



POLITICAL TRIANGLE.

McSHANE, BEAUGRAND AND VILLENEUVE FOR THE MAYORALTY.

ALD. THOMPSON DROPS OUT OF THE RACE IN ST. GABRIEL WARD.

The possibility of a three-cornered majority fight was the leading topic in municipal circles this morning. Many persons professed to believe that Messrs. Beaupré, McShane and Villeneuve would all go to the polls.

Mayor Desjardins, as a supporter of Mr. Villeneuve, when asked what would happen if Mr. Beaupré insisted upon running, replied to the effect that Mr. Villeneuve would drop out. Others of Mr. Villeneuve's supporters, however, were not sure of that.

Mr. McShane was met on St. James street. "I am making a personal canvass," he said. "I am sure I will win against me," was his enthusiastic reply. "There won't be five Irish Catholic votes cast for my opponent. The people, the French-Canadian people, will vote for me, and as for the Protestants—the Protestants won't vote against me. I will beat Mr. Villeneuve in his own ward."

But suppose there is a three-cornered fight, will that improve your chances? "I don't want any three-cornered fight; I want Villeneuve to come out solid and square against me."

Ald. Clendinning states that he has definitely chosen seat No. 1, St. Antoine ward, and will hold it against all comers. He says that the canvass of St. Antoine is favorable to him. He instances one polling district (Mountain street), where out of 132 voters, only five declared that they would not vote for him. Lots of men he said, "he will not sign my requisition list, because they do not wish to be attacked by the papers, have told me that they intend to vote for me. What is the use of the papers talking about my failing? Everybody knows that I have that failing. Nobody regards it more than I do, and talking about it in the papers don't make it better or worse."

It is said that Ald. Griffin is to be the victim of double-dealing in St. Lawrence ward. Some of those at present supporting him will, it is said, at the eleventh hour, "cast" in favor of ex-Ald. Cunningham, thus making the contest a three-cornered one, to the discomfort of both Ald. Griffin and Ald. Smith.

Polls have been arranged for in all the wards except St. Gabriel, St. Ann's and St. Denis.

Ald. Frontenac's meeting at Hochelaga for the benefit of the English-speaking electors was well attended last evening. Mr. P. Rafferty presided. Mr. Frontenac gave the promised account of his doings in the City Council.

Ald. Bumbury announced that he had not decided whether he would be a candidate against Ald. Frontenac.

There Ald. Frontenac got up and said that Ald. Bumbury to oppose him (Ald. Bumbury).

Mr. Dubreuil said he considered it the duty of working men to vote against Mr. Bumbury as the candidate supported by the real estate owners, and recommended their voting for Mr. Frontenac.

AM. P. Kennedy will, it is understood, be opposed by Mr. M. Phelan, clothier, of Notre Dame street. There were rumors around this morning to the effect that the big fight in this ward would be arranged between Aldermen Kennedy and Nolan, but both Aldermen Kennedy and Nolan denied all knowledge of the proposal.

MR. BEAUGRAND WOULD NOT RUN IN A THREE-CORNERED STRUGGLE.

Mr. Beaupré, of the 'Patrie,' brother of ex-Mayor Beaupré, stated this afternoon that a telegram had been received from his brother to the effect that he will not be a party to a three-cornered fight. If Mr. Villeneuve opposes Mr. McShane, then he (Mr. Beaupré) will not.

A number of French-speaking electors met in the Riendeau Hotel last evening to choose a majority candidate to oppose Mr. McShane.

Mr. F. E. Lafontaine was called to the chair. Mr. L. A. Proulx acted as secretary.

It was at first proposed to nominate representative men from each ward to select a candidate, but Mr. E. Vallier, seconded by Mr. Emmanuel St. Louis, the well-known contractor, precipitated matters by proposing Ald. Villeneuve.

When a division was called for only about six opposed it and called for only about six opposed it and called for only about six opposed it.

In the meantime, speeches were in order. Mr. W. Ware, who was supposed to speak for the English electors, said they were prepared to give their support to the French candidate, recognizing that it was a French-speaking man's turn.

Messrs. E. St. Louis, Cardinal, J. B. Robillard and others, having also addressed the meeting, Ald. Villeneuve arrived. He said he was not anxious to come forward, but if no one else could be found to oppose Mr. McShane, he would not refuse. He recommended either Dr. Lachapelle or Mr. J. D. Rolin.

The meeting, however, was in a humor to take 'No' and Ald. Villeneuve finally consented, saying that he would send his committee rooms as soon as he got back from Quebec to-morrow.

Next in the Montmartre National list being to choose candidates. Mr. James Strachan presided.

Mr. W. Horne favored the candidature of Ald. Griffin, whose career he had carefully watched, and found it an honor.

Mr. O'Hara Baynes objected to any list or league nominating candidates. He or one, did not want the help of irresponsible young men who talked with boodling, but could not make definite charges. They dare not make definite charges.

Mr. W. T. Doran said that owing to the apathy of the electors the true state of public feeling could hardly be ascertained. The ballot box would no doubt tell the truth on election day. The

THE EVIDENCE ALL IN.

MR. HOOPER AND HIS DAUGHTER CLOSE THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

THERE WERE TWO BOTTLES OF POISON AND ONE OF THEM IS MISSING—THE ADDRESSES TO THE JURY TO BEGIN THIS AFTERNOON.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Joliette, Que., Jan. 17.—The Hooper case was continued this morning. Many visitors from Montreal were present when the court opened. The interest in this celebrated case is so keen that hundreds are turned away from the court at every sitting. The evidence for the defence so far has shown that it is impossible for the medical experts on either side to state definitely what the cause of death was.

This is a great point for the defence, as the jury in order to bring in a verdict of guilty will have to decide that deceased was poisoned.

The first witness was the father of the prisoner, Mr. Joseph Hooper, of Port Hope. I recognize the letter handed to me as sent to me by my son from Vaudreuil on Sept. 13, said he. It read that deceased had died at Terrebonne on Sept. 13, and that he had tried to commit suicide two or three times and that he was bringing the body up to Port Hope to be buried.

It concluded, 'My troubles are heavy, and more than I can bear, but I will trust in God to help me.'

I was in Chicago, continued witness, when this letter arrived, and did not arrive in Port Hope till Oct. 5. When my son was arrested I was in Port Hope.

Q.—Did Mr. Ward say anything to you about something that was in prison? A.—Yes, sir, he told me that there was some prussic acid in my son's room. I went to my house where accused had stayed, and told my daughter, and she went up to the room my son had occupied and brought down a small green bottle, which was full to the neck. I put the bottle to my nose and found it had a strong smell of almonds.

Q.—Then what did you do? A.—I was so angry at such stuff being left around that I did a very wrong thing. I took the bottle out into the yard and smashed it with a hammer.

Mr. Ward told me to bring the bottle to him, and when I told him that I had destroyed it, he said, 'My God, what have you done, you have destroyed the best piece of evidence the defence had.'

Cross-examined by Mr. Macmaster. The day I had this conversation with Mr. Ward my son was in Cobourg jail.

Q.—Did you find the bottle? A.—Yes, Mr. Ward told me that it was in his room. My intention was to have taken the bottle to Mr. Ward, as he instructed me. There were two little children in the house, and when I thought of the danger they had run, I suppose I must have lost my head.

Q.—Mr. Ward told you that your son had told him that the bottle had contained prussic acid? A.—He did.

Q.—Did not Mr. Ward visit your son at the house? A.—Yes.

Another sensation was caused in court by one of the court stenographers fainting, and having to be carried out. This is the fourth time that proceedings of this court have been stopped by people fainting.

Mr. Macmaster asked the judge to order the room to be properly ventilated, as it was not fit for human beings to be in. 'It may be your turn next to faint, your Honor,' concluded Mr. Macmaster.

Judge Delorme admitted the room was badly ventilated and would order that the windows be altered to admit of fresh air.

Continuing his evidence witness admitted that people could, and perhaps did go to his house while the poison might have been there.

Mr. Macmaster—Exactly, and if any one had wished to bring in a ton of prussic acid after the bottle had been taken away, it would have been none the wiser, would you?

Witness only shook his head.

Mr. Macmaster—Was there not some mention of another bottle?

Mrs. Baugh will give evidence as to that interrupted Mr. Greenfield's. Witness said he

HAD HEARD OF ANOTHER BOTTLE.

The matter was not pursued any further.

The Judge—Did you notice any label on the bottle? A.—There might have been but I did not notice it.

Q.—What was the size and shape of the bottle? A.—It was about two and a half inches high. It was square. It had a common cork. I don't remember whether it was waxed or not.

Q.—Did any one else see you break the bottle? A.—Yes, my daughter, Mrs. Baugh.

What time of the day was this? A.—Before dinner.

Mrs. Baugh, sister of prisoner, I remember my father asking me to go up into prisoner's room and get a bottle of prussic acid that Mr. Ward had told him to get. I went up to the room and found a small square bottle that I gave to my father and soon after I saw him striking something in the ashes. I also saw him stoop down and pick up some pieces of the bottle I had given to him. He was very excited when I gave him the bottle, and I guessed that he had destroyed it. After he had broken it he mixed the ashes all up.

Q.—Did you not find another bottle? A.—Yes, about a week after, and I gave it to Mr. Ward. I did not tell my father about this bottle.

Mr. Greenfield—Do you recognize this bottle? He handed witness a white round bottle, about two and a half inches high and about two inches in circumference. There was no label on the bottle.

Witness—That is the second bottle I found in prisoner's room.

CROSS-EXAMINED—PRISONER NEVER TOLD ME THE BOTTLE WAS IN HIS ROOM.

Q.—How did you know the bottle then? A.—There was a number of bottles in the room and I picked out that one. My father did not say there was a label on it, neither did I smell the bottle. Then I took it to my father, when we both smelt it. I laid it on a shelf as I expected father was going to take it to Mr. Ward at once. Soon after this I saw my father breaking the bottle as I have stated.

Q.—Did you not think it a strange thing for your father to do? A.—I certainly did.

The Judge.—Are you quite sure that the bottle you saw your father break was the same one you gave him? A.—I am quite sure. I saw some of the pieces afterwards, and he told me what he had done.

Q.—Did any one come up to the house after that to look at the ashes? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You are sure that Mr. Ward of Port Hope never saw the bottle? A.—I am sure he did not.

Q.—How did you come to find the second bottle? A.—I was sweeping the room when I found it behind the commode.

Prof. Adams was given the bottle to examine, measured it and said it contained prussic acid, and three-quarters of an ounce.

The bottle was handed to the jurors to smell but they were dreadfully scared of it and sent it back with thanks.

Witness—The fluid in the bottle is certainly prussic acid. I cannot say how strong it is. Any one procuring a doctor's order can get this poison.

Mr. Ward, of Port Hope, one of the lawyers for the defence was sworn and deposed as follows: Before the prisoner was taken away from Port Hope he asked me to go to his room and get the poison.

Q.—Did you get the poison? A.—Yes, I did. I got the poison from the prisoner's father next day to get the bottle and bring it to me, but he did not do so. The bottle produced was brought to me a week later by Mrs. Baugh.

Cross-examined—Prisoner did not say anything about two bottles of poison. He said, 'I will find the poison there.'

The Judge closed the case for the defence. There is to be no rebuttal evidence and the addresses to the jury will begin at three o'clock.

The defence claim that the bottle that prisoner's father smashed must have been the one prisoner got from Mr. Webb, the druggist.

UNITED STATES NEWS NOTES.

Between fifteen millions and seventeen million bushels of wheat have been destroyed in the wheat districts of eastern Washington by the heavy and continued rains.

A land slide below Porters, Wash., has delayed trains. At Gerrard Creek, about forty miles are out of from communication with the outside world. John Law was swept into the current at Balch's Ferry yesterday and drowned.

THE QUEBEC Y.M.C.A.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Quebec, Jan. 17.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Quebec Y.M.C.A. was held last evening, when the usual reports were presented and the annual election of officers took place. The general secretary's report was a very satisfactory one, showing an increase in the membership and a large amount of excellent work done in all the departments during the year.

Mr. W. C. Scott was re-elected president and Messrs. J. C. Thompson, W. H. Wiggs and P. R. Miller, vice-presidents, for the current year.

THE INTERCHANGE OF FREIGHT.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

London, Ont., Jan. 17.—The railway committee of the Board of Trade met, yesterday, with representatives of the different railways entering London, with a view to facilitate the interchange of freight between the G.T.R. and C.P.R. and the Michigan Central Railway, by means of connecting switches. The matter was fully discussed, but nothing definite was settled. The merchants favored the idea, as did the representatives of the various railways, with the exception of the Grand Trunk. It was decided to hold another meeting shortly, probably in Montreal, when, if an agreement is not arrived at, the matter will go to arbitration.

A BOMB MANUFACTURER ARRESTED.

Barcelona, Jan. 17.—An anarchist named Vilar Rubias has been arrested at Garcia, a short distance north of Barcelona, on the charge of making bombs in a cave in the mountains. The anarchists Codina, Sogas, Correzuela and Benat are sharing the same dungeon. Confinement appears to have no effect upon their spirits, and they spend much of their time in dancing and singing. The Lyceum Theatre, the scene of the recent bomb explosion by which thirty persons were killed, will be reopened to-morrow for the first time since the explosion. A concert will be given.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY FALLS INTO LINE.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—St. George's Society presented an address this afternoon to His Excellency the Governor-General at Rideau Hall, Lieut.-Col. White, president of the society, read the address, to which His Excellency replied. He referred to the fact that his son George was named after the patron saint of England and on peasant took occasion once more to refer to the story published some time ago that his son was pursued by the sheriff of St. John, N.B. At the time his son was in Scotland and could therefore establish an alibi. The deputation laughed and His Excellency proceeded to combat the view that these British national societies hindered the unifying process of national unity in Canada.

three years. But even if they could realize from that bequest, he thought, it should be kept in reserve to pay off the debt, and that they should keep within their income. They had to face the fact that they were behind, and as a business man, he said that this thing could not go on. There might be objection to the reductions that had been made, but there was no help for it except an effort were made to increase the collections.

These remarks were made in connection with the moving, by the chancellor, of the report of the executive committee, of which the chief feature was the scale of grants.

This subject was under discussion when the Synod adjourned.

Among the reports read this morning were those of the Committee on Tracts; on the establishment of a Church of England Home for Immigrants; Education; Immigration; Mission to Lumbermen.

His Lordship appointed the following gentlemen to the Provincial Synod: Clerical—Mr. W. Drake and the Rev. Mr. Garland; for Provincial Synod, lay—Mr. W. Owens, the Rev. Mr. Fyles, for Diocesan Court—The Rev. Mr. Baylis, Mr. Marling, for Executive Committee—Mr. Strong, Rural Dean Naylor.

I, the Lordship, said Mr. Marling, naively, an honest confession is good for the soul. (Laughter.)

IS CANADA DEFENCELESS?

FIVE MILLION CANADIANS DO NOT AGREE WITH GENERAL CHESNEY.

(By Cable from the 'Witness' London Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 17.—Sir George Chesney, in opening the discussion of Imperial defence at the Junior Constitutional Club, last evening, declared that the Home army was the weakest point in the service. All the colonies could be made invulnerable by the use of expeditionary forces, with the exception of Canada, whose defence against the United States in case of war between that nation and Great Britain, would be impossible. Happily the United States is essentially peaceful, and against all other powers Canada is absolutely impregnable.

Lieut.-General George Tomkyns Chesney, C.B., the author of 'The Battle of Dorking,' was educated at Woolwich, and joined the Bengal Engineers in 1843. He was lieutenant in 1854, and served throughout the siege of Delhi, where he was twice severely wounded; captain in 1858, major in 1872, lieutenant-colonel in 1874, colonel in 1884, and general in 1885. His 'Indian Polity' was published in 1868; his brochure, 'The Battle of Dorking,' anonymously in 1871, and created a great sensation, so realistically was it written. 'The Dilemma' and 'The Private Secretary' were published in 1881. In 1887 General Chesney became a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

THE KID GLOVE SEIZURE.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT IT IN TORONTO.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Toronto, Jan. 17.—The Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, Comptroller of Customs, will be at his office here in the Customs House, on Saturday, in connection with kid glove and other seizure matters.

The 'Witness' correspondent investigating the seizure of Perrin Freres & Co.'s French kid gloves, learned that that action was taken in consequence of complaints made by the wholesale glove trade of Montreal and Toronto, to the financial inspector of customs, Toronto.

The complaint was that the Perrin goods were being sold at much lower prices than the importers could import similar grades. The officers set to work in Montreal, went carefully and fully into the matter, and discovered that Messrs. Perrin's gloves were entered at the Customs at about fifty percent lower than the prices placed by other firms on the same grade of goods. This was traced back and found to have been the case for a long period. It was further learned that Perrin had been fined heavily twice, at New York, for entering gloves below their value, within the last year. Montreal officers were instructed to seize the consignment, which they did on Saturday. The consignment amounts to two thousand dollars. The goods were appraised by the experts as worth twice the value placed on them. A civil suit is quite probable against Montreal agents of the Perrins, for all the entries alleged to have been contrary to customs regulations by the Department of Customs. The Perrins' agents had almost captured the entire glove trade of Canada in certain grades, hence the importance to the trade of the action of the Customs authorities.

In reference to the glove seizure reported in yesterday's 'Witness,' Mr. Laurencell, the manager in Montreal for Messrs. Perrin, Freres & Co., says that the matter is not yet settled. The value of the goods seized was deposited with the Customs pending investigation, as the firm required the merchandise at once to supply their customers. The firm, he says, in no way admits that these gloves have been imported into Canada at an undervaluation, and this, he hopes yet to be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Customs authorities.

WHAT NEXT?

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Toronto, Jan. 17.—The Council of the Board of Trade has adopted the following important tariff reform motion: That inasmuch as it would largely encourage the development of the iron manufacturing industries of this province, and whereas it has come to the knowledge of this council that there is about to be established in Hamilton, smelting works which must be largely dependent upon free coke for its success, this council would strongly recommend that the Dominion Government admit free of duty all coke required for manufacturing purposes; and they would further recommend that whatever machinery is required for the establishment and development of smelting works, which cannot be produced in this country, should also be admitted free of duty.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Hammond, Ind., Jan. 17.—The Standard Oil Company's mammoth plant at Whiting has been advertised to be sold for taxes. The property is worth \$20,000,000. The delinquent taxes are \$707. The sale will be made on Feb. 25 unless payment is made in full before that time.

INVITED TO BERLIN.

London, Jan. 17.—The Emperor William has invited the Duke of York to attend the annual banquet of the Knights of the Black Eagle.

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 \$50, death notices for \$50, death notices for \$50. When an announcement of funeral, extended obituary or verses accompany such notices further charge will be made. Notices received from annual subscribers inserted free.

BIRTHS.

McINTYRE—At Dixville, Que., on Dec. 15, 1893, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Seymour McIntyre. 16

ROY—At the rectory, Blandford, N.S., on the 5th instant, a daughter to Rev. and Mrs. E. Roy. 16

MARRIED.

KITCHEN—HARRINGTON—On the 2nd of Jan., and at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. E. Duclos, B.A., Thomas Kitchen to Clara Harrington, both of Valleyfield. 16

PORT-McCALLUM—On Dec. 14, 1893, at their own home, Milbank, South Dakota, by the Rev. F. W. Nazarene, Mr. George G. Port to Florence, youngest daughter of A. A. McCallum. 16

MACKAY—DUVAL—On Jan. 11, 1894, at St. John's, Que., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Duncan Macdonald, Esq., by the Rev. Walter Windsor, R.A., assisted by the Rev. B. P. Lewis, Robert Millman Mackay, of London, Eng., son of James Hayward Mackay, Esq., of 1 St. George's Terrace, Primrose Hill, London, and Sandycroft, East Crimstead, Sussex, to Flora Macdonald, (Dollie), second daughter of E. H. Duval, Esq., of Quebec. 17

DIED.

