

GATHERING THEM IN WEEKLY REPORT OF LORD KITCHENER.

London, Feb. 18.—A despatch from Lord Kitchener to the War Office states that during the past week 17 Boers were killed, five wounded, 107 captured and 138 surrendered. A number of arms and a quantity of ammunition and stock were also captured.

BOER MUNITIONS

WAR OFFICE PAYING CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

London, Feb. 18.—In reply to Mr. MacNeill, Mr. Brodrick said in the House of Commons that no guns were captured by the Boers in the year 1901. The War Office, said Mr. Brodrick, was paying careful attention to the question where the Boers got their munitions of war. He could not, however, satisfy Mr. Alfred Davies' curiosity on the subject. "As a curiosity a parliamentary term," cried Mr. Davies, appealing to the Speaker, who, however, did not think that such a term was out of order.

THE BOER DELEGATES

OBJECT OF THEIR VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Feb. 18.—It has been announced that Dr. Mueller, the former consul of the Orange Free State to The Hague, was one of the passengers on the steamer "St. Paul," which arrived here on Sunday. It was said that Dr. Mueller was sailing under the name of "F. Castberg," so that his departure from Europe might be kept secret. Inquiry was made of Mr. John V. L. Pruyn, concerning the visit of Dr. Mueller. Mr. Pruyn said: "Henry Mueller, the Boer emissary, has been in this country for a month. He has been travelling through the western part of the state. I think he is at Albany at present. He will come to the city very soon. Just when I do not know."

Paris, Feb. 18.—Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Boers who is now in the city, was questioned regarding the object of the mission to the United States of the Boer delegates, Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, who sailed for New York from Boulogne on Feb. 14, on the steamer "Rotterdam." He replied that they were merely going to America in response to invitations from American pro-Boers, with the view of reaching an arrangement for the distribution of funds and other assistance contributed by the people of the United States towards the Boer cause. In other quarters, however, the impression obtained that the journey is prompted by the developments of the Anglo-German controversy as to the attitude of the powers previous to the Spanish-American war, which the members of the Boer delegation believe has produced a change of sentiment in the United States towards Great Britain, on account of the pro-Spanish actions attributed to Lord Pauncefoot, the British ambassador at Washington, in April, 1900. The Boers hope to utilize this supposed revision of feeling in an endeavor to get the United States Government to modify its attitude towards the Boers.

The "Republique Francaise" says it learns that the Boer delegates have not gone to America, but to the Transvaal, by way of Delagoa Bay, to try to end the war.

AN IRISH PLOT.

London, Feb. 18.—A despatch to the "Chronicle" from Paris states that there is reason to believe that there is some truth in the recent rumors that an Irish revolutionary committee has been started in Paris to aid the Boer cause with a dynamite campaign. Funds have already been supplied from sources which are known. The acting chief of the Irish-American committee has just returned from South Africa.

London, Feb. 18.—The sudden departure of the Boer delegates for the United States has far more significance than the general public has supposed. It is learned from a hitherto reliable source at The Hague that a plan has been decided upon to prevent the remnant of the fighting guerrillas now in the field in South Africa, a large majority of whom are Natal and Cape rebels liable to trial for treason, from eventually falling into the hands of the British. They cannot keep up the struggle many months longer, and it is the knowledge of this fact and to arrange for the carrying out of the scheme proposed that Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans sailed for New York from Boulogne on the steamer "Rotterdam" last Friday. That plan is neither more nor less than the migration in bulk of the burghers now in the field to one of the western states, presumably Texas or New Mexico.

It is urged that comparatively little difficulty will be encountered by the Boers in reaching neutral territory in small numbers, whence they can make their way from South Africa, as thousands of others, practically foreigners, who took part in the early stages of the campaign, have already done. In fact, it is doubtful if Britain would try to prevent them from getting away. The Bothas, the Steyns, and the De Wetts love to pose as patriots who could never be compelled to surrender.

The question of transportation is of course of the first importance. It is arranged that the Boer delegates have sailed for New York. It is stated that the New York Railway

Companies have offered to contribute largely to the expense, for the sake of the ultimate settlement of sparsely populated districts. In view of the fact that the Boers are ranchmen rather than farmers, many of their friends at The Hague think that if they decide to leave their native land the best alternative would be Texas or New Mexico. The Teutonic element in the North American Union is one of its best elements, and has quickly absorbed the American theory of government and social life. Hence, say the advocates of the Boer emigration to the American south-west, the Dutch Afrikaner would there repeat the history of the Dutch who founded New Amsterdam.

LOYAL NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington, N. Z., Feb. 18.—With the departure of the ninth contingent from Auckland yesterday New Zealand has sent five thousand men to the front, a number which, on a population basis, was equal to thirty-five thousand from Canada, twenty-four thousand from Australia, and two hundred and seventy-one thousand from the United Kingdom. In addressing the men the Premier, Mr. Seddon, said New Zealanders were resolved to assist in bringing the war to an end, and if a twentieth contingent were required would give it cheerfully.

KRITZINGER'S TRIAL.

London, Feb. 18.—The press censor in South Africa is evidently active, as the first intimation that the trial of Commandant Kritzinger, who was captured by General French in December last, had commenced, came from the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, yesterday afternoon. The secretary did not volunteer to furnish any details, but he informed a questioner that Lord Kitchener would certainly see that the Boer general had every facility for producing witnesses. It developed during Mr. Brodrick's answer that the trial began on Feb. 15.

GENERAL HECTOR MACDONALD

TO SUCCEED MAJOR-GENERAL HOBSON IN CEYLON.

London, Feb. 18.—General Hector Macdonald has been appointed to succeed Major-General F. T. Hobson as commander of the forces in Ceylon.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

YESTERDAY'S SITTING WAS VERY BRIEF.

Quebec, Feb. 18.—The sitting of the Assembly yesterday was very brief, hardly lasting more than twenty minutes. But within this time some thirty petitions were presented, none of them of any great public importance, and the Hon. Mr. Lugeon introduced a bill to amend the Joint Stock Companies' Corporation Act, while Dr. Delaney moved for all the correspondence exchanged between the government, or any of its members and parties in the Magdalen Islands and elsewhere concerning the appointment of a collector of revenue for the said islands. A statement of the special warrants issued by the government during the recess, amounting in the aggregate to \$38,797.78, was laid before the House. In this sum is included \$14,034 to meet the expenses attending the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, the remainder being made up of departmental contingencies, etc.

The member for Shefford, Dr. De Grosbois, who had been ill for the past two months, arrived in town and took his seat for the first time this session.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

OTTAWA CARNEGIE LIBRARY BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—In the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jamieson's bill for the establishment of the Carnegie library in the city of Ottawa, passed its second reading. Mr. Powell's bill to authorize the establishment of coal yards by municipalities after some discussion was referred to the municipal committee. Mr. Matric, in asking for the second reading of his bill to amend the Municipal Act, stated that its object was to have the cost of the sewers in Guelph borne by the districts as a whole, instead of partly by property owners and partly by others. The Hon. J. M. Gibson in discussing the amendment, said that it was a far-reaching proposition, being more important than it at first sight appeared. He advised that it be referred to the Municipal Committee and thrashed out there.

MANITOBA REFERENDUM

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE TO-MORROW.

Winnipeg, Feb. 18.—The Legislature assembled last night after a ten days' adjournment. Attorney-General Campbell stated that the liquor act referendum bill will be introduced on Wednesday, when he will make an extended speech.

KING LEOPOLD ILL.

Brussels, Feb. 17.—King Leopold is confined to his apartments with throat trouble, and his doctors have enjoined strict precautions.

LAST NIGHT'S STORM

The Snow Storm was Less Than Expected—Last Storm Cost the City \$45,000.

THE EFFECT ON THE RAILWAYS—STREET CARS RUNNING.

Montreal appears to have got but a mere fringe of the big storm which caused such inconvenience to New York and other United States cities. Snow began to fall about seven o'clock and continued falling more or less heavily until eleven last night, when it settled down to a steady but very light fall.

During the first few hours the snow was accompanied by considerable wind, which made the storm appear more serious than it really was. Not more than four or five inches fell during the night. The road department and the street railway officials, as there was a big drop in the barometer, feared a heavy storm, and made their preparations accordingly. The Street Railway Company sent out their sweepers all over their system about nine o'clock, and the road department got out its snow ploughs early this morning. There was consequently no delay to street traffic. The wind for a short time last night attained a velocity of 45 miles an hour, according to the gauge at the City Hall observatory, but it gradually died down.

To-day the road department moved the last of the snow of the last big storm they intend to remove from the tracked streets and narrower thoroughfares. The big storm cost the city no less than \$45,000 this week.

DELAYED TRAINS. The train service suffered somewhat from the snow and wind of last night, and this morning, on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, there were several late arrivals. On the C. P. R. the New York and Rutland was over three hours late; the Halifax through (the New York Central) over four hours late. On the Grand Trunk, trains from the west were from one to two hours late.

ACROSS THE LINE.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 18.—The heavy storm which prevailed yesterday had passed over to-day, and the gale which at one time reached a velocity of 56 miles an hour had fallen to a normal breeze. A rather mild temperature soon turned the snow in the city street into slush, so that travelling was very disagreeable. No marine disasters have been reported up to this forenoon from any point along the New England coast.

New York, Feb. 18.—The snowfall which began in this city soon after midnight yesterday ceased last night, and by this morning the streets had been cleared fairly well, and there was little delay to traffic. Surface cars and the elevated trains ran on schedule time to-day, and the railways entering the city reported only slight delays. With the passing wind there also a large fleet of steamers appeared at the entrance of this port this morning bound in from coast and distant foreign ports.

Malone, N.Y., Feb. 18.—The storm which struck northern New York on Monday evening was still raging this morning. About eight inches of snow has fallen, and is already badly drifted. The Rutland Railway is seriously hampered, its largest snow-plough having been ditched near Ellenburgh.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. PRINCIPAL MAGGS GIVES RISE TO MANY RUMORS.

That the Rev. Dr. Maggs, Principal of the Wesleyan Theological College, will actually vacate that position in May is, as yet, by no means certain. It is quite true that the principal, a few days ago, tendered his resignation to the Board of Governors, but at their earnest solicitation he has consented to reconsider the matter, and his final decision has not yet been given.

It has been a matter of wide knowledge for some months that the Canadian climate did not agree with some members of the principal's family, and it was feared that this might necessitate his return to England. His resignation, however, came with a measure of surprise and universal regret to the governors, and they realize that should he retire, it might be no easy task to fill the position.

A report which appeared in the "Mail and Empire" of last Saturday, purporting to be a despatch from Montreal, and which stated that the reason Dr. Maggs was resigning was that he has not been given a sufficiently free hand in the direction of the college, is emphatically denied by competent authority.

Another rumor to the effect that arrangements were being made for the removal of the college to Toronto is also authoritatively denied. It is pointed out that the last financial report of the college showed that there is a sufficient endowment to ensure the continuance of the college here, and it is further stated that the charter of the college provides that it cannot be removed from Montreal without the approval of its benefactors.

It is the present intention of the governors to continue the work of the college as heretofore, and this determination has the fullest approval of the highest officials of the Methodist church.

It is quite true that the present attendance at the college lectures is not as large as in some former years. There are now sixteen resident and sixteen extra-mural students enrolled at the college. Finally, the governors have expressed the unanimous hope that Dr. Maggs may see his way clear to remain as principal of the college for some time to come.

BARL GREY IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—Earl Grey arrived yesterday from New York and is now a guest at Government House. Earl Grey is a brother of Lady Minto and a grandson of Earl Grey, of Reform Bill fame. He is said to be largely interested in railway enterprises in the United States and England, and will probably remain in Canada until March 6. It is reported that his visit to Canada is partly in connection with the formation of a public house trust similar to that now in operation in England.

THE GREAT DEAL CLOSED

Property Turn Over of Nearly Half a Million of Dollars

THE C. P. R. TO EXPEND PROBABLY TWO MILLIONS OR MORE IN ADDITION.

As announced in the "Witness" yesterday, the greatest land deal that has been arranged for a good many years was closed during the afternoon. Mr. Aywin, of Quebec, the last of those who had given their opinions, but who had to be met as to price, agreed to the terms, and Mr. U. H. Dandurand, the real estate dealer, Mr. E. H. Stuart, the well known notary, and Mr. Irwin, C. P. R. engineer, were together the greater part of the afternoon bringing details into proper form.

The total number of arpents acquired is three hundred and eighty, as nearly as can be said in figures. The Crawford farm, which was under option, and part of which was said to have been purchased, has not been considered necessary by the company, and has not been purchased thus far, though it and many other adjoining properties were at one time under option to the company. The property taken is all above Nolan street, which is above the Sherbrooke street lines.

The total price, Mr. Dandurand thinks, will be about \$450,000. The principal owners and their prices follow:—

Mr. Henry Hogan, 77 arpents, \$155,000.  
Mr. Henry Hogan, seventy-seven arpents, \$155,000.  
Mr. Nolan Deisle, thirty-eight arpents, \$60,000.

Montreal Land Company, ninety-two arpents, \$100,000.  
Messrs. Labbe & Robertson, thirty-one arpents, \$50,000.

That part of Mr. Hogan's property between Nolan street and Vercheres street comprises what the C. P. R. have bought from him. The Montreal Bridge Company have Mr. Hogan's other property above this to Cote Visitation and below this toward the river. The shops of the C. P. R. are to be built in the space between Nolan street and Vercheres street, bounded on the west by the C. P. R. tracks and on the east by the city limits. This would require an alteration in the plan already published in the "Witness," which showed in a general way what is intended by the company.

The rest of the prices and owners Mr. Dandurand thought had better not be mentioned, out of consideration for them, but he said the price graded gradually downward from west to east—that is from Mr. Hogan's property eastward \$350 per acre being nearly the lowest.

One point noted by real estate men is that the property owners made their final bargain personally with the company, and thus reap whatever profit there may be in their deals.

Mr. I. C. Aywin, of Quebec, who has been in the city for some time, has at least a close student of Montreal's progress and believes much more firmly in the advisability of property investment in Montreal than in the far west. He held for what he considered a good price, and was successful.

Now that the deal is complete—ready for final signature is the proper way to put it—there is already a hurry in the C. P. R. engineering quarters in preparation for the expenditure, to commence with, at least \$1,500,000 in buildings, plant, machinery, probably \$2,000,000, even a greater sum; and all that goes to furnish and equip the first-class railway the C. P. R. is. Such a road will necessarily require all the rolling stock it can get in a year or two out of these works to keep pace with a few such prosperous farming years of Manitoba as the past. How it will deal with the greater increase in the North-West is for the ready wit of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and his engineers to answer.

Meantime syndicates are being formed to exploit the property in the neighborhood and to make all that can be made out of it. The prediction is that Montreal will see the greatest boom in east end property it has ever had. Mr. Dandurand remarked that the Crawford farm was one that in the first place had been under option. It had been dropped when the option expired and now is taken hold of by a syndicate which expects to make some money out of it. The C. P. R., however, had all the land it required at present.

DEATH OF MGR. TANGUAY

CANADA LOSES A FAMOUS ARCHIVIST.

Mgr. Tanguay, the famous Canadian archivist, died yesterday at Ottawa, at the advanced age of 84 years. The deceased prelate was eminently a man of study and he devoted the whole of his life to researches into the early days of Canadian history. His most valuable work and one which is unique of its kind, is his famous "Dictionnaire Géologique" in which every French-Canadian in the land can trace his ancestry to the first settlers.

This gigantic work required years and years of labor, and to carry it out the author had to consult the archives of all the Canadian parishes, as well as those of the government offices here and in France.

Some years ago, Abbé Tanguay was honored with the dignity of Apostolic Prothonotary, and the title of Monseigneur, and he occupied an official position in the archives department of the Ottawa government.

NOT ALDERMAN LAMARCHE.

A circular has been sent out to the people who rented the premises for polling booths during the recent by-election in St. James' Division offering to advance them the regular rental, less a substantial commission. This circular is signed 'Lamarche,' such and such a number Notre Dame street. This has caused considerable annoyance to Ald. Lamarche and his friends, as many people imagined that he was the author of the circular, which does not meet with general favor. Of course, Ald. Lamarche had nothing to do with the affair.

HOG FARM AT VERDUN

THE RESIDENTS ARE UP IN ARMS—DANGER FOR SOURCE OF CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Some leading citizens of Verdun were at the office of the Provincial Board of Health this morning making enquiries regarding restrictions upon the nuisances caused by hog farms. They complain that some city capitalists, including an alderman of the city, have rented a farm to establish a big hog-raising establishment at Verdun. They claim that the establishment is bound to be a public nuisance, and a menace to public health. There is a municipal by-law in force in Verdun which prohibits people from keeping hogs within a certain distance of residences, and it is claimed that this by-law will compel the pens to be situated so far back on the farm as to be close to the open aqueduct which is the source of the city's water supply, thus threatening the contamination of the drinking water of the city.

COLONIAL PROBLEMS

PATRIOTIC ADDRESS BY THE REV. DR. ARMSTRONG BLACK.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—'Colonial problems' was the subject of an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong Black under the auspices of 'The Laughters of the Empire,' in St. George's Hall. In opening his address, Dr. Black described in eloquent language the colonies established by ancient Greece and their relation to the parent country, and drew a parallel between these colonies and those of Great Britain. He said that it was not the British flag which unified the Empire, but the deeper spiritual affinity and forces of which the flag was but a fluttering symbol. In speaking of the action of Canada in the South African war the speaker said that there could not have been selected another such area in all the world for a muster of colonial and imperial troops and the fusing of them into one imperial army on the field of war could by no foresight or planning be so satisfactorily accomplished. Referring to the criticisms of the European press on the war he said that it was not because the French guns had been out-ranged by the British guns, nor because the German mercenary officers had been out-generaled by the British officers, but because these two countries had been so disappointed and so malignant. It was because they had been shown the unanimity of the British people, proved in sacrifice and blood. After the conflict the speaker argued, could not remain as they had been. There were problems which must soon in a practical way be settled. The mother had done much, but hers was a love which endured all things and also hoped all things. The colonies had to bear a portion of the burden of the Empire and the problem for them was how this work was to begin and be carried out.

GLENNON'S ACCUSER MURDERED.

New York, Feb. 18.—James McAuliffe, the principal witness in the trial of Wardman Glennon, and whose testimony was thought to have been largely responsible for Glennon's conviction and sentence to Sing Sing, has met a violent death. McAuliffe's death, according to the diagnosis of the hospital surgeons, was due to a compound fracture of the base of the skull and a fracture of the nose. The man was unconscious when picked up in Sixth avenue, and did not regain consciousness. McAuliffe lived at 146 West Thirty-third street. He made a complaint against Glennon for the wardman's failure to suppress an alleged disorderly house next door to his own home.

TRIAL OF ALBERT T. PATRICK.

New York, Feb. 18.—The trial of Albert T. Patrick was resumed to-day with John F. Tyrrell, a handwriting expert, on the stand. The court room was crowded as a result of yesterday's announcement that Charles F. Jones, who was William M. Rice's valet-secretary, would give evidence to-day. Mr. Tyrrell, in resuming his testimony, said it would be impossible for any man to make four signatures so exactly alike as those on the different pages of the 1900 will unless he traced them from a model.

BOSS' TWEED'S SON DEAD.

