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London SW ENG

Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

VOL. XXXVII., No. 122. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1896. PRICE ONE CENT.

BELLECHASSE LIBERALS.

They Tender Mr. Laurier a Warm Reception.

TUPPER AND THE SCHOOLS.

IS READY TO AGREE TO ANY SETTLEMENT THE HIERARCHY MAY DEMAND.

Quebec, May 23.—Yesterday's political meeting at St. Raphael, Bellechasse, was probably the most important yet held in this district, not by the numbers present but by the fact that both sides were represented and that some very serious statements were made. From twelve to fifteen hundred electors of the county were in attendance, the large majority, however, being Liberals. The speakers on both sides, who included the Hon. W. Laurier, Mr. Choquette, Mr. Dechene, M.P.P., Mr. Turgeon, M.P.P., and Mr. Lemieux, M.P.P., for the Liberals, and Senator Landry, the Hon. L. P. Pelletier and the Hon. T. Chapais for the Conservatives, went down on the same train together, but met with quite a different reception on their arrival. While Mr. Laurier and his friends received an enthusiastic ovation, the Conservative leaders met with a faint welcome, even from their own party friends. Only a few slight cheers being given them.

After the meeting had been organized with the Mayor of St. Raphael as chairman, the two candidates, Messrs. Talbot, Liberal, and Roy, Conservative, spoke, and were both respectfully heard. Mr. Laurier followed in one of his powerful orations, which aroused immense enthusiasm.

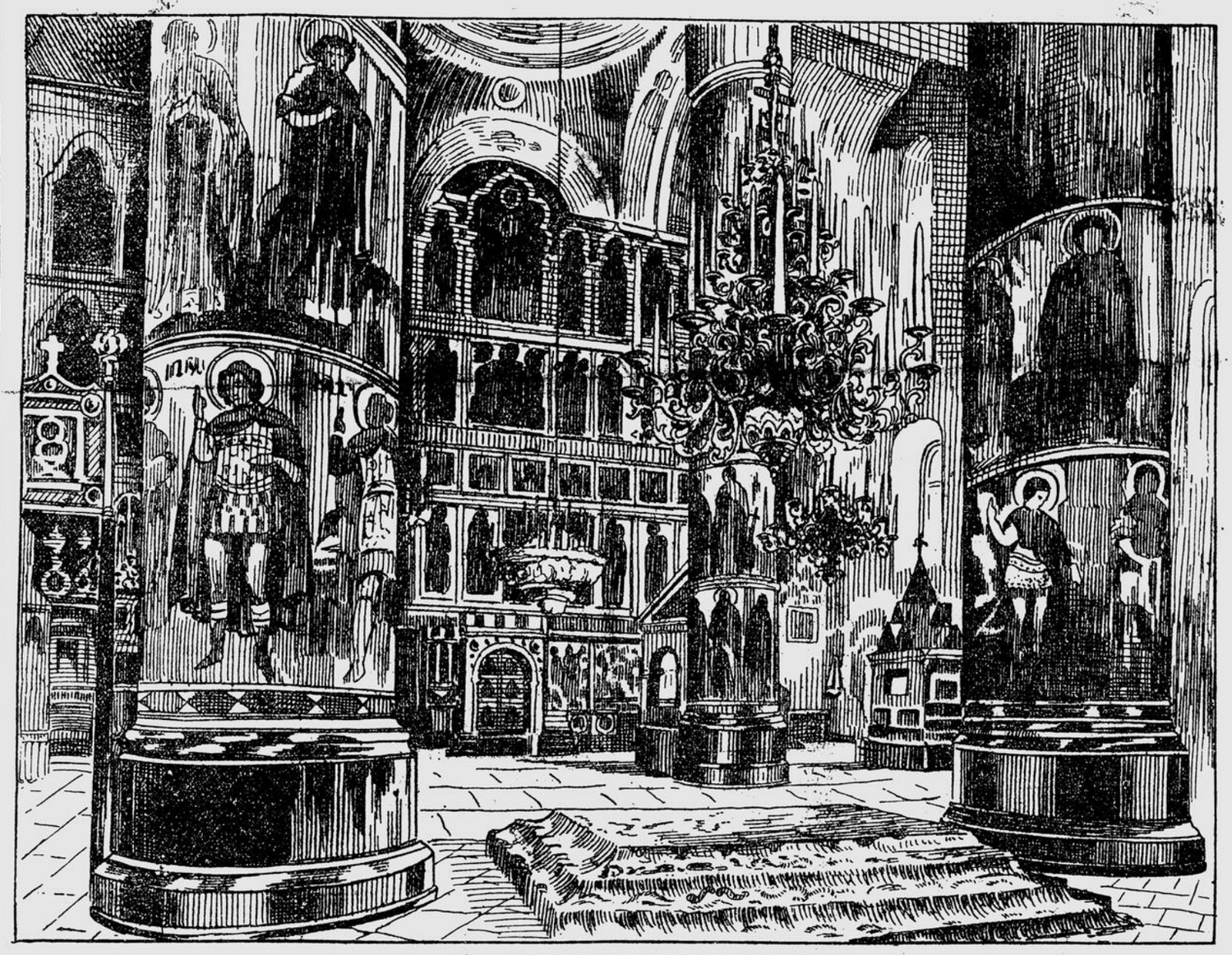
There were then calls for the Hon. A. R. Angers, but Senator Landry explained that he was unable to be present and that he (Landry) had been officially delegated to represent him and to reply to Mr. Laurier, which he proceeded to do. He was heard patiently until touching on the Manitoba school question, he charged Mr. Laurier with being a traitor to his race and creed, when the Liberal leader's friends resented the false charge and hailed the speaker with cries of 'Beauport asylum job,' and 'Quebec harbor works robberies' and demands that he should explain them. For a time matters looked ugly, and there was every prospect of a row, but the Liberal leader begged his friends to listen to Mr. Landry peacefully and wait for Mr. Choquette's reply. This restored order and Mr. Landry then went on to say that in his capacity as representative of Mr. Angers and the government, he was authorized to state that Sir Charles Tupper was ready to sign a formal engagement or undertaking, pledging himself to settle the Manitoba school question in the way desired by the bishops. Needless to say that this announcement caused a sensation, especially when Mr. Landry followed it up by a demand to Mr. Laurier to say whether he was prepared to do the same thing. M. Laurier, who waited for Mr. Landry to finish in order to leave to catch the next train, at once responded, saying that he could not possibly believe that Mr. Landry was authorized to make so serious a statement. He added that he would communicate immediately with Sir Charles Tupper to ascertain what truth was in it and that then he would be prepared to announce his position. But until he saw such a pledge in black and white on the Premier's part he refused to regard Mr. Landry's statement as serious or to discuss it seriously. He then left by the train, amid the enthusiastic cheers of his friends.

Mr. Choquette followed in reply to Mr. Landry, whom he completely demolished and the Hon. L. P. Pelletier then took up the speaking but met with so chilling a reception and was so frequently interrupted that he did not use up more than half of the half hour allotted to him.

He was replied to by Mr. Dechene, M.P.P., who in turn was followed by the Hon. T. Chapais, the only one of the Conservative speakers outside of their candidate who received a decent hearing.

The other speakers were Mr. Lemieux, M.P.P., and a young lawyer named Perrier from Levis. At the close of the meeting Mr. Choquette invited Mr. Chapais and other Conservatives to take the train with him to Montmagny and speak at the meeting that was held there last night, but though some of them accepted they failed to turn up at the gathering, which was very large and successful from the Liberal standpoint.

Halifax, N.S., May 23.—Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Hibbert Tupper are to address the Conservative meeting on June 2, and Messrs. Foster and Dickey will speak in the city three days later.



INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF THE ASSUMPTION.

The Tsars crown themselves on the platform shown in the foreground, and retire to the sacristy to receive the communion through a small gateway under the candelabra.

Sydney, C.B., May 23.—Sir Charles and Sir Hibbert Tupper remained at their hotel yesterday and received a number of visitors. Representatives of the local Board of Trade called to urge on them the necessity of a daily freight train over the Cape Breton section of the Intercolonial, and received much encouragement. Last evening Sir Charles and Sir Hibbert spoke at North Sydney to a large crowd. They will visit several other places including Canso, before going to Halifax.

YESTERDAY'S CONVENTIONS.

Bedford, Que., May 23.—The adjourned meeting of the Missisquoi Conservative convention was held here yesterday, with a full attendance of delegates. The ballot resulted in a majority of five votes for Dr. Slack, but his opponent, Mr. A. H. Derrick, refusing to withdraw, the convention adjourned without selecting a candidate.

Seaforth, Ont., May 23.—At the North Perth Conservative convention, held here yesterday, Mr. Thomas Hayes of Seaforth was tendered the nomination for the Dominion House and accepted it.

Hamilton, Ont., May 23.—The temperance people of this city, backed by the Prohibition and Social Reform Association, held a meeting last evening and decided unanimously to bring out Mr. Fred. W. Watkins, of the dry goods firm of Pratt & Watkins, as a running mate with Mr. W. W. Buchanan, the Independent candidate in the coming Dominion elections. Mr. Watkins outlined his platform, which was very satisfactory to the meeting, and accepted the nomination. A vigorous canvass will be conducted and meetings will be held nightly in their interests.

Goderich, Ont., May 23.—At the Conservative convention held at Carlow yesterday, Mr. Robert McLean, exporter, of Goderich, was the unanimous choice of the convention to oppose Mr. M. C. Cameron, the Liberal candidate for West Huron. The convention was the largest in the history of the riding, and unanimous in the support of the policy of Sir Charles Tupper.

Blenheim, Ont., May 23.—The first Conservative meeting of the Kent campaign in the interests of Mr. Wm. Bald, was held last night. The Hon. Mr. Wood as well as other speakers having been advertised to be present, failed to put in an appearance. Sir Jas. Grant, however, came to the rescue, and taking Mr. Wood's place, was given a very attentive hearing. The other speakers of the evening were Mr. Ball, the Conservative candidate, and Mr. T. W. Crother, Q.C., of St. Thomas. The meeting was unusually quiet with but very little expression of enthusiasm, although the speakers were given an attentive hearing.

Lindsay, Ont., May 23.—At the Academy of Music in Lindsay last night the first shot in the campaign for South Victoria was fired. The house was packed, at least one-third of the audience being ladies. Mr. F. C. Taylor occupied the chair, and on the platform were many of the most prominent Reformers of this riding. Mr. Geo. McHugh, the Liberal candidate, made the first speech, and was warmly received. He was followed by the Hon. G. W. Ross, who spoke for nearly two hours. He took up the National Policy and showed how the Liberal party intended to raise a revenue to meet the expenditures of the country. He then went into the school question and finished up with the national debt.

MR. M'CARTHY AT BARRIE.

Barrie, Ont., May 23.—Mr. D. McCarthy addressed his supporters in the old Conservative rooms here, last night. The hall was packed to the doors. Mr. McCarthy accompanied by Mr. Wm. Stubbs, ex.-M.P. for Cardwell, arrived by the 8.30 train. When they entered the hall they received a storm of applause. Mr. Stubbs, who was the first speaker, dealt with the school question in a very able manner. He impressed on the audience the necessity of sending representatives to Parliament fully pledged on this question, as that was the only real issue before the people. In his humorous way he told of his introduction into Parliament, that it took the whole party to perform the act. When the members of the Third party would be introduced into the next Parliament, they would have following enough to make the House ring with applause. Mr. McCarthy said he came to Barrie merely to listen, not to make a speech. He dealt for a short time on the mandement issued by the clergy of the Catholic Church in Quebec, and asked his hearers to carefully consider the declarations of Bishop Lafleche at Three Rivers, as his utterances meant a great deal to the future prosperity and happiness of this country. It was for the independent electors of Canada to say whether we were to be free men or slaves after June 23 next.

THE MANDEMENT AND THE CLERGY.

Quebec, May 23.—The 'Electeur' reports that a curé of Bellechasse County, on proceeding to read the mandement of the bishops last Sunday prefaced it with the following remarks: 'My dear brethren, I shall now read to you the mandement of the bishops condemning the Liberals.' The Liberal organ adds: 'Our friends should at once report this case to the Archbishop in order to ascertain whether the clergy are bound or not to obey ecclesiastical authority like laymen. If they are not so bound, the hundreds of priests who are to-day in sympathy with Mr. Laurier will be free, when the mandement is read the second time, to preface it as follows: 'My brethren, I shall now read you again, according to the wish of the hierarchy of this province, the mandement condemning the Conservatives for having deceived the clergy during the past six years.'

THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Angers's requisition in Quebec Centre does not seem to be progressing very rapidly. In the connection, it may be mentioned that numbers of English-Conservatives have refused to sign it, while they are freely signing the Hon. F. Langelier's requisition. Mr. Charles Angers, the Liberal candidate again for Charlevoix, who was the object of the Bishop of Chicoutimi's denunciations last fall, is receiving opposition once more, it seems, because he refused to sign a pledge in writing presented to him by the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, binding him, in view of Sir Charles Tupper's manifesto defining the government's policy on the school question, to vote for a remedial bill approved by a bishop representing the interests of the Manitoba minority. (Archbishop Langevin.) Mr. Cimon is to be his opponent again. The 'Courrier' claims that the Conservatives have never selected their candidates for all the constituencies in this district except Levis, Quebec Centre, Quebec East and Beauce. It might also have added L'Islet.

IN FRONTENAC

Kingston, Ont., May 23.—Principal Grant's name is suggested as Liberal candidate for Frontenac. The principal is now in Scotland.

MUST HAVE A CHANCE.

NOVA SCOTIA CONSERVATIVES DISSATISFIED WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S TRADE POLICY.

THEY ARE FLOCKING TO THE LIBERAL CAMP.

Halifax, May 23.—The 'Chronicle' to-day publishes interviews with four former leading Conservatives who have publicly announced their adhesion to the Liberal party and pledged their support to Messrs. Russell and Keefe, the Liberal candidates. They are:

Mr. Robert Moseley of Dartmouth, manufacturer, head of the Dominion Paint Company.

Mr. John Walker of Dartmouth, merchant.

Dr. Smith of Dartmouth.

Mr. C. T. Burns of Halifax, manufacturer of slate mantels.

These men have been life-long Conservatives, but have come to the conclusion that a change of government at Ottawa is badly needed. They are confident that Mr. Laurier, Sir Oliver Mowat and the Liberal party will give the country a government and a genuine measure of tariff reform which will stop the predatory operations of the combines.

They are all frank and outspoken in their views. Mr. Moseley points out that on two articles used in his paint factory the duties are respectively seventy-five percent and four hundred percent. Mr. Moseley vigorously denounced the treatment Halifax and Dartmouth have received at the hands of the government, and says he knows dozens of Conservatives in his own neighborhood who are going to vote the Liberal ticket.

A perfect landslide of electors from the Conservative to the Liberal party is going on in this province, and notably in Halifax, and this is having such paralyzing effect on the party here that they have called Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. Mr. Foster to their aid.

Mr. Moseley of Dartmouth is brother of Mr. E. T. Moseley, ex-Speaker of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, and now president of the Conservative Association of Cape Breton County. Dr. Smith is acting mayor of Dartmouth.

At a Liberal meeting in Ward 6 last night one of the speakers was Mr. Forbes, inventor and manufacturer of the famous patent Acme skate, at one time head of the Starr Manufacturing Company, and now head of the Forbes Manufacturing Company. He has abandoned the Conservative party and their National Policy absolutely, and declared for the trade policy of the Liberals. His discussion of the trade question to-night was most effective.

Sir Charles Tupper's reception at Glace Bay last night was not nearly so demonstrative as when he was running the campaign last winter. Two halls were provided to accommodate the crowds, but one proved sufficient. The party managers in Sydney are terribly disappointed over the flatness of the affair.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., May 23, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures:—Calgary, 38; Edmonton, 42; Prince Albert, 36; Winnipeg, 50; Port Arthur, 32; Parry Sound, 38; Toronto, 50; Ottawa, 44; Montreal, 46; Quebec, 42; Chatham, 50; Halifax, 50. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Northerly to easterly winds; fine and cool; comparatively cool to-day and to-morrow.

Montreal, May 23, 1896.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.25; yesterday, 29.77. To-day, temperature, max. 60, min. 48; yesterday, max 72, min. 56.

MGR. LAFLECHE'S SERMON

Comments on the Episcopal Declarations.

Referring to the sermon delivered on Sunday last by Bishop Lafleche at Three Rivers on the present political issues, the 'Monde' says: 'That sermon is of the greatest importance for Catholics. Nobody in Canada knows the Manitoba school question better than this venerable bishop, himself a former missionary in the West, nobody has followed with more attention and greater interest than he the different phases through which the question has passed, and, finally, no one can judge with more experience and authority both the men and events connected with the troublesome problem.'

The 'Trifluvien,' of Three Rivers, says: 'All our readers, and especially those who will soon be called upon to fulfil their duty as voters, will find in the sermon of the bishop of Three Rivers warnings of the most solemn importance and which they cannot ignore without compromising their eternal salvation. The direction is here so categorical and precise that no one can plead ignorance. No possible subtlety can distort the sense, so clear as to be evident, of the words pronounced by the pastor of this diocese and the exactness of which we took care to verify before publishing them. Let all the electors whom this issue of our paper shall reach keep it carefully, so as to benefit thereby when the moment comes to cast their vote.'

The article then states that Mgr. Lafleche's sermon relieves the 'Trifluvien' from publishing an intended study opposing the Catholic doctrine to the error preached by Mr. Laurier, and it adds:—'The texts quoted by Mgr. Lafleche are an irrefutable condemnation of the error professed by Mr. Laurier and too large a number of his followers. His Lordship speaking, not as a citizen, but as a bishop and as head pastor of this diocese has added thereto the condemnation of Mr. Laurier himself.' The editorial winds up as follows: 'If Mr. Laurier cares, not only to call himself but to remain a Catholic, if those of his followers who have supported him by their acts and votes wish to do the same, they will now know what they have to do, and their electors, on the other hand, will know how to act towards them.'

The 'Patrie' publishes the following article: 'It was natural to suppose that Mgr. Lafleche's political sermon would be used as a theme by the Bleu orators and the Ministerial press. Bishop Lafleche has always been a pillar of Toryism in our midst. The part which he took in our struggles is well known. It was especially on his account that, some twenty years ago, the Holy See sent a delegate to this province. The orders sent from Rome at the time, to the bishops and clergy, were most positive. They forbade bishops and priests to meddle in politics. It will readily be remembered that it was after Mgr. Conroy's voyage that the Court of Rome divided the Diocese of Three Rivers into two parts, a thing which was considered, with reason, as a censure of Mgr. Lafleche's conduct from the Vatican. Schisms have already taken place in the Diocese of Three Rivers. Mgr. Lafleche who denounces, with a violence of which there is no precedent in our annals, a spotless man, the most brilliant personality of our race, and who, from the pulpit, gives to the French-Canadians the inconceivable advice to crush down the enlightened patriot who, by his civic virtues, his honesty, his eloquence, has reached the first rank among the citizens of this country—Mgr. Lafleche allowed without making any protest, the Ottawa ministers to disregard the repeated demands of disallowance made by himself and his colleagues in the hierarchy from 1890 to 1894. It was His Lordship who, on May 21, 1890, addressed a letter to Mr. Chapleau, in which he declared that the imperative duty of the Federal Government was to disavow the Manitoba Legislature laws abolishing the separate schools and the official use of the French language. Mgr. Lafleche closed his letter by stating 'that no Catholic and French member of the government would, he was sure, take the responsibility to maintain laws so clearly unjust and so clearly hostile to our nationality.' The government maintained those laws, and His Lordship did not denounce the ministers who thus transgressed their duty. A priest said to us this morning that the Catholics have not to follow the teachings of Mgr. Lafleche, but those of the collective mandement.'

LACHINE LIBERALS.

A meeting of the English-speaking Liberals of Lachine will be held at Harvey's Hall on Tuesday evening commencing at 8 o'clock.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

BROUGHTON—At Lachine, on May 2, 1896, the wife of George Broughton, of a daughter. 22

DEWAR.—At 137 Nepean street, Ottawa, on May 10, the wife of Geo. I. Dewar, of a son. 25

MULLAN—At Hillcrest, Hudson Heights, Que., on 21st instant, the wife of A. W. Mullan of a son. 22

TRUSSELL—On Tuesday, May 19, 1896, at 45 Cuthbert street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. R. Trussell. 22

TUNNOCH—At 50 Walker avenue, on May 10, 1896, the wife of Robert Tunnoch, of a son. 23

MARRIED.

GRANT—STUART.—At Port Huron, Ont., on May 20, 1896, by the Rev. Edwin Daniels, rector of St. John's Church, Albert Grant, Esq., of London, England, to Josie, only daughter of Charles Stuart, Esq., Ballintuan. 23

DIED.

CHACE — In Grantham, on May 17, 1896, Lucy, relict of the late William Chace, aged 85. Her end was peace. 22

COLEMAN.—At Seaforth, Ont., on May 20, 1896, Hannah Matilda Coleman, relict of Dr. T. J. Coleman. 23

MACKAY.—At Renfrew, Ont., on May 12, 1896, Edward Mackay, Esq., of the firm of Carswell & Mackay, lumber merchants, second son of William Mackay, Esq., in his 36th year. Deeply regretted. 23

McCONNIFF.—In this city, on the 22nd inst. at her residence, 21 City Councillors street, Theresa Whelan, wife of Joseph J. McConniff, and sister of J. P. Whelan of this city.

Funeral will take place from the above address on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2.30 p.m., thence to the Catholic Cemetery. Friends and relations are requested to attend.

PARKER.—At 2 Buccleuch Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland, on May 4, 1896, Margaret Reid, wife of Forrest Parker. 23

RONDEAU—At Sudbury, Ont., on May 20, 1896, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian patience, Elise Seaborne, beloved wife of the Rev. S. Rondeau, has fallen asleep in the 29th year of her age. 22

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

Notices received too late for this column are usually placed on the 6th page.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Musical Opening.—Mons. Jehin F. Prume, violinist, and Madame Heynberg, pianist, have been engaged to open musically the new piano warerooms of Mr. C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine street, by giving a concert at 8 p.m., May 29. Admission free upon presentation of visiting card.

TEES & CO.,
THE
UNDERTAKERS,
300 St. James St.
Montreal.
26

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The Undertaker,
HAS REMOVED TO
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Diamond Rings,
In Solitaire Diamond Rings, $10 to $125.
In Half Hoop, three and five stones, $20 to $150.
Ladies' Gem Rings, splendid assortment, from $2 to $25.
Wedding Rings from $1.50 to $10.
Any design of Ring made to order on very short notice.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY Repaired on the premises. Watches Cleaned, Repaired and Warranted for one year, $1.00. Main Spring and Cleaned, $1.50.

Clocks to be repaired will be called for and delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone 2194.

D. BEATTY,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
107 ST. PETER ST., opposite Witness Office
20

GENERAL BAZAAR.
Children's Colored Stockings, 3c pair.
Children's Colored Stockings, 5c worth 25 cents.
Children's Merino Stockings, two pairs, for 15 cents.
Women's Merino Stockings, 10c, worth 25 cents.
Ladies' Under Vests, 5c each.
Colored Embroidery, 2c, worth 5c.
Remnants White and Cream Lining, 3c per yard.
Remnants White and Cream Sateen, 8c per yard.
Large White Quilts, $1, worth $1.50
Remnants Wide Linen, 12½c yard.
Remnants Table Linen.
Remnants Sheeting.
Remnants Butcher Linen.
Remnants Towelling.
Colored Cashmeres, 42 in., 25c yard.
GEORGE H. ROWELL,
1397 Notre Dame Street,
Between St. Lamberts Hill and Court House
22

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NOTICE.—Our stores will be closed Monday, being Queen's Birthday.

LADIES' CAPES.
A further delivery of two cases of Rich Novelties in Ladies' Lace Capes received direct from Paris.
Ladies' Very Handsome Black Lace Capes, richly made and trimmed in latest European style, $4.35 to $18.35 ea.
Ladies' Black Satin Capes, richly Braided and Trimmed, $3.85 to $24.00 ea.
Ladies' Black Escurial Lace Capes, trimmed Crepe Lisse, $11.20 ea.
Ladies' Stylish Black Velvet Capes in most fashionable lengths, trimmed Sequin, Jet, Lace and Ribbon, light weights, $5.50 to $24.00.
Ladies' Stylish Colored Cloth Capes, summer weights, 95c to $15.85.
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STYLISH
DRESS GOODS
Several pieces of Black Figured Mohairs, now so much in demand for Ladies' Dress Skirts, in twenty different patterns, double width, 65c, for only 50c yard.
Rich Shot Dress Fabrics in all the newest textures, 35c to $1.25 yd.
Exceedingly handsome shot and figured Dress Goods in all colorings and large number of effects, 52c to $1.30 yd.
Light weight Dress Tweeds for Ladies' Travelling Costumes, 25c to $1.65 yard.
Pretty and Stylish Plaid Dress Goods, in new colorings, 28c to $1.25 yd.
Handsome Silk and Wool Dress Goods in Rich Dresden designs, up to $3.25 yd.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

LADIES'
Summer Suits.
Every new and novel style in Ladies' Washing Suits, made up in all newest and most stylish materials.
Ladies' Fancy Washing Suits in new styles and good colors, $1.75 to $3.50.
Ladies' Fancy Duck Washing Suits, all leading colors, $2.55 to $4.50.
Ladies' Stylish Summer Suits in New Linen Effects.
Ladies' Stylish Black and White Stripe and Spot Duck Suits, $3.25 to $3.75.
New Crash Linen Suits.
New Linen Oatmeal Suits.
Ladies' Grass Linen Suits in all very latest styles, $5.40 to $15.15.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

Table Napery.
Fringed Table Doylies, 2c to 50c ea.
Fringed Table Napkins, 5½c to 15c ea.
Fringed Tray Cloths, 15c to $2.50 ea.
Fringed Carvers' Cloths, 25c to $1.25 each.
Fringed Sideboard Covers, 25c to $5.00 each.
Fringed Five O'clock Tea Cloths, 25c to $4.75 ea.
Fringed Table Cloths, $1.35 to $16.50 each.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
All Linen Huckaback Towels, 5c to 45c.
All Linen Roller Towelling, 5c to 35c yard.
All Linen Dish Towelling, 5c to 25c yd.
All Linen Huckaback Towelling, 11½c to 35c yd.
All Linen Glass Towelling, 6c to 17c yard.
All Linen Stair Cloth, 14c to 45c yd.
All Linen Bath Towels, 28c to 98c.
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Every week sees the arrival of further novelties and designs in all kinds of Carpets, all with handsome borders to match.
NEW AXMINSTER CARPETS
NEW AXMINSTER CARPETS
In the richest of choice designs and colorings, with handsome borders to match, all best quality goods, $1.45 yd.
NEW WILTON CARPETS
NEW WILTON CARPETS
Most exquisite in design produced in all richest colorings, with handsome borders to match; designs suitable for any room, $1.38 yd.
ROYAL PILE PLUSH CAPPETS
ROYAL PILE PLUSH CARPETS
Equal in appearance, beauty of design and richness of coloring to any other make of Carpet, with handsome borders to match, $1.30 yd.
NEW BRUSSELS CARPETS
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In an immense variety of rich and new designs, suitable for any room, in all latest colorings, with borders and stair carpets to match, from 69c to $1.25 yd.

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ADVERTISEMENT.
OPEN TO-NIGHT TILL 9.30 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY, being the Queen's Birthday, our Store will be closed.

BLOUSES
For the 25th.
BARGAINS.
White Muslin Blouses, worth $1.00, our price to clear, 38c.
Ladies' Stylish Blouses made from the best English Prints and Scotch Ginghams; usual value $1.25 to $1.50, our price to clear 59c.

JUST RECEIVED.
2 Cases of Blouse Novelties to clear at special prices.

Costumes--Bargains.
Balance of last year's Costumes; worth $12.00 to $25.00, to clear at $3.95.
Tailor-made Duck Costumes, all stylish and well-made; special prices $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 each.
Tailor-made Tweed Costumes, worth $14.50; special price to clear, $6.90.

Jackets--Bargains.
Jackets worth $3.90, $4.50 and $5.00, to clear at $1.95.
Jackets, worth $6.50, $12.00 and $14.00, to clear at $2.90.
Jackets, worth $7.50, $8.50 and $9.00, to clear at $3.95, and hundreds of other lines at exactly Half-Price.

Textile Buckskin.
The best interlining for summer comfort! Perforated and Waterproofed; 64 inches wide; price 25c per yard. Ask to see it.

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INDURATED FIBRE BATHS
AT HALF PRICE
While They Last.
The best thing for country residences where only cold water is used. Call and see them at
THE G. R. LOCKER CO.,
1749 Notre Dame Street.

MANY A FISH STORY
. . . . . of the fish which broke away has its origin in poor tackle. If you want to fish for the fish you catch, and not for the stories you can tell, get reliable tackle.
RODS, 40c to $35.
REELS, 15c to $16.
and everything in the line of Hooks, Lines, Flies, Landing Nets etc. Tackle which diminishes by half the chances of losing your fish. CALL EARLY.
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Something entirely new in Sterling Silver.
Very practical. The shank is a long, round, hollow tube, with mouthpiece at end, cleaner than straw; will last a life time.
Call and see them. Price, $15 per dozen, or $1.25 each, with Gilt Bowl.
Importer of WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE and JEWELLERY.
JOHN WATSON,
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Art Association Building.
Watches Repaired by an Expert Workman.
OPEN EVERY EVENING!

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS'
Removal Sale
PREPARE FOR QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.
OPEN LATE TO-NIGHT.
Everyone is wondering why we are giving 10 PERCENT discount for Cash in addition to our already large Reductions.
THIS IS EASILY EXPLAINED.
Our Stock must either be SOLD or MOVED, and we intend selling it, and we are selling it. Every article must be sold if at all possible.

SPECIALS
FOR TO-NIGHT
BLOUSES AND SHIRT WAISTS.
CORSETS AND WHITE WEAR.
CAPES AND JACKETS.
DUCK SUITS.
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.
GENT'S FURNISHINGS.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
TRIMMED MILLINERY.
NEW FULL SKIRTS.
NAVY SERGE COSTUMES.
COVERT COATING COSTUMES.
HEPTONETTE RAIN COATS.
To every close buyer this is an exceptional opportunity to secure supplies at the lowest prices ever offered.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,
THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY HOUSE,
203 to 207 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
144 to 150 Mountain street.
Telephone, 8225.
BRANCH: ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Cor. Buckingham avenue.
Telephone 3335.

BICYCLES!
BICYCLES!
"OF COURSE WE KEEP BICYCLES!"
This is what the salesmen of the New York Piano Co. is continually saying. We have nothing but high grade wheels. We sell only American Wheels; and we don't want all cash for them either. Sell on the instalment plan same as Pianos. If you want one see what we can do. Call in.
NEW YORK PIANO CO.,
446 ST. JAMES ST.

AN INTERESTING WEEK FOR MOTHERS.
Next week will prove interesting and profitable for you mothers, both on your own account and for the little people. Our shelves and counters are filled with creature comforts and necessaries for summer wear. Some special tempting offers next week which should bring you here early.

HOSIERY.
We don't believe manufacturers ever put better value in Summer Hosiery than they have this season. They are the best fitting and best made we ever carried.

FOR LADIES.
Plain Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, double heels and toes, at different prices, each of which is a hose bargain: 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c, up to $1.00. Also, a full range of Ladies' Hose, in Black Cotton, Lisle Thread, Spun Silk.

FOR CHILDREN.
Plain Cashmere Hose, in Tans and Blacks, good values, at graded prices.
Stout Ribbed Cashmere Hose, will stand a lot of wear, from 35c up.

UNDERWEAR.
Have you seen our new 2nd flat? We have some special offers in Ladies' Underwear to coax you up there next week. High quality at low prices will reward you if you go.

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES.
You will find them here made as well as you could make them, and far cheaper. Made and trimmed neatly and prettily, from $1.00 up.

BOYS' SUITS.
Trim sailor togs, in Navy Serge, for little tots.
Tams to match, in Navy Cloth or White Duck.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,
2401-3 St. Catherine Street.

Another Lesson In Arithmetic.
— — — Not a new one, but the old one about our closing out carpet prices. Starting with our buying from the manufacturers--buying the finest lines and in large quantities for cash means low price. Then came a rise in value and manufacturer's advance of from 5 to 10 percent. We had our new stock, and didn't advance the prices, that means lower retail price than others. Then came the discounts to clear before retiring, and you have your choice for actual factory price, in some cases lower.
IF THIS LESSON IS LEARNED
you will not hesitate to supply town house or country home with
Carpets, Rugs and Oilcloths at 20 percent off.
Squares, Lace Curtains and Hammocks at 25 p.c. off.
Remnants and Strips at your own price.
JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
1837 Notre Dame st., near McGill.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Take your family around the Mountain or to Back River. Good service on Park & Island Railway.

CLARKE'S UNIVERSAL,
2270 ST. CATHERINE ST.,
(Between McGill College Avenue and Victoria St.)
C. W. CLARKE & CO.,
of St. James Street,
Beg leave to notify their Customers that they have opened the Store,
2270 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
—WITH A—
A CHOICE STOCK OF NEW FANCY GOODS Japanese China Ware, Vases, Screens, Urns, Fans, Art Novelties, Brass and Onyx Top Tables, Beautiful Lamps, &c., with a fine assortment of New Stationery, Leather Goods, &c.
All to be sold at lowest prices.
C. W. CLARKE & CO., 2270 St. Catherine.

Furniture.
Our immense range of useful and Artistic Furniture is attracting special attention.
CHINA GOODS
for hot weather. See our windows.
CARPETS
for the million in every reliable fabric, from the Finest Royal Axminster and Wilton down to the cheaper and everyday carpets in general use.
THOMAS LIGGET,
Montreal and Ottawa.
23

LADIES, NOTICE!
FOR SUNBURN!
The great relief obtained from the use of JELLY OF CUCUMBER AND ROSES for Sunburn has made it the most popular preparation for summer tourists.
Don't fail to get a Tube before leaving for the country. All Druggists keep it.
Prepared only by JOHN LEWIS, Chemist,
Successor to DYER & Co.,
2208 St. Catherine st., cor. of University.
23

BUSINESS CARDS
AND
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS
NEATLY DONE
At the "Witness" Office
JOB DEPARTMENT.
Corner Craig and St. Peter streets.
N.B.—Mail orders promptly attended to.

The Daily Witness.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 23.

'CANADA GAZETTE' NOTES.

Ottawa, May 23.—To-day's 'Canada Gazette' contains notice of the following appointments:—

Judge Tuck, of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, to be Chief Justice of the court, vice Sir J. C. Allan, resigned.

The Hon. J. A. Ouimet, to be a Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec, vice Judge Baby, resigned.

Ezekiel McLeod, of St. John, N.B., to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and local judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court, vice Mr. Justice Tuck.

Alex. McKay, of Hamilton, Inspector of Customs.

D. W. Davis, of Fort McLeod, to be Collector of Customs.

John C. Brady of London to be landing waiter in H. M. Customs.

Notice is given of application for letters patent to incorporate the Montreal Lithographing Company, Limited, capital, $100,000; headquarters, Montreal. Applicants, David Morrice, merchant; Richard White, publisher, and Smeaton White, publisher, all of Montreal, and Frederick William Heath, lithographer; William Stone, lithographer; William Crowley Jephcott, lithographer, and John Irving, artist, all of Toronto, all of whom are to be the provisional directors of the company.

NORTH POLE BALLOON EXPEDITION.

Public notice is hereby given that the Government of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway purposes sending, in the summer of this current year, a balloon expedition to the North Pole for exploration in the interests of science. The balloon will convey a party of three Swedish scientists, namely, Mr. Solomon August Andree, aged forty-two; Dr. Nils Gustaf Ekholm, aged forty-eight; and Mr. Nils Stringbery, aged twenty-four. It is understood that the expedition will start from Spitzbergen in the early summer. The Swedish and Norwegian minister at the Court of St. James having in the name of his government invoked the assistance of Her Majesty's Government with a view to making it generally known in the British possessions adjacent to the Polar basin that the expedition in question will be attempted, and the Swedish Government being anxious also that the project should be made known to the authorities in other parts of Canada, and to the general public in the Dominion, through the medium of the press. Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has requested His Excellency's Government to do all in their power to meet the wishes of the government of His Swedish and Norwegian Majesty in this matter. Accordingly, Her Majesty's loyal subjects throughout the Dominion are hereby notified in the premises and are requested to give the explorers, should an opportunity present it, all the help in their power. If the balloon be seen only and no communication be had with the exploring party, it is requested that the following particulars may be noted and communicated either to a local newspaper or to some learned body, namely, the day and hour in which the balloon was seen, the direction of the balloon, and the direction of the wind. Should any accident befall the explorers and should they arrive in any locality having lost the balloon, the inhabitants are asked to give them all possible assistance.

'Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this sixteenth day of May, 1896, Joseph Pope,
tary of State.'

SHIPPING.