CONNOLLY—At Quebec, on Jan. 15, 1894, Hannah Maurice, widow of the late Thomas Connolly, formerly of Quebec. 17

COHN—On Jan. 17, 1894, in this city, Herbert Louis, only beloved son of Henry L. and Harriet Cohn, aged two years and five months. Funeral will leave his father's residence, 36 Ryer street, Point St. Charles, on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m., Jan. 20, to place of interment. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. 17

CLARK—At Chateaugay, on Jan. 6, 1894, Thomas Clark, a native of the parish of Yarrow, Aylesbury, Scotland, aged 88 years and three months. He came to Canada in 1816, and to Chateaugay in 1830. For 46 years he was an elder of the Presbyterian Church. 16

DREDGE—At New Glasgow, P.Q., on Friday, Jan. 12, 1894, Thomas Dredge, in his 84th year, a native of Bath, Somersetshire, Eng. Detroit, Mich., and Bath, Eng., papers please copy. 17

EASTON—At Norton Creek, P.Q., on Sunday, Jan. 7, 1894, Margaret Jamieson, wife of James Easton, aged 71 years, a native of the island of Islay, Argyshire, Scotland. 16

GRANT—At 12 Conway street, on the 15th instant, John Meldrum, son of John Grant, aged three years and 27 days. 16

HAMILTON—At Long Point, of Mingan, Que., on Jan. 14, 1894, Clarence Hamilton, Esq., aged 60 years, formerly of Carlisle, Gaspe. 17

KIPPEN—In Kenyon, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, Hugh Kippen, in his 63th year. The deceased was a son of Duncan Kippen, who came from Perthshire, Scotland, about seventy years ago and settled in the third concession of Kenyon in the County of Hengarty, where the deceased was born. When a young man, Mr. Kippen left the homestead, and took up land for himself in the sixth concession of Kenyon, where he lived the rest of his days, highly esteemed by the whole community. A humble Christian, a man of broad sympathies, he lived and died a member of the Baptist Church. 17

KERR—At Ste. Julie, Que., on Jan. 15, 1894, Jeanette McKinnon, dearly beloved wife of Malcolm Kerr, Esq., aged 40 years. 16

KIRKWOOD—On Jan. 15, 1894, Louisa Mary Noad, widow of the late J. S. Kirkwood, Quebec, and beloved mother of Mrs. Swinburne, and Mrs. B. Prior, of Parkdale, Ont., in her 78th year. 16

LE MEASUREUR—In this city, Jan. 17, aged 25 years, Priscilla Anne, youngest daughter of W. W. Le Measureur. Funeral from 87 Argyle avenue, on Friday, at two o'clock. Entrance from Dorchester street corner of Kinkora avenue (foot of Mackay street). 17

LEITCH—At the parsonage, Castletin, Jessie Annabella, youngest child of the Rev. R. H. and Annabella Leitch, aged 7 months. 16

McGIBBON—On Jan. 16, at Asheville, N.C., Gordon P. McGibbon, of Montreal, aged 22 years, son of Alexander McGibbon. Interment at Asheville. 16

MUNDERLOH—At Ontario, California, on Saturday, Jan. 13, 1894, Magdalene Rae, daughter of the late W. C. Munderloh. 15

MURDOCH—Suddenly, at the residence of her son, 28 Spencer avenue, Parkdale, Ont., Margaret, widow of the late A. W. Murdoch, of H.M. 7th Highland Light Infantry, in her 76th year. 16

PEVERLEY—On Sunday evening, Jan. 14th, at 1344 Dorchester street, in this city, Charlotte Dorothy Whitley, infant daughter of Clavering S. Peverley. 15

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Look out for programme of Miss Alexander's recitals in Douglas Hall, Chomey street, for Thursday and Friday evenings, in to-morrow's "Witness."

MISS JESSIE ALEXANDER, DOUGLAS CHURCH HALL, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN VIOLETS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. Will be found as fresh, delicate and sweet as the VIOLET. Price 50c and \$1.00 a bottle; also a large assortment of other PERFUMES.

C. J. COVERTON & CO., Corner of Bleury and Dorchester streets. 14

ALARM CLOCKS.

FOR \$1.00. Good, Sound, Reliable Clocks.

CABINET CLOCKS. Walnut & Oak Cases, 8 Day Half Hour Strikes.

D. BEATTY. Watchmaker and Jeweller, successor to Henry Ross. At the Old Stand, 137 ST. PETER STREET. Telephone 2494.

CARSLY'S COLUMN.

EVERYTHING FURTHER REDUCED
EVERYTHING FURTHER REDUCED
EVERYTHING FURTHER REDUCED
EVERYTHING FURTHER REDUCED

For the Balance of the
GREAT JANUARY SALE
AT CARSLY'S.

EVERY PIECE OF DRESS GOODS

In Stock is Reduced for the
Great January Sale.

EVERY PIECE OF CARPET

In Stock is Reduced for the
Great January Sale.

AT CARSLY'S.

EVERY MANTLE AND JACKET

In Stock is Reduced for the
Great January Sale.

EVERY PIECE OF LINEN

Has been Reduced for the
Great January Sale.

EVERY PAIR OF CURTAINS

Has been Reduced for the
Great January Sale.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS

Have been Reduced for the
Great January Sale.

ALL FUR GOODS

Marked at very Special Prices
For January's Great Sale.

AT CARSLY'S.

GREAT WHITEWEAR SALE

Manufacturer's Stock
Of Ladies' White Cotton Underwear
to be cleared at less than

Wholesale Prices.

FOR JANUARY CHEAP SALE

AT CARSLY'S.

The most complete stock of Underwear at Lowest Prices.

Ladies' White Cotton Drawers, from 12 1-2c.

Ladies' White Cotton Chemises, from 12 1-2c.

Ladies' White Cotton Corset Covers, from 11c.

Ladies' White Cotton Night-Dresses from 48c.

Ladies' White Cotton Skirts, from 38c.

Ladies' Complete Sets, from \$1.23.

Special Line Chemises, 35c each.

AT CARSLY'S.

JANUARY SALE OF FURS

All Fur Goods

Specialty Reduced for this Sale

Boys' Fur Caps, \$1.15.

Black Fur Muffs, 66c.

Men's Black Fur Caps, \$1.15.

Ladies' Mink Muffs, \$2.20.

Children's White Fur Caps, 48c.

Ladies' Greenland Seal Capes, \$11.75.

ALL FUR CAPES REDUCED

To Special Prices.

Infants' Fur Coats all Reduced.

Infants' Fur Carriage Rugs Reduced.

Fox Skin Mats all Reduced.

BARGAINS IN FUR GOODS

AT CARSLY'S.

CHEAP PRINTS

Special Lot of Prints to be Cleared at Extraordinary Low Prices

For January's Great Sale

Just a few ends of Prints to be cleared off at 3c yard.

Good quality Prints, 4 1-2c yard.

Extra quality Prints for 5 1-2c yard.

Good Washing Prints for 6 1-2c yd.

New Pattern Prints for 7 1-2c yard.

Prints in choice colors for 8c yard.

Prints in large range of Patterns for 10 1-2c yard.

All Dress Sateens at Sale Prices.

All Dress Gingham at Sale Prices.

HUNDREDS OF REMNANTS

To be Cleared at Nearly Half-Price

AT CARSLY'S.

REMNANT SALE

REMNANT SALE

Remnants from all Departments

have been turned out and marked

at prices varying from

33 1-3 to 75 PERCENT

Less than Regular Prices.

All Remnants marked in Plain Figures

Remnants of Dress Goods.

Remnants of Tweed Suitings.

Remnants of Prints and Sateens.

Remnants of Furniture Coverings.

Remnants of Linen Goods.

Remnants of Carpets.

Remnants of Mantle Cloths.

Attend the Great Remnant Sale

AT S. CARSLY'S.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

RIGBY COATS REDUCED.

All Rigby Overcoats are reduced

in price for the January Sale.

S. CARSLY'S,

Notre Dame street, Montreal

PUBLIC NOTICE.

S. Carsley has no Branch Store in

Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S ADVERTISEMENT.

IT MEANS MONEY



SAVED



GREAT DISCOUNT

REMOVAL SALE!

In every Department the bargains speak for themselves. See them and feel convinced!

LADIES' CHEMISES, Trimmed Lace, sale price 15c, worth 25c.
LADIES' CHEMISES, Trimmed Lace, sale price 18c, worth 30c.
LADIES' CHEMISES, Trimmed Frills, sale price 33c, worth 50c.
LADIES' CHEMISES, Trimmed Lace, sale price 30c, worth 50c.
LADIES' CHEMISES, Trimmed Embroidery, sale price 50c, worth 80c.
All other Lines of CHEMISES, reduced 25 to 33 percent.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, Trimmed Lace, sale price 35c, worth 50c.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, Trimmed Tucks and Lace, sale price 45c, worth 75c.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, Trimmed Tucks and Embroidery, sale price 75c, worth \$1.10.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, Trimmed Tucks and Embroidery, sale price 90c, worth \$1.30.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, Trimmed Tucks and Embroidery, sale price 95c, worth \$1.50.
All other lines of NIGHT DRESSES, reduced from 20 to 33 percent.
LADIES' DRAWERS, Trimmed Tucks and Lace, sale price 15c, worth 25c.
LADIES' DRAWERS, Trimmed Tucks and Lace, sale price 19c, worth 30c.
LADIES' DRAWERS, Trimmed, sale price 37c, worth 55c.
LADIES' DRAWERS, Trimmed Tucks and Embroidery, 30c, worth 50c.
All other lines reduced from 25 to 33 percent.
LADIES' SLIP WAISTS, sale price 12c, worth 20c.
LADIES' SLIP WAISTS, sale price 18c, worth 25c.
All other lines reduced from 25 to 33 percent.

GREAT

EMBROIDERY SALE!

TWENTY PERCENT DISCOUNT.

All our stock of finest SWISS MUSLIN (invisible stitch) Nainsook, and LAWN EMBROIDERIES, embracing our new importations received for the coming spring trade, to clear at 20 percent discount.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, and 105, 107, 109 and 111 ST. PETER ST.

TERMS CASH AND ONLY ONE PRICE. TELEPHONE 2193.

AITKEN'S STOCK-TAKING SALE.

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PERCENT ON ALL WINTER GOODS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

SPECIAL LOTS FIFTY PERCENT OFF.

JOHN AITKEN & CO.,

1781 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Established 1847) Telephone 1883.

TEES & CO., Undertakers and Embalmers, 300 St. James street.

FOR CARPETS GO TO R.G. SILK & CO. 357 ST. JAMES STREET. PHONE 2842.

NATIONAL BAKERY,

A JOINT STOCK COMPANY WITH A CAPITAL OF \$200,000, DIVIDED INTO SHARES OF \$5.00.

The Provisional committee have the honor to inform those interested that the subscription list for this philanthropic and hygienic enterprise is now open to the public, at the provisional office of the Company.

11 GOSFORD STREET.

Fronting the eastern side of the City Hall. OFFICE HOURS: 10 to 12.30 a.m. 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Notice is hereby given to the public that subscribers will get their BREAD at the lowest possible price of manufacture, a price that will be even better and above all competition, considering the improved machinery used by the company.

THESE PRIVILEGES ARE SOLELY FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

The quality of the BREAD will equal the best and purest in the world; that is to say, we will actually deliver

PARIS, VIENNA, AND GLASGOW BREAD, the reputation of which is universally known.

ARMSTRONG THE UNDERTAKER VICTORIA SQUARE MONTREAL. Telephone 4020.

GENERAL BAZAAR

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE BEFORE MOVING.

BOYS' LAMB CAPS, \$1.00.
BOYS' SOUTH SEA SEAL CAPS, \$2.50.
Double Width CLOTH DRESS GOODS, 30c.
Duffin Stripe DOUBLE WIDTH, 20c.
Dress Serges, DOUBLE WIDTH, 18c.
LINEN DAMASK TOWELS, 5c.
REMNANTS TOWELLING, 10c yard.
REMNANTS SHEETINGS, about 15c yard.

GEORGE H. BOWELL, 1693 Notre Dame st., 4 Doors East Place d'Armes.

N.B.—The stock must be cleared out, and every day new lines will be marked down. Come early for choice.

ATTEND

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS'

JANUARY CLEARING SALE,

And Secure Bargains in HANDKERCHIEFS and LACES.

HANDKERCHIEFS! HANDKERCHIEFS! HANDKERCHIEFS!

HANDKERCHIEFS from One Cent up to Five Dollars.

—One Cent Each—One Cent Each—

Colored Border LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, in a variety of Patterns—One Cent Each—1 Cent.

Ladies' Pure LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

A Manufacturer's Lot—Regular Price 20 to 25 cents, our price is 12c only.

Another lot of plain White HANDKERCHIEFS, with a Colored Scalloped Edge, for 5 cents each only.

Colored Border LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, choice patterns, worth 20 and 25 cents, for 10 cents each only.

Twenty percent off all our Embroidered Silk HANDKERCHIEFS.

LACES! LACES! LACES!

LACES of every description to be cleared at enormous reductions.

Beautiful Cream and White Silk LACE, fifty percent off.

All other LACES as cheap in proportion.

Full lines Black White and Cream Irish Guipure Laces.

—ALSO—

All the leading makes in LACES such as VALENCIENNES, ORIENTALS,

SPANISH, TORCHON,

PLAUN, HONITON and MALTESE

ATTEND OUR GREAT DISCOUNT SALE, And Secure Bargains,

—AT—

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY HOUSE,

265 to 297 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

144 to 150 Mountain street.

TELEPHONE, 8235.

Branch—ST. CATHERINE STREET,

Corner Buckingham Avenue.

Telephone 3335. 17

SEAMY SIDE OF LIFE IN CHICAGO.

SOME VERY PLAIN TALK BY MR. STEAD TO THE RESIDENTS OF THE 'WINDY CITY.'

New York, Jan. 17.—A Chicago despatch says:—Mr. Wm. T. Stead made an address at the People's Institute on the west side last night, and abused everything Chicago possesses. His object was to show up the seamy side of life in this city, including the rich men who rob right and left, and the women who sell their bodies in order to get bread. He took a fling at the City Council, denouncing it as being composed in the main of men who came from the very lowest elements in the city and said the idea of such men legislating for such a great city as Chicago was absurd. He intimated that many of the members of the City Council were little better than thieves, and was liberally applauded for the sentiment. The wealthy women, who think only of themselves and neglect hungry and down-trodden sisters, came in for their share of attention. The speaker drew two pictures—one of the women rolling in wealth, who, because of her social position and her fear of losing it, kept herself free from taint, and the poor woman who, harassed by want and poverty threw herself into the gutter to get bread to keep her from starving. Mr. Stead did not think the society woman was any better in soul than her weaker sister, who, however pure in heart she might be, was compelled by force of circumstances to abandon a moral life. Mr. Stead's words in discussing this phase of life were so broad that most of the women in the audience blushed with shame and some of them left the hall.

THE RESIDENTS OF THE 'WINDY CITY.'

New York, Jan. 17.—A Chicago despatch says:—Mr. Wm. T. Stead made an address at the People's Institute on the west side last night, and abused everything Chicago possesses. His object was to show up the seamy side of life in this city, including the rich men who rob right and left, and the women who sell their bodies in order to get bread. He took a fling at the City Council, denouncing it as being composed in the main of men who came from the very lowest elements in the city and said the idea of such men legislating for such a great city as Chicago was absurd. He intimated that many of the members of the City Council were little better than thieves, and was liberally applauded for the sentiment. The wealthy women, who think only of themselves and neglect hungry and down-trodden sisters, came in for their share of attention. The speaker drew two pictures—one of the women rolling in wealth, who, because of her social position and her fear of losing it, kept herself free from taint, and the poor woman who, harassed by want and poverty threw herself into the gutter to get bread to keep her from starving. Mr. Stead did not think the society woman was any better in soul than her weaker sister, who, however pure in heart she might be, was compelled by force of circumstances to abandon a moral life. Mr. Stead's words in discussing this phase of life were so broad that most of the women in the audience blushed with shame and some of them left the hall.

THE RESIDENTS OF THE 'WINDY CITY.'

New York, Jan. 17.—A Chicago despatch says:—Mr. Wm. T. Stead made an address at the People's Institute on the west side last night, and abused everything Chicago possesses. His object was to show up the seamy side of life in this city, including the rich men who rob right and left, and the women who sell their bodies in order to get bread. He took a fling at the City Council, denouncing it as being composed in the main of men who came

CLEWS TO BROWNING.

THE POET'S RELIGION DESCRIBED.

MRS. CARUS-WILSON LECTURES ON 'CHRISTMAS EVE AND EASTER DAY.'

The audience which gathered yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. to hear Mrs. Carus-Wilson's lecture on 'Christmas Eve and Easter Day' proved to be large for the reception room of the Y. M. C. A. building, in which it was advertised to be held, and was obliged to adjourn to the lecture hall.

On the platform were Mrs. (Rev. Dr.) Stevenson, president of the association, Mrs. Gault, Mr. Carus-Wilson and the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, of St. Andrew's Church.

The Rev. Mr. Hill, on introducing the speaker, took occasion to say a few words regarding the Young Women's Christian Association, on whose behalf Mrs. Carus-Wilson had now come to lecture. Such an audience, he said, was surely indicative of the growing interest of the people of Montreal in so worthy a cause.

No institution in the city better deserved the support of the community. The ladies in charge of the Young Women's Christian Association were competent and faithful but their efforts were sadly hampered by lack of funds.

He believed, however, that the citizens of Montreal were gradually becoming alive to the needs of their young women, and he was sure it would not be long before the young women of the city would have as well equipped a building as had their brothers. In this connection the thanks of all would be tendered to Mrs. Carus-Wilson for her lecture in their behalf.

ABOUT THE POET.
Mrs. Carus-Wilson prefaced her lecture on the poem with a few words about the poet. He was born May 2, 1812, and died Dec. 12, 1889. He was the son of parents in somewhat humble circumstances, but living in Cambridge, a suburb of London, from his earliest youth his childish imagination had been fired by the old Gaelic songs which he learned from his half-Scottish mother.

Through a singularly uneventful childhood he was unconsciously preparing for his after-work. In 1846 he married the greatest of all women poets, Elizabeth Barrett, and these two great poets formed a unique couple. To Italy he owed much of his poetic inspiration and in Venice he died. His first poem 'Pauline' was published when he was only twenty years old, and 'A Solitude,' his last volume, was issued on the day he died.

Through all of Robert Browning's works there runs one great key-note—the one great message to mankind. He deals with the subjective inner life of the individual rather than with the outer life of the community. With him the inward is the all important. Browning was a great religious poet, for through all his works ran the thought of looking up to God as the sure ground of confidence of the human race. He was not a religious poet in the same sense as was Dante or Milton, but in every true sense he was the greatest Christian poet of our era. None other had gone more deeply into the problems of the Christian faith. He led our thoughts to dwell not on the external evidences of Christianity, not on the Christianity of doctrine or living witness, but on the internal evidence of our own conscience.

Looking up to God as the sure ground of confidence of the human race. He was not a religious poet in the same sense as was Dante or Milton, but in every true sense he was the greatest Christian poet of our era. None other had gone more deeply into the problems of the Christian faith. He led our thoughts to dwell not on the external evidences of Christianity, not on the Christianity of doctrine or living witness, but on the internal evidence of our own conscience.