Stamford, Conn., Feb. 18.—William M. Tweed, aged 55 years, son of the late Tammany chieftain of that name, dropped dead at his home here to-day of heart disease.

GOVERNMENT CAUCUS

ALD. GALLERY APPOINTED ONE OF THE PARTY WHIPS FOR QUEBEC.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The first government caucus of the session was held this morning, with Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., Russell, presiding. After its close it was



ALD. GALLERY. One of the Liberal whips for the Province of Quebec.

announced that Ald. Dan. Gallery of Montreal, has been appointed one of the party whips for Quebec. There was a large attendance of both members and Senators.

DIVORCE LAW

CHICAGO CITIZENS ANXIOUS TO MAKE IT UNIFORM AND MORE RIGID.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Nine of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Chicago have sent to the Senate of the United States, through Senator Culberson, a petition asking for uniform and more rigid divorce laws in all the States of the Union.

QUESTION OF SENIORITY

COL. 'SAM' HUGHES WANTS THE CANADIAN STATUTES AMENDED.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—Colonel Samuel Hughes has given notice in the House of Commons of the following resolution which is no doubt prompted by the difficulty over the representation of only some of the Churches' bodies at the recent reception in Ottawa to the Prince of Wales: "That in the opinion of this House the table of precedence for Canada as set forth in the statutes of the United States, the 'Canada Gazette' should be amended, either by omitting section eleven, archbishops and bishops according to seniority, or by giving a place in section eleven to the clergyman of religious denominations other than those having archbishops and bishops; the word 'seniority' to be interpreted by territorial area or in some other appropriate manner."

SUPREME COURT

THE HON. DAVID MILLS TAKES HIS SEAT—TRIBUTE TO JUDGE GWYNNE'S MEMORY.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—At the opening of the Supreme Court this morning the Attorney-General, the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, referred in fitting terms to the death of His Lordship Mr. Justice Gwynne. His successor, the Hon. David Mills, was recognized in a quarter of a century to have no superior in the law and in the conduct of parliament. He had played an important part in shaping the legislation this court was called upon to interpret, by which he acquired an experience of great value to the court. The honor and dignity of the court and the privileges of the bar were safe in his hands. Mr. Fitzpatrick wished him a long career in his new sphere. The Chief Justice, Sir Henry Stewart, replied on behalf of the bench, adding his tribute to the ability of the late Mr. Justice Gwynne, and referred to Mr. Justice Mills as a congenial colleague, who would ably fill the post to which he had been called.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—At the annual meeting of the British Empire League to-morrow attention will be directed toward the coming representation of Canada at the Imperial Conference in London. The league will be asked to endorse a resolution favoring the imposition of a five or ten percent duty at all British ports on foreign imports to be devoted toward imperial defence.

FAIR AND COLD

Toronto, Feb. 18, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 52, 42; Kamloops, 48, 34; Barkerville, 38, 24; Calgary, 34, 26; Edmonton, 26, 22; Qu'Appelle, 20, 16; Winnipeg, 20, 12 below; Port Arthur, 20, zero; Parry Sound, 30, 4; Toronto, 28, 14; Ottawa, 24, 18; Montreal, 22, 22; Quebec, 24, 22; Halifax, 22, 32.

Strong northwesterly winds, fair; Wednesday, fair and cold.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, Feb. 18, 1902.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Barometer at noon  
To-day, 29.10; yesterday, 29.57.  
Temperature—Max. Min.  
To-day .. .. . 32 22  
Yesterday .. .. . 23 2

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must favorably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notices can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notices, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, each an exact sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid. Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

**BIRTHS.**  
CRAWFORD—At St. Lambert, on Feb. 8, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Crawford. 13  
PATTON—At Ormstown, Feb. 9, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Patton. 13

**MARRIED.**  
KETCHUM—BORTHWICK.—At the residence of the bride's aunt, 108 Kent street, Ottawa, by the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, on Feb. 15, 1902, Mr. Zebulun C. Ketchum to Miss Annie Matilda Borthwick, both of Ottawa. 18

SIMSON—BAYNES—REED.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on Jan. 4, 1902, by the Rev. J. H. France, M.A., Lieutenant Geoffrey Basil Spicer Simson, R.N., H.M.S. "Waterwitch," third son of the late Mr. Frederick John Simson, to Amy Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baynes-Reed, of Victoria, B.C. 17  
THOM—MERKLEY.—On Feb. 11, 1902, at St. James's Church, Morrisburg, Ont., by the Rev. G. S. Anderson, Herbert L., youngest son of the late Prof. William Thom, of Quebec, to Lillie M., youngest daughter of the late James I. Merkley, of Morrisburg. 17

**DIED.**  
ASSELSTINE—Suddenly, in Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 17, 1902, Peter Asselstine, aged fifty-nine years. 18

AUSTIN—At Quebec, on Feb. 14, 1902, Henry Charles, second son of the late Captain P. F. Austin, of H. M. 18th Regiment. 17

DOOLEY—At Manchester, Conn., on Feb. 15, 1902, of pneumonia, J. T. Dooley, M.D., aged 36 years, son of Mayor Dooley, of Windsor Mills, Que. 18

DUMAIS—At Nelson, B.C., on Feb. 8, 1902, Mrs. Pamela Lacombe, beloved wife of Alphonse Dumais, of the Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, aged 45 years. 17

EARSMAN—At his son's residence, 222 Sumach street, Toronto, on Feb. 14, 1902, Alexander Earsman, in his 69th year. 17

FISH—At the family residence, 192 Dunn avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 15, 1902, Rev. Chas. Fish, in his eighty-second year. 18

FRYE—On Feb. 15, 1902, at the residence of her son-in-law, Sherbrooke, Que., Dr. H. Spencer, Phoebe Louise Frye, aged 68 years. 17

GATES—At his residence, lot No. 1, Scarborough, Ont., on Feb. 13, 1902, Jonathan Gates, aged 75 years. 17

KIMBALL—At his late residence, 49 Salisbury avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 15, 1902, Baxter R. Kimball, aged 75 years, late of Bucyrus, Ohio, and formerly of Port Hope, Ont. 18

KLOCK—At Shawville, on Feb. 16, 1902, James Salisbury, eldest son of Dr. R. H. Klock, aged 6 years and 8 months. 17

MAUDSLEY—At Ottawa, on Feb. 14, 1902, Rev. S. E. Maudsley, for many years connected with the Methodist ministry. 18

McOuat—At Brownsburg, Feb. 15, 1902, James McOuat, son of the late Peter McOuat, aged 66 years and 3 months. 18

MURNEY—Entered into rest, on Feb. 13, 1902, at Belleville, Ont., Laible, second daughter of the late Hon. Edward Murney. 17

MURPHY—At Swan River, Manitoba, on Jan. 14, 1902, Hazel Regina, aged four years and three months, dearly beloved daughter of Chief J. and Clara Murphy (formerly of Ottawa). 17

PILLOW—On Sunday, Feb. 16, 1902, John A. Pillow, aged 62.  
Funeral from his late residence, 818 Sherbrooke street, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 2.30 p.m.  
Please omit flowers. 18

READ—At Quebec, on Feb. 14, 1902, Henry Read, aged 58 years. 18

ROBERTSON—On Feb. 18, 1902, at 114 Mackay street, Archie Gordon Robertson, aged 32 years, of pneumonia. 18  
Funeral private. 18

SINCLAIR—At the home of her son-in-law, Dr. T. V. Law, Dearborn, Mich., on Feb. 15, 1902, Janet Macdonald, relict of the late Hugh Sinclair, of His Majesty's Customs, Toronto, in the 83rd year of her age. 18

TERRILL—At Robinson, Que., on Feb. 12, 1902, Frederick Wm. Terrill, late of Montreal, in his 66th year. 17

WALLACE—In this city, on Feb. 17, 1902, Ann Robinson, wife of the late William Wallace, aged 49 years.  
Funeral from her late residence, 121 Britannia street, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2.30. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to accept this intimation. 18

WOODWARD—At Lennoxville, Que., on Feb. 13, 1902, Mrs. L. H. Woodward, aged 82 years 3 months. 17

WOODSWORTH—Entered into rest, on Saturday morning, Feb. 15, 1902, at the residence of her son, the Rev. W. W. Woodworth, 99 Bloor street west, Toronto, Mary Ann Woodworth, relict of the late Richard Woodworth, in the 93rd year of her age. 18

YOUNG—On Jan. 23, 1902, at St. John's Wood, London, England, Henry Young (educationist), in his 64th year, youngest brother of Wm. C. Young, of Quebec. 18

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

Advertisements.

The fact of 'Morris' being the only Canadian piano whose name is infringed upon is proof that it's the blue ribbon piano of Canada.

**TEES & CO.,**  
Undertakers and Embalmers,  
300 St. James St., Montreal.

FOR GOODNESS SAKE  
EAT  
**HARRISON'S CAKE.**  
Tel. Mount 385. Office: 1 Dunlop Place, Westmount.

EARLY CLOSING.  
The Big Store Closes at ONE O'CLOCK on SATURDAYS During February. The Public will Encourage this Movement by Making Their Purchases Early.

Always Busy at the FOOD FAIR.  
Crowds visit this wonderful Food Fair every day and are highly entertained with the display of Pure Food.  
THOUSANDS OF SAMPLES GIVEN AWAY.  
Thousands of samples of the various exhibits were freely distributed, and a practical explanation of the best modes of preparing them.  
Music from 11 to 12.30 and 2.30 to 5 p.m. daily.

THE S. CARSLEY CO Limited.  
Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

FEBRUARY 18th, 1902.

QUEENLY STYLES IN  
NEW WASH FABRICS.

These Fluffy Dainty things are here in such numbers as to make a special strong showing to-morrow. So we have planned and prepared a little exhibition of these beauties. Rather early, you'll say, for such things, but The Big Store is always first in point of time, as well as first in point of value. Come and see them.  
New French Organdy Dress Muslins, 30 inches wide, selected designs, Worth 75c. Our Special price . . . . . 61c yd  
New Gloria Satin Gingham with Fancy stripes, braid effect, very choice goods. Worth 55c. The Big Store's special . . . . . 40c yd  
New Scotch Gingham, 27 inches wide, fast dye, in all the new Spring shades. Worth 21c. Our special price . . . . . 15c yd  
New English Cambric Prints, 30 inches wide, selected designs and shades, warranted fast colors . . . . . 14c yd  
New English Prints, 27 inches wide, light, mid and dark grounds, with choice designs. Worth 12½c. The Big Store's price . . . . . 10c yd

NEW DRESS GOODS

This showing of new goods is not forcing the season, it's simply the bringing in the new things instead of crowding out old ones.  
NEW DRESS GOODS from the most famous loom-wool of the world will have a special showing to-morrow.  
New Colored Whipcord Dress Goods in beautiful range of Spring shades. Special . . . . . 58c  
New Colored Bengaline Dress Goods in new colorings, 44 inches wide. Special . . . . . 50c  
New Navy Blue Estamine Serge, bright finish, full width. Special . . . . . 35c  
New Black Satin Soleil, rich finish, very popular for coming Spring. Special . . . . . 70c  
New Black Ecocoma Dress Material, beautiful finish, full width. Special . . . . . 35c

SHIRT WAIST SPECIAL.

Ladies' Satin Cashmere Shirt Waists, tucked front, new sleeves and cuffs in pretty effects of navy blue; red, brown and green cashmere designs, all sizes. Regular \$4.15. Special . . . . . \$2.29  
MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited,  
1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME ST. 184 to 194 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

R. W. FOWLER'S HILL TOP Dry Goods House.  
CHEAP SALE WILL BE CONTINUED ALL THIS WEEK.

Heavy discounts, great bargains in FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, TOYS, ETC.  
421 B ST. LAWRENCE STREET, JUST ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET.

EYES TESTED FREE.

Solid Gold Spectacles from \$4.50.  
Solid Gold Eye-Glasses from \$3.50.  
Gold Filled Eye-Glasses from \$2.00.  
Gold Filled Spectacles from \$2.00.  
Best qualities Nickel Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, \$1.00.  
**D. BEATTY,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweller,  
137 ST. PETER STREET,  
Opposite 'Witness' Office.

The Daily Witness.  
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 18.

AMERICAN WOMAN

SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The National American Woman Suffrage Association elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:—  
President—Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York.  
Honorary presidents—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, New York city; Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N.Y.  
Vice-president at large—The Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Philadelphia.  
Corresponding secretary—Kate Gordon, New York city.  
Recording secretary—Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston, Mass.  
Treasurer—Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio.  
Auditors—Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall, Des Moines, Ia.  
At the afternoon session, Mrs. Marion Wilson, of New York, read a brief report of the Philippines, and the Rev. Rights Association, which but recently has been recognized as an auxiliary of the Association. Madame Sofia Fried-

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

SPECIAL SALE  
IN OUR NEW ANNEX!

Our New Annex, 2341 St. Catherine street, which has hitherto been temporarily occupied by various stocks, will henceforth be permanently devoted to

Men's Furnishings, Perfumes, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear,

and kindred lines. To signalize the fact, we will offer the following special bargains in this section for the balance of the week.

GLOVES.

15 Doz. LADIES' 2-CLASP MOCHO GLOVES in Tans, Browns, and Greys. To get Ladies acquainted with the new location of this Dept., we will offer these \$1.25 Gloves for 75c a pair.

HOSIERY.

LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, seamless feet, double heels and toes; our regular special 55c line, cut to 20c.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

OPEN FRONT WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, all Linen Bosoms and Bands, hand-made button holes; regular value \$1.25, for 77c.  
MEN'S FANCY WOOL GLOVES, 70c and 75c, for 50c a pr.  
MEN'S HEAVY FLANNELETTE NIGHT SHIRTS, \$1.00, for 69c.

JEWELLERY.

BROOCHES, Rose Gold, Turquoise, Amethyst settings with Pearl Drops, Special 50c.

PERFUMES.

ROGER & GALET'S, and CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S Fine Bulk Perfumes, clearing odors; were 75c; for 39c oz.

LADIES' LEGGINGS.

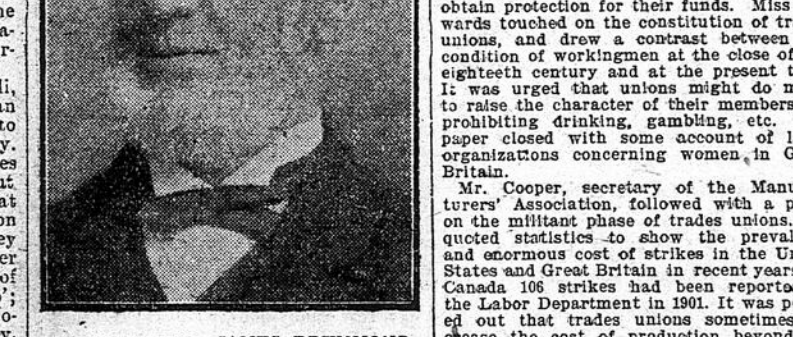
WOMEN'S BLACK CLOTH LEGGINGS to the knee; worth \$1.15, for 77c a pair.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,  
2341 and 2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St.  
Terms Cash. Telephone Up 2740.

LATE MR. JAMES DRUMMOND

FUNERAL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WAS VERY LARGELY ATTENDED.

The funeral of the late Mr. James Drummond, who passed away last Friday afternoon at Parkhill, Petite Cote, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Mr. Drummond had spent the greater part of his life in Petite Cote, having left his birthplace, Comrie, Perthshire, Scot-



THE LATE MR. JAMES DRUMMOND.

land, when only six years of age. He was accompanied to Canada by his father, uncle and his surviving brother, Mr. Daniel Drummond, sr., who has also been a prosperous farmer in Petite Cote for over fifty years. Mr. James Drummond, with the possible exception of Mr. Thomas Irving, sr. (retired) formerly of Logan's Farm, was the most extensive importer and breeder of Ayrshire and other Scotch thoroughbred cattle in the Dominion. The nucleus of some of the finest herds in the country have come from Mr. Drummond's farm in Petite Cote.

WELSHMEN FOR CANADA

DELEGATION TO ASK THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S AID FOR TRANSPORTING THE PATAGONIAN SETTLEMENT.

New York, Feb. 18.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says:—An influential Welsh delegation will visit the Colonial Office to-day for the purpose of asking Mr. Chamberlain to provide transportation to carry a large number of Welshmen from Patagonia to Canada. Mr. William N. Griffith, Canadian agent at Cardiff, and Mr. W. J. Rees, from Swansea, who visited Patagonia, head the delegation. Sir John Llewellyn will entertain the delegation at luncheon after the official interview. About one thousand five hundred of these Welsh settlers occupy 70,000 acres, divided into three hundred and fifty farms, where no produce can be grown without irrigation, and where recurring floods have proved disastrous. Transplanting this agricultural colony to Canada is advocated strenuously by the Welsh delegation.

MR. BREBNER WILL NOT COME.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—Mr. James Brebner, B.A., registrar of Toronto University, who received recently a very flattering offer from the authorities of McGill, has decided to remain in Toronto.

A HALIFAX CONTRACTOR HERE.

Mr. Thomas Malcolm, railway contractor, arrived in the city yesterday from the Maritime Provinces, and is registered at the St. Lawrence Hall. Mr. Malcolm states that he has been successful in making arrangements for the completion of two railways in the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick; the one the Quebec and New Brunswick, which will have terminal points at the other, the Restigouche and West, which will run between Campbellton and St. Leonard's. The construction of this line has been begun, but the Quebec and New Brunswick is only at the preliminary stage.

GERMAN DUELLIST SENTENCED.

Hanover, Feb. 18.—Herr Falkenhagen, who killed Herr von Bennigsen, governor of Springe, in a duel, has been convicted and sentenced to six years' imprisonment in a fortress. The duel grew out of the intimacy of Falkenhagen with the wife of von Bennigsen. After Falkenhagen had killed von Bennigsen, he went to Leipzig and met the latter's wife. Thence he went to Berlin, where he visited various dancing saloons, and was arrested while drunk. The affair caused great excitement.

MY LADY'S NOTE BOOK.

ECONOMY IN GLOVES.  
'Men pride themselves on their superior economy,' says a well-known young Washington matron, 'but it is without grounds.' Take gloves, for instance. You buy more gloves in a year than I do, and you are not well gloved half the time. You put a pair on when you buy them and get the fingers twisted. As a result, they never look well, there is a strain on the seams, they rip, and in a few weeks they are thrown aside, soiled and spoiled. Now, take your first lesson in glove economy. Buy good gloves and have them fitted on by the clerk. It is the first fitting that counts. After that they will go on all right.

Never wear the same pair two days in succession. Straighten them out at night and give them a rest for a day. Four times a year gather up your gloves and have them cleaned and pressed for fifteen cents a pair. You will find that your glove oil will be cut in two. But always get good gloves. I bought a pair of reindeer driving gloves in London four years ago and paid a guinea for them. They are still serviceable. When they are soiled, put them in a bag and wash them with soap and water and they dry out as good as ever.—'Washington Post.'

HOW TO HANG UP GOWNS.

Do you know how to hang your gown up properly? If you don't, it will take on a shabby look a long time before real wear should get it into that condition. It isn't 'wear' that ails your best gown when it disappoints you in holding a good appearance through the season—when you don't hang it right. It's a sort of passé will be cut in two. But you are misled in the quality of the goods—and you paid the price for something first-rate.

