
Sterling Cable.....	9 15-16	10	10⅛
Paris Cheques.....	5.16⅞		

LONDON.

London, Jan. 5.—American securities opened better and improved somewhat, but eased off later and remained quiet with the settlement absorbing the attention of members. The close was steady.

Bullion to the amount of £93,000 was withdrawn from the Bank.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 5.—Wall Street.—The rising tendency of Americans on the London exchange caused sympathetic advaces here at the opening throughout the list. Gains reached a point or over in the cases of Burlington, Louisville and B. & O. pfd. Several of the specialties were up over a point, but were unsettled in tone. Sugar rose 1½ and momentarily reacted, but hardened again, and Brooklyn Transit lost an opening fractional gain.

GOLD LEAVES NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 5.—Lazard Freres and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Company, will each ship $1,000,000 gold to-morrow.

MINING EXCHANGE.

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Rooms 6 2and 64 Canada Life Building.

MORNING BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers.	Buyers
Payne	$1.03	$1.01½
War Eagle xd	2.52	2.50
Republic xd	1.07	1.05
Virtue	54	53
Montreal and London xd	34½	33
Big Three	9	8½
Brandon G. C.	28½	20
California	12½	11½
Can. Gold Fields	7½	7
Car. Hydraulic	98	—
Evening Star	8½	5
Fern	5½	3
Gold Hills Dev.	6	2
Iron Colt	—	—
Knob Hill	77½	50
Monte Cristo	7	5½
Montreal G. F.	6	5½
Noble Five	18	—
Novelty	2½	1
Old Ironsides	1.00	74
Virginia	8½	5
Ram. Cariboo	57	52
Bullion	50	28
Decca	15½	14½
Morrison	6	4½
Golden Star	—	31
Slocan Sovereign	35	31
Fontenoy	17	—
Rathmullen	7	5
Winnipeg	29	20
Dardanelles	12	9
Deer Trail No. 2	10	9½
North Star	1.04	—
Kenneth	—	—

MORNING BOARD.

Deer Trail No. 2—500 at 11, 500 at 11, 500 at 11, 1,500 at 10.

Payne—200 at 102, 2,000 at 102½.

Big Three—1,500 at 9, 1,500 at 8½.

Can. G.F. — 1,000 at 7.

California—500 at 12.

Mont. G.F.—4,000 at 6, 1,000 at 6.

Virtue—1,000 at 54, 4,000 at 53, 500 at 53½.

Slocan Sov.—200 at 32½.

Mont. and London—100 at 34.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Sales:

Can. G. F. S.—5,000 at 7.

Van Anda—1,000 at 5¼.

Golden Star—1,000 at 33.

St. Paul—500 at 1¾.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

GRAIN.

The market is steady and quiet. Quotations are as follows: Manitoba wheat, at 64½c, Fort William, for No. 1 hard; Ontario spring wheat, 66c, east of Toronto; oats, 25½c; peas, 57½c; barley, 39c for No. 2, western freights. Buckwheat, 49c east.

Receipts to-day in Montreal were 1,000 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of oats.

FLOUR AND FEED.

There is no prospect of an immediate change in the situation; but values rule easy, and no doubt some cutting under quotations is taking place, especially in flour. Manitoba patents are quoted at $3.90 to $4; strong bakers, $3.60 to $3.70; Ontario patents $3.55 to $3.80; straight rollers, $3.30 to $3.40 and $1.57 to $1.62 in bags. Bran is quoted at $14.50 to $15.00 for Manitoba grades in bags and Ontario grades in bulks; shorts $16.50 in bags.

EGGS.

The market is steady and quiet, the only line in active demand being strictly new laid, of which supplies are rather light.

Quotations: New laid at 22c to 24c; selected fall eggs, at 20c to 21c; straight candled at 16c to 17c; No. 2 at 12c to 14c; limed at 15c to 16c; cold storage at 13c to 15c.

POULTRY.

The receipts are now rather light, but are fully equal to the demand. Held over, frozen stock is hard to dispose of. Quotations unchanged: Turkeys, 7c to 10c; and geese at 5½c to 7c; ducks at 7½c to 8½c; chickens, dry picked at 7c to 7½c; scalded at 6c to 6½c; fowl at 5c to 6c.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hogs to-day is over supplied, and consequently values are easy; in fact prices are below the cost of production. The cause for this is given as the shutting down of packing houses, who are now overstocked, but the set back is expected to be only momentary, and already better prices are being bid for deliveries next week. Dealers still ask $5.25 to $5.50 for good, light hogs, but do not care to state just ho wlow an offer they would accept.

Values in cured meats are easy, with trade quiet.

Quotations—Compound lard, 5¾c; pure refined lard, 6½c to 6¾c; kettle rendered, 8c to 8¼c in tierces. Barrel pork is in fair demand at $14 to $15. Hams are steady at 10 to 11c, according to size; boneless breakfast bacon, 11½c; Wiltshire bacon, at 11c; green bacon, 7c; barrel beef, $13.

Receipts of dressed hogs to-day were 584.

BUTTER.

Values are firm and trade steady. Jobbers quote 21c to 21½c in large lots, and 22c to 22½c in small lots to stores.

CHEESE.

The market is rather at a deadlock. Holders ask 11¾c to 12½c, and buyers would have to pay these figures to do business, but if any large lots were put on the market, the demand is so small that these figures could not be obtained.

APPLES.

Messrs. Simons, Shuttleworth & Co., of Liverpool, cable: Sound apples are meeting with an active demand. Baldwins, G. Russets, Greenings, Ben Davis, Seeks, 17s to 19s; Kings, 20s to 23s; Talman Sweets, 11s to 13s; slack packages selling from 2s to 4s less. Wasty fruit rules from 5s to 10s per barrel according to condition. A good many apples are landing in a soft and wasty condition.

Shipments to date are 990,728 brls, as against 924,274 brls last year at this time.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Jan. 5.

The farmers' market was a rather small affair to-day, the attendance of farmers being less than one-fourth the usual numbers attending Friday's markets. Very few farmers brought loads from any distance, as the lack of snow in many places on the country roads prevents heavy loads from being brought over them. The very high tolls charged on the Victoria are almost prohibitive, so very few farmers come over from the south side of the St. Lawrence. The market gardeners keep this department well supplied at about former rates. Oats were a little higher in price, as there were only a few loads on the market; there was no buckwheat, peas or beans to be seen; potatoes and other roots and vegetables bring about former rates; dressed hogs and beef quarters are plentiful at former rates; fresh killed poultry are in active demand at pretty high rates. The prices of hay and straw have been advancing of late. Oats sell at 70c to 75c per bag; potatoes, 40c to 45c do.; turnips, 35c to 40c do.; carrots, 75c to $1 the barrel; beets, 90c to $1 do.; onions, $1.25 to $1.65 do.; cabbages, 50c to 60c do.; celery, 15c to 60c the dozen; dressed hogs, 5½c to 5¾c per lb.; beef hindquarters, 5c to 6c do.; do., forequarters, 3½c to 4½c do.; dead turkeys, 10c to 12c per lb.; geese, 6c to 8c do.; ducks, 10c to 12c do.; chickens, 8c to 11c do.; tub butter, 18c to 24c per lb.; prints, 25c to 35c do.; fresh laid eggs, 40c to 50c the dozen; other eggs, 18c to 30c do.; apples, $2 to $3.50 the barrel; cranberries, $6 do.; Valencia oranges, $4.25 the case; lemons, $2.25 to $2.50 the box; bananas, $1.75 the bunch; hay, $7 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $3 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

MONTREAL TRADE.

PAYMENTS ON FOURTH REPORTED A GOOD AVERAGE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Jan. 6, will say of Montreal trade:

A quiet week is reported in Montreal trade circles, business having hardly yet got into a settled groove after the holidays. A good many travellers are still home, but the beginning of next week will see them nearly all out with revised samples. A lac kof snow has affected business in some country parts, but collections are very fair, and dry goods payments on the fourth, which was a moderately heavy day, are reported as a good average for the season. For the week ending Wednesday there were ten failures in the district, the heaviest being a retail dry goods insolvency, with liabilities of $29,000, and the total of liabilities is not estimated beyond $50,000. Merchandise values are generally well sustained at late advances, and in some lines there is evidence of further upward tendency. Dry goods men report notice of a ten to twenty percent advance in Swiss muslins, and other similar lines, in the make of which Egyptian cotton so largely enters; Baldwin yarns have been put up two shillings a spindle; quotations for Canadian flannels for next fall delivery have been subject to material revision, and from a halfpenny to three farthings a yard advance is reported in coarse linens.

In grocery staples there are no changes reported, and the usual post-holiday lull pervades the trade. The St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, which shut down for the regular annual repairs, has resumed operations. Beef hides now being marketed show the usual season depreciation, and are easier half a cent. Shoes and leather are quiet, but values in the latter line are stiffly held, and there is a pronounced scarcity of sole, some recent cable orders having to be refused, it is said. Iron and its products, continue very firm, and $28 is the regular spot quotation for Summerlee pig iron; ingot tin shows some further recovery. The regular quarterly meeting of the Lead Grinders' Association will be held next week, when some further revision of prices may be decided on.

The mone ymarket continues to rule firm at six to seven percent for call loans, but money is a little more plentiful this week.

ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET—Jan. 5.

The change to milder weather seemed to have a slight effect upon the business done this morning at the St. Gabriel Milch Cow Market, Centre street. The arrivals were not so large as last week, amounting to twenty-five head in all, but the class and condition of the cows offered for sale were of an excellent kind, which was very gratifying to purchasers. Milkmen and other buyers were out fairly strong, but were in no hurry to purchase, although the choice was good. Prices showed a slight decrease per head for the choice while the medium class realized a shade higher. The good to choice milk cows found slow sales at prices ranging from $38 to $45 per head, while the fair to good cattle were easily disposed of at prices running from $30 to $36 each. The supply was about equal to the demand.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 4.—Beeves, receipts, 755; very little trade; feeling steady; cables, firm; refrigerator beef, 11¼c per lb; exports, 50 sheep; to-morrow, 450 cattle and 4,400 quarters of beef.

Calves, receipts, 396; veals steady; barnyard calves lower. Veals, $5.00 to $9.00; top, $9.25; barnyard calves, $3.35 to $3.85.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 4,260; sheep steady; lambs, 10c to 15c lower. Sheep, $3 to $4.60; culls, $2.50; lambs, $5.75 to $6.60; culls, $4.

Hogs, receipts, 4,200; easy at $4.80 to $4.90; choice light state hogs and pigs, at $4.90 to $5.

INCREASE IN GRAIN INSPECTIONS.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Jan. 4.— For the half year ended Dec. 30, 1899, the total number of cars of grain inspected enormously exceeded the preceding years, owing to a new system of grain inspection, which makes grading compulsory instead of optional as formerly. The amount of grain inspected for the last half of 1898 was 4,271,250 bushels. For the same period of 1899 the amount inspected was 17,369,410 bushels. The percentage of grade grain inspected was high, over 84 percent of the total amount inspected being of a grade higher than No. 1 northern. Only 44½ percent graded higher than No. 1 northern last year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Allan line SS. Nebraska, from New York, for Glasgow, arrived out yesterday afternoon.

The Allan line SS. Pomeranian sailed from New York for Halifax at 8 a.m., yesterday.

The Allan line SS. Buenos Ayrean sailed from Portland for Liverpool at 9.30 a.m. yesterday.

TO CHOOSE A CANDIDATE.

The Hon. Messrs. Bergeron and Leblanc, and Mr. Milton McDonald, will attend a meeting of delegates from the different parishes of the County of Berthier to-morrow, to make the choice of a Conservative candidate for the coming by-election in that county.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Montreal, begs to acknowledge the following subscriptions:—Hy. Morgan & Co., $10; R. Retord, J. B. Allan, D. M. Stewart, F. W. Evans, each $5; Jas. Crankshaw, S. J. Auchmuty, F. Kingston, Perreault Printing Company, each $2; J and G. Esplin, A. E. Brock, Prof. J. T. Donald, each $1; A Friend, 50c; also the following subscriptions to the Women's Auxiliary, to the Prisoners' Aid Association, Montreal, to Dec. 30: Mrs. Kingman, $10; Mrs. G. A. Kohl, $10; Mrs. Mulholland, Mrs. H. A. Grier, Mrs. Geo. Molson, H. L. Putnam, Mrs. Winder (Compton); Mrs. Cook, Mrs. McCuaig, E. C. Rykert, Harry Picken, Mrs. Reid (Ireland), each $5; Mrs. Fayette Brown, $3; Mrs. Keddington Bennett (Ireland), the Misses Edmundson (Ireland), each, $2.50; A. B. Haycock, Mrs. Wm. Ramsay, Mrs. Moyse, Mrs. E. C. Gault, Mrs. W. H. Hutton, Wm. Dickson, D. Gordon, Miss Cochrane (Compton), each $2; Mrs. Adams Reilly (Ireland), Miss Keddington Bennett (Ireland), Miss K. Hetherington (Ireland), each $1.25; Miss S. Anderson, Mrs. John Dunlop, Mrs. Thos. Kidd, Mrs. Rufus Fairbanks, Mrs. Chaffee, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Hugh Graham, Mrs. Roots (King's Daughters' Circle), Rev. O. W. Howard, John Dudgeon, R. H. Bryson, Mrs. C. Babcock, Mrs. A. O. Dawson, Mrs. D. A. Budge, Mrs. A. B. Haycock, Mrs. A. Hodgson, Mrs. J. B. Bell, Mrs. S. J. Auchmuty, S. J. Auchmuty, Mrs. John Baillie, C. Charters, Miss Morrison, Mrs. John McGill, Thos. Irving, Miss M. Tinning, Mrs. Wm. Ross, Mrs. Robert Allan, A. C. Cross, Robert Kerr, Mrs. John Caverhill, Geo. Robertson, Walter Paul, each $1; Mrs. W. Cairns, Mrs. Wm. Patterson, Miss Duncan, Mrs. John Roberts, Mrs. Wightman, John Grant, Miss J. Lee (Ireland), each 50 cents; Mrs. G. B. Capel, Christmas letters for female jail.

The Ladies' Committee of the Diet Dispensary acknowledge the following donations for November and December, 1899:—City Union King's Daughters, per Mrs. Dunlop, $55; Mrs. Ames, $25; A Friend, $20; Mrs. W. R. Miller, The Misses Macfarlane, $15 each; Mr. John Gault, Mrs. W. J. Whitehead, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Pener, Mrs. Adams, Mr. Wolferstan Thomas, St. Paul's Dorcas Society, Mr. L. McI. Spackman, Mrs. E. E. Shelton, $10 each; Mrs. Peter Laing, $13; Miss Anderson, Mrs. Glessor, Mrs. Charles Blackman, Mrs. Abner Kingman, Mrs. Harold Stearns, Mr. Eugene Lafleur, Mrs. E. K. Greene, Mr. Alex. Robertson, Mr. George E. Drummond, Mr. Thomas Drummond, Mrs. G. B. Burland, Mrs. D. Morrice, Rev. Canon and Miss Anderson, Mrs. G. A. Drummond, Messrs. A. C. Leslie & Co., Mrs. Pillow, A Friend, Mrs. Aitkin, Mrs. P. Lyall, $5 each; Mrs. C. Lyman, $3; Mrs. P. S. Ross, Mrs. A. W. Hadrill, Mrs. J. T. Wilson, Mrs. McCuaig and Miss Goodek, $2 each; Mrs. Corse, Mrs. Skelton, Miss Ogden, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Campbell Nelles, Anonymous, $1 each; Miss A. Ogden, 50c. From Industrial Room sale: Mrs. Hosmer, Mrs. Hugh McLennan, $10 worth clothing each; Mrs. Bigelow, Mrs. Ames, A Friend, $5 worth of clothing each; parcels from Mrs. Kerry, Mrs. E. L. Pease, Mrs. John McDougall, Mrs. George Caverhill, Mrs. E. E. Shelton; also donations of clothing from Ladies' Aid Society of St. James the Apostle Church, 418 Aqueduct street, the Ladies' Circle, Dorcas Society, American Presbyterian Church, I. H. N. Society, Mrs. D. Forbes Angus, Chapel Circle St. Stephen's Church, Y.W.C.A. Circle of King's Daughters, Mrs. E. N. Heney, Golden Rule Circle of King's Daughters, Mrs. Adams, Anonymous, Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Church, Mrs. Call, two pieces carpet; Mrs. McCormick, 10 lbs. sugar; Mrs. Albert Scott, preserves; Mrs. Dunlop, parcel books; 'Willing Workers,' Little Metis, newspaper clippings and Christmas cards; Messrs. W. D. Stroud & Sons, 1 box tea; Mrs. P. Lyall, turkey; Mrs. P. Laing, a large piece beef; Mrs. W. T. Robinson, a pair of fowls.