His poem of 'Christmas Eve and Easter Day' was a marvelous picture of a man-made religion in contrast to a religion revealed by God. 'A Death in the Desert' and 'Saul' gave expression to the truth of Christianity as it comes to us recommended by the fact that it answers our higher aspirations. The revelation of God manifest in the flesh was to him the solution of all questions in the earth and under it. His Christianity is the Christianity of the Nicene creed. God is the God of Light and Christ is the God who worships. 'Christmas Eve and Easter Day' was written in 1850 when Browning was almost 40 years old. As we first opened it we were inclined to be almost vexed with its author he is so whimsical; the baffled feeling it gave us made us hesitate to go on. Browning was certainly not easy, but the reason why most people found Browning so difficult to comprehend, was that, as Swinburne said, he always thought at full speed. His thought was to that of the ordinary man as the swiftness of a railway train to that of a wagon, or the speed of the telegraph to what is slow and in trying to keep up with him we often get out of breath. But this difficulty had been greatly exaggerated. Moreover, do not be dismayed at his frisks of rhyme. He soon leaves the 'climical and the grotesque and rises to the sublime.

This poem 'Christmas Eve and Easter Day' was an attempt to answer questions as to the essence of religion; first in view of corporate Christian life, and second, the essence of religion to the individual. It was poetically re-created different types of religious thought, the extreme forms to what are popularly and crudely known as 'high' and 'low' 'broad.' He shows the reader, first, life in connection with a crude 'reformist' chapel in a little rural village, then leads him to Rome the capital of medieval Christendom, with its highest form of aesthetic worship,

then carries him to the class-room of a professor where we see rationalism in full sway. But in none of them does he find the perfect presentation of Christianity. Each system, crudity, superstition, and the 'exhausted air of criticism,' its separate votary considers infallible, he feels the 'Truth of God must be larger than any one man's apprehension of it.

The poem opens with the poet standing at the little chapel watching the faces of the people crowding in, all looking askance at the alien, who has ventured within the sacred precincts. He notes the 'pressure of the preaching man's immense stupidity' as he 'in fine irreverence hugs the Book of Books to pieces,' and gives us a marvelous picture of what men make of the bible when they look upon it merely as a string of texts.

Jarred by the preacher's stupidity he comes out feeling that we need more than zeal and good aspiration to make satisfactory teaching. Wearily he looks up to the sky and sees God there and says he will worship God in nature. But has not Jesus said, 'Where two or three are gathered together in my name there am I in the midst of them,' and he grasps the hem of Christ's vesture and falls down in adoration, rebuked for his criticism of the true worshippers in the little chapel.

Next he is carried to Rome in the midst of its gross superstition. Here he finds the heart right but the head giddy. From here he turns to the professor who seeks to account for the historical Christ by enquiring into the different sources whence the life of Christ is derived. But he finds that speaking of Christ as the greatest of human teachers is most illogical, that the teaching of a merely human Christ leads to inextricable contradictions.

One, by his soul's too much presuming, To turn the frankincense's burning, And vapors of the candle starlike, Into the cloud her wings she buoys on Each, that thus sets the pure air, seething, May poison it for healthy breathing. But the critic leaves no air to poison, Pumps out with ruthless ingenuity Atom by atom, and leaves you—vacuity.

If Christ be only the best of men, then there is no true ground of reverence at all. What man need lay to a new teacher of moral truth but a motive to enable them to act up to the moral truth they have. And that motive is personal allegiance to the teacher. Believe in him who lived and died and rose again is the key-note of the whole. There is truth that we ourselves may obtain and, having found it, it is our duty to share it with others. In this spirit we found the 'impulse of all missionary effort.'

He learns to distrust the attitude which leads us to discover only defects. The question for each one of us is not is the pitcher of the finest ware, but is there water in it? God will surely lead all to his truth. He finds it is easy to criticize forms and ceremonies with which we are not in sympathy. But the question is whether we ourselves, have tasted the 'Living Water.' The spirit we need is not the spirit of criticism, but of love and sympathy. The great question for us is, not what Christ was, but what he is to us now. The second part of the poem, 'Easter Day,' makes religion a very personal matter. Its spirit is: 'Blessed is he who has not seen and yet has believed.' It is the lesson of religion as concerns the individual. If faith were compelled it would be no faith at all. 'Faith is the assurance of things hoped for, the proving of things not seen,' and could, therefore, never be subject to demonstration. The old, old query of 'Shew us a sign,' would never be answered. He then gives a sentence of the judgment day. The sentence of the man who deliberately chose the world instead of Christ is:

Thou art silent
Out of the heaven of spirit, glut
Thy sense upon the world; 'tis thine
For ever—take it!

His first thought is one of exultation that the beautiful world of nature is his. But soon he has to ask, 'What is the glory of nature but the pledge of something beyond? Art, too, and knowledge fall to satisfy. They, too, are but pledges of something above. But surely love will satisfy?

Yes, love is greater than all. But human love is but the reflection of the love Divine.

In the final prayer that rises to his lips lies the only hope for himself. The terrible vision passes away and the poet awakens to the knowledge that only one thing in the wide universe can satisfy man—God as manifested in Christ. And the risen living Christ is not far from any one of us.

The lecture was plentifully interspersed with quotations. At the close on motion of Mrs. John Macdougall, seconded by Mrs. Stevenson, a cordial vote of thanks was returned to the talented lecturer.

POLITICAL SHUFFLE.

MR. TAILLON'S RUMORED RESIGNATION.
The 'Monde' publishes the following: 'It is asserted that the Hon. Mr. Taillon's resignation has been before the Lieutenant-Governor for some days past. It has not yet been accepted. In order that it may not be said to be a consequence of the poor session just ended. In the event of the resignation being accepted, Mr. Taillon will take Mr. Tasse's seat in the Senate pending his appointment as a judge, and Mr. Tasse would become a provincial minister. Mr. Nantel would take Mr. Taillon's place as prime minister, and Mr. Casgrain would be made a judge in the place of the Hon. Mr. Caron, who does not desire himself as to his approaching superannuation. All this information confirms and increases the information which the 'Monde' was the only one to give a few weeks ago and which is exactly correct. All this shuffle will take place when Mr. Chapleau wishes.'

STREET RAILWAY CASES.

Yet another case against the street railway. Mr. A. Filatrault complained before the Superior Court yesterday that he had to wait twenty-five minutes on Saturday night for an Ontario street car. The case will be heard on Monday. The similar case taken by Mr. L. A. W. Proulx was postponed to Friday. Messrs. Prefontaine, St. Jean and Archer, acting for the street railway, have taken out a writ of certiorari as to the legality of the sentence recently passed by the Recorder in the case of Mr. C. Leboeuf vs. the Street Railway Company. The affair will be argued in the Superior Court.

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GREAT DISCOUNT SALE.

Everything in our Stock is subject to LIBERAL DISCOUNTS during this month,

THE FOLLOWING BEING SOME OF THE BARGAINS OFFERED THIS WEEK:

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

20 percent off everything in this Department, and five percent extra for cash.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

20 percent off all our Curtains and 5 percent extra for cash.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT.

20 percent off everything in stock. Special Tables of Greatly reduced Goods and 5 percent extra for cash.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Discounts in this Department range from 20 to 75 percent and 5 percent extra for cash.

COLORED DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

The balance of our Challies to clear at 25 p.c. off and 5 p.c. extra for cash.

88% OFF ALL DRESS PATTERNS.

Great Bargains on our Tables in Choice goods at prices to suit all purchasers.

SILK DEPARTMENT. SPECIAL LINES.

27 Shot Corduroy Velveteens.....75c, 88% percent
Colored Velveteens.....75c, 88% percent
Plaid Velveteens.....50 percent
Stripe Shot Velveteens.....50 percent
Black French Bengalines.....\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, 20 percent
Large assortment of the best quality Figured China Silks,
both in Black and Light Ground for Dresses.....\$1.50, 20 percent
China Silk, Navy and White.....75c, 20 percent
China Silk, Brown and White.....75c, 20 percent
China Silk, Black and White.....75c, 20 percent
Navy and White Pongees.....50c, 20 percent
32-in. Art Silks, large selections to choose from.....\$1.00, 20 percent
All Remnants of Silk Velvets, Plushes and Velveteens, 50 percent, 5 percent extra for cash.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BASKETS.

Fancy Baskets of all kinds at 75 percent off. Work Baskets at 50 percent off. Clothes Baskets at 50 percent.

GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL LINES.—A lot of White and Shetland Lamb's Wool Underwear, 25 percent discount.

A lot Merino and Wool Half Hose marked at 88% off.

NECKWEAR.—A lot four-in-hand Ties, 18c, 30c, 60c. A lot Sailor Knot Ties 60c. These are nearly all half-price.

WALKING-STICKS.—Half Price.—The above are laid out on special counter.

N.B.—MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

CALEDONIAN LADIES.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY RECOMMENDS THEIR ADMISSION AS ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

The Caledonian Society is to be recommended by the general committee to admit ladies who are Scotch, or of Scottish descent, as associate members.

The society has always been in advance of the times so far as ladies are concerned, having been the first national society, it is believed, to give the ladies seats at the national banquet boards. It has been their custom for many years past to do this, and now there would be no thought of a banquet or social gathering without the ladies. To this, perhaps, is due so much of the Caledonian Society's success. Last evening, however, at the usual monthly meeting of the committee, the president read a letter from the secretary of the National Council of Women, of which Lady Aberdeen is president, asking the co-operation of the society with the women's work. The letter assumed that ladies were already part of the working force and membership of the Caledonian Society, which is not the case, and a letter explaining this, but at the same time wishing success to the Council, was ordered to be sent to the secretary of the Montreal branch of the council at once. But it was immediately afterwards explained that Scotch ladies had expressed a desire on the part of their own independent selves to be permitted to attend the socials—ladies who had neither husbands nor brothers, and who were fond of the dear old land and the literary and musical treats afforded members in the St. Andrew's Home parlors during the winter months. It was at once resolved on motion of Mr. S. S. Bain, seconded by Mr. Robert Aitken, that the society be recommended to admit ladies as associate members, as the by-laws would require alteration to admit them to full membership. There was not a dissentient voice.

The Burns anniversary committee reported that the arrangements for the

conversations in the Balmoral Hotel on Jan. 26 were nearly completed, and there is every prospect of a most successful night.

The choir is practising assiduously under the leadership of Mr. Crawford, and will give their annual concert in February, fixing the admission at popular prices.

A number of new members were admitted, including Mr. C. C. Newton and Major Macaulay.

NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB.

BURLINGTON'S BLITZ COMING TO MONTREAL FOR A SLEIGH DRIVE.

This evening quite a party of Burlington people will arrive in Montreal, to remain during the week, to see the sights of our city and enjoy some of the sport to be had of a northern winter, to all of which Burlington is, of course, very near. The members of the club are all married, and it is with them a rule that their wives accompany them, so that there is no danger of further annexation from this party that there otherwise might be, except that the daughters of the party are all very attractive young ladies. The names of the gentlemen follow:—Hon. B. B. Smalley, U. S. Collector of Customs for the district of Vermont, which includes the offices of Montreal and Toronto; Mr. Ed. Wells, president of the Wells-Richardson Company, and of the Burlington Trust Company; Mr. Henry Wells, of the Wells-Richardson Company; Mr. Elias Lyman, president of the Lyman Coal and Horse Railroad Company of Burlington; Dr. A. P. Grinnell, surgeon of the Central Vermont Railway Company; Mr. Bennett Turk, Mr. H. W. Allen, Mr. D. W. Robinson, Mr. A. G. Pierce, Mr. Lewis H. Turk, Mr. R. Roberts, Gen. T. S. Peck, Adjutant-General of Vermont; Capt. S. S. Leach, Capt. Guy Howard, Capt. H. E. Tuthbert, all of the United States Regular Army.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the party season get one of our 'Court' dress shirts, a New York bow, a pair of black silk socks, the whole outfit for a two dollar bill, and you will be in line. Montreal Steam Laundry Co., 135 St. Peter street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

Black Lace Flouncing, 64 inches wide.....25 percent
Black Lace Flouncing, 45 inches.....33% percent
Special Line Valenciennes Lace.....50 percent
Remnants Black Dress Net.....50 percent
Ladies' Collars and Cuffs.....75 percent
Ladies' Linen Chemisettes.....75 percent
Special Line Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs.....50 percent
White Handkerchiefs Embroidered Black.....33% percent
Black Handkerchiefs Embroidered White.....33% percent
Ladies' Chiffon Handkerchiefs.....33% percent
Special Line White Silk Handkerchiefs Embroidered.....33% percent

BARGAINS IN BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Black Silk and Wool Crepon.
Black Silk and Wool Henrietta.
Black Diagonal.
Black Biarritz Cloth.
Black Alma Cloth.
Black Fancy Armure.
Black Cashmere.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Hemstitched Tray Cloths.....20 percent
Hemstitched Table Centres.....20 percent
Hemstitched Tea Cloths.....20 percent
Hemstitched Bureau Covers.....20 percent
Hemstitched Side B.....20 percent
Hemstitched Tray Cloths.....20 percent
Hemstitched 5 o'clock Tea Cloths.....20 percent
Open Work Tea Cloths, with Fringed.....20 percent
Open Work Tray Cloths.....20 percent
Open Work Table Centre.....20 percent
Col. Side B. Covers.....20 percent and 25 percent
Col. Bureau Covers.....20 percent and 25 percent
Cream Bureau Covers.....20 percent
Blankets.....10 percent, 20 percent, 25 percent
Down Quilts.....10 percent, 20 percent
Silk Quilts.....33% percent
White Quilts.....10 percent, 20 percent, 33% percent
Colored Quilts.....10 percent, 20 percent
Flannels.....10 percent, 20 percent, 33% percent
Sheetings.....10 percent
Cottons.....19 percent

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Special for one week only—A large assortment of Prang's Art Studies at Half Price.

SPECIAL LINES

of Purses, Shopping B-gs, Note Paper, Papeteries, Calendars for '94, at 50 percent off.
Boy's Own and Girl's Annuals 20 percent off.

ELECTORS OF

ST. LAWRENCE WARD
Vote for Alderman Griffin who has lived in your ward for over 40 years and who challenges the strictest examination into his public life. Why should St. Lawrence Ward be dictated to by a West End Clique and a newspaper?

DO YOU

THINK OF GETTING THING DONE?

If so, we have tiles for all purposes.

TILES FOR FLOORS.

TILES FOR WALLS.

TILES FOR FIREPLACES.

— MOSAICS —

Wood Mantels, new designs; Grates and Gas Logs.

JORDAN & LOCKER,

Practical Tile Layers and Setters,

1749 Notre Dame street.

THE MONTREAL UNION

ABATTOIR COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A third call of ten percent (10 p.c.) on the Capital Stock of the Montreal Union Abattoir Company, has been made, and will be payable at the Company's Office, No. 500 St. Paul street, on the 31st instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

T. DUBREUIL, Secy.-Treas.

Montreal, January 17, 1894.

SALE

JUDICIALLY AUTHORIZED.

TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of January instant (1894), at 10 a.m., in the office of the undersigned Notary, No. 58 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold at auction, the hereinafter described real and personal property, for one undivided half, to the community of property which has existed between Mr. Philip Vanier and Dame Salome Goulet, his late wife, and for the other half, to Mr. Arsene Goulet, viz.:

An emplacement fronting on Panet street—being 47.5 x 105—known and designated as lots numbers three hundred and twenty-four (224) and three hundred and twenty-five (225) on the official plan, and in the Book of Reference of the St. Mary's Ward, in the City of Montreal, with a house, Nos. 127 and 129 of said Panet street, thereon erected.

For particulars apply to

L. BELANGER, Notary.

58 56, James st., and 116 Visitation st.

JANUARY DISCOUNT SALES

Are not in it. Tapestry Carpets, slightly damaged, from 19 cents upwards at our clearing sale. Don't mistake the name and place.

R. G. SILK & CO.,

Temporary Premises.

371 St. James street.

Phone 2843.

ONE LITTLE GIRL IN BLUE

The Other Died From a Neglected Cold.

GRAY'S

SYRUP

OF RED SPRUCE GUM

WILL CURE A COLD IN SHORT SPACE.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

THE OLD RELIABLE REMEDY.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., Proprietors,

25 a bottle. Sold Everywhere.

A LITTLE SMOKE.

Best Brussels, slightly damaged, worth \$1.33 Net can be purchased for 70 cents, the price of an ordinary Tapestry Carpet, at our clearing sale.

R. G. SILK & CO.,

Temporary Premises.

371 St. James street.

Phone 2843.

ELECTORS OF

ST. LAWRENCE WARD
Vote for Alderman Griffin who has lived in your ward for over 40 years and who challenges the strictest examination into his public life. Why should St. Lawrence Ward be dictated to by a West End Clique and a newspaper?

Weekly Calendar. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17.

THE THIRD OF THE SERIES of POPULAR CONCERTS in the Old Brewery Mission will be given in the Hall of the Mission, 788 Craig street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17th, at 8 o'clock. Mr. E. W. Holland, Musical Director. The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly rendered their services: Miss Hollingshead, (soprano) Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie, Associate of Toronto Conservatory of Music (Education) Miss Mabel Craig (soprano), Misses Allen, Watson, Ling, and Wheeler (Apollo Mandolin Club), Master Phelan Holland, (cornet) and Messrs. Robertson, Melville, Greenwood and Holland, GEO. HODGE, Chairman.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, PHILIPS SQUARE. Galleries Open Daily, 9 a.m. to dusk. ADMISSION, 7c. SATURDAYS FREE. Reading Room Open to Members till 5 p.m.

LADIES' MEETINGS Will be held from 11 to 12 o'clock. EVERY DAY THIS WEEK. IN THE- W. C. T. U. EVANGELISTIC HALL, St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria. Subject: "Personal Conversation and Prayer for the Meetings to be held in February." All ladies are invited. 13

DRAWING, DECORATIVE WORK, AND FLOWER PAINTING IN OILS. Miss W. Stevenson, holding first-class certificates from Lanchester School of Art, London, E. W. will open a Drawing and Painting Class, at the Y.W.C.A., 101 Metcalfe street. On Tuesday, Jan. 16th, at 10 a.m. Terms: Two dollars per month, for two lessons a week. Application for admission to the class and all further information may be obtained from the General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18. TWO GRAND RECITALS, DOUGLAS CHURCH HALL, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 18th and 19th January.

Under the Patronage of SIR DONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G. THURSDAY EVENING'S PROGRAMME. PART I. 1. Piano Solo—Schubert..... Chopin Mr. RUDOLPH LIEBICH. 2. Reading—Ballad of the Children's Home..... Helen Grey Coats Miss JESSIE ALEXANDER. 3. Vocal Solo—Willow and Duty..... Mozart Mr. S. DUNN. 4. Reading—Gleanings..... Susan Coolidge Miss JESSIE ALEXANDER. 5. Vocal Solo—Never to Know..... Theo. Marzials Miss HOLLINGSHEAD. 6. Reading—Friday Afternoon in a Primary School. Arranged by Miss ALEXANDER.

PART II. 1. (A) Spring Song..... Greig (B) Norwegian Song..... Greig Mr. RUDOLPH LIEBICH. 2. Vocal Solo—The Shipper..... Jude Miss JESSIE ALEXANDER. 3. Reading—Luke..... Bret Harte Miss JESSIE ALEXANDER. 4. Vocal Solo—Golden Love..... Wellings Miss HOLLINGSHEAD. 5. Reading—Two Scotch Courtships..... Kennedy Miss ALEXANDER. 6. Vocal Solo—If thy Blue Eyes..... C. Bohm Mr. BARLOW.