WOMAN'S CLUB

INTERESTING PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

The meeting of the Social Science Department of the Woman's Club was held yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Waycott presiding. After routine business, Mrs. Oswald sang two charming solos, accompanied by Mrs. J. M. M. Muir. The subject of 'Trade Unionism' was then taken up. Miss Edwards read a paper dealing with the historical features of the movement and its progress chiefly in Great Britain. The modern trades unions were traced as the lineal descendants of the old English guilds, more especially the later development of craft guilds. The early history of Trades Unions was a record of repression. It was not till the Trade Union Act of 1871 that such unions became legal and were able to obtain protection for their funds. Miss Edwards touched on the constitution of trades unions, and drew a contrast between the condition of workmen at the close of the eighteenth century and at the present time. It was urged that unions might do much to raise the character of their members, by prohibiting drinking, gambling, etc. The paper closed with some account of labor organizations concerning women, in Great Britain.

FURNACE DUST.

A housekeeper who dreads the shower of dust from the furnace fires that settles everywhere, has invented an arrangement by which she keeps much of it under control. For every register in the house she has provided a covering of cheese-cloth. They are simple pieces of material of a siezy variety cut large enough to cover the register and neatly hemmed. They are held in place with pins and are taken off and shaken out of the window every morning, their accumulation of dust amply testifying to their need. At frequent intervals they are washed. The one in the parlor is removed during the hours when callers may be expected. The result, this housewife claims, amply repays her for the trouble taken. It should be added that much of the dust disseminated through the house from a furnace can be prevented by care on the part of the furnace-tender. All furnaces are supplied with dust flues, but it is the exceptional furnace-man who makes use of them when shaking or dumping the fire.

Every sleeping room.

'Every sleeping room,' says a lecturer on house building, 'should have a fireplace or a ventilating flue of fifty square inches area. The smaller the room, the more important this becomes. The neglect of this precaution, which is common in apartment houses, is a serious matter, and will not be without an injurious effect upon the health of the community.' It is on these practical points that the woman electing to build a house this spring should inform herself.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, all dealers or EDWARDS, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment



THE LATE CHIEF SKY.

The above is a reproduction of a photograph of the late Caughnawaga Indian chief, Joseph Sky, whose death was reported in the 'Witness' yesterday. The photograph was an old-style Daguerreotype, and was taken in San Francisco some forty years ago. The chief's Indian name was Se-Se-Ta-hio—Ron-tote.

LIFE IN THE YUKON.

Judge Craig Describes Conditions in Dawson City

THE YUKON WILL LAST TEN YEARS AS A PLACER PROPOSITION.

Dawson City was, the day before yesterday, a rather wild mining camp, with the usual concomitants—whiskey, and gambling, and the social evil. The whiskey was vile, the gambling truculent, and the social evil barefaced. The whiskey is still there—fifty cents a drink—but it is sold under restrictions; the gambling is a feature of the place, but it is permitted only at certain hours; the social evil has not been entirely extirpated, but it does not flaunt itself in the faces of decent women and children, who are leading as quiet and comfortable lives in Dawson City to-day, as they could in Montreal.

For a marvellous change has taken place. Dawson City is a modern town, of seven thousand people, with a mayor and council, fire brigade, waterworks, law and order, and all the accessories of civilization. Except, perhaps, the bath. There is no bath in Dawson City. The water-works are conducted under some difficulty in the winter time. The hydrants are kept from freezing by having little houses built over them, in which fires are kept burning all the time. The water runs through pipes which are open at the end, and from which you can secure your water supply yourself, but the custom is to allow certain parties to vend it, at the rate of twenty-five cents a bucket. You can have it by the week, for four dollars, at the rate of three buckets a day.

Perhaps Dawson will have a bath, some day; perhaps it will be wholly wiped out, in the course of ten or twenty years, but at present those of cleanly habits must resort to the old-fashioned tub. This is according to Mr. Justice Craig, who has been taking a rest from his judicial labors at Dawson City. Judge Craig, who was a well-known lawyer in Ontario, and whose people belong to Renfrew, has been in the Yukon country for a year and a half. He is now in the city, in consultation with his medical adviser, as the heavy burden of work which was placed upon his shoulders led to a breakdown in health, from which he is slowly recovering.

The streets of Dawson city are as safe as those of Montreal, according to the judge. The administration is clean and wholesome. There had been complaints regarding a former regime, complaints for the truth of which he could not vouch. But the present set of officials were doing their duty and giving satisfaction. There was a law passed, in response to the agitation of the people, that no official should stake out claims in the Yukon, as it had been alleged was the custom in the beginning.

How was that matter manipulated, the judge was asked. "Well, a man would come to the office and say he wanted a certain claim registered. The official would think a moment, and then say that he was afraid that particular claim had already been staked out. However, he had better come to-morrow. In the meantime the official would send a friend to the property, and when the man came the following day, he would

be told that the claim was already staked out by another party. "As a matter of fact, then, none of the officials of the present regime acquire property in that manner?" "Oh, no."

"Or in any manner?" "Well, I could not say that. "They do acquire property?" "Oh, of course, property can be acquired, and is acquired. Of course, it is against the law to do so, but it is done quietly, under cover, and nothing happens."

Asked how long the country would last as a placer proposition for ten years at the least, and if the quartz promised well it might go on indefinitely. But after the placer mining was done, in ten years, if the quartz did not turn out well, why the whole place would become a thing of the past, and Dawson city, with its institutions and valuable property, would be simply wiped out. "That is why people in any sort of business figure on big profits. They do not expect the place to last. They do not want, in any case, to spend their lives in the place. When a man goes in he says he will spend two years there. In the winter, the cold is very severe, much more so than Siberia, and there is a period of semi-darkness, and the cold, which reaches 75 degrees below zero, one does not find life at all exhilarating. More than once the lawyers in the judge's court have begged him to adjourn until the cold and the darkness would pass away."

"Well, said the judge, "don't you think you are as well as work as lost?" Dawson is still a dear place to live. You pay your servant \$125 per month, and she does not do the washing either. The washerwoman gets \$5 a day and her board. A day nurse charges \$10 a day; a night nurse, \$15 per night. The doctor's fee is \$10 a visit. There are also beer costs fifty cents. That is also the price of a cigar.

Judge Dugas and Judge Craig administer justice in the high courts, which embrace the whole Yukon territory in their purview. A county court judge in Ontario at \$2,500 per annum is better off than a judge in the Yukon country at \$7,000. Indeed, the judge came out at the wrong end last year. People think, and the government evidently thinks, that the salary is pretty fair; it is, as a fact, quite inadequate. There is, of course, the sense of duty, which sustains. There were one hundred and fifty cases in arrears when the judge went out. These cases involved large amounts of money, and the difficulties were great, owing to the fact that new laws had to be created to meet the exigencies of the case. Should there be quartz mining upon a large scale, there will be plenty of employment for lawyers, for quartz makes litigation. There are two magistrates and the two judges, with the commissioner and the Yukon council. Last year the two judges issued 800 writs. In Ontario there were 4,400 issued, and there are eighty judges in Ontario and two in the Yukon.

The country is beginning to grow things now—hay and vegetables, potatoes, and the like, but the long winter, when the mails are scarce and sometimes non-existent, is hard to endure. Sometimes you do not get a paper for months. Of course, there are the three papers of the city itself—daily papers, which now give telegraphic news.

The administration of the law is all it should be. There is perfect impartiality. Mr. Ross, the commissioner, is a strong man, a man of resource. He has large powers, as he must have, seeing that he is so far from Ottawa. Then there is the Mounted Police force, which does admirable work.

Dawson City has been modernized to a quite wonderful extent. Little children play on the spot where vice, unashamed, plied its trade. The common school is open, and one hears the children's voices coming from the lessons. The wild days when the miners—or, rather, the mine owners—used to come into the town and paint it red, are gone. It is not the miners, with the five dollars a day, who drink beer at fifty cents per glass; it is the owners.

About this whiskey business, judge. "What is the law on the matter?" "Well, a certain number of wholesalers get a permit to bring liquor in. This liquor must be sold to retailers only, and these retailers must have a license. "And the importers are limited in number?" "Yes."

Then they have what is called a city license. "I should say so," remarked the judge, with a smile. "The retailers make large profits?" "They must do so, by the prices they charge."

But the Yukon is not a pleasure resort, but there are four summer months which are delightful. Prices will come down during the summer, and there will always remain very high, and then there is always the uncertainty as to permanency, which makes men who invest money in the place insist upon speedy returns before the end comes.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The United States House of Representatives yesterday rejected the War Taxes bill by a unanimous vote. Mrs. Mary Ann Woodworth, widow of the late Richard Woodworth, and a resident of Toronto for eighty-three years, is dead at the age of 93 years. The Portage la Prairie, Man., Council has decided to impose a tax of \$1 a head on horses brought in from the east of the United States and sold by auction.

President Roosevelt yesterday sent to the Senate a message recommending the retirement of Naval Constructor Richmond H. Hobson, and in accordance with this recommendation, Senator Gallinger immediately introduced a bill providing for Mr. Hobson's transfer to the retired list. In his message the President gives as his reason the trouble that Mr. Hobson has had since 1900 with his eyes. The United States Senate in executive session yesterday ratified a treaty between the United States and Great Britain extending for twelve months from July 28, 1901, the time within which British colonies or foreign possessions may give their adhesion to the convention signed March 2, 1899, for the tenure and disposition of real and personal property.

ATWATER AVENUE BRIDGE

Is the Government Going to Build the New Structure

IT IS TO COST \$75,000, AND THE PLANS ARE SAID TO BE READY.

One enterprise is hardly done until another appears. Mr. U. H. Dandurand has successfully put through the east end land deal. The next to be dealt with is the bridge over the Lachine canal at Atwater avenue, which the Dominion Government was to have built some twelve years since, but which fell through at the time. The Hon. George W. Stephens, who then took strong ground that the government should build the bridge there as a matter of public duty because it had made it a necessity by putting a canal there, is again to the fore. The honorable gentleman has written to the Hon. Mr. Blair in the direction of what he must do, and the government and the Hon. Mr. Blair has replied that the government will gladly listen to the representations of a deputation. As St. Cuneogonde, St. Henri, Westmount, Cote St. Paul and Montreal all are deeply interested in this bridge there will probably be a strong deputation in Ottawa before many days to urge the completion of the bridge as soon as it can be done.

The old estimate of cost was \$75,000; but many jokes were cracked about the extension of that limit, when consideration was given to the cost of the Wellington bridge, which was thought \$100,000 was nearer the mark.

REV. S. E. MAUDESLEY DEAD

ANOTHER VETERAN METHODIST MINISTER PASSES AWAY.

The many friends and acquaintances of the Rev. Samuel E. Maudesley will learn with surprise and sorrow of his death, which occurred in Ottawa early on Friday morning, Feb. 14.

The Rev. Mr. Maudesley was last in Montreal about the first week in February. On Sunday morning Feb. 2, he attended Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church and assisted the pastor in the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's supper. He was quite feeble, but there was no evidence of his being in poorer health than on many previous visits. On Feb. 4, Mr. Maudesley went to Ottawa to visit friends and stayed at the residence of Mr. Brooks, where he later took ill and died. It was learned that deceased had a sister living at Moorefield, Ont., and his remains were sent there for burial.

The Rev. Mr. Maudesley entered the Methodist ministry in 1852 and at the time of his death he would be at least eighty years of age. He was a bachelor and his age is known to very few outside his own family. His father served in the British cavalry, having held Her Majesty's commission as an officer in a dragoon regiment.

On account of his high social position his father was much displeased when the subject of this sketch became a Methodist, and he suffered considerably on account of this.

The Rev. Mr. Maudesley served on several important charges, and also on many hard fields of labor in his time. He is remembered by his fellow ministers as a man of sterling integrity and ability, of more than ordinary self-sacrificing efforts, earnest and faithful to duty. He was superannuated about ten or twelve years ago, and has in late years resided mostly at Hudson, Shawbridge, Oka, Little Metis, etc. He was an enthusiast on the subject of Indian missionary work.

THE LATE MRS. BECKER.

The body of the late Mrs. Albert Becker, who died at her winter home at City Point, Indian River, Florida, on Wednesday last, was brought to Montreal by her nephew, Mr. Will. H. Whyte, this morning. The Delaware and Hudson train, which was three hours and forty minutes late, did not arrive until ten minutes to eleven o'clock. The funeral took place at half-past three o'clock this afternoon from the residence of her nephew, Mr. James K. Whyte, in Upper street. The Rev. Dr. McWilliam, of the American Presbyterian Church, officiated at the service at the house. Besides the two nephews, Mrs. Becker also leaves two nieces (the Misses White) to mourn her loss. The deceased lady was 77 years of age, and had been some years in the habit of spending her winters in Florida, where she had an extensive orange grove. Her husband, who was well known as a railway contractor, died about 11 years ago.

SUTHERLAND AGAIN IN COURT.

David Sutherland was again brought up in the Police Court this morning before Judge Choquet on the charge of attempting to murder his wife by shooting her with a revolver on the night of Saturday, Feb. 8, last. He was again remanded for a week. At mid-day, Judge Choquet, accompanied by one of the court stenographers, went to the General Hospital, and saw Mrs. Sutherland, from whom he took a deposition. This was done in order to facilitate the formal committal of Sutherland for trial at the approaching term of the Court of King's Bench.

SYDNEY ENTERPRISE

CANADIAN CAPITALISTS SAID TO HAVE CONTROLLING INTEREST.

The retirement of Mr. Moxham from the general management of the Sydney iron and steel enterprise, which was promoted by Mr. J. M. Whitney, the Boston capitalist, is a noteworthy event in the dominance of Canadian capital and interest in the project. At the recent meeting of the directors when it was decided to raise eight additional millions through the sale of fresh stock, which promised so well, purely Canadian. A controlling interest in the stock was obtained by the Canadian directors, and Mr. James Ross became the present director and leader of the venture. Mr. Whitney has already related his interest and it is confidentially stated in certain well-informed circles that in a short time it will be found that he will retire altogether following the example of Mr. Moxham. The business is now well upon its feet, profits are assured, and the Canadian directors feel that the project should have a national character, in the sense that it should be a purely Canadian enterprise. Mr. David Ester was acting as Mr. Moxham's place until a successor is appointed.

THE PROHIBITIONIST KRUGER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir.—The Ross referendum proposal is now before the electors of the Province of Ontario. Mr. Ross evidently thinks that the Liberal prohibitionists are either ignorant or docile creatures. Since Tuesday's 'Witness' reached me I have been carefully studying the situation, and the more I study it the more clearly do I see that it is unparalleled in the history of the province since the introduction of responsible government. What is the situation? Simply this, that as a fulfillment of solemn pledges he fails to put in operation the law promised, and refers it to the people at a special election in which the prohibitionists to win must poll not only a majority of the votes cast, but such majority must be equal to a majority of the votes polled at the preceding general election. At first this seems like an innocent proposal, but let us see what it means. Let us suppose there are four hundred thousand votes polled at the general election, and that on the referendum vote the prohibitionists poll one hundred and ninety-five thousand and the anti one hundred and twenty-five thousand, a majority for prohibition of seventy thousand. Do the prohibitionists win? Not at all. They have polled upwards of sixty per cent of the vote polled, but that does not count. Let us suppose that the prohibitionists poll two hundred thousand and the anti one hundred thousand, and the prohibitionists again have polled sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of votes polled, but they lack one vote of polling a majority equal to a majority of the votes polled at the general election. Could anything be more un-British or unjust? Surely, this proposal is 'fearfully and wonderfully made.' It is an introduction of principle hitherto unknown in this British province, and the principle worked out means that the ballots cast on the question at issue do not decide that question at all, but it is decided by the number of ballots cast on other questions which may have no more relation to prohibition than the premier, Mr. Ross, has to his pledges. It is blotting out of the worst kind, and provincial in its scope. Mr. Ross proposes, in effect, first, to stuff two hundred thousand anti-prohibitionist votes into the ballot boxes. The anti can stay at home or busy themselves in keeping prohibitionists at home, while two hundred thousand and one prohibitionist voters must vote to win. Judging from the plebeian voters and voters on constitutional amendments in the United States, it is safe to say that at least one hundred thousand voters who vote at general election will not vote one way or the other on prohibition, yet the votes they cast on the questions of school books, surplus, redistribution of seats, etc., will determine the result on prohibition, and the prohibitionists must poll fifty thousand more because these people, who presumably have no opinion on the prohibition question, chose to exercise their franchise on other questions.

Such a proposal is worthy only of the Sultan of Turkey or the ex-president of the Transvaal, and yet this prohibitionist (D. Kruger Ross), says he hopes this will be taken as a fulfillment of any promises the government has made, and result in the elevation of the morals of the people. As Prof. Goldwin Smith says: 'If we are to engage in a moral reform, we should go about it in a moral way. I claim this proposal strikes at the very foundations of public morality. It has been the proud boast of Liberalism that its leaders ever appeal to the moral convictions of the people, and as one who holds Liberal principles, I say it will be to the disgrace of Liberalism if the Liberals of this province do not rise in the majesty of their might and declare in tones that shall be heard throughout the empire that this British land no Boer trickery will be tolerated. It is no longer a question of prohibition, however important that may be. A principle of vastly greater importance is at stake, the principle of British rights and privileges, the loss of which would make prohibition itself useless. Let the friends of the principle of the referendum not forget that a precedent is now to be established which will rule in all future referendum votes. A Sabbath observance bill may be presented to the people, and while only ten thousand voters might vote against it, yet one hundred and ninety-nine thousand votes for it would fail to pass it. If anything more absurd was ever proposed to the intelligent people of Ontario for approval I have failed to hear of it. I say it solemnly and in the fear of God, that if the people, irrespective of party, race or creed, do not rise in righteous indignation against this proposed method of settling the will of the electorate, I believe we shall see such a carnival of bribery, bribery and corruption as never before witnessed in this land.

One word more and I have done. Premier Ross declared that the opinion is that this prohibition law, if it is to be efficient, must have something at its back stronger than a bare majority. Let us suppose another case under his proposed method. Suppose two hundred thousand and one voters vote for it and two hundred thousand against it, he then proposes to enforce it with a majority of one in its favor. The more his excuses and methods in this case are studied, the more absurd they are shown to be. He has not shown the moral courage to honorably redeem his pledges to the tens of thousands whom he has had as his followers in the past, and in his miserable attempt at evasion has brought forth a proposal at variance with the principles of Liberalism, and which no true Liberal who seeks the good of the commonwealth can for a moment support. S. F. DIXON.

TWO LARGE ELEVATORS

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. propose to commence construction early in spring of two new elevators at Fort William, one to be built on the tank system, will have a capacity of a million and a half bushels, with improved copper bottoms to facilitate the handling of grain. The other will be a half million bushels clearing elevator to handle dirty or wet grain. Both elevators are expected to be ready for next year's crop.

Colonial House, PHILLIPS SQUARE. MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS. Men's White Shirts, large, roomy, comfortable garments, made of very superior materials. all button holes hand made, price \$1.00, less 5 percent for cash. Orders for Tailor-made Shirts receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices, \$1.75 and \$2.00. Boys' White Shirts, reinforced fronts, cuffs attached. Prices, 75c and \$1.00. 5 PERCENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Special Attention Given to Mail Orders. HENRY MORGAN & CO. MONTREAL.