The members of the Day Nursery Committee acknowledge the following donations and subscriptions for December, including those for Christmas:—Aberdeen Society, bread and butter; Anonymous, two pound tin of coffee; from Industrial Rooms Bazaar, $20 worth of clothing from Mrs. J. McDougall's table; Miss Jessie Dow, $10 worth; Mrs. W. D. Sutherland, $5 worth; Lady Van Horne, $10.80 worth; Mrs. E. N. Heney, $2.50 worth; Mrs. Theodore Bigelow, $10 worth; Mrs. C. Hosmer, $10 worth; Friend, M., $9 worth; Mrs. Hugh Montagu Allan, $16.20 worth; Mrs. Edson Pease, clothing purchased at bazaar; Mrs. A. C. Lyman, six pairs of knitted mittens; Mrs. T. C. Brainerd, toys; Willing Workers' Society, handkerchiefs, drawers, skirts and nightdresses; Master R. Fostello, one dozen picture books; Mrs. David Morrice, thirteen pairs of boys' drawers, eleven shirts, one piece of grey flannel; Mrs. Brophy, Lachute, ten patch work cot-quilts; Mrs. E. Holton, dinner bell, one turkey, gift for each adult; Samaritan Society, of the Church of the Messiah, large parcel of new clothing; Mrs. S. P. Stearns, one turkey; Mrs. J. H. R. Molson, two turkeys and a barrel of apples; Mrs. Geo. Bolter, roast of beef; Willing Workers of Little Metis, Christmas cards and scrapbooks; Mrs. F. S. Brush, one goose; Mrs. L. R. Baridon, candy, tops, perfume, etc.; Mrs. W. H. McDunnough, one turkey, a gift for each adult; Mrs. C. Nelson, six baskets; the Misses Dow, three dozen oranges; Mrs. James Williamson, two turkeys; Mrs. Wm. Wainwright, two bags of potatoes, stand for Christmas tree; Mrs. G. H. Balfour, one turkey; Mr. W. Stroud & Sons, one box of tea; a Friend, buns; Mrs. J. T. Hagar, one turkey; Mrs. J. B. Learmont, one turkey, plum pudding, gift for each adult; Mrs. Hector Mackenzie, toys; Mrs. A. Scott, Mr. R. Hall and Mr. G. H. Dettels, a quantity of cake and buns; Mrs. W. J. Buchanan, one turkey, one pair of chickens; Mrs. P. Laing, one ham; Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields, roast of beef; Mrs. Marling, three dozen oranges; from Trafalgar Sewing Class, five flannelette baby jackets, four dresses, three night dresses, four cotton dresses, one pair of drawers; Mrs. A. C. Clark, one turkey; Mrs. H. Watson, one turkey; Mr. McNaughton, two parcel of toys; a Friend, oranges and candy; Mr. John Ogilvy & Sons, quantity of candy; Mrs. R. Stanley Bagg, gifts for each adult; Mrs. Frank Bond, three framed pictures; Miss S. Forbes, twenty pairs of hand knitted mittens; members of the nursery committee, a Christmas tree and entertainment for mothers and children. Mr. and Mrs. Wolferstan Thomas, Wells & Richardson Company, Henry Morgan & Co., $10 each; Mrs. A. C. Lyman, Mrs. Morrice, Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields, Mr. George B. Fraser, Mrs. E. H. King, Mrs. Wm. Yuile, Mrs. Robert Mackay, $5 each; the Winona Sunday school, $4.25; Mrs. S. C. Fischer, $4; Margaret Greenshields, contents of bank for 1899, $3.39; the Misses Dow, for Christmas dinner, $3; Miss Robertson, Mrs. G. A. Grier, Mrs. A. Kingman, Mrs. J. J. Redpath, Mrs. Aitken, $2 each; Mrs. A. Johnson, Miss Meeker, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. H. J. Mudge, Mrs. M. Laing, Mrs. James Linton, Mrs. Leslie H. Gault, Mrs. J. B. Caverhill, Mrs. Maurice Davis, $1 each.

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms To Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale. — 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. ½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale. — 25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals Agents Wanted. — 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

WANT ADS.

—FOR THE—

WITNESS

May be left at

THE WM. DRYSDALE COMPANY, UP-TOWN STORE, 2365 St. Catherine street, Between Peel and Mansfield Sts.

OR WITH

R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 60 Wellington Street, West of Subway.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDUSTRIAL ROOMS,

689 Dorchester St.

January Discount Sale

10 PERCENT Off Fine Clothing.

15 PERCENT Off Unbleached Cotton Garments.

SECOND TRANSVAAL CONTINGENT.

—THE—

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Is prepared to issue Policies of One Thousand Dollars each on the lives of members of the Second Contingent at an extra premium of five percent ($50.00 per $1,000.) The same liberal provisions for the renewal and continuance of policies will be made as applied to those issued to members of the first Contingent.

B. HAL BROWN, General Manager, Company's Building, Montreal.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, GENERAL HOUSEWORK BY a young American Girl, in small family. Address G. 432, 'Witness' Office. 5

WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED PERson, a situation as good plain cook; can furnish the best of references. Please apply to 11 Monique street. 3

TRUSTWORTHY TRAVELLER WITH excellent knowledge general merchandise, leaving Toronto for Vancouver end January, calling at all important towns on the route, desires good line on commission. Address Box 784, 'Witness' Office. 3

SITUATION WANTED, AS TRAVELLER, by successful young business man, with thorough knowledge of Dry Goods, Clothing, Gent's Furnishings and Shoes; North-West and British Columbia preferred. Address C. 50, 'Witness' Office. 3

Rooms and Board.

TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN, ROOMS comfortably furnished and warm, hot water and gas. 16 Kinkora avenue. 5

LADY STUDENTS ATTENDING McGILL Normal will find comfortable room and board at 50a City Councillors street. Terms moderate. 29

Property.

AN - - - -

EXCELLENT -

OPPORTUNITY.

Manufacturing site, neighborhood of St. Henri, close to both R. R. and electric cars. To effect a quick sale I am instructed to close at less than half the prices of adjacent land. Terms can be arranged.

H. Fawcett Hartland, 207 St. James Street

Tel. Main 2574.

FOR SALE "ELMBANK," DORCHESTER STREET WEST

We have been instructed by the Executors of the Estate of the late Andrew Robertson to offer FOR SALE this desirable residence and grounds, with gardener's house, vineries, conservatory, stables, coach-house, etc., situated between St. Matthew and St. Mark streets.

The property has a large frontage on Dorchester street, and contains an area of about 82,000 square feet. For further particulars apply to

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

House for Sale, Sherbrooke St.

A well-built, commodious Residence, containing sixteen rooms, heated by hot water throughout, and fully equipped in every respect. The lot is 30 feet front by about 188 feet deep, and the vacant lot adjoining, of the same dimensions, can also be had at a moderate price.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Sussex Street For Sale

A stone front, two story cottage, on lot about 23 feet by 111 feet with a lane at side. This cottage contains 9 rooms, is heated by hot water and is in thorough repair throughout.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LEND

We have always money to lend on first mortgage on city real Estate. Low rates of Interest for large amounts. Expenses kept down in all cases. Loans put through quickly when required.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 ST. JAMES ST.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A MESSAGE BOY. 1724 Notre Dame street. 5

WANTED, AT ONCE, A GOOD GENERAL Servant; small family. Apply 4069 Tupper street. 5

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for small family. Apply 79 St. Matthew street. 5

WANTED, AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY TO CUSHING & BARRON, 110 St. James street. 5

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; references required; no washing or ironing. Apply 366 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount. 5

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT WITH a knowedge of plain cooking; good wages to a very competent girl; none other need apply. 83 St. Mark street. 3

WANTED, A GOOD, CAPABLE PROTESTant young woman, to do general housework in a family of five adults; good wages. Address Box V., Windsor, Vt. 4

WANTED, A CAPABLE GENERAL SERvant (with references), for family of two. Apply between 11 and 2, or after 7, to 44 St. Matthew street. 4

WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WITH CITY references. Apply before three or after six o'clock at 380 Pine avenue. 4

AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID, WITH satisfactory references, wanted. Apply between 12 and 2, or 7 and 9 p.m., at 4240 St. Catherine street, near Greene avenue. 4

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, TUTOR, well up in Mathematics and Latin, to coach boys at night; theological student preferred. Apply 250 Bishop street. 4

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL Servant. Apply at 92 Columbia avenue. 4

TEACHER WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROtestant Teacher for a school of eight pupils, five hours a day required, in a French village; great chance to learn French; salary, $11.00 a month; from Jan. 15th to July 1st. Address Rev. A. J. LEBRUN, Marieville, Que. 3

WANTED, BUTLER; MUST BE YOUNG man; good wages; only two in family. 1209 Dorchester street. 3

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a family of four; no washing; wages, $10 per month. 36 Durocher street. 3

WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT General Servant. Apply 79 St. Matthew street. 3

WANTED, TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS to solicit orders for "War in South Africa" by William Harding, the famous author, traveller and editor. Fastest selling book ever published. Tells all about the battles, marches and sieges of this remarkable war. A bonanza for workers. Big commissions. Freight and duty paid. Credit given. Outfits free. Address, the Dominion Company, Dept. 6, Chicago. 2

WANTED, NURSE FOR ONE CHILD; must have city references. Apply 368 Mountain street. 29

Bargains.

BAKERS' SLEIGHS, THREE FOR SALE cheap; 11½ Barrel Dough mixer; 1 Double Set English Harness. T. R. RIDGEWAY, 132 St. James street. 5

BARRELS.—A NUMBER OF EMPTY INK Barrels, perfectly sound, for sale at the 'Witness' Office. 3

KINDLING, FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone Up 2563. 20

Lost, Strayed and Found

LOST—STRAYED FROM 10 REDPATH street, a young Brown Cocker Spaniel; answers to the name of 'Brant.' Finder rewarded at above address. 5

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED, PIANO PUPILS BY LADY Teacher, pupil of Mr. Carlysle Petersiled, of Conservatory of Music, Boston; $10 per quarter. 124 Plymouth Grove. 4

MRS. JESSIE KELLOND, Teacher of the Piano, Mandolin and Guitar. 60a City Councillors street. 3

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, A SECOND-hand fireproof safe, large size. Address Secretary, Town of Outremont. Tel. Up. 1074. 4

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Household Furniture of all descriptions; Pictures, Paintings, Musical Instruments, Firearms, Bicycles; best prices paid. Address, M. FRANK, 493 Craig street. Post-Office Box 423, formerly of 569 Craig street. 8

Personal.

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the price of the advertisement covers expenses in connection therewith including the forwarding of letters. 13

To Let.

TO LET, THE STORE, 1 AND 3 St. Helen street, corner Lemoine street; hot water heating; electric power hoist. Estate John Tiffin. H. H. Austin, Agent, 318 St. Paul street. 5

TO RENT OR SELL, NICE NEW COTtages, built for winter, and others building, for sale on easy monthly payments. Apply to A. HARDIE, Gardenville ave., Longueuil, West end. P.O. Box 45.

TWO STORY BUILDING FORTIFICATION Lane and St. Peter street, to let, suitable for Plumber, etc. Alterations to suit tenant. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

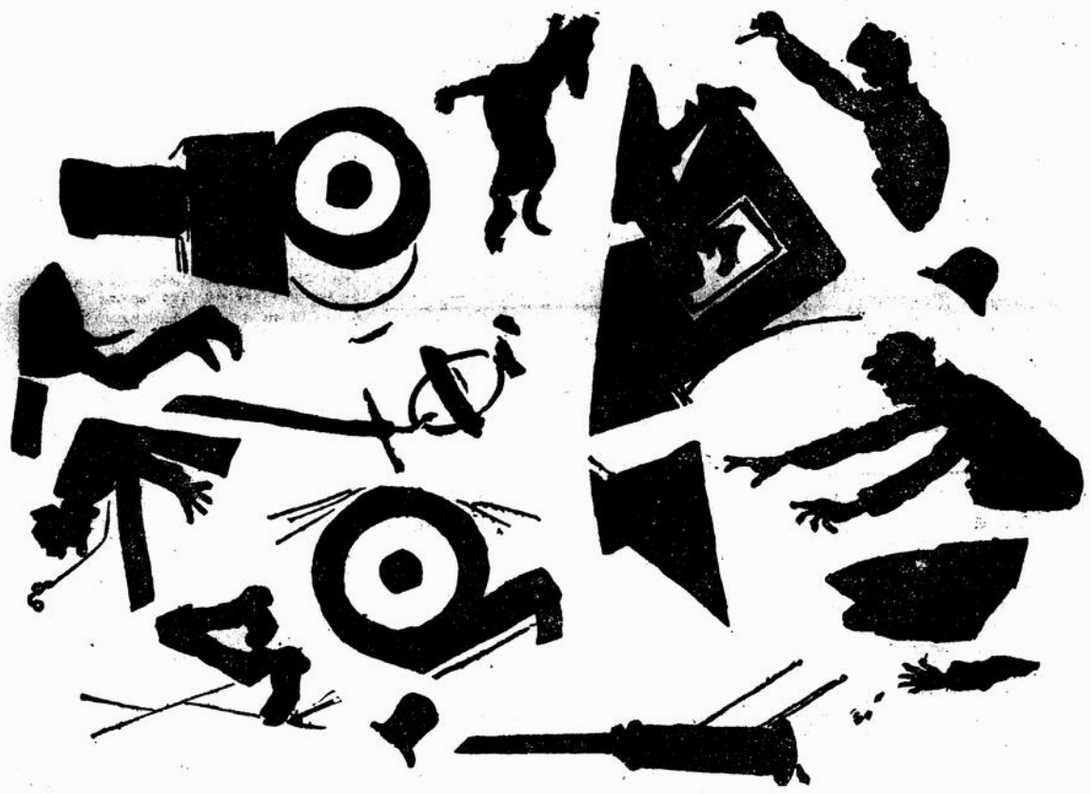
HOUSE TO LET. PLACARDS IN MANY styles; also lease forms, etc., for sale at the 'Witness' Office. 24

The Boys' Page.

THE AUTOMOBILE PUZZLE.

Prize Offered for the Best Solution.

READERS OF THE BOYS' PAGE, AGED 18 OR UNDER, ARE INVITED TO COMPETE.



(Adapted from the New York 'Herald.')

Mr. Duffer has just bought himself an automobile cab. 'Horses sometimes run away,' he said to himself, gleefully, 'but with this fine machine I am perfectly safe—just as safe as though I were in my own drawing-room.'

The cab was all right, but the driver was green, and the first thing poor Mr. Duffer knew his vehicle was having a violent altercation with a lamppost, and Mr. D. found himself very much 'put out.'

Cut out and paste together the dismembered pieces above, showing your idea of just what happened. No answers will be considered which reach this office later than next Thursday morning.

Write at the Bottom of your finished picture your name, age and address.

To the sender of the most ingenious solution will be given either a Rodgers' penknife or a book (to be selected by the winner).

Neatness of workmanship in cutting out and pasting together the dismembered parts, will be considered when awarding the prize. Competitors are advised not to crush their completed pictures into a small envelope, but to send them flat.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

ANSWERED ALL PUZZLES.

'Daisy,' James W. Templeton, N. Salter, Nelson Cheney, A. B. Church, Wilfrid Massiah, H. Stethem, L. H. Chipman, Lulu Reichling, Alice Eveleigh, Isabelle L. Smith.

PICTORIAL PUZZLE.

The geographical name represented by the picture was 'Montreal.'

Answered by:—Norman Stewart, S. C. Leslie, Nina Weir, 'O'Dowd,' Maud Arnoldi, 'Violet,' Jessie Waugh, Edith Little, 'Maynard Club,' Bram de Sola.

THE CAPTAIN AND HIS COMPANY

It will be remembered that the captain of a company of soldiers, in the course of his day's march comes to a river which must be crossed. The only means of transit is a boat wherein two children are paddling about, and which is so small that it will only hold the two children or one grown person. How is the transit accomplished?

Answer:—The captain orders the two children to pass to the farther side. One of them then brings back the boat, lands, and a soldier crosses alone to the farther side. The second child then brings back the boat.

The state of things (save that one man has crossed) is now just as at first, the boat and the two children being on the hither side of the stream. The process is repeated until the whole of the company have passed over.

Answered by George Plow, B. de Sola.

It appears that the original framing of the question was not very clear, and many people thought that it was only a matter of getting the captain over. Thus L. Chipman writes:—

'As you speak of the captain as if he was the only one there I would say:—The captain, with a fierce look, strode up to the two children. Taking one of them by the hair he threw her into the river "to be food for the fishes"; then drawing his sword he ran it through the other two or three times. He then got into the boat and crossed the river without more ado.'