FRIDAY EVENING'S PROGRAMME. PART I. 1. Piano Duet—Rhapsodic Homage..... Miss CRAIG and Miss E. HILTON. 2. Reading—The Minister's Fiddle..... Kennedy Miss JESSIE ALEXANDER. 3. Vocal Solo—Lovers' Song..... Shelley Miss HOLLINGSHEAD. 4. Reading—Virginia..... Macaulay Miss JESSIE ALEXANDER. 5. Reading—Election..... Kennedy Miss JESSIE ALEXANDER. 6. Vocal Solo—If thy Blue Eyes..... C. Bohm Mr. BARLOW.

PART II. 1. Piano Duet—Klangens der Ferne..... Ch. Voss Miss CRAIG and Miss E. HILTON. 2. Vocal Solo—The Children's Home..... Cowan Mr. BARLOW. 3. Reading—Archie Dean..... Gail Hamilton Miss JESSIE ALEXANDER. 4. Vocal Solo—Selected..... Miss HOLLINGSHEAD. 5. Reading—Selected..... Miss JESSIE ALEXANDER. Tickets for both evenings at 10c. The Piano used on these occasions has been kindly loaned by Mr. C. W. LINDSAY.

CAPITAL AND LABOR, AN ADDRESS BY MR. GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, THURSDAY EVENING at 8.15. Members Monthly Meeting. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Musical Programme by members of Crescent Street Church.

NOTABLE WOMEN. FIRST LECTURE "MATILDA OF FLANDERS" Queen of William the Conqueror. BY MRS. JOHN LOVELL. Young Women's Christian Association Hall, 101 Metcalfe street. THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 8 p.m. ADMISSION 10 CENTS. 16

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. The annual meeting of this Society will be held at the office of the secretary-treasurer, 198 St. James st. On Thursday, Jan. 18, at 3 p.m. The attendance of all interested in the work of the Society is respectfully requested. By order, G. DURNFORD, Sec.-Treas.

MIZPAH LODGE, No. 3, I.O.O.F. The Regular Weekly Meeting of the Lodge will be held TOMORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in their New Lodge Room, the new Y.M.C.A. building, Dominion square. Every member is requested to be present. Visitors cordially welcomed. By order of the N. G. E. L. GNAEDINGER, Rec.-Sec.

MONTREAL UNIVERSITY, INAUGURAL LECTURE. The Inaugural Lecture of Prof. H. L. CALLENDER, M.A., Cantab., will be delivered On THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1894, at 3 p.m., in the WILLIAM MOLSON HALL. Subject: "A Pyrometric Laboratory." Members of the University will meet in the Library at 2.45 p.m. N.B.—The friends of the University may obtain tickets from the undersigned. Members of the University are requested to appear in robes. J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B.C.L., Acting Secretary. 10th January, 1894.

Weekly Calendar. FUTURE MEETINGS.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY'S BURNS' ANNIVERSARY, THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1894. Will be held in BALMORAL HOTEL, 8.30 p.m. Conversations, Songs and Music of Burns. Address by the Rev. James Barclay. TICKETS: Gentlemen, \$1.50; ladies, \$1; to be had from members of the Committee only. J. T. MITCHELL, Hon. Sec.

EXCURSION TO SHEBROOKE VIA G.T.R. For the Provincial Sunday-school Convention. RETURN TICKETS \$2.00. Good to go on P.M. Trains, Wednesday, Jan. 24, all trains, Thursday 25, and return, all trains, Friday 26. Tickets for sale by S. Muirhead, General Secretary, Box 1548, City, or Room 18, Temple Building; also at G.T.R. Ticket office, St. James street, or at Bonaventure station.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily Witness, \$3.00. Weekly Witness, \$1.00, with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, \$2.50; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20. For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Messenger; \$2.50 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.

Canada and the Bond-Blaine Treaty. A prominent merchant of this city, who belongs to a well-known Newfoundland family, and who is largely interested in the trade between Canada and Newfoundland, enters a timely protest against the maintenance of Canada's protest against the Bond-Blaine treaty between the United States and Newfoundland, unless Canada is prepared to take advantage of the present splendid opportunity which offers for the negotiating of a comprehensive treaty between Canada, Newfoundland and the United States, which will secure the commercial interests of both the British nations of America, so far as they can be secured, from the United States in return for the fisheries privileges which the United States wishes to secure. It will be remembered that Mr. Bond, on behalf of Newfoundland, and Mr. Blaine, on behalf of the United States, negotiated a treaty by which Newfoundland was to grant to the United States wide fishing privileges and lower tariff rates on American exports, while the United States was to admit free of duty or at lower rates of duty Newfoundland fish and fish products. This treaty, if it had been sanctioned and had gone into operation, would have worked harm in two ways to Canada. In the first place, it would have tended to increase the United States exports to Newfoundland at the expense of those of Canada, and in the second place it would have thrown open the fisheries to Americans, thus enabling them to compete on even terms with Canadians, while Canada would have received no corresponding advantages in return. Canadian statesmen had no right to object on the first of these grounds to the treaty, as the policy which has obtained in Canada of arranging our fiscal policy to suit ourselves, no matter who suffers, the motherland or whoever else, bars Canada from standing on such grounds. But they did protest against the treaty on the second ground, urging that the fisheries in British America were British, and as such the property of Canadians and all peoples of all the empire as of Newfoundland, and that they should only be dealt with as British fisheries, and as a whole for the good of both Canada and Newfoundland, which were interested. They urged that the fisheries had always thus been dealt with, and they declared that if the Bond-Blaine treaty, granting privileges to the fishermen of the United States in Newfoundland waters, were allowed to go into force it would have the effect of depriving Canada of the power of securing commercial advantages from the United States by means of these British fisheries privileges. The Imperial Government acted upon Canada's protest, and refused to sanction the Bond-Blaine treaty, with the result that commercial war was declared between Canada and Newfoundland, and each did its best to injure the other by cutting off its own nose. A peace was patched up, but the sore feeling remains, and though it was discovered that the Bond-Blaine treaty was not calculated to benefit Newfoundland as much as was at first supposed, the big end of the bargain

having been secured by the United States, yet Newfoundland has always remained dissatisfied because the treaty has not been allowed to go into force. It was understood at the time the sanction was refused by the Imperial Government that Canada would do her best to secure the privileges which she desired in return for the British fisheries from the United States, and thus admit of the Newfoundland treaty going into force at the earliest possible date. So far Canada has made little effort, her Government being really opposed to any wide measure of reciprocity with the United States, desiring rather to see the protection walls of both nations built up to the skies, in order to restrict trade and commerce between their peoples. The Newfoundland merchant, in his letter, urges that Canada should make a great effort to negotiate such a treaty, or by showing a willingness to reciprocate to secure the freest possible trade relations with the United States, now that a tariff reform administration and Congress are at work upon the reduction of the United States tariff, and that the Canadian Government, in view of all that is promised to Canada by the Wilson tariff, should show its friendliness both toward Newfoundland and the United States by withdrawing its protest against the Bond-Blaine treaty. There is obvious force in this argument. While Canada stands to gain a great deal of what she wants from the United States by the Wilson bill, Newfoundland, it appears, will not be much benefited, if at all, by that measure, which, according to 'Newfoundland', places even higher duties upon fish and fish products than did the famous McKinley tariff. It seems to us that what should be done at this juncture is for Canadian and Newfoundland statesmen to go together to Washington and try to arrange for reciprocal reductions or abolitions of duties with the promoters of the tariff reform bill in the United States Congress. There is certainly danger in Canada's attitude toward Newfoundland, and besides by arousing and maintaining ill-feeling, it prevents all development of the confederation movement on the island. Canada should do its best at the earliest possible moment to render the maintenance of her protest unnecessary.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD. A CRITICISM AND CONTRAST OF LOCAL HOSPITALS. MANY OTHER INTERESTING MATTERS. The Notre Dame Hospital, though a Roman Catholic institution, and directly under the control of Archbishop Fabre, is largely supported by Protestant money. Any one who takes the trouble to read the lists of contributors as they appear from time to time in the 'Witness', will see how greatly the Protestants outnumber the Roman Catholics. Possibly it is not generally known that no Protestant clergyman can enter this institution, unless he is able to name the patient he desires to see. That is to say, though there may be, and generally are, a large number of Protestant patients in the hospital, they are not allowed to see a Protestant clergyman unless that clergyman happens to know them by name, which is equivalent to saying that all such patients are without the consolation of their religion. A similar rule prevails at the Hotel Dieu, where there is also a considerable number of Protestant patients. In the Montreal General Hospital, which is a Protestant institution, maintained by Protestant money, priests and nuns can go and do go through the place at will finding out their co-religionists (who, brought in from all parts of the city and province), are unknown to them by name, and ministering to them in their own faith.

These statements were made before the Synod yesterday afternoon in the annual report of the works of mercy, by the Rev. Mr. McManus, city missionary, who, over his signature, pointed out this condition of things in the two institutions, and contrasted the liberal treatment accorded to Roman Catholics in the General Hospital. The speaker will come up before the Synod for discussion later. In the meantime, the simple facts may be commended to the consideration of the East End aldermen who refused to pass a vote of appreciation to Sir Donald Smith and Lord Mount-Stephen, to Recorder De Montigny, who went out of his way to pass strictures; and to the French press, which vented its anger—because, according to the charter of the Royal Victoria Hospital, eight of the elective members of the Board of Governors were to be of the Protestant faith.

Canon Anderson, as the convener of the committee on Sabbath observance, usually presents a most interesting report to the Synod. Yesterday afternoon he was loudly applauded for the eloquence which marked the account of the work of this committee. He went over the ground of the opening of the World's Fair upon the Lord's Day. There was a note of pride in the recording of the fact that so many tens of thousands of Christians refused to visit the Fair in consequence of the breach of agreement with the nation, and when he came to the British and Canadian departments, which contained so much of worth, art and beauty, silent and closed on the Lord's Day, with the meteor flag of England, which had braved the battle and the breeze for a thousand years, floating over a silent exhibit, to testify regard for the day which God had made a rest day for his family, there was loud applause in the Synod. The report scorched those corporations in Montreal and Canada generally which systematically broke the Lord's Day with their street cars, their boats and their trains,

compelling the poor workmen to work seven days for a miserable wage and robbing them of their God-given rest. The general truth of universal brotherhood was being recognized in this Saturday evening of the nineteenth century. To hasten the full acceptance of it, let the Church speak with no uncertain voice on this subject. Nature cried out for the seventh day rest. God had solemnly commanded it. And, by insisting upon the right of the masses to it, the Church would be hastening that millennial time when man to man the world over, would be brothers in co-operation and fellowship.

There were no special features in the temperance report presented by the Rev. Dr. Ker, except that there was a very decided protest against the notion that the Church of God should have anything to do with the management of saloons. The council trusts that the Church of England, here or elsewhere, will never descend so low as to have anything to do with the sale or management of liquor selling. (Applause.) There was an animated debate over the manner of voting for the executive committee and the representatives of the Provincial Synod. This question of voting has in years past given rise to a good deal of feeling. It has been claimed that there has been partisanship; that the caucus determined the election, and not the free will of the two orders; that before the balloting came off the election had been virtually decided. The executive committee recommended the following:

That the voting take place between the hours of 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. on the second day of the session of the Synod. List of members and ballot papers will be distributed on the first day of the session. Six ballot boxes, one for each election and each order, will be placed in the ante-rooms of the Synod, in charge of one lay and one clerical delegate for each ballot box. Scrutineers will, before permitting the deposit of a ballot, see that the name of the voter is on the printed list of members of the Synod, as furnished by the scrutineers. Ballots containing fewer names than the full number to be elected shall be counted, those containing more shall not. In counting the ballots the scrutineers shall count the whole vote, lay and clerical together, for the executive committee and the Diocesan Court. The ballot for the delegates to the Provincial Synod, being by orders, shall be counted separately.

Dr. Davidson, though a member of the executive, objected to the printing of the names of the previous executive committee on the ballot papers. There was, of course, no intention in this of influencing the Synod to vote for the old body, but names had an influence, and their presence on the paper might have an undue effect. They should not be there, and he certainly took strong ground against the proposal to make the man who voted for more than the requisite number suffer the forfeiture of his vote, while the man who voted for less had his vote counted. Why should one man be punished and the other receive recognition?

Mr. W. Owens defended the system at some length, while the Rev. Mr. Baylis insisted that to count the lesser ballot was far more dangerous than to count that which exceeded the number. The resolution of the executive carried; but almost immediately afterwards the Rev. Mr. Fyles introduced a motion looking to the amendment of the canon by which the deaneeries would have the power of electing their representatives to the Provincial Synod. Such a motion, if carried, being made by the Synod, as at present, which method, it was contended, had the effect of putting certain persons on the committee to the exclusion of others who had given long and faithful service to the church. The present method had the effect of ignoring the country members, and placing the city members in positions of honor.

The city clergies are mighty good fellows, in fact they are the dose in the lord, but I rather think the dose is a little too strong. These were the sentiments of the Rev. Mr. Clayton. Chancellor Bethune and Dr. Butler took the ground that the motion of Mr. Fyles was out of order, because the present method was in accordance with the act of Parliament, but Dr. Davidson quoted from the act itself to show that the Synod could alter the method of voting and decide that the deaneeries should send in the names to the Synod if it so desired.

Canon Norton made a strong appeal to the Synod not to rob itself of its two greatest distinctions—the power of election to the Provincial Synod and the executive committee. To take away these powers would be to degrade the Synod. (No, no, 'Yes, yes.') Suppose the power were delegated to the deaneeries. And suppose that executive committee were elected in similar way, what would remain for this Synod? What would give it a status or a dignity? Already there were murmurings against the executive committee, but their present respected bishop never touched that committee but to improve it. But that might not be the case with the diocesan head in the future. By delegating their powers to the deaneeries about whose workings they knew but little, the actual powers of the Synod would pass into the hands of the diocesan, and the Synod would be reduced to impotence. (Hear, hear.)

Rural Dean Naylor held that the change would strengthen the Church, and the Rev. Mr. Horsely pointed out that of seventeen members of the executive, only three came from the country. The Rev. Mr. Clayton warmly protested against the churchwardens, who did most of the work of the Church, stirring the people up, and getting the poor clergyman his stipend, being ignored. These elections should take place at the deaneery meetings, and this would save the city clergy the distress of having to leave their parishes to attend committee meetings. (Laughter.)

There were several other speeches, but in the Rev. Mr. Fyles's motion, though it was supported by a great show of eloquence and argument, was lost, and the Synod, by its vote, determined to continue to directly elect on the floor of the House representatives to the Provincial Synod. In moving the resolution of thanks to God for the recovery of the Bishop, which was given in the 'Witness' last year, Dr. Davidson made a most delicate, graceful and affecting speech, while the Dean of Montreal, in seconding the motion, moved the Synod with his impressive manner, and heartfelt eloquence. 'There are moments,' he said, 'when it appears almost impossi-

ble to give full expression to the feelings of sincere gratitude to God experienced by one or many hearts. This my Lord is such a moment, for as one brings afresh to mind the hours of gloomy anxiety which pressed down the hearts of thousands, and sees your Lordship to-day in health and strength, one cannot but feel that no language can fitly describe that united gratitude to God which fills the hearts of all your clergy and laity. Indeed, my Lord, if such a thing were needed as a fresh assertion of our fealty to your Lordship possesses it in full to-day, as with one heart and soul this whole Synod gives grateful praise to that God, who, if in his providence, brought your head low, in gentler providence raised it once again.'

The following are the committees, as they were drafted yesterday: Finance committee—Rev. Canon Ellegood (convener), Canon Rollit, J. W. Garland, Dr. Norton, Messrs. Charles Garth, Hon. Thos. Wood, W. Owens, Col. Hanson, R. W. Sheppard, Jr. Committee on canons—Archdeacon Lindsay, the Dean, Revs. Canon Henderson, E. Wood, Canon Fulton, Canon Anderson, I. Constantine, W. R. Brown, Dr. Norton, W. E. Longhurst, J. G. Baylis, G. Osborne Troop, Canon Musson, Messrs. C. (convener), L. H. Davidson, C. C. T. P. Butler, C. C. John Crawford, Hon. Judge Tait. Committee on church provision for the lumber districts—Revs. W. H. Naylor (convener), Canon Rollit, W. P. Chambers, T. E. Cunningham, E. R. Smith, H. Plasted, N. A. F. Bourne, W. Harris, W. Sanders, R. C. Brewer, Messrs. R. W. Sheppard, John Crawford, James Bourne.

Committee on foreign missions—Rev. L. N. Tucker, the Dean, Revs. Canon Mills, J. Ker, J. F. Renaud (convener), Canon Anderson, A. French, H. W. Nye, Canon Davidson, G. Osborne Troop, Archdeacon Lindsay, Archdeacon Evans, R. D. Mills, W. Windsor, Messrs. E. P. Hannaford, R. W. Shepherd, Dr. L. H. Davidson, C. C. George Hague. Committee on Education—Archdeacon Lindsay (convener) and Evans, Revs. Canon Ellegood, Anderson and Henderson, Revs. H. W. Nye, Canon Musson, E. McManus, W. H. Naylor, J. D. Borthwick, Canons Mills and Davidson, L. N. Tucker, Dr. Norton, A. French, W. P. Chambers, W. B. Longhurst, F. R. Smith, J. F. Renaud, G. Osborne Troop, F. H. Clayton, E. I. Rexford, Messrs. Dr. L. H. Davidson, Dr. Alex. Johnson, E. R. Smith, Hon. Judge Tait, Major Westover, R. H. Buchanan.

Committee on Sunday schools—The Dean, Revs. Canon Musson, C. P. Abbott, Canon Davidson, Archdeacon Evans, J. W. Garland, Canon Mills, W. Robinson, Archdeacon Lindsay, J. Ker, W. Weaver, J. G. Baylis, Dr. Norton, L. N. Tucker, all the rural deans, Dr. L. H. Davidson, Messrs. A. F. Gault, H. J. Mudge, R. H. Buchanan (convener) W. H. Robinson. Works of mercy—Revs. H. J. Evans (convener), J. H. Dixon, F. R. Smith, J. F. Renaud, Canon Henderson, J. D. Borthwick, the Dean, Dr. Norton, Canon Ellegood, R. I. Hawton, W. Robinson, E. Marling and L. Lewis.

Printing—Messrs. C. Garth, R. White, E. R. Smith, J. W. Marling, Revs. Canon Musson (convener), F. H. Clayton, Canons Rollit and Simpson. Superannuation fund—Archdeacon Evans (convener) and Lindsay, Revs. Canons Davidson, Mills and Musson, Revs. W. B. Longhurst, G. O. Troop, Messrs. P. Bond, Dr. Davidson, J. W. Marling, J. H. Redfern, R. White, E. P. Hannaford, E. Judge, E. R. Smith, F. Wolferstan Thomas and George Drummond.

French work—Rev. D. Lariviere (convener), Archdeacon Lindsay and Evans, the Dean, Rev. Canon Davidson, H. W. Nye, Canon Musson, B. P. Lewis, Canon Davidson, T. E. Cunningham, J. F. Renaud, Canon Rollit, H. Plasted, L. G. A. Roberts, W. Robinson, S. Massey, J. H. Dixon and Messrs. L. H. Davidson, A. F. Gault and G. F. C. Smith. Deaneeries—The Lord Bishop (convener), the Dean, Archdeacon Lindsay, Rev. Canons Henderson, Ellegood, Mills, Messrs. C. Garth, Dr. Davidson, the Chancellor, Dr. Butler, A. F. Gault, R. White, J. W. Marling, Rev. Canon Davidson and other clergy in the city, Rural Dean Naylor, Messrs. Judge Tait, G. Lightbound, John Crawford, W. L. Chipman and S. Carsley.