A RADICAL ECONOMY

THE INCINERATOR TO BE CLOSED FOR THE WINTER AND THE GARBAGE DUMPED INTO THE HARBOUR WOODRKS.

As a result of the visit of the Incineration Committee to the incinerator at St. Gabriel on Saturday it has been decided by the committee to close down the incinerator for the rest of the season. The whole of the garbage will be deposited in the harbor to make filling in for the new wharves, the green stuff, and all that is likely to become obnoxious being burned on the dumps. Ald. Lavallee, to whose initiative the measure is due, estimates that an economy of \$200 a week will be effected, in addition to the saving in laborers' wages, there will be the shorter haul for the garbage, and the cost of simply keeping the incinerator in operation to give employment to the men.

The matter was discussed thoroughly by the committee. It was explained that the incinerator was closed for the winter because the full staff of men was left engaged at the incinerator, only a very small proportion of the garbage was being burned, the rest being dumped in the excavations in the harbor or elsewhere. The snow and dead ashes in the garbage during the winter makes incineration slow, and increases the labor. As a matter of fact it was a case of simply keeping the incinerator in operation to give employment to the men.

Aldermen Turner and Gallery held that it would be an injustice to the men employed at the incinerator to dismiss them. Alderman Lavallee remarked that the appropriation for the incineration of garbage was \$2,400 less than it was last year, and some economy would have to be practiced. It was then decided to stop the sending of garbage to the incinerator and to give the men a week to dispose of the supply on order, after which they will await further orders, as to employment, but it is expected they will be idle a couple of months. From time to time the decayed garbage, which cannot be sent to the river front will be burned. This may require the services of a couple of men, and to meet the views of Aldermen Turner and Gallery an effort will be made to secure work for the others in other departments.

LACHINE

NUMBER OF HOTEL LICENSES REDUCED.

The council held a meeting last night, under the presidency of the mayor, Mr. Jos. A. Descaerres, Esq., at which all the councillors, except Mr. Gagne, were present. It was known that the license question would come up there was a large crowd in attendance. The most important measure passed was the adoption of the by-law reducing the number of hotel licenses from ten to seven, three in the east, two in the west, and two in the centre wards. Last night had been fixed to take the

The Brand of Food That Dealers Sell Most of is the Kind for You to Use.

Careful investigation has disclosed the fact that some of our largest retailers keep in stock no less than twenty different kinds of breakfast cereals. These Grocers, catering to the whims and fancies of a varied trade, acknowledge that only four of the twenty brands are good sellers, and that Malt Breakfast Food is the great leader with all classes of the people.

The high position attained by Malt Breakfast Food in this country has been acquired in less than eighteen months. This proves most conclusively that as a breakfast dish, Malt Breakfast Food is giving entire satisfaction to old and young. The large number of letters of approval that the manufacturers receive monthly from every section of the Dominion and Newfoundland telling of improved digestive vigor, stronger nerves, increase in weight and improvement in health, point to the fact that Malt Breakfast Food is a true health food. One trial makes it the favorite breakfast dish. Ask your Grocer for it.

applications for licenses into consideration and petitions were received from all the present holders of hotel licenses, namely: Messrs. Dumaresque, Vallee and Legor, in the west ward; Blondin, L. Legor, in the centre ward; Legor, in the centre, and Messrs. Fordin, Clement, Major and Rousselle, in the west ward. As the Provincial license law, clause 21, requires that all applicants for licenses should furnish proof of the authenticity of the twenty-five signatures attached to each petition, it was decided, on the recommendation of the mayor, to defer the granting of licenses until the law has been complied with in this respect, and the applicants were given until March 5 to furnish their proof.

As grocers are not licensed to sell liquor in Lachine two licenses are issued to shops and applications have been received from the present holders of licenses, Messrs. Gagne and Deguire. From the discussion which took place it is evident that the councillors are decided to carry out the law and to see that all signatures are properly authenticated.

PROHIBITION REFERENDUM

THE ONTARIO ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

An urgent call to the prohibitionists of Ontario has been sent out by the Ontario Alliance, to assemble in convention in Toronto on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 9 a.m., in the Horticultural Pavilion. The call sets forth that a serious crisis has been reached. The proposed referendum is regarded as a grave injustice. The action to be taken in regard to it is the special matter for the serious consideration of the convention. All organizations in Ontario favorable to prohibition are invited to send delegates, two for each society, numbering fifty members, and one additional delegate for each additional fifty of its membership. Full particulars may be had by applying to Mr. F. S. Sprague, 51 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Advertisements.

ASTONISHING PROGRESS

Medical Science has Advanced by Leaps and Bounds.

Now an Absolute Cure for Rheumatism has been Discovered - It is no Experiment, having been Successfully Proven in many of the Very Worst and Apparently Helpless Cases.

Sundridge, Ont., Feb. 17.—(Special).—Physicians and others who study the treatment and cure of disease have been greatly interested in the case of Mr. Wm. Doeg, a farmer living in Strong Township, about three miles from here. Mr. Doeg had Rheumatism so bad as to be a cripple for years and was completely cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

In order to verify the report he was visited at his home and the following signed statement of the facts secured: "For four years I suffered excruciating torture. I was scarcely an hour free from pain. The trouble commenced in my back where it often remained stationary for months, and so intense was the pain that I could not lie down or take rest, but had to sit night and day in a chair.

The pain would then move to other parts of my body and when in my knees I was unable to walk and confined constantly to my room. "I was treated by several doctors and also tried many medicines without receiving any benefit. Almost in despair I feared I would never again experience the pleasure of being free from pain.

"My attention was at last directed to some remarkable cures of Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I bought a box and began to use them. I soon found that they were helping me a little and so I continued the treatment. "In a few weeks I was well and able to go about my work which I had not been able to do for over four years. "This was years ago and I have not since had the slightest return of the trouble. I have worked on the farm steadily ever since and have always felt strong and well. "I know that Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life and restored me to health and strength. "I believe they will cure any case of Rheumatism, for I never knew as bad a case as my own, and they cured me."

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

The Lord's Day Alliance of the Province of Quebec will meet in the Y.M.C.A. Building, Montreal, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18th, 1902, at 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

J. L. GEORGE, Acting Secretary.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting OF THE MONTREAL DIOCESAN WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

will be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY February 18, 19, and 20.

Synod Hall, University street.

Service in Christ Church Cathedral, 11 a.m. Tuesday. Public missionary meeting, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Speaker, Rev. I. O. Stringer, B.A., Herschel Island, MacKenzie River. Illustrated Collection. Meeting of the Junior Branches, 4:30 Wednesday afternoon. Admission, 10 cents. Address, Rev. I. O. Stringer, B.A., and others.

Business sessions open to all.

Art Association PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Galleries Open Daily 9 a. m. to dusk. . . .

Admission . . . 25cts.

Reading Room Open to Members Till 6 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

THE CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of The Canada Accident Assurance Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 1727 Notre Dame street, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

T. H. HUDSON, Secretary and Manager.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Lecture on COLERIDGE'S

"The Rime of the Ancient Mariner,"

Illustrated with Lime Light Views, (From the pictures of Mr. David Scott, R.S.A.)

BY THE REV. J. R. DOBSON,

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Cor. Carriere and St. Denis Sts.)

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21st, TICKETS, . . . . . 25 cents.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

ANNUAL MEETING, PROVINCIAL CONVENTION AND ANNIVERSARY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27th.

DAY SESSIONS, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. in Y.M.C.A. Hall.

ALL CHURCHES, TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES, YOUNG PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS and all bodies interested in Temperance work are invited to send delegates—one for each hundred of membership.

ANNIVERSARY. . . . . St. James Methodist Church at 8 p.m.

GRAND RALLY OF ALL THE TEMPERANCE FORCES OF THE CITY.

REV. J. H. HECTOR, The Black Knight, and other prominent speakers will deliver addresses.

GOOD MUSIC. COLLECTION.

GRAND LODGE, A. O. U. W.

ANNUAL CONVENTION TO ASSEMBLE IN TORONTO TO-MORROW MORNING.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—The executive of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., commenced its annual session here yesterday afternoon preparatory to the general meeting, which opens to-morrow morning, when, it is expected, 500 delegates will be in attendance.

The session will last two days, and from present indications will not be devoid of deliberations of great consequence to policy-holders. The subject which will occupy most time at the meeting will be the proposed increase in rates as recommended by a committee appointed last year to consider the question. If the recommendation is adopted by the convention, members of the A. O. U. W. forty years of age and over will have to pay over 25 percent more than they are at present paying, the increase below that age being less than 25 percent; members from 20 to 25 years of age escaping with very little above the existing rates. The A. O. U. W. has now been thirty-five years in existence, and has therefore reached that stage when the death of members from old age must be provided for.

This increase is an inevitable stage of all cheap insurances, was the significant statement made by one of the members.

Dr. Cornett, of Oshawa, is the present grand master of the order, and with him on the executive are the various deputy grandmasters.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00, with reductions to clubs; World Wide, \$1.00, including postage for Canada, Newfoundland, United States, Great Britain and foreign countries; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address end over, twenty cents per copy, postpaid in each case, to United States, Newfoundland and Canada, excepting Montreal. For Great Britain, add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; \$2 on Northern Messenger; \$3.60 on Daily Witness.

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

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

Calendar for February 1902 showing days of the week and dates.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1902.

The broad result of the visit of the harbor representatives to other ports is to bring home to the minds of the commissioners more forcibly that we must have the best facilities and the lowest charges if we are to increase our present business, or even to retain it. Of necessity and with the utmost expedition another season of navigation must pass before we can be anything like well equipped, and, unless the present deadlock is speedily put an end to, it will take so long that by the time we are ready our trade will have left us. What is required forthwith is a complete plan of terminal facilities, including the railways, grain elevator, permanent sheds, and loading and unloading equipment, so that the works could proceed simultaneously, so far as possible, with the opening of navigation. The necessity now is for all to get together and pull as with a will out of the present slough of misunderstanding and procrastination, if not of despond. Mr. Tarte was informed yesterday that the commissioners are ready to meet him and the harbor engineer is ready to meet the engineers of the Department of Public Works, so as to decide upon a plan acceptable alike to both. It was Mr. Tarte who suggested this, and he ought to see to it that it is set about at once. The danger of the present situation is real, although citizens in general do not seem to realize it. If they did, a public indignation meeting would have been held long ago. Messrs. Prefontaine and Bickerdike are fully acquainted with all the circumstances which have led to the impasse, and they may feel called upon to question the Minister of Public Works in parliament. Something must be done, and done now, or instead of forty million tons of freight passing this way yearly, and a possible population of a million in twenty years, long before that time the world will know us no longer as Montreal, but as 'Back Number.'

OUR NATIONAL MEANNESS.

The most notable omission from the speech from the throne at the opening of parliament was that of any proposal to bear any of the expense of any Canadian contingent to South Africa. The most notable omission from the criticisms on the speech from the Opposition side of the House was the lack of any rebuke for this blot on Canada's good name. The people of the Mother Country may have a certain interest in the maintenance of the integrity of the empire by defending its outlying portions, but they have no such interest as those who have to occupy those outlying portions. The defence of the South Africa domain is precisely of a piece with what Canada would expect and demand were she attacked. Her interest is therefore at least as great as that of Ireland or Scotland. Yet Great Britain and Ireland have spent some six hundred million dollars upon this war. The share of either Scotland or Ireland, neither of them as big as Canada in point of population, is probably sixty or seventy million dollars. What has Canada done to match this? Have not our fellow-subjects a real grievance? What has the war cost Canada? The question was put to the Deputy Minister of Militia, and he replied: 'Two million dollars.' Two million dollars! One-third of either Scotland's or Ireland's share, with a smaller population. Canada's sons are ready enough to sacrifice their lives, but her parliament is not willing to pay them, reserving the

right of patronage, 'permits the Imperial Government to recruit in Canada.' For our part, we should much more willingly see our money go than our men, for war at best is hateful. But even in men we have been outdone. New Zealand, with a population of 772,719—less than one-seventh of the population of Canada—sends out its ninth contingent, making five thousand men sent to the front. This is excluding the Maoris, who would like to go en masse. The premier, as reported in today's despatches, says that if necessary to bring the war to an end, a twentieth contingent would be cheerfully given. We entirely sympathize with Dr. Parkin and Dr. Grant and the United Empire League in demanding insistently that Canada should do her share, but we see no signs of any parliamentary response. Here was surely an opportunity for the self-named party of loyalty to commit itself to an act of righteousness through its acknowledged leaders.

AN ENGLISH ANNEXATIONIST.

At this time when the Canadian people are realizing in a degree never experienced before their unity with the Empire and their practical interest in its fortunes Mr. W. T. Stead's article upon 'The annexation of Canada,' which appeared recently in 'Collier's Weekly,' offers surprising reading. His principal reason for considering annexation our 'inevitable destiny' is our financial and industrial position. He draws attention to the fact that the proportion of Canada's imports from the United States is steadily increasing, that American capital is becoming more and more interested in exploiting the resources of the Dominion and tells of Canadian owners of water and other privileges who are confidently looking forward to the increased value of their holdings which is to result when this country has become a portion of Uncle Sam's dominions. Though annexation as an issue in practical politics, if ever it had any existence, may be considered as dead and buried, there is just sufficient truth in his observation on the undue importance with which we are prone to regard material and pecuniary considerations to give his words a sting. We have always been loud enough in our boasts of loyalty but have ever gained far more through our connection with the Empire than we contributed toward its maintenance. Even to-day when Canadians are laying down their lives for the preservation of British prestige we allow the taxpayers of Great Britain to shoulder the financial burden of the war. This is not as it should be. Great business corporations profess as their chief end the acquisition of wealth and confess as their politics the 'bread and butter' of their promoters. But a nation should have a much higher ideal of existence, for it is not an aggregation of such corporations but of men and women possessed of a patriotism more or less pure and unselfish. The extension of British influence by all righteous means is one of the grandest tasks in which men have ever engaged. As the Hebrews were chosen to teach the world religion; the Greeks, beauty, and the Romans, justice, so the British seem to have been selected to make known the identity of liberty and law. British possessions are a shelter for the oppressed of every nation and a refuge for all who are persecuted for conscience sake. In all our borders there is an attempt to give to every individual the greatest liberty compatible with the safety of the state, and thus for the first time history has exhibited a great empire whose rule rested not upon force but on the good will of its people. Closer relations to the home country and a more perfect participation in its task, rather than annexation by our southern neighbor, is certainly our present trend. We look for a constant assimilation of the two great English countries to each other and for such closer relations between them as shall make our position, as politically bound to the one and by neighborhood to the other, a very delightful one.

THE REFERENDUM.

There is a great deal of feeling against the Ross Government on the part of the temperance workers of Ontario, and superlatively against Mr. Ross himself, for the way in which he has failed to keep the promise of the Mowat Government and of his own government—his own promise in both cases—to give the province the utmost measure of prohibition which the courts should declare to be within the power of a provincial government. This bitterness is greatly added to by the fact that Mr. Ross has all through his public life been known, not only as a prohibitionist whose name was continuously in the list of vice-presidents of the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, but as a parliamentary champion of that cause. It was Mr. Ross who year after year, while he occupied a seat in parliament, was the mover of the resolution declaring

that the prohibition of the liquor traffic was the right and only sufficient remedy for the evils resulting therefrom, an explicit declaration which has been often renewed on the minutes of parliament. There are those who, under opposition promptings no doubt, go so far as to say that there has been an understanding come to between Mr. Ross's Government and the liquor men, the latter having promised large subscriptions to the Liberal election fund in return for a promise to bring in the referendum bill in the form in which it has been laid before the legislature. This assertion we shall rightly treat as a slander, until unquestionable proof of it shall be forthcoming. In any case, let us adjure the prohibitionists, if they have any sentiments adverse to Mr. Ross, to turn into votes, that they shall give them scope at the provincial elections and not against the success of the referendum. They may rest assured that the prohibition sentiment of the province will certainly be gauged by the result of that contest, and that any lack of enthusiasm in it will simply injure the cause.

From the moment when the referendum bill was announced we fully realized the heavy odds that it tied to the heels of the prohibition cause, possibly as correspondents point out, far heavier odds than would have resulted from requiring a majority of sixty or even sixty-six percent of the votes cast. We realized also, however, that the government had placed itself on far stronger ground than had it put a handicap of that sort on prohibitionist votes. Our correspondent, the Rev. Mr. Dixon, places before our readers a series of figures showing in what absurdities the method adopted in the act might land us; but might not the same mode of reasoning reveal even greater absurdities in a referendum which should be regarded as final and absolute, no matter how few voters might go to the polls. It must be remembered that Mr. Ross is receiving advice, not only from the advanced believers in a prohibitory law, on the one hand, but from the enemy of mankind, in the shape of the liquor interest, on the other. Apart from these, there are many leaders of thought who are presumably, according to their own best lights, on the side of good morals—such men as Dr. Potts, Dr. Caven, Dr. Grant and a dazzling array of men, to whom the Premier has a right to defer as philanthropists and thinkers—who seem to be as solicitous that he should go slow as those who have been fighting for prohibition are that it should immediately be made law. Some persons of the class suggested here, we confess, not added to their reputation for wisdom by their excursions into the electoral world. But whatever may be said of their judgment in detail no one can deny that such men are looked to as the ethical leaders of the people, and if not their reasoning, still their instinctive conclusions, may be regarded as very much those that are likely to be reached or at least adopted by considerable masses of the church membership of the province. Under such circumstances it would seem that granted a referendum at all it was necessary to set some limit to its insignificance, and if there was to be a fixed number of votes required the only question left open was what that fixed number should be. Looking at the thing apart from our strong desire to see a prohibitory law passed and in the character of a judge seeking abstract right, we could not see that it would have been easy to find any better way of fixing what would be a substantial majority of the voters than the one chosen by Mr. Ross. We concluded that apart from predilections the sense of the community would be that it was fair, and we therefore resolved to accept it heartily.

There is one caution which we cannot too often urge on our readers. Most of them are prohibitionists and have been, like ourselves, working for a prohibition law all their lives. We have, perhaps been at too close quarters in the fight for this definite aim to keep fully in mind that it is not a law that we are really fighting for, but to secure such a sentiment on the part of the people as will make the drink traffic accursed in all men's eyes. For ourselves, we put little faith in law except as the expression of such an overwhelming public opinion as will insist on its enforcement. This moral force, which is the real desideratum, can be developed almost as successfully under one plebiscite or referendum as under another. After all, governments do not work by such exact figures as Mr. Dixon arrays. If the referendum shall make it plain that the people want the law, neither Mr. Ross's Government nor any other will fail to grant it. If it fails in this then the nastiest croaks of Opposition newspapers are likely to be realized, no matter what formal results a provincial vote might show. We end where we began. Under the referendum proposed by Mr. Ross, we have at least the opportunity to demonstrate to all reasonable men who

ther Ontario does or does not want prohibition in the concrete form of a given law. Let us deal with our politicians as we think they deserve at the right place and time. Let those who think they can mend matters by turning out the Ross Government at the coming elections bend their energies to that end. But let us not get this referendum shelved for another seven years by kicking against it, and let us reserve our best powers to showing clearly when the referendum comes that Ontario wants and demands prohibitory legislation.