H. M. S. 'PARISIAN.'

The Allan line R.M.S. 'Parisian, Capt. Barrett, which sailed this morning, had a very large list of passengers consisting of 155 cabin, 131 second cabin and 160 steerage passengers. Among the saloon passengers are Mr. A. L. Alness, Miss Agness Alness, Miss May Alness, Miss Hazel Alness, Mr. E. P. Archibald, Rev. Frank Archibald, Mr. E. F. Agar, Mr. F. D. Brown, Miss E. Barbour, Mrs. Hugh Browne, Miss Barnett, Miss D. S. Bloomfield, Miss Bennett, Miss Elizabeth Brewster, Rev. J. C. Booth, Mrs. Booth, Mr. T. L. Brown, Mr. W. J. Beattie, Mr. D. A. Barrett, Mr. James Bartlett, Mr. E. M. Clark, Rev. G. M. Clark, Mrs. Clark, Mr. Richard Curwen, Judge Chapin, Miss Cameron, Hon. R. B. Dickey, Mr. C. A. Eliot, Mrs. Eliot, two children, infant, nurse and maid, Mr. A. F. Gault, Mrs. Gault, Mr. J. Hamilton Gault, Mr. F. Hilton Green; Mrs. Green, two children, infant and nurse; Mrs. Georgeson, Mr. A. Gibson, Miss Hope, Col. Hankin, Mr. R. Harvey, Mr. H. C. Hurgreaves, Mr. Chas. Handyside, Mrs. Handyside, Miss Loraine Handyside, Master Keith Handyside and maid, Mr. Alex. Henderson, Mr. George Hay, Mrs. Hay, Mr. J. Craven Hoyle, Mrs. Hoyle, Mr. Jones, Mrs. M. Jones, Mr. F. T. Judah, Miss Judah, Miss S. Judah, Mrs. Campbell Johnston and two children, Mr. J. Jaques, Mr. James Johnson, Mr. Kane, Miss Kane, Miss Alice Kane, Mr. R. Kane, Mr. J. L. Kittilsby, Mr. G. P. Kenny, Mr. Douglas Lindsay, Miss Lindsay, Major Long, Mrs. Long, child and maid, Mr. Frank C. Laruc, Mrs. Laruc, Miss Bessie Laruc, Miss Sofa Laruc, Miss Ethel Laruc, Master Frank Laruc, infant and nurse, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Little, Miss Little, Mr. F. Anderson Lightbody, Mr. Thomas Lightbody, Mr. R. S. Lea, Mrs. G. W. Moss, Miss A. W. Moss, Miss Magee, Mr. Chas. Morse, Mr. W. de L. Marine, Mr. A. L. Mallins, Rev. Alex. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Mr. James McLaren, Mrs. James McLaren, Miss G. McLaren, the Rev. J. McMechan, Mr. J. S. McLaughlin, Miss McLaughlin, Mr. Charles McIntyre, Mrs. John Ogilvie and maid, Miss Ogilvie, Miss Lillie Ogilvie, Master Jack Ogilvie, Mr. D. W. Ogilvie, Prof. E. Odium, Mr. Godfrey Parker, Mr. A. B. Pollock, Miss Patrick, Dr. Pike, Miss Radford, Mr. C. E. S. Rind, Mrs. Reaves, Mr. Campbell Reaves, Mr. R. S. Smith, Miss Samuel, Mr. C. T. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Bessie Shaw, Master Herbert Shaw, Master Douglas Shaw, Mrs. E. G. Shaw, Mr. Stanley W. Seed, Mrs. Seed, Mr. Archibald C. Stoddart, Mrs. Stoddart, Captain Scott, Mr. P. C. Small, Mrs. Small, Mr. Charles Tupper, Mrs. Sarah Tilson, Mr. A. M. Vineberg, Major Wickstead, Mr. C. V. Wilson, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Winn, Mr. H. N. Walford, Mr. T. D. Watson.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Highgate Springs, May 25. Train leaves G. T. R. station, 9 a.m. Return tickets, one dollar.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Monday being a legal holiday there will be no issue of the 'Witness.'

THE REV. E. P. HAMMOND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Permit me through your columns to draw attention to the work which has for some weeks been going on quietly and unostentatiously in our midst. Some have scarcely heard of it; others have seen it but passed by on the other side, while those who have embraced this opportunity of service for the Master, have witnessed miracles of grace, real as the raising of Jairus's daughter. From childhood we were accustomed to hear the name of the Rev. E. P. Hammond mentioned in our home with affection and profound respect. We could tell of one who was led to the Saviour through his instrumentality during a former visit to our city and years afterward, when called to the heavenly land, there was found in the well-marked bible, the little covenant card received from Mr. Hammond at the time of her conversion and many in our city can trace their spiritual life to his meetings. The desire after Christ manifested as it has been daily in the children's meetings in Douglas Church, Knox Church, and the Ladies' Benevolent Institution, is not the result of excitement, neither is it evanescent as the early dew upon the flower, but it is the working of the Holy Spirit on the tender heart. It is genuine, its permanency alone depending on the fostering care of parents, pastors and Sunday-school teachers. What sent that little boy, who having come to Jesus, received tracts from Mr. Hammond, what sent him from door to door on St. Catherine street, early in the morning distributing his leaflets, till the heart of a Roman Catholic girl was touched with his message, of 'Jesus' love.' What but the Holy Spirit of God. Is it not written, 'Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings, thou hast perfected praise.' A farewell mass meeting for young and old is to be held on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock in the hall of the Y.M.C.A. Will not the Christians pray and work that much blessing may attend this meeting. The theme of Mr. Hammond is always the same—Jesus Christ and him crucified. His methods—repentance and faith. Come and hold up the hands of this veteran, this God-given, God-honored evangelist. M.D.

Montreal, May 22, 1896.

Mr. Hammond will preach to-morrow morning in the Presbyterian Church, Lachine, and it is expected that he will hold a union meeting there to-morrow night. Mr. Bickerdike will drive him down to the afternoon meeting at the Y.M.C.A. Between seven hundred and a thousand, chiefly children, have professed conversion in these meetings.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The case taken by Edward Percy Gordon against his late partner Alexander Nelson and Michel Hulbig on the charge of having obtained $5,000 by false pretences, was decided on May 18, by Judge Dugas, who held that the money was put into the partnership business existing between the three partners and used for that purpose. His Honor was of opinion that there was no ground whatever for the charge made against Nelson and Hulbig, who accordingly were honorably discharged.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

The music at the church parade in the Cathedral, to-morrow at 4.15 p.m., will be as follows:—Opening voluntary, Nocturne E flat, Chopin; 'God Save the Queen,' Responses, Tallis; Proper Psalm cxliv., Woodward; Nunc Dimittis, Berthold Tours in D; anthem, 'And the Glory of the Lord;' 'Messiah,' Handel; hymn, 'Onward Christian Soldiers,' Sullivan; offertory, quartette, 'Gently Lord, O gently lead us;' Stainer's 'Sevenfold Amen;' concluding voluntary, 'Festal March,' Elvey. John B. Norton, organist and musical director.

AN INSANE WOMAN ILL-USED.

On Friday evening, May 22, one Rossignol, florist of Outremont, was charged before His Worship Mayor Dunlop, with having on May 1, beaten and kicked an insane colored woman on the grounds of the Hon. L. Beaubien, He was condemned to pay a fine of $5 or go to jail for fifteen days.

This seems to be one of these cases in which humanity appeared to have been abroad except in the heart of the citizen who interfered to protect the defenceless. There was, it is stated, by Mr. W.T. Hart, a decided lack of sympathy with the weak and suffering apparent in the hearts of certain officials of Outremont, who should have been the first to take up the case as a matter of their duty, if for no other reason. Mr. Hart had to go to the policeman after having witnessed the brutal assault and then to the Mayor before the policeman took the woman in charge. He then had to go before the Council to get the case prosecuted, and to take trouble as a private citizen that was the duty plainly of the constable at least. The woman is unknown. None know where she came from except that she is now in jail for loitering and Mr. Hart has communicated with Mr. Alfred Perry with a view to having her committed to Verdun Hospital for the Insane.

ST. JOHN'S FRENCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered to-morrow at the morning service. Some eight or ten new members will unite themselves with the church. Special evangelistic service in the evening.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

A very large delegation is expected to the meetings to be held in the Olivet Baptist Church, commencing on Tuesday, May 26, and lasting over the Sunday following. Already more have announced their intention of coming than the Baptist families can entertain, and the friends of other denominations are opening their homes. A great favor would be done to the Baptist church if others willing to entertain would send in their names to Mr. W. K. Crafftey, 27 Tupper street.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE.

The old residence which stood on Sherbrooke street opposite the head of Union avenue has been demolished to make room for the Royal Victoria College for the Higher Education of Women. The construction of the new building will begin immediately, and it is to be finished by July, 1897. Mr. Bruce Price of New York is the architect in charge. The building will be one hundred and ninety-six feet long and seventy-six feet wide at the wings, while the central portion will extend fifty feet beyond the wings. The basement will contain the gymnasium, laboratory, laundry and heating apparatus. On the first floor will be the dining hall, professors and president's rooms, secretary's office and four large class-rooms. The second floor will be taken up by six class-rooms and a large assembly hall. The third and fourth floors will contain the ladies' bedrooms, bathrooms and lavatories, while on the fifth floor will be the servants' bedrooms, etc. The building will be constructed of rock-faced Montreal limestone, and will cost at least $225,000.

THE LATE MR. COOK.

The remains of Brother Cook, of Damascus Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Pythias, reached to-day the home of his bereaved and sorrowing widow, whom he left only a week ago to visit his friends in the west, little dreaming that it was their last parting. The train on which Mr. Cook travelled was thrown off the track and he was instantly killed. His friends, and they were many, will miss his genial voice and kindly face. He was a great admirer of the Oddfellows, being a P.G. of Syracuse Lodge, No. 309, also a member of the Encampment rank. The funeral ceremonies will be conducted by the lodge of the Knights of Pythias above mentioned which he joined about a year ago. The members of both orders are asked to assist at the ceremony, the funeral to take place on Sunday afternoon at half-past two o'clock from his late residence, 23 Hermine street.

MR. JAMES PATON FOR ST. ANTOINE

Mr. John A. Grose, having heard today that Mr. James Paton, of Messrs. Laird Paton & Co., had been nominated for St. Antoine Ward, declared that it was the best name he had yet heard mentioned, and that he would willingly retire his own name and do all in his power to elect Mr. Paton. The desire for Mr. Paton to run was very generally expressed by his friends.

ST. LAMBERT.

A committee room has been opened on Victoria avenue, St. Lambert, in the interest of the Liberal candidate, Mr. C. A. Geoffrion, and a public meeting will be held there this evening at which Mr. Geoffrion will speak. A meeting will also be held on Tuesday evening.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, May 23.—Lieut.-Governor Chapleau has elected to be called 'Sir Adolphe' and not 'Sir Joseph' Chapleau in future.

The writs for a new election for the St. Lawrence division, Montreal, consequent on the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Morris, have been issued. Nominations take place on June 17, and polling one week later.

The Hon. Mr. Morris has been appointed a Legislative Councillor in the place of the late Hon. Henry Starnes.

FATAL RESULT.

Felix Lachance, the boy who was struck on the head with a bat while playing bat and ball on Sunday last, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of the blow.

THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

Moscow, May 23.—At nine o'clock this morning, one of the most interesting sights connected with the festivities took place in the Senate square in front of the Arsenal, inside the Kremlin. It was the proclamation of the coronation by the picturesque Russian heralds. With the exception of the emblems of mourning and the wording of the proclamation the ceremony was in all respects the same as the one witnessed in St. Petersburg at the funeral of the late Czar.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Saturday, May 23, 1896.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

All the English markets are closed to-day and will be closed on Monday, for the Whitsuntide holidays.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened at 60¾c, 60⅝c, 60¾c July, and 61⅞c to 61¾c Sept.; corn opened at 29¼c July; oats opened at 18¾c to 18⅞c July; pork opened at $7.45 Sept.; lard opened at $4.37 to $4.40 for July; short ribs opened at $4.02½ to $4.05.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 23.—The Stock Exchange is closed to-day. Money ½ percent. Bar silver steady at 31s 1-16d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 23, 1896. Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts, 14,000; left over, 3,000; light mixed, $3.15 to $3.50; mixed packing, $3.15 to $3.40; heavy shipping, $2.85 to $3.30; rough grades, $2.85 to $3. The receipts of cattle were 100; market dull and nominally unchanged; sheep, 3,000; market strong.

TORONTO PROVISION MARKET.

Toronto, Ont., May 23.—Market dull; flour dull; prices unchanged; straight rollers nominal at $3.30 to $3.40, Toronto freights. Bran dull; cars quoted at $9.75 west and shorts at $10 to $10.50. Wheat dull, little doing. Feeling unsettled, owing to feverish condition of American markets. White wheat sold at 72c west, and red quoted at 70c. No. 1 Manitoba hard quoted easier at 63c, Fort William, and 70c Midland. No. 1 Northern is 69c, Midland. Barley quiet; little or no outside demand; No. 3 extra quoted at 30c outside; No. 2 quoted at 32c, and feed barley at 28c. Oats quiet; prices unchanged; white sold at 20½ to 21c outside and mixed quoted at 20c west. Peas quiet; offerings at 48c outside. Buckwheat quiet; no business reported, and quotations about 32c outside. Oatmeal is quiet; prices nominal at $2.65 on track. Corn dull; prices unchanged: mixed sold at 34½c on track here.

REV. DR. HUNTER WILL SPEAK OF BISHOP LAFLECHE.

The Rev. Dr. Hunter will preach a patriotic sermon in Dominion Square Methodist Church to-morrow evening, in which he will deal with the collective pastoral of the Roman Catholic bishops of the Province of Quebec, on the Manitoba School question, and with Bishop Lafleche's sermon on the same subject.

THE EXHIBITION.

A special meeting of the finance committee of the Canadian International Exhibition will be held at the Street Railway building, corner of Crag and Place d'Armes Hill on Tuesday, May 26, at 3.30 p.m.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Clear; north-east wind.
River du Loup—Clear; north-east wind.
Father Point—Clear; north wind; inward 5 a.m., steamer; 7 a.m., Gerona; 8 a.m., two barques.
Metis—Clear; north wind; inward 7 p.m., Turret Age; 8 a.m. barque (light).
Matane—Clear; north wind; ship J.F.R.G. anchored here.
Martin River—Clear; north wind; inward 5 a.m., Scotsman; 6 p.m., Hungaria.
Fame Point—Clear; north-west wind; inward 6.30 a.m. Laurentian.
North Shore—Clear; north wind.
Point des Monts—8 a.m. H.N.B.G. and three other barques.
Anticosti—Clear; north-east wind; Loraine and Golden Bow at English Bay.
South-West Point—Inward 5 a.m., barque.
Cape Ray—Clear; north wind.
Low Point—Foggy; north-east wind; outward 11 p.m. Huelva and Queen Adelaide; inward Turret Caps.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

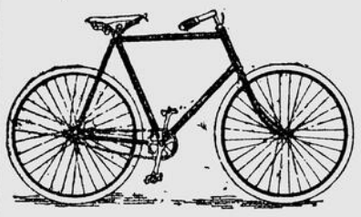
The Dominion line R.M.S. Scotsman is expected to arrive here to-morrow with 42 cabin, 36 intermediate and 365 steerage passengers.

Father Point, May 23.—SS. Gerona, Thomson line, from Shields, inward 7.20 a.m. to-day (Saturday).

The depth of water in the channel to-day was 30 feet 5 inches; at Sorel yesterday 32 feet. The depth of water here the same day last year was 32 feet 11 in.

New York, May 23.—The SS. New York from Southampton arrived to-day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



$76 Cash.

Gentlemen's or Ladies' Wheels,

RELIANCE A. & B. MODEL $76 CASH.

You have not seen our ads. for some time for the simple reason manufacturer cannot keep up with demand. Sale for Gendron wheels is immense.

We can tell you something important about

WHEELS.

G. A. HOLLAND & SON,

2411 St. Catherine St.

P.S.—Open until 9 o'clock to-night. See 'Star' for ads. in Lacrosses, Hammocks, Croquet, Wall Papers.

G. A. H. & SON.

A BUSY WOMAN

Does as much walking in a day as a man does in five—about the house and on the streets—she tests well the comfort and wear of her shoes. My LADIES' $1.50 DONGOLA SHOES STAND THE TEST.

Plain, tip or "Common Sense," any size or width, but only ONE PRICE, so small, I'll mention it again—

$1.50.

SHORT,

The Shoeist,

124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

Cor. Lagauchetiere.

Take your family around the Mountains or to Back River. Good service on Park & Island Railway.

Berard & Major

CARRIAGEMAKERS,

1947 St. Catherine Street.

Grand assortment of Vehicles, newest styles, such as Cabriolet, Victoria, Phaeton, Rockaway, London T Cart, Sandringham, Mikado, and all kinds of family vehicles. One seated open Buggy, from $60 to $150. One seated Covered Buggy, $95 to $250.

All Vehicles Guaranteed.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Athletic Club House!

Open All Day!

Admission 10 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL

LAMP SALE.

For balance of this month, every FANCY LAMP in stock at a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT.

$20.00 Lamps for $15.00
10.00 " " 7.50
8.00 " " 6.00
6.00 " " 4.50

AND SO ON.

Three new shipments have lately been added to our stock, all subject to the discount.

A. T. Wiley & Co.

1803 NOTRE DAME STREET.
2341 ST. CATHERINE ST.

TO PREVENT SUNBURN

—USE—

Jelly of Cucumber & Roses

ALL DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

23

ANY PERSON WANTING TO FIND a good home for a nice Puppy, may hear of same by applying or addressing 945 St. James street, city. 23

EYE-GLASSES AND SPECTACLES Repaired. THOS. ALLAN & CO., Opticians, 2266 St. Catherine street. 23

FOR SALE, COMPLETE SET OF VIEWS of the World's Fair as issued by the 'Star.' Price, $2.00. Address, WORLD'S FAIR, 'Witness' Office. 23

FOR SALE, UPRIGHT PIANO, 7⅓ Octave, first-class, American make; will be sold cheap for cash. Address PIANO 740, 'Witness' Office. 23

LADY TEACHES ROYAL DRESDEN ART on China; easy and profitable occupation for ladies; learned in six lessons. Trial lesson, 50 cents. Address DRESDINA, 'Witness' Office. 23

ONE DOUBLE AND ONE SINGLE COMfortably furnished bedroom, private family; no children; with or without board. 19 Emily street, opposite Roy street, off St. Urbain street. 23

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal.—Circuit Court.—No. 5032.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce, plaintiff, vs. Ad. Henrichon, defendant. On the first day of June, 1896, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of said defendant, No. 305 St. Lawrence street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of hay, oats, &c. Conditions, cash. SAMUEL C. MARSAN, B.S.C. Montreal, 23rd May, 1896. 23

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal.—Circuit Court.—No. 5031.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce, plaintiff, vs. Ad. Henrichon, defendant. On the first day of June, 1896, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of said defendant, No. 305 St. Lawrence street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of hay, oats, etc. Conditions, cash. SAMUEL C. MARSAN, B.S.C., Montreal, 23rd May, 1896. 23

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. — No. 1407. — Superior Court.— Thomas Donnelly, plaintiff, versus James Sutherland, defendant. On the second day of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Room 13 Temple Building, 185 St. James street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of Piano and Piano Stool, etc. SAMUEL C. MARSAN, B.S.C. Montreal, 23rd May, 1896. 23

ROOMS AND BOARD, ONE LARGE, pleasant front room, bath flat; also a large back parlor; both well furnished, and desirable for quiet people in a private family. 38 Durocher street. 23

SITUATION WANTED.—Young Man three years in Arts (McGill) wants work until twentieth of Sept. next, ready for any honest work; can turn his hand to almost anything; farm, garden, office, shop or driving. 38 Durocher street. 23

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Colonial House,

Phillips Square.

SPECIALTIES For Next Week:

BICYCLE SUITS.

Unlined Sack or Norfolk Jacket, beautifully made, 23 patterns to select from.

The Balance

Of a fine line of CHILDREN'S, BOYS' and YOUTH'S SUITS, at 33⅓ Percent Discount and 5 Percent Extra for Cash.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR, in all sizes, at $1 per Suit.
MEN'S BLACK CASHMERE HALF HOSE, 25c per pair.
MEN'S BLACK CASHMERE HALF HOSE, 35c, 3 prs for $1.
MEN'S ASSORTED TAN CASHMERE HALF HOSE, 35c, 3 prs. for $1.
MEN'S PLAIN TAN and FANCY STRIPED COTTON HALF HOSE, 25c per pair.
MEN'S FANCY STRIPED COTTON HALF HOSE, 35c, 3 prs. for $1.
MEN'S KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS, in all the various Heather Mixtures and Fancy Plaids, with Plain or Fancy Tops.
BOYS' ALL WOOL SWEATERS, in Navy, White and Cardinal, 85c.
MEN'S ALL WOOL SWEATERS, in Navy, White, Cardinal and Heather Mixtures, at prices ranging from $1 and upwards.

15,000 YARDS

Scotch Ginghams and Cotton Crepons

In Stripes, Dresden Effects and Persian Effects, regular price 30c to 40c . . . . . .

For 16c per yd. with Five Percent Discount for Cash.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Attended to.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

MONTREAL.

Pretty Bangs. Natural-Looking Waves. Wavy Switches.

Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine our large stock of above articles, made of first quality hair, and on the Celebrated Borden Patent. Light as a feather and defy detection.

Mail orders solicited.

PALMER'S,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

1745 Notre Dame St.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

JUST RECEIVED—

EASTMAN'S POCKET KODAKS.
EASTMAN'S BULL'S EYE CAMERAS.
EASTMAN'S DEVELOPING AND PRINTING OUTFITS.
R. O. CO. COMET CAMERAS.
C. & C. "QUAD" CAMERAS.
(With Bicycle Case.)
FRESH KODAK FILM, Etc., Etc.

Some Special Bargains in Second-Hand Cameras, Developing and Printing for Amateurs.

WM. NOTMAN & SON, 14 Phillips Square.

Queen's Birthday

OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED MONDAY.

Open To-night till Ten o'clock

SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY OF

Gloves, - - - Skirts,
Hosiery, - - - Hats,
Shirtwaists, - - Parasols,

FOR THE HOLIDAY.

HAMILTON'S,

ST. CATHERINE STREET, ◆ ◆ ◆ CORNER OF PEEL STREET.

TO LET, AT STE. AGATHE DES MONTS, a comfortable house, with water; partially furnished. Apply to N. T. RIELLE 708 New York Life Building, Montreal. 23

TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, FURNISHED Detached Cottage, prettily situated near river. For terms, etc., address COTTAGE 19, 'Witness' Office. 23

WANTED, AGENTS WHO ARE WORKers can make good pay, as we give large commission to good men. THE CO-OPERATIVE FUNERAL EXPENSE SOCIETY, 1725 St. Catherine street. 23

WANTED, 50 HEALTHY PEOPLE TO call daily and subscribe to our splendid system, incorporated by Quebec Government. 75c yearly insures in case of death, a Cloth-covered Coffin and a splendid Hearse with two Horses. No more expense. THE CO-OPERATIVE FUNERAL EXPENSE SOCIETY, 1725 St. Catherine street. 23

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD SERvant; no washing. Apply day or evening, at 373 Charron street, Point St. Charles. 23

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 32 Park avenue. 23

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family. Apply 40 Lorne avenue, off Milton street. 23

WANTED, BY YOUNG SWEDE, JUST landed, work of any kind; good farmer; can milk, and take care of horses; willing, industrious and temperate; A1 references. Apply American Presbyterian Mission, 75 Inspector street. 23

WANTED, A SITUATION BY A FRENCH Protestant, from France, who understands gardening, the care of cattle, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address FRENCH PROTESTANT, 'Witness' office. 23

WANTED, LIVE MEN, EACH COUNTY; Carpenter preferred; salary or commission. Address with Stamped Envelope, TOPP & CO., Mfrs., Indianapolis, Ind. 23

WANTED, BY EXPERIENCED NURSE, a situation with lady going away for the summer, as companion; willing to make herself useful; city reference given. Address WIDOW 30, 'Witness' Office. 23

WANTED, WASHING BY THE DOZEN, rough dried; first-class flannel washer; can give the best of references; widow. Please call 214 St. George street. 23

Weekly Calendar.

INTERMEDIATE LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Montreal vs. National.

M.A.A.A. GROUNDS, MONDAY, 25th May.

Ball faced at 3.30 p.m. sharp. Play rain or shine.

Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 35c. Reserved Seat Tickets for sale at Morton Phillips & Co., 1756 Notre Dame st.; Macmillan's Pharmacy, Phillips square, and M.A.A.A. Office, Mansfield st.

G. T. PETTIGREW, Hon. Secy., M.L.C.

SATURDAY, MAY 23.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING,

SATURDAY, 8 o'clock.

Testimonials and Song Service. Mr. P. C. Hill, of Chicago, will give a short address.

BIBLE STUDY ON SUNDAY, MAY 24.

9.30 a.m.—Mr. George H. Archibald will teach the international lesson.

3.00 p.m.—Mr. P. C. Hill, late of Moody's Bible Institute, Chicago, will conduct the YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE STUDY.

All young men are invited to these services

Young Men's Christian Association,
Dominion Square. 23

ART ASSOCIATION,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

The Annual Exhibition of Drawings
—BY THE—
Students of the Advanced Art Classes
IS NOW OPEN IN THE NEW GALLERY.
Admission Free.

DR. HAMMOND,

THE EVANGELIST,

Will give an address in the Hall of the Christian Jewish Mission, 354 St. Lawrence Main street, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 4 p.m. ALL INVITED. 22

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION
OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
CONFERENCE,
A Conference on the
'Home Department' of the Sunday-school
Will be held in the
AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
SATURDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.
All are invited.
G. H. ARCHIBALD, Gen. Sec.

Y.M.C.A.
BICYCLE CLUB

The members are requested to attend the following runs:—

Saturday, May 23rd at 3 p.m., Back River.
Monday, May 25th, St. Johns.

Leaving Building at 6.30 a.m., and Longueuil Ferry at 7.30 a.m.
CHARLES MANHIRE, Captain.

1st PRINCE of WALES
REGIMENT.
ANNUAL DRILL.

The Regiment will parade at the Armory as follows:—

SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 2.30 p.m., to attend the Brigade Church parade. Uniform—Divine service order.

MONDAY, the 25th inst., 9 a.m., to take part in the Review. Uniform—Review order.

TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 p.m. Uniform—Drill order. The remaining four days pay will be paid out at the close of this parade.

The Drummers and Buglers will attend all the parades, and the Brass Band on the 24th and 25th.

By order,
W. L. BOND, Captain,
Adjutant.

SUNDAY, MAY 24.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

A.M.—"What think ye of Christ?"
P.M.—"The Bible Doctrine of the Second Coming."

Everybody welcome.

Rev. E. C. EVANS, D.D.,
Pastor.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH,
Corner Osborne and Mountain Streets.
MAY 24th.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Preacher at both services,
REV. E. W. DADSON, D.D.,
of Woodstock, Ont.
Strangers cordially welcomed and shown to seats.

POINT ST. CHARLES
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
185 Congregation street.
Mr. J. C. WATT, B.A.,
Will preach Morning and Evening.
Sunday-School and Bible Classes, 3 p.m.
STRANGERS WELCOMED.
23

WESTMOUNT
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Worshipping in Elm Hall.
R. HOPKIN, Pastor.
11 a.m.—"The Abiding Christ."
7 p.m.—"Life's Battles and How to Win."
COME!
23

6TH BATT. FUSILIERS.

The Battalion will parade for Divine Service on SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 2 p.m. Uniform, Review Order. And on MONDAY, 25th inst., at 9 a.m., to take part in the Review. Pioneers, Bands, Signallers and Ambulance to attend both parades.
By order,
T. ATKINSON,
Bt. Major and Adjt.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The members of Damascus Lodge, No. 4, are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of our late brother, P. J. Cook, on Sunday, 24th, at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, 23 Hermine street.

Members of sister lodges are also invited.

By order of Chancellor Commander,
W. H. CORNELL,
K. of R. and S.
23

SUNDAY, MAY 24.

S. O. E. B. S.

The Annual Church Parade will take place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 31, to St. Mary's Church, Hochelaga. The sermon will be preached by Bro. the Rev. E. Bushell.

The brethren of No. 1 and 2 districts are requested to assemble at Excelsior Lodge Room, Notre Dame street, at 2 p.m., Band will attend. Regalia by order.

F. GAUCHA, D.D. No. 1 District.
W. KING, D.D. No. 2 District.
J. CROSTON, Secretary.

SPECIAL SERVICES

In St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church
(Reformed).

11 a.m. — 'HEARKEN, THE MASTER CALLETH.'

7 p.m. — 'WHY, PROTESTANT; OR EVERY MAN'S DUTY.'

If you, to your shame, do not know why you are a Protestant, or pretend to be one, you had better hear W. DE DONDEN-POS ON SUNDAY NIGHT. 23

GRAND RALLY!

FAREWELL MEETING
OF
THE REV. E. P. HAMMOND,
The world-famed Evangelist,
FOR ALL, YOUNG AND OLD,
In the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Sunday Afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MONDAY, MAY 25.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

Queen's Birthday
GRAND
TEMPERANCE RALLY
AND PICNIC,
—ON THE—
ATHLETIC CLUB HOUSE GROUNDS.

MONDAY, May 25.

Games, Music, Addresses.

Tickets, including round trip on the Park and Island Railway, from either Victoria avenue, Westmount, or Mount Royal avenue, city, and admission to the grounds.

25 cents.

This will be as delightful a place to spend Queen's Birthday as can be selected.

Refreshments at City Prices.

Tickets for sale at Drysdale's, Morton, Phillips, Coates, 'Witness' Office, and by A. Parker, Grand Secretary Royal Templars, and J. H. Carson. 21

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

A ROYAL DAY AND ROYAL BOATS.

To CARILLON and Back, Str. 'Sovereign.'

ROUND TRIP, $1.00.

Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine.

Up Lake St. Louis and Down Rapids.

In Afternoon, Str. **Duchess of York** leave Canal Basin 1.45 p.m. **Trip 50c.**

See Advertisement. 20

EXCURSION!

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY!
TO
Cushing's Grove.

The steamer "Paul Smith" will leave Jacques Cartier wharf at 1.30 p.m. Fare 25 cents, round trip. Children free. 23

NOTICE TO WHEELMEN.

DANIELS' HOTEL, PRESCOTT.

First class in all its appointments. Only two hundred feet from Steamboat landing, where excursion steamer "Empire State" leaves on MONDAY MORNING, 25th inst., for Kingston.

VICTORIA RINK,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 25 and 26.
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL
in aid of the
MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.
Victoria Rifles Band of 60 musicians.
Afternoon Concerts at 3 o'clock. Evening Concerts at 8 o'clock.

The following are Monday's programmes:

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

March—'Russe,' .. .. Genne
Overture—'Jubel,' .. .. Weber
(a) 'Pilgrim's Chorus,' (b) 'Evening Star,'—'Tannhauser,' .. .. Wagner
Selection—'Rigoletto,' .. .. Verdi
E Flat Clarionet Solo—'Auld Lang Syne,' .. —Médaer
M. LEON MEDAER.
National Fantasia—'Episodes in a Soldier's Life,' .. .. Kappey
(a) Waltz—Rosée du Matin .. .. Fahrbach
(b) Mazurka—Czarina .. .. Ganne
March—Tannhauser .. .. Wagner

MONDAY (MILITARY) EVENING.

March—'Fackeltanz No. 1,' .. .. Meyerbeer
Overture—'William Tell,' .. .. .. Rossini
Waltz—'The Skaters,' .. .. Waldteufel
(a) Gavotte—'Au Village,' .. .. Gillet
(b) Intermezzo—'Cavaleria Rusticana,' .. .. —Mascagni
Violin Solo—'Fantasia,' 'Faust,' .. Sarasate
Mr. M. J. B. ROY.
Selection—'Bénediction des Poignards,' .. —Meyerbeer
National Fantasia—'Episodes of a Soldier's Life,' .. .. Kappey
Clarionet Duet—'La Chanson des Nids,' .. —Buot
Mr. EDOUARD QUIVRON and Mr. LEON MEDAER.
Song—'Le Pas d'Amour du Roi Jean, ... —Saint Saens
Mr. E. DUQUETTE.
Descriptive—'On the Plantation,'.. Puerner
Overture—'Jubel,' .. .. Weber
23

MONDAY, MAY 25.

Grand Excursion

MONDAY—QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Steamer FILGATE will leave Montreal, near Canal Basin, foot of McGill st., at 1 p.m., for a trip on Lake St. Louis, passing around the Chateauguay Island: returning, will shoot the Rapids, arriving at Montreal at 6.30 p.m. The whole of this delightful trip for 50 cents.

Steamer CHATEAUGUAY leaves Jacques Cartier Wharf at 2 p.m. for a trip down the river. Return at 6 p.m. Round trip, 25c.

A. GOULET, Proprietor.

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

DOMINION ALLIANCE
Provincial Prohibition Convention.

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Quebec Provincial Alliance and Prohibition Convention will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Building, Montreal, on TUESDAY, May 26, beginning at 10 a.m.

All temperance organizations in the province are invited to send two or more delegates.

This will be a most important convention, and it is hoped there will be a large attendance.

RAILWAY RATES.

Special Queen's Birthday Excursion Tickets will be issued from all stations on Saturday and Monday, May 23rd and 25th, good to return up to Tuesday night, May 26th, at single fare.

This will afford an opportunity of friends visiting the city and enjoying the Grand Military Demonstration on Monday morning and participating in the Temperance Rally and Picnic on the Athletic Club House grounds in the afternoon, and be ready for the Convention on Tuesday morning.

J. R. DOUGALL,
President.
J. H. CARSON,
Secretary.
12

M.A.A.A.
LAWN TENNIS CLUB.
Notice to Active Members.

A General Meeting of members interested in the above club will be held in the club room, Mansfield street at 8 p.m. on

TUESDAY, May 26,

for the purpose of adopting Constitution and By-laws, and Election of Officers for ensuing year.

R. S. STANCLIFFE, Hon.-Sec.
23

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
The Montreal Foundling and Infant Nursery
will be held as usual at 43 Argyle avenue, on TUESDAY, the 26th of May, at 4.30 p.m., and all are cordially invited to attend.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

SACRED CONCERT
IN THE LECTURE ROOM,
EAST END METHODIST CHURCH,
Under the auspices of E. L. of C. E.
Mr. A. B. ALLEN, President,
THURSDAY, May 28th, at 8 p.m.

The following talent has kindly consented to assist: Mrs. G. H. McLeod, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Tuddenham, Misses Meyers, Terrill, Kneeland, Messrs. S. S. Bain, G. H. McLeod, F. Myers, J. Ritchie Bell, J. Wilks, W. R. Burrell, L. Bristow. Autoharp selections by Miss and Mr. Allan. Rev. F. C. Reynolds, chairman.

Proceeds for benevolent purposes.

Tickets . . . . . 15 cents.

'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me,' Matt. 25: 40. 23

FUTURE MEETINGS.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE,
(Affiliated to McGill University),
For the Higher Education of Young Women
35 SIMPSON STREET, Montreal.

The Trustees of the Trafalgar Institute offer two scholarships, consisting of free board and education ($300 per annum), to daughters of clergymen in the Province of Quebec, not under fourteen, and not over sixteen years of age.

An examination of applicants will be held in the Institute on May 30th, instant, and no applications will be considered after that date.

All information can be obtained from Miss FAIRLEY, Principal, at the Institute, or from

A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary.
22 St. John street.
19

RESERVE

SATURDAY, JUNE 6th,

For SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSION to STE. ROSE. Particulars later.

SOUSA

SOUSA

3 GRAND BAND CONCERTS,
Victoria Skating Rink,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS
SATURDAY MATINEE,
June 5th and 6th.
Evening at 8 o'clock.
Matinee at 3 o'clock.

RESERVED SEATS—Evening, $1, 75c, 50c.
Matinee, 75c, 50c.
Admission, 25c.

Plan of Seats opens TUESDAY, May 26, at Nordheimer's, Shaw's and Hardy's.
23

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

HACKETT L. O. L.

The members of this lodge are requested to meet at the Vault on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock, for the burial of our late Bro. R. L. Wilson.

Members of Sister Lodges cordially invited.

By order of the W. M.
22

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00, Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger, 30c: 10 copies to one address, $2.25; 20, $4.40; 50, $10.50; 100, $20.

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness: 28c on Northern Messenger: $3.60 on Daily Witness.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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

☾ L. Quar. 4 ● N. Moon 12 — **May** — ☽ F. Quar. 18-19 ○ F. Moon 26

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24/31	25	26	27	28	29	30

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1896.

The request of the Incline Railway to be allowed to put electric lights on the top of the mountain is no doubt a fascinating one. If the whole front of the mountain were garlanded with sparks of light it would be most fairy-like. It is an astounding thing that the company should have thought of asking leave to do anything it chose with the mountain, even to the extent of making it into a sort of Canadian Cremorne, which would be the natural sequel of the present proposition. They must have thought themselves very sure of the Council, or at least of the Park Committee, or at least of its chairman, each of whom in turn seems to think that the whole mountain belongs to them or him to barter away at pleasure. The good name of our park is too precious to allow of its seclusions to be made the haunts of night loiterers.