DECAPITATED WORDS.

1. Blot —B—lot
2. Lark — l —ark
3. Acorn—a —corn
4. Clove—c —love
5. Kit —k—it
6. Whale—W—hale
7. Around a—round
8. That —t—hat
9. Cloud—c—loud
10. Hour —h—our

Answered by George Plow, Gertrude Best, Nina Weir, 'O'Dowd,' Maud Arnoldi, 'Violet,' E. Little, 'Maynard Club,' B. de Sola.

SQUARE WORD.

R E M I T
E N E M Y
M E T A L
I M A G E
T Y L E R

Answered by Geo. Plow, 'O'Dowd,' Maud Arnoldi, Violet, 'Maynard Club.'

CROWS ON A FENCE.

The question was: If 15 crows were sitting on a fence and a man came along and shot one, how many would be left sitting on the fence?

Answer.—There would be none, for they would all fly away.

Answered by Gertrude Best, Stewart Leslie, Nina Weir, 'O'Dowd,' Maud Arnoldi, 'Violet,' E. Little, Maynard Club, B de Sola.

It was quite disappointing to find that no one was caught over this question.

A STRIKING LIKENESS.

The question was: Why is a boy like a postage stamp?

The answer is: Because you have to lick him before he will stay in a corner

Answered by Nina Weir, 'O'Dowd, Stewart Leslie, Maud Arnoldi, B. de Sola.

The following answers are also correct: E. Little says, 'Because he is so often licked.' Geo. Plow says, 'Because a boy sticks to his stamps just as stamps stick to an album.' Nelson Cheney says, 'Because a boy makes the acquaintance of letters.' Gertrude Best says, 'Because he is licked, put in a corner and made to stick to his letters.'

'Daisy,' H. Stethem and 'Violet' say:

'The one you lick with a stick.
The other you stick with a lick.'

The Maynard Club and Alice Eveleigh, say: 'Because he is of no use until he is licked.' Wilfrid Massiah says, 'Because he needs licking to make him useful,' but the following qualification is added, 'If my answer is correct, I must say that I do not agree with Miss Salter.'

NOTES.

Lulu Reichling has been away for the holidays, but was kind enough to write us an interesting letter and to enclose some good puzzles.

We had a pleasant letter from Stewart Leslie, who lives in the United States. He tells us that his father worked on the first copy of the 'Daily Witness' that was issued.

'El Jacy' is thanked for the large number of puzzles he sent us.

The boys and girls are requested not to send in new puzzles until further notice.

NEVER TOO BUSY FOR PUZZLES.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—I think it was very naughty of you not to publish any puzzles during the Christmas week. I wasn't too busy to answer them, and I know of some others who were not, either. A friend and I were looking eagerly for Friday's paper, and hustled out to get it first thing on Friday when—Lo and behold—'Puzzles postponed,'—lamentations! Exclamations! Will you please put in puzzles next week, even if Mr. New Year does claim that week to be his.

A FRIEND OF THE BOYS' PUZZLE PAGE.

Groceries Provisions, &c

CHRISTMAS
and Every Day Luxuries.

English Hot House Grapes.	Cauliflowers.
English Cob Nuts.	Egg Plants.
Hot House Lettuce.	Oyster Plants.
" Tomatoes.	Green Beans.
" Cress.	Almeria Grapes, very fine.
" Parsley.	Catawba Grapes.
" Cucumbers	Bananas.

MUSHROOMS received daily at

Walter Paul's
Grocery Establishment.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

THE SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
conducted by Miss SYMMERS and Miss SMITH will re-open on TUESDAY, the 9th JANUARY.

YOUNG WOMEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
896 Dorchester street,
Winter Term of Educational Classes begins
TUESDAY, Jan. 2nd, 1900.
SUBJECTS:
Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Typewriting, French, Elocution, Singing, Dressmaking, Plain Sewing, Millinery, Art Needlework, Violin, Physics' Culture, Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Botany, Language Lessons and Compositon.
Further information can be obtained at the office.

THE FRENCH & ENGLISH School for Girls,
BERTHIER (en haut) P.Q.,
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10th, 1900.
MADAME P. A. CLEMENTS.

Cutting & Sewing Classes
With an ENTIRELY NEW METHOD of Cutting. Professional instruction for ladies and young women. Cutters' work given students taking lessons.
MADAME E. L. ETHIER,
Formerly pupil with Abel Goubaud, of Paris. 88 ST. DENIS STREET, Montreal.

Stationery, &c.

TIMMIS, NOBLE & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Large Stock of Silver and Plated Goods, Cruets, Bon-bon Baskets and Spoons, Napkin Rings, Butter Dishes, etc.
759 CRAIG STREET.

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



ELDER, DEMPSTER
& CO.'S
Royal Mail Steamships.

BEAVER LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers weekly sailing between ST. JOHN, N.B., and LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From St. John.
Dec. 16	*SS. MONTROSE	Jan. 3.
Dec. 23	SS. LAKE SUPERIOR	Jan. 10.
Dec. 30	SS. MONTEREY	Jan. 17.
Jan. 6	*SS. MONTEAGLE	Jan. 24.
Jan. 13	SS. LAKE ONTARIO	Jan. 31.

*These steamers have First Cabin accommodation only.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin, $40.00 to $53. Return, $80 to $90. Return according to steamer accommodation.
Second Cabin, $32.00 to Liverpool or London. $60.80 round trip.
Steerage to Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $22

Fortnightly sailings between PORTLAND, ME., and AVONMOUTH.

SS. ASHANTI	Dec. 9
SS. MEMNON	Dec. 23
SS. YOLA	Jan. 6

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 St. Sacrament st.

Notices.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT.
Dame Lillian Grace Thompson, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, common as to property of John A. O'Dell, of the same place, and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff,
—VS.—
John A. O'Dell, of the same place, Butter Buyer, Defendant.
An action for separation of property has been instituted in this cause this 28th December, 1899.
QUINN, MORRISON & LYNCH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, December 28th, 1899. 6z

NOTICE is Hereby Given that application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its ensuing session by the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal for authority to borrow an additional ten thousand dollars upon the security of the immovable property belonging to the Institute.
Montreal, 5th December, 1899.
HUTCHINSON & OUGHTRED,
Solicitors for Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Montreal Investment & Freehold Company will apply at the next Session of the Legislature of Quebec, for an Act to amend and enlarge their present charter, by providing for an increase of capital, and to authorize the Company to receive money on deposit, to issue debentures to lend money upon security, both movable and immovable, and to acquire and hold by way of security, or otherwise deal in bonds, debentures, and shares in corporations, and to underwrite shares, bonds and other securities, and also to amend Section 2, of the Charter of the Company 55 Vic., Chap. 75, so as to make the same read in accordance with the intentions of said Act. Montreal, Dec. 13th, 1899. HALL, CROSS, BROWN, SHARP & COOK, Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec to ratify, confirm and amend the Charter of the DOMINION ABATTOIR & STOCKYARDS COMPANY; to change the name of the said Company; to increase its powers in regard to the holding of real estate, stocks and bonds, and otherwise. Montreal, 11th December, 1899. HALL, CROSS, BROWN, SHARP & COOK, Attorneys for Appellants. 12

Professional.

R. A. DUNTON, B.C.L.,
NOTARY, &c.
Offices: 2nd Floor Temple Bldg.
Tel. Main No. 1191. 185 St. James St.

SETH P. LEET, Q.C.,
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BUILDING,
204 St. James St. Tel. Main 616.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.
TEMPLE BUILDING,
185 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, Q.C. FRED. H. MAKEYR
GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY.

BUCHAN, ELLIOTT, & KENNEDY
ADVOCATES, &c.,
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Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,
124 McGill Street.



REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE.

SS. Alcides	4,500 tons	SS. Keemun	4,500 tons
SS. Almora	7,500 "		
SS. Amarynthia	5,500 "	SS. Lakonia (cold storage).	7,500 "
SS. Concordia	3,500 "	SS. Orthia	6,000 "
SS. Hestia	5,800 "	SS. Salacia	7,000 "
SS. Indrani	5,800 "	SS. Tritonia	6,000 "
SS. Kastalia (cold storage)	6,300 "		
New Steamer building			7,500 "

GLASGOW SERVICE.
From St. John, N.B.

SS. ALCIDES	Jan. 4
SS. AMARYNTHIA	Jan. 18
SS. CONCORDIA	Feb. 1

From Portland, Me.

SS. KEEMUN	Jan. 17
SS. SALACIA	Jan. 31
SS. KEEMUN	Feb. 14

Agents—Glasgow ..... Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE.
Weekly London Service.
From PORTLAND.

SS. JACONA	Jan. 5
SS. CANADIA	Jan. 12
SS. BEROONA	Jan. 19
SS. EUXINIA	Jan. 26

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.
COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamers of both lines.
Through Bills of Lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States.
For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., Schofield & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL

DOMINION LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
VANCOUVER	Jan. 13, 2 p.m.	Jan. 15, 5 p.m.
DOMINION	Jan. 27, 2 p.m.	Jan. 28, 5 p.m.
CAMBROMAN	Feb. 3, 2 p.m.	
*ROMAN	Feb. 14, 2 p.m.	
Vancouver	Feb. 17, 2 p.m.	Feb. 18, 5 p.m.

*This steamers does not carry passengers.
Rates—First Cabin, $50 and upwards single, $100 return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $35 single; $65 50 return.
Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $23.50 according to steamer. Steerage outfits furnished free.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
For further information apply to any agent of the company or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament St., General Agents.
Montreal.

MANCHESTER LINERS,
LIMITED,
The only direct and regular steamship line between
CANADA and MANCHESTER.
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:
WINTER SERVICE.

From Manchester.	Steamer.	From St. John, N.B
.....	MANCHESTER IMPORTER	Jan. 4
.....	*MANCHESTER TRADER	Jan. 15

And fortnightly thereafter.
*Fitted with cold storage.
The steamers of this line call at Halifax, N.S.

FURNESS LINE.
Between St. John, N.B., and London direct
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line as follows:

Steamer.	From St. John, N.B.
SS. CEBRIANA	Dec. 2)
SS. DALTON HALL	Jan. 15

And fortnightly thereafter
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Winter Service between PORTLAND and HAMBURG.
The intended sailings for this service are as follows:

Steamer.	From Portland, Maine,
S.S. AUSTRALIA	Jan. 8.
S.S. TEUTONIA	Jan. 15.

Through Bills of Lading issued from all Canadian railway and Grand Trunk railway stations.
For rates of Freight and particulars, apply to any Railway Agent, or to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited.
Montreal P.Q.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE
TICKETS BY ALL LINES,
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES, via Montreal, Halifax or Boston.
HOLLAND-AMERICA, HAMBURG-AMERICAN WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERA TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via New York.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, BERMUDA, NASSAU, JAMAICA, etc.
Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.
Cabin rates, $35 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
Send for monthly pamphlet of rates and sailing (32 pages) agent for Gaze's Tours to all parts of the World. 44 days' Tour through Europe, all expenses paid, $250.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
178 St. James St., Opposite Temple Bldg.
Office Telephone, Main 1507. House Telephone, Up31

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BERMUDA
From New York, 48 hours by Elegan Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO WEST INDIES
30 days trip, fifteen days in the tropics. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents for Quebec SS. Co., 39 Broadway, or J. G. BROCK & Co., 211 Commissioners St., Montreal
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS,
PARIS 1900.
Passenger accommodation is being rapidly taken for April, May, June and July. Sailing list for American Line, Hamburg American, and North German Lloyd Lines are out, and can be obtained from
W. H. HENRY, Agent,
116 St. Peter St., Mechanics' Inst. Bldg,
Tel. Main 2646.

SPEND YOUR WINTER IN JAMAICA.
New Fine Steamships, 2,000 tons each.
BOSTON FRUIT CO.
Leave Boston every Wednesday at 10 a.m.
First-class Return Fare, $15.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
178 St. James st., Montreal



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
ON AND AFTER the 15th OCTOBER, 1899, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:
The Maritime Express will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 7.30 p.m., for Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.
The Maritime Express from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 5.30 p.m.
The Local Express will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.15 p.m., and at Riviere du Loup at 6.00 p.m.
The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup, daily, except on Sunday, at 12.00, noon, and Levis, at 4.35 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10.10 p.m.
Accommodation for Levis leave daily, except on Sunday, at 11.15 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.
Accommodation leave Levis at 11.40 a.m., daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10.00 p.m.
Vestibule trains, with luxurious sleeping and dining cars and first class coaches on the Maritime Express.
Through Sleeping Cars between Montreal and Halifax.
Buffet Cars on Local Express.
THE LAND OF BIG GAME.
The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the great game regions of Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest hunting grounds for moose, deer, caribou, and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geese, duck, brant, and other fowl common to this part of the continent.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., Oct. 12, 1899.
H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal.
JAMES HARDWELL, Assistant General Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Building.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James street.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
EPIPHANY.
SINGLE FARE
Between all stations in Province of Quebec; also from stations in Province of Quebec to Ottawa.
Going dates ..... Jan. 5 and 6, 1900
Return limit ..... Jan. 8, 1900.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS
Toronto and West.

	Daily.	Daily.	Ex. Sun.
Lve. Montreal	9.00 a.m.	8.00 p.m.	10.25 p.m.
Arr. Toronto	5.20 p.m.	6.50 a.m.	7.15 a.m.
Arr. Hamilton	6.55 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
Arr. Niagara Falls	5.40 p.m.	10.10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.
Arr. Buffalo	10.00 p.m.	12.00 noon	12.00 noon
Arr. London	9.56 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.
Arr. Detroit	8.45 a.m.	7.10 p.m.	7.10 p.m.
Arr. Chicago	9.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
EPIPHANY.
SINGLE FARE
Between all stations in Province of Quebec; also from stations in Province of Quebec to Ottawa.
Going Dates ..... Jan. 5 and 6, 1900.
Return Limit ..... Jan. 8, 1900.

Transcontinental Service.
Pacific Express for Ottawa, Vancouver, etc., leaves Windsor St. Station at 9.45 a.m., daily, except Sundays,
OTTAWA SERVICE.
Lv. Windsor St. Station 9.45 a.m., 10 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 5.15 p.m., *9.45 p.m.
Lv. Place Viger Stat on 8.20 a.m., 6.03 p.m.
*Daily. Other trains week days only.
CITY TICKET & TELEGRAPH OFFICE
129 ST. JAMES ST. (Next Post-Office).

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
Epiphany, Jan. 6th, 1900.
Excursion Return Tickets will be issued between all stations on this Railway in the Province of Quebec, Jan. 5th and 6th, 1900, at First Class Single Fare, limit for return, leaving destination not later than Jan. 8th, 1900.
Tickets are good for continuous passage only, in either direction.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., Dec. 28th, 1899.

Bakers and Confectioners.
R. S. AULD,
PLAIN AND FANCY BREADS,
CHOICE CANDIES AND CONFECTIONERY,
WHOLE WHEAT HEALTH BREAD,
BAKED BEANS, BOSTON BROWN BREAD.
Only Whole Wheat Flour used in our Health Bread. Telephone Mt. 13, corner St. Antoine St. and Atwater avenue.

NEW YEAR'S CAKES.
CANDIES, and Everything in our line.
JAMES M. AIRD'S
Well Known Stores.

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

REAPING A ROTTEN HARVEST.

(By Rev. F. Docker, in 'Alliance News.')

CHAPTER II.

Charles Dornton was the son of respectable parents living in the South of England. His mother had secured for him a position as junior clerk in the office of the large firm of distillers, McKilsoles & Co.

The principal of the firm was really named Brown, and between Mr. Brown and the Dorntons there had been a slight acquaintance. It was in virtue of this acquaintance that the youth had obtained his position in the firm of spirit merchants.

Young Dornton was more than usually clever, and his promotion in the firm promised to be rapid, and in consideration of the slight friendship to which we have alluded, the chief became very partial to him.

Dornton, besides being clever, was a young man of attractive manners and of winsome character. There was, however, one shadow hanging over young Dornton's life. His father, a man of exceptional gifts, and a doctor in a small town in Essex, was a confirmed inebriate. Drink had been his own and his family's ruin.

The head of the firm of McKilsoles knew this dark passage in the history of the young man's family. He knew, too, that young Dornton's mother, as bright and beautiful a little woman as man need have for a wife, had been cursed by her husband's intemperate habits. But Mr. Brown did not allow these evil fruits of the traffic from which yearly he reaped a substantial profit to trouble him. The man was a fool for his weakness, was his mental comment on Dornton's ruin.

With such an hereditary vice crouching at his door, the situation in a firm of drink distillers was just about the worst one that could have been chosen for Charles Dornton. The young man was literally flung into the vortex of the awful temptation, and unfortunately, like his father, he had not sufficient moral strength to resist the temptation.