A CALL TO AWAKE.

DIOCESAN WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OPENS ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Diocesan Women's Auxiliary opened this morning with divine service in Christ Church Cathedral. An earnest address was delivered by the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, of which the theme was that the Church of England in Canada must awake to the possibilities which lie before it. In fifty or a hundred years at most the vast plains of the great North-West will be populated, so rapidly has begun the flood of immigration. And the Church of England must take her part in that movement by means of her missions. It is hoped in September to obtain a board of missions to cover the whole Dominion. The Church must then give far more liberally than she does at present and substitute the rusticity of the provinces for a patriotic interest in the work of the Church at large. Probably there is not a bishop, even in wealthy Ontario, who is not crippled by lack of means to carry on the work that his conscience dictates to him. Canadians are apt to speak of their bishops in the North-West, but these bishops are responsible to England and not to the Canadian Church. The day may come when England will have to withdraw her support. The Canadian Church should awaken then to its responsibility in helping these noble clerics who are working among the heathen Canadians—literally heathen. A mission committee will be needed in every parish to secure help from members of the Church individually to assist the board of missions.

The Dean referred to the fact that the members of the society before him, with other devoted Canadian women, had been the instrument under God's will, of calling into existence a Canadian missionary society. It would be their destiny to be the auxiliary of the new board, and they must be its right hand to help in the work of expansion by seeing that it shall not be crippled for means. This afternoon the first of the series of meetings for the transaction of business in connection with the society is being held in the Synod Hall on University street.

DEATH OF MR. A. G. ROBERTSON

HE PASSED AWAY THIS MORNING AFTER A SHORT ILLNESS.

Mr. Arch. G. Robertson, well known in commercial and social circles, passed away at six o'clock this morning at his residence, 11 Mackay street. Mr. Robertson enjoyed good health until Saturday last, when he was attacked with pneumonia and despite medical skill he gradually sank. He was a member of St. Paul's Church and an active member of the Thistle Curling Club and the St. George's Snowshoe Club, and only last week he signified his intention of being present at the Club's annual dinner. Mr. Robertson, who was thirty-one years of age, was married but had no children.

TREADGOLD WATER POWER CONCESSIONS.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—A despatch to the 'Globe' from Dawson says the order-in-council passing the Treadgold Water Power concessions was received in Dawson on Feb. 11, and has caused considerable excitement. The general feeling of the community appears to be strongly against the concessions. At a special meeting of the Liberal club on Saturday evening, stirring resolutions were passed unanimously asking the government to rescind the concession. A citizens' mass meeting has also been called for Monday evening next, for the purpose of protesting against the enactment. The general consensus of opinion seems to be that it is inimical to local development.

The order gives A. N. C. Treadgold, Sir Thomas Tancred and other members of the syndicate title in fee to all lapsed or vacant placer claims on Hunker, Bear and Bonanza Creeks, and all their tributaries. This includes El Dorado Creek, the richest in the world. This leaves of the paying creeks only Dominion, Gold Run and Sulphur and Indian River that will remain open.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 18.—Yesterday in a little more than an hour's time, the Senate in executive session disposed of the treaty with Denmark, ceding to the United States for a consideration of \$5,000,000 the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, composing the group of the Antilles known as the Danish West Indies, and lying just east of Porto Rico and the so far as this country is concerned, consummated a transaction which has been under consideration intermittently since the administration of President Lincoln.

M. SANTOS-DUMONT ILL.

Paris Feb. 18.—In consequence of his immersion in the waters of Monaco Bay on Friday afternoon, owing to the collapse of his airship, M. Santos-Dumont is seriously ill at the residence of the Duke de Dino.

A NICE RESORT

The Ontario Authorities Swoop Down on the Fort Erie Art Union

MANAGER IS CHARGED WITH CONDUCTING A LOTTERY AND FRAUDULENT USE OF THE MAILED.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 18.—For some time past there has been conducted in the heart of the village of Fort Erie, a regular Louisiana lottery business, the official headquarters being situated in a handsome residence near the Buffalo ferry landing and about two blocks from the International Athletic club building. The institution has been known to the villagers and country people as the Royal Canadian Art Union. When one would enter the portals of the institution the first thing that met his eyes would be an abundance of partly finished paintings, and it was under this guise they carried on the business of the lottery gambling device, with the outside world, through the medium of His Majesty's mail and the express companies. Sheets of advertising matter, showing that the business carried on is similar to the Louisiana lottery, giving the classes of their monthly drawings of prizes from \$15,000 down to \$5.00, in all 3,333 prizes amounting to \$53,092, have been distributed broadcast. The sheets stated that 'the Kentucky Lottery company (the Canadian Royal Art Union) is operated in public under a charter from the Dominion of Canada, that the Kentucky Lottery company has for over fifty years conducted business under various lottery franchises granted by the States of Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Georgia, and Kentucky, and now decides its prizes in its single number lottery by the distributions of the Canadian Royal Art Union, which take place monthly at Fort Erie. The drawings are conducted under the supervision of Commissioner Hon. Hilaire Hurteau, member of parliament, thus fully guaranteeing that all ticket holders will be honestly and fairly dealt with. All prizes are payable in full immediately after the drawing, and can be collected through any bank or express company. Dealers and investors can obtain tickets by addressing by express only (signed) William E. Hunt, P.O. Box 8, Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada.'

One page of the sheet contains the names of different people who it is alleged held the capital prize tickets for the previous month, one being sold and drawn to a correspondent at Montreal, Canada. Another gives certain statements that he drew half of the capital prize, viz., \$7,500, and signs his name, Herman Anderson, 136 South Division street, Buffalo, N. Y. On the opposite side is given a full list of the lucky numbers and prizes.

Inspector John Murray, of the Attorney-General's department, Toronto, and Chief of Ontario Police Mains, with officer Kelly, swooped down upon the outfit yesterday afternoon at Fort Erie and placed under arrest William E. Hunt, the principal, charging him with conducting a lottery company contrary to the laws of Canada, also using the Canadian mails for fraudulent purposes. The prisoner was brought here last evening and placed in the lockup, and will have a hearing before Police Magistrate Logan. He refuses to say a word or answer a question.

BLOODSHED AT BARCELONA

STRIKERS COME INTO COLLISION WITH THE TROOPS.

Barcelona, Feb. 18.—The strike situation here is becoming more grave. A state of siege has been proclaimed. The printers have tied up all the newspapers and none of them is appearing. Madrid, Feb. 18.—It is estimated that 40,000 men have struck at Barcelona and serious rioting is reported there. The mob attempted to sack the market buildings and stopped all street traffic. The factories and shops in the city have been closed. Groups of women, bearing banners, are taking a prominent part in the disturbances. Several battalions of troops are clearing the streets. During the rioting the troops fired on the mob, killing one person and wounding twenty-four. London, Feb. 18.—A despatch to the 'Central News' from Rome, says that at a great meeting of laborers held there yesterday it was decided to submit the question of a general strike to the vote of the various labor unions. After the adjournment of the meeting, there were several clashes with the troops, and the cavalry finally charged, clearing the streets.

THE HINDOO TWINS

CAUSE OF DORDICA'S DEATH EXPLAINED.

Paris, Feb. 17.—An autopsy on the body of Dordica, one of the Hindoo twins who died yesterday, as a result of the operation a week ago Sunday, for her separation from her twin sister Bodica, to whom she was united after the manner of the Siamese twins, shows that she died of a tubercular tumor, which pierced the intestines and caused blood poisoning.

ANOTHER BRITISH CABLE.

London, Feb. 18.—The 'Telegraph' says it understands that Canada has definitely decided to lay a cable to Great Britain independent of the existing Atlantic lines, and also a Pacific cable. She would probably accept financial aid from the Imperial Government, but will lay the cables anyhow.

YOUTHFUL LESE-MAJESTE.

Several Polish schoolboys are to be prosecuted at Mowrazlaw for lese majeste. They remained seated and silent at a school prize distribution when the headmaster ordered them to be given for the Emperor William.

IS HOCKEY DEGENERATING?

Shamrocks Were Out at Practice.

MONTREAL JUNIORS WON SERIES CHAMPIONSHIP

Montreal Curlers Defeat Rideaus for District Medal

NEW M. A. A. CLUB HOUSE RUMORS—POINT HOCKEY CLUB MEETING—McGILL HOCKEYISTS HOME.

The idea proposed by certain enthusiastic sportsmen to hold a monster union tramp of all the different snowshoe clubs, and others interested in the grand old winter sport, is most commendable, and it is pleasing to note that the 'hint' has been taken up unanimously throughout the city.

The meeting decided in favor of a snowshoe night, and it is proposed by those interested to make it the feature in local sporting annals for this season at least.

The different club representatives and members, as well as hundreds of private individuals will assemble at the Windsor Hotel, Dominion square, and headed by a guard specially appointed for the occasion, the procession will head off in the direction of old Mount Royal.

There is a prevailing opinion among local hockey critics, and those interested in the advancement of the sport, that so far this winter the standard of hockey has been considerably below the average of previous seasons.

There are to-day hockey enthusiasts who do not hesitate to denounce the style and manner of play indulged in at present. In fact, there are some who go further, and state that the class of hockey that is being played at our rinks this season is slowly, but surely, killing the great game, and placing it before the public, whose sympathy and support are essential to its advancement and prosperity, as anything but clean and gentlemanly.

Would it not be a good idea if the officials of the different clubs represented in the senior league were to investigate the cause of the present protest, and, if need be, guard themselves against the possibility of any accusations being laid at the doors of their respective teams or players?

HOCKEY

'SOO' DEFEATS 'VARSITY' IN A FAST MATCH. Saint Ste. Marie, Ont., Feb. 17.—Toronto Varsity hockey team played here to-night, the locals winning by the score of 5 to 3 in a game fast and well contested, but almost devoid of sensational features.

Advertisements.

RICKETY CHILDREN.

Loose joints, bow legs, big head, and soft bones—mean rickets. It is a typical disease for the best workings of Scott's Emulsion.

For the weak bones Scott's Emulsion supplies those powerful tonics the hypophosphites. For the loss of flesh Scott's Emulsion provides the nourishing cod-liver oil. Scott's Emulsion corrects the effects of imperfect nourishment and brings rapid improvement in every way to rickety children.

Gibson, Wood and Pardoe were prominent among the visitors, and Murphy, Ward and Shepard for the 'Soos'. Attendance, 2,000. ST. LAWRENCE TEAM WON THEIR MATCH.

The Crescents and St. Lawrence second teams, played a hockey match last night on the St. Lawrence rink, Point St. Charles. The St. Lawrence won by three goals to one.

SOUVENIRS DEFEATED BY ALERTS. The Alerts met and defeated the Souvenirs on the White Star rink on Saturday night by a score of 4 to 1.

GAULT BROTHERS COMPANY VS. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY. A match was played last evening between these two teams resulting in a victory for The Sherwin-Williams Company by two goals to one.

IROQUOIS DEFEATS MORRISBURG FOR GROUP B CHAMPIONSHIP IN ONTARIO SERIES. Iroquois, Feb. 15.—The Iroquois and the Morrisburg hockey teams met here last night in the final game of Group B, senior series. The teams were both in good condition, and the game was hard and fast from the beginning, and well contested throughout.

RAILWAY BOYS WIN A HARD MATCH. A friendly game of hockey was played on the Minto rink last night between the C.P.R. Juniors and the St. Ann's school, resulting in a victory for the C.P.R. This was the second of a series of matches.

The C.P.R. team lined up as follows: Goal, W. Clendinning; point, P. Stuart; cover point, F. Lukeman; forwards, J. Martin, A. C. Lee, J. Kimlin and C. McCrutchin.

SHAMROCKS AT PRACTICE. THE BOYS WERE OUT AT THE ARENA LAST EVENING.

The Shamrock hockey boys, encouraged by their splendid work against the Montreal seven at the Arena last Saturday evening, have got into the game with renewed vigor. There was a large turnout of players at practice last evening, as the team is determined to give the Quebecers the game of the season when they meet on the ice of the latter club next Saturday night.

There is a prevailing opinion among local hockey critics, and those interested in the advancement of the sport, that so far this winter the standard of hockey has been considerably below the average of previous seasons.

There are to-day hockey enthusiasts who do not hesitate to denounce the style and manner of play indulged in at present. In fact, there are some who go further, and state that the class of hockey that is being played at our rinks this season is slowly, but surely, killing the great game, and placing it before the public, whose sympathy and support are essential to its advancement and prosperity, as anything but clean and gentlemanly.

SHAMROCKS SUGGESTS NAMES FOR CHOICE TO ACT AS REFEREE IN MATCH WITH QUEBEC.

Mr. Harry Trihey, of the Shamrock hockey club, has written to the Quebec hockey club executive, suggesting the names of Messrs. Nolan and McCarron, of the Quebec Crescent hockey team, as referees for the match to be played on Saturday evening next between the Shamrock and Quebec teams on the ice of the latter club.

MONTREAL JUNIORS ARE CHAMPIONS. WON THE HONOR LAST EVENING BY DEFEATING VICTORIA COLTS.

The match played at the Arena last evening between the Montreal and Victoria junior teams for the hockey championship of the city, was one of the most exciting and well contested of the season.

Following are the players and positions: Montreal Jrs. Positions. Victoria Jrs. Nichol, Goal. Fry, Point. Harrington, Cover point. Gordon, Cover point. Lucas, Forwards. Jeffrey, Forwards. Brown, Forwards. Holland, Referee—Mr. McKenna.

POINT HOCKEY CLUB MEETING. HELD LAST NIGHT AND CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES WITH MONTREAL DISCUSSED.

A special meeting of the Point St. Charles Hockey Club was held last evening for the purpose of discussing, or more properly speaking, coming to some decision regarding the playing of a series of matches with the Montreal intermediate team to decide the championship of the central series.

BASEBALL. BARROW DENIES RUMORS REGARDING TORONTO BALL PLAYERS. Toronto, Feb. 18.—No reliance need be placed in the report, said Mr. Ed. Barrow, of the Toronto Baseball Club, when shown that Louisville despatch which stated that the preliminary for the meeting of these teams arranged.

THE SNOW DERBY. An Interesting Account of Skiing in Norway

A JUMP OF 120 FEET AND A TWELVE MILE RACE ON SKIS. (London 'Daily Herald.') The Norwegian Snow Derby, which took place recently is not a horse race—it is performed in Christiania by men on 'skis'—those snowshoes, some eight feet long, for which that country is famous.

There has not been such a splendid fall of snow for two or three years as is now lying several feet deep upon the ground. This is just the season when the skis are best, for it seldom falls before Christmas, and that is why the first Sunday in February is usually chosen for the great Hopend, an event of interest to all enthusiasts who hold the blue ribbon of the Scandinavian racing world.

The most exciting part of this very exciting entertainment is the morning CHRISTIANIA'S SNOW CARNIVAL. There are nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants in Christiania, and apparently all who are capable of getting so far as Holmenkollen, and getting so far as the university, gay, light-hearted students, are utilized for conveying folk up the hill. There are beautiful sledges, and bells tinkle merrily as the horses scamper over the hard frozen ground, a music which is really a relief to the safety of life, as a sleigh passes over the ice.

Every village in Norway has its ski club, and from the moment the first snow of winter has fallen the youths of the village begin to practice for the day, which is held in Christiania. Before the eventful day, each valley has chosen its representative, who is looked upon with honor and awe by his friends. He is seldom allowed to compete under eighteen years of age, and never over twenty-five, for a man must be at the height of his physical prime to endure the strain necessary for the occasion.

On to the brow of the hill comes a youth; one can see him straight up above, for the hill seems almost perpendicular. At the given word he rushes down the mountain side. Down the hill he comes, his face, in consequence of the steepness of the incline, being tremendous. On, on, he comes, wildly rushing on to the little platform, and then, doubling himself up into a ball, his legs well under him, and his arms whirling round, he strikes the snow, and his body is hurled into the air. He comes, his body is hurled into the air. He comes, his body is hurled into the air.

THE RACING DRESS. The ordinary man's dress worn on these occasions is made of thick grey cloth; it is buttoned up tight to the neck like a khaki jacket, and round the neck a thick scarf is wound, for it is a strange peculiarity of the snow that it will cut through and extremities rather than the body itself.

A grey woollen cap drawn down over the ears fits perfectly tight to the head, and thick woollen gloves are made to fit snugly to the hands, and the fingers, so that the wind cannot penetrate at the cuff opening, or snow get inside in the event of a fall. The gloves are made of cloth, and are fastened to the thumb, so that the hand is held firmly together, and the fingers are kept warm.

An important part, of course, in such cold, is the covering of the feet. Very thick stockings are donned, and over these a still thicker horsehair covering is worn. Then there is a special ski boot, which has no hard sole, but is made of a piece of leather on which the foot is placed, and the sole being brought well over the top is sewn into the shape of the foot. At the back of his boot there is a little strap, which is used to fix the ski heel-strap closely to the boot, so that the other straps passing over the toes in front of the foot are firmly fixed the foot cannot be extricated without undoing all three fastenings.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS TOURNAMENT. Monte Carlo, Feb. 18.—The ninth round of the chess tournament, now in progress in this city, began yesterday.

NEW M.A.A.A. CLUB HOUSE. IT IS EXPECTED THAT AN ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE SHORTLY.

It is reported in official circles within the M.A.A.A. that an announcement will be made shortly regarding the new association club house.

ROYALTY MADE MEMBERS. New York, Feb. 18.—The Atlantic Yacht Club has a special meeting last night and elected Emperor William of Germany and Prince Henry of Prussia to membership in the club.

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Whole Wheat Flour. For Brown Bread. BRODIE & HARVIE, 10 Bleury Street. The original makers of this article.

SPRING SALES. PRIVATE RESIDENCES. M. Hicks & Co. 1821-1823 Notre Dame street.

where hundreds, aye, thousands of sledges are drawn up to witness the fray. Half-way down the hill a platform is erected, built out in the snow; this is only a few feet in size, and is made as the jumping-off point for the great spring. At the top stand those young men, each wearing his own number, large and distinct, upon his breast, and if he have any medals denoting former triumphs, he naturally wears them, too. The descent is made in a straight line, and the platform comes in the middle. The brightest of blue skies forms a canopy overhead, the snow glistens in the sunshine like myriads of brilliant crystals, and a beautiful white coating hangs upon the fir trees, giving the effect of a fairy scene.

AN EXCITING CURLING CONTEST. MONTREAL ONLY DEFEATS RIDEAU BY FOUR SHOTS FOR THE DISTRICT MEDAL—RINKS AND SCORE.

The best curling seen in Montreal probably this season happened last night on the Montreal ice, where Rideaus played for a district medal in the second half of the match that had already been made famous by a tie in the first three rinks. Up to the very last stone the game was in the balance; there was not an end that was not interesting. Here follows the scores:—

Rink No. 1. Montreal. H. Cameron, H.C. Monet, J.E. Bell, G.L.B. Fraser, J. Williams, W. Innis, T. Williamson, skip, W.P. Anderson, skip.

Rink No. 2. W.M. Taylor, C.H. Masters, J.F. Mundle, E.L. Brittain, W.M. Brown, R.G. McConnell, A.G. Suckling, skip, J.F. Shaw, skip.

Rink No. 3. C.J. Saxe, J. Chisholm, J. Pinder, A. Magee, J.T. McCall, C.A. McNea, D. Williamson, skip, E. Waide, skip.