Every day brings news of prominent Conservatives who have joined the Liberal party in the campaign, believing with Sir Oliver Mowat that a change of government is imperatively needed, and that it will be good for the Conservative party itself to learn by a period in opposition that it does not own the country and cannot barter it away in exchange for office. In the Maritime Provinces, the home of Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Hibbert Tupper, the movement is as pronounced as it is in Montreal or in Ontario, the North-West or British Columbia. In Halifax yesterday four prominent men, two manufacturers, a merchant and a doctor, publicly gave their reasons for leaving the Conservative party and joining the Liberals. In Montreal yesterday many Conservatives were determined to take the same step by Archbishop Lafleche's pulpit speech intimidating and coercing his people to vote against Mr. Laurier and his candidates. Monseigneur Lafleche's declaration that a Roman Catholic statesman must in political and state affairs do as his church commands him is one which should determine thousands of Conservatives all over the Dominion to support Mr. Laurier, who is making such a magnificent fight for civil liberty.

THE CASTORS.

The attempt at the political enslavement of the Roman Catholics of this province which has culminated in the fateful utterances of Bishop Lafleche of Three Rivers is by no means the first which has originated in the same quarter. A century ago the Roman Catholic clergy were very glad to accept at the hands of Great Britain the privilege of exercising their religion and their ecclesiastical functions without enforced conformity to the state church of England, and were indeed agreeably surprised to be allowed to do so. Since then their whole aim has been to gain political domination over their own people. The rebellion of 1837 was at bottom a revolt against clerical bondage. The deepest quarrel which the disaffected of that day had with the British was that they were found in alliance with their clergy against them. This the clergy understood, and not greater were the temporal threats and sentences pronounced against the rebels by the civil power than were the eternal threats and sentences pronounced against them by the spiritual power. The movement resulted in military defeat but in political victory. No sooner had the people achieved self-government than the plan was laid to rule the people through themselves. Great attention was given to the complete subjugation of their minds in infancy by means of the schools. After waiting a generation a crude attempt was made at the proclamation of absolute clerical control over the political vote. It did not go out with the authority of all the bishops, and had not the sympathy of all of them, for there was still some survival of constitutionalism even among them.

Pope Pius the Ninth had recently issued his uncompromising syllabus denouncing all political liberty and all liberty of conscience in the most unmeasured terms. What more natural on the part of faithful sons of the Church than to follow this up by a formal application of it to Canadian politics. Hence the celebrated programme of 1874. This document was concocted ostensibly in a lawyer's office, that of Messrs. Trudel & Taillon. Messrs. Desjardins and Angers are also said to have been among its authors. It was under the patronage, however, of this same Bishop Lafleche, who had at that time a much wider reign than he has now. He was the godfather of it. It commanded Roman Catholics everywhere to vote only for good Catholics, or for men who could be trusted to favor the Catholic faith. It was in this no different from the Dominion Alliance's utterances with regard to the temperance question or those of any other political league. It, however, roused such a general revolt that one would have thought that Monseigneur Lafleche would have learned his lesson forever. Even the impracticable Pope was appealed to and even he, under prudent counsel from Canada, saw the need of interference. A liberal prelate, Bishop Conroy, of Armagh, was sent out as papal ablegate with papal authority to restrain this dangerous application of infallible doctrine. How he brought about a concordat in Canada; how he then went on a papal mission to Bishop Cavagnari's troubled diocese of Newfoundland; how he there came to a sudden and untimely end, and how in Canada this fate was rejoiced over by old women in the back country, who got their ideas of divine vengeance from the confessional, are all matters of not very remote memory.

Since then ultramontanism, or castorism, as it has been called in Canada since the movement just recorded, the nom-de-plume of one of its promoters, 'Castor,' having been adopted by the group, has been by the steady process of school training and by the abolition of Gallican constitutional liberties among the clergy constantly gaining confidence. Now that it has at last by the connivance of self-seeking Protestants secured, so far as the Roman Catholic element is concerned, an exclusively Castor government, it has ventured to lift its head again with long-suppressed assertions of clerical political despotism. With these expressions the bishops of this province seem to be now all in sympathy, but the careful modification of their recent threatened fulmination proves that they have found it wise to restrain their assumptions. They sought the coöperation of the bishops of the other provinces, but found firm opposition. One of those bishops, Archbishop Walsh of Toronto, thought it necessary to make a public utterance which would make the issue of the mandement as innocent as impossible. He declared that it meant a war of races. How could any body of bishops with such a denunciation hanging over them at the hands of one of their own confreres proceed to the lengths they had contemplated? That the bishops of the other provinces have never dared to go so far is illustrated by the position in 1882 of the bishops of New Brunswick upon the very question which has now been made the issue of the present assertion of unquestionable clerical authority over the electorate. It was then authoritatively declared by the bishops of that province that the question was one on which each elector was free to vote according to his own conscience. Bishop Lafleche, however, has no fear of consequences before his eyes. He has taken upon himself personally to do what his fellow prelates shrank from, to assert the political slavery of his whole people. It is only the people of this province who are to be enslaved. Others are to be allowed some political liberty until their school system can be made as absolute as that of this province is, and until a generation shall have arisen which dare not so much as cheep at variance with a bishop.

OUR SPRING MIGRANTS.

There is a perennial charm about the advent of spring, and one of its chief delights is due to the reappearance of the little songsters that fill our summer woods with their melody. The robin, the song-sparrow and others of the advanced guard of our spring migrants have been with us for some time, and the multitudinous hosts that come to us from the far regions of the south have now arrived, and are once more greeting us with their cheery strains. What is the meaning of this remarkable movement of the feathered tribes? What the motive of this long and toilsome journeying? And how is it that so many of our birds of passage follow with such surprising regularity the same general lines of travel, and so often return to the very spots they have visited before, or where they have first seen the light of day? These and a number of kindred questions have been carefully investigated of late years, and the result has been a large accumulation of facts which, while they have undoubtedly dispelled some of the mystery that once hung about the subject, have only added to its real interest and given to the study of bird migration a fascination it never possessed before.

It is now well ascertained that the primary object of all these movements is the very practical one of obtaining food. In the struggle for existence, the battle of life, which confronts all living things, that is the first and paramount necessity, and always and everywhere it is a failing food supply and the need of finding another which prompts to migration. But in countries where a fresh and adequate supply of food can be obtained by a simple removal from one district to another within the same general area, no proper migration takes place, but only such a change of quarters as in former years was commonly made by the immense flights of the passenger pigeons, and still occur with numbers of other birds at more or less regular periods. And one result of recent investigation has been to show that between these restricted and irregular movements and the most widely extended and regular seasonal migrations properly so-called there is no essential distinction, but that all alike are really expeditions in search of food. But why do the birds not remain in the south the year through? The answer is a twofold one. In the first place, there are wide areas in the tropical and sub-tropical countries from which most of our spring migrants come where the food supply is as completely cut off in summer by heat as it is here cut off in winter by cold, where in the fierce glare of the sun the earth is literally baked, the ponds and the streams dry up, and all green vegetation, with the insect tribes dependent upon it, wholly disappears. It is obvious that the birds of such regions have perforce to go

elsewhere in summer or starve; they are compelled to migrate. Then in the far-off northern lands there is during summer a wonderful superabundance of food awaiting them, which inevitably attracts visitors to profit by it while it lasts, and, as a matter of fact, countless hosts of southern birds of all kinds are thus attracted and spend the summer and rear their young in the vast solitudes that stretch to the shores of the Arctic ocean. It is very significant in this connection that so delicate a little creature as the ruby-throated humming-bird, which winters in Cuba and around the Gulf of Mexico, yet goes in summer to the shores of Hudson's Bay. The range of many of our other small migrants is still more extensive, for they come from the interior of South America, and yet traverse the whole length of the northern continent in their migration journeys. It is much the same with the European birds of passage, many even of the smaller species spending the summer within the Arctic circle and returning in winter to Egypt and Arabia, to the borders and the oases of the Sahara, and even to the very heart of Africa.

There is no question as to these facts, but the question was how it was to be accounted for. How could the birds of southern lands know there was an abundance of food awaiting them in summer in the far-off northern regions, and how could they find their way there and then back again to their winter homes. The answer that modern science has to give on the subject is a speculative one, but one that carries with it so high a degree of probability that it is now generally accepted. It is a well-established conclusion of geology that down to the close of the Tertiary epoch a warm or sub-tropical climate prevailed almost to the North Pole, and that climate was generally so far equable that the necessity for migration could hardly have arisen. But when the great Ice Age set in all northern lands became gradually covered with a great ice-cap, similar to that which still covers Greenland, all forms of life were slowly driven southward towards the tropics, and the struggle for existence thereby greatly intensified. In later times, as the ice age passed away and the northern regions gradually regained a higher temperature, there would be a constant tendency in birds to return northward in summer, only, however, to be forced back again by the recurrence of winter. In this way, slowly, during the lapse of ages, and with a constantly lengthening range as the summer heat gradually advanced further north, successive generations of birds would have gone backward and forward on these seasonal journeys. It is not difficult in thought to follow out the gradual development of the migratory instinct under such conditions, and, while only general conclusions can here be given, the detailed study of the subject opens up a multiplicity of facts and considerations which leaves little room for doubt that thus it was our birds of passage acquired their extraordinary powers.

DEVASTATION.

Mr. Blake did not approve in full of all the utterances of the exponents of the Liberal reciprocity policy of some years ago. The 'Witness' was always in favor of unlimited reciprocity with the United States or with any other country, but especially with the United States, that country having naturally more dealings with us than others, but of course only so far as our treaty agreements and constitutional conditions would admit. Where there existed a most favored nation clause in treaties under which Canada was included, of course the granting of free entry to any goods of the United States would have the effect of granting free entry to like goods from the country enjoying the benefit of that clause. And if that was obvious in the case of foreign nations with which we had treaties, it was more obvious with regard to the empire of which we formed a part. That was the way in which we understood unrestricted reciprocity. The fact is, the 'Witness' always was a Free Trader in and out, and was always ready to hold up both hands for any and every advance towards free trade. When statesmen went so far as to speak of granting the United States privileges in the name of reciprocity that we would not also give to Great Britain, the 'Witness' repudiated that interpretation, and Mr. Blake took the same position. A paragraph in one of his speeches showing wherein he could not make himself responsible for that doctrine has been of late bandied about a good deal by the protectionist press, with the apparent object of making it appear that Mr. Blake was more in harmony with the Conservatives than with the Liberals when he retired from public life. They take good care not to quote from the same speech the most thundering denunciations of the fruits of the Conservative policy.

It has left us (said Mr. Blake) with a small population, a scanty immigration and a North-West empty still; with enormous additions to our public debt and a yearly charge, an extravagant system of expenditure, and an unjust and oppressive tariff; with restricted markets for our needs, whether to buy or sell, and all the hosts of evils (greatly intensified by our special conditions) thence arising; with trade diverted from its natural into forced and therefore unprofitable channels; with unfriendly relations and frowning tariff walls, ever more and more estranging us from the mighty English speaking nation to the south, our neighbors and relations, with whom we ought to be, as it was promised we should be, living in generous amity, and liberal intercourse.

Worse; far worse! It has left us with lowered standards of public virtue, and a death-like apathy in public opinion; with social, religious and provincial animosities rather inflamed than soothed; with a subservient parliament, an autocratic executive, debauched constituencies and corrupted and corrupting classes; with lessened self-reliance and increased dependence on the public chest, and on legislative aids; and possessed withal by a boastful jingo spirit, far enough removed from true manliness, loudly proclaiming unreal conditions and exaggerated sentiments, while actual facts and genuine opinions are suppressed.

It has left us with our hands tied; our future compromised; and in such a plight that, whether we stand or move, we must run some risks which else we might have either declined or encountered with greater promise of success.

These weary and despairing words with which Mr. Blake, worn out by a losing fight, took leave for a time of the leadership of his party every one knows to be true. For this condition of things Sir Charles Tupper is probably, as he himself claims, and as the Toronto 'Mail' of that day averred, in the foremost degree responsible. The following is the 'Mail's' now celebrated comment on Mr. Blake's speech, printed in its issue of June 9, 1891:—

Of the system which Mr. Blake deplores, Sir Charles Tupper has notoriously been the chief agent; all that is worst in it and has tended most to debase the national character is familiarly connected with his name, which may be said to be a household word of corruption. Nor has he, like his late chief, succeeded in convincing the people that except when he is is doing the dirty work of a political party his hands are clean; or that, if he governed the nation, its honor, while it might be in danger from such exposures as that of the Pacific Railway scandal, would be secure against a deeper stain. His name is at this moment unpleasantly connected with a suspicious commercial affair in England, and if the sentence of the arbitrators in the Onderdonk contract case next month should be against the Dominion, another sinister transaction will be recalled to mind. . . . . It is too evident what sort of scene would be opened by his accession to power. He is the Prince of Political Cracksmen, no doubt, but we cannot afford to purchase ability even of so rare a kind at such a price as that of continued and increased demoralization. . . . . The appointment of such a man as the head of the State would be not merely the inauguration of violence and corruption unredeemed by any true wisdom or statesmanship; it would be the signal for a disruption of the community and for a moral civil war.

These are strong words, but true. Sir Charles Tupper has been appointed as the head of the state, and there is a state of affairs which may properly be described as 'a disruption of the community and a moral civil war.'

TREASON AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

A very extraordinary and significant move in the game of the Manitoba school question was made yesterday in Bellechasse county. The French Conservative leaders, Messrs. Angers, Taillon and Desjardins, were invited to attend a Liberal meeting of the electors of the county at St. Raphael, which was to be addressed by Mr. Laurier. Instead of going themselves they sent Messrs. Pelletier and Chapais and Senator Landry to represent them. It is a mistake to invite leaders of one party to address meetings of electors composed altogether of the other party, for in the excitement of a campaign it generally results in the seeming discourtesy to the invited of their being refused a quiet hearing. It is not often that such invitations are accepted, though in this province it is less infrequent than in the other provinces. It appears, however, that the Conservative leaders had determined upon a move by which they hoped to entrap or embarrass Mr. Laurier. To this end Senator Landry made a most extraordinary declaration in the course of his speech. He is reported to have said:—

'I AM HERE TO OFFICIALLY REPRESENT HON MR. ANGERS, AND I HAVE TO SAY THAT I AM AUTHORIZED TO STATE HERE THAT SIR CHARLES TUPPER IS READY TO ACCEPT AND SIGN ANY RESOLUTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE EPISCOPATE OF CANADA AS REGARDS THE WAY TO SETTLE THE SCHOOL QUESTION OF MANITOBA.'

Having made this declaration of Sir Charles Tupper's treasonable subserviency to the bishops in the matter of the Manitoba school question, which was, of course, the very strongest move that could be made before a French Roman Catholic audience accustomed to ideas of complete obedience to the bishops, Senator Landry and Mr. Pelletier proceeded to challenge Mr. Laurier to make a corresponding move by signing a paper to the same effect. The result is told by the 'Gazette' in this morning's despatches, which it triumphantly heads in big black letter headings: 'Would not Sign,' 'Mr. Pelletier drives Mr. Laurier into a Corner,' the 'Gazette's' idea being that it was all up with Mr. Laurier among his own people when he 'refused to sign.' Here is the 'Gazette's' account, which is worded for its protectionist readers so as to disguise the nature of the proposition made to Mr. Laurier:

The event of the day was the presentation to Mr. Laurier for his signature of a document in which his policy on the school question was defined. He positively refused to sign it, but he pledged himself to the Catholics and against the Orangemen in the most solemn manner. The electors did not like that, and reproached him with telling the Catholics things which he refused to sign. Bellechasse will be in the right column on the twenty-third of June.

The document that Mr. Laurier refused to sign was of course the document that Mr. Angers said Sir Charles Tupper had declared that he was ready to sign, namely, one binding him to accept any resolution passed unanimously by the Roman Catholic bishops as to how the Manitoba school question was to be settled. Mr. Laurier of course, who has stood manfully by the cause of civil freedom and responsible government, utterly refused to sign away his freedom and the freedom of action of his party, and that of parliament as far as he could do so by signing, and to make them all the mere tools of the bishops in this matter. Mr. Laurier has once more vindicated before the whole Dominion his fitness for the position of premier not of Quebec but of Canada. If the bishops authorized this villanous and slavish move on the part of the Castors, and if Sir Charles Tupper actually has declared himself wiling to accept any settlement the bishops dictated, both they and he will be soundly rebuked by the vote of the electorate not only of the other provinces but also, it is to be hoped, of Quebec.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Special To TEMPERANCE WHEELMEN! Programme for Queen's Birthday.

Military Display in the morning—Run out to Athletic Club House in the afternoon, and take part in Temperance Rally. Admission to the grounds, 10c.

'WITNESS' ARMENIAN FUND.

Previously acknowledged		$11,886.58
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, New Richmond, Que., per Rev. G. F. Kinnear		13.20
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St. Andrew's Church, Appleton, per Rev. G. T. Boyne		28.00
A. M., Collina		.50
Rockland Baptist Church	$5.50	
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Bishop's Crossing Union Sunday-school, per Jennie M. Bishop		3.00
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For His Sake, Lyn, Ont.		1.00
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Rev. Jas. Madill, Bishop's Mills, Ont.		9.70
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POINT ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE.

Mr. Edward Evans, missionary of Shanghai, China, will speak at the evangelistic meeting this evening in the Congregational House. Mr. Evans, who has been home on a short furlough, returns to China next week and is full of enthusiasm over the work in that empire.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Long legs and long arms are no obstacle to a perfect fit, if you get your clothes made by the perfect tailor, M. J. Adler, 2320 St. Catherine street.

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OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.
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TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope, "Tender for Fuel," will be received up to noon of the 24th May, for the supply of about:—
1600 Tons Pictou Steam Coal.
375 Tons American Anthracite.
20 Cords of Hard Maple.
100 Cords of Pine Slabs.
Delivered in the cellars of the several schools of this Board.
Any further information which may be desired will be given upon application at the offices of the Board.
E. W. ARTHY, Secretary.
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REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE.

I am instructed by the various owners and representatives of Estates, to sell by Public Auction, at

The St. Lawrence Hall (City of Montreal) on WEDNESDAY, May 27th, 1896, Commencing at 10.30 o'clock a.m.

The Following:

A very valuable Farm at Petite Cote; Fine Residence, 61 Esplanade avenue; Tenement Properties, 808 St. Urbain st.; Brick Residence, 163 Drolet st.; Substantial Residence, 113 Shuter st.; 46,000 feet of Valuable Vacant Land, Delorimier avenue; Fine Residence, 345 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount; First Class Properties, 222 and 224 Elm avenue, Westmount.

Good Solid Residence, 440 St. Dominique Street; Three New Residences, Amherst Street.

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And about 15 OTHER PROPERTIES, full particulars of which are printed in book form, and can be obtained by applying to the Auctioneer; and for general information as to the various estates, application can be made to the following:
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Hugh Brodie, Esq., N.P., N. Y. Life Building.
P. Sheridan, Esq., Advocate.
W. De M. Marler, Esq., N.P., Standard Building.
F. McMann, Esq., 178 St. James street.
R. K. Thomas, Esq., 176 St. James street.
And
H. J. ASHMAN, Auctioneer,
Temple Building, 185 St. James st.
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First Quality ENGLISH LINOLEUM and OILCLOTH. New Patterns. Seasoned and direct from makers. Cut in quantity to suit purchasers.
— ALSO —
Rustic Furniture, Sofas, Benches, Tete-a-Tete Chairs, Tables, Jardinieres, Flower Stands, suitable for gardens and lawns.
Sale at our Rooms, Nos. 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame street,
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At 2.30 o'clock.
***Monday being a Holiday this advertisement will not appear again.
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SALE OF
Fine House Furnishing Goods, Belfast Linens, Manchester Quilts, Real Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Portieres, Table Covers, &c.
Quantity of Light Fancy Silks for Blouses.
To be held at our Rooms,
Nos. 1821 and 1823 NOTRE DAME STREET,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 27,
at 2.30 o'clock.
The Goods to be offered at this sale will comprise the finest pure Linen Goods manufactured in Belfast, Tablecloths, Napkins, Towels, Damask, Huckaback, Tray and 5 O'Clock Cloths, Doylies, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, etc., White Toilet, Marseille and Royal Evans Quilts, Colored Bedspreads, Real Lace and Nottingham Curtains, and other Fine House Furnishings.
— ALSO —
a quantity of 5 and 6 yard lengths of beautiful Japanese Blouse Silks.
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ATTRACTIVE SALE
— OF —
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Heintzman Upright Piano, Bell Parlor Organ, Handsome Oak Dining Room Suite, Best Brussels Carpets, Brass Gasaliers, Elegant Oak Ornamental Mirror, Fine Etchings, Best China, Glassware, Silverware, Cutlery, etc.
The subscribers are instructed by Geo. W. Sadler, Esq., to sell at his residence, No 5 Lincoln avenue (off Guy street),
THURSDAY Morning, May 28,
All the Handsome Furniture therein,
— COMPRISING —
Heintzman Cabinet Piano, Bell 9 stop Parlor Organ, Handsome Drawing-room Furniture, Solid Brass Gasaliers, Oak Overmantel Mirror, B. P. Mirror, Fine Etchings, Lace Curtains, Turcoman Portieres, Nice Ornaments, Handsome Oak Sideboard, Extension Dining Table and Leather Dining Chairs by Coysh, China Dinner, Fish, Game and Dessert Sets, Fine Glassware, Silverware, Cutlery, Hall and Stair Carpets, Brass Hall Lamp, Walnut Hall Stand and Chair, Chenille Portieres, Walnut Book Shelves, Library Table, Easy Chairs, Lounge, Rattan Chairs, Walnut Bedroom Sets, Walnut and Oak Wardrobes, Brass Bedsteads, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Chamber Sets, Pictures, Couch, Rockers, very fine Gurney Gas Cooking Stove almost new, Refrigerator, Kitchen Utensils, etc.
***This House is well furnished and everything in good order.
Sale at 10 o'clock.
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TURKISH
Rugs and Carpets
AT PRIVATE SALE.
The subscribers will offer at private sale for a few days the balance of the Oriental Rugs, Carpets and Palace Strips now on view at
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TO THE ELECTORS

—OF THE—

ST. ANTOINE DIVISION

OF MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,—

At the request of representative electors, I have become the candidate of the Liberal Conservative party in the St. Antoine Division of Montreal.

The policy of the Liberal-Conservative party has, in the past, commended itself to the majority of the Canadian people. I believe it will continue to so commend itself. It has been a policy of action calculated to meet the needs of a country with great natural resources to develop.

Under its different able leaders, the Liberal-Conservative party has shown capacity equal to the necessities of every situation that has arisen in the country. Its work has consolidated and extended the Dominion to its present size. I hope to see the final step in this direction taken, and the ancient and loyal colony of Newfoundland admitted as a member of the Confederation. If I am elected I will do all that a private member of Parliament can to bring about so desirable a result.

Eighteen years ago the majority of the Canadian people declared themselves in favor of the principle of protection. In operation the National Policy tariff has justified the faith then shown. Canada has progressed under protection. Her foreign and domestic commerce has increased in volume. Her capital has found employment. Her laboring people have had work in their own country. When the neighboring United States suffered from a severe depression in trade, when banks there were suspending by the hundred, when factories were closing down in every direction, when thousands of people were out of work, Canada escaped with so slight a disturbance of business conditions that her fortunate position attracted attention everywhere in the commercial world. The fiscal conditions under which results so satisfactory to her and her people were found to exist, should be continued. I will support the maintenance of the protective principle in the tariff, modifying the schedules when it is deemed necessary, in order that greater employment may be given to Canadian capital and Canadian workingmen in turning the abundance of our natural raw materials into merchantable manufactured products.

Parliament, when it created the Province of Manitoba, plainly declared its intention that the minority should have the privilege of paying their taxes for the maintenance of separate schools, to be conducted on lines conformable to the conscience of the people interested, but under the direction and control of the State. The Roman Catholics of Manitoba were to have the same rights in regard to the education of their children, as the Protestants of the Province of Quebec enjoy. I believe it is the duty of Parliament, other means failing, to maintain by its authority the inviolability of the compact it deliberately entered upon.

Finally, gentlemen, I will support, to the utmost of my power, any and all measures calculated to promote the welfare and commerce of the Dominion, and to make stronger the ties and more intimate the relations that bind Canada to the Mother Country and the other members of the Great British Empire over which Victoria reigns as sovereign.

Believing that my views are shared by a majority of the electors of this important division, I confidently solicit your votes and influence to secure my return as your representative in Parliament.

I am, yours faithfully,

THOMAS G. RODDICK, M.D.

Montreal, May 7, 1896.

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Equal to Tailor Made we have them.

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Clothier and Hatter,

S.S. PRIMARY UNION.

The Closing Meeting of the Primary Union for the season was held on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 18th instant, in the Y.M.C.A. Building.

THE UNION AIMS TO BE

FIRST, a place for the interchange of ideas, concerning methods of teaching and conducting primary Sunday-school classes, together with suggestions on specific work, and special days, as Christmas, Easter, etc., etc.

SECOND, to awaken and maintain a greater interest in primary work by inspiration gained through union.

THIRD, to increase the efficiency of the workers through instruction, institutes and conventions.

FOURTH, to provide a weekly exposition and illustration of the International lessons.

The Reports as submitted by the secretary, Mrs. S. C. Matthews, show the union to be in a flourishing condition; the attendance for the season averaged 45, being very much larger than ever before.

The great success of the Union is attributable in no small degree to the energy and thorough knowledge of the leader, Mr. G. H. Archibald, who being imbued with the importance of careful study of the several lessons to enable teachers to efficiently interest their scholars for good, recognizes faithfully his responsibility, making it his life aim.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded him by all who were present.

A unanimous resolution was passed, and to be conveyed to the retiring president, Mrs. Hogle, expressive of the sincere sympathy felt for her in her recent severe illness, being thus debarred from meeting along with us lately, and the earnest hope that we have the pleasure of greeting her amongst us again at the opening of the Fall session.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Leader—Mr. G. H. ARCHIBALD.
President, MISS ATWATER.
First Vict-President, MRS. HOGLE.
Second Vice-President, MISS BANCROFT.
Third Vice-President, MRS. ARCHIBALD.
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COMMITTEES.

Committee, Music—MISS GORDEN and MISS GILMORE.

Committee, Social—MISS SLESSOR, MISS GALT, MISS ROBB, MISS BAIN, and MISS BROWN.

Committee, Reception—MRS. BENNETT and MISS BLACKADER.

Leaders of Christian Endeavor Societies and all Sunday School Teachers are cordially invited to unite with us at the Fall Session, beginning latter part of September.

(Signed),

MRS. S. C. MATTHEWS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of five percent for the current half year, (making a total distribution for the year of Ten percent) upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the first day of June next. The chair to be taken at one o'clock.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 14th April, 1896.

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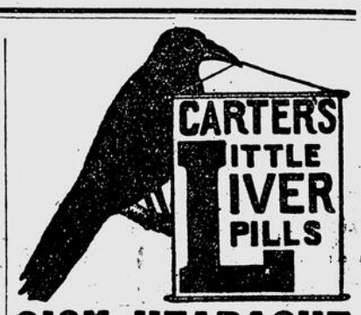

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THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Excursions and Picnics Arranged for Monday.

The seventy-seventh anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty Queen Victoria occurs this year on Sunday and therefore the celebration will be deferred until the day following. In Montreal and generally throughout Canada Monday will be observed as a holiday by Her Majesty's truly loyal subjects resident in the Dominion.

The very fine weather of the past two weeks has brought the summer picnic into more prominence than it generally experiences in the month of May. The number of excursions and picnics arranged for Monday is large for the early part of the season.

The Dominion Alliance has called a grand temperance rally and picnic in the grounds of the Athletic Club House. A twenty-five cent ticket includes a round trip on the Park and Island Railway Company's cars and admission to the grounds.

St. Lawrence Court C. O. Foresters will go on and excursion to Rouse's Point, N.Y., leaving the G. T. R. station at 9.30 a.m. and for the return leaving Rouse's Point at 6.30 p.m. Return fare, one dollar.

St. Mary's Catholic Young Men's Society have arranged an excursion to Otterburn Park. Special trains leave the G. T. R. station at 9.40 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. and returning leave the park at 6.00 p.m. Return fare, sixty cents.

The Calvin Presbyterian Sunday-school's annual picnic will take place at Iberville. The train will leave the G. T. R. station at 9.35 a.m. and to return will leave Iberville at 6.00 p.m. Return fare, fifty cents.

The St. Anthony's C. Y. M. Society will go to St. Rose, leaving Windsor station by train at 9.55 a.m. and 1.35 p.m. Return fare, sixty cents; children, thirty cents.

The Ottawa River Navigation Company announce the usual trip to Carillon by the steamer 'Sovereign'; return fare, one dollar. To shoot the rapids by the same steamer arrangements are made as follows: To meet steamer at St. Anne's take C. P. R. or G. T. R. trains at four o'clock; round trip, eighty cents. To meet the steamer at Hudson, take the C. P. R. 1.30 p.m. train; return fare, one dollar. To meet the steamer at Lachine, take the G. T. R. train at 5.11 p.m.; return fare, fifty cents.

The C. P. R. and G. T. R. offer tickets to all points issued to-day and good to return until May 26 at single fare.

An excursion to Ottawa for the Ottawa-Shamrock Lacrosse match has been arranged to leave the G. T. R. station at 9.10 a.m. Tickets $2.25, good to return by all trains until May 26.

The steamer 'Filgate' will leave the Canal Basin at 1.30 p.m. for a trip around the Chateauguay Island, returning down the Lachine Rapids, return fare, fifty cents.

The steamer 'Chateauguay' leaves Jacques Cartier wharf at 2.00 p.m. for a trip down the river. Return at 6.00 p.m. Fare, twenty-five cents.

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company announce an excursion to Quebec. Tickets, three dollars return; good to go to-day or to-morrow and to return until Tuesday.

The attractions close to the city include the Mountain Park, which is in reach of all, and is now, perhaps, drier and cleaner than any other resort. St. Helen's Island ferry will begin its regular trips on Monday. The Montreal Street Railway Company has made adequate arrangements to carry large crowds to and from the grand military parade on Logan's Park.

Glengarry Camp, No. 162, Sons of Scotland, have arranged for an athletic meeting at Williamstown on Monday next. The games include the usual Scottish exercises. There is also a bagpipe competition, and a Highland fling and sword dance, also a bicycle race and a tug-of-war between teams from Stormont and Glengarry for a silver cup, given by Major R. R. McLennan. The games committee is composed of Messrs. Wm. Macpherson, D. D. McDonald, H. A. McDonald, D. A. Dickson, Donald Taillon, F. A. McLennan, A. R. McBain, Alex. Hall, W. D. Chisholm, D. H. McDonald, Alex. McDonald, P. A. Chisholm, F. D. McLennan, M. J. McLennan, and Duncan McDonald. The judges are:—Games, D. M. McPherson, A. R. Foulds, James Burton; dancing, J. D. Finlay, D. C. McRae, Duncan Monroe; pipe music, Col. D. B. McLennan, J. J. McDonald, Jas. Clark; bicycle races, I. B. Ostrom, A. D. Cameron, C. W. Young.

THE REVIEW.

Lieut.-Colonel Houghton's district orders for the Queen's Birthday review on Monday, call for the 6th Hussars, 3rd Field Battery, 2nd Artillery, 5th Royal Scots, 6th Fusiliers, 2nd or Rifle Brigade, 1st Prince of Wales' Regiment and 65th Mount Royal Rifles to form upon the Champ de Mars at 10 a.m., in line of quarter column at close intervals, facing south, band and drums of each unit on its right. The 3rd Victoria Rifles will form at their own armory. The corps will be divided into two brigades, Lieut-Colonel Butler, 1st P.W.R., in command of the 1st; Lieut.-Colonel Prevost, 65th Battalion, in command of the 2nd or Rifle Brigade. Each unit, except the 3rd V.R.C. will send two markers in time to report to the Acting Brigade Major on the Champ de Mars at 9.45 a.m. All are expected to be in their places on the field and standing at ease at 10 a.m. The 3rd V.R.C. will join the division at the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis streets at 10.45 a.m., falling in in the rear of the 2nd, or Rifle Brigade.

The division will be marched in column of route via Craig, St. Denis, Sherbrooke and Panet streets to Logan's Farm, where it will be formed up in line of quarter columns facing west.

His Excellency the Governor-General will attend the review, attended by his own aide-de-camp and Major-Gen. Gascoigne and the headquarters' staff. The officers from the local corps who will probably attend on the staff are Lieut.-Col. Aubry, Lieut.-Col. McArthur, Lieut.-Col. Dixon and Lieut.-Col. Cushing. The Royal salute of twenty-one guns by the Montreal Field Battery will be given after the march past in column, quarter-column and advance in review order. Major-General Gascoigne will take command of the troops during the firing of the Royal salute, and His Excellency will receive the salute on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen. There will be no feu de joie. After the salute, three cheers will be given for Her Majesty. For the march past in quarter-column and for the Royal salute the bands will be brigaded under the leadership of Bandmaster McKee, of the P.W.R. A large grand stand has been erected on the park, admission to which may be had for fifty cents. It will accommodate one thousand people.

At the conclusion of the review the division will return in column of route, right leading, via Panet, Sherbrooke, Peel, Dorchester, Beaver Hall Hill, Craig street to the Drill Hall, where each unit will be marched to its private parade and dismissed.

As all the corps are on their mettle for this review, the turn-out is likely to be a large one, and the manoeuvres exceptionally well performed.

For the church parade to-morrow the different corps will be formed up on the Champ de Mars at a quarter past three. The route will be by St. James street and Beaver Hall Hill, where the 6th Hussars, the Field Battery, the 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery and the Royal Scots will enter St. Andrew's Church. The services here will be conducted by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, chaplain of the Royal Scots, and the Rev. Dr. Barclay, chaplain of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery.

The 6th Fusiliers, the Prince of Wales and the Victoria Rifles will attend service in Christ Church Cathedral. Here the services will be conducted by the Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal, the Rev. Canon Ellegood, chaplain of the Victoria Rifles, and the Rev. Samuel Massey, Chaplain of the 6th Fusiliers, while the sermon will be preached by the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael. The 65th Battalion will attend service in the Church of the Gesu, on Bleury street. At 4.45 p.m. the brigade will be formed up in line on St. Catherine street, and the return march to the Drill Hall will be made by St. Catherine, Peel, Dorchester streets, Beaver Hall Hill and Craig street.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to May 23, 1896.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 9.15 a.m., 8.00, 10.25 p.m. Brockville (mixed) 10.30 a.m. (except Sat.) Cornwall, 5.10 p.m.

Ottawa, Hawkesbury, Arnprior via Canada Atlantic 9.10 a.m., 4.15 p.m.

EAST—Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 7.55 a.m., Portland and Quebec, 10.15 p.m. Island Pond, Arthabaska, Richmond and Quebec, 7.55 a.m., 4.00 p.m. St. Hyacinthe 5.15 p.m. Island Pond (mixed), 8.15 a.m.

New York, by D. & H. R. R., via Rouse's Point, 9.10 a.m., 6.20 p.m.

New York, by C. V. R., via Troy and Boston, via Fitchburg, 9 a.m., 6.10 p.m., New York, via Springfield, and Boston, via Lowell, 9 a.m., 8.25 p.m.

St. Johns Local, 12 noon, leaves Saturday 1.25 p.m.

Chambly and Waterloo, 4.40 p.m.

Hemmingford, Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 4.20 p.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs, 7.00 a.m.

9.00 a.m. train to Farnham and Waterloo connects via St. Johns only.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine—5.10, 6.30, 8.55, 9.15, 9.30, 10.30 a.m., 1.20 (Saturday), 1.55 (Saturday), 3.30, 6.15, 6.20, 7.35, 9.05, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf—8.00 a.m 12.05 noon, 5.11 p.m.

For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—6.25, 9.10, 9.15, 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.20 (Sat.), 1.45 (Sat), 4.15, 5.10, 6.15, 8.00, 9.05, 10.25, 11.25 p.m.

For Dorval—5.10, 6.25, 8.55, 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.20 (Sat.), 1.45 (Sat.), 5.10, 6.15, 7.25, 9.05, 11.25 p.m.

For Longueuil—7.55 a.m.; 5.15, 6.30 p.m.

For St. Laurent 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, (2.30 Thursday only) 5.25 p.m.

For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55 a.m., 7.45, 12.15, 5.15, 6.21 p.m.

For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.55, 8.15, 9.00, 9.10 a.m., 12.00 noon; 1.25 (Sat.), 1.45 (Sat.), 4.00, 4.20, 4.4), 5.15, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 8.25, 10.15 p.m.

Trains arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7.15 a.m., 6.30, 6.45 p.m., Kingston (mixed) 5.00 p.m. Cornwall, 9.50 a.m.

Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11.30 a.m., 6.45, 10.15 p.m.

EAST—Portland, 6.00 a.m., 6.50 p.m., Halifax, St. John and Quebec, 6.50 p.m. Island Pond and way stations, 12.05 p.m., 4.30, 6.50 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 8.55 a.m.