Taking a fancy to his young clerk, Mr. Brown showed him several marks of his favor. As he had known the family, and was acquainted with their undoubted social respectability, he invited the young man occasionally to spend an evening with his family. Mr. Brown's family consisted of several sons and one daughter.

Rosie was an attractive girl of about nineteen. She was just at the impressionable age, when such surface brilliancy as the young man possessed was specially fascinating to her. He was handsome, of suave and gentlemanly manners, and witty.

It was not to be wondered, then, that the two young people, being thrown thus carelessly into each other's company, were mutually fascinated, and, in truth, young Dornton's general good nature and his gentlemanly manners were likely to win the affections of a less romantic young lady than his employer's daughter.

But by some means the intimacy between the young people came to Mr. Brown's knowledge, and he was highly incensed. Mr. Brown had very different ideas for his daughter than that she should marry a penniless clerk, whose father, he suddenly remembered, was a dirty, dissipated drunkard.

Mr. Brown was shaping his own career with a very different purpose to such a marriage. He was growing rich, and he was aiming at distinguished social position. His name was becoming known as a philanthropist. His benefactions were large; he had built one or two churches, and gave liberally to hospitals. Moreover, he was a mine of wealth to his political party.

He was making to himself friends with the mammon of unrighteousness. 'What reason was there,' he asked himself, 'why the beerage should not lead to the peerage.'

The idea of his daughter, for whom he contemplated an alliance of a very different character, being wedded to a penniless son of a wretched drunkard, was insufferable, and much as he said he loved his child, he would rather follow her to her grave than that she should form such a union.

So he sternly forbade all further intercourse between the young people. He felt, however, that in order to prevent all further intimacy he must make sure doubly sure. Accordingly he made a suggestion to young Dornton that he should remove from London and take up a position in the Glasgow office of the firm.

'It was either that,' he said sternly, 'or dismissal.'

Young Dornton submitted to the stern alternative of the head of the firm, and removed to Glasgow.

(To be Continued.)

Droppings in the Throat

A Symptom of Catarrh Permanently Cured by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

The hawking and spitting which the catarrh sufferer goes through in the morning to clear the throat of the droppings is a marked symptom of this distressing disease. In the early stages the discharge may be slight, but it becomes so thick and tough that considerable effort is required to expel it from the throat.

It is encouraging for the catarrh victim to know that he can be relieved of this distress and permanently cured of catarrh by using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Both acute and chronic catarrh are eradicated from the system by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. It clears the choked up air passages, heals the ulcers, and quickly conquers disease.

Mr. Thomas Squirrell, 214 Bay street, Ottawa, Ont., states: 'I was afflicted with a very severe form of catarrh for nine years, and was so bad that the doctors gave me up to die of consumption. A careful, systematic use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure brought about a complete change. I no longer have any hawking and spitting, and am perfectly cured. The doctors burnt out my throat three times for this disease.'

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, 25 cents a box, blower free, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.—Advt. 5

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ONE 'LITTLE FOX.'

(Linnie Hawley Drake, in 'Journal and Messenger.')

(Concluded.)

Together they tugged the mammoth Saratoga down to Milly's room, only to find it securely locked, and then Milly remembered that the key had been in the pretty portmanteau she had lost last week. How provoking! But there was Flossie's. Her key was never lost; she knew the very nail that identical key hung on this minute. So, after considerable tugging, the trunks were exchanged.

'How fortunaee, Susan,' she began, 'that this is ironing day. Everything is clean and ready in that way at least!'

'Yes'm, dat's de truff, but dar's a heap of mendin's ought to be did 'fore you wears 'em. Dere's more'n a yahd a lace tored off that lubly petticoat your mah was so 'ticular 'bout, an' dey ain't no button on nothin',' laying down an armful of beautifully laundered garments as she talked.

'Whar is yo' wo'k-basket, Miss Milly?' she asked, a few minutes later, of the girl who was vainly trying to disentangle something from a heterogeneous mix-up of everything that she had emptied upon the bed.

'My! Where is that work-basket! Strange! Oh, yes. Susan, look in the shoe box. Fido tipped it in there yesterday. No white thread there! Dear me! Well, get Flossie's; you'll be sure to find some in hers. How about my travelling dress? That summer silk would do beautifully only for that lemonade that is all over one breadth, and I've really not had time to put that new one in mamma cut out before she left. Several more dresses were examined and discarded—some for this reason, some for that—until a pretty tailor-made gown was chosen—only the gloves to match she had left somewhere or other.

'Now, Susan, my two India muslins—they were both done up to-day, weren't they?'

'Deed an' they wasn't, Miss Milly—not rightly, I means. Dar was the skirt wid de 'broidered flounces and the waist dat was lace trimmed.'

'Oh, dear!' with a look of consternation. 'I can never go without those. Do see if they are not clean in the press—I can't remember that I have worn either.'

'Yes'm, yo' did, Miss Milly—to dat Miss Flippert's garding party. Here both is—way down in de bottom o' dis clo'es basket—an' dey ain't clean—no'm, dey ain't.'

'Yes, I remember now,' groaned the tired girl, little drops of perspiration standing on the flushed forehead. 'And my jacket I left over at Carrie Dunham's. My cream-colored tea-gown will have to have new lace, and the blue one I ripped all the bows off to wear with something else. I do wish Flossie would come!'

'But, Miss Milly, chile; you couldn't wear none o' Miss Flossie's fixins—dey's a heap too big fo' yo'. Where's yo' black silk, and dat swell blue one?'

'Oh, they are much too warm. And my wrap I left at the lake the other day when we 'picnicked' there. Aunty is so fussy, too. She would never forgive me if my clothes were disorderly—I shall not be able to go!' And poor Milly broke down in a real good girlish cry.

Flossie and her father soon came in, and though very sorry indeed for Millicent's disappointment, Mr. Hays at once decided that Flossie was the one to accompany her aunt. And in an hour's time poor Milly, choking back her sobs, watched them drive away, Flossie the perfection of neatness in her trim gray suit, trunks perfectly packed with everything in the nicest order.

I shall not tell you that Millicent's cure was instantaneous. Habits of years are not so quickly put away from us. It was only by persistent watchfulness that this one little fox, which came so near spoiling this beautiful vine, was exterminated. But it did receive its death blow that hot July day, and with each letter from the delighted Flossie of their journeyings through Canada, the rapids of the St. Lawrence, the wonders of Montreal, the miserable little creature would be nearly drowned in Millicent's tears, and that much nearer its end. For in the charming home over which Millicent presides to-day you would never guess of it having existed at all, did not Millicent herself tell you in her own bright way, adding seriously:

'It was a very bitter lesson, but the most curative medicines frequently are bitter—and the dose was salutary.'

BIBLE THOUGHTS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 5.

FOUR THINGS TO DO—SEE JUDE.

1. 'Building up yourselves on your most holy faith.' That is, on the truths of the gospel of Christ, which you have believed. We are saved, kept and made wise unto salvation by faith, but there are things which accompany salvation which God expects us to do. God builds by His word and by His grace, and we are co-workers with Him as we receive and apply the truth to our spiritual nature.

2. 'Praying in the Holy Spirit.'—Never to pray without looking to Him for assistance.

3. 'Keep Yourselves in the Love of God.'—'If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love.' (Jno. xv., 10.) Experience grows out of obedience. Spiritual exercise essential to spiritual growth.

4. 'Looking for the Mercy of Our Lord Jesus Christ.' Expecting to receive, to experience, His compassionate kindness day by day. 'Mercy' is the divine attribute always linked with grace and peace from God the Father and our Lord Jesus.

[For the 'Witness.'

D. L. MOODY'S TRANSLATION.

'Can this be death,' our brother said,
Then death is transport, and delight;
As he lay thoughtful on his bed,
The heavenly world before his sight.

He saw within the gates of pearl,
Such sights as never can be told;
As waves of glory did unfurl,
The city, with its streets of gold.

As vision after vision past,
Each one much brighter than before;
All knew, the change had come, at last,
As he look'd thro' the open door.

The friends around did something say,
Which roused the fervor of his mind;
'This is my Coronation Day.'
A crown of life I soon shall find.

He bid farewell to all around,
This faithful servant of the Lord;
And in a moment, he was found,
With Jesus, whom his soul adored.

Ten thousand spirits, pure and bright,
Already were, their friend to meet;
His soul transported with the sight,
As they did now each other greet.

They sang the 'Coronation' song,
'All Hail,' the one he knew so well;
And its sweet rapture did prolong,
In 'Jesus hath done all things well.'

So pass'd the soul of our dear friend,
From labor, to eternal rest;
But to a life that ne'er will end,
To sweeter labor, with the blest.

Farewell, dear friend, 'A little while,'
Then we expect to meet you there;
May your pure spirit, ours beguile,
Until we reach that world so fair.

W. CALVERT.

Montreal, Jan. 2, 1900.

To-morrow is the most wonderful of all days, or, as Isaiah has it, 'a day great beyond measure.' Its history outshines the record of centuries. It is the day on which idle men labor and fools reform. It is the day when every man does his duty. To-morrow myriads of men and women will heed the call of Christ. To-morrow they will follow him, they will give themselves wholly to his service, they will put forth unsparing effort, they will stand boldly for the right though the heavens fall, they will ally themselves with the Christian Church, they will take their full share of labor and responsibility, they will—but the vision enlarges itself beyond the power of expression. Were it to be recorded in detail, we may safely say that 'the world itself could not contain the books that should be written.' And all this will be done to-morrow. But to-day—what of that? Why, nothing. It will be just like other days. If to-morrow were here! If the world could but see the bright dawning of its mythical glory! But it never can. To-morrow is like the rainbow's end, which continually moves on and keeps its distance undiminished, when foolish children seek its golden treasure.—Geo. H. Hubbard, in 'Canadian Baptist.'

Our great work is to get the church member who has not been doing anything to do something. The time has come when more systematic work must be done to raise our funds. The minister who simply announces the fact that the day has come for receiving the offering for foreign missions, and then sits down until the baskets are passed, does not present the cause, and hinders it as much as helps it. Not more than one-half of the membership is present on a given Sabbath, and a third of these do not contribute. How shall we reach those not present? How shall we get those who have never to contribute now? This is our great work, and this is what we must do. Let us quit farming over the old fields so much that are always ready to give the best crop they can and break in some of the new ground from which no sheaves have ever been garnered.

The good already accomplished by this tour among our churches has doubly repaid all the effort and expense, and we believe will be lasting and far-reaching. Why cannot it be worked in many or all of our presbyteries? Here is a suggestion for our brother chairmen.—The Rev. H. B. Hummel.

The term Peter is official, as is the name Christ. As Christian to Christ, so is Peter to petra (rock). The great rock, unquarried, eternal is Christ. The stone dug from the rock is the man Peter, and the felicitous conjunction of the two expresses the idea that the foundation and structure are all of one. The constituent elements of the Church, or the ecclesia, Christ's body of freeman, are two, the Lord who saves and the saved man. The essence of the Church is the Saviour who reigns. Two things are wonderful, first, the marvellous divine energy that said, 'I will build!' and secondly, the poor quality of the human materials out of which he builds. A church created by accident, emphasizing these accidents, fails of its great purpose. I believe not in the visible church, but in the visible churches, and in the invisible church. These invisible churches, however various, cannot do one thing, and that is let go their hold of man or of the immortality of his soul. They are, since Christ is. They fail when they emphasize accidents, they reign where they do his will and seek to accomplish his divine redemption. Christ is unequalified sovereign in his own church, the Church must reproduce his functions and acts. These three functions of prophet, priest and kinghood should mark the life of the Church. The Church, collectively, has a priestly office, it must have the prophetic message, and a kinghood which means freedom from all control but that of the Master. Thus it will prove to be the incarnation of Christ.—From report of Principal Fairbairn's speech at Mansfield College.

An educated Hindoo convert to Christianity, P. N. Chakroburtty, in a letter to the New York 'Sun,' gives the following very significant and impressive testimony to the power of the word of God. He says:—'I am converted from Hindooism; the Brahmanic blood runs through my veins. Nothing could have brought me to the Lord Jesus Christ but two things; (1) the consciousness of my guilt; (2) that Christ had atoned for me. The light of revelation in my soul warned me of hell; since then the scriptures have affirmed it, and with the acceptance of Jesus the burden has gone. I am a missionary now, and have been in the work since 1883. After spending ten years between Great Britain, Europe, India and Ceylon, I solemnly say that I have not found any scheme, plan, or amusement, which can or will ever come up to the power of the gospel of Christ. I have just come to visit this country for the first time, to study American methods of Christian work, and to find out how far the people who send us missionaries believe in Christ and the Bible for themselves. The opinions and remarks of the clergymen you comment upon (the higher critics) make me feel that I am not safe among such theologians. The gospel has an eternal charm for me, a pagan convert. I find elevating pleasures and joys in it. It has transformed me. I believe in the inspiration of God's word, permanent and unchangeable; otherwise man has no permanent standard to appeal to. I feel I must give this testimony in these days of loose interpretations of the scriptures. I am forgiven much, so I wish to say a word for him who has made me what I am.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Price 50c. a box, or 3 for $1.25 at all druggists.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

NO LONDON TRICKS FOR HER.

Some time ago an elderly married couple, who had spent the great part of their lives in a village in Derbyshire, made up their minds to take a journey to London.

They received plenty of advice from their neighbors about how they were to take care of themselves, and especially to be careful of the London sharper. To save expense, they decided to go by one of the cheap trips that started from a neighboring town.

They got safely off, and all went well till the train reached Bedford, at which place it stopped a few minutes.

The old man, thinking he had plenty of time, went to the refreshment bar to get a glass of beer, and he was so fluttered by the crowd that he did the very thing he was afraid of—got left behind. An express train being due, however, in a few minutes, the station master kindly allowed him to go by it, and he was thus enabled to reach London twenty minutes before his wife.

He was eagerly on the look out when the trippers arrived, and, seeing his wife, he rushed up to her, shouting:

'Hi, Betty, I'm glad to see ye agean, I thought we wor parted for ever.'

Betty looked at him indignantly, and remembering the advice of her country neighbors, said:

'Away wi' ye, man. Don't be comin' yer Lunnon tricks wi' me. I left my owd man at t'other station. If yer don't be off at once, I'll call a bobby and hae yer locked up.'

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OBEYED TO THE LETTER.

When Mr. Melville Stewart was a very young actor indeed, he was engaged to rush on to the stage in an exciting scene and offer a drawn sword to the leading man. At the dress rehearsal, in his extreme agitation, he seized the hilt of the weapon himself and presented the point to his friend. The leading man was furious, and gave the young beginner a careful drilling as to how he should stand, waiting for his cue, with the sword resting on his shoulder; the hilt being behind him, ready to be gracefully and swiftly presented. Young Stewart obeyed the instructions to the letter. He was in the right position, behind the scenes, for a good five minutes before the cue. When it at last came, he rushed on to the stage, and the other actor grasped the proffered sword—only to let it fall again with a frenzied yell, for the novice had been holding the hilt in a flaring gas jet over his shoulder, and when he gave it to the leading man it was literally red hot.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

'Why do you not hold your head up as I do?' inquired an aristocratic 'awyer of a laboring farmer.

'Squire,' replied the farmer, 'look at that field of grain. All the valuable heads hang down like mine, while those that have nothing in them stand upright like yours.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

A Stockbroker Tells of Herbert's Stock-Dealings.

AN UNWILLING WITNESS—THE LEMIEUX CASE ON TRIAL—A SCENE IN COURT.

The enquete in the Lemieux case was resumed before Judge Choquet this morning. The court room was again used on account of the large number of persons interested.

Walter L. Fellows was the only witness examined, and it was nearly twelve o'clock when court assembled, and Mr. Hutchinson commenced asking questions.

Mr. Fellows said he did business as a stock broker at No. 11 St. Sacrament street. The first business he had with Lemieux was in connection with a guarantee deposit.

Did you ever conduct any transactions on behalf of one George Ball?

Yes, of the nature of a stock account.

Can you state to what extent?

No.

Will you produce his account?

I cannot. I went out of business in April last and ordered the books destroyed in June, as I did not expect to go into business again, and thought the old accounts would never be of any use again to any one.

The order to destroy the books was given, witness said, to his office boy, John O'Neil, or to a brother of the witness, who was then in the office. To the best of his knowledge they were destroyed. He went to the seaside, and after his return he resumed business in the same office on Sept. 28 last. One reason why he had the books destroyed was that many people did not wish their names to be seen on stock brokers' books.

The court expressed some surprise at this if the business was a legitimate one.

Who is George Ball?

I don't know. I never saw him. I do not know whether there is such a person or not.

Witness then acknowledged that the name was fictitious, and represented a person of another name.