Rink No. 4. R. Brown, D.C. Campbell, A. Roughton, W.J. Stewart, C.P. Slater, Wm. Hutchison, Lieut.-Col. Miller, skip, Lt.-Col. Sherwood, skip.

Rink No. 5. O.N. Evans, R. Lewis, J. Smith, T.H. Hutchison, C.W. Dean, E.D. Sutherland, R.W. Tyre, skip, F.M.S. Jenkins, skip.

Rink No. 6. S. Howard, J. Seybold, W.J. White, J.R. Allen, A.F. Riddell, R.S. Southam, W.I. Fenwick, skip, R.A. Haycock, skip.

CALEDONIA CURLERS WON. Following is the result of the play in the district medal competition between the Caledonia and Quebec:

Quebec. A. Miller, J.W. Wilson, J. Simpson, C.W. Towfay, H.R. Hutchison, D.J. Ratray, skip, J.H. Robertson, skip.

R. Simpson, R.S. Jones, T. Bingham, R.W. Scott, E. Pope, J.H. Tooke, W.S. Champion, skip, J.H. Hutchison, skip.

THE GUN. WESTMOUNT CLUB'S CHALLENGE MATCH—MR. KENNEDY WON.

The challenge match between Messrs. R. B. Hutchison and J. K. Kennedy for the individual trophy was shot on Saturday afternoon last at the Westmount Gun Club grounds, and was won by Mr. J. K. Kennedy, with the fine score of 23, out of 25.

BILLIARDS. CHARLES NORRIS WON BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP. New York, Feb. 18.—The amateur billiard class 'A' championship of the A.A.U. tournament, which has been in progress during the last two weeks at the Kiekerbocker A.C., was won last night by Charles S. Norris, of the K.A.C., who was formerly champion of the Chicago A.A., by a score of 400 to 377. His opponent was Wilson N. Sigourney, of San Francisco, the champion of the Pacific Coast.

SNOWSHOEING. HOLLY BOYS ON THE TRAMP. The Holly Snowshoe Club members held an enjoyable tramp across the mountain, last night, which was attended by about 25 members.

The boys are requested to meet at their headquarters, St. Catherine street, west, at eight o'clock sharp to-morrow evening (Wednesday), for the purpose of taking the Holly Snowshoe Club trophy, which leaves the Windsor Hotel, Dominion square, a half hour later.

CHESS. THE CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS TOURNAMENT. Monte Carlo, Feb. 18.—The ninth round of the chess tournament, now in progress in this city, began yesterday.

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SPRING SALES. PRIVATE RESIDENCES. M. Hicks & Co. 1821-1823 Notre Dame street.

SKATING. LIST FOR ST. LAWRENCE RINK RACES. The programme of races at the St. Lawrence rink next Friday night will be as follows:—

One mile race, boys under 12 years; one mile race, boys under 16 years; quarter-mile race, backwards; quarter-mile, on snowshoes; two mile amateur and quarter-mile for girls under 13.

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LONDON DERRY LITHIA WATER. Still Londonderry. In cases of 1 dozen half-gallon bottles, \$6.50 per dozen, 50 cents per bottle. Sparkling Londonderry Lithia. In cases of 100 pints, \$11.75 per case of 100, \$1.55 per dozen pints. Sparkling Londonderry Lithia. In cases of 50 quarts, \$8.75 per case of 50, \$3.35 per dozen quarts.

Fraser, Viger & Co., Distributors. SPECIALTIES. ENGLISH SPICED BEEF, ENGLISH ROUND BEEF, CORNED ROLLS, BRISKET OF BEEF, CORNED RUMPS. We Excel in Salt Meats. Kindly Order Early as We Are Very Busy. LAMB'S MARKET, 24 UNIVERSITY STREET.

GOODS REDUCED TO CLEAR. Perfection Envelopes, 25c per 100. Khaki Note and Envs., 5 qrs. and 100 Envs., 25c. Parcel Receipt Books, 45c each. A few Long Deputy Journals, 1/2 price. MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers, 1155 & 1157 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR. The Paper for Farm and Home. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY 18th. THE WAR: The effort of De Wett's life to break the British Circle and how it failed; A British reverse at Kip River; The 'Manhattan's' arrival at Capetown; Another shortage in funds raised for the Boers.

COOKS' FRIEND BAKING POWDER. Why should you pay a fancy price for imported baking powder when you can get COOKS' FRIEND BAKING POWDER, which is equal in purity and quality, at about half the price.

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Auction Sales. M. Hicks & Co. 1821-1823 Notre Dame street. SPRING SALES. PRIVATE RESIDENCES. M. Hicks & Co. 1821-1823 Notre Dame street. We beg to announce that our list for engagements for the season is now open, and as we intend to devote our special attention to this department, and personally attend to all sales, we can guarantee THE BEST POSSIBLE RESULTS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: Matters of interest discussed under the headings: Legal, Medical, Poultry and Pets, Agricultural, Veterinary and General. THE NEWS OF THE WORLD FOR THE WEEK: Condensed for busy readers. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR: Subjects of current interest discussed by readers. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL: The Latest Market Reports; Reviews of the Week. LITERARY REVIEW: New Books and Current Magazines; Chat about Authors. BRITISH NEWS: Items of interest from the Mother Country. HOME DEPARTMENT: Talks with Home-makers; Useful Hints; Religious News; the Sunday-school Lesson; the C. R. Topic.

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LOCAL STOCKS

GENERALLY FIRMER BUT QUIET.

WITNESS OFFICE, Feb. 18, 1902.

Result from the opening of this morning's market on the local stock exchange was...

MORNING BOARD. C.P.R.—25 at 115 1/4, 5 at 115, 175 at 115 1/4...

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE. Toronto, Feb. 18.—Sales: Lulline—500 at 7 1/2...

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices

The local grain market continues to be fairly active, especially for local account...

GRAIN—No. 1 oats, 48c; No. 2 oats locally at 47c to 47 1/2c...

FLLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20; strong bakers, \$4...

FEED—Manitoba bran, \$20 to \$21; shorts, \$22 to \$23...

ROLLED OATS—Millers prices for jobbers \$2.45 to \$2.55...

HAY—No. 1, \$1.20 to \$1.60; No. 2, \$1 to \$1.40...

BEANS—Choice primes, car lots on the track, \$1.30 to \$1.40...

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$21.50...

POULTRY—We quote turkeys, fresh killed, 12c to 13c...

Advertisements

or any kind of piles can be cured by using Dr. Wood's Pile Ointment...

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. HEALS AND SOOTHES THE LUNGS AND BRONCHIAL TUBES. CURES COUGHS AND COLDS...

Advertisements. MARINE PAINTS, THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED. BRIDGE AND CONSTRUCTION PAINTS, THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED. HOUSE AND VILLA PAINTS, THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED. VARNISHES AND JAPANS, THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED. MANUFACTURERS.

Why Remain Unsightly and Disfigured? Paine's Celery Compound Will Remove Every Trace of Poison From the Blood and Give You a Perfect and Healthy Circulation.

CANADIAN LUMBER. Farnworth & Jardine's wood circular says under date, Liverpool, Feb. 1, 1902: The arrivals from British North America...

Lost, Strayed and Found. LOST, LEFT IN AMBERST CAR, ON Bleury street, yesterday afternoon...

Board and Rooms Wanted. WANTED TO RENT IN CENTRAL LOCALITY a nice bedroom and sitting room...

Farms Wanted. WANTED TO PURCHASE, ABOUT 20 OR 30 miles from Montreal, a farm...

ONTARIO MARKETS. Ottawa, Feb. 15.—For the first time in three weeks the supplies nearly equal to the demand...

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Earnings Feb. 8 to Feb. 14: 1902 \$469,073; 1901 \$476,033.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Return of traffic earnings from Feb. 7 to Feb. 14, 1902: 1902 \$325,000; 1901 \$350,000.

NOTES AND NOTICES. To cure a Cold in One Day take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets...

WANT ADS. FOR THE WITNESS. May be left with Wm. Drysdale & Co., Bookellers and Stationers, 2478 St. Catherine street.

Classified Advertisements. CASH TARIFF. Situation Vacant. 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS.

25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY. Postage Stamps will be Accepted. The above rates are CASH with order.

House Letting Placards, &c. The following announcements, printed on good paper, are for sale at the 'Witness' Office.

Basement to Let. Cellar to Let. Closets at One O'clock. Cottage for Sale.

Lot for Sale. Lower Dwelling to Let. Lower Part of House to Let.

Personal. ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal laws to deliver letters addressed to initials only...

Business Premises To Let. TO LET. FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, STORES AND OFFICES.

Situations Vacant. WANTED, AT ONCE, A YOUNG NURSE. Girl. Apply 4363 Montrose avenue...

WANTED, FOR OFFICE, WHOLESALER Dry Goods House, intelligent boy, writing good hand...

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT with city references, for a small family; no washing. Apply 259 University street.

WANTED, HUSBAND, TEMPORARY POSITION; no canvassing; good pay. Address 'GLOBE', 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, A LADY AS DAILY GOVERNESS to take charge of two little girls from 5 a.m. to 6 p.m.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL house work; no washing. Apply 4363 Montrose ave.

WANTED - GENERAL SERVANT family of two; must have city references. Apply after seven in the evening, 10 University street.

WANTED, MESSAGE BOY. Apply at 1780 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT where another girl is kept; must be a good plain cook. Address M., 20, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, One or two experienced Pattern-Makers. Steady work. Apply to THE CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, Limited, Kingston, Ont.

Employment Wanted. WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow, work by the day, scrubbing, washing or housecleaning. Address M.C., 12, 'Witness' Office.

Bargains. FOR SALE—IN THE SHOW WINDOW OF LEACH'S PIANO ROOMS, 2440 St. Catherine street...

LUMBER FOR SALE, EITHER EN BLOC or by the acre; 400 acres of standing timber, 90 miles from Montreal...

FOR SALE, FOR CASH, OR ON EASY terms of payments, Parlor, Bedroom and Dining-Room Furniture...

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, AT CARTIERVILLE, on Thursday, the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock...

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling \$3; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75...

PROPERTY. DORCHESTER ST. House For Sale. Between ST. MATTHEW and ST. MARK STS.

WESTMOUNT FOR SALE OR TO LET, ABERDEEN AVE., Westerly Corner MONTROSE STREET.

FOR SALE. Old Established Manufacturing Business, good central position. Only small capital required.

TO LET. That elegant Villa, 290 University St. Finest situation and outlook in the city...

TO LET. Those extensive and convenient Stores, 21 to 29 King Street, presently occupied by Messrs. James W. Park & Co.

APPLY TO GEO. S. BRUSH, TRUSTEE, 34 King Street.

TO LET, SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, 10 rooms, 1 flat, 8 rooms and 6 rooms, hot and cold water...

TO LET, SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, 750 Dorchester street, near Beaver Hall Hill, 8 rooms; modern conveniences...

TO LET, BRICK TENEMENT HOUSE, Nos. 18 and 20 Dorchester street, upper part, five rooms, bath and w.c.

TO LET, THAT SELF-CONTAINED Stone front house, No. 16 Dorchester street, 7 rooms, bath and w.c.

TO RENT, ON LAURIER AVENUE (formerly Greene avenue), middle and top flats, five and six rooms, hot and cold water...

TO LET, SHOP AT THE CORNER OF Buckingham avenue and St. Charles street, has been occupied by the present tenant for fifteen years.

TO LET, 267 UPPER UNIVERSITY STREET, excellent situation; cut stone; 'Daisy' furnace; hot water heating; first class condition.

TO LET - UPPER AND LOWER FLATS, 331 and 333 Selby street, West End; modern improvements; new cellars; \$15 and \$17. 478 Temple Building.

STORES TO LET.—TO LET, on St. James and Craig streets, near Victoria square, three stories. Also, offices to let—offices with good light at low rental, cor. Notre Dame and St. Alexis streets.

TO LET, ONE FLAT, ABOUT 7,000 FEET flooring, fourth floor, fronting on St. Lawrence and St. Charles streets, between LaGauchiere and Dorchester; good light; freight elevator; spacious entrance; rental, \$500. A. BRUNET, 53 St. James street.

TO LET, 74 CITY COUNCILLORS Street, a brick cottage, bay window, extension kitchen, five bedrooms, back and front parlor and dining-room; all modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS GILDA, 309 St. James street.

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERTA, COMFORTABLE house on the bank of the river, containing eight apartments, b. and w.c., with a summer kitchen attached, over which is erected a nice place for flowers; heated by steam from a 'Daisy' furnace in the basement. The house is shaded by trees, and it has a good large fruit and vegetable garden in the rear, with a poultry yard and stabling attached. A small cottage is also to let in the same place, partly furnished. Immediate possession if required. Rent moderate. Apply to J. BEATTY, St. Lambert, or D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street, Montreal.

UPPER FLAT TO LET, COMFORTABLY furnished, light, heated, 8 or 9 rooms, modern plumbing, gas and coal ranges, near corner of Sherbrooke and University; nice outlook; possession May 1st; all conveniences. For particulars apply to R. McGLAUGHLIN, 143 St. Peter street.

FINE NEW STORE AND OFFICE TO LET, heated; light and airy; good position; very attractive, 134 St. Peter street. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

STORES AND OFFICES, HEATED BY Steam, in the New Building, St. Peter street, between Merchants' Bank and 'Witness' Office. Apply to 'Witness' Office.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, Carillon, Quebec. To Rent, for SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE, that popular and splendidly situated historical mansion 'Bellevue' on the 'Bluff' opposite the Steamboat Landing, Carillon. Beautiful pines and park-like grounds in rear; the grandest and most healthful situation on the Ottawa River.

FOR SALE. Old Established Manufacturing Business, good central position. Only small capital required. Terms cash, or part cash, balance on easy terms. Address BUSINESS, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET. That elegant Villa, 290 University St. Finest situation and outlook in the city, with all conveniences. Hot Water Furnace, spacious grounds, and excellent Stable and Coach House.

Those extensive and convenient Stores, 21 to 29 King Street, presently occupied by Messrs. James W. Park & Co., and expressly adapted for heavy goods.

That central and substantial Warehouse, 23 and 25 Common street, with good Offices and extensive Storage accommodation. APPLY TO GEO. S. BRUSH, TRUSTEE, 34 King Street.

CLARKE AVE., near Sherbrooke St., 7 rooms, all conveniences. Price \$4,500. GREENE AVE., near Dorchester St., 8 rooms, all conveniences. Price \$5,250. SHERBROOKE STREET, facing Westmount Park, 9 rooms, all conveniences. Price \$7,500. ELM AVE., near Sherbrooke St., 7 rooms, all conveniences. Price \$8,000. METCALFE AVE., Semi-detached house, with garden, 9 rooms, all conveniences. Price \$9,500. TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED. For full particulars apply to CHAS. J. BROWN & ED. RIEL, 4225 St. Catherine St., Westmount.

ALBERT DEMERS & CO., 2246 ST. CATHERINE STREET, (OPPOSITE VICTORIA.)

WELL DRESSED GENTLEMEN can always be distinguished by their NECKTIES. The Great Clearance Sale at Mackerrow Bros.' of a choice and varied range of Ties, specially made and consigned to them, affords a grand opportunity for purchasing at HALF PRICE these necessary articles. These Ties are excellent value and are all stylish and in the very height of fashion.

INDIGNANT RATEPAYERS
Outremont Citizens Protest Against School Trustees Action

SAY CONDITIONS DO NOT WARRANT LARGE EXPENDITURE FOR NEW SCHOOL.

The Protestant proprietors of Outremont met in the Town Hall last evening to protest against what they consider the high-handed action of the school trustees in going ahead with the arrangements for the erection of a new school building in the town without consulting them.

After a long, and at times rather unparliamentary discussion, a resolution, which had been previously prepared was submitted and carried, to the effect that, in the opinion of the meeting, the arrangements made by the trustees for the erection of a new school building would, if carried out as at present contemplated, result in a serious and lasting injury to the town, for the following reasons:

1. The site was not suitable, being removed from that portion of the town where the prospective increase of population was likely to take place.
2. No system of drainage existed in this part of the town, nor was any expected in the immediate future.

3. It was presumed that a cesspool would be provided as a means of drainage for the school, and this could not be considered desirable from a sanitary point of view, and it might become a nuisance to the neighborhood.
4. The value of the Protestant assessable property had decreased during the last fifteen years, leaving an assessable value at present of only \$394,000.

Under these circumstances, it was considered that \$20,000 was altogether out of the portion to the resources of the town, and would involve the levying of a very high rate of assessment.
5. As a large amount of property was held by non-resident proprietors and estates, it was felt that the imposition of such rates would be the means of compelling these to withdraw their dissent, and revert again to the control of the commissioners to whom they would pay their taxes.

The meeting considered that not more than \$10,000 should be expended for present school requirements; that the present site be abandoned, and disposed of and a suitable one procured; that all proprietors present, concurring in this resolution, be requested to sign copies of it; that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Joyce, Brennan and Young, be appointed to get further signatures to the same, and that copies be sent to the superintendent of public instruction, McGill University, from whom the money for the new school had been borrowed, and the trustees.
That the trustees be requested to communicate with the chairman of the committee named within one week, stating their intentions in the matter, failing which the proprietors reserve all rights to take such further steps as may appear to them necessary.

STRENGTHENING THE NAVY

SIXTY-TWO NEW VESSELS TO BE ADDED.

London, Feb. 18.—The Admiralty naval estimates for 1902-03 show a total of \$158,275,000, as compared with \$54,375,000 last year. There will be under construction on April 1 of this year thirteen new battleships, twenty-two armored cruisers, two second-class cruisers, ten torpedo-boat destroyers, five torpedo boats, and eight minor craft, a total of 62 new vessels, or an additional navy as large as, if not larger, than Italy's present navy.

Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, announces that a new type of torpedo-boat destroyer is contemplated, and that important developments are planned in the executive and works departments. A committee will be appointed to consider the establishment of a volunteer naval reserve.

AUSTRALIA ON ITS DIGNITY

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM FOR THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

The difficult question which has arisen as to the precise form of invitation to the coronation which shall be extended to the state premiers of Australia is under reconsideration by the Colonial Office, and it is believed that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at. If, not, the state premiers may not come at all. It is to be observed that they have used a strong term in objecting to the comparatively subordinate positions which it is proposed to assign them, and as they consider there is a great principle at stake, they will not lightly surrender what they feel to be their rightful privileges. If the Federal Premier and the Premier of New Zealand come to the coronation as the guests of the government, the state premiers say they would not care to come as merely distinguished visitors, as their invitation is at present worded.

be said that the present was a late moment to call a meeting, when the thing had been under consideration for a year, the contract given out, the land secured and everything ready to build. But there were certain circumstances which possibly justified the calling of a meeting. Nearly a year ago, when the project was first entertained, the school trustees had plans prepared for a building which, with the ground, was to cost thirty thousand dollars. As soon as proprietors became aware of that, the trustees were asked to call a meeting to discuss the matter, but they would not. A meeting was, therefore, called by the proprietors, and was largely attended, and a resolution was passed stipulating that no greater sum than fifteen thousand dollars should be spent for the purpose of a school. The chairman spoke of the diminution in the valuation of Protestant property during the past few years, and referred to the fact that the taxes of the McCullough estate had been transferred to the Catholic panel. This raised the question whether the estate had the power to do such a thing. If it had the power, and others had it, it was pretty hard to say where this sort of thing would end. The question was, what steps could be taken to bring about a better state of affairs. Admitting the valuation of Protestant property to be four hundred thousand dollars at the present day, twenty thousand dollars spent for school purposes would involve a very heavy rate of assessment. One question was, was that amount absolutely necessary? Again, had the proper site been selected for the building? Many contended that it was not likely to be in the centre of the increased population. He concluded by expressing regret that the trustees were not present to discuss the matter with the proprietors.