Point Levi and Quebec, 6.00 a.m., 12.05 p.m., 6.50 p.m.

SOUTH—New York, by D. & H., via Rouse's Point, 7.30 a.m., 9.50 p.m.

New York, by C V.R., via Troy, 7.40 a.m., New York, via Springfield, 7.15 a.m., Albany via Rutland, 7.40 a.m., Springfield, via White River Jct., 7.15 a.m., 8.00 Boston, via Lowell, 7.15 a.m., 8.00 p.m. Boston, via Fitchburg, 7.40 a.m., 8.00 p.m. 10.15 p.m. Boston and New York.

St Johns Local, 2.30 p.m., on Sat 3.40 p.m.

Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 8.35 a.m. including Bombay and Massena Springs, 5.25 p.m.

St. Johns Local, 2.30 p.m., on Saturday 3.30. p.m.

St. Laurent, 8.35 a.m., 1.02, 3.57 p.m. Thursday only, 6.27 p.m.

W. D. O'BRIEN, Agent,
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Telephone 450.

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

or St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 8.20 p.m., (8.40 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)

For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m.

For New York, Albany, etc., 8.10 a.m., 4.25 p.m.

For Sherbrooke, 4.05 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 8.40 p.m., Saturdays excepted.

For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.

For Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Hudson and Point Fortune, 4.15 and 5.15, 6.15 p.m. (Saturday) 1.30 p.m. instead of 5.15 p.m.

For Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 9.00 p.m.

For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.10 p.m., daily.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.50 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.

From New York, Albany, etc., 9.05 a.m., 9.45 p.m.

From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.30 a.m., and 8.30 p.m.

From Sherbrooke, 8.20 a.m., and 11.15 a.m.

From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 8.20 a.m.

From Hudson, Vaudreuil, Ste. Anne, etc., 8.45 a.m. and 9.40 a.m.

From Toronto and West, 7.20 a.m., and 7.20 p.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.10 a.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 8.10 a.m., 10.30 p.m. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.S., 8.10 a.m., and 10.30 p.m. For Three Rivers, 8.10 a.m., 5.15 p.m., 10.30 p.m.

For Joliette and St. Gabriel, 5.15 p.m.

For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m.

For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.

For St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m., (Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station:

From Quebec, 6.30 a.m., (Mondays excepted), 8.00 p.m. Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 8.50 a.m., 8.00 p.m., Ottawa and Lachute, 12.35 p.m., 10.10 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., and 10.10 p.m. St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.30 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m.

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May 11, 1896 Telephone, 472. Telephone, 2112.

AT THE CLUB HOUSE.

The indications are that there will be a large gathering of the temperance people at the Athletic Club House on Monday. The grounds will be open all day and picnickers will find this a beautiful spot in which to spend the whole day. The military celebration on Logan's farm will be over about noon and then the afternoon will be free. All the electric cars connect with the Park & Island Railway for the Club House. The Park & Island line will run a special service minutes service from the two junctions Westmount, corner of Western avenue and Mile End, corner Mount Royal and Park avenues. Tickets for the round trip and admission to the grounds. These may be obtained on Monday at the Park & Island transfer stations indicated above. The run out to the Club House is an excellent one for wheelers quite a number are intending to take in on Queen's Birthday. The admission to the grounds only will be ten cents. Refreshments will be served on the grounds at city prices.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Dominion Alliance will open at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning in the Y.M.C.A. The present political crisis and the duty of temperance electors will be the specially interesting subject which the meeting will have to discuss. There will be two sessions—morning and afternoon. The election of officers for the year and appointment of the general committee will be the last item of business at the afternoon meeting. Delegates are particularly requested to be punctual at the opening hour so as to facilitate the day's business.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH.

The services in the West End Methodist Church to-morrow will be specially appropriate to the day. The discourse in the morning will be on the marvellous moral and material progress of Queen Victoria's reign. In the evening there will be a service of song with hymns specially appropriate to the occasion and an address on the character of the Queen.

THE MARKET COMMITTEE.

When the Market Committee met yesterday afternoon, Ald. Turner called the chairman's attention to the fact that pedlers on the street were selling potatoes by the bag only weighing sixty-five pounds instead of ninety pounds; purchasers were, of course, being swindled. As the matter came under the provisions of the Dominion Statutes, it was resolved to ask the Chief of Police to look out for and prosecute all delinquents.

MRS. DYER FOUND GUILTY.

AND SENTENCED TO BE HANGED — TO BE EXAMINED NOW BY INSANITY EXPERTS.

London, May 22.—The trial of Mrs. Annie Dyer, the baby farmer, who, with her son-in-law, Albert E. Palmer, was recently arrested at Reading, charged with the wholesale murder of infants entrusted to her care, the bodies of a number of them having been found in the river, took place in the Criminal Court, Old Bailey, to-day. The woman was indicted yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, whereupon the Court sentenced her to death. On May 16 Mrs. Dyer was judicially declared insane upon the strength of an examination by an expert connected with the Home Office, and in the course of the trial to-day a number of experts were called to the witness stand to testify for and against her plea of insanity. Experts designated by the Home Secretary will now examine Mrs. Dyer as to her state of mind, which examination will be final, and if she is found by these authorities to be sane she will be hanged.

A QUIET FUNERAL.

Vienna, May 22.—The funeral of Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph, who died on May 19, took place to-day. The services were simple and without pomp. The remains were deposited in the Imperial vault in the Capuchin Church. The Emperor and other members of the family, with the exception of Archduke Franz, whom the doctors forbade to attend, were present, as were also a number of foreign princes, diplomats and ministers. A large crowd attended the services.

U. S. CROP OUTLOOK.

Toledo, May 22.—During the past three days the grain firm of Messrs. C. A. King & Company have received 4,368 crop reports from grain dealers and millers. Present prospects for winter wheat is very favorable in Kansas and most of Michigan, Missouri, and Illinois, have fair prospects. Indiana is growing worse and promises less than three-quarters of an average crop, owing mostly to the Hessian fly. Ohio continues a trifle more than half a crop. Eight hundred and four of the reports say the prospect now is excellent, 746 for an average crop; 247 a trifle below an average; 405 three-quarters of a crop; 478, two-thirds and 1,089 half a crop. Five hundred and ninety say less than half a crop and come mostly from Ohio and Indiana.

HAIL STORM AT THREE RIVERS.

Three Rivers, Que., May 23.—A heavy storm of rain and hail passed over the town and vicinity yesterday afternoon. Hailstones the size of marbles smashed windows in some places. At Ste. Anne de la Perade the cattle on an island sought shelter from the pelting storm under trees by the river where they sank to their necks in the soft clay. Thirty men were engaged in extricating them.

BAPTISTS AT ASBURY PARK.

Asbury Park, N.J., May 22.—The second of the Baptists anniversaries, that of the American Baptist Missionary Union, was begun at ten o'clock in the auditorium to-day. The Union is in its eighty-second year, and the attendance and interest shown by Baptists from all parts of the United States make this one of the most memorable conventions in its history.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Best clothing to order. I have my share of the best trade already but like most men nowadays I want a little more. My styles and goods are the latest. M. J. Adler, 2320 St. Catherine street.

A WARNING TO SHEEP RAISERS.

Ottawa, May 23.—Mr. W. B. Scarth, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is about to issue a circular for distribution to agricultural societies, boards of trade and others interested in the wool trade, with reference to the marking of sheep with tar. The circular will call attention to a circular from the Secretary of State for the Colonies transmitting a copy of a letter from the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Halifax (England), calling attention to the very serious danger that occurs to spinners and manufacturers owing to the use of tar and similar substances in marking sheep. The tar remains on the wool and often spoils large quantities of goods. The letter says that considerable loss and damage is caused, and recommends the use of some other substance for marking sheep, which, while withstanding the ordinary conditions of weather in the open, would yield to and become dissolved by the regular process of wool washing. The letter concludes with these significant words: 'The value of wool under these new conditions would be considerably enhanced.' As Halifax is one of the great centres of the woollen and carpet trades in England, the remarks of the Chamber of Commerce are of considerable importance.

THE LATE MR. FRED. LAWTON.

Mr. Fred Lawton, of Staffordshire, England, and who died somewhat suddenly on May 4, came to Canada thirty-three years ago, and was for twenty years bookkeeper with Messrs. J. L. Cassidy & Co., St. Paul street, after which he went into business in the firm of Dougall & Lawton, and for the past two years had been in business for himself. He was a subscriber to the 'Witness,' and a faithful member of the St. James Methodist Church, being universally esteemed by its members as well as in business circles. His remains rest in Mount Royal, and were followed to the grave by a large number of friends.

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HORSES WANTED—A GENTLEMAN would take charge of and use for himself and family a pair of good carriage horses for the months of June, July, August, he not wishing to purchase till return from Europe in October; any gentleman wishing to dispose of horses for the summer as above may obtain full information from DR. CHAS. McEACHRAN, Veterinary College, Union avenue. 22

WANTED, SECOND-HAND MIXER; must be cheap. Address K.M., 27, 'Witness' Office. 22

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, LADIES' AND Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Musical Instruments, Fire Arms. Good prices paid on account of having great demand. Address to M. FRANK, 569 Craig street. 20

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED, BY A GOLD MEDALLIST OF McGill University, Pupils to Coach in Classics, Mathematics, English, French, German, etc. Address CLASSICS, 'Witness' Office. 19

WANTED, PUPILS IN SHORTHAND, by Experienced Teacher. Terms moderate. Adress SHORTHAND, 'Witness' Office. 16

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS SUNLIGHT SOAP

POSSESSES ALL THE GOOD
THERE CAN BE IN A GOOD SOAP.

IT IS PURE.

That people believe it to be the best soap is fully proved by its enormous sale all over the world. A mile in length of Sunlight Soap bars is made every 12 minutes. It must be good. Try it.

Sunlight Soap Depot for Quebec: Frank Magor & Co., Montreal. 23

Property.

Westmount Property

FOR SALE.

Choice corne lot at 30c per foot.

Choice corne lot, St. Catherine street, 70c per foot.

BLOCK OF LAND, 60,000 feet, AT A BARGAIN.

100,000 feet, 10c per foot.

Very fine residence. Fine location.

10,000 feet of land, $13,000.

NEW HOUSE, N. W. of Westmount,

$1,750, with over 5,000 feet of land.

Close to electric cars.

JOHN A. TEES & CO.,
Board of Trade Building.

WESTMOUNT PROPERTY
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
FOR GOOD PAYING HOUSES.
JOHN A. TEES & CO.,
Board of Trade Building.

Queen's Birthday

KENSINGTON !

FINEST AND BEST LAID OUT SUBURB AROUND MONTREAL.

BOULEVARD 75 FEET WIDE THROUGH ENTIRE PROPERTY.

Sizes of lots, 50x160, 50x100, and 25x160, and at prices ranging from $150 to $800 per lot.

TERMS EXCEEDINGLY EASY.

This property is now one immense flower garden, and is just the place where to celebrate a Queen's Birthday Picnic, under the beautiful blossom laden apple trees.

TO GET THERE,

ON MONDAY, MAY 25th, take a Kensington Bus, which will leave the corner of Victoria and Western avenues, at 1 p.m. and at every hour after, and be conveyed free, to and from the most beautiful spot for homes near the city.

For terms, etc., apply to the KENSINGTON LAND COMPANY'S OFFICE, J. F. REDDY, Secretary,

Room 45½ IMPERIAL BUILDING,

OR TO

F. G. GNAEDINGER,

ON THE PROPERTY.

N.B.—The regular 'bus leaves the St. Henri tollgate, St. James street west, daily at 7.30 and 8.30 a.m. and 2.30 5.30 and 6.30 p.m., but on SATURDAYS, a special trip is made at 4.30 instead of at 5.30. 23

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

Four vacant lots on OLIVIER AVENUE, just below Western Avenue; each lot 25 feet front. Terms one-fourth cash. This is one of the choicest localities in Westmount for speculation or investment.

A block of land at COTE DES NEIGES, adjoining the grounds of the ATHLETIC CLUB HOUSE, containing about 15 arpents partly on the level and partly on the mountain, at present used as a market garden. The electric railway is on the property, which brings it within twenty minutes of the city. It has a large frontage on the main road, and is suitable for subdivision and immediate sale. Terms easy.

Sale at our rooms, 181 St. James street, WEDNESDAY, June 3rd, at eleven o'clock.

Real Estate Auctioneers.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS.

Beautiful River Point

OF FIVE ARPENTS

of level land, nicely wooded, projecting into deep water convenient to both railways.

Price only $2,100.

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

ELECTROTYPING & STEREOTYPING done in the very best style, and at moderate prices, at the 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

Property.

FOR SALE, MODERN HOUSE, ST. LUKE street west, 9 rooms, on favorable terms; immediate occupation. Apply at 110 St. James street. 19

FOR SALE, AT ST. LAMBERT, A NICE House and Grounds, well stocked with fruit trees, etc., terms easy. Apply to I., 20, 'Witness' Office. 18

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FROM MAY 1, A Detached Stone Cottage, No. 65 Coursol street, very comfortable and with all conveniences: rent cheap, or will be sold at a very reasonable price. Apply to R. K. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent, St. James street. 18

FOR SALE, A LOT OF LAND, ABOUT 5,000 feet, well stocked with fruit trees. Apply 465 Upper Charles Borromee street. 23

FOR SALE, AT KNOWLTON, BROMELawn, a fine place of three acres, with large house and barn, extensive lawn tennis court, shade trees and an orchard in full bearing, a furnace and water being in the house, make it suitable for summer and winter home. It is near the railway station and three minutes' walk from the beautiful Brome Lake. Apply to H. E. Williams, Summerlea, Knowlton, Que., of Mrs. A. T. FOSTER, 47 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.

FOR SALE, THE FRENCH METHODIST Church property, corner of Craig and St. Elizabeth streets; lot containing 4,972 feet in superficies, with a stone church and two 2½ story houses (429 Craig street and 1 St. Elizabeth street). Apply to J. BEAUCHEMIN, N.P., 40 Temple Building. 13

FOR SALE, BARGAINS, NICE STONE House, Victoria street ten rooms, well built, cheap, $5,500; stone front house, ten rooms, Mance street, extension concrete basement, furnace, modern, only $5,800; stone front house, Park avenue, ten rooms, concrete basement, extension, Daisy furnace, stationary wash tubs, cottonwood finish, lot 25x136, bargain to prompt purchaser; stone cottage, St. Famille street, above Prince Arthur street, modern extension, cheap, $5,000; stone front house, corner of St. Famille and Prince Arthur, 12 rooms, Daisy furnace, well built, immediate possession, a bargain; handsome brown stone house, Dorchester street, Westmount, 12 rooms, recently built, latest improvements, cotton wood finish, choice locality, half city taxes; very fine stone tenement Bishop street, lofty rooms, furnace, cottonwood finish, A1 investment; 2 stone houses, cor. Palace and St. Monique, 12 rooms, furnace, well built, modern, central locality, will exchange for land; brick block, new tenements, Cuthbert street, all rented to desirable tenants, capital investment, a bargain; choice property, St. Catherine street west, opposite post-office, fine site for stores, values increasing rapidly in this locality. F. HUSTON, 204 St. James street. 12

FOR SALE, STONE FRONT, on Cadieux street, and other city and suburban property. Apply to J. W. M. WALLACE, 1608 Notre Dame street.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO, HAVING water power now developed, is becoming a manufacturing centre; new lumbering region opening up; all makes excellent market for produce. Lands for sale near the town. Apply to W. H. LAIRD, 14 Mount Morris Park, West, New York.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME TERRACE HOUSE,
On Sherbrooke st., West.

It has recently been renovated, and is in first-class order; contains 11 rooms, 2 bath rooms, pantries and stabling in rear. For further particulars apply to P.O. Box 63, city. 19

To Let.

STABLE TO LET FOR FOUR HORSES, with yard and large shed. The stable is warm, and has convenient hayloft attached. Apply at 16 Hanover street.

AT OUTREMONT.

Brick Cottage, with furnace and water, corner St. Louis and main road.

Apply to

ALEX. BREMNER,
50 Bleury street. 20

POINTE CLAIRE COTTAGES.

3—FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET—3

Each Cottage contains 10 rooms, is completely furnished; water in house; also, stable, boat house and bath house. Rent, reasonable.

For full particulars, apply to
W. ERNEST BOLTON,
1763 Notre Dame street.

MODERN COTTAGES TO LET.

3 TARA HALL AVENUE (off Upper St. Urbain street, near Sherbrooke), a semi-detached, nine rooms, and all modern improvements. Rent, reasonable.

15 TARA HALL AVENUE, 8 room Cottage, with extension kitchen, and all modern improvements.

The above houses are in perfect order, and owing to the lateness of the season, will be rented cheap.

Apply, 1763 NOTRE DAME STREET, cor. of St. John street. 23

Bargains.

FOR SALE, A LARGE WARDROBE, light wood, with long drawers, suitable for a Dressmaker; price $12.00; can be seen at 18 Bishop street. 23

FOR SALE, SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-hand Upright and Square Pianos; also Pianos to Rent. Apply P. E. LAYTON & BRO., 148 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's. 23

BARGAIN—A CARPENTER'S KIT AND very fine tool chest, at a great bargain. Call at 556 Sanguinet street. 22

FOR SALE, A NICE, HARDWOOD DINing Table, with leaves; a bargain for $2. Address O.D.T., 'Witness' Office. 22

FOR SALE, A LARGE SIZED REfrigerator in good order, cheap. Apply 696 Dorchester street. 21

FOR SALE, BEAUTIFUL KNABE PIANO, sweet tone and in perfect order. Apply 148 Peel street. 23

FOR SALE, COLLIE PUPS, from Pedigree Dog. Apply Snowdon avenue, Mount Royal Vale. Take Park & Island Cars. 21

FOR SALE, NORMAN STALLION, IMported, five years old; Clyde Stallion, 3 years old; 2 Clyde Mares, 6 and 7 years old. Full registered and first-class breeding stock. Prices moderate. ROBERTNESS, Howick, P.Q. 21

FOR SALE, KILN DRIED KINDLING Wood, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, cut stove lengths, $1.50 per load. MONTREAL KINDLING WOOD CO., corner St. James and Guy. Telephone 8110. 20

FOR SALE, TWO STEINWAY PIANOS, one Upright and one Square; to be seen at P. E. LAYTON & BRO.'S Warerooms, 148 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's. 23

SECRETARY FOR SALE; PERFECTLY new; light oak, and ornamentally finished. original price, $37; selling for $17; specially suitable for home use. To be seen at any time at WRIGHT & COWPER'S, 2400 St. Catherine street. 12

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Hardwood Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. McDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 8353. 11

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

The Cedar Open Sailing Canoe 'SEILA,' built by Gilbert, and three years champion of Lake St. Louis. Canoe complete, and in perfect order.

Address, W. ERNEST BOLTON, No. 1763 NOTRE DAME STREET. 23

To Let.

TO LET, ON GREENE AVENUE, FLATS, Nos. 41 and 51; new and beautifully finished in oak, with all modern accommodations. Cheap, $12; no taxes. Apply to A. DAVIS, 116 St. Peter street. 23

TO LET, 183 McCORD STREET, UPPER tenement, 4 rooms in one flat; $6.00 per month; no taxes. Apply at 22 Park ave. 23

TO LET, NICE LIGHT FLAT, five rooms, bath and w.c.; extension kitchen; rent, $7.50. Apply 167 Roy street, near St. Denis street. 21

TO LET, BRICK COTTAGE, 69 AYLMER street, containing 8 rooms, b and w.c., in good order. Apply CHARLES T. BASTIAN, 457 St. Lawrence street. 19

TO LET, THAT COMFORTABLE UPPER Tenement, No. 52 Prince Arthur street, containing eight large rooms, b. and w.c.; good order. Apply CHARLES T. BASTIAN, 457 St. Lawrence street. 20

TO LET, THAT HANDSOME STONE front residence, 89 Park avenue, containing eight apartments, extension kitchen, b. and w.c.; stationary wash tubs; heated by hot water, in first-class order. Apply CHARLES T. BASTIAN, 457 St. Lawrence street. 19

HOUSE TO LET, AT LACHINE (EAST of Wharf Station). T. A. DAWES, Jr. 12

HOUSE TO LET, No. 222 WOOD AVENUE, near St. Catherine street, Westmount; very fine finished upper apartment; healthy place; mountain breezes and mountain views; for ladies who spend most of the day in doors, the surroundings are very pleasant. All the above advantages this house possesses. Rent low. Apply to A. G. ROSS, next door, 220 Wood avenue, Westmount. 12

TO LET, STONE FRONT COTTAGE, 10 Fort street; 10 rooms and bath-room. Apply to 12 Fort street, or 388 St. Paul street. Rent reduced.

TO LET, FOR THE SUMMER, A COTtage at Lachute; sitting, dining and three bedrooms and kitchen furnished, and three unfurnished bedrooms; garden with vegetables, fruit and shade trees; rent moderate. Address MRS. MASSIAH, Box 121, Lachute, Que. 20

PEAK'S ISLAND.—TO LET, A COMMOdious, well Furnished Summer Cottage, with all conveniences; beautifully situated. Terms moderate. For particulars apply or address Mr. MITCHELL, 'Witness' Office. 19

TO LET, TWO VERY COMFORTABLE residences, 273 and 277 St. Urbain street, above Ontario street; all modern conveniences; heated by hot water; in good order, or will be made so to suit tenants' comfort; rents moderate. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Agent Estate John Tiffin, 318 St. Paul street. Tel. 723. 14

TO LET, 82 CATHCART STREET, SELFcontained, 11 rooms and hot water. Apply to R. B. HUTCHESON, N.P., 17 St. John street. 29

TO LET--FURNISHED

For three or four months, or to 1st May next, or longer, a comfortable, semi-detached, furnished house, with stable, etc.; pleasantly situated on DORCHESTER STREET, near "THE WINDSOR." Immediate possession.

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

REDUCED RENTS

HOUSES.
SHOPS.
OFFICES.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, & CO.,
181 St. James Street. 16

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, SEWING BY THE DAY IN Private families; able to cut and fit. Address SEAMSTRESS, 18, 'Witness' Office. 22

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English person, a situation as good cook; willing to go to the seaside or country. Apply in rear at 16 Dowd street. 22

WANTED, WORK BY THE DAY, housecleaning, washing offices, or work of any kind. Address 14 Roy lane, off St. James street. 22

WANTED, BY A BOY OF 15, a situation in an office as office boy or junior clerk; just leaving school; writes well, and has considerable knowledge of typewriting; can furnish good references. Apply at 189 St. Charles Borromee street. 22

WANTED, WORK BY THE DAY BY A respectable Woman. Address, rear 81½ Vallee street. 21

WANTED, SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable English Woman, as Cook in restaurant or hotel, or work of any kind by the day; good reference can be given. Apply Mrs. CHESSON, 636 Rivard street, Mile End. 21

WANTED, FOR JUNE, BY A RESPECTable Protestant person, a situation as first-class Cook; willing to go to the seaside for the summer; best of references. Address FIRST-CLASS, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY UNIVERSITY WOMAN student, educated in England, employment during July, August, September. Mrs. PURDON, Mentone, De Kalb Co., Alabama. 21

Miscellaneous.

WANTED, PURCHASERS OF INVALID Chairs to call and examine our large stock; prices varying from $12.50 up. Deformity of Children a specialty. INVALID CHAIR DEPOT, 315 St. James st., city. 23

WAH SING LAUNDRY, 2647 St. Catherine street, Montreal. First class handwork. Family washing, cheap. Articles called for and returned with despatch. 22

LADIES LEAVING THE CITY FOR THE summer can have their Preserves, Jellies, etc., put up at reasonable prices by Mrs. LUKE, 2131 St. Catherine street. 21

TO RENT, A GALVANIC BATTERY AND Weighing Chair, suitable for Island or Farks. Apply 58 Dominion avenue, Ste. Cunegonde. 21

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1896, incorporating Robert Mitchell, manufacturer; Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturer; Norn an Mitchell, student; Ewing Smith, superintendent, and William Stanhouse, foreman, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To acquire, take over and continue as a going concern in all its branches the business now carried on by Robert Mitchell under the firm name of Robert Mitchell & Co.; (b) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, dealing in and installing all kinds of metals, including the work of brass finishing in all its branches, gas and electric fitting and electric wiring, brass founding, tin and coppersmithing, plating, plumbing and steam-fitting of all kinds, including the manufacture of gas, water and electric meters, and all work connected therewith, with the right to enter into contracts for the manufacture, supply and sale of all such materials and the installation of any work connected therewith, by the name of "The Robert Mitchell Company," (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER, Secretary of State. 20

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate. 9

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, SMALL FLAT ABOUT 5 or 6 rooms, in central locality; rent about $12 or $14. Address SMALL FLAT, 'Witness' Office. 21

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, TWO BEDROOMS, with Board, for two adults in a farm house, about 60 miles from Montreal, where no other boarders are kept; shady grounds; mountain air. Address COUNTRY, 'Witness' Office. 23

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, ROOM and board for the summer months in a private family in the West End; Westmount preferred. Address SUMMER MONTHS, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Young man, board and room in the vicinity of St. Andre and St. Hubert street, near Ontario street. Address IMMEDIATE, 28, 'Witness' Office. 22

Rooms and Board.

TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS on bathroom flat, in Protestant family; strictly temperate; suitable for young married couple. 104 Selby street, Westmount. 23

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with single rooms or a double room, and breakfast and tea; hot and cold water baths; family private; no children; terms $14 per month. Apply at 107 Mansfield near St. Catherine street, before 10 a.m., and after 5 p.m. 22

TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 78 Cathcart street. 22

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with single rooms or a double room, and breakfast and tea; hot and cold water baths; family private; no children; terms reasonable. Apply at 107 Mansfield, near St. Catherine street, before 10 a.m., and after 5 p.m. 15

Partner Wanted.

PARTNER WANTED.

(Special Preferred.)

With a capital of $5,000.00, for a light manufacturing business. Apply to

RIDDELL & COMMON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
22 St. John street. 22

TARIFF

FOR

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS,

(Prepaid.)

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

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

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

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

BARGAINS—10c for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

The above rates are NET CASH with order. When advertisements are sent in without being prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

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

Situations Vacant.

WESTMOUNT ACADEMY.—WANTED, for the school term commencing September 1st next, an experienced Male and Female Teacher, holding Model or Academy School Diplomas; must be thoroughly conversant with and able to teach efficiently the French language. Written applications, with testimonials enclosed, must be addressed to Mr. E. W. T. RADDON, Secretary-Treasurer, P. O. Box 315, Westmount. 23

WRITERS WANTED TO DO COPYING AT home. LAW COLLEGE, Lima, Ohio. 23

WANTED, GIRL, OR MIDDLE AGED person, Protestant, as general help; no cooking; wages, $8.00 per month; family going to Lachine. Apply immediate, at 2266 St. Catherine street. 23

WANTED, A GOOD AND RELIABLE GIRL for general housework, for four in family; call at once between 10 and 12 o'clock, or between 3 and 5 p.m., at 112 St. Luke street. 23

SALESMEN WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT; new season; samples free; salary or commission, with expenses from start. LUKE BROS. CO., Montreal Que.

BICYCLE REPAIRER WANTED, FOR tires specially. Apply by letter to J. M. SMYTH, 118 St. Matthew street. 22

WANTED, A YOUTH TO LEARN OPTICAL work; must be well recommended. Apply to HARRISON & CO., 140 St. Peter street, 'Witness' Building. 22

WANTED, A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of planing mill; must have experience in wood machinery. Apply with references to K. 12, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT TO GO to the country; no washing or ironing. Apply at 281 University street. 22

GENERAL SERVANT, EXPERIENCED, with city references; no washing. No. 45 Cathcart street, adjoining Victoria Armory. 22

BOY WANTED FOR AN OFFICE, about 14 years of age. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 22

WANTED, A MATRON, FOR THE Y. W. C. A. Training School; a thorough knowledge of laundry work necessary; only those competent and with exceptional references need apply. Apply at 897 Dorchester street, between 11 a.m. and 12 o'clock mid-day. 22

APPRENTICES WANTED. JOHN DATE, 654 Craig street. 21

WANTED, A CHAMBERMAID WITH knowledge of waiting (Protestant), at 562 Sherbrooke street. 21

HOUSEMAID WANTED FOR JUNE 1ST, who can sew neatly; family will remain in town. Apply, 8 to 10 a.m. or 6 to 8 p.m. at 217 Milton street. 21

WANTED, TWO GOOD STEADY MEN, as drivers; must have good references. LAURENTIAN SPRING WATER CO., 90 Beaudry street. 21

TEACHER WANTED.—PRINCIPAL FOR the Shawville Academy (Male or Female), one with some experience in teaching preferred; state salary expected, and grade and date of Diploma. Address H. LANG, Sec.-Treas., Shawville, Que. 21

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT Fifteen years old; tidy, for light house work. Apply after 5 p.m., to No. 430 Upper St. Charles Borromee street. 20

PERSONS WHO ARE OUT OF WORK, or whose time is not fully occupied, should arrange to cultivate a free vegetable plot in Westmount; no experience or capital required. Apply at Welcome Hall Mission, 247 St. Antoine street, between 11 and 12 a.m., or 7 and 8 pm. 18

WANTED, A LITTLE MAID TO GO TO the country for the summer and take care of a child. Apply to MRS. POE, 110 St. Famille street. 13

$18 A WEEK EASY.—You work right around home. A brand new thing. No trouble to make $18 per week easy. Write to us quickly, you will be surprised how easily it can be done. Send us your address anyway; it will be for your interest to investigate. Write to-day. You can positively make $18 a week easy. Address, IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box L.H., Windsor, Ont. 16

Swaps.

SWAP—THREE YEARLY VOLUMES OF 'Scientific American,' leather binding; have been very little used, in exchange for a good Trunk. Call at 556 Sanguinet street. 22

CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

Adirondack Resorts.

BLOOMINGDALE IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Tourists or sportsmen who contemplate visiting the Adirondacks, will find the village of Bloomingdale a most delightful place at which to sojourn. Beautifully located on a slope not far from old 'Whiteface,' rearing its summit 4,871 feet above tide water, and also easy of access by all gateways to the north woods; it may indeed be considered an ideal resort. Its central location to the other places does much to commend it to the traveller who can secure conveyance from a first-class livery and have a delightful drive to any of the following resorts near by, including Loon Lake, nine miles; Paul Smith's, nine miles; Saranac Inn, fourteen miles; Ampersand, eight miles; Lake Placid, sixteen miles; also many others of like note. It will thus be seen that the location even as to convenience is all that could be desired. In addition to the many advantages that nature has bestowed upon this village, it also claims recognition as a place offering the modern conveniences of the times:—New York mails arrive and depart twice daily, exclusive of locals, also telegraphic communication to any point, and a telephone station connecting with all the foregoing resorts, and others. There are churches of three denominations:—Methodist, Episcopal and Catholic, each holding regular service. Good resident physicians and drug store. In this locality the sportsman can find all that he comes for. Neighboring streams easily reached, afford an abundance of brook trout and should more extended trips be desired, good guides, who can furnish all the necessary equipment for camping, etc., may be obtained at any time. Moose Lake, three miles distant, and reached by a most picturesque drive over a road that has recently been put in fine condition, is a beautiful sheet of water, offering many attractions to the camper, fisherman and hunter; for it is here that the lake trout are caught weighing as high as fifteen pounds, and deer after deer cross to elude the hound, when the camper on his watchground may have an opportunity to show his skill as a marksman. The superiority of Adirondack air, as a cure for pulmonary trouble, has now become an established fact and Bloomingdale can furnish abundant accommodations to those in search of health, as well as those who come for the outing. There are a number of good boarding houses and negotiations pending that will undoubtedly result in the erection of a fine hotel of modern construction calculated to meet every want of the traveller; to this attraction may be added the probability of the Chateauguay Railroad, which starts from Plattsburgh, changing its course and running through the village, thereby bringing passengers direct instead of a two mile drive that now exists. The inhabitants of Bloomingdale may well be proud of its natural location for perfect sanitation and also in being able to offer superior building sites with water privileges far ahead of the average resort. There has recently been built for rental, several cottages of attractive design, admirably adapted to families wishing to spend the season. These may be secured on reasonable terms. There are many ways by which to reach Bloomingdale, the most convenient, from New York being via New York Central road to Utica on the famous Empire State express, and thence by the Adirondack & St. Lawrence Line to Paul Smith's Station; altogether a comparatively short ride of nine and one half hours, when the distance covered is considered. From the station to the village is a fine drive of four miles and from which at different points beautiful views of the distant mountain ranges and peaks may be obtained, including Mount Marcy the monarch of New York State, also McIntyre, Seward, Whiteface, Ampersand, and many others. Following is given a complete list of boarding houses, also those who take guests and number they can accommodate. Correspondence directed to any of these places will receive prompt attention: J. W. Fletcher, 40; S. F. Bunker, 15; Seth Wardner, 20; W. J. Gillispie, 35; A. R. Lewis, 12; Mrs. Emma Hickok, 15; Mrs. M. J. Labrake, 8; W. H. Wardner, 10; L. W. Noble, 10; C. Dewey, 15.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New-York. (Foot of Fulton street.)

New York	Wed., May 27, 10 a.m.
St. Louis	Wed., June 3, 10 a.m.
Berlin	Sat., June 6, 10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., June 10, 10 a.m.
Paris	Sat., June 13, 10 a.m.
New York	Wed., June 17, 10 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.

Rates of passage to Southampton, London or Havre, $85 and upwards.

Second cabin passage, **$40** to **$60.**

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

For Freight or passage apply to

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

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

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION, and BEAVER LINES via Montreal.

NETHERLANDS, GUION, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via NEW YORK.

Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.

☞ Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.

Saloon rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.

☞ Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 184 St. James street opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly, via NEW YORK, 1st Saloon and rail, only $69.

D. BATTERSBY, Agent.
Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3081.
15

Adirondack Resorts.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE,
Open from June 1st to October 1st.

Located in the heart of the Adirondacks, commanding one of the finest views of the mountains. Attractions, Boating, Fishing, Tennis, Music, etc. Modern improvements including electric lighting. Four hours from Montreal. Tally-ho coach meets trains. Illustrated pamphlet on application.

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ADIRONDACKS.
The BERKELEY,
SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.

A modern Hotel. Complete in all appointments. Under the management of the owner. Send for circular.

WILLIAM A. DENISON.
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RIVERSIDE INN.
SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.
ADIRONDACKS,

Write for descriptive circular.

WALLACE MURRAY.
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ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
HOTEL DEL MONTE AND COTTAGE,
On Lower Saranac Lake.
Accommodates 125. Opens May 15.

Good Fishing and Hunting, Boating and Bathing. First class house, and at moderate prices. Special rates to July 15. For terms, circular and particulars, address HUMPHREYS & WILLARD,
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LAKE PLACID, N.Y.

Delightfully located between Mirror Lake and Lake Placid, and overlooking the highest mountain in the State. Elevation 2,000 feet. Season, June to October inclusive.

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THE ELMWOOD, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, Jay, Essex Co., N.Y. Beautifully situated in the Au Sable Valley, affording a quiet resting place for summer months. Spring water; large, airy rooms; bath, broad piazza; good boating, fishing, walks and drives. HOME COMFORTS. C. S. SWEENEY, Prop.

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SUMMER SERVICE.
Direct Sailings Between
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From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMER.	From MONTREAL
Sat., May 9.	Lake Superior	Wed., May 27.
Sat., May 23.	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., June 10.
Sat., May 30.	Lake Huron	Wed., June 17.
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Sat., June 13.	Lake Superior	Wed., July 1.

And Weekly Thereafter.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—$40, $45, $50 and $60. Round trip, $80, $85, $90 and $110, according to steamer and accommodation.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool, $30; return, $63. Glasgow, $32.50; return, $68. Bristol or Cardiff, $33; return, $69. London, $33; return, $66.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, at lowest rates.

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Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important points both in Canada and Great Britain on through bills lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Angloman	May 27, daylight.	May 23, 2 p.m.
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Vancouver	June 6, daylight.	June 7, 9 a.m.
Ottoman	June 13, daylight.	June 13, 2 p.m.
Laorado	June 20, daylight.	June 21, 9 a.m.
Angloman	June 27, daylight.	June 27, 2 p.m.
S.S. *Canada*		*Building.*

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FIRST CABIN—Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool or Londonderry, $50 to $80; return, $100 to $150, according to steamer and berth.

SECOND CABIN—$30; return, $63.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Loudon, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, $24.50, $25.50.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company or to

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ABERDEEN COTTAGE,
SUMMERSTOWN, ONT.,
beautifully situated on the St. Lawrence; boating, fishing, bathing, excellent; good table. Rates $5 per week.
MRS. D. G. McDONALD.
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FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR SUMMER BOARDERS on bank of the St. Lawrence River, below the Thousand Islands. Convenient to G.T.R. station and steamboat landing. House fitted up with all modern improvements. Good boating and fishing. First-class Boat Livery convenient. Terms moderate. City references given on application. For particulars address "FAIRVIEW," Iroquois, Ont.
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TURRIFF HALL,
METIS,
Will be opened on the 15th of June.
R. TURRIFF, Prop.
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THE FRANKLIN HOUSE
AND COTTAGES

Open June to October, and Cottages on the lake shore, with four to eight rooms, furnished, to rent; good bathing houses, good boating and fishing. Send for prices.