Asked how the order for stock was given, he replied that sometimes it was given by telephone. He believed the person who ordered the stock spoke from the Ville Marie Bank. Latterly Herbert had telephoned for stock on that account. Before him it was some one else. The other person was known as Frank Flood. Frank Flood he believed to be an accountant for W. Weir & Son. Witness could not say that the orders always came from the bank.

Did Herbert and Flood both do business under the name of George Ball?

Yes.

Who paid the money on the account.

Margins were sometimes paid by Flood and at other times they sent the collectors to the bank for them. J J. Herbert, the teller, paid them.

Mr. Hutchinson here asked the witness if he had any communication with Mr. Quinn or Mr. Lemieux on this subject. Mr. Quinn angrily objected to the question, and considered it a serious insinuation which he wished to totally repudiate, adding that he never went to interview prisoners in the jail and make them promises like some people he knew had done.

Mr. Hutchinson hoped that he did not refer to any action of his, as he had made no promises to any one, and whoever said so lied.

Mr. Quinn ventured to say there was not a broker in Montreal who did not do business with prominent citizens under fictitious names.

The court observed that if that was so it should be stopped.

Mr. Quinn thought it would be a good thing for the Solicitor-General to have a law introduced to prevent such dealings.

To this Mr. Fitzpatrick replied that he was introducing the penitentiary as a cure, and hoped for good results.

The witness continuing in answer to Mr. Hutchinson said the accounts were presented as statements of margins due at the bank, and they were paid for in cash by the teller, Herbert, at the bank. The first stock transaction with Herbert, he thought, took place about January, 1898. Asked when the account with Ball commenced the witness at first could not swear, but he corrected himself by stating that they were actually the same account. He could not swear that he got money from any one else on this account. The name George Ball was suggested by some one in the office of the witness, either his brother or the clerk appeared in a paper of this city purporting to give the story of Herbert's downfall and throwing the blame all on his client, Ferdinand Lemiex. This would make it hard to get an unprejudiced jury if the case came to trial.

The court remarked that such comments were serious, and it was hoped that the reporters would only state what the witnesses said, otherwise they would have to be excluded.

Continuing, the witness stated that Herbert's account continued till last March. His accounts were always paid in cash, mixed bills of different banks, not all Ville Marie bills.

The court asked whether the money was lost in deals for legitimate stock, margins or bucket shop transactions.

Witness replied that the business was done mostly in margins. There were both profits and losses. He though the net loss in this case would not be over $30,000 or $40,000. To Mr. Hutchinson, however, he admitted that it might have been $75,000. The margins some days would represent deals of from $500 to $1,000.

Witness had met Herbert in a restaurant on St. Lawrence street. He knew he was a young man. He did not know what Herbert was earning nor what money he had of his own. He did not know whether he could afford to spend these sums in speculation nor whether he came by the money honestly. These questions he considered none of his business, and he made no inquiries. He did not know whether Herbert was a millionnaire or not.

The court ordered the witness to try to find the missing account book which he claimed had been destroyed, remarking that it might be to his own interest to produce it.

Witness seemed very confident that the book had been destroyed, and that a search would be futile. He was, however, advised to look for it well and bring it to court at two o'clock this afternoon. The court then adjourned to that hour.

Herbert is still at detective headquarters. James Baxter stayed at No. 4 police station again last night, and O'Brien at No. 14. It is not intended that they shall have any communication with one another.

O'Brien was to-day committed for trial at the next session of the Court of Queen's Bench, and was admitted to bail, his father and brother giving security for $1,000 each and himself giving a personal bond of $1,000.

DEATH OF MR. DANIEL KEARNS.

The death took place yesterday of Mr. Daniel Kearns, one of Montreal's oldest Irish citizens. The late Mr. Kearns was a native of Ashfield Cross, County Cavan, Ireland, where he was



THE LATE D. KEARNS.

born in 1823. He came with his parents to this city in 1835 and entered the grocery business in 1837. In 1846 he established business on his own account. Mr. Kearns was the oldest pewholder of St. Patrick's Church, having rented a pew in that edifice since 1861.

DEATH OF MR. J. H. ROUTH.

The death took place, yesterday, of Mr. John H. Routh, a prominent insurance representative of this city. The deceased was a member of the Board of Trade and also of the Marine Underwriters' Association, of which latter body he was vice-president at the time of his decease. Nineteen years ago he took up the agencies of the Lancashire, the Western and the Quebec insurance companies. He leaves a widow, three daughters and a son to mourn his loss.

At a special general meeting of the Montreal Marine Underwriters' Association, held yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Moved by Captain J. J. Riley, seconded by Mr. Robert Bickerdike: 'That this board has learned with deep regret of the death of John H. Routh, a charter member, and for many years vice-president of this association. That this board desires to place on record its appreciation of the high character and sterling worth of Mr. Routh, and the great loss sustained through the death of one who represented in himself the most intelligent and conservative form of underwriting, and faithful adherence to all his engagements.'

Moved by Mr. John E. Riley, seconded by Mr. C. E. Gault: 'That this association hereby expresses its deep sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Routh in their irreparable loss, and that a copy of this and the foregoing resolution be sent to them.'

CRUSHED BY STREET CARS.

A street car conductor, named Belanger, was severely injured internally by being caught between two street cars at the sheds of the Montreal Street Railway at St. Henri. The accident occurred about six o'clock. The General Hospital ambulance had a long run out, bringing in the patient by 7.10.

FELL DOWN TWO STORIES.

A man named F. Seguin, employed in the reconstruction of the Merchants Bank, fell the height of two stories while at work this morning. Beyond cutting his head somewhat severely and several bruises, he was not otherwise injured. He was taken to the General Hospital for treatment.

MR. RIEDEL'S CONDITION.

The condition of the Rev. F. Riedel, who is confined at present in the Royal Victoria Hospital, is reported to-day as no better. The patient, owing to his continued long illness is very weak. For the present the services at the German Lutheran Church will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hankel, of Rankin, Ont., who has been secured by the congregation until the Rev. Mr. Riedel is recovered sufficiently to resume his labors.

BOOM FOR THE SOO.

EXTENSIVE REDUCTION WORKS TO BE ERECTED ON THE CANADIAN SIDE.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—Mr. F. H. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, after a long conference to-day with the Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, announced a project for the development of the 'Soo,' almost as wonderful as that outlined by the Dominion Steel Company in connection with its works at Sydney, C.B. The Ontario & Lake Superior Company, a great American corporation, with a capital of twenty million dollars, six million dollars of which has already been paid in by the New York and Philadelphia capitalists, who comprise the syndicate, proposes to spend the following sums on works already begun, and shortly to be undertaken at the Canadian 'Soo':—Reduction works, $1,500,000; chemical works, $500,000; alkali works, $1,500,000; sulphide pulp mill, $250,000; steel rail mill, $2,500,000. Total, $7,250,000.

Speaking of these great enterprises, Mr. Clergue said: 'All the capital which is being invested is foreign money. It is wholly share capital, none of the money being raised by bonds or mortgages. We are building reduction and refining works at Sault Ste. Marie that will cost $2,500,000, will give employment to a thousand men and have a capacity of a thousand tons a day. The works are now under construction, and will be ready for operation on June 1 next. We shall treat nickel, copper and other ores from all over Ontario. These works will give an added value to the mineral properties in this province, and will provide a market for mineral products. We shall draw ore from the district extending from Sault Ste. Marie to Sudbury.

'We are also erecting large chemical works in connection with the reduction works, for utilizing sulphur and producing sulphurous anhydride for use in sulphide pulp mills. Alkali plants are also being built for the production of caustic acid, and bleaching powder. The chemical works will cost five hundred thousand dollars, while the alkali plants involve an outlay of one million five hundred thousand dollars. A sulphide pulp mill costing two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is being erected in connection with our existing plant. We are also about to establish a steel rail mill that will cost about two million five hundred thousand dollars. This will have a capacity of a thousand tons of steel rail daily.'

AN HONEST PROTEST.

HOW THE NATIONAL CRY IS USED AT THE CITY HALL.

The 'Journal' points out that a certain abuse of the national cry has imperceptibly crept up in the City Hall, leading to abuses, irregularities and scandals. Thus people will be heard to say :—'Let us support one another among French-Canadians; nothing must be done against such an alderman, for he is a French-Canadian; such an official must not be punished or dismissed, for he is a French-Canadian; such a contract must be given to such or such a one, for he is a French-Canadian ; an investigation must not be held regarding such or such department, for the head is a French-Canadian, and it is the intention to have his place given to an Englishman.'

The 'Journal' adds that such language is not mere fiction, but that it is heard in the committee rooms, in the offices and in the lobbies of the City Hall, although, thank heaven, those who hold it are not a majority among the French-Canadian aldermen. Speculators and boodlers make use of this and protect their schemes and accomplices with the shield of nationality. The 'Journal' therefore begs that nationality be not used to excuse manifest robberies, to protect dishonest officials, and it adds :—'Nationality is a thing too sacred and too great that we should allow ignorant or sacrilegious hands to be laid upon it without protest.'

SUCCUMBED TO HIS INJURIES.

Francois Colin, the thirteen-year-old boy, who was truck by a sleigh and dangerously hurt, while standing on the rear of a street car, on Friday last, Dec. 30, died at the Notre Dame Hospital, this morning, at 10.30. His parents reside at 165 Desery street. Coroner McMahon opened an inquest, at the hospital, this afternoon, at two o'clock.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

The annual poultry show, under the auspices of the Montreal Poultry Association, will take place in the Victoria Armory from Jan. 17 to Jan. 22. The entries close on Jan. 10. Mr. J. P. Cullen is the secretary.

MR. MEIRING JOINS THE BOERS.

The Rev. Mr. Meiring, one of the finest looking of men, when in the 'Witness' Office four months ago said that if war should break out he would go and shoulder a rifle on behalf of his people. He seems to have at length carried out his promise, at least in so far as to join himself to the Boers and make patriotic speeches. Mr. Meiring is obviously a good man. As, however, he is a British subject, he is now a rebel.

ELEVEN PROHIBITIONISTS.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—In addition to the prominent prohibitionists who headed the polls in their respective wards, other aldermen are in favor of prohibition and the Mayor-elect, Mr. Macdonald, declares himself to be a prohibitionist. This gives eleven prohibitionists out of twenty-five members of the Council, with several others who are accustomed to vote in favor of municipal temperance motions.

LONDON STREETS.

(By Mary H. Krout, in the 'Interior.')

When the dweller in foreign lands returns to his native shores, the first thing that impresses him is the uncleanliness of American streets. Nowhere, probably, are greater sums paid into the public treasury in the form of taxes, for the ostensible purpose of street improvement, which includes cleaning, and nowhere in the world is there so paltry a return for the sums expended. Of course, under our evil political system, much of the money finds its way into the pockets of dishonest officials, percolating through one and another until the vanishing point of the legitimate object is reached, when little or no cash remains. London is less clean than Paris, but, as compared to Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati, it is a model of perfect sanitation. New York is not included in the list of American cities crying out for reform, for, under the admirable supervision instituted by Colonel Waring and his host of white-clad helpers, New York now compares favorably with Philadelphia or Boston, and even with a second-rate European city. The removal of garbage barrels at a reasonable hour, has not yet been accomplished, otherwise the great metropolis might be advanced still higher in the scale of cleanliness.

The streets of London, to begin with, have been constructed with that solidity and thoroughness which characterizes public works not only in Great Britain but in the remotest of her colonies. Quays, bridges, viaducts and roads have been built to endure, and there is no clamorous constituency that must be furnished a job by wantonly undoing the work of their predecessors, or who fill their contracts so dishonestly that they must, of necessity, be gone over by their successors.

The macadamized streets, like King's Road, or Pimlico Road, are perfect of their kind. There is a solid foundation of broken stone, three feet in depth, and wherever the surface begins to wear through it is immediately repaired, although the worn spot may not exceed six yards in length. A road in London, it should be explained, is distinguished from a street, as being less fashionable; it is lined on either side with shops and dwellings like any other city thoroughfare; but both shops and houses are less imposing than the same structures along a street like Victoria, Pont or Sloane street. When macadamized streets are repaired, no matter how trifling the mending may be, a notice is put up at the entrance, 'Road Stopped,' so that carriages may not come into conflict with the steam roller.

The crumbling portion is dug out with pickaxes, the space filled with limestone and cement, sprinkled and rolled until solid, and no traffic is permitted to pass until the repairs are thoroughly hardened. When the work occupies several days, with that care exercised over life and limb in Great Britain, not only are numbers of colored lights displayed all night, but a sentinel is placed on duty, who remains at his post until morning. He is furnished with a tarpaulin tent, and a glowing fire in a brazier by which he can keep warm, and altogether he has a very comfortable time of it. It is a sort of fascinating camping-out in the streets of London that ought to have a peculiar charm of its own. While in some of the narrow streets, like Bond street, the sidewalks are correspondingly contracted; along Pimlico, Euston and other roads they have a generous breadth of something like eight or ten yards. In the East End, where vast crowds congregate for the Saturday evening markets, or on legal holidays, the wisdom of this arrangement is apparent. Except in Knights Bridge, where there are two steps from the curbstone into the gutter, the sidewalks are nowhere more than four inches higher than the street; they slope slightly from the inner side to the curb, and the water runs off into grates above the sewers. These grates are removed at frequent intervals and the opening into the sewer is well dusted with a pink disinfectant powder which is also sprinkled around the grating and for some distance above and below it.

There are iron receptacles at regular intervals into which the refuse that collects is swept up, and emptied by boys in uniform, who ply the brush and broom all day long, dashing out under the heels of the horses, in a tangle of cabs and omnibuses, with perfect fearlessness. This refuse is sold to fertilizing companies, and from this source alone the various parishes of London reap an enormous revenue, which is expended in the work of street cleaning. Thus, what is wasted elsewhere and permitted to become an intolerable nuisance, and a menace to health, with admirable thrift and prudence becomes an aid in the preservation of public health and in the promotion of public comfort.

With a view of diminishing noise, a very large area of London has been paved either with asphalt or with block pavement. Not being subject to our trying extremes of climate, the burning heat of our sub-tropical summers and the disintegrating frost of our semi-arctic winters, or because it is of better quality, the asphalt used in London appears to last longer than that employed in our American streets. To still further lessen the wear, and which also is an immense preventive of noise, cab wheels and the wheels of private vehicles are tired with India rubber. This of itself is an immense public economy, to say nothing of the great comfort it insures the patrons of the hackney cabs.

In the block pavement a species of Norway pine is used, the municipal government not having the enterprise to import the close-grained, almost imperishable eucalyptus of the Australian forests, which is employed exclusively in the larger Australian cities. The wooden block is merely a veneer some six inches thick, overlying a stratum of concrete full three feet in depth. In the recent re-paving of Piccadilly, which cost thousands of pounds—a work which will endure for at least a quarter of a century—I watched with much interest the reconstruction of this foundation of cement. It required four workmen with heavy sledges hammering alternately to drive an iron spike through the concrete, which was almost as hard as granite. This explains why the wooden pavement of London streets does not yield in a few months, to the continual roll of the enormous stream of traffic that grinds over it year in and year out.

There are comparatively few thoroughfares where the ancient cobble-stones remain. One has reason to be thankful for this, as he fully realizes, when the swiftly moving omnibus in which he happens to be a passenger, leaves the asphalt or block pavement and rattles 'over the stones.' They seem only one degree less objectionable than our ruined and decaying thoroughfares, torn into ruts by the inevitable attrition of wheels, or by the rapacity of private gas companies, who are never made to mend or replace what they damage or destroy. Accustomed as the American is to the confusion and clamor of his own city streets, with the roar of elevated trains overhead and the clang and grind of surface cable cars, it is still no easy feat to cross such a thoroughfare as Piccadilly.

Nevertheless, every aid has been given here and in all the other crowded thoroughfares to protect the rights of pedestrians. There are oval spaces covered with iron, in which there are one or two gas posts, in the middle of all the streets. These are called 'shelters.' A policeman is stationed on either curbstone opposite this shelter, intent and vigilant. When a sufficient crowd collects, which is a matter of a few seconds only, he raises his hand quietly, the long line of vehicles comes to a standstill, the people pass to the shelter without undue hurry or confusion; there they halt an instant, when the policeman on the other curbstone signals, and the line of traffic moving in the opposite direction also promptly halts, and men, women and children, thus cross the entire street in perfect safety.