Statistics—The archdeacons and rural deans, Canon Musson (convener), and Rev. J. Ker. Dunham Ladies' College—Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay (convener), the Dean, Canons Musson, Henderson and Davidson, Revs. W. H. Naylor, John Ker, W. P. Chambers, F. Charters (secretary), A. French, W. Robinson, W. Windsor, J. H. Dixon, E. I. Rexford, Messrs. C. Garth, the Chancellor, Dr. Davidson, J. C. McKinnon, J. Baker, J. Bruce Payne, J. Forgraves. Church Immigration and Colonization—Revs. W. H. Naylor, F. R. Smith, H. Plasted, W. P. Chambers (convener), all the Rural Deans, H. Gomery, Hon. Judge Tait, Messrs. H. J. Mudge, F. Wolferstan Thomas, George Sumner, Major Westover, Edgar Judge, Alex. Robertson.

Committee on Quebec plan—Mr. Judge, Mr. Drake, Archdeacon Lindsay, Rev. J. H. Dixon, Dr. Butler, Dr. Davidson (convener), Rev. Rural Dean Longhurst, Rev. E. I. Rexford, Mr. W. Owens. ENGLISH CANADIANS. (To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I think it is about time that English Canadians were heard from. As far as my knowledge goes Mr. Tarte's opinion of us is not correct. If we were not really Canadians first we would not remain in the country. We have been told often enough that we were not wanted here. I am of the second generation. We number ninety-eight of the name and count three generations in this country and not one of us has returned to the Old Country for more than an ordinary tour, and none of us have any inclination to do otherwise. JOHN FORD. Portneuf, Jan. 9, 1894.

A NOTED SWINDLER ESCAPES. Atlanta, Jan. 16.—'Lord' Beresford, who was convicted in Rome, Ga., last year for forgery, and sentenced to serve five years in the State penitentiary, escaped from the convict camp at Kramer last night. He boarded a train for Florida, and it is supposed has made arrangements to sail from a southern port to England.

WEATHER REPORT. (Special to the 'Witness'.)

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Jan. 17.—11 a.m.—Following are the minimum temperatures:—Calgary, 4; Qu'Appelle, 10; Winnipeg, zero; Toronto, 25; Montreal, 10; Quebec, 4; Halifax, 10. Probable for the next twenty-four hours:—Bitter winds; fair and cold to-day; snow or rain to-morrow.

CURIOUS TIDE ON LAKE ONTARIO. Lake Ontario is exempt from tides, but in Cataract bay there is what navigators call a 'tide' of ten inches, one foot, caused evidently by the frequent westerly winds on Lake Ontario forcing the water to a higher level than the gradually contracted area of the bay. An old captain says that he and goes, and is so well known that when his boat happened to be covered through missing the chains to the locks during a continuous calm of two more days the rise and fall ceased. The effect of wind upon water is an interesting study. It is on record that a strong wind once backed the waters of Erie up to such an extent that Niagara Falls nearly ran dry.—Toronto Mail.

CANADA SHOULD NOT STAND BETWEEN NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—More than one report has appeared in the newspapers of late, stating that Newfoundland is pressing the English Government to give its assent to the Bond-Blaine treaty. It looks like an absurdity to consider to find the Newfoundland Government driving away at a point where there seems little likelihood of getting this treaty into operation, that Mr. Blaine is dead, and that the Government then in power at Washington has been turned out, and a different policy are being pursued on reciprocity and tariff arrangements. But it is not the treaty that the Newfoundland Government is fighting. It is the principle of the thing that they are to be over-ruled by the United States to govern themselves. The test which Canada filed against Newfoundland still stands in force with the English Government, and while it maintains there Newfoundland has a chance of arranging a commercial treaty with the States. When we look back at the history it is very easy for us to see the many mistakes that have been made by short-sighted politicians, and one that Canada should not repeat so quickly as possible.

If the Bond-Blaine treaty was in operation to-day there is no question that the Wilson Tariff now before Congress would have special clauses granting to Canada privileges not granted to Newfoundland. But this what do we find, but even a comprehensive tax against products than that which is imposed on himself. If such is the outcome of the use of Canada maintaining a tariff against Newfoundland, it is from making a fishery treaty, which is very plain and that the Wilson tariff now stands as has no possible chance of being included in the free imports. Does it not look like a part of Canada's policy to especially when she will inabilities gain many advantages in her agricultural and mining etc., while Newfoundland, which depends on her one staple, is handicapped altogether by which her unnatural sister is against her.

It may be well asked at this point what possible chance is there for Newfoundland to do any better with the United States than has been the case in Canada? The easiest way to answer this question is to remind the of the very unpleasant relations occurred between Newfoundland and Canada just two years ago, which partly arose in consequence of the Newfoundland Government prohibiting Canadian fishermen from a supply of bait fish on shore, and therefore preventing to a large extent from prosecuting their bank codfishery, and also that they turned out altogether from the winter frozen herrings. In words, Newfoundland holds to the prosecution of these fisheries, if she wished, could pinch the American fishermen to a far greater extent than she can the Canadians.

How is it our Canadian politician not see it in this light. Instead of testing and trying to prevent Newfoundland from making an arrangement, Canada should now give Newfoundland a free hand, and help every way to get the best possible arrangement for free fish, that it is certain to be extended to Canadians sooner or later.

Here is Canada, sending a delegation to Washington threatening to put a port duty on logs unless lumber is imported free, while at the same time standing in her own light by preventing a Newfoundland politician from signing at Washington and saying, 'do not put fish on the free list, we prevent you from getting bait, and destroy one of your principal industries. Let us look at this matter in the light. Here are Canadian millers, manufacturers of all kinds looking for new markets for their products, every year sees a large number of Canadian travellers finding their way to Newfoundland, and year after year shows an increase of Canadian exports to Newfoundland, and a diminution of trade with the United States. Our products we must not hamper our customers from extending their trade and increasing their purchasing power or the restriction of the trade must react on ourselves. It is time that all animosities between Canada and Newfoundland should cease. The best of good will has always existed between Canadian and Newfoundland fishermen, and it is far from desirable to prevent from getting the best possible for his goods. It is a mistake altogether of our politicians who causing trouble where no trouble exists. NEWFOUNDLAND. Montreal, Jan. 16, 1894.

Protesting and Surge. Mr. pruss Dr. C. a boy On the McEa first of the p hour. with a dra to drach alive, died killed third deach. and p perat point. of Dr. Physic say th some skul celved.

Protesting and Surge. Mr. pruss Dr. C. a boy On the McEa first of the p hour. with a dra to drach alive, died killed third deach. and p perat point. of Dr. Physic say th some skul celved.

Protesting and Surge. Mr. pruss Dr. C. a boy On the McEa first of the p hour. with a dra to drach alive, died killed third deach. and p perat point. of Dr. Physic say th some skul celved.

WHO WROTE THE LETTERS?

AN EFFORT TO PROVE THAT IT WAS MRS. HOOPER.

EXPERT EVIDENCE HEARD—MORE MEDICAL TESTIMONY—PROF. ADAMI TELLS HOW PRUSSIC ACID ACTS ON DOGS.

(Special to the 'Witness'.)

Joliette, Que. Jan. 17.—The first witness in the Hooper case yesterday afternoon was Mrs. Joseph Malo, mother-in-law of deceased. She said: 'I know deceased. Georgiana Leblanc, well, and I know her handwriting very well, as I often corresponded with her. She was then given two letters written by deceased and said, 'I am sure they are in the handwriting of deceased.'

Kate Hooper, sister of accused, and widow of Ed. Baulch, said: 'I live in part Hope. I am familiar with the handwriting of deceased and recognize the two letters handed to me as being written by deceased.'

Mr. M. Weir, manager of the Village Bank, was called as an expert at writing. He said: 'For the past forty years I have closely examined different kinds of handwriting. The two letters were handed to witness and the slips of paper with the words "Good bye, John, I am going to sleep," and he asked if they were written by the same person. He said: 'I am sure that the signature on the two letters and the signature on the slip of paper are exactly the same. The body of the letters and the words on the slip, in my opinion, were written by the same hand. This piece of evidence caused

A MARKED COMMOTION

and Mr. Greenshields had Mr. Weir go to the jury and show them the two letters and the slip of paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macmaster—Q—Don't you notice that the writer began making the word "Georgiana" attempted to make the "G" and failed, and then began another "G"?

A—I notice there is a blot before the name "Georgiana" but I cannot make a "G" out of it.

Q—And you call yourself an expert on writing Mr. Weir? A—I am considered so.

Q—Are you aware, Mr. Weir, that a few years ago a number of experts swore that a certain signature was that of the late celebrated Charles Farrell, when later on it was proven that it was not his signature? A—I am aware that such was the case but to the best of my knowledge the writing on the paper and the writing on the letters is the same.

Prof. Fafard, of Laval University, deposed as follows: 'Last Wednesday Prof. Adami gave me the viscera of two dogs that had been poisoned with prussic acid. Decomposition was far advanced. In four other bottles were the blood and brains of the dogs. Prof. Physter and I analyzed the blood and found traces of the poison. We even discovered it by the smell.'

Cross-examined by Mr. Cornfield—The dogs had been poisoned twelve days before. It would be easier to find trace of the poison in a body buried in winter than in summer. According to experts, an advanced state of putrefaction. I have heard of cases where the poison could not be found twenty-four hours after death.

PROF. ADAMI TESTIFIES.

Professor Adami, of McGill College, being sworn, said: 'I am a Master of Arts and a member of the Royal School of Surgeons, England. I was asked by Mr. Greenshields to try the effect of prussic acid upon animal life. I received a bottle of two percent prussic acid. On the same day I received from Dr. McEachern three large hounds. The first dog only got a half of a drachm of the prussic acid and died in about an hour. The third dog I also tried to kill with a small dose and only gave it half a drachm. At the end of an hour I saw it was recovering. I then gave it a drachm. An hour later, as it was still alive, I gave it a drachm and a half. It died at once. Thus the first dog was killed with a half drachm, while the third dog took three drachms to cause death. I then took the bodies upstairs and put them in a broken box. The temperature of the room was about freezing point. On Tuesday, Jan. 19, in presence of Dr. J. C. Cameron and Professor Physter, I examined the dogs. I should state that the second dog was also poisoned by prussic acid. On removing the skull of the first dog, which had received the small dose, I

FOUND THE ODOR OF THE POISON. I then used the silver nitrate test, which gave characteristic crystals of cyanide of silver. The brains of the dog were soft and congested. I took four glass jars and placed the stomach and brains of the dogs therein. These were all the tests I made. I then gave the bottles to Prof. Physter and Prof. Fafard to analyze.

When Professors Fafard and Physter were experimenting I was not present. The crystals of cyanide of silver would not have been found if prussic acid had not been present. I was present when Prof. Ellis of Toronto gave evidence and heard the tests he had made to find the poison.

If there had been prussic acid in the stomach of the deceased, do you think that the poison would have been found by the tests made by Prof. Ellis? A—The tests should certainly have discovered the poison if there had been any in the stomach. One hundred thousandths of a grain of prussic acid has been discovered when making certain tests. I think it would have been hard to find the poison in the dogs than it would have been in Mrs. Hooper, considering all the circumstances of her death and burial. I do not know that

death, as I heard the deceased was exposed to the air for some thirty-six hours before death.

Q—Did you ever make an autopsy upon a human body who had died from this poison? A—I did not.

Q—Do not certain authors say that the odor of prussic acid cannot be detected in certain cases when being administered? A—They do; yet such statements are only general, and I cannot agree with them.

Q—When making experiments, at times, the poison cannot be detected by the odor when other traces of it can be found? A—I know Prof. Ellis and Stewart and they are both very eminent men. It is true that at times experiments do not always show the same results. In my opinion the authors who say the poison could hardly be found after eight days were writers of fifty years ago, while the writers who say it can be found even months after death are writers of recent date. In a doubtful case of poisoning by this acid it might be wiser to have the blood tested. I think the process of evaporation in the case of death in animals than in human beings owing to the difference in the foundation of the skin.

Q—Then the odor of the poison should be more easily detected in animals than in human beings after death? A—It might be the three animals I poisoned after the only experiments I have made with the poison upon dogs. There is no evidence that the state of putrefaction upon the body affects the decomposition of the acid.

Dr. James Chalmers Cameron of Montreal, professor in McGill College, said: 'I also was present when the autopsy was held upon the dogs. The odor was discovered in two of the dogs when the brains were removed. Cross-examined by Mr. Macmaster—I was looking for the odor. I am not aware that Dr. Ellis, of Toronto, was not especially looking for the odor.'

YOUNG CONSERVATIVES RAM-PANT.

THEY DECLARE FOR MC CARTHY'S NORTH-WEST SCHOOL POLICY.

(Special to the 'Witness'.)

Toronto, Jan. 16.—The attorney-general's department expects to get a prohibition test case heard by the Supreme Court next month, and that judgment will be rendered by May.

A sensation has been caused by the Young Conservative Association carrying by a majority of one vote the McCarthey resolution on the Manitoba school question. The Young Conservatives voted entire approval of the Manitoba Government's course, and resolved that the forcing of separate schools in Manitoba would be a legislative crime.

THEY WANT PURE MOLASSES.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 16.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade this afternoon a resolution was passed, co-operating with the St. John Board of Trade in urging the Dominion Government to prevent the importation from the United States, under the name of molasses, of an inferior mixture of molasses, glucose and syrup. It was also resolved to memorialize the Dominion Government to raise the standard of free sugar from No. 14 to No. 16 Dutch standard.

KILLED IN THE WOODS.

Norval, Ont., Jan. 16.—Yesterday Mr. Wm. McLaughlin and his brother went out to the woods to cut timber. While engaged in sawing a tree which had been lodged between two others, the tree sprang back, striking Mr. McLaughlin in the temple, killing him instantly. Mr. McLaughlin was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

RULED AGAINST THE GAMBLERS.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 16.—The celebrated gambling case, where a man named McConnell, charged Garvin and others with fleecing him in a card game, was decided to-day. Judge Crease awarding the plaintiff \$400 and costs. The judge denounced strongly saloons and places where gambling was permitted all night to the ruin of young men, who were induced to play.

INDIA'S WHEAT CROP.

Calcutta, Jan. 16.—The first report of the season's wheat crop in the Punjab province has been reported. Prospects are unusually good. The area planted shows an increase of six percent over that of the preceding crop.

OBITUARY.

On Monday morning the wife of Mr. James Johnston, Princess street, Kinross, passed peacefully away to rest, in the seventy-first year of her age. Deceased was born in County Down, Ireland, near Belfast, and with her husband resided for about four years in Liverpool, before coming to Canada in 1847. After residing in Brockville and Brantford they came to Kinross in 1855. For nearly forty years deceased had been a resident of this town and during the whole of that time had not only been a citizen who had enjoyed the highest respect of the community, but had done good wherever she found it to do. She was a beautiful type of a Christian lady, and very many with whom she came in contact were greatly benefited by her counsel. Her kindness of heart was without bounds. No poor person ever applied to her in vain. The afflicted and those in distress always found in Mrs. Johnston a ministering angel. She was a member of the Knox Presbyterian Church and always took an active and intelligent part in promoting the schemes of the church. When first taken ill, about a month ago, with a gripe, her family were summoned to her bedside, the worst having been feared, the action of her heart being weak. Dr. Johnston remained a few days, and the Rev. R. Johnston only returned to his home in Lindsay on Saturday last. Her daughters, Mrs. Warren, of Walkerton, and Mrs. Hodgkins, of Toronto, have been here. The last hours of the life of Mrs. Johnston were sweetened by the almost constant attendance of her devoted husband and affectionate children.—Kinross (Ont.) Reporter, Jan. 11.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Montreal Steam Laundry Co.'s shirts are the best. Try them. 133 St. Peter street.

VAILLANT'S DAUGHTER MISSING.

Paris, Jan. 16.—The daughter of the condemned anarchist, Vaillant, has disappeared. It is supposed that she has been kidnapped by some would-be guardian. There has been considerable discussion as to who should have the care of Vaillant's child after he had been put to death. The Duchess d'Uzes offered to educate her, but Vaillant expressed a preference that her bringing up should be entrusted to a friend of his, a cabinet-maker named Haytz.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1894.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows: Carries off coast, wheat, the demand for France continues; maize nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, inactive; maize weaker. Much Lane English wheat, very quiet; do. foreign quiet. Mark Lane American and Danubian maize, quiet but steady; do. English and American flour, slow. French country markets, firmer. Liverpool spot wheat, very little demand; do. spot maize, very little demand.

In New York wheat opened 1/4 of a cent per bushel lower at 69 1/2c May and was afterwards quoted at 67 1/2c March, 69 1/2c May. Receipts, 1,600 bushels and shipments, 81,469 bushels. Corn opened steady at 44 1/2c May and was later quoted at 49 1/2c March, 44 1/2c May. Receipts, 283,900 bushels; and shipments, 71,469 bushels.

In Chicago wheat opened 1/4 of a cent per bushel lower at 64 1/2c May, and 1/2 of a cent lower at 63 1/2c July. Receipts, 110,000 bushels and shipments, 8,000 bushels. Corn opened 1/4 of a cent per bushel lower at 57 1/2c May and was later quoted at 57 1/2c May, 58 1/2c July. Receipts, 554,000 bushels and shipments, 170,000 bushels.

In Milwaukee wheat was 1/4 of a cent lower at 58 1/2c Jan and 61 1/2c May. In Duluth wheat was 3/4 of a cent lower at 58 1/2c Jan. and 60 1/2c May. In Detroit wheat was 1/4 of a cent lower at 60c Jan. and 64 1/2c May.

In Toledo wheat, was 1/4 of a cent lower at 59 1/2c Jan., 64 1/2c May and 66c July. In St. Louis wheat was 1/4 of a cent lower at 61 1/2c May.

In Chicago pork opened 5 cents per barrel lower at \$13.40 May and was afterwards quoted at \$13.25 May. Lard opened about steady at \$8.00 Jan.; \$7.55 Feb., and \$7.75 May, and was later quoted at \$7.90 Jan. and \$7.70 May. Short ribs opened 5 cents higher at \$6.75 May and was later quoted at \$6.67 1/2c May.

Grain.—There is no change in the local grain market. It is quiet in all lines. Prices are unchanged. We quote as follows:—No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, 73c to 74c; No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, duty paid, 62c to 64c; No. 2 oats in store, 57c to 58c; peas, in store, 68c to 69c. Rye, 55c to 57c. Barley, for feeding, 42c to 43c; malting, 52c to 54c. Buckwheat, 51c to 52c.

Flour.—Quietness is the leading feature of the flour market. Prices are on the easy side. Prices are about as follows:—

Patent Winter.....\$3.50 to \$3.60
Straight Roller.....3.00 to 3.10
Extra.....2.75 to 2.80
Superior.....2.60 to 2.70
Strong Bakers' (Man).....3.50 to 3.60

Meal.—The demand for oatmeal is steady and prices are firm. We quote:—

Granulated, in bags.....\$4.20 to \$4.35
Granulated, in bags.....2.10 to 2.30
Standard, in bags.....1.95 to 2.00
Standard, in bags.....1.90 to 2.00

Feed.—Bran and shorts are in good demand and prices are very firm. We quote:—

Bran.....\$15.00 to \$16.50
Shorts.....0.00 to 20.00
Meal.....0.00 to 20.00

Hog Products.—There is no particular change in the local provision market. The demand is rather indifferent, but prices are not materially changed. Dressed hogs are steady; prices range from \$6.75 to \$6.80 by the car lot, and \$7.00 small lots. We quote:—

Canada short corn, 17.00 to \$18.00
Chicago new short corn.....16.50 to 17.00
Hams, city cured, per lb.....0.12 to 0.13
Lard, compound.....0.08 1/2 to 0.09 1/2
Lard, pure.....0.10 1/2 to 0.11 1/2
Bacon.....0.11 1/2 to 0.12 1/2

Butter.—The butter market is quiet but prices hold firm. We quote as follows to-day:—Townships, 21c to 22c; creamery, 21c to 22c; western dairy, 19 1/2c to 20c.