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LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.
LAKE HALL will be Open June 1st for Guests.
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WANTED, a Few Boarders through the summer months. Nicely situated, two miles from station. For terms apply to
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SUMMER BOARD—BELLEVUE HOTEL, Notre Dame du Portage. A new building near the English Church, commanding an extensive view. Terms very moderate. Apply to the proprietor, FERDINAND LEVEILLE, Notre Dame du Portage, Que.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED, IN A high, dry and healthy locality, within five minutes' walk of Cowansville Station. For particulars apply to P.O. Box 10, Cowansville, Que.
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CACOUNA.—TO RENT, THE COTTAGE of Madame Charles Ouellette, on the little point. Sitting-room, dining-room, 6 bedrooms, summer and winter kitchens. For the season, price, $55. (wood and water included). Address Madame CHARLES OUELLETTE, Riviere du Loup, P. Q.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER, IN a beautiful village, 2 bed-rooms, sitting and dining, with use of kitchen, shade in front and side. Apply Mrs. J. PHARAOH, Cowansville, P. Q. Box 24.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.'Y
LTD.
ST. LAWRENCE LINE.
SS. "CAMPANA"
1,700 TONS,

Is intended to leave Montreal on
MONDAY, 25th May, at 2 p.m.
And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY during season
For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU.

Has superior accommodation for passengers. Electric lights and all modern comforts.

No cargo received after noon of sailing day.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to

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OTTAWA RIVER
NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Daily line to Ottawa and
Str. Sovereign trips to Carillon,
Will begin THURSDAY, 21st inst.
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

PALACE STEAMER SOVEREIGN to Carillon and back, through the Famous Lake of Two Mountains.

Round Trip, $1.00. Take 8.00 a.m. train to Lachine to connect with steamer.

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By New Palace Steamer DUCHESS OF YORK, up Lake St. Louis and Down Lachine Rapids, leaving Canal Basin, foot of Nazareth street, at 1.45 p.m., and St. Gabriel Locks at 2 p.m. Fare, 50 cents.

TO SHOOT THE RAPIDS.

To Ste. Anne's and back, C.P.R. or G.T.R. Trains, and taking Steamer Sovereign to return at 4 p.m. Round trip, 80 cents.

To Hudson by C.P.R., 1.30 p.m. train and return by Str. 'Sovereign,' $1.00.

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Tickets at Bonaventure Station, 133, 143 and 178 St. James street, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels.

Head Office, 165 Common street.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
Man. Director.
May 15, 1896.
16

CENTS FOR SALE.
Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

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OPEN JUNE 15.

This old-time Seaside Resort will have something new to offer its former patrons in the way of pleasing changes about the Hotel, amongst which are new parlors being arranged, a regular Music Hall for Concerts, etc., for public or private use, and various other improvements. The Orchestra will be in charge of Mr. Herr Carl Walther, with Miss Cecile Russell, pianist. Mr. S. H. McEnroe, formerly of the 'Chateau Frontenac,' Quebec, will have charge of office, and an efficient service will be found throughout the Hotel. Improvements in Beach and conveniences for Sea Bathing. The Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways will give special train service in July and August for convenience of Sunday visitors at Cacouna, and the Richelieu Company's Boats their usual good river schedule. For Illustrated Pamphlets of the 'St. Lawrence Hall' or other information, address the Manager, 43 Sanguinet street, Montreal, or 32 St. Louis street, Quebec, until June 1st, after which to Cacouna. JOHN BRENNAN, Manager.
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GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR SEVERAL Summer Boarders can be given in a good, new farmhouse at Brome Centre. Bell Telephone and Post-Office in the House. 2½ miles from railway station. For particulars apply to S. S. BAIN, 66 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, or to NATHANIEL MILLER, Proprietor, Brome Centre, P.Q.
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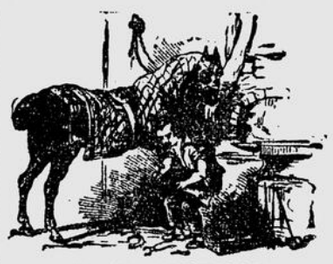
Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.



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Quick Service, Good Work, and Low Prices.

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L. POULIOT, Master.

COMMENCING ON THE 28th APRIL, the first-class Passenger Steamer 'ADMIRAL' leaves DALHOUSIE for GASPE, (weather and ice permitting), on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, calling at

Carlton,	New Port,
Maria,	Pabos,
New Richmond,	Grand River,
Bonaventure,	Cape Cove,
New Carlisle,	Perce,
Paspebiac,	Point St. Peter,
Port Daniel,	Douglastown.

Returning from Gaspe for Dalhousie on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, calling at the Intermediate Ports.

Rates for Passages, Meals and Rooms moderate. Connections East and West with the Intercolonial Railway. Passengers leaving Bonaventure Depot by 7.55 a.m. G.T.R. express on Tuesdays and Fridays run through to Dalhousie Junction without change, connecting with SS. 'Admiral' and arriving at Gaspe following evening at 7 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at all C.P.R. and G.T.R. agencies. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares and rates of freight apply to

M. P. CONNOLLY, Sec.-Treasurer, 40 Dalhousie street, Quebec.
or **G. W. ROBINSON,** Gen. Eastern Agent, 138 St. James st., opp. St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

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WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE
Sailing from MONTREAL every

From Glasgow.	WEDNESDAY Morning. Steamships.	From Montreal.
May 6	SS. Alsides	May 28
May 13	SS. Warwick	June 4
May 20	SS. Concordia	June 11
May 29	SS. Tritonia	June 18
June 5	SS. Amarynthia	June 25

Agents—Glasgow, Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE SERVICE
Sailing from Montreal on or about

From Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Steamships.	From Montreal to London.
May 8	SS. Gerona	May 29
May 22	SS. Jona	June 12

All the London steamers will take cargo for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

EAST COAST SERVICE.
Aberdeen, Leith and Dundee at Intervals.
SS. Escalona, for Aberdeen ..... May 23
SS. Avlona for Leith ..... May 29

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Special accommodation for Butter, Cheese and Provisions; also Cattle, Horses and Sheep.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point IN CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROS., Chicago, Ill., J. D. RIDDELL, Stratford, Ont., **Or ROBERT REFORD & CO.,**
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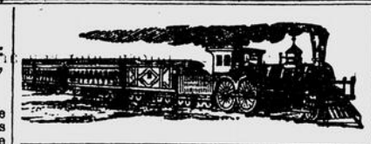

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

First class Return Tickets will be issued on May 23rd, 24th, and 25th,
—AT—
Single Fare

Tickets good for return until May 26th, 1896.

On May 25th, Suburban Trains will run as follows:

From Windsor Street Station for Dorval, Valois, Lakeside, Pointe Claire, Beaconsfield, Beaurepaire, Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Hudson, Rigaud and Point Fortune, at 1.30 p.m. Regular train due to leave at 5.15 p.m., same day will be cancelled.

Hudson and Return - - - - $1.00.
St. Anne's - - - - - - - - 0.80.

Good going by rail, returning by steamer.

ST. ANTHONY'S C. Y. M. SOCIETY,
EXCURSION TO ST. ROSE,
— 25th MAY —
Trains leave Windsor Street Station, 9.55 a.m., and 1.35 p.m.
Return Fare—Adults, 60c. Children, 30c.
City Ticket and Telegraph Office.
129 St. James street, next to Post-Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Queen's Birthday

First-class Return Tickets will be issued on May 23rd, 24th and 25th, at
SINGLE FARE
And on May 22nd, at
FARE AND ONE-THIRD.
All tickets good for return until May 26th, 1896.
Excursion to Ottawa, $2.25:

Good going by 9.10 a.m. train May 25, and valid for return by all trains until May 26th.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY EXCURSIONS.

ST. LAWRENCE COURT C. O. FORESTERS—To Rouse's Point, N.Y., and return, $1. Special leaves at 9.30 a.m., returning leaves Rouse's Point 6.30 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY—To Otterburn Park and return, 60c. Specials leave at 9.40 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., returning leave Park at 6.00 p.m.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL—To Iberville and return, 50c. Special leaves at 9.35 a.m., returning leaves Iberville at 6.00 p.m.

STE. ANNE'S—Rail and return by boat, 80c.

LACHINE—Rail and return by boat, 50c.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.
143 St. James street and Bonaventure St'n.

Machinery for Sale.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One Iron Lathe 16" x 8', slightly second-hand.
One Iron Lathe, 24" x 6', secondhand but refitted.
One Iron Lathe, 20" x 14', refitted.
One Iron Speed Lathe, 14" x 5'.
One Small Screw Cutting Lathe, with Counter Shaft, $55.
One Pratt & Whitney Tapping Machine.
One English Iron Shaper, 16" x 48".
One Back Geared Power Feed Milling Machine, good as new.
One Planer and Matcher and Moulder, large, heavy machine, Cowan make, refitted.
One Small Double Surfacer, American make.
An Old Style Planer and Matcher and Moulder very cheap.
One 3 side 7" Moulding Machine, second hand, in good order, very cheap.
One 12" 4 side Cowan Moulder, refitted.
One secondhand Sash Moulder, good order.
One Refitted Gauge Lathe.
One Refitted Tenoning Machine.
One Refitted Re-Sawing Machine.
One 20" Pony Planer, in good order.
One 18" Pony Planer, new.
One Wood Shaper, Iron Frame and Table.
One Dowel Machine, in good order.
One Blind Slat Tenoning Machine refitted.
One 34" Pedestal Band Saw, refitted.
One Wood Lathe, secondhand.
One Hand Mitreing Machine, second hand.
One Rip Saw Table, second hand.
One Combined Rip and Cross Cut Saw Table, all Iron, secondhand.
One 7 H. P. Refitted Upright Engine.
One 1½ H. P. Refitted Yacht Engine.
One 6 H. P. Horizontal Stationary Engine.
One 20 H. P. Horizontal Stationary Engine.
One 25 H. P. Horizontal Engine, small.
One 40 H. P. Horizontal Small Engine.
One 35 H. P. Laurie Automatic Engine.
One 25 H. P. Leonard Ball Automatic Engine.
One 80 H. P. Slide Valve Engine.
One 40 H. P. Horizontal Double Rivetted Boiler.
One 30 H. P. Horizontal Boiler.
One 20 H. P. Horizontal Boiler.
One 12 H. P. Portable Engine and Boiler on Wheels.

For all the above apply to A. R. WILLIAMS & CO., 345 and 347 St. James street, Montreal. Stock must be turned over.

In addition to the above we carry an immense stock of Wood and Iron Working Machinery, new. We are agents for MacGregor, Gourlay & Co. Wood Working Machinery, and carry most of their standard machines in stock for immediate shipment, and are in position to give the lowest prices. A. R. WILLIAMS & CO., 345-347 St. James street, Montreal.
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Builders and Carpenters.

TELEPHONE 3826
LIGHT & SCOTT,
Carpenters and Joiners,
65½ MACKAY STREET.
Estate work in all its branches personally attended to
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JOHN T. HENDERSON,
Carpenter,
Estimates given for all work in repairing line.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
7½ St. Edward st., cor. Bleury & St. Catherine
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[For the 'Witness.'

'DOROTHY'S WINTER IN CANADA,'
OR
'THE CHISELHURST FLOWER MISSION.'

BY MAIDA MAITLAND.

CHAPTER VII.

As the spring opened up the English letters contained pathetic appeals to Dorothy to return once more to her home and loved ones. We kept avoiding the evil day for some time, but all things come to an end, and the last day of Dorothy's sojourn with us had arrived. We invited a few of our most intimate friends out that they might have the privilege of wishing our traveller 'bon voyage.' Dr. Fenton arrived quite late for dinner, and after a satisfactory apology to mother, seating himself beside me and opposite to Dorothy, he laughingly inquired of her, 'Have you any objections to an extra travelling companion?'

'That depends altogether on whom the traveller may prove to be,' she replied.

'Well, your humble servant, for instance,' he said.

The perplexed look that overspread Dorothy's face showed plainly she had not grasped the situation.

'The fact is, Miss Carrington,' he said, 'I found out just one hour ago that it was possible for me to obtain the necessary leave of absence to spend some months in the London Hospital. Dr. Lambert had been first in his request for a holiday, so of course obtained it, much to my disappointment, but this afternoon he came offering me his berth in the 'Labrador' as a serious illness in his home rendered it impossible for him to leave. After applying to the Board all arrangements were concluded, so instead of poor Lambert reaping the benefit of his plans I stepped in at the last moment to enjoy all, minus the trouble of preparation.'

We all expressed our regret at losing Dr. Fenton for even six months, but Eileen looked on the bright side by declaring, 'What's our loss is Dorothy's gain, for now she will not be left alone to the tender mercies of that sour old Senator's wife for the comforts of the voyage.'

That night before retiring Dorothy and I seated ourselves for the last of many delightful chats we had enjoyed. With her arm around me, giving me a gentle squeeze, she said: 'I can never, never thank you, cousin mine, for my visit to you and what you have done for me. I came to you in spiritual blindness, and now I go home seeing. This winter in Canada shall always be to me the most eventful of my life. Truly, what often seems to us the greatest trial proves under God's guidance our greatest blessing.'

CHAPTER VIII.

In my absence during the warmest of the summer months I regretted that most of our work was abandoned, but on the very afternoon of my return I sent notes to Helen and Eileen inviting them to dinner, that we might talk over our summer's outings and make plans for taking up the broken threads of our flower mission work. Early in the afternoon Eileen came bounding into my room, almost smothering me in the warmth of her embrace. Helen followed in her quieter but equally sincere welcome. After we had exchanged accounts of our holidays I suggested business by inquiring, 'Now what about our flower mission work; can I count on you two girls to do as nobly as you did last year?'

I was surprised at Helen's blushing face and stammering voice as she told me she would be unable to assist in the work during the coming winter, as she expected to be married in a month.

'Married!' I exclaimed, and subsided as if a bombshell had fallen into the room.

'Yes, married!' Eileen repeated.

'I don't wonder, Lou, you are knocked breathless to hear of a sensible man like the Rev. Eckford Fenton choosing this child for a life partner in his North-West work, but for goodness sake, sit up and say something, for your silence is very uncomplimentary to the person's choice.'

As Eileen rattled on I did recover sufficiently from my astonishment to take Helen in my arms, and after shaking her well for not giving me some inkling of how her love affairs were tending I told her how happy it made me to see her becoming the life partner of one so noble and good. My words of congratulation touched her tender heart, and she thanked me very prettily for my good wishes. As we subsided once more to ordinary conversation I said to Eileen, 'You and I are all that is left now of the "Chiselhurst Flower Mission."'

'You can't count on me either,' she said, 'for I came this afternoon to tell you that I also am going to desert the work.'

I looked at her in astonishment and pleadingly begged her not to tell me there was another matrimonial event on the tapis. Her scornfully sarcastic expression as she turned to me

in reply soon allayed my first suspicions, and they vanished altogether as she said, 'I expected something more from you, Louise. Do I look like a person with such a small amount of sense? No, I am not contemplating anything so foolish as marriage. I am going to spend the winter with Aunt Riesa in Boston for the express purpose of studying art. I expect before the season is over you will be telling with pride, "The great artist, Eileen Charleson, is an old friend of mine." Then you will have to acknowledge you did not half appreciate my extraordinary good points.'

By this time we were all laughing merrily, and I assured Eileen that for the sake of the man that must necessarily be connected with my first suspicion I was exceedingly glad, for I was sure the care of her paint box and brushes would be sufficient for her for some years to come. In a dirge-like tone she told us Queen Mary was said to have 'Calais' written on her heart when she shuffled off this mortal coil, but 'Never appreciated' will be indelibly written on Eileen Charleson's.' Then our talk drifted into channels more serious, and it was one of several pleasant and helpful talks we had before Helen's marriage.

CHAPTER IX.

After Helen's pretty but quiet wedding and Eileen's departure for the city of culture, I turned my thoughts once more to the work of our flower mission. My first effort was to write a long and I fear doleful letter to Dorothy telling her my difficulties and asking for advice. In a few weeks her reply arrived, and seizing it I seated myself at mother's feet and made haste to enjoy the contents. It began:—

'My Dear Deserted Cousin,—Your pathetic appeal for help in our much loved work came at a most opportune time, and made me fully determine to return to Canada to assist you.'

Down went the letter, and in an ecstacy of delight I rushed to the library to share my astounding news with Harry, who was stretched out in the abandonment of laziness; but my news seemed to give him sufficient energy to scramble to the sitting-room. 'Coming back to Canada, is she. Why, what is bringing her?' he asked.

'Why, don't I tell you,' I replied, 'to help on our mission work.'

'Pooh! Louise, don't be a goose. Do you think that would bring her? She must be ill again or—'

Her mother's gentle voice broke in, declaring, 'Louise, child, if you would only finish your letter it would doubtless put an end to the discussion with your brother.'

Thus reminded, I picked up my letter once again and read: 'I fancied my opening sentence would convey to you my news, but I find I have not made it clear. The fact is, Lou, darling, I am going to be married to Dr. Fenton.'

A whistle of surprise came from Harry, followed by the exclamation: 'O pshaw! to think we never suspected it.'

A knowing smile and a nod from mother which said quite plainly, 'I could have told you so,' but as for myself I was dumb with astonishment. Continuing, I read: 'I would like a sight of your dear face as you read this, and I hope the news will only cause partial paralysis. I hardly know when this was known to myself. During our voyage home we saw a great deal of one another, and on our arrival in Liverpool father was so much taken with Archie's kindly manner that he invited him to 'Midge Hall' whenever he could leave London. Mother cordially seconded father's invitation by letter. Shortly afterwards, early in September, he came to us. We had a pleasant house party during his visit. The girls all declared him 'just splendid,' and the men, to use their own phraseology, voted him 'a right down trump.' On the afternoon of the last day he was with us he came to me asking me to lay aside my work and come to the garden with him. As we reached the arbor he said, 'I have asked for this interview, Miss Dorothy, to tell you of the great love I have had for you since shortly after your arrival in Canada.'

Just here, approaching footsteps were heard on the other side of the hedge, and Archie was forced into silence, while I received time to recover my breath. The voices came near, until they were almost beside us, but so thick was the foliage we were not discernible. I readily recognized the voice of my new Irish maid, Nora, but the man's was that of a stranger. However, he did not leave us long in doubt as to his identity. 'Arrah, Nora, me darlint,' he said, 'Ireland couldn't hould me once your swate face was gone, so I wint to Mr. McGrath and begged a lave of absence a few tin days.' 'Begorra, Denis,' says she, 'it's yourself that's getting mighty stoylish; it's like the gintry you are with your holidays. Where, Mr. O'Hannigan, will you be for finding them?' 'Oh, faith,' says he, 'Mr. McGrath, I'll make a clane breast of it. It's an affection of the heart I've got, and nothing but a trip to England will cure it.' 'Indade,' says she, laffin' good-naturedly, 'and is it in England to cure your trouble?' 'O give me the lave of absence,' says I, 'and I'll bring the cure back wid me.' At this he laffed again, saying, 'Alright, Denis, me boy, be off for tin days, and if his lordship inquires I'll inform him you are travelling for your hilth.' 'Thank ye,' says I, 'and good-bye.' 'Good-bye,' says he, 'and I wish you luck in that suit.' 'O bless you,' says I, 'these are not the clothes I am going to wear.' At that he laffed agin; but here I am, Nora, my darlint, and you must promise to come back to old Ireland wid me at once.' 'Oh, you young spalpeen,' said the girl, 'to think the loikes of you, an under gardener, would expect Nora McShane to lave her foine English home for the one you would give her. The impertinence of you when the grocer at Beverly has been paying me attintion ever since I came to the hall.' This was evidently a settler for Denis, but in a few seconds he recovered his voice sufficiently to say, 'Nora, it is life and death wid me; send me back to old Ireland alone and I'll niver reach it. You never want to be a murtherer, surely, Nora, and I give you my word. I can niver live another month widout you.' Still no response from Nora, and summoning up all his forces he continued: 'Thin, farewell, Nora; I lave you foriver, but in your grand English home, happiness will niver be yours for the ghost of Denis O'Hannigan will iver be wid you.' He was actually taking his leave when came the penitent call of Nora: 'Denis, Denis, my boy, come back. Sure an' it was only tazing you I was; it's yerself I'll marry and no other.' Ere she had finished Denis had evidently returned, and as circumstances tended to a tableau for two Archie coughed slightly to inform them they had an audience.

There followed a hasty scramble of feet, and then silence once again. Archie turned with a face full of keen enjoyment, and we both laughed merrily together. Coming over to me, and still continuing his humorous mood, he said, "Now, Dorothy, you cannot surely treat me less kindly than Miss Nora has done her lover. I have come much farther than Denis for my bride; I cannot say with him that I shall never reach home alive if you say me nay, but, my darling, it will be a sad, weary heart that will go over the sea if you send me from you, and a lonely home in Canada will ever await its mistress." The truth is, Lou, I was not a bit of a heroine at that moment, and did the most childish thing possible, laid my head against the garden seat (at least I did for a moment), and cried. Visions of another scene such as this came to my mind, but in Archie's place stood my sailor lover, and it appeared to me I must be sadly lacking in respect to the memory of that dead hero when I felt so ready to become the wife of another, no matter how noble and true he was. In a glance my past life flashed before me, and the impetuous, erratic, pleasure-seeking girl who so thoughtlessly, though sincerely, gave her love to that sailor boy seemed a different creature in every way from the Dorothy Carrington of to-day; even I could hardly believe they were the same. Something of these thoughts I imparted to Archie, and in his kind, loving way he said: 'The Dorothy I have learned to love is not the gay, thoughtless girl you describe yourself to have been, but the Dorothy whose life has been amidst the shadows for a time, and who from out of these dark places has come, not the undisciplined girl of earlier years, but a grand, noble, loving woman. I believe that that first Dorothy's girlish love was sincere and true, but my Dorothy's womanly love is worth infinitely more. I am content, yea more than content, in the love you have to give me." His words swept away all feelings of remorse, and as I walked in the twilight to the hall it was as the promised wife, for good or for evil, until death does us part, of the noble man on whose arm I leaned.'

Dropping my letter I sat far into the evening hour musing on the wonderful love that was to enrich and gladden Dorothy's life, and was only brought back to the present by mother's anxious inquiry, 'Do you think they will be happy, my child?' 'Why not?' I said. 'They possess all that goes to make a union in the real sense of the word. Their aims and hopes and ambitions are one, and serving the same Master their lives must be full of that happiness which cannot be shaken.' 'God grant it,' she said, and stooping to give me a sympathetic little caress she remarked, 'How much of Dorothy's happiness, under God's guidance, she owes to her winter in Canada.'

THE END.

The newspapers never reported a more pitiful story than the following: A wretched mother dropped dead about four weeks ago at the feet of the son who had been a burden and a sorrow to her. The son, who was thirty years old, instead of helping his mother, spent his wages for whiskey. At last the mother concluded that committing him as an habitual drunkard might lead to his reformation. She was called to the witness stand to swear to the complaint, but the strain was too great for her, and she fell dead with the words on her lips: 'It's breaking my heart.' No orator, living or dead, ever delivered a temperance lecture equal to this in pathos and eloquence.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOES ITS WORK IN SIX HOURS.

A Medicine that will Relieve Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease in Six Hours Deserves Your Attention.

Those who suffer from kidney troubles suffer acutely. Where some kinds of sickness can be borne with fortitude, it is no easy matter to exercise this virtue when one is a sufferer from kidney troubles. Hope may sustain a person when a medicine is being used that doctors say will eventually effect a cure. But who wants to continue an agonizing course of treatment when a medicine like South American Kidney Cure is within reach of everyone and that is so speedy as well as certain in its effects? This new remedy has been thoroughly tested by learned physicians, and stands to-day ahead of any medicine used for this purpose. It does not pretend to cure anything else, but it does cure kidney disease. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street, and Laviolette & Nelson, 1605 Notre Dame street.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE ON FOOT ELM.

Immediate relief is given by this Wonderful Remedy for Tender, Swollen, Sweaty Feet. 2.c to any address.

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A NEW SUNDAY DRESS!

Cost Only Ten Cents.

A lady who understands the use and value of Diamond Dyes, writes as follows:—

'I had a light blue dress, made of expensive material, but so light in shade that it faded quickly. It was too good to be cast aside, so one evening I took it to a dyeing establishment, and was surprised when they told me they would dye it some dark color for two dollars. I did not care for dark colors, so I took it home again. The next day I bought a package of Diamond Dye, and colored it a beautiful Cardinal Red, and it now looks just like new, so that I now have a new dress for Sundays, and it only cost ten cents.'

DUSART'S WINE
OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE
TO ENRICH THE BLOOD AND RESTORE ALL THE VITAL ENERGIES. It contains Phosphate of Lime, the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system, and is the BEST TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, POORNESS OF BLOOD and the EXCESSES OF YOUTH.
DUSART'S SYRUP of LACTO-PHOSPHATE of LIME is intended for children whose limbs are weak and who require this bone-forming material.
IT IS A SPECIFIC IN INFANT'S GREEN DIARRHOEA AND ASSISTS CHILDREN IN THE FORMATION AND CUTTING OF THEIR TEETH.
To above may be obtained from all Druggists in CANADA and the UNITED STATES.
Wholesale of LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENT,
IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE
At Lowest Market Prices.
W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY NUN STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

conditions

In some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is rapid. For this reason we put up a 50c. size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children.

In other conditions gain must be slow, sometimes almost imperceptible, health can't be built up in a day. For this Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment, food rather than medicine, food prepared for tired and weak digestions.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists. 50c. and $1.00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Vinolia Soap
Causes no blotches
Keeps the Complexion Clear.
15cts 20cts 25cts 35cts $1.00

MOTHERS!

YOU WHOSE REST IS BROKEN, BY THE RACKING COUGH THAT WAKES YOUR CHILD, HAWKER'S BALSAM OF TOLU AND WILD CHERRY IS THE FRIEND YOU NEED.

What so sweet as the restful slumber of childhood? What so pitiful as to see that rest and slumber broken by a painful, racking cough?

Mothers know the misery of it, and suffer with every pang that pierces the little ones.

Fortunately more and more of them are coming to a knowledge of the remedy, and by having Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry always at hand are able to soothe and cure the children and secure their own much needed rest.

This greatest of remedies for coughs and colds and kindred troubles of throat and chest, is sold by all druggists and dealers, in 25 and 50 cent bottles, and is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B.

NO MAN too poor to use E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES No man wealthy enough to buy better.

SPORTING GOODS
—FOR—
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

If you require anything for out-door sports, don't fail to give us a call. We carry a full line of

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SPALDINGS & VICTOR BASEBALL GOODS.
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LACROSSES,
LIVE MINNOWS, 15c doz.

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PRICES THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

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Shaker vs. Quaker. Try our Shaker and Aberdeen Bread, made of the best Manitoba wheat, in the cleanest bakery in town. Our Confectionery is made of the best materials and choicest butter. Cannot be excelled. Boston Brown Bread and Baked Beans, Saturdays. Call or telephone your orders.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Children Cry For Them.
DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
The Delicious WORM REMEDY.
25c a box. All Druggists.

FOR
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You want to buy one of our nice
SMALL SIZE HAMS.
No basket will be complete without.
TRY OUR HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE.
Just the thing for Lunch Baskets.
G. F. FISCHER,
ST. ANN'S MARKET and 95 CANNING ST.
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We have in stock all the latest styles in Children's, Boys', Youths' and Men's
Straw Hats
From 30c up.
— AT —
NELSON'S
1864 Notre Dame St.
Open till Eleven p.m. Saturdays.

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE CITY
Manufacturing Picture Frames by Electricity.
The whole of our new lines of Mouldings now in, and the largest and finest selection we have ever had.
G. W. WILLSON,
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688 CRAIG ST., Next door to "Witness" Office.

HOCKEY TEAMS
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ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.
The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing, equal to any 50c or $1 preparation. For sale by all Druggists, or at
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ULLEY'S Brush Works,
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Whitewash or Tinting Brushes.
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ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.
Fire and Life Insurance Promptly and Carefully Attended to.
Also Money to Lend on First Mortgage, City Property.
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CATERPILLARS! CATERPILLARS!
HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE!—Save your Currants and Gooseberries by using Pure White Hellebore.
ROSES! ROSES!—Whale Oil Soap kills the insects on the Rose Bushes.
CAMPHOR! CAMPHOR! — Pure English Camphor.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist.
1780 Notre Dame st.
Telephone 1190.
Country Orders promptly filled.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A POOR MEMORY.

Visitor—I suppose you remember the Revolutionary war, Mr. Woolberton?

Mr. Woolberton—No; yo' see it was this way, sah;—long befo' dat my mem'ry failed me, 'cause of my old age, sah!—'Puck.'

A. Dionne & Co., corner of St. Catherine and Drummond street, carry a fresh supply of those celebrated infants' foods, Robinson's Patent Barley and Patent Groats.

'Well,' said Guss, 'I've taken a powder for my headache, a pellet for my liver, and a capsule for my gouty foot. Now, what puzzles me is how do the things know the right place to go after they get inside?'—Philadelphia 'American.'

WARNING.

Please take notice, that if you want nice framing, you should go to a picture framer; there are only a very few such in the city. You will find Johnson & Copping, of 743 Craig street, the Picture Framers. Try them. Only one door west from Victoria square.

ABOUT EQUAL.

'Which stands the highest in your country—the politician or the literary man?' asked the visiting Englishman. 'Oh,' answered the careless citizen, 'they are about even I guess. One gets vindicated and the other gets syndicated.'—'Christian Work.'

Children cry for Robinson's Patent Barley and refuse to be comforted when other foods are substituted. Send to Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal, for a large sample tin.

Recently Nellie was told that birds that migrate are called migratory birds. A day or two later she saw a flock of wild geese going south, and ran in to tell her mamma in great excitement, 'Oh, mamma, look!' she cried. 'See the my gracious birds going to the warm country.'

TORTURES OF RHEUMATISM.

The pains of rheumatism are removed, and the disease driven from the system by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the conqueror of thousands of the severest cases.

Mrs. J. M. Monkman, of Arkwright, Ont., says:—I took inflammatory rheumatism in February, 1894, and doctored it for some weeks, but found I was getting worse. All my joints were swollen very much, and I was not able to leave my bed, and could get neither sleep nor rest. Hearing from a neighbor that she got your Burdock Blood Bitters for her daughter, who had the same disease, and it cured her, I purchased a bottle, and after taking about the half of it I found myself recovering, and after continuing it for some time I recovered, but when the cold weather set in this winter I found it returning again. So I commenced to take the B. B. B. again, when I found, after taking it about a week, that all pain and swelling of the joints had disappeared, and I consider that I am entirely cured.

A little girl who had heard her family talk about hysterics was present when a story was told at which her mother laughed immoderately. The child seemed impressed, and looking anxiously at her mother, she said, gravely, 'Mamma, ain't you afraid if you laugh so much you will get historical?'

25c will buy a pound tin of either Robinson's Patent Barley or Patent Groats, or we will send a half pound tin free. F. Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal.

First Office Boy (after waiting two hours for a bite)—I wish these fish would hurry up and bite. I've got a letter to deliver in a hurry. Second Office Boy—Say, look here, Smithy; if you don't stop worryin' over your business affairs, an' being so attentive, you'll get nervous prostration.'

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

She (on her first voyage)—What is that down there? He—That is the steerage. She—And does it take all those people to make the boat go straight?

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

METHODIST.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION—Services, 11 a.m., preaching by the Rev. Mr. Brown. Evening prayer meeting from 7 to 8 o'clock. Preaching at 8 p.m., by the Rev. Mr. Deroden. All are welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST TABERNACLE—Regular services, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. All welcome. J. D. Ellis, pastor.

MONTREAL SOUTH METHODIST CHURCH—Morning at 10, evening at 7; Sunday school at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8.15 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.15 o'clock. Strangers and visitors made welcome at the above services.
Rev. W. A. Wilson, pastor.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and bible classes at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Meeting for Promotion of Holiness at 3 p.m. on Tuesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. Rev. Charles A. Sykes, pastor, 19 Mayor street.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, 14 Marlborough street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. Thomas Brown, pastor, 26a Darling street.

ST. HENRI AND COTE ST. PAUL METHODIST CHURCHES—The Rev. C. E. Bland will preach at St. Henri at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Service at Cote St. Paul at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Pastors—C. E. Bland, D. D. Elliott.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee streets. Rev. W. H. Emsley, pastor. Service at 11 a.m., subject 'A Zealous Service.' 7 p.m., subject, 'Our Queen and Country.'

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH. — The Rev. A. M. Phillips, B.D., pastor. 11 a.m., 'Paul's Visit to the Nursery.' 7 p.m., 'Lessons from the Life of our Queen.' Loyal and national music. 3 p.m., Sunday school and bible class. Monday, at 8 p.m., Epworth League of Christian Endeavor. You are cordially invited to any service.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Coursol and Canning streets—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject—'The Material and Spiritual Progress of Queen Victoria's Reign.' In the evening there will be a patriotic service of song with an address on 'The Life and Character of the Queen.' Meeting of Sabbath school and bible classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at the usual hour. Strangers welcome to all services.
Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., pastor.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE AND FAIRMOUNT AVE. METHODIST CHURCHES—Mount Royal avenue services at 11 and 7—Preacher, W. Wood. Class meetings at 10 a.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Outremont and Fairmount ave., services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Seats free. Come.
Pastors—Rev. W. J. Wood, 1091 Cadieux street. Rev. G. I. Campbell, S.T.L. Outremont.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. Manly Benson, D.D., pastor. Sunday, May 24. 11 a.m., 'In Heaven and in Earth.' 7 p.m., My neighbor—Who is He?' Patriotic hymns at the evening service by choir and congregation. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society at 8 p.m. on Monday. Wednesday evening service from 8 to 9 o'clock.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, opposite the Windsor Hotel.—The Rev. W. J. Hunter, M.A., D.D., pastor. The Rev. Dr. Rose will preach at 11 a.m. and Dr. Hunter at 7 p.m. Evening subject, 'Our Queen, Our Country, and Its Peril' a patriotic service. Sunday school and bible classes at 3 p.m. Service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Saturday at 8 p.m Strangers and visitors welcome at all these services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of St. Catherine and City Councillors sts. Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., pastor. Sunday, May 24, 1896. The Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and the pastor at 7 p.m. Special offering on behalf of the trust funds. Sunday school and the bible classes will be held at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Public service in the lecture room on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Saturday at eight p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. Services at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. F. C. Reynolds, will preach a sermon in the evening suitable for the occasion. Subject: 'Were the former times better than these?' The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor Society will meet tomorrow evening at the close of preaching service, instead of on Monday evening. All are cordially invited to attend the meeting. Sunday-school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are welcome.

WELSH AND ENGLISH.

WELSH AND ENGLISH MISSION, No 6 Craig street. Services held every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. All are cordially invited. The meeting to-morrow will be conducted by Messrs. Fitzgibbon and Busby.

BAPTIST.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Winstanley Hall, Delisle street, Ste. Cunegonde—Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Rev. J. R. Cresswell, pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor will preach at bath services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.
Donald Grant, B.A., pastor.

EAST END BAPTIST MISSION, 6 Craig street. Prayer meeting every Sunday at 9.30 a.m. Sunday-school and bible-class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock.
Frank L. Horsfall, student, in charge.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Mountain street, corner Osborne street. Services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. The Rev. E. W. Dadson, D.D., of Woodstock, Ont., will preach. Sunday School and bible classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday church prayer meeting at 8 p.m.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Oliver and Western avenues, Westmount. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Prof. Fenwick's bible-class at 3 p.m. B. Y. P. U. on Monday at 8 p.m. Regular prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome. Seats free.
Morning subject—'Christian Growth.'
Evening —'The Only Way of Escape.'
Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor.
40 Somerville avenue, Westmount.

ST. LAMBERT.

ST. CUTHBERT CHURCH (Presbyterian), St. Lambert. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

OUTREMONT MUNICIPAL HALL —Service at 7 p.m. W. Henderson, principal.

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Prefontaine street. Rector, Rev. H. Jekll, B.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION HALL. Divine service on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. All seats free. Rev. Samuel Massey, minister.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH (Church of England), No. 1036 Notre Dame street. Service morning at 11, and evening at 7 o'clock.
Rev. J. Frederick Renaud, pastor.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, corner of Wood avenue and St. Luke street, Westmount. Rev. Henry Kittson, M.A., rector. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, 309 Delorimier avenue, near Ontario street. Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock. All not attending elsewhere cordially invited and made welcome, especially young people.
P. Sinclair, Missionary.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and Upper St. Urbain streets. Holy Communion at 8, and also at 11 o'clock service. Usual service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcomed.

MAISONNEUVE MISSION, No. 575 Notre Dame street, in charge of St. George's Y. M. Christian Association. Services are held at 7 p.m. each Sunday. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Band of Hope every Friday evening. Sewing school on Saturdays from 3 to 4 p.m.