OPINION BY MR. DUNLOP.

The Mayor read an opinion that he had obtained from Mr. John Dunlop, K.C., stating that in his opinion, dissenting ratepayers could pay their school taxes to the Catholic panel by giving notice before May 1, as provided by article 139 of the Education Act. This opinion was held not to apply to the instances noted or likely to occur in Outremont.

Dr. Charles McEachern thought the ratepayers should not antagonize the trustees. He thought that with proper representation they could be persuaded not to go too fast. He thought it best that the commissioners should build such a school as was required at present and have the plans altered so that extensions could be made as demands might arise. It was stated that the average attendance at present was thirty-seven children per day and it was the general opinion that a twenty-thousand-dollar school was out of all reason at the present time. Besides, those in the north end contended that the new school would not accommodate them better than it would suit them better to send their children to the St. Louis school. Some thought that the town should be divided into two school districts, and the twenty thousand dollars divided between them. After the vote had been taken and the resolution passed the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding, after which many of those present signed the resolution.

Advertisements.

HOOD'S PILLS
Bilious, the torpid liver, and curd biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

GOLD IN YOUR GARRET.

In many thousands of garrets and attics women have gold stored away and are not aware of it. It is not in coins, suggested by bars, that the gold is held, neither is it in bank notes or bonds; it is there in the form of cast off and faded clothing, garments and materials that can be turned into a gold value by the use of Diamond Dyes.

At a cost of ten cents you can recolor a dress, skirt, jacket, cape, blouse or waist, and make them as good and stylish as new ones purchased in a store. With one or two packages of Diamond Dyes you can give new life and beauty to your husband's overcoat or suit thrown aside perhaps for the rag gatherer. Your cotton and wool rags, dyed with Diamond Dyes will make up handsome mats or rugs that will add to the comfort of your home. All the work and transformations suggested will give you results that have a gold value.

DEFENCE OF MALTA.

Malta, Feb. 18.—An important innovation is about to be tried in connection with the defence of Malta. Large though our naval force is in these waters, it is none too strong for the work it would be called on to perform in case of war, and the authorities have decided to strengthen it by the formation of a naval reserve composed of Maltese. It will be constituted much on the lines of the reserve at home, and there is no doubt that in the seafaring Maltese the government has a source from which an excellent naval reserve may be drawn, as the land population has already provided an excellent militia.

THE ONLY CURE FOR ASTHMA

that positively cures is DR. CLARKE'S KOLA COMPOUND. Mr. Allan Faulkner, Orangeville, Wis.—I was martyred to asthma for 18 years, suffered terribly, could not lie down. My druggist, Mr. Stewart, recommended Clarke's Kola Compound. I gradually improved, and am now completely cured. All druggists, or direct from The G. & M. Co., Limited, 121 Church St., Toronto.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE BACKACHE LAME BACK RHEUMATISM DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIZZINESS AND ALL KIDNEY & URINARY DISEASES ARE CURED BY DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mrs. I. STEVENS, Edgett's Landing, N.B., writes on Jan. 18, 1901: "In the fall of 1899 I was troubled with a severe pain in the back. I could scarcely get up out of a chair and it gave me great pain to move about. I took one box of Doan's Kidney Pills and was completely cured. I have not been troubled with it since."

The principle referred to, Sir Horace Tozer, the agent-general in London for Queensland, explained is that of the preservation of the autonomy of the states in matters which appertain to the states. In discussions upon the Federation, he said, there was always a distinct promise made that autonomy should not be lowered either directly or indirectly by the establishment of the Federation. Otherwise the constitution would not have been acceptable to the states. Now upon such a great occasion as this, so soon afterwards, a sharp distinction is drawn between the states which joined in the Federation and one which remained outside. New Zealand is placed before them!

I quite appreciate the difficulty in which the Colonial Office was placed, added Sir Horace, especially as to the point which arises concerning the positions of the Premiers of the Canadian provinces. But why not have invited all of them on the same footing? Australia would not have objected.

A-GIRL'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London 'Daily Mail' sends the following under date of Feb. 3: A female servant, 16 years of age, in the employment of a magis- trate at Lussan, in the Department of Gard, has just had an experience she is not likely to forget. She was sound asleep on Sunday night, when she was suddenly aroused by a woman, who told her to dress immediately, as her master had been taken ill. The girl obeyed at once, but on going downstairs she was seized and gagged by two men, who tied her legs and arms, carried her to a carriage in waiting, and drove off. When the village had been left behind, one of the kidnappers asked the girl if she would like to enter their service. As the girl obstinately refused to listen to the proposal, she was chloroformed and laid upon the railway line, the cords which bound her being untied. Happily, the keen night air awoke the girl before the passage of a train, which had she remained on the rails much longer, must have cut her in pieces.

The authorities (says the 'Petit Parisien') have opened an inquiry into this mysterious affair.

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Bilious, the torpid liver, and curd biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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ECCLIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.
The death of the Rev. Abbe P. Bedard, pastor of St. Constant, has brought on the following new ecclesiastical appointments. The Rev. Abbe J. L. Gaudet is transferred from L'Acadie to St. Constant; the Rev. Abbe C. Laforte goes from the Hochelaga convent to L'Acadie, the Rev. Abbe C. A. Lamarche becomes chaplain at Hochelaga, and the Rev. Abbe P. Labreche is appointed chaplain of the Sault-au-Rouelle convent.

Advertisements.

GREAT EASE with Pearline washing—no possible harm. Points that put PEARLINE above every other washing medium. Plenty of things make washing easy, but are ruinous to the clothes. Plenty are harmless enough, but hard to wash with. Wash in common sense way—soak out the dirt, with little or no rubbing. PEARLINE'S way. 669 Proved by Millions



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Jail of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present, then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. H. THIBAUDEAU, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 13th February, 1902.

NOTICE.
The Harbor Commissioners of Montreal will receive applications until noon, 15th February instant, for Wharf Berths, Spaces and Prizes, during the coming season of navigation, after which date all the applications received will be dealt with together.
DAVID SEATH, Secretary.
6th February, 1902.

Fits Cured Free

KLING'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use—Send to Dr. E. H. Kling, Care, 231 Arch Street, Philadelphia. For trial bottle.

Agent for Canada,
J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST,
1790 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

FIFTEEN INTERNATIONAL MEDALS AWARDED TO LYONS' INK.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.

Professional.

ARCH. MCGOWN, K.C.,
IMPERIAL BUILDING
Tel. Main 1318, Room 31.

R. A. DUNTON, B.C.L.,
NOTARY, Etc.,
TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St. James Street.

FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

ANDREW R. McMASTER,
ADVOCATE & SOLICITOR,
808 New York Life Building.
Tel. Main 4554.

SETH P. LEET, K.C.,
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BUILDING,
504 St. James Street. Tel. Main 616.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, Etc.,
TEMPLE BUILDING,
185 ST. JAMES STREET.

ROBT. O. SMITH, E.C. FRED. H. MARKEY,
GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS
OWEN N. EVANS,
TEMPLE BUILDING. MONTREAL.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS,
DESIGNS.
FEATHERSTONHAUGH & CO.,
Canada Life Building, Montreal.
Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington.



DOMINION LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
From Portland. From Portland.
\*Maunabo, Feb. 22 \*Frisman, Mar. 15
\*Turconan, Mar. 1 \*Ottoman, Mar. 22
\*Dominion, Mar. 8 \*Norseman, Mar. 29
\*These steamers do not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Saloon, \$50 and upwards.
Second Cabin, \$35 and upwards, according to steamer.
Third Class, \$25 and upwards, according to steamer.

NEW SERVICE.
Boston to the Mediterranean.
CAMBROMAN, April 9
Boston to Liverpool, New England, March 8th.

For further information apply to any agents of the Company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal. General Agents.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.

The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester. To St. John. From St. John. To Manchester.
Jan. 30, \*Manchester City, Feb. 21
Feb. 14, \*Manchester Trader, Mar. 8
Feb. 28, \*Manchester Commerce, Mar. 22

Callings at Halifax, westbound only.
Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
\*Fitted with cold storage.

FURNESS LINE
St. John and Halifax to London.

From London. To St. John. From St. John. To London.
Jan. 23, \*Evangelina, Feb. 13
Feb. 6, \*Loyalist, Feb. 22 Feb. 27
(And fortnightly thereafter.)

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agent, or to
FURNESS, WILBY & CO., Limited, Agents,
45 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, P.Q.

ELDER, DENPSTER & CO.

BEAVER LINE.
SAILING FROM ST. JOHN, N.B., TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

From Liverpool. From St. John.
Tuesday, Feb. 11, \*Lakes Superior, Friday, Feb. 23
Feb. 25, \*Garth Castle, Mar. 14
Mar. 11, \*Lakes Ontario, Mar. 23
Mar. 25, \*Lakes Superior, Apr. 11

\*Carries Wooded Cabin and Steerage passengers only.
\*First Cabin—Single, \$42.50 and upwards.
Round Trip, \$80 and upwards.
Second Cabin—Single, \$35.00 and upwards.
Round Trip, \$65.00 and upwards, according to steamer.

Storage rates to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, \$24.50. Apply to any agent of the line, or to
ELDER, DENPSTER & CO.,
6 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.
Glasgow Service
From ST. JOHN, N.B.
SR CONCORDIA, Feb. 22
SR KASTALIA, Mar. 8

Agents—
Glasgow, Donaldson & Co.
THOMSON LINE.
Weekly Lenten Service.
From PORTLAND.
SR KILDON, Feb. 21
SR HURON, Mar. 5

Agents—
Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Sons & Co., 1 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3; W. Thomson & Co., Ltd., 10, Leith Walk, Glasgow.
COLD STORAGE.
Fitted in special steamers of both lines.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BERMUDA

From New York, 48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.

FOR THE WEST INDIES GO TO
30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars, apply to A. E. O'NEILL & CO., Agents for Quebec B.B. Co., 39 Broadway, or J.G. BROOK & Co., 211 Commissioners St., Montreal, ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary Quebec.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENTS, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
345 St. James Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session by Joseph Bartholomew Robert, of the Town of Beauharnois, Miller; William Henry Roberts, of the Town of Beauharnois, Miller; Edward Black Greenhalgh, of the City of Montreal, Merchant; Edward Charles Barry Featherstonhaugh of the same place, Merchant; and Charles James Frost of the same place, Advocate, for an act incorporating them and all others who may hereafter associate themselves with them, as a Joint Stock Company, under the name of The Beauharnois Light Heat and Power Company, for the purpose of, in and near the Town and District of Beauharnois, acquiring, producing, using and selling light, heat and power, with power to acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise the water power, property, buildings, franchises, and contracts now owned or operated by the said J. B. Robert or other, owning, leasing, and operating the same place, and other works and plants, to issue, redeem or purchase, and mortgage bonds, and to enter into such contracts, and exercise such further powers as may be necessary or useful for any of the foregoing or similar purpose, including the power to incorporate.

BEAUHARNOIS, 25th January, 1902.
FLEET, FALCONER & COOK,
Solicitors for Applicants.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

IMPROVED OTTAWA SERVICE

(Via Short Line.)
Lv. Windsor Stn., 9.15 a.m., 4.00 p.m.
Ar. Ottawa, 12.30 p.m., 7.15 p.m.

(Via North Shore.)
Lv. Windsor Stn., 9.30 a.m., 10.05 p.m.
Lv. Place Viger, 8.30 a.m., 5.45 p.m.
\*Daily. Other trains week days only.

MONTREAL & SPRINGFIELD, MASS., THROUGH COACH AND SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

From Windsor St. Station 7.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
190 ST. JAMES ST. (next Post Office)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE International Limited

leaves Montreal daily at 9.00 a.m., arrives Toronto at 4.50 p.m., Hamilton 5.50 p.m., London 7.42 p.m., Detroit 8.45 p.m., (Central Time), and Chicago at 10.20 a.m. A Cafe Parlor Car is attached to this train, serving luncheon a la carte, at any hour during the day.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS
leaves Montreal at 10.30 p.m. daily, arrives Toronto 7.15 a.m., Hamilton 8.30 a.m., London 11 a.m., and Chicago 8.45 p.m. Through Sleepers are attached to this train.

Improved Service via G.T. and N.D. & H. Between Montreal and New York.
Lv. Montreal, 19.15 a.m., 7.40 p.m.
Ar. New York, 8.45 p.m., 7.20 a.m.
Lv. New York, 18.45 a.m., 7.20 p.m.
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DOMINION HOUSE

Address in Reply Adopted Without a Division

MESSRS. BOURASSA AND TARTE THE CHIEF SPEAKERS.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The motion for the customary address to His Excellency in reply to the speech from the throne passed the House of Commons at yesterday's sitting. The debate in the afternoon took a most extraordinary turn, and Mr. Bourassa, in urging the adoption of a railway policy by which the public can expect some return for the sacrifices made to promote their building, and which will prevent our railways from falling into the hands of foreign corporations, discussed the Canada Atlantic sale to Dr. Webb's syndicate, and the whole question of the government's railway policy. Incidentally, he had another crack at the despatching of more contingents to South Africa.

The Minister of Public Works for over an hour discussed the French river route, the improvement of our great waterways, the difficulty between his own department and the Montreal Harbor Board, and the desirability of obviating the purchase by Americans of our large railway enterprises.

But in spite of these digressions the House got through with the address, and the production already of the estimates and all the important blue books means that, barring unforeseen contingencies, the affairs of the country will be disposed of at the present session with more of a business air than has characterized recent sittings of the federal legislature.

At the opening of the House a number of petitions were presented from different parts of the country praying for a change in the law with regard to cattle guards, asking that the railway companies be compelled to provide additional safeguards. Mr. Lancaster (Lincoln) presented a bill to the same effect.

Mr. W. F. Maclean (East York) introduced his bill regarding telephones and telephone companies, as explained in yesterday's issue. The main provisions are government control of tolls and rentals, and vest in the government power to take over telephone lines, to prevent existing companies—the Bell Telephone Company or any other concerned—from starving out smaller companies by unjust competition, and to bring telephone enterprises under the general statute respecting telegraphs.

Mr. George Riley, member-elect for Victoria, B.C., was introduced by the Prime Minister and the Hon. Sydney Fisher. He was greeted with loud applause from the ministerial benches.

MR. BOURASSA'S VIEWS. Mr. Henri Bourassa (Labelle), before dealing with his proposed amendment to the address, referred to a few points in the speech from the throne. Canadians joined with their neighbors in deploring the death of the late President McKinley. Anarchy and its doctrines were bred by executive tyranny, but in endeavoring to extirpate this evil Canada would not do well to create another. Let our Canadian young people be given such moral instruction in the schools alongside the technical education as shall leave no room for such errors.

Mr. Bourassa said England had abandoned the repealing of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, her only chance of gaining Canada's rights in the matter of the Alaska boundary. This was done despite the sound protest of the Hon. David Mills, our late Minister of Justice. Canada's representation at the Glasgow Exhibition was a most creditable showing, and the speeches of the Minister of Agriculture, moreover, had done much to help along Canadian trade. This country should insist on having her exhibits and her awards kept separate from those of the other British colonies. Our rights in this respect were obtained at the Centennial Exhibition, a quarter of a century ago. Why were they denied as Paris?

This country should have the right to control its own foreign relations in trade matters at least. That point ought to be insisted upon by Canada's representative at the imperial conference in London next June. Moreover, our people and parliament should be fully informed as to the object of that conference. Why was it that Canadians had not been told of the subjects to be discussed at the jubilee conference? The correspondence on the representation of Canada at the coronation should be published, that the Dominion be not left in the dark.

In his own county of Labelle six thousand of an increase had been made in population during the last decade. In the Gatineau, Lievre and Rouge valleys twenty new parishes were added. But the gain was all in the last five years, for during the first half of the decade the movement was constant from farm to city and from Canada to the United States. The true policy of this government to pursue was to encourage immigration and to keep our own people at home. The Opposition leader had said this should be done by larger help to industrial enterprises. But I would suggest, said Mr. Bourassa, 'larger help to our farmers. This is a farming country. Let us bear that fact in mind.'

Mr. Maclean—'Not so.' Mr. Bourassa—'Yes, yes; and this is the true policy for us to pursue. Where it is possible, Canada ought to work with the provinces to promote colonization.' The speaker went on to protest against the inauguration of a direct steamship line to the Cape of Good Hope. The British Government had already entered into a scheme for promoting migration to South Africa. Was Canada justified in shipping her sons over there, too, by a direct line?

Later on, Mr. Bourassa promised he would invite the attention of parliament to the matters of the Coronation and the South African contingent. He had noticed the recent remarks of Mr. F. D. Monk criticizing the government for the raising of the last force of soldiers for South Africa, but that gentleman had not the right to condemn to-day what he had formerly approved. He (Mr. Bourassa) had never asked the Canadian government to prevent the Canadian young men going out to fight the battles of the Empire

in South Africa, if they want to go. But there was a big difference between this proposition and the course pursued by the government in the recruiting of the last force. Papers of the standing of the Montreal 'Witness' and the Toronto 'Star' had said Britain must not expect to recruit her soldiers in Canada. That was his view too. Later on, he would show from the statements of leading British authorities that the intention was to make this a regular recruiting field for their army, and that this was well understood in London.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION. Turning his attention finally to the railway question the speaker alluded to a few of the weaknesses in our policy of to-day, at the same time urging the government to permit the appointment of a committee of members to engage expert assistance and make this railway problem a study at the present session of parliament. He felt certain that good results would be obtained if this course were pursued. Canada, he said, granted too many railway charters to schemers without capital, and without responsibility. If the railways have done much to build up Canada they have also retarded development in other parts by injudicious location of their roads. British financiers had become disgusted at the methods pursued in this country. The granting of government subsidies was evidently no guarantee that a scheme was feasible and sound. To-day the Americans were aiming at the control of our railway systems and of our transportation facilities generally. A Buffalo man had been granted large privileges for the erection of an elevator in Montreal. But Mr. Bourassa's idea had been from the first that this individual intended only to keep back the accomplishment of this important work. Again, we have down at Levis the spectacle of another American capitalist quietly going around buying up all the shore lands of that locality, which had been pronounced by the late Mr. Doherty one of the most valuable ports on the St. Lawrence, because of the depth of water. Is this investment also to retard rather than to develop? Is he buying for Dr. Webb's New York Central syndicate to enable the Canada Atlantic to use that port for shipping, or perchance is his notion to get ahead even of the Dominion government?