Cheese.—There is no change; the market is quiet and both holders and buyers are indifferent. Prices hold firm. We quote at 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c.

Eggs.—There is a quiet demand for eggs; prices are unchanged. We quote:—Bolling stock at 25c; candied at 17c to 18c; lined at 15c to 17c.

Ashea.—The market is quiet. We quote:—First pots, at \$4.35; seconds, \$3.75. Pearls at \$5.50.

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL—Jan. 17.

G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.	Total.
Wheat, bush.....			
Corn, bush.....			
Peas, bush.....			
Oats, bush.....			
Barley, bush.....			
Rye, bush.....			
Four, bush.....			
Meal, bush.....			
Ashea, bush.....			
Butter, pkgs.....			
Cheese, boxes.....			
Flour, bush.....			
Lard, tierces.....			
Eggs, cases.....			
Ref. oil, bbls.....			
Ham, bacon.....			
Ham, hds.....			
Meats, pkgs.....			
Dressed Hogs.....			
Leather rolls.....			
Raw Hides.....			
Petroleum.....			
Phosphates.....			
Tallow.....			

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—Market dull. Quotations:—Straight roller flour, \$2.70 to \$2.80. Extra, \$2.40 to \$2.50; white wheat, 88c; spring No. 2, 58c; red winter, 58c; goose, 55c; No. 1 Manitoba hard, 75c; do. No. 2, 73c; peas, No. 2, 52 1/2c to 53; barley, No. 1, 43c to 44c; feed, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 31 1/2c. Sales: No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, outside, at 75c; do. No. 2, at 74c; oats, outside, at 31 1/2c to 32c; peas, outside, at 52 1/2c to 53c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago Union Stock Yards, Jan. 17.—Hogs:—To-day's estimated receipts, 24,000. Yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 23,519; shipments, 4,463; left over, 1,000. Light mixed, \$3.20 to \$3.35; heavy packing, \$3.15 to \$3.35; heavy shipping, \$3.10 to \$3.35. Receipts of cattle were \$5.10 to \$5.25. The receipts of cattle were \$5.10 to \$5.25. The receipts of cattle were \$5.10 to \$5.25.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.—12.30 p.m.—Spring wheat, nominal; red winter, 5s 3d to 5s 3 1/2d; No. 1 Cal., 5s 4d to 5s 5d; corn, 4s 1d; peas, 4s 10 1/2d; pork, 75s; lard, 42s; tallow, 27s 6d; bacon, heavy, 58s 6d; light, 4s 6d; cheese, both, 57s. Wheat quiet; demand poor; holders offer moderately; corn steady; demand moderate.

LONDON CONSOLS.
London, Jan. 17, 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 98 1/2 money, and account.

SHIPPING NOTES.
New York, Jan. 17.—Arrived, SS. Majestic, from Liverpool.

Montreal, Jan. 17.
Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day: 30.08; yesterday, 30.15; to-day: temperature, max. 13; min. -1; yesterday, max. 31; min. 17.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
If you want to get even with yourself now is your time. We are selling men's furnishings at from 15 to 25 percent less than wholesale prices. Stock-taking is the cause of it. Montreal Steam Laundry Co., 133 St. Peter street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
JANUARY 1st, 1894.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT FROM THE ABOVE DATE THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE TO SELL
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
STOVES, RUGS, CURTAINS
AND EVERYTHING THAT MAKES A HOUSE A HOME, ON THE SAME TERMS THAT HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEIR BUSINESS AS A PREEMINENT EXCEPTION TO THE RULE THAT WHERE CREDIT IS OFFERED, THE VALUE GIVEN FOR MONEY RECEIVED IN SMALL WEEKLY PAYMENTS IS LESS THAN A READY CASH TRANSACTION.

CREDIT AT
CASH PRICES.
NO MISREPRESENTATION, STRAIGHTFORWARD DEALING AND PROMPT DELIVERY ARE THE FOUR PRIME FACTORS AMONGST OTHERS THAT HAVE ENABLED THIS FIRM TO SURMOUNT ALL COMPETITION, AND DEMONSTRATE BY EVERY EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS IN THE PAST, THAT THE END OF THIS YEAR WILL FIND OLD CUSTOMERS STILL DEALING WITH THEM, AND A LARGE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF THOSE WHOM EXPERIMENT HAS CONVINCED THAT THEY CAN GET TEN DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS FOR TEN DOLLARS IN WEEKLY PAYMENTS OF FIFTY CENTS AT

METROPOLITAN MFG. CO.,
THE HOME-FURNISHERS.
1675 and 1680 NOTRE DAME STREET.
T. A. ENMANS, MANAGER.

FROM NOW UNTIL FEB. 8
PREVIOUS TO ANNUAL STOCK TAKING,
WE OFFER SPECIAL REDUCTIONS,
BONA FIDE.

Watches, Jewellery, Carriage Clocks, Mantle Clocks, Solid Silverware.
Electro Plate of every description, Joseph Rodgers & Son's Table Cutlery, John Ashkham's Table Cutlery, Spoon and Forks, Plated Cutlery, Boulton, Cauldon and Worcester Art Pottery, arrived too late for Christmas trade.

Fans, Opera Glasses, Lamps, Tables, &c., &c., &c.
Our JEWELLERY is all new and fashionable. No old stock.

This is a good opportunity to buy really first-class goods, at much lower than ordinary retail prices.

WATCH repairing, and JEWELLERY made to order, by expert workmen.

A CALL SOLICITED.
WATSON & DICKSON,
1701 Notre Dame, corner St. Peter street.

MISS JESSIE ALEXANDER,
DOUGLAS CHURCH HALL,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

Must get close figures when you buy a piano. That's all right. Call upon C.W. LINDSAY, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine street, and you will get quotations that will be a temptation.

PONY
SLEIGHS
DECEMBER PRICES.....\$20, \$25, \$30, \$40.
JANUARY PRICES.....\$15, \$20, \$25, \$30.
All others equally low. Spot cash, no time lost taking prices.

LATIMER, 592 St. Paul street.

ROAD DEPARTMENT.
Tenders for the Paving of Notre Dame street from Papineau street with Asphalt and Blocks.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Road Committee, and deposited in the office of the City Clerk, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th January, for the paving with Asphalt and Blocks of Notre Dame street, from Papineau street to Laurois street.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Asphalt pavement must be guaranteed for 15 years.

More details are given in the specification and form of tender, which together with all information can be had at the office of the undersigned City Surveyor, in the City Hall.

No tender will be entertained unless submitted on the printed forms to be had at the office of the undersigned.

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
Montreal, Jan. 15, 1894.

CHINA TEA SETS, \$4,
\$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10, \$11, \$12 to \$80.
— THE LARGEST AND FINEST VARIETY. —

E. HAGAR & CO.,
446 and 448 ST. PAUL STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST

IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

Therefore, always get the best, and every one knows that you can get the best of everything from

WALTER PAUL,

and, notwithstanding the numerous advertisements of reduced prices and cheap sales, customers will find, on comparison, his prices to be as low as any. It would take nearly the whole advertising space of any of our daily papers to give a detail of his stock, which this season is

Larger and better than ever,

and anything in the Grocery, Fruit and Provision line that you can't get from him, it is useless to look for anywhere. Whilst not attempting to spoil many of the Specialties for the Holiday Season, there are a few, however, that he decided to draw your attention to, viz:

ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE, (ripe and ready).
ROQUEFORT, (French Stilton).
EDAM, (Dutch).
CHEDDAR, (English and Canadian).
CANADIAN STILTON.
WORLD'S FAIR GOLD MEDAL CHEESE.
CANADIAN DAIRY.
CANADIAN FACTORY.
CREAM CHEESE, (daily).

TABLE RAISINS.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (and other Nuts of all kinds).
Daily supplies of FLORIDA ORANGES and TANGORINES.
150 barrels FINEST ALMERIA GRAPES.
2,000 Doz. CANNED VEGETABLES.
1,000 " CANNED FRUITS, (Canadian and Californian).
5,000 Yards FINE WREATHING.

A great assortment of Fancy Articles for Christmas Trees and Table Decoration.

The largest and best assortment of FANCY CANDLES and CANDLE SHADES, that is to be found in the Dominion.

HOLLY and Mistletoe for the Million to arrive in a few days.

Wishing Health and Happiness to Every One.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WALTER PAUL,
Family Grocer.

Corner METCALFE and ST. CATHERINE sts.
Montreal.

October, 25, 1893.
My health was completely restored by CAMPBELL'S SKIRRI COD LIVER OIL. 15 bottles taken in 25 days increased my weight by 15 lbs.

Prop. Reneve Co. HENRY ZIVERN.
Montreal.

FROM NOW UNTIL FEB. 8
PREVIOUS TO ANNUAL STOCK TAKING,
WE OFFER SPECIAL REDUCTIONS,
BONA FIDE.

Watches, Jewellery, Carriage Clocks, Mantle Clocks, Solid Silverware.

Electro Plate of every description, Joseph Rodgers & Son's Table Cutlery, John Ashkham's Table Cutlery, Spoon and Forks, Plated Cutlery, Boulton, Cauldon and Worcester Art Pottery, arrived too late for Christmas trade.

Fans, Opera Glasses, Lamps, Tables, &c., &c., &c.

Our JEWELLERY is all new and fashionable. No old stock.

This is a good opportunity to buy really first-class goods, at much lower than ordinary retail prices.

WATCH repairing, and JEWELLERY made to order, by expert workmen.

A CALL SOLICITED.
WATSON & DICKSON,
1701 Notre Dame, corner St. Peter street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTORS OF ST. LAWRENCE WARD.
Vote for Alderman GRIFIN who has lived in your ward for over 40 years and who challenges the strictest examination into his public life. Why should St. Lawrence ward be divided by a West End Clique and a newspaper?

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED.)

COMFORTABLY furnished warm room; on parlor flat; suitable for two gentlemen; private family; terms moderate. Address R.V., 23, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE—Brick Cottage, 30 Abbott ave., Cote St. Antoine, 6 rooms, heated by a 'Daisy' furnace; price, \$2,000; ¼ cash, and balance to suit buyer. Apply to 552 St. Antoine street.

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND MANTLE Making by tailor system; children's clothes a specialty. 148 Champ de Mars street.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT Wanted; one to sleep at home; also, a woman to wash one day a week. 250 Mountain street.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT Wanted; no washing or ironing; references required. Apply before three or after six p.m. at 74 St. Matthew street.

GENERAL SERVANT Wanted; must have references. Apply 47 Crescent street.

THE MASKING-ORGE CORRESPONDENCE.
Letters from two priests, a lawyer, a notary, and a nun to the Protestant friends in Masking-orge, and the answers to the same. This correspondence makes very interesting reading; 120 pages; price only 50c. NORMAN McFARLANE, Protestant Bookeller, No. 95 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1894.
AMERICAN WHEAT EASY.

Although the wheat market opened somewhat indifferently this morning it made a better showing at noon than was expected. It was much steadier than it has been for some days back and there were no wild fluctuations to keep the grain men in a state of feverish excitement and uncertainty. In Chicago wheat opened ¼ of a cent less than the closing prices of yesterday for May delivery at 64½¢ and 65½¢ July. But after this there was a steady advance and at noon the last ground was just about covered. Corn opened a shade lower than yesterday's closing prices but was very steady all morning and at noon the quotations were 37½¢ May and 38½¢ July, about the same as yesterday's closing prices.

The Chicago wheat market did not keep up as well this afternoon as was expected after the steady advance of the morning from the opening drive. Wheat closed at 64½¢ May and 65½¢ July, ½¢ of a cent lower than yesterday's closing prices. Corn closed firm at 37½¢ May and 38½¢ July, ½¢ of a cent better than yesterday.

STOCKS INACTIVE; STEADY.

The leading feature of the local stock market this morning was the recovery of 2½ points from the lowest point in Gas of yesterday, 125 shares changing hands at 172½. Richelle was quiet but firm, 60 shares selling at 82. Street Railway sold at from 162 down to 160½. Cull money is unchanged at 5½ percent to 6 percent.

Speculating stocks closed strong this afternoon, especially in Richelle and Gas, which occupied the attention of the market.

Reported by Messrs. W. L. Jackson & Co. Between Banks Counter.

New York Funds. Par. to 1-32 ½ prem to ¼ Sterling, 80 days. 91-16 to 94 94 to 94 ½ Sterling, demand 94 to 96 94 to 96 Sterling, cables. 99-16 to 91-16 96 to 100 Paris cheques. 5.17½ to 5.18½ 5.15 to 5.12½

Guideris, 8 days, 38½ to 40; Reichmarks, 3 days, 94½ to 95; Documentary, 60 days, 84 to 84½; Cattle Bills, 3 days, 87½ to 9; Money in London, 1½ to 1½; Bank of England rate, 3 percent.

The sales this morning were: 50 Commercial Cable at 136¼; 25 Montreal Telegraph at 141¼; 5 at 144; 60 Richelle & Ontario Navigation at 82; 1 Street Railway at 162; 1 at 161; 150 at 160½; 25 at 160½; 30 Gas at 171; 125 at 172½; 1 Bank of Montreal at 221; 1 at 221½; 5 Merchants at 159½.

The sales this afternoon were: 25 Rich. & Ont. Nav. at 84½; 75 at 82; 75 at 82½; 75 at 83; 50 at 82; 25 at 82½; 50 at 82½; 5 at 82½; 6 Gas at 171, 97 at 172½; 125 at 173; 3 at 172½; 25 at 173; 10 Quebec Bank at 125½.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, stock brokers, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets.

	Sellers	Buyer
Bank of Montreal	225	280
Ontario Bank	118	113
Bank of New York	125	130
Bank of Toronto	125	130
Bank of Quebec	125	130
Bank of Canada	125	130
Bank of Nova Scotia	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130
Bank of St. Andrew	125	130
Bank of St. David	125	130
Bank of St. John	125	130
Bank of St. Louis	125	130
Bank of St. Paul	125	130
Bank of St. Peter	125	130
Bank of St. James	125	130
Bank of St. George	125	130



BEAVER LINE OF STEAMERS. BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL.

WINTER SAILINGS.
Between Liverpool and Boston, via
Halifax from Liverpool.

From Liverpool, Steamer Boston, Jan. 17
Dec. 30, 1933, Lake Superior, Jan. 31
Jan. 13, 1934, Lake Ontario, Jan. 14
Jan. 27, 1934, Lake Ontario, Feb. 14

Rates of passage, Boston to Liverpool.
Saloon, \$40. Second cabin, \$30. Steerage to
Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast,
Queensdown, \$24.
Through rates, Montreal and Liverpool, including
rail fare to and from Boston—SALOON, \$47.50;
round trip, \$92.50; SECOND CABIN, \$35.50, round
trip, \$71.00; STEERAGE, \$25.50.
Passengers can obtain through tickets by the
Beaver line to and from all points in Canada and
Great Britain and Ireland.
Through Bills of Lading are granted for freights to
and from all points by direct routes.
For freight or other particulars apply:—In Liver-
pool, to E. W. Wilson & Co., 21 Water street; in Boston, to
E. A. Adams & Co., 115 State street, or
H. E. MURRAY, Gen. Manager,
Custom House square, Montreal.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.
TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION AND BEAVER LINES,
via Montreal.
NETHERLANDS, GUYON, HAMBURG-AMERI-
CAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, INMAN, NORTH-
GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLAN-
TIC, STATE, ANCHOR and RED STAR LINES, via
NEW YORK.
Also to FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.
Call or write for lowest quotations before look-
ing elsewhere.
Saloon rates, \$40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or
call at my new address, 178 St. James street, opposite
Temple Building, City and District Savings Bank
Building, Montreal.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent.
Telephone No. 2164.

AMERICAN LINE

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON
Shortest and Most Convenient Route
to London.

No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Close connection at Southampton for Havre
and Paris, by special fast train-screw Channel
steamers.

New York, Jan. 24, 7.30 a.m.
Paris, Jan. 21, 1.00 p.m.
Berlin, Jan. 17, 6.30 a.m.

Rates of passage, \$80 and upward, according to
steamer.

Intermediate passage, \$35 to \$60.
SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT
REDUCED RATES.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.
For Freight or Passage apply to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

W. F. EGG, 129 St. James st., Montreal.
W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street.
J. Y. GILMORE & CO.,
354 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NORTH AMERICA,
PHILADELPHIA.
Organized 1792. Incorporated 1794.
CASH ASSETS - \$9,739,499.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
ROBERT HAMPSON,
GENERAL AGENT FOR CANADA,
18 Corn Exchange.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.

LARGEST FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

UNLIMITED LIABILITY.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Every description of property insured at moderate
rates of premium.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

W. TATLEY, Manager.
GEO. SIMPSON, Asst.-Manager.

E. HURTUBISE, } Special Agents French
ALFRED ST. CYR, } Departments.

JAMES ALLIE, } Special Agents English
W. S. ROBERTSON, } Departments.

G. R. ROBERTSON & Sons, 27

STRONG AND PROSPEROUS.

THE
SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA.

Established at London in 1803.
Subscribed Capital - \$1,200,000
Cash Assets, more than - \$9,300,000
107 St. James st.

E. D. LACY, Resident Manager for Canada.

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH,
THE OLDEST SCOTCH FIRE OFFICE.
CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:
45 St. Francis Xavier street, Montreal.

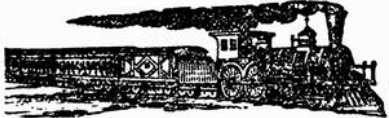
Special City Agents:
E. T. TAYLOR & SON,
GEORGE ROSS ROBERTSON & SONS,
A. M. NAIRN, LANSING LEWIS, Manager.

Tailors, &c.

SAMUEL GOLTMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Full importations received. Inspection respect-
fully solicited.

2226-St. Catherine street—2226 10



CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Quebec Carnival.

EXCURSION TICKETS
WILL BE SOLD TO
QUEBEC and RETURN

— AT \$4.50 —

JANUARY 27th to FEBRUARY 2nd,
Good to Return until Feb. 5th.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
129 ST. JAMES STREET,
NEXT POST OFFICE.

CENTRAL VERMONT R.R.
Trains leave Grand Trunk Station as follows:
FOR NEW YORK.

8.30 a.m. Fast train, via Rutland, Troy and Al-
bany, arriving New York, 8.50 p.m.
Except Sunday

8.30 a.m. Express, via White River, Jo & Spring-
field, arriving New York, 10 p.m.
Except Sunday

6.00 p.m. Fast Night train, via Troy & Albany,
arriving New York, 8.45 a.m.
Daily

8.25 p.m. Night Express, via Springfield & New
Haven, arriving New York, 11.30 a.m.
Daily

FOR BOSTON.
8.30 a.m. Day Express, via Rutland and Fitch-
burg, arriving Boston, 7.20 p.m.
Except Sunday

8.30 a.m. Fast train, via White River Junction
& Lowell, arriving Boston, 7.15 p.m.
Except Sunday

8.25 p.m. Night Express, via Concord and
Nashua, arriving Boston, 9.25 a.m.
Daily

8.25 p.m. For Boston, via Bellow Falls and
Fitchburg, arriving Worcester and all New
England points via Winchendon.