So long as they are reasonably careful and obedient, and the English public is both to a remarkable degree, it is almost impossible for an accident to occur. Owing to this simple and practicable arrangement the loss of life, through being run over in the streets, is of rare occurance in London. It goes without saying that railway lines are never permitted to obstruct streets anywhere in London, or, indeed, in the United Kingdom. Railways must enter the great London stations either over viaducts or through tunnels. When all these precautions are enumerated it is not to be wondered at that the European is horrified at our reckless disregard for public safety; the daily, weekly, hourly slaughter that goes on on our grade crossings, along the lines of our electric and cable street railways, and even at ordinary crossings, if it can be said that any such remain. There have been provided at convenient intervals public lavatories, for both men and women, for the use of which a small fee is charged. These are also in the middle of the street, underground. They are reached by a flight of stone steps, the entrance being protected at the sides by a high iron railing. The floor of these public lavatories is of mosaic pavement, the walls being paneled with stone and marble. There is an abundant supply of hot and cold water, with marble basins and fresh towels, and a polite and respectable attendant is in charge. These places are lighted by a skylight of opaque glass in the daytime and by gas at night, and so well disinfected and ventilated that the air is perfectly pure. Here for a fee of twopence the London traveller or shopper may remove the soil of London soot and dust, and there are hundreds to whom this simple arrangements is a positive boon. The law prohibiting the throwing of paper in the streets is not enforced in London, as it formerly was, under the Empire, in Paris, and alas! as it is no longer.

Newspapers are not cried in the streets as in America, and the newsdealers, who are men, not boys, advertise their wares by means of immense posters. These are arranged in the gutter along the curbstone, and are either pasted fast or held in their place by stones. In the course of the day, especially in damp weather, these huge blue and yellow papers become displaced and are blown hither and thither in the wind, and add much to the untidiness which eternal supervision alone is able to cope with. They are also hung against walls or area railings, and being torn loose are tossed under foot, The news-stand itself is tucked out of the way, in a convenient corner, like that near the entrance of the Charing Cross post-office, and at the corner of Wellington street in the Strand.

The wholesale obstruction of the sidewalks, which is so common an offence against the law in the United States, is not permitted. Merchandise offered for sale, if displayed out of doors, is relegated to the gutter, and here one may see chairs, wash-stands and movable booths for the sale of market stuff and eatables of all sorts. The sidewalks are kept clear, and so serve the purpose for which they were designed, the convenience of pedestrians alone, the enterprising merchant not being allowed to infringe upon the exclusive privilege of the public.

Garbage and ash barrels are placed either in areas or on the sidewalk before the householder's door. It must be removed by the parish garbage-waggon by eight o'clock in the morning. If it remain after that hour the householder is warned by the police at the first offence; at the second he is arrested and fined. For this reason, even in the humble streets, the eye is never offended with the unsightly boxes and barrels which, in many American cities, rot and fester, unheeded, breeding fever and pestilence. When the barrel is placed in the area, the dustman, clad in a suit of yellow canvas and a big sou'wester hat that comes well down over his shoulders, alights from his waggon, places a waggon over the area railing, climbs down, empties the barrel, climbs up again, deposits the load in the waggon and hauls it away. This refuse is also sold at a profit, and in 'Our Mutual Friend,' Charles Dickens celebrates this branch of London municipal enterprise.

VERY PROVOKING.

An English journalist has recently given to his paper some account of his experiences with the telegraph office in Spain.

You approach a little window in the one office in the city, and when your turn comes hand in your message. The clerk counts the words a couple of times over, adds up the result of each page, refers to the written tariff and finds out what the cost is in francs. Then he takes another slip of paper, finds out what the rate of exchange is at the moment, and reduces the francs to Spanish pesetas.

Finally, he reads out the result—say, 597 pesetas 35 centesimos. You engrave these figures in your memory, and, leaving the hall, go out to another window in the passage outside, and there await your turn, repeating always the number 597.35, till the clerk asks you what you want.

Then you explain that you have come to purchase Spanish stamps for the sum of 597 pesetas and 35 centimes, and you take out a note for 1,000 pesetas. The passage is dark on the brightest day, and you accept the stamps and your change in a spirit of true religious faith, for you see not even darkly as in a glass.

When you return to the inner sanctuary and help to make the queue, awaiting your turn again, the chances are that you find yourself short of stamps, in consequence of a mistake on the part of the clerk outside. This happened twice to me, but I am bound to say the man discovered and rectified his error, so that my only loss was of about thirty-five minutes of time.

Still more trying were his difficulties in obtaining a return of the money paid out to the officials for messages which were suppressed. Even in Russia and Turkey the money is promptly returned whenever the message is not allowed to go ; but in Spain it is far otherwise. Numerous pilgrimages are necessary from one official to another.

All shake their heads, shrug their shoulders, purse their lips, and assure you that the government allows them no special funds for the purpose.

'Yes, but if you do not forward my message, for which I paid you in advance, you have no right to keep my money.'

'Oh, no ! of course not. We are not to blame, you know. You had better see our chief. He is very busy now, but if you call to-morrow I am sure you can see him.'

I spent four days journeying from chief to subordinate, and from subordinate to chief, and at last I received the following satisfactory promise :

'If you will write a petition to the chief of the telegraph, asking that the money be refunded you for the suppressed messages, he will deal with it in due time.'

'What is due time ?' I ventured to inquire.

'Well, we cannot promise anything,' said my informant, Senor Perez, 'except that, when the funds allow it, you shall have your money back.'

'But could you, perhaps, say approximately when ?'

He could not, but another official could, and did—'any time between two and four months.'

About three-quarters of an hour to send off a message which might go, and from two to four months to be repaid for one which might not go. How truly characteristic—and how thoroughly exasperating !—'Youth's Companion.'

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR BOOKS
CATALOGUES, ETC

Supplied from drawings or potographs by competent artists, and etched on zinc at moderate rates, by

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.
Corner Craig and Bleuby sts.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

When Your Cold Catches You

JUST THERE



There is no Time to Wait

It is not a "little thing." It's a deadly thing It will not "get well by itself" if you let it alone. Whiskey and quinine and such things brace you up for the time, but they don't cure you. Ask any intelligent doctor why you catch cold so easily. He will say "You are a bit run down." He means that the force which nature placed in your body to keep out disease germs—the resistive force—is weakened. The door is open a little way toward disease. There is not a grave in any cemetery in the world which is the result of consumption or pneumonia or any lung trouble whatever which did not start with what you call "nothing but a cold."

When taken in time Cures a Cold in a night

A cold should not be beaten back or drugged over—it should be cured, and the general health should be built up. Dr. Shiloh's Consumption Cure should be taken at the first symptom of cold. This is not merely a consumption cure: it is a tonic for the whole body, a specific for sudden colds, coughs or sore throats. It doesn't matter where the cold is or how it got there, we know that Dr. Shiloh's Consumption Cure will reach it and cure it. It is sold on a positive guarantee. **No cure; no pay.**

If you have a cold—no matter how slight—it means something. Take Dr. Shiloh's Consumption Cure at once. Keep it in the house. If it does not relieve you almost instantly, go to your druggist and get your money back.

Mrs. E. B. Prout, of Phœnixville, Pa., says:—"Every one should know of Shiloh's Cure We have used it in our family for over six years. It is our doctor and medicine combined."

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee that the purchase money will be returned in case of failure

25c., 50c. and $1.00 in Canada and United States. In England, 1s. 2d.; 2s. 3d.; 4s. 6d.

S. C. WELLS CO., - - 52 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

DUTY ON SEWING MACHINES.

M.S.—What is the duty on sewing machines coming to Canada from the United States? Ans.—The duty on sewing machines and parts thereof coming into Canada from the United States is thirty per cent ad valorem. Those imported from Great Britain receive a rebate of twenty-five percent, making the net duty 22½ per cent ad valorem.

WHISKEY CONSUMING COUNTRIES.

Prohibition,—Will you kindly, through the columns of your paper, settle a point of discussion by giving the information as to what countries the most whiskey is used in? Ans.—The latest figures published regarding the consumption of alcohol per capita in the various countries are: France, 3.72; Belgium, 2.81; Switzerland, 2.64; Denmark, 2.51; Spain, 2.42; Italy, 2.40; Germany, 2.09; United Kingdom, 2.05; Hungary, 1.50; United States, 1.16; Sweden, 1.08; Russia, .60; Norway, .54; Canada, .54.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Subscriber (R.F.), Ont.—1. What is the address of the Education Department of Ontario? 2. Of British Columbia? 3. May a person holding a second class non-professional certificate of Ontario teach in British Columbia without passing any further examination? 4. What are the subjects of examination for the British Columbia certificates? 5. Where could information be obtained? Ans.—Address secretary of Education Department, Gerrard street, Toronto. 2. Address Sec. of Education Dept., Victoria, B.C. 3. We think not. The school authorities of British Columbia are quite as exclusive as those of the older provinces, and their school system is very highly organized. You might, however, highly organized. You might, however, subjects are much the same as in other provincial boards. Address the secretary as above.

RECIPES REQUIRED.

C.F., Ontario.—Please give recipes for the making of, 1, Spanish cream; 2, apple-jelly Ans.—For Spanish cream soak one-third of a box of gelatine in one pint of milk for one hour. Heat the milk until it is boiling, then stir in the yolks of two eggs, beaten with one-half cup of sugar. Remove from the fire, and stir in the whites of the eggs, well beaten. When cool, stir in one teaspoonful of vanilla. Then turn into a mould. 2. For apple-jelly, pare and cut in thin slices three or four juicy sour apples. Place a layer of the slices in a bowl. Sprinkle plentifully with sugar. Then put in another layer of apples and sugar, and keep on till the apples are all used, having the sugar on top. Place a cover over the dish and bake for two hours in a moderate oven. When cold the mixture will burn out like a mould of jelly. Serve with boiled custard or with whipped cream.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc. These ailments all arise from a disordered or abused condition of the stomach and liver.

Beecham's Pills will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Sick Headache, Disordered Liver, etc.,

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the Muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of Appetite, *and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. For throwing off fevers they are specially renowned.* These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World. This has been achieved

Without the publication of testimonials.

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival.

25 Cents at all Druggists.

VALUE OF OLD PICTURES.

H.A.M., Centre Rawdon, N.S.—I have pictures that were brought out from England between the years 1780 and 1820. They are executed in colors. Would they be of any value? If so, what would they sell for? Ans.—No one could pronounce as to their value without seeing them. Mere age does not increase the value of a painting unless it be of great merit, or be the work of a celebrated artist. Even pictures of this description decrease in value as far as artistic effect is concerned. But as time goes on and the works of the artist become scarce they acquire an antiquarian value. Age then only increases the value of a picture by decreasing the number of copies of it, and only then when the fame of the artist continues as great, or becomes greater after his decease. There are numerous pictures painted during the last century, and the early part of this one, which are of no worth. As you are in Nova Scotia, write to some artist of that province, describe the pictures as fully as possible, and enclose stamp for reply.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

H.W.L., Chatham, Ont.—1. Point out some facts indicative of the progress of the world during the present century. Or, 2. Indicate where a concise outline of such data may be found. Ans.—1 and 2. We have not space to give a detailed answer to the first question. In brief, we may mention that railways and steamships belong exclusively to this century in practice, though the principles of the steam engine were known to a few before the year 1801. Steam engines for factories and stationary engines are also the growth of this century. Electricity as developed by the telegraph, car, lighting and machinery establishments is also of this century. In military and naval battles cannon and rifles are now used which have for different aims respectively a range ten times greater, and in the case of the larger cannon twenty times greater than those in use a hundred years ago. Bombshells of modern times are at least ten times as destructive as those of older days, besides having so much wider a range. Vessels of all kinds have increased from five to fifteen times the size of their eighteenth century predecessors. Voyages that lasted from a month to three or four months, are now made in six to ten days. Reading matter is more generally within the reach of all. Books may now be bought at from ten to fifty cents that would have cost from $2 to $10 three generations ago. Newspapers are within the reach of all and are more than a hundred times as numerous. The laws are more just and equable, largely because the penalties are more in proportion to the offence. For instance, during the first few years of this century there were on the English statutes no less than eighty-three crimes, many of them petty offences, thefts of articles, of a few shillings' value, etc., for which the punishment was death. The death penalty is now reserved for the crimes of high treason and murder, or for crimes involving murder in their consequences. Corporal punishment was inflicted in public frequently both upon men and women. Women are now legally exempt from its infliction, whether public or private; and it is only inflicted upon men for very serious crimes. School education is within the reach of all and in many places is compulsory. Last century the great majority of men and women could neither read nor write. Hospitals are now accessible to all and medical science has almost annihilated smallpox and other epidemics of a like character so prevalent less than a century ago. System and regularity prevails to a greater extent in every walk of life. The more highly civilized man has now a greater advantage than ever over his less civilized competitor or opponent. Scientific research has developed enormously. Some sciences, as that of geology, for instance, have originated in this century. There is less outward distinction in dress, etc., between different classes of the community and professions, although the essential differences remain, especially in social matters, a fact sometimes lost sight of by would-be levellers and agitators. Amusements are less gross in character. Intemperance has on the whole decreased, although, owing to the deterioration of liquor, and other circumstances, it is perhaps more destructive than in former times to the health and morals of those addicted to it. The existence of religious societies open to all creeds, such as the Salvation Army, Christian Endeavorers, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Kings' Daughters, and numerous other organizations, has largely broken down the barriers formerly existing between post-reformation religious bodies; although the older religious bodies as the Anglican, Roman and Greek churches, have not materially changed front. Many other changes might be enumerated. For a general statement of progress consult such works as 'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates' or any publications dealing with special periods, as, for instance, books on the Centennial of United States Independence (1876) or Queen Victoria's Jubilee, 1887, and 1897. See also special works on different subjects, as Histories of Missions, Temperance, Music, Journalism, Literature, Politics, Science, Painting, Printing, Engraving, Chemistry, Natural Science, Physiology, Entomology, Geology, Geology, Medicine. Read also histories of Civilization, as Guizot's, or Buckle's; the former is somewhat antiquated. Also read up some special period, say that of the French Revolution, 1789 to, say, 1796, and compare it with the present condition of things as you know them to be. Read, too, universal histories of Modern Times, such as Taylor's Annual Registers, English and Canadian (Dominion). Also articles on special subjects in any good encyclopedia. We do not know of any reliable work of high merit giving a comprehensive account of the progress of the century although there are some books of small literary value which make some pretensions of doing so.

TO BECOME AN ENGINEER.

J.M., Dundonald; H.F.T., Montreal, and others: 1. What course should be pursued in order to become an engineer and practical machinist? 2. What wages are paid? 3. When should application be made for employment? Ans.—1. Engineers are examined according to the grade which they wish to hold. The regulations in all cities are much the same. As one of the above queries is from Montreal we will give the regulations in force there, according to by-laws which came in force July 8, 1885. Any person placed in charge of a stationary, semi-portable, or portable engine must be at least twenty-one years of age, whether he occupies the position of engineer or fireman. He must also hold a license according to one of the following four grades: (1) Fireman grade. The applicant is required to possess some elementary knowledge of boiler management, under working steam pressure; must know the use to which different fittings are put; must be able to ascertain when they are working properly, and must know how to act should they go out of good working order so as to secure complete safety. He must understand how to fire economically and skilfully; must be able to keep a boiler clean and must know how to act in case of low water and hot plates, etc. (2) Third class engineer must possess in addition to the above knowledge a general elementary knowledge of the construction of boilers, set in brick work, and fitted up complete with all connections. Must be able to keep pipes and fittings in good water tight condition; must understand priming and its remedies; must be able to detect anything going wrong, or any weakness developing; must have had at least one year's experience as fireman, in Montreal or elsewhere; must understand generally the working of a steam engine, and be able to handle and attend to the same in case he is the only engineer employed by the establishment. (3) The second class engineer must have had at least two years' experience in the handling of a steam engine, as per third class; must understand the design and construction of steam engines and boilers, and the principles that regulate the strength and design of the various parts, and details of the same; must be conversant with the setting of engine valves; must be able to efficiently supervise the working of said boilers, and to keep the same in good safe and efficient condition; must be able to read; to write a legible hand, and understand the first four rules of arithmetic. (4) The first class engineer must be able to take charge of any power; to calculate the thickness of plates required for a boiler of given dimensions, and construction, to carry a fixed pressure of steam, and also the dimensions and construction of the boiler, and thickness of plates. Having been given the pressure that the boiler will carry he must be able to calculate the required strength of the stays, connections, joints, and other parts, the tensible and crushing strength of the materials used in its construction; must be able to calculate the required capacity of the feed pump, the area of the safety valves for a boiler of given dimensions, and the power of the engine from a diagram of its working; to define the position of the crank and eccentrics as indicated by diagram; to know the relative volume of steam and water, at different temperature and pressure; the chemical constituents of coal; its heating and mechanical equivalents, and the quantity of air required for its combustion; to be competent to make a working drawing of any part of an engine and explain the operation of the engine or any of its parts in connection with the whole; to be conversant with surface condensation, and the working of steam expansively, and to be able to judge of the sanitary arrangements necessary for large establishments. These examinations are all made orally; but at the discretion of the inspector may be conducted by writing. The inspector may also re examine any applicant. The fees are: For fireman, 20 cents; third class engineer, 50 cents; second class, $1; first class, $2. Also 50 cents entrance fee from each applicant, which fee is returned if he is successful. Applications should be addressed to 'The Boiler Inspector,' City Hall, Montreal, Que. 2. So many different positions are open to those passing the above examinations that it is impossible to enumerate different scales of pay,, which moreover, vary in the different establishments. There are steamboat, stationary and locomotive engineers, with their numerous grades, each requiring special experience. 3. Ascertain the time at which work is plentiful in the department you have chosen, then make your application, if possible, in person. Influence, of course, counts, but a man of good ability and steady habits is not likely to be long out of work if persistent in his application. Apply at any large machinery boiler making establishment or factory.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

OVARIAN TUMOR.