ST. PHILIP'S, Montreal West — Incumbent, the Rev. George Johnson. Morning prayer at 11; evening prayer at 7. Sunday school at 3. All cordially invited.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Vinet and Coursol streets. Morning at 11 o'clock. Evening, at 7 o'clock; preacher, the rector. Sunday school at 3 p.m.
Rev. Canon Dixon, rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Whitsunday. Service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and rector's bible class for men and women at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH (Anglican), corner Notre Dame street and Elizabeth avenue, St. Henri. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The rector's bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m. The Rev. Frank Charters, the rector, will preach at both services. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the rector. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the rector. Sunday school and bible class for adults at 3 p.m. Divine service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made welcome.
Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne streets—Seats free. Morning and evening services at 11 and 7 o'clock respectively. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Service and bible class on Friday at 8 p.m. Amherst Park, at 7 p.m., Mr. Wilson.
Rev. H. J. Evans, M.A., Incumbent.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. — Whitsunday—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. 4.15 p.m., church parade; preacher, the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. All seats free. Daily service at 5 p.m.
Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
Whitsunday.
Holy Communion after morning service.
11.05 a.m. — Morning prayer. Preacher, Dean Carmichael.
3 p.m.—Sunday school and bible classes.
7.05 p.m.—Evening service. Preacher, Rev. C. J. James.
All strangers and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be directed to seats before divine service begins.
Wednesday, divine service at 8 p.m.
Thursday, special adjourned meeting of proprietors for discussion of the subject of qualification of vestry.

LUTHERAN.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services every Sunday at 11 a.m. All Scandinavians invited.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Sunday, May 24, 1896. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Service at 11 o'clock.
Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

MONTREAL WELSH UNION.

MONTREAL WELSH UNION — Service will be held in the Walford Hall, corner of Victoria and St. Catherine streets, commencing at 2.45 p.m. All are welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Services at 8 a.m., and 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
John Ker, D.D., rector.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Wellington street west—The Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock and evening service at 7 o'clock.

POINT ST. CHARLES PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, 284 St. Charles street. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Preaching service at 6.30 p.m. All are cordially welcomed.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Congregation st. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and bible classes at 3 p.m. Mr. J. C. Watt, B.A., will preach morning and evening. Strangers welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Grand Trunk and Montmorenci streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and bible classes at 3 p.m. Monday at 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E. Wednesday, at 8 p.m., general prayer meeting.
John B. Warnicker, pastor.

CENTENARY CHURCH (Methodist), Wellington street west. Pastor, the Rev. D. C. Sanderson. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Tuesday evening. Mid week service on Wednesday evening. Strangers cordially welcomed.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street. — Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Band of Hope on Monday at 7.30 p.m. Society class on Thursday at 8 p.m.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets, Victoria Town. Divine service at the hours of 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. and Mrs. T. H. Allan, missionaries elect for Central Africa, will give addresses at the morning service. The pastor will preach in the evening. Subject, 'The Guidance of the Spirit.' A joint meeting of Christian Endeavor, and the regular prayer meeting will be held on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited.
W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, T. S. McWilliams.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, (Presbyterian), corner of William and Dalhousie streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. John Nichols, pastor, will preach at both services. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2565 Notre Dame street west. The Rev. Dr. Smyth, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor.

MAISONNEUVE (Presbyterian) —Erskine Church Mission—Service on Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and bible class at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. church prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.
D. D. Miller, Student Missionary.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Carriere streets.—Sunday services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m.
Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., pastor.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount—Pastor, the Rev. J. MacGillivray, B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and bible-classes at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets.—Divine service will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor's bible-class at 3 p.m.
Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services commence at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at both services. Sabbath-school and bible classes at 3 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street.—Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. — Sunday-school and bible classes at 3. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Rev. M. S. Oxley, B.A., pastor, 357 Greene avenue.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. —The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

KNOX CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Divine worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and pastor's class for young men at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Y. P. S. of C. E. meets at 8 p.m. on Mondays. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor Hotel. Seats free. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and pastor's class at 3 p.m. The C. E. Society meets on Monday at 8 p.m. Meeting for prayer and bible reading on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Cordial welcome to strangers.
Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian) —Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Thomas Bennett, pastor, will preach at the morning and evening services. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. meeting on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers are welcome at any or all of these services.

ERSKINE CHURCH (Presbyterian), Sherbrooke street, corner of Ontario avenue.—The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor, will preach at both services. Sabbath-school at three o'clock. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome at all these meetings.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Hours of service. Morning, at 11, preacher, the Rev. R. E. Knowles, of Ottawa. Evening at 7 o'clock, preacher, the Rev. R. E. Knowles, of Ottawa. The pastor is spending the Sabbath occupying the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Knowles.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian), The Rev. Robt. Campbell, D.D., pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'The Gift of Tongues.' 1 Cor. 12, 28. Strangers made welcome. Sunday-school and bible-class will be held at 3 p.m., to which all are invited not attending elsewhere. Christian Endeavor meeting after evening service, which will be addressed by the Rev. T. H. Allan and others. Bible reading on Wednesday at 8 p.m.
Annual meeting of Young Peoples' Association on Friday at 8 p.m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Reformed), cor. of Beaver Hall Hill. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject—'Hearken; the Master Calleth.' Evening subject—'Why Protestant?' Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel service on Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Special prayer on Sunday at 10.30.
W. De Rondon-Pos, rector.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST meet at 263 Bleury street at 10.30 a.m. every Lord's Day to break bread.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOME, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, May 24, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Amaron.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres street schoolhouse at 11 a.m. All are invited.

CHRISTIAN MISSION TO THE JEWS, 354 St. Lawrence Main street.—Divine service every Saturday at 4 p.m. Sunday at 4 p.m. Rev. John McCarter, superintendent.

EVANGELISTIC HALL—The Brethren in the Lord heretofore meeting in Evangelistic Hall now meet at the new Evangelical Hall, 2424 St. Catherine street, near Stanley st. Brethren welcome at all the services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Dominion square.—Young Men's meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Young Men's bible-class on Sunday at 2 p.m. Men's mass meeting on Sunday at 4.15.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in R. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Wellington and Richmond (Subway), every Sunday at 4 p.m. Live talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 897 Dorchester st.—Union prayer meeting, open to all ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Service conducted by one of the city ministers every Friday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursday of every month at 7 p.m. Bible-class every Wednesday at 7 p.m. Service of song and bible-class every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the W.G.R., No. 2434 St. Catherine street. Willing Circle of the King's Daughters every Friday at 8 p.m. at W.G.R., 2434 St. Catherine street. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

CONGREGATIONAL.

WESTMOUNT (Congregational) CHURCH —Services each Sunday in Elm Hall, on Elm avenue. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock.

ZION CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Mance and Milton streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. H. Warriner will preach at both services.
Y.P.S.C.E. meets every Friday night at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, (Congregational), Guy street, above St. Antoine street—Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. Monday, 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E. Seats free. A cordial invitation extended to all.
Rev. E. M. Hill, pastor.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, St. Catherine st. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Everybody welcome.
Morning subject — 'What think ye of Christ.' Evening subject—'The Bible Doctrine of the Second Coming.' Everybody welcome.
Rev. E. C. Evans, D.D., pastor.

AVIS DE CULTE PUBLIC.

SALLE EVANGELIQUE, No. 3497 rue Notre Dame—Le dimanche à 7 h.
Arthur Delporte, Missionaire.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX (Presbyterienne), rue Suzanne — Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. F. Duclos, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane), rue Chatham—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi à 8 h. D. Larivicre, recteur; 417 rue Chatham.

L'ORATOIRE (église baptiste), No. 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le jeudi, à 7.30 h. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, 2 Thistle Terrace.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE FRANCAISE DE LA POINTE ST. CHARLES, 184 rue St. Charles—Ecole du dimanche, à 9.30 a.m. Services à 3.30 p.m. et à 7.30 p.m.
C. A. Buffa, pasteur, 204 rue Knox.

SALLE EVANGELIQUE, 428 rue Dufferin, quartier St. Jean Baptiste, entre la rue Mont Royal et la Parc Logan—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30 h. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. E. H. Brandt, etudiant en théologie, 128 rue Dufferin.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste.-Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 10 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. E. De Gruchy, pasteur, 1 rue Ste.-Elizabeth.

MISSION METHODISTE, 142½ rue Delisle —Service le dimanche à 11 h. et à 3 h. Ecole du dimanche à 2 h. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 7 h. p.m. T. Roy, pasteur, 105a rue Canning. M. Sadler, 1181 rue St. Jacques.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 h. du matin et à 7 h. du soir. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. du matin. Reunion de prieres le jeudi soir à 8 h. Reunion d'activité chrétiennes le dimanche soir à 8.15 heures. Branche cadette, le samedi à 3 h. Calvin E. Amaron, pasteur, No. 62 Avenue Laval.

DR. MONRO GIBSON.

SERMON ON LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE.

The writer of a series of pulpit sketches in the London 'Presbyterian,' who signs himself 'A Wandering Worshipper,' gives the following account of a recent sermon by Dr. Gibson:

Shower and sunshine, sunshine and shower alternately prevailed as I made my way to the Presbyterian Church, St. John's Wood, London, on Sunday morning last. But inside this large and somewhat old-fashioned edifice all was sunshine without a cloud. I found a big congregation, bright singing, a sunny service, and a particularly bright and stirring sermon. Dr. Monro Gibson is known to most Presbyterians as minister of probably the greatest, wealthiest, and most attached congregation in the English Presbyterian Church. His genial but somewhat portly presence is also pretty familiar on public platforms and in pulpits throughout the length and breadth of the land. But, on the whole, I think he is seen at his best when speaking in his own church face to face with his own devoted flock. There he is thoroughly at home, and all the vivacity, latent drollery, lambent humor, incisive rhetoric and flashes of genuine poetic fire which so characterizes him, come freely and most naturally into play. Light, life, love are words which I found myself almost unconsciously associating with Dr. Gibson, as I listened so appreciatively on Sunday morning to his voice, both in reading the scriptures, in offering prayer, and in the delivery of his sermon. Dr. Gibson has full share of that 'touch of nature' which 'makes the whole world kin,' and there is a warmth, a tenderness, a loving kindness, lit by the love of God about the man which irresistibly stir and stimulate the hearts of the congregation, and effectually prepare the soil for the reception of many a thought that breathes and many a word that burns when he launches into his sermon. Now and again, too, he strikes a note of truest pathos and in a tone of voice which has a singular knack of thrilling the mind and taking its root in the inner soul. There is the spirit of an old Covenanter in the eloquent minister of St. John's Wood, but this does not mean that Dr. Gibson is in any way mentally cornered in the past. On the contrary, in his own pulpit, as well as on outside platforms, he is noted for the broad and liberal outlook which he maintains on all the problems of the day, and his pre-eminent position has recently been acknowledged by his election to the presidency of the Council of the Free Churches.

I was fortunate in this, that I heard the Doctor deliver what may be called a 'special' sermon on Lord's Day observance. It was a subject which called forth the preacher's best and subtlest qualities. I had occasion to note that the Doctor is a man who loves theology much but the simple gospel of Christ more, who lives and moves and has his being in that brighter Puritanism which neither seeks nor finds gloom in religion, but rest rather, with refreshment, inspiration, hope, and a joyous outlook on 'the wide horizon, the glorious scenery, the living waters, and the green pastures of the great Kingdom of God.' I found also a man who had a wise and statesmanlike grip of this question of the Lord's Day, one who saw its primary meaning and significance as a God-given day of rest, and in that respect the natural birthright and inheritance of every son of man. Dr. Gibson does not forget that the first sermon of our Lord in the little synagogue at Nazareth contained 'the Gospel of Gospels for the poor,' and his own sermon was an eloquent and luminous defence of the sacred principle of Lord's Day rest (in its broader light, of one day's rest in seven for every worker), delivered most of all, as it appeared to me, in the interests of the many toilers of our day from whom this birthright has been unrighteously filched.

Dr. Gibson's text was Luke iv., 16:—'And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up: and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and stood up for to read.' 'As his custom was'—that was the motto of the sermon, and Dr. Gibson began by remarking that he had been specially requested to speak on the observance of the Lord's Day. On a previous occasion he had attempted to set forth our Lord's teaching on that subject; that morning he would give special prominence to his example. Jesus maintained the habit of observing the Sabbath and attending the synagogue. The latter must needs have been a great trial. His whole nature must have revolted against the silly, orthodox observances of his day. There were thirty-nine articles defining these observances, and the articles, frivolous enough in themselves, and dealing with such petty matters as whether it was lawful or not to tie or untie knots on the Sabbath day, were rendered still more ridiculous by the current Rabbinical teachings and explanations given in connection with them. Yet Jesus, recognizing the eternal law which prescribed one day's rest in seven, observed with all his heart the Sabbath day as God's gift to man for the refreshment of his body and his spirit, he attended the synagogue, and he did his duties in it, even though the 'reading' he heard was probably 'as poor amongst them as amongst us,' and the Rabbinical explanations were well nigh intolerable. What a rebuke to many fastidious people in this day of ours! The example of Jesus teaches the high value we should set on the day of rest and the opportunities it gives of Divine worship. Some say that Jesus was always on the liberal side regarding Sabbath questions. That was quite true. But what was the broad and liberal side? Was it to turn the Sabbath into a day of amusement? Not one whit. Was it only for the Jews? No; for he taught 'the Sabbath was made for man.' The trouble he took to reform it, proves that he regarded it as a permanent institution. One had very little patience with the view that the Sabbath is abolished because it is not kept on the seventh day. That was the true Rabbinical spirit. The gift of God was one day's rest in seven, and it mattered not which day it was. But it seemed peculiar, and was a subject for regret that the beautiful name 'Sabbath' had been discarded in England for the heathen name 'Sunday.' On the other hand, it seemed a natural development of the Spirit that the seventh day should give place to the first day of the week, and that this should be kept in memory of the Lord's resurrection. The Sabbath should not be regarded as a day of vexatious restrictions. It was not a case of giving up one day to God; it was the loving gift from God to man of one day's rest in seven. 'Six days shalt thou labor' was the order in the Fourth Commandment. 'If you are not bound to do it for daily bread, then you must do it for something else.' Six days shalt thou labor. But, blessed be God, on the seventh day man was set free! This was specially intended as a boon to the toiler. On the seventh day an opportunity was given of weaving into the dull web of his earthly life the glowing colors of heaven. The sacredness of the day was distinctly safe-guarded. In large cities there could not be an absolute cessation of all kinds of work on the Lord's Day, but these should be so carried out as to deprive no man of one day's rest in seven. The work also should be minimised, both in our households and in the demands which were made on public servants. If London could do without a postal service on Sunday could not the country do so also? Then as to travelling facilities. Was it necessary to compass London at all parts and at all times on the Sabbath day? Were these facilities minimised as they ought to be? Was not the tendency always to the breaking down of limitations? At any rate, the work involved should be so restricted as to be a burden to none, even if it meant lower dividends or a higher passenger fare. But rest was not all. Our Lord taught that the Sabbath was 'made for man' as a day for refreshment—a day that would open up to us a new world, the wide realm of the unseen and the eternal. Not that the gate of heaven was ever shut, but in days of toil it was only brief glimpses we got of it. On the seventh day we put aside our worldly work to lie down in the green pastures and beside the still waters to which the Good Shepherd was always willing to lead. One touch of faith, and the palace of the King with all its treasures was disclosed. Alas! that so many should miss it, that so many ears should be totally deaf to the music of heaven. See how eager our Lord was. It would probably have been much more genial to his human spirit to have left the quibblings of the synagogue, and climbed the quiet hill, there to hold communion with God; but instead of that he joined the little band of worshippers. He read the texts. He preached his gospel of gospels for the poor, a gospel that had to do with the life that now is and the life that is to come. Daily bread, decent houses, wholesome recreations, opportunities for culture were all parts of the gospel for the poor; but in addition to these let no one keep from them the Gospel of the Eternal. Do not give them on Sunday a stale repetition of all the doings and thoughts of the week. Let their eyes be opened to see the light of the Lord—the light that never was on sea or shore; let their ears be opened to the music of the glory of God!

In a closing passage of singular beauty and eloquence, Dr. Gibson drew a picture of a Parisian Sunday in contrast with one presented by a group of Sabbath worshippers on a Scottish hillside, and asked his hearers to 'look on this picture, and on that.' Altogether a great sermon, finely conceived, beautifully expressed, and delivered with rare force and pathos.

And now a word of criticism. I daresay nearly every pew in Dr. Gibson's church is rented and paid for. But, if possible, some better provision should be made for strangers, such as is provided at Dr. Pentecost's, in Marylebone. It is just a trifle irritating when one is directed to a seat by one person, and shortly after asked by a second to move into another seat, even when this is done with the utmost kindness and in the most courteous way.

This was what happened to 'A Wandering Worshipper.'

REVIVAL IN HONAN.

The Rev. J. Goforth, one of the Canadian Presbyterian missionaries in China, writes as follows from Te Fu in the province of Honan, China, under date of Feb. 23:

The days of blessing continue. These days the people bethrong us. It is not alone idle curiosity which brings some of them. Not a day passes but some come to enquire definitely about the doctrine. It is so easy to tell such of the way of life. So many women come these days that I have to help Mrs. Goforth to talk to them. I speak for a while to the women, that she may rest, then I go to the chapel to talk to the men. This is kept up from morning to night. It is heavy work, but it is grand to use all our strength for the master's service. Mr. MacGillivray, what with teaching a class of enquirers and speaking several times each day in the chapel, is worked to the uttermost. This is a great opportunity for reaching the women. Sometimes dozens of them are here at a time. It is perfectly proper for me to speak to them, with my wife at my side. It has been our privilege to see the manifest signs of the Holy Ghost's power among them. None but the Holy Spirit could open these hearts to receive the truth as we see some receiving it every time we speak. I never saw anything approaching to it in previous years. It cheers us beyond measure, and makes us confident that God is going to save many people in this place. We are greatly rejoicing over Mr. An, Dr. Menzie's teacher. He has lately come out on the Lord's side. It is a trying thing for him to confess Christ in his home and native city. He is a B.A. and will probably meet with much opposition from his fellow students in the city. He had been searching for light and it was not until about two weeks ago, on the Chinese New Year eve, that he determined to cast in his lot with the followers of Christ. Some days later we noticed that he was troubled, and tried to cheer and comfort him. He has now told us the cause of his trouble. It seems that as soon as his father, mother and elder brother, found out that he had become a Christian, they were greatly enraged, and forbade him ever mentioning the doctrine in their hearing but said he, 'the last two days my parents have so changed that they have asked me to explain this new way, and are now studying the books with me.' Mr. An seemed full of joy when he told me this, and said 'I might just as well have tried to overturn heaven and earth, as to have tried to move my parents. It is truly the work of the Holy Spirit.'

Thursday eve., Feb. 27, 1896.

This has been the most glorious day of blessing among the women. Twenty or thirty seemed more or less deeply impressed in the course of the day. I can only compare what we saw this afternoon to a scene in an enquiry room. In the note dated a few days ago, I spoke of Mr. An's conversion—well, to-day his mother, wife and sister-in-law, all came, and before they went away the old lady, along with others exclaimed, 'truly we have been worshipping devils instead of God.' Jesus by the power of the Holy Spirit is enabling us to lift him up, and he is drawing all men unto him.—J. Goforth.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Melancthon's four hundredth birthday is to be celebrated next year by the erection of a museum on the site of the house where he was born at Bretten in Baden. It will be in the florid Gothic style like the Melancthon house at Wittenberg, and adorned with frescoes of scenes in Melancthon's life and statues of the reformers.

A writer in the 'Occident' calls attention to the fact that one year from next November the Westminster catechism will have reached the ripe age of two hundred and fifty years. He suggests that before that time special attention be paid to the study of the catechism in all Presbyterian churches, and that on the anniversary of the catechism's birthday public examinations be held.

The police department of New York city has undertaken to stop the sale, to children or adults, of liquors in the form of candy. Schoolboys are said to be the chief purchasers, and the liquor habit is possibly acquired in some instances by the use of this candy. In any event, the physical effect must be injurious, as liquor of the poorest quality is generally used in the manufacture of these confections.

The Sharp Peak Christian Endeavor Society, near Foo Chow, China, has but twenty 'real' and two 'learning' members (active and associate), yet its last year's collection amounted to about two thousand cash. The delegate who reported this noble record at the Foo Chow convention, added this beautiful comment:—'Sharp Peak is an island, but it is linked to Foo Chow by the telegraph. So may we be bound to you by prayer and sympathy.'

For the thirteenth time the International Missionary Union will hold its annual meeting this year. The sessions will last from June 10 to June 17, and will be held at Clifton Springs, N. Y. All persons who are to be, or ever have been foreign missionaries, are invited to share in the convention. Free entertainment is provided. The sessions are open to the public, but participation is restricted to missionaries. The Rev. W. H. Belden, Clifton Springs, is the secretary.

It is stated that the city of New York will pay this year $55,000 for the books by which to teach the children the effects of alcohol. 'The law provides that the nature of alcoholic drinks, and their effects on the human system, shall be taught for not less than four lessons per week for ten or more weeks in the year in all grades below the second year of the high school.' Also 'that all pupils who can read shall study this subject from suitable text books.'

Following in the line of action of many other railways the Chicago & Northwestern Railway promulgated an order providing that if an employee is seen enter-

ing or coming out of a saloon, or if liquor is detected on his breath, he will be liable to dismissal, and that no grievance committee will be heard in behalf of a man thus discharged. Why not apply this rule to the administration of civil government, on which human welfare so largely depends?—'Christian Statesmen.'

The chief Khama, whose recent visit to England created so much interest, caused something like a sensation in Palapye recently by delivering a lecture with the aid of a magic lantern, dealing with experiences and observations during his sojourn in this country. The chief had a good deal of help from the Rev. W. C. Willoughby, who, it will be remembered, accompanied him to England. Khama has apparently developed a strong talent for the lecturing rostrum, and no doubt his efforts at Exeter Hall and other places are now standing him in good stead. At his lecture at Palapye some four thousand natives attended and showed a great appreciation.

The Christian Endeavor movement is spreading into far quarters. There are two Christian Endeavor societies among the Alaska Indians, and last year a native Alaskan was one of the delegates of the International Convention. A floating society of Christian Endeavor was formed on a Japanese man-of-war that anchored near Tokio. The ship sailed away, we are told, with thirteen members, and returned six months later with a membership of thirty. A heathen man-of-war is not the most likely field of enterprise for a movement of this kind. Only the spirit of God could have maintained and multiplied it in this striking way. Another society (at Holden, Mo.) of a missionary character impelled four persons—a pastor and a physician with their wives—to offer themselves as missionaries for the foreign field.

Miss Fanny U. Nelson, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, sends the 'Golden Rule' the following interesting extract from a letter written by a missionary in Ningpo, China:—'A Christian Endeavor Society was organized and has become a power for good in the school. It is very strict with its members, and is doing much to elevate and purify the moral condition of the school. A member who uses improper language is required to confess before the society at the weekly meeting, and if any have quarrelled they must apologise at this time. Should any feel disinclined to do this, the society makes that person a subject for special prayer. A weekly collection is taken which is devoted to the needs of the school. Every week one of the girls goes out with the matron to "talk the doctrine," and occasionally one goes with the matron to the city for house-to-house visitation.'

In China, Dr. Griffith John of the London Missionary Society, reports the opening of a mission station at Tsan Shih, 'the lowliest place in Hupeh in former times.' 'A great change,' he proceeds, 'has come over the place, and now the head of the gentry is inviting me, in the name of the gentry and the people, to come and establish a mission there. The missionaries have often been pelted out of the place. It is a joy to be able to say that all that has passed away, and that even Tsan Shih has become friendly. Speaking of Hunan, you will be glad to learn that the society has received the gift of a house and land in that province. A man, named Li Yeukeng, was baptized by me seven years ago. He has just returned to Hankow for the first time since his baptism. All these years he has been busily engaged in Christian work among his own people in the county of Heng Shan. He opened a free night-school for the children of the place, in which he has been teaching from Christian books. Now there are four whole families there who have given up idolatry and are seeking baptism. A number of children have committed some of our Christian books to memory. Mr. Li has handed over his house and a large piece of land connected with it to the society. The deeds are now in our possession. The Society is the first Protestant mission to hold property in Hunan. Don't be surprised if you hear of Hunan being opened, and of myself being on my way thither.'

DAILY FOOD.

SATURDAY, MAY 23.

When I would comfort myself against sorrow, my heart is faint in me.—Consider Him that endured such contradiction of sinners against Himself, lest ye be wearied and faint.—Jer. viii., 18; Heb. xii., 3.

SUNDAY, MAY 24.

Shall the prey be taken from the mighty, or the lawful captive delivered?—By the blood of Thy covenant I have sent forth Thy prisoners.—Thou hast led captivity captive.—Isa. xlix., 24; Zech. ix., 11; Ps. lxviii., 18.

MONDAY, MAY 25.

It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man. It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes.—O Lord of hosts, blessed is the man that trusteth in Thee.—Ps. cxviii., 8, 9; lxxxiv., 12.

Pastor Marsh says: 'A young man once came to me and said: "When I was a boy in an office the cashier was in the habit of sending me out for coppers to make up the men's pay; but one day I discovered that he never counted the coppers that I brought in, but simply dropped them into his bag. After that I began to keep a few coppers every time that I went for change. One day he counted them and found them a few pence short. I was caught, but I told a story, saying it was just as I had received them, and that the teller must have made a mistake. I would run back and get the remainder. I went back, made up the sum from my pocket, and returned with the remainder." "Who is the cashier?" I asked. "Deacon So-and-so." "Then I shall ask the deacon to meet me on Thursday evening in the vestry, and you will have to get the matter settled then. About how much did you take altogether?" "About 6s. I think." I wrote a note asking the deacon to meet me in the vestry on the night appointed, and he came. The young fellow was punctual; and when the two had shaken hands, I said, "Now, tell the deacon what is on your conscience." But he could not; and I had to take the task of telling the story. When he had listened to it, the deacon said, "Well, it is so long ago now, I think we had better let the matter pass." "No," I interrupted, "you had better take it." The young man was of my opinion, and he put half a sovereign down on the table. "That will be four shillings change,' said the deacon. "No," said the young man, "the law says that you are to add a fifth, and I want to be sure that I cover the whole amount." "No, I shall not take it," exclaimed the deacon. "You must," I whispered. "This young fellow wants to do right, and you must help him." You see, that young man had got it on his conscience that he could not rest until he had made restitution for the money stolen, and he must make things right in his commercial life before he could feel himself ready to meet the Lord..'—'Christian Herald.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

BOBBIE'S LESSON.

(By Eleanor Amerman Sutphen.)

Mamma was going out, and would not be home before dinner-time, so Bobbie was to eat lunch 'all by his lonesome,' as he proudly told his chum, Jack Carter. Before mamma started she asked her little boy what he would like Bridget to give him for his lunch, and he answered promptly, 'Slippery milk.'

Mrs. Conrad went out to the kitchen to tell Bridget what to get from the butcher when he should come around for the order. Then she asked if there were enough milk to make Bobbie his favorite dish.

'Shure, mum,' said Bridget, 'that there is, afther I'm takin' some out for the 'taters this evenin'.'

'Well, be sure to have it on the table for Master Bobbie at a quarter past twelve.'

Mamma and Bobbie started out together, and he held the parasol almost all the way to the school, which was only two blocks away. As it was so near home, Mrs. Conrad was not at all afraid to let her little boy go to and from school alone, for there were no car tracks to cross. But Bobbie felt very proud when his mamma and he went walking together, and he almost always remembered to walk on the outside, and take off his hat when she spoke to some one, even if it were no one that he knew; and he liked to carry her parasol for her, as papa did—for a little while. But his arm had a queer feeling when he held it very long; and, somehow, it was very hard to find out where the sun was, it seemed to move about so. When they reached the school mamma kissed him good-bye and said:

'Bobbie, be sure to go in the house when the whistles blow, so that you can get ready for lunch.'

'Why, there won't be anyone there but me,' said Bobbie, looking surprised.

'Yes, but if you are a little gentleman, you will always make yourself neat and clean before you sit down to eat, even if you are alone. Now good-bye, darling. I must hurry, or I shall miss that next car.' And she walked briskly on.

The morning seemed just like other mornings when Bobbie was once inside of the class-room. In spite of the hot sun, there was a nice breeze, and Miss Smith, Bobbie's teacher, made the lesson so interesting, and then read them such a beautiful story, that the little people all forgot to grumble about being hot. So they were all very cool when it was time for recess, at a quarter of twelve.

Bobbie always stayed out of doors till the whistles blew at noon, then he went in to get ready for lunch. So when he went home, Jack and Charlie Carter stayed to play with him a while. They played leap-frog, and then had a good game of cross-tag; but, as it was pretty warm work, they threw themselves down on the grass under a tree, and Jack told them about a snake he had killed in the country that summer. They had just come home the day before, so they had ever so many things to tell Bobbie, and when the noon whistles blew Charlie was telling about the day his Uncle Tom 'took a lot of fellows on a picnic in a waggon with straw on the bottom, and daisy big lunch-baskets under the seat.' By-and-by Jack jumped up, and said:

'I say, fellows, I'm hungry. Guess it must be lunch-time. Come on, Charlie, I'll race you to the corner. One, two, three, go!'

And off they went, while Bobbie hurried into the house, with half an idea of having heard some whistles some time before.

Tige was Bobbie's kitten, striped just like a tiger—the cutest, dearest kitten that ever lived, so Bobbie thought. At quarter after twelve, Tige heard Bridget come out in the hall and strike the gong, so he ran right in from the parlor, where he had been taking a cosy nap in a big armchair, to see what there was for lunch; for Tige knew what that gong meant, and was always the first to answer it

Bridget thought Bobbie was upstairs, so she put the bread and butter and dried beef on the table, and the bowl of 'slippery milk,' and then she ran over to have a little chat with the cook next door.

Did you ever taste 'slippery milk?' If you raven't you can imagine how good it is. If your mamma should sweeten some milk, and put in a few drops of rennet, and set it in a cool place for a couple of hours, it would get stiff like jelly, only not sticky at all, but very smooth and slippery. This was Bobbie's favorite dish, and he remembered about it while he was washing his hands. So he dried them very quickly, and rushed over to the glass to comb his hair. Then he tore downstairs, and burst into the dining-room.

In the meantime Tige thought he would like to know what Bobbie was going to have for lunch. So he jumped up into Bobbie's chair, and put two feet up on the table to look around. And there, right under his little saucy nose, was something which looked very nice. He took a little taste to see if it was good, and it was so very good that he took another and another, till he did just what little Goldilocks did with the little bear's supper—he 'ate it all up.' Just as he was cleaning the sides of the dish, with half-closed eyes, purring very sweetly as his little pink tongue travelled over the smooth china, he heard Bobbie coming, and he had a sudden feeling that he was in the wrong place; so he jumped down, and ran under the sofa, just as Bobbie threw open the door.

Poor Bobbie! Bridget found him some jam to eat with his bread, but he was so disappointed! And he had a very uncomfortable feeling about it too, quite apart from losing the milk. He was very cross, and nothing tasted good, and he just wished he could get hold of that Tige.

'Wasn't it mean of him?' he sobbed on mamma's shoulder, after he had told her about it that night.

But mamma only smiled, and said: 'Why, no, Bobbie. Tige was the only one who came when the gong sounded; so perhaps he thought it was for him.'

Bobbie kicked the leg of the chair, and didn't say anything.

'I hope Tige has taught you a lesson,' mamma went on.

'Tige taught me a lesson?' exclaimed Bobbie, crossly.

But mamma made no answer, and, in a minute, Bobbie's arms went around her neck, and he whispered softly:

'I guess I know what you mean'

Do you know too? — 'Sunday-School Times.'

Besides the 'marching orders' which forbid us to cease laboring to bring the world to God, Christians are constrained by the pity of the heathen life even in such lands as China and India. Missionaries are accused of exaggeration in these matters. But there is no inducement to exaggerate, the facts are sufficiently saddening. Take this instance out of the noble work of Mrs. Stewart, one of the Kucheng martyrs. There are ninety-six schools for children and for women in connection with the C. M. S. Foochow Mission, and much of Mrs. Stewart's time was occupied in the women's schools. She was one day, early in her Kucheng life, talking to a class of Chinese married women. She said to them, 'You know now that the things said about us—such as that blue eyes see through the ground, and that you would get harm if you came here—are not true. I am sure that some of the things said about you are not true. For instance, about killing the girl-babies. I do not suppose any of you have done so.' A smile passed from one to the other. Eighteen women out of the twenty present confessed to the crime, explaining that it had to be done immediately, before the little one had won any love. Could the churches of Christ leave China alone?—'Presbyterian.'

All the teaching in the world will never help us unless we ourselves rise to our studies, and cultivate every best condition of mind and heart in ourselves, so as to avail ourselves of the help of our masters, be they whom or what they may.—Dr. Pentecost.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FROM BRANTFORD, THE HOME OF GOOD MANUFACTURES.

Like Buying Pure Gold

YOU don't experiment in buying a Brantford Red Bird. It is like buying pure gold. You are certain to get the best. Splendidly built from the best material, perfectly adjusted and scientifically tested, none but perfect bicycles are permitted to leave the factory.

Three hundred and fifty Canadians are employed in building Red Birds. During twenty-two hours of the twenty-four of the six working days of the week, our large factory is run to its fullest capacity, and yet we have difficulty in filling the orders received, so popular is the Brantford for '96.

The reason for the Red Bird's superiority is that it is built by a Canadian firm with a Canadian reputation for excellence to sustain. Ours is not a business of a day but a business of years that nothing but the best can broaden and extend.

The Brantfords are fitted with the superb Electric tires that have a practical test of 2,000 miles to their credit, while the tests of other tires range from six to nine hundred miles. Electric tires are fitted with the improved Wilson fastening.

The Brantford leads in sales from one end of the Dominion to the other, because riders everywhere are finding them exactly as represented. There is nothing too good in the way of material to be used in the manufacture of the swift, strong and beautiful Red Bird.

The fact of the sales of the Brantford having doubled and trebled each year is pretty good evidence of its rapid growth in popular favor. The fastest riders and most experienced wheelmen all ride a Brantford, for experience has taught them that they are best to-day and will be good for years.

The Goold Bicycle Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

MONTREAL BRANCH—2413 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

The Red Bird-:-Best To-day and Good for Years.

THE RED BIRD=BEST TO-DAY AND GOOD FOR YEARS.

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A Bath in a China Dish.

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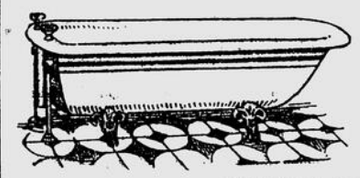

There is no bath tub made that can compare with STANDARD PORCELAIN LINED BATHS in durability and sanitary excellence.

They are all of one quality and all guaranteed. "S. M. Co." on the bottom is your security.

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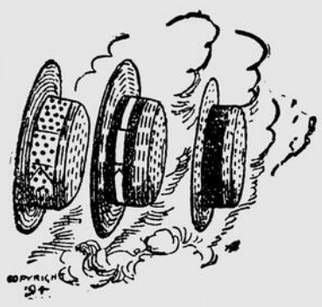
ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWS

We know about.

Not the straws they used to make bricks with,
Not the straw that broke the camel's back,
Not the straws a drowning man would grasp,
Nor are our straws the ones that show which way the wind blows,
But they are the straws which show the way the fashion goes.

Here they are, the trade wind has got them going.



They are the proper thing to wear now, don't let them blow past you.

Some men are like the unfortunate slaves who were forced to make bricks without straw centuries ago, they go round wearing a heavy Felt Hat, with long faces, sweltering in the heat—grumbling because the mercury is getting up on itself and trying to perform circus tricks at the top of the thermometer. But if they would only invest in a Straw Hat, with ventilated crown, light as a feather, for 50c, they wouldn't notice the inconvenience of the hot weather. Our assortment of Straw Hats is very large, the values we are offering this year are away up at the top with mercury, but the prices are away down on the ice, and are just as refreshing to the shrunken purse as a cool ice cream soda to the heated lips.

Now if you want to KEEP THE THINK TANK COOL,
Get one of our latest up-to-date Straw Hats.

The styles this year are much the same as last year, the high crown and slightly curled rim with narrow black band will be much worn, but the straight rim Sailor Hat will hold its own this year again.

A FEW PRICES.

Children's Sailor Straw Hats 15c, 25c and 50c.
Boys' Straw Hats, 25c, 50c and 75c.
Men's at 50c each for the well known Yeddo Straw hat with ventilated crown. Better lines in the Brazilian Flat Braided Hat at 65c, 75, $1.00 and $1.25.
Fine Straws, assorted styles, at $1.50, $1.75, $2.25, up to $3.00 each.