Wagner New Vestibule, Buffet, Palace, Drawing-
Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.
For Tickets, Time Tables and other information
apply to Company's Office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Pass. Agent.
S. W. CUMINGS, F. W. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Gen'l Supt.
ST. ALBANS, VT.
Nov. 19, 1933.

DELAWARE & HUDSON R.R.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND BEST LINE
TO NEW YORK.

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.
Selected by the Government as the
Montreal and New York Mail Line.

Trains leave Montreal as follows:
8.40 a.m.—Day Express Daily, except
Sundays, arriving New York 4.50 p.m.
Wagner Parlor Car to New York.

6.10 p.m.—Night Express Daily arriving
in New York 6.45 a.m. WAGNER BUFFET
VESTIBULE SLEEPER through to New York.
Connections at Troy and Albany for East and West.
For Tickets, Time Tables and all information apply
to the Company's Office,
143 St. James street, Montreal.
J. W. BURDICK, W. H. HENRY,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Agent,
Albany, N.Y. Montreal.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

CEMENT.

7,000 BARRELS OF
GENUINE WHITE'S
And other best London brands in stock and to
arrive. Also

FIRE BRICK, DRAIN PIPES,
Best quality and lowest prices.

F. HYDE & CO.,

13 WELLINGTON STREET.

SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENT,
IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE.
At Lowest Market Prices.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
160 GREY NUN STREET.

DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND, ROMAN
AND CANADA CEMENTS,
FIRE BRICKS, CLAY, &c.
ALEX. BRENNER, 56 Elzary st.

Housefurnishings, &c.

CARPET LAYING, UPHOL-
STERING, etc.—Carpets Cut, Made and Laid,
Lifted and Beaten, Shades, Spring Rollers, etc., sup-
plied and put up. Mattresses can be returned same
day. HENRY HAMMOND, 222 and 224 St. Urbain
street. 18 years with Thomas Mussen, Esq. Furni-
ture repaired. Orders attended to personally. Tele-
phone 1749.

J. E. TOWNSEND,

HEADQUARTERS FOR BEDDING.
Ring up 1906 for experienced man to call respecting
BEDDING and PURCHASING Bed Feather
and PURCHASING and REMAKING
MATTRESSES.

Every variety new Bedsteads and Bedding at lowest
Rock Bottom Prices.

HEADQUARTERS, THE OLD STAND.
Established 20 years.

ST. JAMES ST., cor. Little St. & Colborne street ONLY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANADA COALS & RAILWAY CO.

—(LIMITED)—

R. WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker, 1724 Notre Dame street, Mont-
real, and E. W. WILSON & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 96 Broad-
way, New York, OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION

\$130,000 FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PERCENT 40 YEAR GOLD BONDS,

Of the par value of \$1,000 each.

—OF THE ABOVE COMPANY—

At 92½ percent and accrued interest, from November 1st, 1893.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY

THE MOLSONS BANK OF MONTREAL.

Subscriptions will be received by the Molsons Bank at the above prices up to and including January 20th. Applications must be accompanied by a cheque
for 10 percent of the par value of the bonds, and payable to the Molsons Bank. The balance with accrued interest will be due and payable on delivery of the
bonds.

The right is reserved to reduce or reject subscriptions. Amounts received on account of rejected subscriptions will be returned. Forms of application may be
obtained from the Molsons Bank, R. Wilson Smith and E. W. Wilson & Co.

Among the Board of Directors and largest Bond and Stockholders of this Company are the following well-known business and financial men:—

A. F. GAULT, Montreal, Director.
R. L. GAULT, Director.
SIR JOSEPH HICKSON.
EDWIN HANSON (Hanson Bros.), Montreal,
Director.
S. H. EWING, Montreal, Director.
JAMES O'BRIEN.

WALTER WATSON, New York Agent, Bank
Montreal.
F. WOLFFSTAN THOMAS, Montreal.
W. M. RAMSAY, Montreal.
WALTER DRAKE, Montreal.
SAMUEL CARSLY, Montreal.
ED. W. WILSON, New York

C. A. COFFIN, President of the General Electric
Company, New York.
GEO. W. STOCKLY, former President of Brush
Electric Company, Cleveland.
SAMUEL FINLEY, Montreal, President,
TRUSTEES FOR BONDHOLDERS.
THE MONTREAL SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

Application for a quotation for the Bonds of the Montreal Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

The Company was organized in 1892 under the laws of Nova Scotia. It has a special charter from the Government of that Province, granting it extensive
privileges, including the right to carry on the business of mining, transporting and selling coal, and to construct and operate its own railways, steam barges, etc.

It has acquired by purchase from the several holders of the collieries and areas, the colliery properly known as the Joggins Mines, the Patrick Mine, the
Crutskbank or Milner Mine, with the extensive coal areas known as the Nova Scotia Coal & Railway Company, or the Leckie and the McNaughton areas.

It has thus obtained an aggregate area of about fifteen square miles of coal bearing territory, and also owns abundant supplies of timber upon its own lands for
the future need of its mines.

The reports of expert geologists, mining engineers and examiners for the Mines Department of Nova Scotia, and for the Geological Survey of the Dominion
Government agree as to the existence on these properties of an almost unlimited quantity of coal of excellent quality for both steam and household purposes.

The Company owns and operates a line of railway, of standard gauge, extending the entire length of the coal areas, from their front on the Bay of Fundy to
their eastern limit, on the main line of the Intercolonial Railway at Macan, and also has its own shipping wharf upon the Bay of Fundy adjoining the mines.

The incorporation and organization of the Company; the title of the mines and railway properties taken over; the extent of the Company's franchises and
privileges, and the legal validity of its issues and securities have been passed upon and approved by eminent counsel in Nova Scotia and Montreal, including Hon.
Mr. Justice Henry, formerly of Messrs. Henry, Harris & Henry, of Halifax.

Capital stock of Company.....\$1,500,000
Of this amount there is reserved in the treasury for the future benefit of the Company.....750,000
Leaving capital stock outstanding.....750,000
Total issue of first mortgage 6 percent gold bonds.....750,000

These bonds bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable May 1st and November 1st at THE BANK OF MONTREAL, or at the New York agency of
the Bank, at the option of the holder of the coupons.

The present Board of Directors and their friends, owning more than a majority of the outstanding capital stock of the Company, have also secured by purchase
\$620,000 of the bonds.

The remaining \$130,000 of bonds, we now offer for subscription.

The bonds dated November 1st, 1892, and maturing November 1st, 1932, are issued in coupon form, principal and interest payable in gold.

In the event of the United States duty of 75 cents per ton being removed, it is evident that this Company could find a large market on the New England sea-
board, as it possesses unusual advantages, its property being nearer (in some instances by several hundred miles) than other coal properties in Nova Scotia, and
having direct access to the New England coast by the inside route, which is much shorter and safer than any other.

Although the removal of this duty would be of great advantage to the Company and bring about an increase in its profits, the Company is not dependent for
its future success upon the removal of the duty; for the reason that it is now doing a growing business in our own country, and within the year has filled
contracts for the regular supply of coal to the Canadian Pacific, the Intercolonial Railway, and to other large consumers in Nova Scotia and other parts of
Canada, where it now has a profitable market.

The following letter from Mr. H. F. Torrey, who for nine years was the Chief Mining Engineer of the Delaware & Hudson Railway Company, and who also
acted as vice-president and general manager of this company pending certain improvements at the mines, including the opening of a new slope, certifies as to
the earning capacity of the coal and railway properties of this Company:

GENTLEMEN.—Replying to your letter of enquiry of 4th inst., I am glad to be able to state that the coal areas of the Canada Coal and Railway Company contain
a practically inexhaustible supply of coal of very good quality, with such unusual advantages for shipment by rail and by water that it has a ready market at
very profitable prices.

The analyses which have been submitted all show an excellent steam and household coal, and it produces a hard, firm coke of superior quality.

The work of the year just closed has been largely one of development and improvement, involving large expenditures in preparation for any increased output.

The year's work, however, under the present board of directors, shows an increase of more than fifty percent in the production, all of which has been sold at
satisfactory prices and from which \$185,000 were realized and no bad debts incurred.

They have made extensive improvements at the pit-head, upon the railway, and at the Company's shipping-wharf, providing for the better and more economi-
cal handling and shipment of the coal. Other additional plant and power are being secured to further increase the output.

Among the many underground improvements, the most important is the opening of a new mine, from which coal is now being taken. The coal from this new
slope, being raised by a very short hoist to the surface, can be produced at a minimum of cost. It is of a bright, firm character and is much liked. This will prove
a very profitable portion of the work during this year and for many years to come.

The mines are now opened to a producing capacity more than double the output of any year under previous ownerships of the properties.

This places the company in a position to make larger earnings, and I have no hesitation in stating that the business will yield satisfactory profits to its stock-
holders after paying all operating expenses and interest on the bonds.

Very truly yours,
H. F. TORREY.

FANCY HANDLE WHISKIES,

Household Stair Whiskies,
Cochman's Scotch Whiskies,
Ostrich Feather Brooms, &c.
ENGLISH HAIR BROOMS, &c.
ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,
76-78 Victoria square.
Carpet-Sweepers Repaired. Telephone 2749.

BERDEEN Temperance Cafe.

174 Craig street, few doors west of Victoria
square. LUNCH SERVED SEPARATELY, or
complete dinner 20c: six tickets \$1.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

HEARN
AND
HARRISON
140 NOTRE DAME ST.
MONTREAL.

EXHIBITIONS GIVEN.

FOR TERMS APPLY
HEARN & HARRISON

1640-2 Notre Dame st.

THE ENDEAVORER COFFEE

HOUSE, 532 Craig st., (2 stores east of St.
Lambert Hill). Full dinner, 15c: 7 tickets, \$1.00.
Steaks or chops served with potatoes, bread and
butter, tea or coffee, 15 cents.

HOCKEY, RACING AND SPRING SKATES. COAL SPAR will save 25 percent coal. Lace curtain stretchers at L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 6 St. Lawrence Main street

NEW CARPET STORE

W. & J. M. FARQUHAR, 354 St. James st.
CARPETS, FLOOR OILCLOTHS, etc.
LACE CURTAINS, White and Cream.
COLORED WOOL MATS.
We solicit purchasers to call to see these before
buying elsewhere.

Winter Resorts.

WHEN IN BUFFALO, Stop at
THE GENESEE.
Niagara Falls Forty Minutes Away.

HAVE YOU MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM?

Or do you know any friend or neighbor afflicted
with it, if so

DICK'S LINIMENT

WILL CURE THEM.

NEURALGIA
SCALDS
SWELLINGS
SPRAINS
CHAPPED HANDS

YIELD TO ITS
INFLUENCE.

For sale by all leading Druggists, or mailed on
receipt of price. Price 25c.

DICK & CO.,
P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

The Bank having transferred its Western Branch
Office to corner of Notre Dame and Richmond
streets (Costigan's Block) will, as heretofore, re-
ceive deposits for sums running from one dollar
up, at 4 percent interest per annum.

SKATES

of the best make, in all Sizes and Styles. Nothing
will better please the boys and girls than a pair of
our Skates for a Xmas Present. Prices low.

D. DRYSDALE, 645 Craig street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Montreal Steam Laundry Co.'s
Court and expanding dress shirts are
the correct thing for evening wear. See
them. 133 St. Peter street.

17

BOOK-WORK executed with neatness and despatch at the 'WITNESS' PRINTING & PUBLISHING HOUSE.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TWO SIDES OF AN OPPORTUNITY.

'Yes, it is very pretty,' Bertha Holmes
looked with great satisfaction at the
graceful draperies of a new dress she was
trying on.

'I took a great deal of pains with it.
I am glad you are pleased.'

'Oh, I'm always pleased with your
work, Janet.' Bertha never failed in
pleasant acknowledgment to those who
worked for her.

After satisfying herself that all was
right Janet said, with a little flush which
showed that she found the pressing of
her rights a difficult matter, 'Would it
be convenient for you to let me have the
money very soon, Miss Bertha?'

'Oh, I suppose so, Janet. Is there any
hurry?'

'I haven't been very well,' was the
hesitating answer, 'and I have been try-
ing to arrange to take a little holiday
near the end of the month.'

'I'm sure you need it,' said Bertha,
warmly. 'Of course, I will let you have
the money very soon. Eight dollars? Yes,
that is moderate, I'm sure. Good-
bye. I'm glad you are thinking of an
outing.'

Bertha hurried away, fully determined
to be prompt in the matter of the pay-
ment for the dress. But she was making
preparations for her own outing, and
soon allowed the matter to escape her
mind.

Ten days later Janet contrived a pre-
text for calling at Bertha's home.

'I was just coming this way and I
thought I would just step in with the
pieces of your dress which I forgot when
I brought it home.'

'Yes, thank you,' said Bertha. 'I in-
tended to take that money to you before
this, Janet, but I forgot to speak to
father. He is out of town for a day or
two. Will it do the early part of next
week?'

'Oh, yes.'

'You are not looking at all well,' said
Bertha's mother, gazing with sympathy
at the small pinched figure.

'I've been coughing a good deal lately,

but the doctor thinks a little rest
change will set me up for the
work.'

'Be sure you don't delay about
her, Bertha,' she said, after Janet
was gone.

'True to her promise, Bertha,
the following week, set out with
money for Janet in her pocket.
way she was met by a friend
'Are you ready for the money
ment?'

'Oh, I had about given that
tennis dress looks so shabby
having so many other new
thought I'd have to get a new
it.'

'You can't give it up. I saw
Lucas yesterday, and he said
put you on the programme.'

'I really don't see how I can
dress isn't fit to be seen in a
ment.'

'Look there,' pausing as she
passed a

THE MAN JUST LANDED.

HE JOINS THE STRAP-BRIGADE IN A ST. CATHERINE STREET CAR.

AN IRISH COMEDY WITH ELABORATE TRIMMINGS—A LAUGH THAT NEARLY DERAILED THE TROLLEY—THE CONDUCTOR A MODEL OF PATIENCE AND THE PALE OLD MAN A SOURCE OF PLEASANTRY.

The St. Catherine street car was already full, but the transfers and others who had waited at the corner of Bleury street, determined to crowd in irrespective of the uncomfortable results that generally arise from this condition of things. It was a mad rush and the corpulent man who did more than his share in swelling the crowd, suffered proportionately more than the ordinary patrons of the Street Railway Company. Among those who struggled to get a footing on the step of the car was a man with an



excited eye and tremendous pushing powers. He held a short but heavy stick in his hand, and swinging it high over his head, with the evident intention of attracting the eye of the conductor, shouted out, "Hey, me bye, tell me, is this the car for 'Comedy' street?"

The conductor was busy shoving people up to the front end of the car.

"Och, wirra, wirra, what a country this is to be sure. Say, me bye."

"Get in or move out of the way," from a man who was anxious to be a passenger on that car.

"Nary an inch will I move till I know if this car goes to Comedy street. Hi, hi, me bye! Och, did ye ever see the looks he pays no more attention to ye than if ye wor a cow. O! want to know if this car goes to Comedy street?"

"You mean Comedy street, don't you?" said the conductor, with his hand on the bell rope.

"O! want to go to Comedy street and no other. Will ye take me there?"

"Och, yes we'll take you to Comedy street."

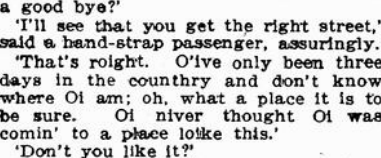
"An' why didn't ye say so in the first place without so much fuss. Ough, but they didn't do things like that in Oirland. Such a country!"

Two bells, and the car moved on. At Alexander street the car stopped.

"Be sure an' let me off at Comedy street."

"Don't be afraid," replied the conductor, and he jerked the bell rope.

The car stopped again at Phillips square. The Irishman put his hand



lovingly on the conductor's shoulder. "Ye'll let me off at Comedy street, loik a good bye?"

"I'll see that you get the right street," said a hand-strap passenger, assuringly.

"That's right. O! ve only been three days in the country and don't know where O! am; oh, what a place it is to be sure. O! never thought O! was comin' to a place loik this."

"Don't you like it?"

"Faith and O! don't, and as for these strate cars. O! don't like their stovle at all, at all. Why they would murder these conductors in Oirland."

"How do you stand the cold?"

"Och, sure, O! don't mind it; but O! expected to see bears at every strate corner, and O! don't see them at all."

The whole car laughed, and every one took a deeper interest in the man just landed.

"Say, conductor, O! want to get off at Comedy street, shure."

"You are not near it yet," replied the personage addressed.

"That's right, me bye. Och, but O! don't understand the ways of the blessed country at all."

The car made another stop.

"Don't let me pass that beautiful strate."

The conductor paid no attention but pulled the bell for the signal to go on.

"The could is not so bad, but why did O! leave home. O! don't know. Oirland is a paradise to this. This place is all hills and hollows. You are up one minute and down the next, and faith ye don't know where ye are. The roads in Oirland are so nice and level that in Oirland are so nice and level that ye can pick up a sixpence anywhere without stirring yer fingers. Is that 'Comedy' street?"

The conductor shouted "Guy."

A portly woman, with a red face and twinkling eye, and a basket of market stuff on her lap, now joined in the conversation. In a high key. She had evidently been out some time.

"Sixpences, indade," they don't lay long on the roads of Oirland. Ha! ha! ho! ho! Och, but ye naden't look at me. Ye are not the one to think about sollin' yer fingers when there are sixpences around. He! he! he! h-a-y, and she drew up her laugh to the pinnacle of the highest key, and lay back in her seat, comfortably; keeping her eye on the man just landed, all the time. The whole car



was convulsed with laughter, and some passengers forgot to get out at their own streets.

The Irishman only looked disgusted, and remarked that "It bates the Dutch."

"It bates the French, too," answered the fat woman, giving another of her hearty laughs.

"Och, but what a lot of worry there is over here, to be sure. O!'ll skeedaddle out of it as quick as I kin, for I won't live here at all, at all. How the people here are dying off by thousands. That's what I hear."

"Och, jist listen to the man. It's jist the looks of him that be doin' 'the country harraim. Sure, an' why didn't ye say in Oirland and ate prates. That's all yer fit for. Ha! ha! ho! ho! hi! hi! h-a-y."

That last laugh nearly derailed the car. At any rate it was all the passengers could do to hold on to the straps.

The car stopped at this juncture. "Say, conductor, is this Comedy street?"

"Next street," answered the conductor. "But ye are a good bye."

At Chomey street the car stopped, and the Irishman was interested in a conversation with some of the passengers, and did not seem to hear the conductor's call.

"This is Chomey street," said one of the passengers, tapping him on the shoulder.

"Is this 'Comedy' strate? Ye don't tell me."

"This is where you get off. Hurry up," from the conductor.



"All right; thank ye; O! am much obliged to ye. Hould on, me bye," and the stranger in a strange land made a rush for the door, muttering something about the way things are done in this country.

There was a general laugh in the car after he left, in which the conductor and fat old woman joined, the latter taking a leading part.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ANNUAL.