Look, said Mr. Bourassa, at the record of the Grand Trunk giving Montreal the go by in favor of Portland, after the Federal government had assisted it in the rebuilding of the Victoria bridge. With the provinces of Ontario and Quebec doing their business at Portland and Boston, and Western Canada pouring its trade into Duluth, how long do you suppose this not a pleasant prospect to contemplate. Personally he was as strongly opposed to annexation to the United States as he was to British Imperialism. Canada was big enough for him. But he believed in Canada for the Canadians.

These observations would, he felt, lead the House to agree with him that the time was opportune for a full study of the transportation question to be achieved by the means he had already suggested. His suggestion was not offered in the form of a criticism of the government policy. It was in no sense a party question. But he commended it to the government's attention.

MR. TARTE REPLIES. The Minister of Public Works followed. He acknowledged as one of a very grave nature. But the House would place itself in a false position by adopting the suggestion as an amendment to the address. He hoped, therefore, that the mover would consent to withdraw his amendment. It was a matter of common knowledge now that Mr. Webb had purchased from Mr. Booth both the Canada Atlantic system. How could this government have prevented that event? Possibly by making the investment itself. The Canada Atlantic cost about fifteen million dollars to build and the government at Ottawa had paid toward it in subsidies about two million dollars. But the line was not completed to Montreal. It stopped at Coteau, whence Mr. Booth had to carry his wheat to Montreal by barge. In his management of the system he had been able to get out of it great advantage for his sawmills, not at Ottawa alone, but also over in Burlington. Besides, Mr. Booth had operated in connection therewith a fleet of vessels for the delivery of grain at Depot Harbor. These were features the government could not undertake if it owned the system. The government could not therefore buy the line. Parliament would not have approved of the bargain. At the same time it was with regret that he saw the line pass into the hands of foreign capitalists. Mr. Tarte did not welcome, as the Premier had done, the purchase by foreigners of the Canada Atlantic. No doubt the enterprise was a tremendous pull on Mr. Booth's financial resources. Yet he would rather have seen that gentleman complete the system to Montreal.

But, said the minister, after a study of the transportation question, I am satisfied that this Canada has nothing to fear if only she is true to herself. We have left our waterways, which he hoped would never be surrendered. Americans may want to buy the Canadian Pacific Railway, but they cannot buy the St. Lawrence river, our great lakes or the French river route.

This might not be the proper time to speak of the French river scheme, but it was one on which he intended saying a few words. The Canada Atlantic had no western connections. That was another reason why the government could not buy it. It was only a summer road. But the C. P. R., which was connected with French River navigation, had its line across the continent. Its shorts were held by some seventeen thousand different people all over the world and it was about impossible therefore for Mr. Morgan to buy it. He had intended without purchasing a controlling interest to the board of directors. He had been lectured by a Liberal newspaperman saying that the day might come when this country might have to do with the C. P. R. what Britain did in connection with the Suez Canal. But if parliament did hear to-morrow that Hill and

Morgan were moving to buy up the C. P. R. he had not the least doubt but it would sanction the acquiring of sufficient stock to block this deal.

Coming back to the French River undertaking, Mr. Tarte declared that at a small expense there could be navigation established for boats of twenty feet draught along the French River from its mouth to the Lake Nipissing ports, sixty-one miles, where connection would be had with the Canadian Pacific line to Montreal and the Grand Trunk line to Toronto. There was only sixty-two feet of a rise and three locks would accomplish this. When Nipissing was reached you were within three hundred and sixty miles of Montreal and two hundred and ninety miles of Toronto. It was only nine or ten weeks in the fall when you could use navigation for the moving of our western grain crop. Twenty boats would carry in this time twenty-five million bushels by the French River route, if it were built. In twenty years more it was not too much to expect a crop of grain in our western country amounting to two hundred million bushels. So let not Kingston fret. There is trade enough for the French River boats and for the great lake craft, too.

When I speak of the project, said Mr. Tarte, of improving the French River I mean to convey the idea that it would be the beginning of a national scheme of deepening the Ottawa River to connect it with the St. Lawrence River at Montreal. But that project would involve such a large expenditure of money that for to-day I confine myself to the improvement of

from the mouth of the French river to the C. P. R. So long as you permit me to continue with my speech.

MONTREAL HARBOR

The minister turned from this theme to the Montreal harbor elevator question and gave the House a record of his negotiations with the Harbor Board concerning the Jamieson plan. He declared that the proposed structure according to the best expert evidence he could obtain was not strong enough to stand the strain. The only other elevator with square corrugated iron bins was that owned by Mr. Hill which was now being strengthened. Mr. Jamieson had since recognized that his plans called for change and if the ones he is now proposing he would say 'amen' to the project. While on the point he would say this was not the only government that could not get along with the Montreal Harbor Board. The trouble was, the latter was made up of eleven men. The government, true, was even a larger body, but it had but one interest to consult in any matter—the general good. The Harbor Board was divided up into groups representing different interests. The shipping interest, for instance, had been discussing these improvements in the harbor fifteen years, but they did nothing because some of the old lines had every possible reason to keep the business of the port to themselves. The government did not want to be ruled by private interests. The government itself could have no personal interest in receiving a document from the shipping conference asking the exclusive right to all the wharves being built there now.

of the Minister of Public Works to withdraw his amendment, and at nine o'clock the main motion for the adoption of an address in reply to the speech from the throne was adopted. The House rose immediately after.

IN THE SENATE

In the Senate the Hon. Mr. Beique moved, and the Hon. Mr. Thompson seconded, the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Sir Mackenzie Bowell followed, and gave way in turn to the Hon. R. W. Scott. Speaking of the fast line, which had been referred to by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Secretary of State said there was much difference as to the value of this enterprise. They were now in the transition stage, when made time than twenty knots could be made. But in his own opinion the subsidies on other lines were more valuable in the development of trade.

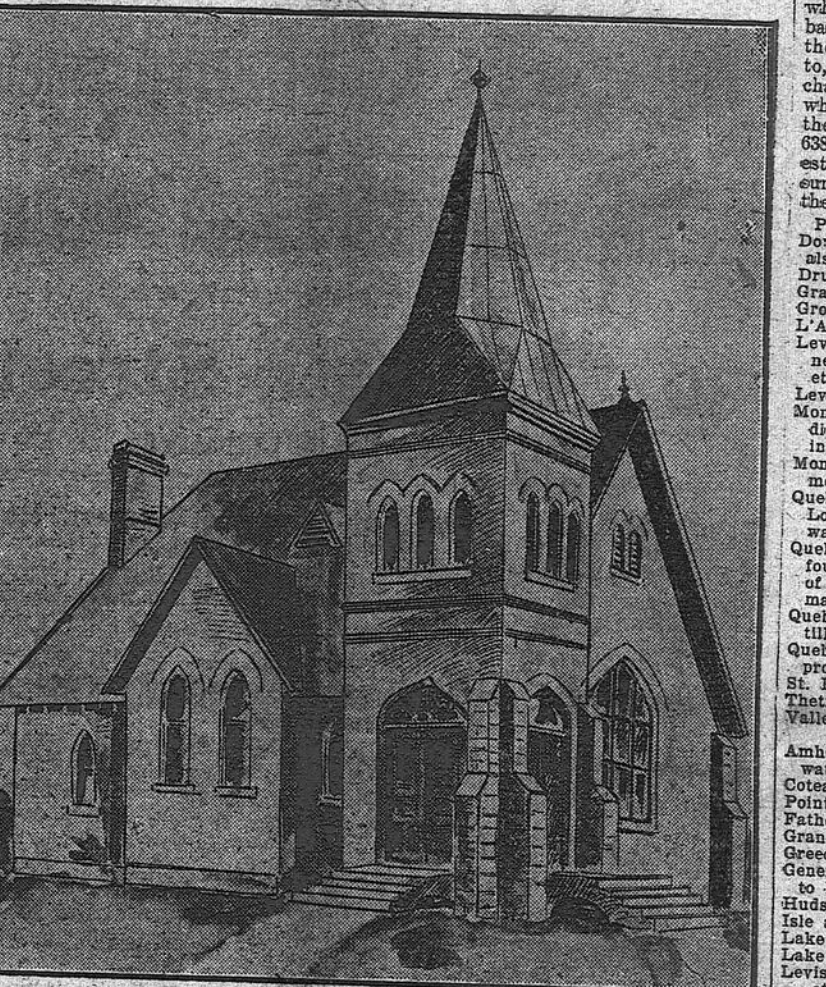
THE ESTIMATES

Half a Million Dollars to be Spent on the St. Lawrence Ship Channel

VOTE FOR MONTREAL HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The estimates were laid before the House of Commons yesterday of the sums to be voted for the federal services in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902. The total sum asked on consolidated fund is \$47,845,038, of which \$27,148,583 has to be voted, the balance, \$20,696,455 being already authorized by statute. In addition thereto, \$5,516,600 is asked for services chargeable to capital account, all of which has to be voted. The total of the main estimates is therefore \$33,361,638, as against \$30,398,823 in the main estimates last year. Following is the summary of amounts to be expended on the various services:

Table with 2 columns: Service Name and Amount. Includes Public buildings-Quebec, Dominion public buildings-renewals, improvements, repairs, etc., \$12,000; Granby public building, 2,000; Grosse Ile, quarantine station, 10,000; L'Assomption, public building, 5,000; Levis, cattle quarantine station, renewals, improvements, repairs, etc., 3,000; Levis, public building, 3,000; Montreal Examining Warehouse, addition thereto, alterations, including fitting, furniture, etc., 4,000; Montreal, public building, improvements, alterations, repairs, etc., 5,000; Quebec, immigrant buildings on the Louisa embankment, and breakwater on King's wharf, building, Quebec, military buildings, new iron foundry, inclusive of installation of electric light plant and sundry machinery ordered, 7,000; Quebec, military buildings, new artillery workshops, 14,000; Quebec, post-office, renewals, improvements, repairs, etc., 2,000; St. Hyacinthe, drill hall, 4,000; Thetford Mines, public buildings, 4,000; Valleyfield, public building, 10,000; HARBORS AND RIVERS; Amherst, Magdalen Islands, breakwater at Point Shea, 4,000; Coteau Landing, dredging, 3,500; Pointe a Cote, 1,500; Father Point, landing pier, 25,000; Grand Valley pier, 25,000; Greece's Point wharf, 2,000; General repairs and improvements to harbor and bridge works, 15,000; Hudson, wharf, 1,000; Isle aux Coureurs, addition to wharf, 10,000; Lake St. John wharfs, repairs, 2,500; Lake Temiscamingue, improvements, 10,000; Levis graving dock, travelling crane, etc., 5,000; Le Tablier, wharf on River Saguenay, 2,000; Lotbiniere, addition to rock block Lower St. Lawrence, removal of rocks, etc., 3,000; Magdalen Islands, breakwater wharf, increasing height of wharf and extending same, 5,000; Newport breakwater, 4,000; Perce, wharf, 4,000; Pointe aux Equimaux wharf, head block, 2,000; Point St. Pierre breakwater, 3,000; Riviere Leblanc breakwater, 10,000; Riviere aux Renards, pier, 3,000; Riviere St. Maurice, channel between Grandes Piles and La Tuque, 3,000; Riviere St. Maurice, dredging, 4,000; St. Alexis, Bas de la Ha, pier, 2,000; St. Jerome (Lake St. John) wharf, 2,500; St. Laurent, repairs to pier, 8,000; St. Michael's, strengthening and rebuilding parts of pier damaged by ice, 5,200; Sorel, deep water wharf, 170,000; Temiscouata Lake, landing piers, 1,200; Three Rivers, harbor, additional deep water wharfs, 60,000; Valleyfield, dredging channel in Valleyfield bay, etc., 4,000.



THE NEW FRENCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OTTAWA.

the French River. I have no data to-day of the probable cost of the whole project from Georgian Bay to Montreal, but I am told it is estimated to cost in the neighborhood of a hundred million dollars. The Canadian Government, the Canadian Parliament will not undertake such a vast expenditure of money now. But I think I express the feeling of a large portion of the thinking business men of this country when I speak as I do of the improvement of the French River. Of course it must be well understood that I do not intend in any way to pledge the government to any project of that kind now. I am simply expressing the view that as a member of the House and as a minister I have the right to express.

Mr. E. F. Clarke (Toronto)—You do not pledge yourself to an appropriation this session for the improvement of which you have just spoken?

Mr. Tarte—I have no authority to pledge the House or my colleagues to an expenditure of that nature.

Col. Sam. Hughes—You are just educating the government.

Mr. E. F. Clarke—Might I ask how far it is from the C. P. R. and G. T. R. terminals at Lake Nipissing to the mouth of the French river on Georgian Bay?

Mr. Tarte—About sixty-one miles.

Mr. Clarke—Are there any insuperable difficulties in the way of having the C. P. R. and the G. T. R. extend branches down to the mouth of the French river instead of spending the money on the waterway?

Mr. Tarte—I have no hesitation in saying that there are great engineering difficulties.

Dr. Sproule (Grey)—How nearer do you bring lake navigation to Montreal by the improvement of the French river?

Mr. Tarte—Three hundred and sixty-four miles.

Dr. Sproule—But what is the distance between Parry Sound or Midland and Montreal?

Mr. Tarte—About the same.

Dr. Sproule—Then you do not make much by the change.

Mr. Tarte—Well, Midland is a Grand Trunk port and nearly all its freight goes today to Portland.

The same men denounced him for obtaining from the House the means to improve another part of the harbor. They wanted it all for themselves. They failed to recognize that this country was marching on.

The minister went on to speak of the improvements made in the harbors of the Great Lakes. 'I become more Canadian every day,' he exclaimed, 'as I come to know my country better. Here we have, for instance, the raw material for the building of ships. Why should we not do it? Let us give more study to the question of transportation. If we don't know this country, if we know it better we would try to develop it. There are men in parliament, I am sure, who never saw Georgian Bay.'

Mr. Cochrane—We have not private cars to run around in.

The Americans, continued the speaker, are trying hard to capture the trade of this continent. They are establishing combines even on the high seas. If we do not improve our railway and our waterway facilities we shall be beaten out of our boots.

Mr. Bourassa's fear, concluded the minister, in connection with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's coming visit to England at the coronation, was groundless. For his own part he was a loyal citizen and strongly in favor of our continuing under British rule.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

The Hon. John Haggart spoke for a quarter of an hour up till six o'clock. He congratulated the Minister of Public Works upon his support of the French river scheme. At the same time, he advised Mr. W. F. Maclean to go slowly with regard to throwing impediments in the way of foreign investments here. It was all right for this capital to come in, but the government's duty was to control it after it did come in. Our railways as it is under government control. At least, the government has the power in its own hands. If the C. P. R. had got beyond control it was the executive's own fault.

Mr. Jabel Robinson (West Elgin) told the government that its unmarried members ought to take to themselves life partners. He also referred to the trade benefits from the exhibitions in which Canada had participated.

Mr. W. F. Maclean wanted the names of the members who last session promised to support the Ottawa river canal scheme before parliament. Personally, he believed that Mr. Tarte was in league with some corporation to further the French river scheme as the first step toward the Ottawa river canal.

Mr. Bourassa accepted the suggestion

church, which was burned in the great fire of April 26, 1900. The new church has been erected on the site of the one destroyed. It has been constructed after the Gothic style of architecture and presents a most attractive appearance. The material used is brick and stone, the latter having been employed covered with metallic sheathing. The church is well lighted, for the walls are broken with many windows. In the front of the church has been placed one large window, the glass in which has been tastefully decorated.

The interior of the edifice is quite as attractive as the exterior. The walls are finished in plaster, with wainscoting running around the bottom. The ceiling is made of wood. The seats are of oiled and varnished pine and the pulpit of the same material. The church will seat about 200 people. It will cost about \$4,200. The congregation received \$2,000 insurance from the former church and \$2,000 from the Ottawa and Hull fire relief fund. Lord Strathcona, after the fire, gave \$100 to the church, and a Hamilton gentleman the same amount. Accordingly there is sufficient money in the church treasury to pay for the new building. More money is needed, as a shed has to be built, and a fence erected around the property. This will require an additional \$200 or \$300. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Seylaz, has been indefatigable in his efforts to provide a new home for his people, and has worked day and night to bring about the completion of the beautiful new edifice. He is especially popular as a pastor.

NOTED CLERGYMAN DEAD

THE REV. DR. NEWMAN HALL PASSES AWAY THIS MORNING.

London, Feb. 18.—The Rev. Newman Hall, D.D., former chairman of the Congregational Union, who had been ill for some time past, died at half-past nine o'clock this morning. He was born on May 22, 1816.

The Rev. Newman Hall, D.D., LL.B., was the son of the late Mr. John Vine Hall, and brother of Captain J. V. Hall, who commanded the 'Great Eastern' steamship on her first voyage across the Atlantic. Born at Maidstone, Kent, on May 22, 1816, he was educated at 'Cokeridge and at Highbury College, and graduated B. A. at the London University. In 1855 he took the degree of



THE LATE REV. DR. NEWMAN HALL.

LL.B. and won the law scholarship. He was appointed minister of the Albion Congregational Church, Hull, in 1842, and remained at that post till 1854, when he succeeded the Rev. James Sherman as minister of Surrey Chapel, in the Blackfriars' road, London. When the civil war in the United States broke out, he advocated the Northern cause in the interests of union and freedom. He afterwards made two extensive tours in the United States for the purpose of allaying the bitter feeling towards Great Britain, and of promoting international goodwill. 'Lincoln Tower,' 220 feet high, adjoining 'Christ Church,' in Westminster Bridge road, was built in commemoration of Abraham Lincoln, from funds subscribed by Americans and English. The church itself, erected chiefly by his congregation when the lease of the old chapel in the Blackfriars' road expired, is one of the chief ecclesiastical modern structures in London, in the thirteenth century Gothic, it is seated for 2,000 persons. The tower cost, including freehold site, was £28,000, mostly obtained by Mr. Newman Hall's efforts, in token of which the congregation have erected in the church an alabaster pulpit of great beauty.

Dr. Newman Hall always kept up his habits of open-air preaching, which he began in 1836, and might often be seen addressing a crowd outside his church after the close of the service inside.

He had written numerous devotional treatises, one of which entitled 'Come to Jesus' has reached a circulation of nearly three millions in upwards of twenty languages. He had written also, 'It is I,' 'Follow Jesus,' 'Antidote to Fear,' 'Short Memoir of the Rev. Rowland Hill, Homeward Bound,' 'Pilgrim Songs in Cloud and Sunshine,' 'Mountain Musings,' 'Prayer,' its Reasonableness and Efficacy, and several short works on teetotalism, of which he has been an earnest advocate during fifty years. He has also compiled from Scripture a volume of devotion called 'Prayer and Praise in Bible Words.' A more recent work is 'Gethsemane, or Leaves of Healing from the Garden of Grief.'

WENT ON STRIKE.

South Bend, Ind., Feb. 18.—All the employees of the Singer Sewing machine Works, numbering over 1,600, went on a strike yesterday on account of the alleged exactions of a foreman brought here from New Jersey.

NEW CHURCH OPENED

FRENCH PRESBYTERIAN PLACE OF WORSHIP FOR OTTAWA.

The new French Presbyterian church on Wellington street, Ottawa, was formally opened on Sunday. The morning service at eleven o'clock was conducted by the Rev. E. F. Seylaz, the pastor. This service was in French. At three o'clock the dedication service took place, the Rev. Dr. Herridge officiating. Other city pastors were present. The new church replaces St. Mar's

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