NOW, DON'T BE HOT HEADED

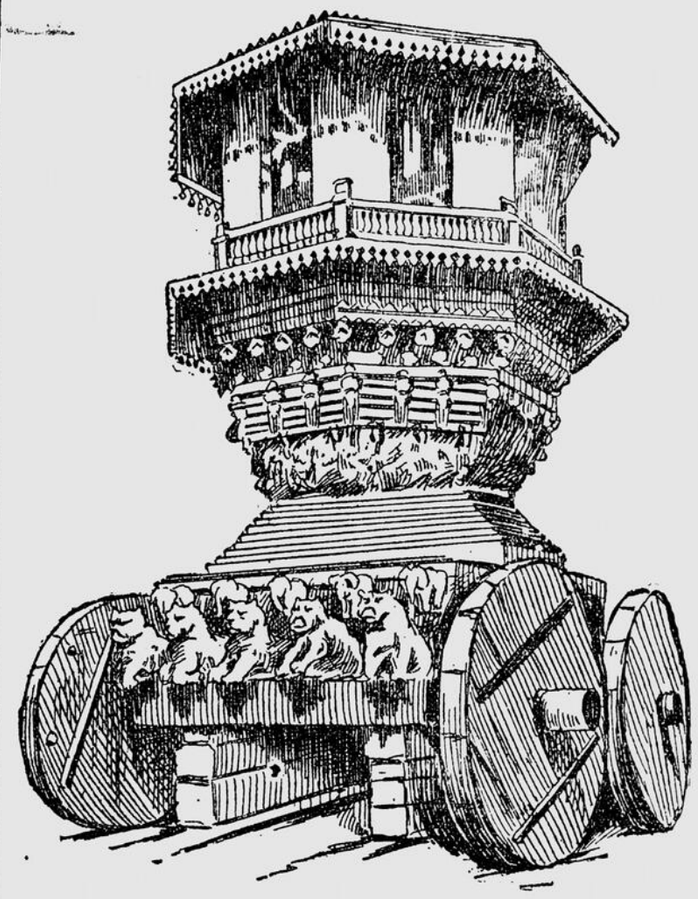
By neglecting to don one of our fashionable straw hats. The variety is large enough to please all. We will do our best to please you. Our Straw Hat Department is as last year upstairs alongside our Custom Tailoring Department, so that you may also take a peep at our Clothing which we are doing a large business with.

John Allan,

HATTER, CLOTHIER & OUTFITTER,

657 to 665 Craig street..

P.S.—Close at 8 p.m., except Mondays 9 p.m., and Saturdays 11 p.m. Thursdays, at 7 p.m., our night off.



THE CAR OF JUGGERNAUT.

All the world has heard the word Juggernaut, says the New York 'Journal.' Not half the world knows its vast and ancient significance. To the average New Yorker of this day it calls to mind only a death dealing trolley car. But to the East Indian, reared in the faith of his fathers, Juggernaut implies all the religious mysteries, all power and perpetuity.

A correspondent has sent to the New York 'Journal' an interesting photograph of the great car of Juggernaut, before which the Hindoo devotees used to cast themselves, thinking that, so sacrificing their lives, their souls passed at once to heaven.

Juggernaut (which is Sanscrit for Lord of the world) is a name given to the Indian god Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu. The temple is in Puri, a town on the Bay of Bengal. The image is a rude one, of wood. The body is red, the face black, the arms gilt. The face is hideously daubed with color. The deity is supposed to be shut up within the cavity of the idol's heart. The periodical worships are attended by thousands. The idol formerly was drawn about on a giant car, which is 200 feet high. There was shouting, singing and fanatic excitement. Flowers and sacrifices were strewn in the idol's path, and in their fervor the wretched worshippers hurled themselves beneath the car and were crushed to death. Under the influence of British rule that suicidal practice has been discontinued.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT PORT ROYAL AS IT WAS IN 1700.
From the description by Sister Chauser.

The Halifax 'Herald' in an article on old churches and early missions in Canada, gives a very interesting picture and description of an early church in old Port Royal, now Annapolis Royal. Port Royal was the site of the second religious mission on the Continent of America. The churches built were constantly destroyed in the wars between England and France, and the priests, being very poor, found it difficult to keep any sort of a structure in which to hold their services. The active war carried on by the English under Sir William Phipps was especially destructive to the French settlements and forts at the end of the seventeenth century. Sister Chanson, who went to Port Royal in 1701, thus describes the church:—'Our church is in frightful poverty, its only covering is straw; the walls are of logs, and instead of glass for the windows we have paper. There is no bell and the people are called to prayer by the beating of a drum. . . . . There is no crucifix, no picture, no censer, no vases for the wine and water, no finger-towels. There is no drawer in which to keep the two or three old sets of vestments, and a couple of much-used albs. But what is still more deplorable, the most holy sacrament is kept in a small wooden box, composed of four boards nailed together. This is the tabernacle in which the God of heaven and earth resides. The English carried off a suitable tabernacle that was here, also the sacred vessels and the rest. In a word, everything is wanting. Assuredly, our loving Saviour was not more poorly housed in the stable at Bethlehem than here.'

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

Can be celebrated picknicking with good things made of QUEEN OF ROSES FLOUR.

Hurrah for the Queen's Birthday.

Everything nice for a Picnic Basket can be had at the very lowest Prices

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IF YOU WANT WORK DONE REASONABLE

in the line of Plumbing, Gas or Steam Fitting, go to

FRANK F. TAYLOR,

Hardware, Paints and Oils, etc.

295 St. Antoine st., west Guy

13

REMOVED.

L. ARONSON,

Pawnbroker,

has removed from 517 to 601 Craig street, opposite St. Francois Xavier street, where loans can be had in large and small amounts on Jewellery, Furs, Pianos, Sewing Machines, Merchandise, Wearing Apparel of all descriptions; also Furs stored and kept in good order during the summer season at low rates. The premises are protected by the Dominion Burglary Protection Company. Business strictly confidential.

Bible House,

2175 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society has received from London, 17 cases of Bibles and Testaments in French, German, Polish, Spanish, Hebrew, Greek, Chinese, and other Languages, which will be sold at lowest rates.

8

Machinery, &c.

ANDREW YOUNG,

ENGINEER' MACHINIST & BLACKSMITH
11 and 13 Busby Lane.
SHAFTING, HANGERS and PULLIES, &c
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED.

ELEVATORS

HAND POWER, HYDRAULIC,
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SEND FOR CATALOGUE E.

DARLING BROTHERS,

"RELIANCE WORKS."

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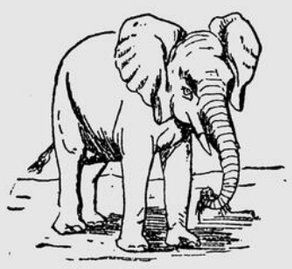
Mammoth



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Dry, Sparkling

KOLA.

A Delicious, Non-Alcoholic Beverage possessing the strength-sustaining properties of the Kola Nut.

50c per doz.

Sold by all grocers and druggists.

ROBERT ALLAN.

620 DORCHESTER ST., Montreal.

18

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 24.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1896.

THE SUFFERING ARMENIANS.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF RELIEF WORK JUST RECEIVED FROM VAN.

(From Special Correspondent of the 'Witness' in Asiatic Turkey.)

'The matter of the return of the villagers to their homes has been the most vital question. As noted in the February report the government even at that early date, urged their return and promised safety. Major Williams, British vice-consul, co-operated with the government and with us in a joint effort to bring about this so necessary result, and as the spring began to open the villagers themselves were most eager to get away; but many of them were sceptical as to safety. However, up to date some 3,000 have gone. But much to our chagrin and sorrow, during the last days of March, that is, as soon as the roads admitted—practically all the villages lying to the northeast of the city, and from but eight to fifteen miles distant, were again attacked and four or five looted; everything they saved from the fall sacking carried away; some thirty men and four or five women and children killed. These were the villages considered safe and among those to which our pensioners of the winter had been sent back. The reform commissioner of the Sultan, under whose assurance we sent these back, expressed himself as deeply distressed at so unfortunate an occurrence; sent out at once the chief of police to the nearest group of villages; and two days after went out himself with one of the three detachments of soldiers sent out in three directions (ostensibly) to circumvent and arrest the Kurds. As to the success of this military expedition, it is too soon to hear; but we have reports from numerous eye witnesses of the conduct of the expedition of the gendarmerie. This detachment of about ten men arrived at the scene of trouble while the Kurds were still in sight, making slow progress because of the condition of the roads and the difficulty of driving the considerable droves of stolen sheep. When the gendarmerie arrived with their chief the main body of the marauders moved on with the spoil, while a half dozen braves took up a position in a narrow pass. The gendarmerie fired a few shots into the air and then held a parley with the brigands, which resulted in the return of the police to one of the robbed villages, while the marauders pursued their way unmolested. This valiant party has just returned after having stayed in the village until they had eaten all the stray fowls and other scant edibles which the Kurds had left. Hence the whole question of safety to the villages, with all it involves for the future, is even more uncertain than it was a month ago; and the tendency is to believe that life in the villages will be impossible for Christians. Should this be the case, their fall sowing of wheat, now in fine condition and promising an abundant crop, will all fall into the ruthless possession of the Kurds, who will not even take the pains to cultivate it and bring it to harvest. All the spring sowing will be left unsown—a state of things that can hardly fail to cause famine in the fall. There will then remain the alternative of massacre or wholesale emigration. The former terrible possibility hangs continually over their heads, while as yet we have no intimation that the government will allow the latter.

Meanwhile the villagers already in the town are dissuaded by fear from all idea of going to their homes and those sent out are returning by scores and hundreds in utter destitution and hopelessness, begging for rations of bread to keep them from starving. During the past four days we have cared for 1,382 of this class. This heavy additional demand when all our efforts were being directed to reducing expenditure in the city with the hope of sending help to more distant districts and when from all sides we hear that our English and American benefactors are losing interest, puts us under a heavy load of anxiety as to our finances and the future.

Erzroom, April 17, 1896.

. . . . 'Having once told the story of oppression, plunder and death, little remains to be said. The same sad tale with more or less emphasis comes from nearly every village, town and city of the Vilayet. Now that winter is breaking up and a little more security in travel is established, the villagers in large numbers are flocking to the city. They come in groups so as to be able to defend themselves from Kurds and Turks. Their cry is now for animals, agricultural implements and seed. They receive a living allowance from our agents in the villages, but spring has come. The time for ploughing and sowing has arrived, yet they sit with folded arms looking out upon their broad fields lying waste, and picturing the famine that is inevitable. Mr. Graves, the British Consul, who arrived last Saturday, has just telegraphed Sir D. Currie, that unless the government furnishes animals, agricultural implements, seed, etc., within three weeks, there will be a famine next year.

'I have just been interrupted by the arrival of a half-dozen villagers. They arrived last evening, having travelled fifty-one miles on foot. Their experiences have been of the saddest character. In order to appreciate the situation fully, you must hear these poor fellows relate their trials and sorrows. In short, the narrative is the following:—The village was plundered twelve times by the Kurds, "but," he says, "they did not kill any of us," illustrating their benign mercy. After their houses were stripped bare, their Turkish neighbors arose to massacre them. Evidently an order had arrived to that effect. The men fled to a hill near the village. There the Turks fell upon them; four were killed, the rest fled to the house of a Turkish Bey who lived in a neighboring village. He received them and protected them for three days. At the end of that time he told them that he could protect them no longer as an order had come from the government that they must be killed. He informed them that their only hope of life was to become Moslems. He would raise a Turkish flag and conduct them to the Kaimakam (Local Governor) who lives in a town one hour distant from their village. He further told them that in a week or two they could again become Christians. They accepted the proposal and accompanied the Bey to the Kaimakam. When they arrived the Kaimakam telegraphed to the Vali (Governor) for orders. He replied that they must not be massacred. While they were absent, the Turks of their village collected sixteen young men who remained to protect the women and children, brought them out of the village to the bank of a stream, cut them to pieces and threw the bodies into the water. When the villagers returned from declaring themselves Moslems, they found the bodies of these sixteen young men here and there along the banks of the stream, having lain exposed for days. Among them was a priest. He was found ripped open from navel to throat. These poor people who returned, worshipped for two weeks as Moslems, when orders came permitting them to return to their original faith. About a month ago the daughter of the spokesman was forcibly abducted by a Turkish neighbor. He will present a petition to the Vali praying to have her restored. These men had just departed, when another group of men from a different part of the Vilayet presented themselves. Their narrative was of blood, massacre and plunder. A girl ten years old was forcibly abducted by a Bey in the village. Her nearest friends are afraid to bring the case to the attention of the Vali, for the Bey in whose hands the girl is, will surely revenge himself upon them. And so the story goes from day to day. We are now helping nearly fifty thousand people.'

Marash, Turkey, Mar. 25, 1896.

Before I thank you for your contribution I want to tell you how some it has been spent. One day I saw a young girl in the street weeping bitterly. I inquired what the trouble was and found her father who had been imprisoned after the massacre, was released a short time ago, but had just now died with fever. They had not a yard of cloth to cover his body with before he was put into the grave. (The people now bury their dead in this way: The cheapest cotton cloth is stretched from head to foot and tied at neck and ankles.) Nor was this all. There was no one to carry the father to the grave. All their relatives had been killed. Their home was plundered and torn down and they had taken refuge in an old house in a strange neighborhood, and they must pay some one to carry the body away. I gave them nine piastres (35 cents) for the funeral expenses. I visited the family later. A sanitary inspector would not permit animals to be kept in such quarters if they were to be used for food. The walls were of mud. There were no windows and light and air could come in only through the door. The floor was earth; an elevated platform of boards, 12x15 at one end of the room, was what the family slept upon. They were all widows. They had not a dish in which to cook food. I gave a copper kettle costing fifteen piastres (about sixty cents). I took the precaution to have 'American' written on it that the government might not seize it for taxes. Warm cooked food is so much needed yet the people subsist almost entirely upon coarse market bread. Our bible woman took me to see a number of most deserving cases. The first visit was to the house of an Armenian, formerly wealthy, but now destitute of everything. The father had hidden above the door on the day of the massacre. I saw the stains of blood as it sank in the boards, where he was hacked to pieces. The lower part of the house had been taken by the government as stable for horses. I spent the whole morning going about. There was little variety either in sight or stories of misery. The last family I visited had also been wealthy. The father is a butcher but his trade is 'forbidden' to Christians these days. Soldiers were quartered in the living room and the family were living in the stable. The soldiers had torn off all the wood work for fuel. The baby of this family was saved in this way: A little Moslem boy told a soldier who was about to run it through with a sword that it was a Moslem baby.

'One day a dear old woman who works for us occasionally, came up through a pouring rain. Her usually happy face was swollen with weeping. Her son, a young man of twenty-five years, had the fever. She had nothing with which to get medicine or food or fire and there he lay delirious. I felt so happy to be able to help her. She said, 'I had no one else in the world to go to.' Then added, simply, 'O yes, I went to the Lord first, and then came to my sisters up here.' The young man has since died, though Dr. Shepard saw him. The widowed mother, wife, and mother-in-law are thus deprived of all means of support, besides a number of orphan children.

'The young lady teacher who has worked with me so faithfully all the winter, making comfortables, is now very ill. She is the sole support of the family, consisting of a blind father and a feeble old mother. It was she who helped us care for Miss Lovell and who is our 'stand by' in all work.

'We had commenced to make some headway in the relief work when the surrender of Zeitoun opened an incalculable amount of work. From six to eight hundred came here to Marash. In one party twenty were frozen and their bodies eaten by wolves; the village 'bride' found back of our house the victim of human wolves; their reception as they arrived in Marash was a shower of stones from the hands of the mob; were driven to the church, the young women were carried away, the men beaten, the government refused to protect them, and would not allow food to be given them. One might think that their cup was overflowing already but it seeems that even a remnant is not to be spared. Soon after their arrival a pernicious form of dysentery broke out and the people died like flies after a frost. We turned two school buildings into a hospital and the best people in the city were there to help. Then to crown all typhus fever came. We have two very good doctors, but both contracted the fever and have been critically ill. The theological student of whom I wrote as being tortured in prison, was released just in time to oversee the work among them. He also took the fever and his life was despaired of. A colporteur, several teachers, a village preacher—in fact, all who were near them have been stricken down. The disease spread in the city and is sparing none. There was a Greek army surgeon but he was ordered away. It seemed imperative that something be done at once, so in the absence of better help I went down. I had thought that nothing could ever efface the sights of our dreadful day last fall, but my experience among the sick that week are too painful to rehearse.

Ten or twelve large rooms were full of the sick, dead and dying. Two or three well meaning but inefficient young men were all that were left to care for the others. A cold rain had been pouring for days; the windows were all open but the air was pestilential. There was no fire and the poor creatures lay on the floor. To be sure they had on the clothes we had given, and the comfortables we had made. We were having special food cooked for them and were scouring the city for proper nurses, but for a time we could accomplish nothing and then it was my duty became imperative, unmistakable. One morning I found a child's corpse in the window, a man's body in the middle of the floor, and a seemingly dying father trying to feed a dying child who breathed his last as I was going to him. In the other rooms there were similar scenes, I worked there a week; the last few days I went also to a distant part of the city where thirty captives were in a church. Twenty were sick. Two beautiful children were coming down with the fever. The father told me that himself, wife and two children were all that were left of a family of twenty-five. Dr. Shepard says cholera will surely come with the summer heat. Some army doctors came and we employed one. Dr. Shepard also stopped here on his way to Zeitoun. We hear from Zeitoun that there is not an entire family, all of whose members are able to go back to their villages. About 7,000 are said to be sick. Death is holding high carnival in this stricken land, and our instructions from Constantinople this week are that we must give no more than enough to keep soul and body together. Unless help comes most liberally the rest will die. We are giving food to 7,500 and to many villages where they fared worse than here. I have not Mr. Lee's latest figures. One thousand yorgons (comfortables) have been made by Mrs. McCallum and myself, and Mrs. Lee has had thousands of garments made. At first we thought things must become better, then we said: 'They cannot be worse'; now we see still further depths and are prepared for anything. God has not forsaken us, though many here are tempted to think so. Pray for us and this stricken people.

Oorfa, Turkey, April 1, 1896.

The question of what is to be done, when relief money stops, with the pastor's children, is exercising our minds a great deal. The glass and windows in the pastor's house were all smashed, the iron bars were wrenched from their places. The little furniture he had in his reception room is mostly broken; the chairs, table, writing desk and lounge are in a state of complete or partial wreck. The pictures were ruined. Not a bed, piece of carpet or a garment was left. His large white donkey was also stolen.

At the dispensing room they are rushing work this week, having about completed the first round they have begun giving to the widows again. Poor things, they are so shabby, having been given but one garment as a usual thing, and they have been so patient in waiting while so needy. Yesterday over two hundred families were attended to. The committee are at the dispensing room before sunrise and continue till dusk. Eight are at work all the time and we are much pleased with these men. They are kind and sympathetic, yet economical. One was formerly one of the most wealthy among the Gregorian Armenians. He now gives all his time to helping others. I am so happy in seeing the harmony among the people. All party spirit between Protestants and Gregorians is a thing of the past. Besides Vastir Biga and Florence (one of the teachers) the two visitors Sultan and Hanum (whose husbands were killed and their homes broken up) are doing most efficient work as bible women. Sultan had an aggregate of 655 listeners during the five days she was out last week. She told me she was trying to impress two truths upon the people—keeping the Sabbath holy and going direct to God in prayer. Many fortune-tellers have risen up among us and there is much temptation to go to them to find out about their future. After the massacre in October Sultan's husband held prayer meetings in his house and large numbers attended and many hearts were softened and turned to Christ. He continued this good work till in the last massacre he went to join the heavenly host of martyrs.

'You and the good people about you are doing more than you can know to relieve the misery here, to which there seems to be no limit. I believe we must have an orphanage here. What is to be done with the children otherwise I do not know. I am grateful to the German sisters of Smyrna, but they can take but few and what is to be done for the hundreds, yes, thousands who are here?

'Just as I was eating my supper three women came in, having slipped past the guard I have at the foot of the stairs. One woman said, 'I have one bed and four children, but this woman (pointing to one with her) comes to sleep at our feet and some of us are uncovered all night. You see she is a widow; son and brothers killed and she has nobody and nothing left. Can't you give her a bed? Another poor woman said her husband had become Moslem and was in danger because she would not also accept Islam and he had at last told her that she must accept his new faith or else he would have to leave her and their four little ones.

'One of the men at the sanitarium I fear will die. He is beautiful in countenance and spirit and resigned to God's will, yet plucky and is trying to pull back to health. I asked him how he was feeling and he said, "I ache all over and no wonder, I saw my brother killed; I was stripped of all clothing and lay there bleeding from my wounds, among the dead for two nights. A rope was tied to my feet and they attempted to drag me to the trench where so many were thrown." I long to give work to all who are able to do anything that their attention may be drawn from the horrible past.'

QUESTIONS FOR SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If my memory does not deceive me (as it sometimes does Sir Charles Tupper) it was lately at Quebec that he said that the name Liberal-Conservative meant that the Conservatives were really the true Liberals and not those who called themselves such. Is it possible that his memory is again so defective that he does not recollect that in 1854 after the general elections which ushered in the fifth Parliament (Lord Elgin) the Hincks-Morin ministry resigned because they failed to have Cartier elected Speaker, and that a coalition of Liberals and Conservatives was formed, and so was created the 'Liberal-Conservative' government? So much for the meaning to be attached to the name Liberal-Conservative.

Next, as this is not a country in which medical men make millions, has the present premier made his pile by some patent medicine or wonderful drug? Will any one deny that he has enriched himself by the practice not of medicine but of very practical politics? Now let us suppose that for thirty years he has received a public salary of $7,000 per annum, that would amount to $210,000. Out of this let us presume that he must have spent $4,000 per annum, and saved $3,000 per annum. These savings for thirty years would give a capital of $100,000. Whence proceeds the enormous difference between $100,000 and a million or more? Electors are entitled to ask such questions as these of a public man pretending to give us an honest and economical government—we could not have the right to ask them of a private individual.

He accuses Mr. Laurier of 'facing both ways.' No person can justly accuse Sir Charles Tupper of such conduct. He has been facing only one way all his life and that in the direction of profitable politics and portfolios. 'Oh! for an hour of bonnie Mackenzie.' That cannot be, but we have the Lauriers, the Mowats, the Blakes, the Jolys and other good men and true, loving their country and 'hating covetousness.'

On the 24th of June we shall 'hang our banners on the outer walls'; on them will be inscribed 'Laurier, Mowat and honest government.'

ST. LAWRENCE.

Quebec, May 21, 1896.

MINORITIES IN QUEBEC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read in last Saturday's 'Presse' an article headed 'Le Witness' in which your paper is raked over the coals for asserting that minorities in this province are not exempt from oppression any more than in Manitoba, and it concludes that it is impossible to contradict such men as Sir Donald Smith, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir William Dawson when they claim that we French-Canadians treat minorities with liberality and justice, and that our clergy and public men are imbued with this sentiment. I believe it would be very easy indeed to contradict such assertions. How is the English Protestant element treated in our City Council? It is admitted that they pay more than half the revenue of the city, still they are hardly allowed on the Finance Committee and when the last million dollars was borrowed a couple of years ago it was well understood that three hundred thousand dollars would be spent in St. Antoine Ward building bridges over streets cross-in the G. T. R. tracks, and seven hundred thousand dollars in the east ward in helping the C. P. R. to build a grand station. Our French-Canadian aldermen first took $1,200,00 out of the million and gave the rest to the St. Antoine Ward people. And still the 'Presse' claimed all along that it was just. I could repeat acts of that sort which have been done to the detriment and against the protest of the English Protestant element, not once but hundreds of times in the City Council. Well, is that Protestant minority better treated at our Provincial Legislature? Who does not remember the way Mr. Hall was treated a couple of years ago at Quebec by Mr. Taillon and his backers? And during the Mercier regime was their protest ever heeded? No; the same intolerance and oppression, both by our French-Canadian public men and approved by the 'Presse.' Well, are our clergy generous or intolerant with minorities? With the immense power they wield they could protect minorities from oppression very easily indeed. But no, it is against the nature of a French-Canadian to do so. For instance, take for example a parish which is about building a Roman Catholic church. The parish priest is always at the head of a majority party to build an extravagant edifice, whether the parishioners are poor or rich it makes no difference to him, a grand church he must have. The minority party protests against their properties being taxed by a preferential mortgage for the cost of that grand church, but to no avail, and I know several Protestants who have had to pay that special tax for a church which is not their own. If you have the temerity or the audacity to ask the bishop to repeal that iniquitous tax law you are sure of a very cold reception. It is well known that the English Protestants have most of the capital invested in this province. A Roman Catholic borrows money from them and gives them a first mortgage on his property. A year or two after a church tax or repartition is decided and they get ahead of the Protestant and often he has to take over the property and tax so as to save his mortgage. Still our Roman Catholic clergy approve of such an iniquity. The Manitoba authorities are oppressive; it is wrong, but our own authorities are equally oppressive and it must be equally wrong. I am French-Canadian and Roman Catholic, but still I am neither blind nor an idiot, although a general election is coming on.

JEAN BAPTISTE.

Montreal, May 21, 1896.

THE LITTLE BATTENBERGS.

The children of Princess Henry of Battenberg accompanied their mother to the English Church at Cimiez every Sunday morning. The sturdy, handsome boys, and Princess Eva, with her rosy cheeks and flaxen hair, have been the observed of all observers. One Sunday there were evident signs of amusement among the little folks when the plate was handed for collection. Royalties as a rule do not carry purses about with them—it is not etiquette—and on this occasion the equerry-in-waiting, to whom the Royal moneys were entrusted, to his great dismay, had forgotten his, but after a little parleying with a lady and friend of the party present a contribution was forthcoming. Princess Beatrice and Princess Louis of Battenberg did a good deal of shopping at Nice. One morning they might have been seen choosing themselves some pretty new black tulle bonnets.—'British Weekly.'

THE SCHOOL GARDEN.

In one of the public schools of Chicago an experiment has been tried, with, it is said, gratifying success, which is certainly worth considering elsewhere. The children of the school have been entrusted with the care of the school garden. In summer the garden was a thing of beauty under their cultivation, and now, in winter, over a thousand bulbs of narcissus, hyacinths, crocuses, and tulips lie beneath the snow, where they were placed by the hands of the little gardeners. Almost before the disappearance of the snow the garden will be an expanse of flowers. The effect of this pleasant exercise in cultivating a love of flowers can easily be imagined. Better still, hand in hand with the development of that taste which will make the lives of the future men and women richer and more refined, a spirit of charity or practical benevolence is fostered, not only by the free distribution of flowers in the hospitals and among the poor elsewhere within reach, but also by bestowment of loads of clothing and provisions, which can usually be collected with ease by the children at their homes and elsewhere, and which the little ones will delight in distributing among the needy.—'Educational Journal.'

THE WITNESS JUBILEE SYMPOSIUM.

Stories of Fifty Years Ago.

The stories from our friends this week include one from Major Milloy, whose life in the navigation service would be a history in itself if he would allow his natural modesty a holiday. It is probable the Major knows more about the ups and downs of river and canal life than most of those in the business now. He has seen much of the stirring events of Canadian life, but Scotch-like, is reticent about his particular share in them. Our friends, the ladies, have something to say, and our readers will find it interesting. It is a rather pathetic story, that of the survivor of the Beloeil accident, told by Mr. Mathewson. Mr. Gill's sketches of early times in Montreal and of his acquaintance with some prominent figures already spoken of by some writers, will not fail to awaken memories of a race of gentlemen who did much to make our city. Many of them left their mark upon our country as a nation.

MR. WILLIAM HODGKINSON.

Mr. Hodgkinson writes from Eramo a:—I wish to add my meed of praise to the very many flattering words that have been published in your excellent paper in this your jubilee year. I have a distinct recollection of the old 'Temperance Advocate,' published by J. C. Becket, and of a Mr. Wadsworth, who was the pioneer of temperance when this township was a comparative wilderness. I have admired for a long time your fearless advocacy of all that was right and your denunciation of all that is wrong. I have read with pleasure and profit the 'Weekly Witness' and the excellent little paper, your 'Northern Messenger,' which has been distributed regularly in our Sabbath school for a number of years. I have hanging in our best room the likeness of the venerable founder of the 'Witness' and I feel flattered when visitors, alluding to it, say it has a strong resemblance to myself. In connection with this is another premium of the 'Witness' of one of the best Queens that ever guarded any throne. I wish you unbounded prosperity in your future efforts in the advocacy of that righteousness that exalteth a nation and in the denunciation of any sin that is a reproach to the people. I congratulate you on the success that has attended your efforts, as is witnessed by your large and beautiful building, your ponderous presses, and your thorough equipment. I never was in the city of Montreal and am not likely to get there; but if ever I did I should esteem it a pleasure to visit your establishment.

MR. WILLIAM GILL.

From Granby Mr. William Gill writes: My father, Thomas Gill, of Abbotsford, Que., was a native of the County of Cumberland, England, and came to this country with his family in 1832. We sailed from Maryport and arrived at Quebec after a passage of five weeks and a day. We came to Montreal in the old steamboat 'St. George,' and stayed for a short time with a Mrs. Boustead in the western part of Notre Dame street.

In the meantime my father took a tramp in an easterly direction to Abbotsford (or Masco Mountain, as it was sometimes called), in search of his sister, who, with her husband, had emigrated to Canada some years before. He finally bought a farm in Abbotsford, upon which he lived a quiet uneventful life, and died twelve years ago at the good old age of eighty-four years and six months. His end was peace.

The 'Witness' was first brought to my father's notice in 1846, by the Rev. Richard Miles, who was then settled at Abbotsford. Mr. Miles, in his younger days, had been a missionary in South Africa, but afterwards coming to Montreal he organized the first Congregational church in the city. The people worshipped in a church built for them in St. Maurice street, near McGill street. When Mr. Miles came to Abbotsford the Rev. Henry Wilkes was chosen as his successor. Such was the beginning of the present Zion Church in Montreal. My father took the 'Witness' for nearly forty years, and it has been taken by the family since his death. I remember that in 1846, along with temperance and other good things it recommended the cultivation of fruit, and that it contained cuts of the leading varieties of apples.

As to myself, I would mention that I have almost arrived at the allotted period of human life and I have had the privilege of reading the 'Witness' nearly all my life. I have taken it and the 'Northern Messenger' for the last twenty-five years. I do not go the full length with the 'Witness' in its condemnation of protection for home industries, but in other respects I am in perfect accord with it. I like every part of the paper, but particularly its enlightening editorials on the great questions of the day. They are often equal to articles in the best magazines. I admire the 'Witness' very much for the way it has defended the rights of the people and taken the part of the oppressed, even at a great pecuniary sacrifice to itself. Out of many instances may be mentioned the course it took in regard to the Pacific scandal. In my younger days I spent about a year in Montreal, and although I was not acquainted with Mr. John Dougall, the founder of the 'Witness,' being young at the time, I had the opportunity of speaking to him a few times.

In the summer of 1842, one Saturday evening, I well remember hearing him address a crowd of sailors on the wharf on the subject of temperance, and he well illustrated his remarks on that occasion by explaining Dr. Sewall's plates of the stomach, which showed the effects on that organ of the different stages of a drunkard's career. I also heard him hold religious services on shipboard on the Sabbath day. Mr. Dougall was assisted by the Rev. Thaddeus Osgoode, another good man of that day. I often heard the Rev. Mark Willoughby of Trinity Church, the Rev. Canon Leach, of St. George's, the Rev. Henry Wilkes, of the Congregational Chapel, in St. Maurice street, also the Rev. Dr. Carruthers, who afterwards moved to Portland. Dr. Bethune at that time was rector of Christ Church Cathedral.

I knew by sight many of the principal men of Montreal, viz., the Hon. Peter McGill, the Hon. George Moffatt, the Hon. S. De Bleury, Mr. Benjamin Holmes, the Hon. Denis B. Viger, Mr. Charles Rodier, Dr. McCulloch, Col. John Dyde, Col. Gugy, Dr. Nelson, the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, Mr. William Molson and the Hon. Lewis T. Drummond. I was present at the public entry of Sir Charles Metcalfe into Montreal. Party spirit was very high at the time, as Sir Charles and his cabinet, of which Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine were the leaders, had had a disagreement about the appointments to office, which ended in the resignation of the cabinet. The particulars of this controversy will be remembered by quite a few persons now living and its ultimate effect was the establishment of the principle of responsible government on a firmer foundation.

I remember the electoral contest in Montreal in 1844 between the Hon. L. T. Drummond, Liberal, and Mr. William Molson, Conservative, which was for the election of a member for the city of Montreal, and at the meetings held by the Liberals the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks was one of the principal speakers. It was at this time that Mr. Drummond commenced his political career, in which he afterwards greatly distinguished himself. The principal speakers on the other side were Col. Gugy, Mr. David Kinnear of the 'Herald,' and other leading men. The result was that Mr. Drummond won the election with the assistance of men employed for deepening the Lachine canal, who took possession of the polls to the exclusion of Mr. Molson's supporters.

The practice of open voting prevailed in that day, and one of the polling places was at the Hay market square (now Victoria square). An inn-keeper by the name of Dyer managed to get up to the poll, and voted for Molson. He was instantly set upon by the deputation from Lachine, and had his clothes mostly torn from off him. He was in danger of being killed, when a squad of soldiers were ordered to save his life. In the melee a man of the name of Campeau was pricked with a bayonet, and the wound, which was at first not thought to be serious, took an unfavorable turn. The poor fellow died. The Liberal party and some of the leaders affected to consider it a case of martyrdom and attended his funeral in considerable numbers.

In the spring of 1845 I had a seat one evening in the gallery of the Parliament House at the unfortunate old St. Ann's Market, when the Parliament was in session. Several of the members were pointed out to me. When I entered, Mr. W. H. Merrit was speaking, and I also heard remarks from the Hon. Wm. Draper, the Hon. Robert Baldwin and Mr. Johnson of Carillon. I remember the Hon. Geo. Moffatt sat with his hat on, and Sir Allen MacNab and the Hon. L. H. Lafontaine were reclining on a seat on the floor of the House, and appeared to be engaged in an animated and most friendly conversation, which suggested the idea of the meeting of extremes. I well remember the controversy of that time about the management of McGill College. It was then exclusively in the hands of the Episcopalians, but other denominations wanted a share in it, which was not gracefully conceded, and was only finally obtained by interference of the Legislature. The secularization of the clergy reserves was another bone of contention fifty years ago, but it was finally carried by Sir Allen McNab, who had previously opposed it with all his might.

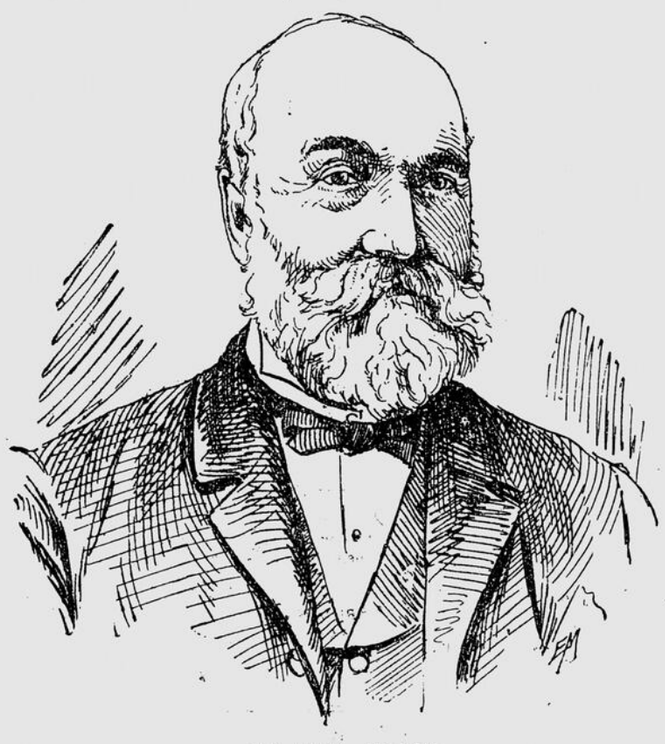
I remember when fifty-three years ago the tower and belfry of the old French Parish Church was taken down. Ropes were fastened to the framework high up, and the other ends to windlasses on the ground; when the strain on the ropes got very hard by turning the windlasses, the catch of one of them gave way which caused the crank to turn with great force and rapidity, striking and severely injuring a poor workman, who was taken to the hospital. I saw the big bells hoisted and placed in the tower of the French Church. I remember the incidents of the rebellion of '37 and '38, such as the battles at St. Denis, St. Charles and St. Eustache; and when I was a boy my father took me into the old Court House, where some of the leaders were being tried by court-martial for the part they took in that affair, and the president of the Court, I believe, was Gen. Clitherow. But, after all, free government was probably hastened by that event, for no less an authority than Lord Dufferin said the French took the initiative in constitutional reform. But we should not forget the noble soldiers that were stationed in Montreal in old times, viz., the 7th Hussars, the 71st and 93rd Highlanders, the 89th, an Irish regiment that attended divine service in the old Bonsecours Church, and the 43rd regiment. The presence of the military much enlivened the streets of Montreal in those days.