Mrs. J.L.—Married, 30 years, four children. For a year have had a congested ovary, the left. I have painted with iodide of potassa. Bowels are constipated. Ans.—The left ovary is much influenced by the state of the lower bowel, as they are adjacent. Both are well supplied with veins which become over full when the lower bowel is distended and presses upon the pelvic organs. Some method of stimulating the veins is necessary to make them contract and keep the ovary free from this over-weight—from sluggish circulation. The most natural stimulant to pelvic circulation is the natural action of the intestine with the complex muscular actions involved. Keep the bowels in normal condition and do not allow heavy skirts or bands to press the pelvis, and take the weight off the abdomen, enabling its circulation to be freer. Holding the chest up and the shoulders back is a help to venous circulation. Use no castor oil, rhubarb, senna or calomel to relax the bowels. They make constipation worse; aloes, iron, quinine and nux vomica, all to be avoided. Use a laxative diet; no candy, preserves, cake or condensed milk or rice or boiled milk. Some porridge, cooked with water and taken with milk; some fruit sauce or ripe canned fruit, some vegetables, the most digestible; meat, fish, eggs, milk relishes and salads, soup, gruel, bread made of Indian or buckwheat, one to two of white flour of whole wheat, will probably be laxative if enough water and enough fruit is taken; but if not a regular injection of water slightly salted can be taken at night with a movement after the first full drink of liquid in the morning. The small hardened masses pressing upon delicate tissues irritate the nerves with nameless distresses and increases congestion by pressure and irritation. The most important thing is to keep the rectum clear of these, and to trust diet and posture, and the removal of weight and pressure from the veins, which, naturally being the lowest in the body, become overfull the quickest. Most people would rather buy and take medicine by the quart than resort to steady faithful hygiene. Hygienists on the contrary are apt to harm themselves by going too far in every particular, reading books written by half-educated enthusiasts and refusing advice from persons who have every reason to understand questions on physical health better than they. Pain may need treatment. Poultices can be used with benefit in cases of congested ovary. When in pain, two poultices four by five inches, and three thick, can be made of linseed meal and boiling water, adding a little mustard. The poultice can be put in a bag of cotton holding about the size mentioned and one poultice can be steamed while the other is on, continuing the application of moist heat an hour or more. This is easy with a small kerosene stove and a small can containing a little water. Put the poultice in the pan and the water will soak in while heating and steaming it. Belladonna liniment can be rubbed on afterwards. A table water or effervescent drinks at dinner may agree.

PERSPIRING FEET.

Constant Reader,—A young man, a farmer, aged 20, is troubled with perspiration of the feet, which causes a very unpleasant odor, and is also at times very painful. His general health is good. Ans.—Fetid perspiration, or bromidrosis is often difficult to cure. The offensive odor is due to the decomposition of the fatty matter which mingles with the sweat, producing fatty acids similar to those found in rancid butter. There is often a heaping up of the epidermal scales. Careful attention to cleanliness is essential. The feet should be frequently washed in warm water and vigorously rubbed. Frequent changes of the socks is also necessary. A dusting powder composed of equal parts of salicylic acid, boracic acid and starch should be used freely.

CATARRH.

'Subscriber' asks if it is possible to cure catarrh, and also enquires about a certain physician. Ans.—The curability of catarrh depends altogether on the cause. Most people suffer more or less from catarrh of the lining membrane of the nose and throat, especially in the spring and fall. Such cases can rarely be completely cured in the usual sense of the term; the trouble mostly being merely a discomfort. Those cases, however, which are due to growths in the nose or spurs of bone within the nostrils, or disease of the adjacent cavities, may be practically cured on the removal of the cause. It would be well to consult your local physician. It is against our rules to express an opinion about any physician.

FLOATING SPECKS ON THE EYE.

X.Y.Z.—For some months have been troubled with floating specks in the vision of the left eye. The sight of the affected eye is as good as ever. General health is good. Ans.—Specks in the vision, the so-called muscae volitantes, are very common, being present in nearly all eyes, although more common and to some than in others. They seem to depend upon the state of health and the condition of the circulation. Moreover, they are specially common in short-sighted eyes. Except in the latter case, their occurrence is of no real importance. From your diagram it would seem that what you see is the blood vessels in the back of the eye, which are projected into the field of vision. As your sight is good, the condition is not to be regarded as a cause for worry. Plenty of out-door exercise, plain nourishing diet, and frequent bathing of the eyes in cold water are recommended. As a tonic a mixture containing ten minims of tincture of nux vomica and ten grains of soda bicarbonate to the dose three times a day after food might be tried.

PAIN IN THE LEG.

A reader complains of a sharp pain in the leg about the hip joint, reaching down the back of the thigh to the knee. This is most painful on attempting movement after sitting down. It also interferes with freedom in dressing, etc. Ans.—You do not state your age. In children and young persons pain such as you describe is sometimes due to tuberculous disease of the hip. In older persons it is more likely to be an attack of sciatica. This is usually a very obstinate affection. Prolonged rest is desirable, and the limb should not be moved more than is absolutely necessary. Small fly-blisters, one inch square, may be placed on the thigh below the fold of the buttock, and over the tender spots. Internally, Fowler's solution in five minim doses, three times a day in water is highly recommended by some. If the case has lasted months and the general health is good potassium iodide, 15 grains in water three times a day, may do good.

MOLES.

'Topsy' asks for something to cure moles on the face and how to prevent them becoming larger. Ans.—You do not describe the appearance of the moles. Ordinary warts on the face may be cured by the frequent application of the following paint: Salicylic acid, 10 grains; flexible collodion, one ounce; as soon as the upper skin peels off renew the application. If the moles are formed of deleted blood-vessels or of hairy excrescences, both of which are congenital, the only thing that is of any value is electrolysis, which consists in the application of an electric current to burn out the spot. This treatment is painful and tedious and can only be applied by a physician.

FRECKLES.

Reader asks for something to remove freckles from the face without injury to the skin. Ans.—Freckles are small areas of pigmentation due to the action of the sun and allied to sunburn. They are most common in people of blonde complexion. Many remedies have been suggested. The most important thing to do shield the face from the sun by means of a suitable hat or a veil. The skin should be kept pliable by the use of one of the numerous 'cold creams.' The freckles can be bleached out by the application of peroxide of hydrogen applied to each spot on the end of a match. This will remove the freckles for a time, but they are apt to return. The application will be very tedious.

CONSUMPTIVE SANITORIA.

A. E. Card asks for information as to the cost (inclusive) for six months' treatment in one of the consumption sanatoria in Canada. Ans.—At the new sanatorium (the Laurentian), at St. Agathe, the prices vary from $40 a month to a very much less sum, about $15 a month. A few suitable cases are taken free. In any case you would have to get a letter from your local physician stating your fitness for admission, as the sanatorium authorities do not take advanced cases. Full information may be attained from Dr. A. J. Richer, 87 Union avenue, Montreal.

DANDRUFF.

M.B., Halifax, N.S., asks for a repetition of a prescription for the cure of dandruff. Ans.—It is impossible for us now to look up the reference required. We will, however, advise as follows: Dandruff is due to the heaping up of scales from the skin which accumulate along with considerable dust, about the roots of the hair. Everybody suffers from this more or less, but if the disease is extreme it is apt to result in baldness or premature grayness. If possible the hair should be cut short. It should be washed every week in very hot water and spirits of green soap, made by dissolving green soap (potash) in rectified spirits in the strength of four percent. The head should be frequently combed with a small comb and vigorously brushed. Prolonged brushing helps to get rid of dust and improves the glossiness of the hair besides stimulating the growth. A wash composed of boracic acid, two drachms and a half; glycerine, half an ounce, and rectified spirits to make four ounces.

A RESTLESS CHILD.

Enquirer,—A child two years old is restless at night, sleeping about half an hour at a time and then waking with a cry. Ans.—Disturbed rest at night in children may be due to a variety of causes. A frequent one is the presence of enlarged tonsils or growths about the back of the nose. Children affected in this way have a characteristic appearance. The face is dull and apathetic; the child breathes through his mouth, and the chest is deeper than usual in health. It would be wise if these symptoms are present, to consult the local physician. Many children have what are called 'night-terrors.' These are associated with an overloaded stomach and constipation. Food should not be given shortly before bed-time, and the bowels should be moved daily with magnesia or castor-oil. The bed-clothes should be light and the room well ventilated. If the child is pale use the following: Syrup of the iodide of iron, five drachms; water to four ounces. A teaspoonful three times a day after food.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Nervousness.—Twenty-four years of age, and suffers from nervous debility. She complains of feeling exhausted and nervous after mental or physical labor; is sleepless after excitement, and has a numb feeling on the left side for days, after overwork. Ans.—Your condition is that of nervous exhaustion due to mental and physical over-strain. With many people this is due to an inherited weakness of the nervous system. The diet should be plain and nourishing; avoid starchy foods and pastry; at least eight hours' rest should be obtained in the twenty-four hours. For restlessness at night take a glass of hot milk or hot lemonade on retiring, or a tepid sponge bath. If possible, complete rest, or change of air, for a month, would be advisable. As a tonic, try ammoniated tincture of valerian, two ounces; syrup of lemons, six drachms; water to make six ounces; a dessertspoonful dose in water, three times a day, after food.

Subscriber asks for, 1, a list of vegetables, grains, fruits, etc., that have a laxative effect on the digestive organs; 2, a list of those that have the opposite effect: 3, a list of foods calculated to increase the richness and strength of the blood; 4, a list of nerve foods; 5, a list of fat producing foods. Ans.—1. The general rule about food is that the more coarse and unrefined the food is, the more laxative it is; consequently porridge, wheat meal, graham flour, are in this class useful articles of diet. To these may be added fresh fruits, especially the seed fruits, like raspberries, preserves, honey, syrup, brown sugar, soups, and the like. 2. Foods which have a constipating effect are those from which the husks and all the coarser impurities are removed. Such are fine flour, milk, rich foods as rolls, pastry, and many forms of cake. 3. Of the third class, the most important are the various meats, and especially beef, which should be underdone, strong soups; as a rule, the diet should be a mixed one, consisting of meat, twice a day, with fresh vegetables, and milk and other pudding. 4. The nerve foods are not many; it is popularly supposed that fish is one of this class, on the theory that it contains phosphorus. This is very doubtful. The fats, like cream and cod liver oil, are to be recommended. 5. Among the best fat producers are the starchy foods like corn starch, sago, tapioca, rice, and sugar and sweet things, generally.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

It is suggested to those taking advantage of this column to use other pseudonyms than 'Constant Reader' or 'Subscriber.' These names are used so often that confusion in the replies must inevitably result. It is better to use letters or numbers.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

The congregation of St. James the Apostle responded heartily on Sunday last to an appeal for funds to assist in providing for the widows and orphans of Canadian soldiers who fall in Africa. The rector, the Rev. Canon Ellegood, stated that it was the wish of our beloved Queen that the Church should help. He spoke briefly of the events which were passing in this great trial, and of the blessing of unity developed that was indeed an object lesson to the whole world. He closed with the words at the evening service, May God bless our Queen and Empire, the choir and congregation, as with one voice, singing immediately, 'God Save the Queen.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

January Discounts

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We have had the largest and most satisfactory Xmas trade since the opening of our store, and now wish to clear out many lines to make room for our new goods, which will arrive in February.

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AN ENTHUSIASTIC SEND OFF.

Montreal Citizens Bid Good-bye to Part of the Second Contingent.

ROUSING SPEECH BY THE MAYOR — GREAT CROWDS GATHER TO CHEER THE DEPARTING SOLDIERS.

If there are still any people who hold to the idea that Britain is losing her hold on the hearts and minds of her subjects, their delusion would have been definitely dispelled had they been around the drill hall or on the downtown streets last evening, on the occasion of the departure of a portion of Canada's second contingent.

Although the time for the proceedings to begin was set for half-past nine, people began to pour into the drill hall much earlier in the evening. Part of the mounted company was being put through squad drill, and although under ordinary circumstances they would have attracted little attention, they were last night the centre of admiring thousands.

Sharp on time a contingent of fifty men from the Vics arrived and were heartily cheered as they marched into the hall. Every post of vantage in the building was occupied by this time, and thousands jostled each other in a good-humored way on the floor, giving the men from the 65th and Royal Scots, who were detailed to keep room for the military, no easy task. Another long wait occurred, and in the murky damp atmosphere, with nothing to keep their attention, it is remarkable that the enthusiasm remained at the pitch it did.

About ten o'clock the police, the artillery and the bagpipe musicians took their places, the departing men lined up and an attempt was made to form the 155 men of the 65th, the Vics and the veterans in something like military order, but the crowd surged among them and the attempt was a failure. The bands played patriotic airs in turn, and the cheering began, while in the rear of the column the Vics were enthusiastically bouncing some of their departing comrades.

It was about this time that Lieut.-Col. Gordon, accompanied by the Mayor and other prominent citizens, together with many of the officers of the different city corps, arrived on the scene. With difficulty a way was made for them to the centre of the floor, but speech-making was impossible there, so they resorted to the gallery. In the course of his remarks, which were enthusiastically cheered throughout, the Mayor said that as the chief magistrate of three hundred thousand people, it was his honor to bid God-speed to their fellow-citizens, who were leaving for Africa to fight for the flag they so much revered. Whether of French or English origin, the people were proud of them, as they answered the far-away cry from South Africa for help and freedom. The British lion was the natural protector of the Canadian beaver. They owed a duty which was more than sentiment, and this was why they were there that night. As they took their places by the side of the soldiers of the Empire, drawn from all its different branches, he was sure that they would remember their glorious compatriots who in bygone days bled freely both for the Fleur-de-Lis of France and the Union Jack of England. They were now going to face duty and perhaps death, but he was sure they would meet it in such a way as would make Montrealers feel proud of being their fellow citizens, and on their behalf he wished them God-speed and a safe return.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's address Mr. Justice Davidson added a few remarks in a similar strain. 'God Save the Queen' was sung in a way to thrill the blood of patriotic Anglo-Saxons. Cheers for the Queen and the contingent followed.

By this time the crowd outside the drill hall was as dense as inside, and it was with difficulty that the street cars made their way through. In the throng were many ladies, three of whom fainted. At twenty minutes to eleven, to the inspiring strains of 'The Maple Leaf Forever,' the march to the station began. Order was out of the question. The mass of humanity filled the streets from wall to wall for blocks. The whole town seemed to be out; the enthusiasm was intense. Plebeian and patrician, officer and civilian, vied with each other in cheering and singing.

At the Standard Life Building on St. James street, a boy stood at an upper window waving a Union Jack, and as the crowd passed beneath there was one continuous roar of cheers. The passing of the Queen's statue on Victoria square was the occasion of another outburst of enthusiasm, as with uncovered heads the crowd marched past singing the National Anthem. It was at this point that the idea of a parting seemed to strike the throng, and as the bands struck up 'Auld Lang Syne,' the words were heartily sung.

At the station, there was a bigger crowd if anything than at the drill hall. The steps, platform and sidewalks were a solid mass of humanity, who cheered lustily as the singing, cheering, yelling procession approached. At this point the marching boys struck up 'Britons never shall be slaves,' and the pentup feelings caused many moist eyes. Some enterprising individual had procured an effigy of Kruger carried on a three-foot stick, and as it appeared to glance around in wonder the crowd laughed and cheered.

It was eminently good natured, though, as it was not an occasion of tramping on enemies, but of glorifying the Empire. If Oom Paul could have foreseen such scenes as these taking place all over its wide expanse, it is likely he would have hesitated longer before taking his last plunge.

The jam through the station doors was tremendous. The crowd swarmed out on to the platform over the tracks and even up the telegraph poles. Another wait of half an hour, and during it many last good-byes. There was a continual cheer, also, as some portion of the crowd glorified a departing Tommy in whom they had a particular interest.