The Vancouver daily and weekly 'World' has issued as a supplement a beautifully illustrated annual which comprises a hundred large pages devoted to information about British Columbia, artistic illustrations, stories, humor, statistics and valuable information. Its facts about British Columbia are extremely interesting and valuable, while its half-tone illustrations, wood engravings and etchings are beautifully executed and well printed. In addition it contains facts concerning the whole of Canada, together with pages of curious and valuable matters in relation to all kinds of subjects, while it has not forgotten interesting stories, both serious and humorous. This annual is an indication of the enterprise and progress of our most western province, as well as of the Vancouver 'World' which publishes it. It is given free to the subscribers of the daily and weekly 'World,' and sold to all others for fifty cents.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The annual meeting of District Assembly 18 took place on Monday evening for the election of officers and to receive the various reports. The following were elected for the ensuing term: J. A. Kerrigan, master; J. H. Dodd, recording secretary; J. Brennan, treasurer. Executive board—W. Snow, J. Dodd, B. Feeney, M. H. Brennan and L. Z. Boudreau.

District Assembly 19, at their meeting on Saturday evening, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: J. A. Rodier, master; J. A. Renaud, recording secretary; H. Gravel, financial secretary; A. Blondin, statistician. Executive board—A. Blondin, M. A. Campeau, P. Drole, O. Lussard and J. A. Renaud.

FUNERAL SERVICE.

A requiem mass was chanted in the chapel of the Sacred Heart, Notre Dame Church, this morning, for the repose of the soul of the late Victor Ollivon, founder of the Union Nationale Francaise.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

A declaration of the incorporation of the Montreal Temple Company has been registered in the Tutelle office.

THE PLEBISCITE VOTE.

HOW ONTARIO'S MANDEMENT MAY BE DEALT WITH.

(Special Correspondence of 'The Witness.')

Toronto, Jan. 13.—The plebiscite vote on the prohibition question has resulted in developing certain differences of opinion as to what the policy of the prohibitionists should be under the existing conditions. The majority for prohibition was so much greater numerically, and so much more widely diffused geographically, than was expected that something must be attempted as the result; but by whom, in what direction, and to what extent? The proposals put forward by different propagandists are somewhat indefinite, but they may be distinguished as (1) a projected local option campaign against municipal licenses under the provisions of the present Provincial license law; (2) an effort to abolish retail licenses by a general Provincial law, such as the Marter bill of last session; and, (3) an attempt to abolish the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors by Provincial legislation, throwing on the Dominion Government the responsibility of dealing with the importation.

LOCAL OPTION.

It is, it must be confessed, not popular just now. It is weighted down with many weaknesses, amongst them the difficulty of enforcing prohibition within so small an area as a village, a town, or a township, and the uncertainty as to the validity of the non-licensing municipal laws. The jurisdiction issue now pending in the Supreme Court grew out of an effort to quash such a by-law on the ground that the local option clauses are without the competence of the Provincial Legislature to enact. Until that issue is settled it is useless, objectors say, to enter into such a campaign as has been proposed. Moreover, they point out, 'what we voted on in the plebiscite was not local option but general and, as such, may be, total prohibition—i.e., general in geographical area and as complete as possible in scope of enactment. We did not declare by the vote our wish to have the experiment of abolishing licenses tried within single municipalities each of which is surrounded by other municipalities granting licenses; we did declare our desire to have the manufacture, importation and sale prohibited.' That there is force in this objection may be seen at a glance, and therefore to all appearance the local option campaign will be abandoned before it is begun or shortly after.

THE ANTI-LICENSE CRUSADE.

It is scarcely more popular just now. Its aim is to prevent all municipalities from issuing hotel and shop licenses for the retailing of intoxicating drinks. It is not open to the objection that the area of the experiment would be narrow, for it would include the whole province, but it is open to the objection that to grant such legislation would not conform to the demand made by the plebiscite vote. Moreover, the same question of jurisdiction comes up. If the local option clauses of the license law are ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature then so must also be any statute which assumes to deprive all municipalities of the licensing power. It will be remembered, also, that Sir Oliver Mowat in his argument of last session on the Marter bill, expressed the opinion that if the provincial jurisdiction over the liquor traffic is wide enough to include the retail trade it is wide enough to include also selling by wholesale. The proposal to sell the Marter bill, therefore, or any thing like it, meets just now with little favor. Time enough to fall back on that, it is said, 'when we find out that we can get nothing better. We have just demanded something better by our votes and we are determined to see what we can get.'

THE MAXIMUM OF PROHIBITION.

demanded from the Ontario Legislature just now by the most extreme prohibitionist is (1) the prohibition of the sale in large as well as small quantities, and (2) the prohibition of the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. The first measure would cut off all wholesale as well as retail licenses, and the second would close up all distilleries and breweries. Unfortunately the importation of liquors would be stimulated, and this would be a serious drawback to any scheme of the kind here outlined. The only way in which the experiment of prohibition can be fairly tried is to secure concerted action as between the Dominion and the Provincial Parliament if it turns out that the Provincial Legislature has a right to prohibit both the sale and the manufacture. How such a concert is to be secured does not at this juncture seem at all clear. In all probability no important step forward will, or can, be taken till the Supreme Court, and probably also the Privy Council, has defined the limit of provincial jurisdiction in the premises. Dr. J. J. McLaughlin has in a published interview, informed the public that he will represent the Ontario Government in the argument before the Supreme Court, and there is a general feeling that the case could not have been committed to better hands. A few weeks will clear away some of the clouds that now obscure the view and show the path along which the province and perhaps also the Dominion, must proceed. Meanwhile there is a sensible subsidence of impatience as if those who have just won a great victory feel that they can afford to proceed cautiously in order to ensure another.

THE NEW CITY COUNCIL.

has not yet met, but its influence is already felt in various ways. One of these is the discouragement of the boomers of water supply schemes. The Council will, to reappearance, turn a deaf ear to the most seductive allurement that are not based on business proposals. No scheme for a ship canal from the Georgian Bay will go down, and if a proposal to supply electric power by means of a water power tunnel from Lake Simcoe is what is really meant then that will have to be made clear. Another effect of the foreshadowing influence of the new Council is the fear, or hope, that there may be a general reduction in civic salaries, or a partial reduction of the civic staff. A stern determination to bring the rate of assessment on a moderate valuation of

real property down to a cent and a half on the dollar, is expressed by the new civic legislators and is endorsed by the taxpayers. Mayor Kennedy will popularize himself if he succeeds in this attempt. If he fails, after promising so much.

AN INTERESTING COPYRIGHT CASE.

has been sprung suddenly and somewhat mysteriously on the public, within the past few days. Whatever 'sears' there may at first have been it is already evident that the whole affair cannot amount to much. School pupils must continue to use the reading books that contain the copyrighted pieces, no matter what happens to the Educational Department, and the rights and wrongs of parties under the copyright law must be determined by appeal to the courts. The question is simplified very much by the fact that the contract with the publishers for the present Ontario readers is near its expiration, and the Government can easily have a new set of readers ready by the time it actually expires.

CORNWALL NOTES.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

NEW ENTERPRISES.

Cornwall, Jan. 15.—A long felt want in this section is the presence of a local building and savings society. This want will likely soon be filled as a number of local capitalists are about forming themselves into an association, to be known as the Eastern District Building and Savings Society.

The Cone Coupler Carriage Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., are corresponding with the Town Council with a view of opening a branch factory in Cornwall. The new factory will require a building with twenty-five thousand feet of floor, and will employ a large number of hands.

It now looks as though the building of the Sheik's Island dams, which will give this town almost unlimited water power, will date the opening of a new era of prosperity for Cornwall.

MISREPRESENTATION.

A young man is said to be travelling through the adjoining townships soliciting aid for a family said to have been burned out at Dickinson's Landing. The Rev. R. W. Samuel, rector of St. Paul's, says that he knows of no family being burned out at Dickinson's Landing, and that if his name is on the list, as is alleged, it is a forgery.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—PERSONAL.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—In the Palace Hotel, this morning, Helmut Von Vossley, a trombone player in the orchestra of an opera company, attempted suicide with a razor, cut his chest and abdomen, and wrists in a desperate attempt to let out his life's blood. He was discovered, arrested, and taken to the hospital. He will recover. Canadian whiskey is said to be responsible.

The Hon. Mr. Chapais, Judge Pelletier, Messrs. Panet and Angers of Quebec, are here.

Messrs. Tache and Dionne, of Quebec, are here to urge claims for damages for injuries sustained by clients in the Lewis accident on the Intercolonial.

AN ITALIAN BANKER ARRESTED.

HELD IN CANADA FOR AN ALLEGED CRIME COMMITTED IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 15.—Inspector McLaughlin reported to-day the capture, in Toronto, Canada, yesterday of a young Italian named Vincenzo Zarrelli, aged twenty-five years, who is charged with grand larceny. A Bolognese, an Italian banker, of No. 67 Exchange Place, is the complainant. He went to police headquarters on December 11 and related how Zarrelli had come to him and obtained 13,000 lire (\$2,400) on a bogus cheque on the Merchants' and Traders' Bank.

Detective Krauch was assigned to the case, and notices were sent to all the principal cities of America and Europe. He was arrested by H. J. Grasett, chief constable of Toronto, and will be held until Detective Krauch goes after him. Zarrelli was at one time engaged in the banking business in this city, chiefly with Italians.

THE WILSON BILL AMENDED.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The House worked smoothly and methodically to-day on amendments to the Wilson bill. These were offered by the chairman himself and all were agreed to accept one by one. The first was a wool clause should go into effect on Aug. 1 next. A strong fight was made on this amendment and it was still pending when the House took a recess at 5.30. The amendments agreed to make the tariff on furs for hatters' use from 20 to 10 percent ad valorem, calf skin patent and jappanned leather, dressed upon leather, chamois and other skins, from 20 to 15 percent; all hydrographic charts to be placed on free list. The rate on condensed milk was changed from 30 percent ad valorem to two cents per pound. Chair canes or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattan or reeds, were taken from the free list and a tariff of seven percent ad valorem imposed.

A NOVEL AND DANGEROUS MODE OF BATHING.

New York, Jan. 15.—An accident to Ike Weinstein, of No. 384 Grand street, shows a dangerous mode of bathing prevailing on the east side. It is a practice among the poor Hebrews to take a Russian bath by throwing water into an open furnace, where the steam will belch forth over them.

One of those places is at No. 5 Aller street. Weinstein went there yesterday evening for a bath. He threw a pailful of cold water into the furnace in the usual way, but made the mistake of standing too near the opening. He was badly scalded and had to be taken to the Gouverneur Hospital to-day.

STEINITZ WILL NOT SPEAK.

New York, Jan. 15.—W. Steinitz, the champion chess player of the world, and Emmanuel Lasker, the celebrated German chess player, met at the Manhattan Chess Club at Saturday afternoon, when it was expected that Steinitz would give Lasker an answer to the latter's letter asking to put down a forfeit of \$250 for the proposed match for \$2,250 a side on January 22. Steinitz declined to give an answer.

CUNARD FREIGHT CARRIERS.

New York, Jan. 16.—The agents of the Cunard Line here to-day received word that two great freight carrying steamers for use between this port and Liverpool are to be built by the company. This is a new departure for the Cunard Line. The boats will be ready by the spring of next year. Special accommodations will be made for the carrying trade.

THE 'MOWERS' AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—The Canadian-Australian steamer 'Mowers,' which struck on a reef in the harbor of Honolulu, while on a voyage to Vancouver, B.C., arrived here at 10.40 o'clock this morning for repairs. The 'Mowers' left Honolulu Jan. 5, the day before the 'Australian' sailed, and consequently brings no news of importance.

WALE AND THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

Cardiff, Jan. 15.—The McKinley tariff is still working disaster in the export trade of South Wales. The tin-plate trade with the United States is only one-third of the productive capacity and has been at a standstill for the last six months. More than five thousand workmen are unemployed, and besides these there are numbers of other indirectly affected. The loss in wages is computed at \$12,000 weekly, while the employers are losing \$4,000 weekly. One hundred and sixty out of five hundred mills are idle, and there is great distress among all the employees. Many of the families are living on 2s. 6d. weekly.

DISTRESS AMONG TIN-PLATE WORKERS.

Cardiff, Jan. 15.—The McKinley tariff is still working disaster in the export trade of South Wales. The tin-plate trade with the United States is only one-third of the productive capacity and has been at a standstill for the last six months. More than five thousand workmen are unemployed, and besides these there are numbers of other indirectly affected. The loss in wages is computed at \$12,000 weekly, while the employers are losing \$4,000 weekly. One hundred and sixty out of five hundred mills are idle, and there is great distress among all the employees. Many of the families are living on 2s. 6d. weekly.

THE 'MOWERS' AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—The Canadian-Australian steamer 'Mowers,' which struck on a reef in the harbor of Honolulu, while on a voyage to Vancouver, B.C., arrived here at 10.40 o'clock this morning for repairs. The 'Mowers' left Honolulu Jan. 5, the day before the 'Australian' sailed, and consequently brings no news of importance.

WALE AND THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

Cardiff, Jan. 15.—The McKinley tariff is still working disaster in the export trade of South Wales. The tin-plate trade with the United States is only one-third of the productive capacity and has been at a standstill for the last six months. More than five thousand workmen are unemployed, and besides these there are numbers of other indirectly affected. The loss in wages is computed at \$12,000 weekly, while the employers are losing \$4,000 weekly. One hundred and sixty out of five hundred mills are idle, and there is great distress among all the employees. Many of the families are living on 2s. 6d. weekly.

DISTRESS AMONG TIN-PLATE WORKERS.

Cardiff, Jan. 15.—The McKinley tariff is still working disaster in the export trade of South Wales. The tin-plate trade with the United States is only one-third of the productive capacity and has been at a standstill for the last six months. More than five thousand workmen are unemployed, and besides these there are numbers of other indirectly affected. The loss in wages is computed at \$12,000 weekly, while the employers are losing \$4,000 weekly. One hundred and sixty out of five hundred mills are idle, and there is great distress among all the employees. Many of the families are living on 2s. 6d. weekly.

THE 'MOWERS' AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—The Canadian-Australian steamer 'Mowers,' which struck on a reef in the harbor of Honolulu, while on a voyage to Vancouver, B.C., arrived here at 10.40 o'clock this morning for repairs. The 'Mowers' left Honolulu Jan. 5, the day before the 'Australian' sailed, and consequently brings no news of importance.

WALE AND THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

Cardiff, Jan. 15.—The McKinley tariff is still working disaster in the export trade of South Wales. The tin-plate trade with the United States is only one-third of the productive capacity and has been at a standstill for the last six months. More than five thousand workmen are unemployed, and besides these there are numbers of other indirectly affected. The loss in wages is computed at \$12,000 weekly, while the employers are losing \$4,000 weekly. One hundred and sixty out of five hundred mills are idle, and there is great distress among all the employees. Many of the families are living on 2s. 6d. weekly.

DISTRESS AMONG TIN-PLATE WORKERS.

Cardiff, Jan. 15.—The McKinley tariff is still working disaster in the export trade of South Wales. The tin-plate trade with the United States is only one-third of the productive capacity and has been at a standstill for the last six months. More than five thousand workmen are unemployed, and besides these there are numbers of other indirectly affected. The loss in wages is computed at \$12,000 weekly, while the employers are losing \$4,000 weekly. One hundred and sixty out of five hundred mills are idle, and there is great distress among all the employees. Many of the families are living on 2s. 6d. weekly.

THE 'MOWERS' AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—The Canadian-Australian steamer 'Mowers,' which struck on a reef in the harbor of Honolulu, while on a voyage to Vancouver, B.C., arrived here at 10.40 o'clock this morning for repairs. The 'Mowers' left Honolulu Jan. 5, the day before the 'Australian' sailed, and consequently brings no news of importance.

WALE AND THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

Cardiff, Jan. 15.—The McKinley tariff is still working disaster in the export trade of South Wales. The tin-plate trade with the United States is only one-third of the productive capacity and has been at a standstill for the last six months. More than five thousand workmen are unemployed, and besides these there are numbers of other indirectly affected. The loss in wages is computed at \$12,000 weekly, while the employers are losing \$4,000 weekly. One hundred and sixty out of five hundred mills are idle, and there is great distress among all the employees. Many of the families are living on 2s. 6d. weekly.

DISTRESS AMONG TIN-PLATE WORKERS.

Cardiff, Jan. 15.—The McKinley tariff is still working disaster in the export trade of South Wales. The tin-plate trade with the United States is only one-third of the productive capacity and has been at a standstill for the last six months. More than five thousand workmen are unemployed, and besides these there are numbers of other indirectly affected. The loss in wages is computed at \$12,000 weekly, while the employers are losing \$4,000 weekly. One hundred and sixty out of five hundred mills are idle, and there is great distress among all the employees. Many of the families are living on 2s. 6d. weekly.

THE 'MOWERS' AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—The Canadian-Australian steamer 'Mowers,' which struck on a reef in the harbor of Honolulu, while on a voyage to Vancouver, B.C., arrived here at 10.40 o'clock this morning for repairs. The 'Mowers' left Honolulu Jan. 5, the day before the 'Australian' sailed, and consequently brings no news of importance.

WALE AND THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

Cardiff, Jan. 15.—The McKinley tariff is still working disaster in the export trade of South Wales. The tin-plate trade with the United States is only one-third of the productive capacity and has been at a standstill for the last six months. More than five thousand workmen are unemployed, and besides these there are numbers of other indirectly affected. The loss in wages is computed at \$12,000 weekly, while the employers are losing \$4,000 weekly. One hundred and sixty out of five hundred mills are idle, and there is great distress among all the employees. Many of the families are living on 2s. 6d. weekly.

DISTRESS AMONG TIN-PLATE WORKERS.

Cardiff, Jan. 15.—The McKinley tariff is still working disaster in the export trade of South Wales. The tin-plate trade with the United States is only one-third of the productive capacity and has been at a standstill for the last six months. More than five thousand workmen are unemployed, and besides these there are numbers of other indirectly affected. The loss in wages is computed at \$12,000 weekly, while the employers are losing \$4,000 weekly. One hundred and sixty out of five hundred mills are idle, and there is great distress among all the employees. Many of the families are living on 2s. 6d. weekly.

THE 'MOWERS' AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—The Canadian-Australian steamer 'Mowers,' which struck on a reef in the harbor of Honolulu, while on a voyage to Vancouver, B.C., arrived here at 10.40 o'clock this morning for repairs. The 'Mowers' left Honolulu Jan. 5, the day before the 'Australian' sailed, and consequently brings no news of importance.

WALE AND THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

Cardiff, Jan. 15.—The McKinley tariff is still working disaster in the export trade of South Wales. The tin-plate trade with the United States is only one-third of the productive capacity and has been at a standstill for the last six months. More than five thousand workmen are unemployed, and besides these there are numbers of other indirectly affected. The loss in wages is computed at \$12,000 weekly, while the employers are losing \$4,000 weekly. One hundred and sixty out of five hundred mills are idle, and there is great distress among all the employees. Many of the families are living on 2s. 6d. weekly.

DISTRESS AMONG TIN-PLATE WORKERS.

Cardiff, Jan. 15.—The McKinley tariff is still working disaster in the export trade of South Wales. The tin-plate trade with the United States is only one-third of the productive capacity and has been at a standstill for the last six months. More than five thousand workmen are unemployed, and besides these there are numbers of other indirectly affected. The loss in wages is computed at \$12,000 weekly, while the employers are losing \$4,000 weekly. One hundred and sixty out of five hundred mills are idle, and there is great distress among all the employees. Many of the families are living on 2s. 6d. weekly.

THE 'MOWERS' AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—The Canadian-Australian steamer 'Mowers,' which struck on a reef in the harbor of Honolulu, while on a voyage to Vancouver, B.C., arrived here at 10.40 o'clock this morning for repairs. The 'Mowers' left Honolulu Jan. 5, the day before the 'Australian' sailed, and consequently brings no news of importance.

</