At precisely 11.45 the train began to move. So careful was the engineer that at first the movement was almost imperceptible, but the moment the crowd saw that a start had been made, a mighty cheer went up, which was continued until the train was out of sight. Not until then did the crowd disperse.

The spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm during the evening was from all classes and all creeds; the vast majority of whom had no personal interest in the departing men, other than that they were fellow-citizens, picked to do the work which every man present was willing to sacrifice himself to do, should the necessity ever arise.

MONTREALERS REACH QUEBEC.

Quebec, Jan. 5.—Pursuant to a requisition freely signed for the purpose, Mayor Parent has wired from Montreal to the city clerk to call a public meeting of the citizens for next Monday afternoon to arrange for a send-off to the detachment of the second contingent.

H. B. Pope, son of Mr. Edwin Pope, superintendent of the Quebec branch of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, and a member of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, who is going to South Africa with the second contingent, was presented last night by his fellow-employees of the office with an address and a handsome farewell testimonial. The scene on the occasion was very enthusiastic and affecting.

The detachments from Montreal and Granby for E Battery of the contingent, with their horses, arrived here at eight o'clock this morning by I. C. R. and were met and welcomed at the station by a number of the officers of the Citadel. Owing to the early hour there was only a small number of civilians present but along the streets the new arrivals were cheered, as they were also by the Citadel garrison, among whom they were assigned quarters. The men are quartered in B Field Battery Barracks and the horses in the riding school.

The third troop of the 1st Battalion Mounted Rifles will concentrate here to-day. The strength is forty commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and troopers and forty-two horses. The men will likely be quartered on the Citadel and the horses at the drill hall.

BENEFIT FOR SOLDIERS.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Two entertainments were given here last night for the benefit of the British soldiers in South Africa. One was a song recital by Mr. Ernest Sharpe, in aid of the London 'Mail's' fund for the wives and families of our soldiers fighting in South Africa, and the other a recital by Miss Davies, daughter of Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the proceeds of which were devoted to the Red Cross Society. Both were highly successful and considerable amounts must have been added to the two funds. Mr. Sharpe's entertainment was a high-priced and very artistic performance given in the Russell Theatre, and attended by a limited number of lovers of high class music. Miss Davies's recital was less pretentious but more entertaining to the general public, as was shown by the fact that the hall in which it was given was crowded to its utmost capacity. His Excellency was present at Mr. Sharpe's song recital, while Lady Minto attended Miss Davies's entertainment. Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier were also present at the latter, as were also all or very nearly all the cabinet ministers in town. Short addresses were delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies.

AT OTHER PLACES.

Picton, Ont., Jan. 4.—M. Roblin, who has carried on a blacksmith business in this town for twenty years, has been accepted at Kingston, and goes to South Africa, as shoeing smith, with the second contingent.

Brantford, Ont., Jan. 4.—T. F. Best, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., this city, will leave for South Africa with the second contingent, on Jan. 12.

Petrolea, Ont., Jan. 4.—Captain Thos. W. Van Tuyl and Lieut. Chas. F. Colter left here to-day for South Africa. They will go with the battery of artillery from London. There was a large crowd at the station to see them off and wish them good luck and a safe return. The citizens presented them with purses containing $125 each, and their brother comrades of the Petrolea volunteers gave them very fine gold watches.

Calgary, N.W.T., Jan. 4.—Over nine hundred dollars was collected here in a few hours to-day for the Calgary contingent for South Africa, which included the police, and numbers about fifty men.

Virden, Man., Jan. 4.—The citizens of Virden forwarded $250 to their quota to the South African contingent yesterday.

BUSY AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 5.—The transport 'Montezuma' is attracting a large number of curious visitors who find peculiar interest in looking at the great steamer, which is to carry the largest portion of the second contingent on the long voyage to the seat of war. The steamer is receiving a particularly large share of attention at the hands of carpenters and mechanics who are fitting her up. Owing to the fact that she is a much larger steamer, and that consequently she is to carry the largest share of the regiment, a small army of workmen is now busy on board and thirty more carpenters were put on at noon to-day. A number of staterooms have to be built for the officers and men. The space where the horses are to be quartered is the busiest part at the present. The floor is being covered with planking, preparatory to putting up the stalls. The 'Montezuma' is receiving particular attention from her owners, there being no less than four or five prominent men of the company in the city, including the Earl of Caithness, president, Mr. A. Sinclair, manager of the Canadian office at Montreal, and Mr. Malone, of Montreal.

Sydney has enrolled seven gunners, four drivers and one harness maker. Capt. A Ross, Lieut. E. Russell and Bugler Redy, and three privates. Four of the 75th Lunenburg have volunteered. A. A. Leckie, M.R.C.S., Charlottetown, offers to go as veterinary surgeon.

Captain Maunsall has arrived from Ottawa to assist in arranging for accommodating contingent.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK CHANGES.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Receivers E. W. Meddough and Henry B. Joy, of the Chicago & Grand Trunk line, between Port Huron and Chicago, inaugurated their control of property by announcing a list of promotions in the traffic and transportation departments of the railway. George T. Bell, who has been assistant general passenger agent, has been made general passenger agent, and David Brown, who hitherto has been assistant to John W. Loud, general freight agent, has been made general freight agent; both with headquarters in Chicago. Other appointments are as follows: Superintendent, William Cotter, with headquarters at Detroit; auditor and treasurer, James H. Muir; master mechanic, J. E. Mulfield; master car builder, John Hodgson.

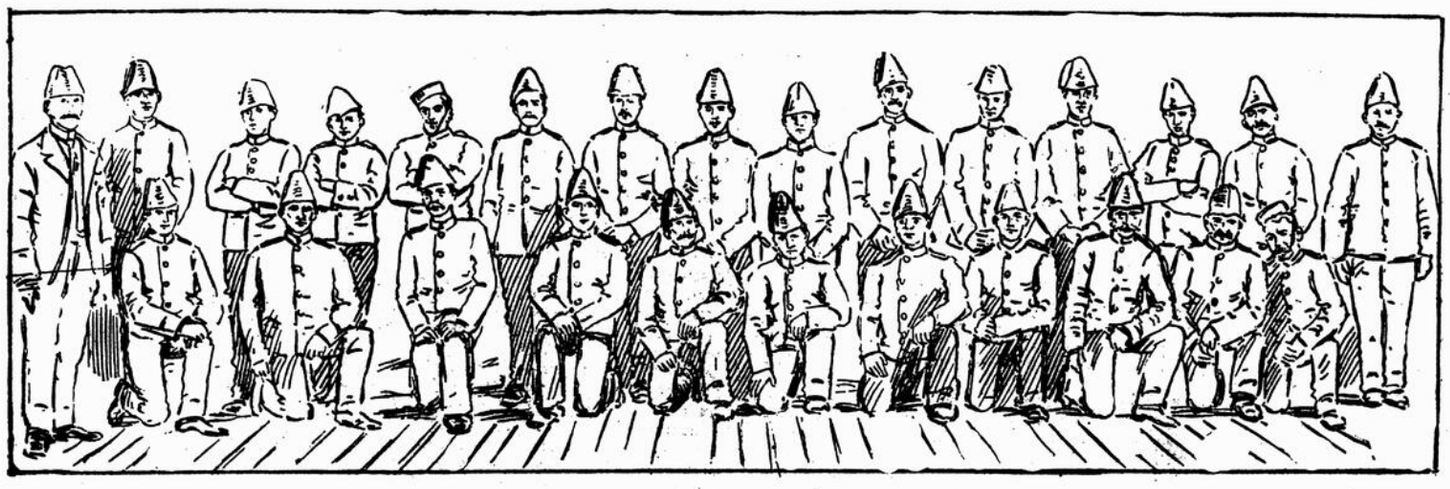
CLASSIFICATION OF RATES.

New York, Jan. 4.—The executive committee of the Grand Trunk Line Association, to-day, adopted the following resolution relative to the official classification of rates:

'That a joint meeting of the official classification committee and traffic officials of roads using the official classification, be held in New York, on Monday, Jan. 22, for the purpose of hearing representations of shippers who desire to be heard in respect to classification No. 20.

'That shippers be required to present their statements in writing and that public notice of this hearing be given through the press.'

Traffic managers of all the roads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio were present. The resolution was the result of a feeling among most of the members that a few weeks should be given the new freight classification to show results. A number of shippers have already sent in communications relating to the new classification.



MONTREALERS IN E BATTERY.

BOERS CHECKED.

Met With two Repulses Yesterday in Cape Colony.

MAN OF THE HOUR.

Gen. Buller Rapidly Getting Into Position to Strike.

ENEMY ACTIVE ALONG A SEVENTEEN-MILE LINE.

London, Jan. 4.—Military analysts affirm that the Boer trenches confronting General Buller stretch away some seventeen miles, and that work upon them is pushed unremittingly.

While the advance is delayed, flank movements are rendered most difficult because long marches are not done with celerity, and it is hard to time an attack with certainty.

The extent of the Dutch rising may now be measured by taking a line from Prieska, on the west, to Hershel or Barkly on the east. Along the whole of the line, except at points actually occupied by the British, the population seems for the most part hostile.

The Admiralty programme embraces the stationing of small squadrons at Durban, Simons Bay, Port Elizabeth, Lorenzo Marquez, St. Vincent, in the Cape Verde Islands, and Capetown, and sending an additional ship or two to Aden.

It is announced from Rome that British agents and detectives are secretly watching all Italian ports.

New redoubts are being built at Kimberley, and 17 miles of works now encompass the town.

It is fully expected that next week will see a heavy battle on the Tugela river, which is now the pivot of the campaign. The Boers appear to be working incessantly with shovel and pick.

CALLS FOR MORE MILITIA.

An army order has been issued directing the embodiment of sixteen additional battalions of militia.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor has sent £5,000 for the fund for equipping the corps of London volunteers. In a letter accompanying the cheque he suggests that the gift be devoted to the purchase of quick-firers for the new battery to be attached to the corps. This brings Mr. Astor's total war contributions to $12,000.

It now appears that it is Mr. John Churchill, second son of Lady Randolph Churchill, and not Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, who has been given command of a squadron of the South African Light Horse.

AS SURGEON-IN-CHIEF.

The War Office has invited Sir William Thomson to accept the post of chief surgeon to the forces in South Africa, instead of consulting surgeon.

The outfit which the Duke of Marlborough has prepared to take with him to South Africa, provided his services should be accepted, a contingency now in doubt, includes four horses, four splendid Spanish mules, and a specially built Cape cart for going over the rough roads and the veldt. Besides, an elaborate kit has been gotten together, every device for comfort in a compact space being utilized.

He will also take four servants, one being especially detailed to look after the baggage.

These exceptional arrangements are much discussed in society. It is a question whether the War Office would allow the Duke transport for all his belongings.

Intelligence has been received here from the Free State to the effect that President Steyn has issued a proclamation declaring that every white man, irrespective of nationality, is to be considered a burgher, and is liable to be compelled to fight for the defence of the country.

EXTEND FORTY MILES.

Lord Methuen's cavalry scouting has developed the fact that the Boer entrenchments extend forty miles, far overlapping the British positions and making flank attacks exceedingly difficult.

STRENGTH OF BULLER'S FORCES.

London, Jan. 5.—The critics in summing up the probabilities of General Buller making another attack, estimate his force at nearly 30,000 men with 66 guns, including six Howitzers, against General Joubert's 25,000 men and 60 guns, but whose position and mobility will more than counterbalance the numerical superiority of the British. The critic of the 'Morning Post' labors daily to prepare the public for heavy losses. He says to-day:—'Once General Buller sets out his object will be to win a decisive battle, his aim will be to inflict the greatest possible loss on the enemy and if he can to crush or cripple the Boer army. It will be necessary for that purpose that he does not spare his own force.'

BOERS UNAPPRECIATIVE.

FAIL TO SEE THAT THE BRITISH ARE PLAYING THEIR OWN GAME IN CAPE COLONY.

Capetown, Jan. 4.—1.05 a.m.—A despatch to the 'Times' from Rensburg, filed yesterday, says that Tuesday night the British set fire to the trucks of the runaway train which has been wrecked by the British artillery when it was seen that the train, which was loaded with provisions, would otherwise fall into the hands of the Boers. The New South Wales troops, who were detailed to set the trucks on fire, worked under a heavy shell and rifle fire. A party of Boers were trying to loot the wrecked train, but were compelled to retire by the British artillery. The shrapnel shells burst over the enemy, doing considerable damage. Many riderless horses were seen running about after the fire began. The Boers sought shelter at Plewman's Siding, but well-directed shelling compelled them to abandon this place. The enemy took a field gun at a gallop through a pass opposite the British right. The British immediately shelled the gun, but the enemy made no reply.

The despatch adds: 'The Boers are practically surrounded, and if there were more British troops here we could cut their lines of communication. The booming of cannon can be heard from the centre at Cole Kop. The Berkshires have been reinforced. The Inniskillings, 10th Hussars and B Horse Artillery command the left of the position. The O Horse Artillery, mounted infantry and New Zealanders, under Col. Porter, are on the extreme right. Gen. Brabazone is in command.

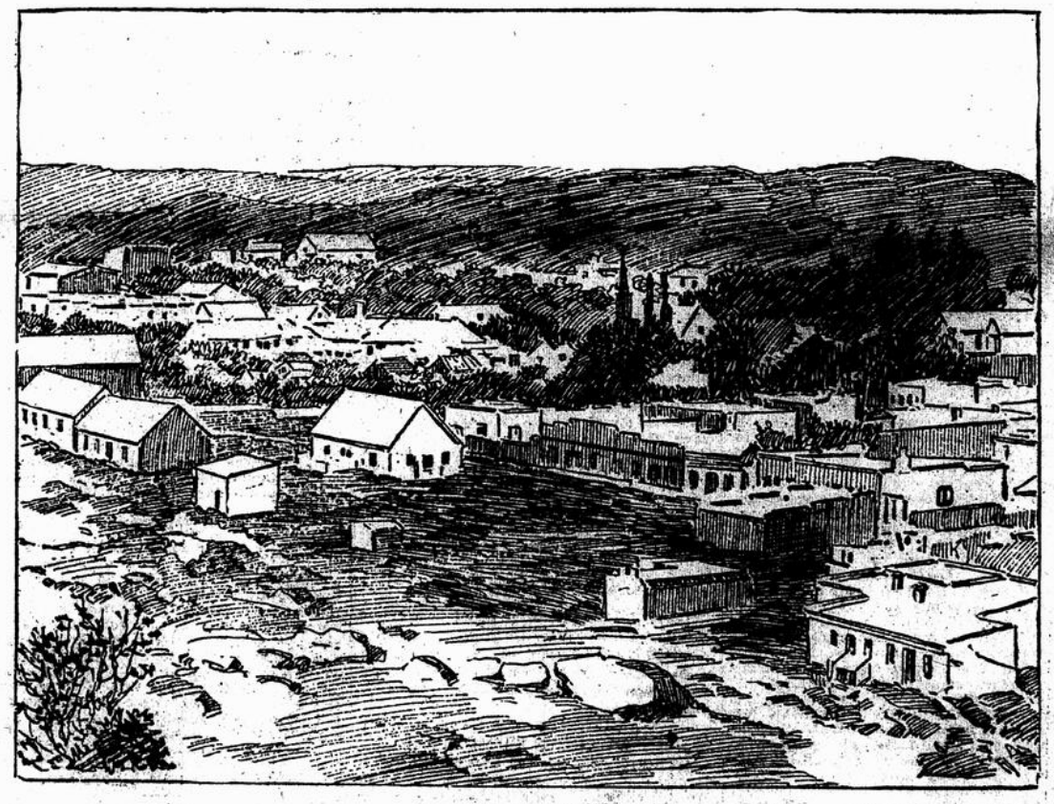
'Our troops are playing the Boers at their own game, but they are unappreciative.'

BOERS REPULSED AT MOLTENO.

The magistrate at Molteno officially reports that yesterday morning there was heavy firing at the camp of the Cape Mounted Police, commanded by Capt. Naylan. Later the Boers surrounded the camp, and there was a heavy artillery and rifle fire. The police have no artillery. The fighting continued all day. Eventually the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. There were no casualties among the police.

The Boer attackers numbered a thousand men. The Inniskilling Dragoons cut their way through the Boers, who were forced to retreat by a heavy artillery and musketry fire.

(Continued on Page Three)



THE TOWN OF COLESBERG.

Colesberg, with a population of about two thousand, is twelve miles from the Orange Free State border, and 307½ miles from Port Elizabeth. It is not on the main line of railway from Port Elizabeth, but at the end of a branch running three miles westward. The hills immediately overlooking the town, as shown in the picture, are occupied by the Boers, while the more distant ones are held by General French's forces.

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