In 1847 I went to Boston. The war between the United States and Mexico was then going on, and the slavery question and free soil agitation occupied a great deal of public attention. While there, I heard speeches bearing on these questions from the Hon. Chas. Hudson, John P. Hale, Robert C. Winthrop, Rufus Choate, John G. Palfrey, the Rev. Mr. Colver and others. I also heard speeches on different subjects from the Rev. Mr. Chapin, Anson Burlingam, and Daniel Webster. I heard sermons a few times by that celebrated seamen's chaplain, the Rev. Father Taylor. I was always treated in the most friendly manner by the Americans in Boston and elsewhere. In the spring of 1849 I caught the California fever, and went around Cape Horn to San Francisco in a sailing vessel, stopping on the way at Rio Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, and at Valparaiso, the principal seaport of Chili. On leaving port at Valparaiso, we passed close by a ship, the 'Andalusia,' from Richmond, on board of which were the Rev. Wm. Taylor of missionary fame, and Mrs. Taylor, who held in her arms her little baby daughter that was born a few weeks before, during a gale off Cape Horn. From this circumstance she was named Oceania. Her birth and name were mentioned in the 'Witness' a short time ago. After a voyage of one hundred and sixty-nine days, we arrived at San Francisco, which then consisted altogether of only four hundred adobe houses, tents and shanties.

About ten days after our arrival I was at the dedication of the first Methodist church in San Francisco. The services were conducted by Mr. now Bishop Taylor. Please to accept my best wishes for the prosperity of the 'Witness,' for I consider it an able and most reliable paper. A rural dean in the Eastern Townships (now deceased) said it was the best paper published in Canada, an opinion with which I fully agree.

MR. ALEXANDER MILLOY.

Mr. Alex. Milloy, traffic manager of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, who has been identified with the navigation of Canadian waters for over half a century writes as follows: I have been a subscriber to the Montreal 'Witness' since its first number; and a good thing it has been for me. It kept me in the right path, and I have always enjoyed the reading of it. I took another paper, which was its predecessor—the 'Messenger,' I think, the name was. It was also a good paper. I remember the old Exchange coffee house and the court in which it was. I can see it as though it were yesterday. Mr. Goodenough was its first proprietor; then came Mr. Doolittle, just as some writers have been telling you. The old Upper Canada stage office was in the Exchange Coffee House until early in 1840, when it was moved to McGill street, next door to where P. D. Dods & Co. now are. I was acquainted with the late Mr. John Dougall during a great part of his lifetime, and as I have been connected with the St. Lawrence carrying trade since 1840 I have had opportunity of being acquainted with most of the newspaper men, who know me as being still in active service.



MR. ALEX. MILLOY

I was born in Kintyre, Argyllshire, on Jan. 6, 1822, and lost both father and mother in early childhood. I came here with my maternal grandmother, in 1830, and we went to Durham at once, to an uncle of mine. Mr. Alexander Graham, of North Georgetown, was my mother's brother. I went to school in Durham and worked on the farm at times, thus getting somewhat of my education before I went to Montreal. A Mr. Patton and a Mr. McCuaig are among the schoolmasters I remember. Of course the country though somewhat well settled in the 'front,' was not so open as it is at present, and the hunting and duck shooting on the waters was good. There was no lack of stirring incidents, either in 1837-38, when the rebellion was at its height. There was much excitement, and I remember well enough seeing Major Ward review the troops at Craig's Block-house. I am not aware if the block-house still exists, although it was there in 1866, when the volunteers were out for the Fenian raid. Major Ward was the same who was afterward fatally shot in the duel which old Montrealers regretted so much. Ward was a handsome soldierly man in appearance, and much liked. There may have been some historical reminiscences connected with that block-house, but all I know of it is that the Craigs lived there in it, as it was on their farm.

There was a camp of rebels, or patriots, as some called them, at Turcotte's farm, and the Huntingdon volunteers had a skirmish or battle with them in which two or three were shot, one of them belonging to the volunteers and the others to the rebels.

It was in 1840 that Montreal became my home and on the 17th of March, St. Patrick's Day, of that year, we came to Montreal by stage. There was not a sight of snow upon fields or roads; yet when we reached La Tortue we found that the St. Lawrence ice was quite firm. There was even some good skating for us young folk after my arrival. It was on the Chateauguay and Fort Covington stage that I travelled to Montreal. The city had about 40,000 population at that time, but there was nothing of the town on the other side of Craig street, except the Phillips House, on Beaver Hall Hill. The town was on the lower side of Craig street. One of the scenes of that time was the celebration for the last time in Montreal of the battle of Waterloo. This celebration was abandoned out of delicate sentiments toward the French-Canadians of the city. I think Mr. Wm. Kingsford and Mr. T. D. Shipman of Quebec were in the Dragoon Guards which took part in that last celebration. It was on the old race course on the side of Mount Royal. It was in 1840 that I entered the stage office as a boy and in 1849 my position was head agent of the company. Our stage horses were put up at the Exchange Court Coffee House stables, and I was out and in there during all the stirring times of these years. I recollect Mr. Lusher, who wrote to your symposium, very distinctly at that time. I recollect the 'Witness' office and Mr. John Dougall well. I was an entire stranger to Montreal when my first effort was made to get work, and fortunately for me I fell in with a good family, that of Capt. Whipple, in whose house I boarded. Captain Whipple was my old manager in the company, and his was a good Christian family, whose influence kept me from wandering. I had been attending the Rev. Dr. Mathieson's Scotch Presbyterian Church on St. Peter street, but my residence with Capt. Whipple's family attracted me to the American Presbyterian Church, with which I have been connected ever since. I was brought to Sunday-school by Capt. Whipple's daughters, and attended it regularly. Capt. Whipple took great interest in me and when Capt. Moodie succeeded him, he occupied the house Capt. Whipple had left, and I resided with Capt. Moodie. Among others who boarded there was Mr. N. S. Whitney. The Rev. Caleb Strong was pastor of the American Presbyterian Church at that time and it stood on the corner of St. James and McGill streets, in the store until recently occupied by Hamilton's dry goods house.

The carrying trade then was done in summer by road stages and waterways. In the winter it was all stage, of course. The summer stages ran between Montreal and Lachine until the canal was built, and from Lachine in boats to the Cascades, where stage was taken to Coteau du Lac. There the boat was taken to Cornwall, and stage was again used to Dickenson's Landing, where the steamboat was again in use. Our greatest care in these days was the English mail. This always had to be rushed through. We frequently had to take an extra coach to carry the mail. Very likely we could never have moved the mails of to-day—they are so heavy. The summer American travel, too, was heavy and we had no means of knowing how many stages each steamer should require except by the sounding of a bell—one stroke for each stage. We could hear the bell a long distance on the water of course. There were no telegraphs or telephones then. Sometimes we would carry necessary stages down on the boat with us. Much of the immigrant traffic was done with Durham boats and bateaux in the early times. Sometimes our steamers would tow the barges or batteaux, and it was not at all a dangerous matter for the passengers on the tows. We were, in fact, very free from accident in those days. Our company was known as the Canada Steamboat and Mail Coach Company. It was not a chartered corporation, and the Hon. Peter McGill was chairman of the board. In 1847 during the fearful fever times we carried the emigrants on our stages. I took their sovereigns myself in payment and we never thought of the contagious nature of the disease at all.

Among the incidents of the mail coach times, when the postal service was neither so good nor so cheap as to-day were the visits we used to have from old Mr. Adam P. Ferrie, so well known then and afterwards. He would come up with his usual whisper, 'I was too late to get onything into the mail, do ye ken onybody gawn up the day?' Of course we always found some one for him.

The 'Passport' and 'Magnet' steamers were new in 1846. They were both Clyde built, were brought to Montreal in sections in sailing vessels, and the pieces put together here. Captain Bowen commanded the 'Passport' then and Captain Sutherland commanded the 'Magnet.' The engines for the 'Passport' were built and put into her by the late Mr. George Brush.

Speaking of accidents, we had a rather peculiar one in the Cacades Rapids, when the 'Grecian' was lost. She struck a rock, which sank her, and so peculiar was the force of the waters that she spun around as she was sinking and rested with her bow pointing up the stream instead of downward. A battery of artillery was on board bound for Montreal, and everything was saved, horses, accoutrements and ammunition. One man under arrest for misbehavior, and probably under the influence of liquor, leaped overboard, expecting to land on one of the islands that appeared to be so very close. He was swept away and drowned, poor fellow. That was the only casualty. The boat was a total loss, though we took her engines out of her.

The burning of the steamer 'Montreal' was a dreadful affair. That was not their own line, but we helped the Montreal people in every way we could. They ran between Montreal and Quebec, while we ran between Montreal and Toronto—afterwards taking in Hamilton. Mr. S. C. Stevenson's father, a powerful man, full of energy, was on the 'Montreal' when she was burned. He escaped by swimming ashore; and an awful swim it was. The scenes of that accident were spoken of in Montreal for many a year. It was the steamer 'Napoleon' that brought the survivors to Montreal. The late Captain Labelle was purser of the 'Napoleon' and Captain Coté commanded her.

After the failure of the Hon. John Hamilton I got hold of a charter for another concern and organized a company which did the carrying service from 1860 to 1875. Sir Hugh Allan was president and I was secretary. The Hon. John Hamilton was made manager in view of his old connection with the line. I had pretty much the running of the line. We continued thus until the amalgamation of the companies in 1875 when we all became the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company and have branched into the splendid line now doing the carrying business. I was well acquainted with Col. Wolseley, who undertook the Red River expedition, and also with Col. License, whom I afterwards met in London.

I joined the Prince of Wales Rifles, under Col. Devlin in 1866, and was at Hemmingford and Durham with him, and also was with the regiment in 1870 at St. Johns, from which we went to Eccles Hill to take part in the skirmish there. It was over, and the Fenians had been beaten back by Captain Westover and his men, so that our services were not required, and we returned to St. Johns. We returned to Montreal later, and after having served twenty-five years in the Prince of Wales Rifles I retired with the rank of major.

[Major Milloy is still hearty and hale, doing his daily duties and regularly attending the American Presbyterian Church, where he is much esteemed. In the regiment he was very popular, and in his place as traffic manager he does his work with the energy of the younger generation and the experience of half a century. His picture will be recognized at once by his hosts of friends.]

MR. DAVID BLACKBURN.

Mr. D. Blackburn writes from Cantlie, Que., as follows:—As you are getting letters about the jubilee of the 'Witness,' I thought I would write you a few lines. I left with my father and my brother Andrew, Coustonhill, near Pollokshaws, in the month of June, 1829, went on board the brig 'Amity,' E. Roy, captain, at the Broomielaw, Glasgow. There were thirty of a crew and passengers on board, and the Rev. Alexander Ross, Presbyterian minister. As the voyage to Montreal was seven weeks and two days, we had a sermon on board every Sabbath. The Rev. A. Ross the first Sabbath he was in Montreal, preached for the Rev. Mr. Black. As my father was anxious to get a bush lot from the government, he went to Hedge & Bonnar and bought two axes. We were two days in Montreal, and then we started for Bytown, now known as Ottawa city. The first day we got as far as Lachine, stopped there over night and got to Grenville next day. At sunset we went on board the steamboat 'William King,' 'others call her the 'King William,' Captain Grant. We left Grenville in the night and got to Bytown at sunrise, where we saw Col. By, with the sappers and miners, busy at the Rideau canal.

My father went to Mr. Burroughs, who was land agent for the township of Hull, Lower Canada. He gave him a number of lots from which to pick, and directed him to Mr. John Chamberlin, who lived near Eaton's Shute, which is now Kirk's Ferry. After stopping a few days with Mr. J. Chamberlin and his wife and family, as we were very tired, Mr. Chamberlin took us over the Gatineau river in a log canoe, and we took lot No. 11, in the 12th range of Hull, on the east side of the Gatineau river.

My father engaged Mr. J. Chamberlin, his brother Josiah, Mr. Clement Eaton, and his brother Harrison, to go over and build our shanty, fourteen feet by sixteen feet. They put it up in two days. I need not tell how it was built, as I saw a picture in the 'Witness' of one much the same.

We got into our shanty in the month of September, 1829, and my father wrote to my mother in Glasgow, to let her know where we were living. An answer came dated Dec. 18, 1829. We got it on March 18, 1830, so you see it was three months in coming. It came by the way of Halifax to Quebec. The mail in the winter was carried by a man, with two dogs and a toboggan. For the postage of the letter we had to pay three shillings and one penny, equal to sixty-two cents.

My mother and my brother John came out the summer following. There were six of us. All came to Canada, and all are dead except myself. My father died in 1855, and my mother in 1860. Each were in their eighty-fifth year when they were taken away.

My brother James with his wife and family came to Canada in 1832. He took a lot beside us, and in 1834 the people of the County of Ottawa elected him, along with Mr. Bowman, to the Parliament at Quebec, where my brother had a good deal of wrangling with Mr. L. J. Papineau. As many others have been giving good descriptions of the rebellion, it would be needless to write more about it now.

I received a portrait of the late Mr. John Dougall, and last year I got garden seeds which did well with us. The pansies picture we also received.

The Rev. John Cruikshanks, who was the first Presbyterian minister in Bytown, came up the Gatineau and preached in Wyne Gordon's house, which is now the Cascades, in the township of Hull. When the Rev. Mr. Mann (who went to Packingham) and the Rev. Mr. Cruikshanks came up to Gordon's, they got the people to subscribe, and a building was put up at Currie's Rapids, two miles from Kirk's Ferry. The Rev. A. W. Kidd, who came after Mr. Cruikshanks, administered the first sacrament. He brought out Mr. Donald Kennedy, who was one of his elders. The house was crowded. I had the honor of being the precentor for that occasion, and that was the first time I joined the church.

I have been reading the 'Witness' since it began, but have been a subscriber for about thirty years. I wish every success to the 'Witness.'

I have been on this one place since 1829, now over sixty-six years. I am now nearly eighty-one years of age. My nephew and my grandchildren are working the farm.

A WAIF OF BELOEIL BRIDGE TRAGEDY.

Mr. J. A. Mathewson, who has already written some interesting episodes, now contributes one in connection with the Beloeil bridge accident, by which so many German immigrants lost their lives. One whole German family was wiped out, with the exception of an infant girl one year old. This child was without a name, and none could identify her. Mr. Tomsky, the interpreter for the Grand Trunk, who transacted the business of the company with the immigrants, used every effort to discover the ancestry of the child, but without success. He then adopted her as his own child and educated her. He afterwards married a French-Canadian lady and a Catholic. At Mr. Tomsky's death Mr. Mathewson had something to do with assisting the young lady, now grown to woman's estate, and became much interested in her progress. By the kind offices of Mr. F. Chandler she became a member of the household of Mr. Columbus H. Smith, a

MISS TOMSKY.

gentleman of great wealth. He is a resident of West Salisbury, Vermont, and a few days ago wrote to Mr. Mathewson the sad tidings of the death of Miss Mary Ann Tomsky, which occurred in 1883. The young German had evidently never been able to find out her parentage or her friends. She had never been a healthy child, and had endured her sufferings with wonderful patience. Mr. Smith writes:

'Miss Tomsky was a very conscientious, good girl and respected by all who knew her. She was never a healthy girl after she came to live with us, and suffered very much at times, but was always patient and never complained. She was truly a religious girl, and seemed to feel it her duty to try and convert her associates to live a good life. But a few days before her death she called upon two or three of the young girls she knew that were not living correct lives and had long talks with them about living Christian lives, and I think it was a great benefit to them. I went to see her grave stone erected to her memory, yesterday, which is very pretty and upon which the following inscription has been cut:

Mary Ann Tomsky, died in Salisbury, Vermont,
Nov. 15th, 1883, aged 21 years.
She was an orphan, without a name, and died among strangers in the Lord.

Mr. Mathewson was very much affected by the details contained in the letter and some of Mr. Tomsky's friends remember the little girl and all her foster-father's carefulness of her.

THE LATE MR. JOHN HEMINGWAY.

A letter from Freeman, Ont., of April 30, says: Mr. John Hemingway, one of your oldest subscribers, passed away last week. He had taken your paper ever since it was first printed. He always said it was a good paper, and he could not do without it. Dear memories are associated with it and our home. He was one of the oldest of Halton's pioneers. For sixty-five years he had been a resident of Burlington. He was born in Pontefract, Yorkshire, England, in 1812, where he spent his boyhood and youth. When about twenty years of age he came to this country, direct to Burlington in 1833. He was married to Miss Fidler, who died nine years ago. He was a Reformer, and for forty years was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. As such was faithful, consecrated and devout. He had been connected with the church for over fifty years. It was he who made the clearing where the schoolroom of Knox Church stands. The family consisted of five sons and four daughters, all of whom survive him. His sons are Edwin of Hamilton, Charles, Rufus, and Albert, who reside in the Township, and Joseph, of Teeswater. The daughters are Mrs. Robert Shepherd, Mrs. George Shepherd, Mrs. Joseph Tuck and Miss Sarah Hemingway. His demise removes a familiar and beloved countenance from the community. He was a tender loving father and faithful friend. Religion was his theme, and he leaves a blessed memory to all who knew him. The funeral took place on Tuesday, and was largely attended. The Rev. Dr. Abraham, Presbyterian, conducted the service assisted by the Revs. J. H. Collins, Waterdown, and R. J. Elliott, of the Methodist Church. His text was: 'Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season.'

The city of Mexico, Mo., has passed an ordinance by a unanimous vote, prohibiting the sale or giving away of cigarettes or cigarette wrappers to minors in that city. This action on the part of the council was brought about by the knowledge that dementia and physical suffering in several instances among young boys in Mexico have resulted from the excessive use of cigarettes.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE PINES.

BY S. HARWOOD.

(N. Y. 'Independent.')

'We don't leave anything we can take away; our orders, sir, is to strip things clean.'

It was a burly timberman who was speaking to me away in the heart of one of the greatest pine forests yet left free from the ravages of the saw and axe. I had been asking him what provision was being made for the future here in this vast Minnesota forest, what was going to be done ten years from now if the enormous output of logs continued.

'Wa'al,' he said, with a fine woodsman's accent, 'there won't be any need of anythin' bein' done when ten years has slipped by; there won't be anythin' left to do with. The way these here logs is agoin' now there won't be a piece of timber worth cuttin' in this here whole State ten years from now.'

Indeed, the homely words of the woodsman seemed weighted with truth. I spent some time recently in these same pine forests. I looked in vain for indications of timber conservation. I did not see any undersized, thrifty, at present unmerchantable trees isolated for preservation. There were no sharp-eyed men at work whose business it was to see that the logging companies were not defrauded by the contractors in cutting down trees of small growth. On the other hand, I met a keen, bright, intelligent man, paid a good salary, I doubt not, whose sole business was that of a 'log-looker.'

And what is a log-looker? He is a detective; would that his duty were to arrest those who devastate the forests, to compel the cutters of trees to leave for other days the undersized pines, to aid in the enforcement of a law for the preservation of the forest domain. But his duties lie in the opposite direction. He is engaged by the logging company which owns, or which has leased for cutting, this immense tract of land to see that no tree is left standing. His duty is to see that the contractors who have taken the contracts to denude the forest shall strip it to the earth. I talked with such a man in the woods. He pointed out the fact—to him a fact—that it was useless to try and save the small timber, for the reason that in cutting down the larger trees an immense quantity of branches was left upon the ground, soon to dry out and be ready for the flames. Then, when the forest fires swept along, these piles of branches afforded fine fuel for the flames and it would be impossible to keep the smaller trees from destruction. So it was best to cut them down, use all that could be used for the mills, select others for telegraph poles, if such growths there were, cut up the more desirable parts left into railway ties and end the whole slaughter by cutting the tiny trees up into firewood.

And I saw many evidences that precisely this is being done. These great forests, where an axe has never before entered, are being slaughtered in the name of commerce. If the men who furnish the dressed beef supplies for the nation should decide to kill, in the next ten years, all American cattle of all ages, they would not be doing a more illogical thing than is being done in these forests. It would seem as though it were the part of ordinary common sense on the part of owners of these vast tracts of lands to insist that the future be provided for, to engage log-lookers not to see that the forests are slaughtered but to see that they are preserved, to keep back the saw and the axe from the trees that, in a comparatively short period of time, would be ready for commerce.

The plea that forest fires menace the pine left standing is not well made. Provision for the prevention of these forest fires may be made; indeed, the legislature of the State of Minnesota after the terrible destruction of life and property in the Hinckley fires enacted a stringent law, now being enforced, looking to the prevention of forest fires. A forest fire warden, a man of large executive abilities, General C. C. Andrews, a gentleman who has given much attention to forestry both in his own country and when representing the United States as her Minister to Sweden, has the direction of the work of fire suppression, or rather, fire prevention. Township wardens are appointed all over the forest regions and in those contiguous districts where, in low and swampy land, the fires are apt to start in the dry autumn days, whose business it is to overlook their regions, watch for the first approach of fires, keep placards of instruction posted; and, in case of an outbreak of fire, they are empowered by the law to compel all able-bodied men over eighteen years of age in their township, if necessary to assist in the putting out of fires.

Several penalties are provided for those who carelessly or maliciously start fires in the woods. Placards containing these provisions, printed on cloth so that they will withstand the weather, are posted all over the region where fires are liable to start and along the line of railways running near to the woods. The great aim of the law is prevention. It is believed, judging from the working of the law so far, that a very large amount of the destruction by fire may be thus prevented.

One word more—as to the logging railway: As if the more completely to undo these noble forests, and to hasten the time when there shall be nothing but a barren, treeless, farmless, worthless tract of territory, where they should stand for all the centuries to come, vast, self-perpetuating forests, the logging railway has entered the field to lend its swift, destructive aid. A logging railway is of inestimable value to the logging companies, and, in itself, a most desirable adjunct to commerce, but it provides such a tremendous temptation to slaughter that it becomes a formidable foe to the forest.

By the introduction of a logging road into a given tract of timber the denuding of the forest may proceed with marvellous speed. The timber along the main line of the road is first cut away and hauled by the railway down to the landing place on some large tributary of the Mississippi, or upon that river itself, and then, as some particularly heavily wooded region is reached, spur roads are built out in every direction and trains are run into the woods in such a manner as to speedily strip them of their timber. Large forces of men are thus enabled to work, for the logging trains may run as often as there is any demand for logs, and a vast section of territory may be cleared in a season, where, under the old haul methods, the work must proceed much more slowly.

While men may not but admire the spirit of enterprise which builds these roads into the wilderness and sends these great trains of logs on their swift journey to the saw mills, you must at the same time note the tremendous influence they are made to bear to make barren and desolate the home of these noble pines.

It is earnestly to be hoped that national and speedy action that may be provided for the preservation of these forests.

Minneapolis, Minn.

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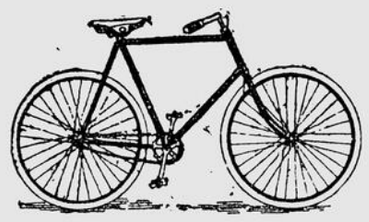

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Bicycle Shoes with the new Mercury Sole at $1.75 per pair.

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All of these TRIMMED HATS just out of the workrooms.

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FINE PRINTS in an endless variety of choice. Worth 10c; Monday, 8c.

THE BEST ENGLISH PRINTS, 33 inches wide, Handsome Designs and Colors. Worth 18c; Monday, 10c.

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SUMMER CLOTH CAPES in Black, Navy, Seal, Drab and Fawn.

Lot No. 1, worth $1.50. Monday 75c
Lot No. 2, worth $3.00. Monday, $1.49.
Lot No. 3, worth $4.50. Monday, $2.29.
Lot No. 4, worth $6.00. Monday, $2.99.

LADIES' REVERSIBLE CLOTH OUTING CAPES. They were made to sell $5.00. Monday, $2.59.

LADIES' NEW FANCY DRESS SKIRTS, full sweep, worth $3.00; Monday $1.29.

LADIES' ALL-WOOL SERGE SKIRTS in Black, Navy, Brown, Drab and Fawn, 5 yards wide, Velvet bound, lined and Fibre Chamois interlined throughout. Worth $5.75; Monday, $2.99.

LADIES' BLACK FANCY FIGURED SICILIAN SKIRTS, lined and interlined, full sweep. Worth $6.25; Monday $4.49.

LADIES' DUCK SUITS, in 15 of the Latest Shades, New Style Blazers. Worth from $4.00 up to $6.50; Monday, $2.50.

40 Dozen LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, made of the very best English Prints, Bishop Sleeves, New Collars and Cuffs, the very latest New York Styles. Worth $1.00; Monday, 59c.

LADIES' FANCY SILK BLOUSES, New Sleeves, New Styles, New Colorings. Worth $5.00; Monday, $2.79.

LADIES' PRINT WRAPPERS, Full Sleeves, 7 patterns to select from. Worth $1.75; Monday, 99c.

Dress Goods.

Bargains that will cause you to wonder how goods can be sold at such prices.

BARGAIN, No. 1—2,073 yards NEW DRESS GOODS in all the new Summer pretty shades. Others ask 40c. Our price, Monday, 25c.

BARGAIN, No. 2—99 pieces NEW SATIN FINISH BROCHE DRESS GOODS, A rare value at 55c—Monday, 39c.

BARGAIN, No. 3—39 pieces of FINE VIGOROUS SERGE for TRAVELLING COSTUMES, Real value, 75c—Monday, 55c.

BARGAIN, No. 4—54 pieces SILK and WOOL STRIPED FRENCH DELAINE for SUMMER DRESSES and BLOUSES, cheap at 59c—Monday, 39c.

BARGAIN, No. 5—24 pieces NEW STRIPED BUNTING, expressly for BLOUSES—45 inches wide. The shades are Black and White, Black and Heliotrope, Black and Yellow, Black and Magenta, worth 95c—Monday, 55c.

BARGAIN, No. 6—243 Dress Lengths of 7 yards. Just received from manufacturers. Worth from $4 to $7—Monday, $2.73.

TREMENDOUS EFFORTS —IN OUR— Carpet Department.

OUR STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.

IMPORTED TAPESTRY CARPETS. Monday, 25c, 33c, 42c.

ALL WOOL EXTRA SUPERFINE CARPETS. Monday, 59c.

The heaviest and best ALL WOOL CARPETS. Monday, 70c.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. Monday, 75c.

AXMINSTER RUGS. Monday, $2.50, $3, and $5.75.

OILCLOTHS, all widths. Monday, 19c, 22c, 33c, 42c.

1000 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, not one curtain but one pair, for 63c, $1.13, and $3.87.

The Great Corner For Bargains

BOISSEAU BROTHERS,

Cor. St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and St. Charles Borrommee.

The Boys' Page.

Hans and His 'Mutter.'

(From the 'Youths' Companion.')

One day I said to him, 'Hans, why don't you wear a heavier coat? The one you have on is far too light for this weather.'

'Dis vill do,' he said, with his customary smile, 'I no care for de vetter.'

'But for what are you saving your money, Hans? Are you going to be a miser—a man that saves and saves his money, and dies, and never gets pleasure from a penny of it?'

Hans laughed. 'I saves him. Ven I get mooch, I sends for meine Mutetr.'

'Your mother?'

'Yah.'

'Where is your mother, Hans?'

He nodded in the direction where lay the sparkling bay, with, beyond, a streak of darker blue that met the sky.'

'Over the sea in the Fatherland?' I asked.

'Yah.'

'Well, Hans, you are saving for a good purpose then, and I hope it will not be long before die mutter is with you. Heimweh—homesickness—is a bad feeling, isn't it?'

I was sorry the next moment that I had asked this, for the tears sprang quickly into his blue eyes, and the faint quiver of his mouth showed that I had touched a tender spot in his heart.

'Work hard, and save your moner, Hans, and the mother will soon be with you!' I cried, cheerily. 'Here's to swell the fund'; and I pressed another larger coin into his hand as I left him.

The next day I hunted up a heavy coat which I had outgrown, and gave it to him; and from time to time, articles from my wardrobe which he could wear, and that I could do without, found their way into his keeping, and made him comfortable through the winter days.

His fresh, clean complexion and broad, good-humored face were in a pleasing contrast to the begrimed looks of most of the other news-vendors along my homeward way. There was also a winsome quality in his frank, blue eyes, while his odd forms of speech amused and interested me, so that I got into the habit of buying all my papers of him.

As he was always beaming at his post of duty, he soon attracted customers and did a thriving business. We became good friends, Hans and I; and sometimes I would try my badly pronounced German on him. At this he would laugh, glad to hear his native tongue even as I used it. One day in the early spring Hans came into my office with a broad smile on his face.

'Well, Hans, how are you getting along with die Mutter fund?' I asked.

'Very goot,' he said. 'I prings him mit me.'

'Bring what?' I asked; 'the money you have saved?'

'Yah,' he said, 'I vant you count him, and see how mooch.'

Then from numerous pockets about his clothes and from the four corners of a bright-colored handkerchief he brought to view small hoardings of silver one or two small yellow coins, and put the separate lots on my desk.

'Count him,' he said, when he had unburdened himself of his various sums of money. So I set at work, separating the coins, getting together pieces of the same value, while Hans stood by, deeply interested.

Finally I had counted the entire amount, which I wrote down on a piece of paper and showed to Hans.

He handed me another piece of paper on which some figures were written, and asked, 'Vich iss most?'

'This,' I said, holding out the paper he had given me.

'How mooch?'

I told him the difference between the two while a cloud of disappointment swept over his face.

'She cooms not yet,' he said, regretfully. 'I moost vork more.'

'Yes, Hans, it will take yet a little more work and saving, if these figures you have given me are correct; but be of good cheer, and before the summer has come you can send for your mother. Be careful of your money, else some one may rob you of it,' I added warningly.

'You keeps him—I prings him to you,' answered Hams, nodding toward his treasure.

'Do you want me to keep your money and put it in a safe place?' I asked.

Again Hans nodded. 'I vork, I get more, I prings him, too?' he said.

'Very well, Hans, I will take care of it,' I replied; and getting a tin box from the safe, I put the coins in it, and wrote Hans a receipt for the amount.

Every week Hans brought me a small sum to be added to his fund, and each time he asked how much more was needed to enable him to send for his mother.

Little by little the 'mother fund' grew, and at last only a small amount was required to complete the necessary sum.

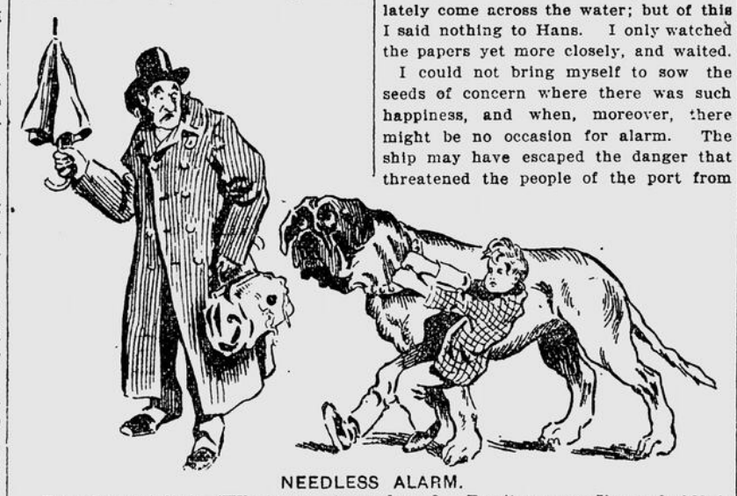
As the deficiency lessened, Hans's eagerness and excitement increased. Even I caught the contagion, and sometimes found myself figuring on the time that would probably elapse before Hans and his mother were reunited.

One afternoon I missed him from his corner, and had to buy a paper elsewhere. This was an unusual occurrence, and I knew something must have happened. He was absent again the next day. After the third day I grew quite uneasy about him.

When the end of the week came, and he failed to bring his usual contribution, I made inquiry at the newspaper offices, asking where he lodged.

The people there knew nothing of Hans, except that he had failed to call for his papers for several afternoons.

Then I questioned some of the newsvenders, but they could not tell me where he lived. Finally I came across a small urchin who thought he could pilot me



NEEDLESS ALARM.

Boy (scornfully)—'What yer skeered uv? Don't yer see I'm er holdin' 'im?'

to the place. A pilot was certainly needed for he was in one of those overcrowded human hives, such as can exist only in a great city.

Hans was ill with fever, in a small, poorly ventilated room, bare of almost everything except a straw bed. The place was scarcely bigger than a closet, and reeked with the fumes of the wash which a German woman, from whom he had hired it, was doing in an adjoining room.

His face was flushed and his eyes were very bright, but there was no recognition in them when I spoke to him, and the German woman said he had been delirious since the third day of his illness.

'He talks of die Mutter, and begs her to ccom over de great vatter till it makes me mooch sad,' said the kind-hearted woman. 'He tinks dat he haf safed mooch money alretty to send for her, and somebody haf stole it. Nein, I tink dat die Mutter vill not see him more.'

'Oh, yes, but she must!' I said earnestly. 'We must pull Hans safely through this illness. I will send a good doctor at once.'

When I went away I gave the woman some money to buy a few things that I thought would be needed, and then sent a doctor to see the young fellow. The next day Hans was taken to the hospital.

His case was quite an obstinate one, but good nursing and skill conquered the disease. When he began to convalesce, he improved less rapidly than he might have done, on account of worrying himself over the time he had lost, and of the delay it would occasion in his mother's coming.

At last I said to him one day, 'Hans, suppose I lend you enough money to make up what is lacking, and send for the mother; how would you like that?'

His face lighted up in an instant. 'Dat iss goot, very goot!' he cried, pressing my hand in gratitude, 'I vork, I prings you more moneys ven I get vell.'

'All right, then, I will send money for the voyage, and in a few weeks the mother will be on her way to America. There will be happy times for you, then, Hans, and no more Heimweh.'

From this time Hans began to improve like magic, and before the letter with its precious contents had crossed the seas he was up and about again.

He found his corner occupied, and another news-vendor selling his wares. Then a thought suggested itself to me that might prove a benefit to Hans. I spoke to several of my friends who had offices in the same building where I had mine, and arranged with them to employ him as a general messenger and utility boy.

We clubbed together and bought Hans a neat uniform; and a prouder young fellow, than he it would have been a difficult matter to find in all the city.

I amused myself with wondering if his mother would recognize him after the wonderful change that had taken place in his appearance since he landed in the New World. I was confident she would feel very proud of him.

Shortly after this, Hans received a letter which filled him with joy, for it brought the news that the money had gone in safety to his mother, and that she would soon take passage for America.

It really did me good to see the lad, he was so happy. There seemed a contagion about it.

I had told the other gentlemen in the building something of Hans and his industry, and for what purpose he had been saving his money, and all had become interested in him and in the coming of die Mutter. Often through the day I would hear some voice inquiring, 'Well, Hans, what news of the mother?'

And then the voice of Hans, brimful of joy, replying, 'She cooms, she cooms right avay, over die vatter.'

At Hans's request I had marked on the calendar the day the ship on which his mother sailed was due. Many times I saw him counting off the days that yet separated her from him. When he was not busy, he loved to stand at the window of the office, where he could look out across the bay toward the ocean; and I knew the longing and the joy that filled his soul.

There had crept into my heart a feeling of uneasiness at certain tidings that had lately come across the water; but of this I said nothing to Hans. I only watched the papers yet more closely, and waited.

I could not bring myself to sow the seeds of concern where there was such happiness, and when, moreover, there might be no occasion for alarm. The ship may have escaped the danger that threatened the people of the port from which she sailed.

The days passed slowly by. I think each one seemed a week in length to Hans. At last the day arrived when news of the ship might be expected. I would have gone alone to make inquiries but I knew that, whatever the news might be, it would reach speedily the eager ears of Hans. So together we went to ask concerning the ship.

It had not yet reached port. Hans was sorely disappointed, but I cheered him with saying that the morrow might bring news. And so it came to pass; but with the coming of the ship came the tidings I had so dreaded to hear for Hans's sake. There was illness aboard and the ship had to be quarantined. At the first opportunity I went alone down to the offices of the German line to make inquiries.

'Can you tell me the names of the steerage passengers who have died on board the steamer?' I asked a clerk.

'Any especial name?' he inquired, turning to a book on his desk.

'Yes, Bertha Hunsinger,' I said.

'H—hum—let me see—here are the H's—Hansfurth—Hummel—ah! Hunsinger—B—that must be it. Cholera—buried at sea—July 20.'

He closed the book. I thanked him and turned to go. As I did so, I found myself face to face with Hans, a look in his eyes so full of desperate woe that it went straight to my heart. Poor Hans!

Three weeks later I was sitting in my office writing. Hans was at his old place by the window, and his eyes were fixed upon the dark blue band, faintly outlined beyond the sparkling bay. But I knew his thoughts were further than eye could reach—deep down in the greenish waters where his heart was buried, too.

The smiles had gone from his honest face. The ring of happiness in his voice had quite died out, and my heart ached for him. As I wrote, there were footsteps in the hallway outside my office door. I heard the sound of voices speaking in a foreign tongue and then a strange thing happened.

A little group appeared within the doorway—a broad-faced German and two women, one quaintly dressed in the costume of the Fatherland. But I had no time to see more; for with a loud cry of joy, of surprise, of consternation, of bewilderment, Hans sprang forward, and I heard a woman's voice exclaiming:

'Ach! Himmel! Hanschen! Hanschen!'

What hugging, what crying and laughter, what voluble exclamations, that my untrained ear could not freely translate! But from it all I gleaned that at the last moment Hans's mother had not sailed on the ship on which she had taken passage, but had exchanged places with some one else, and come on a later one.

But the name on the steerage list had not been changed; and it was this other person, who had taken the place of Bertha Hunsinger on the boat, and who had not appeared at all under her own name, who was dead. This was verified a little later by Hans, who said to me, thankfully, 'Meine Mutter say dot she iss not dead alretty.'

Maude C. Murray-Miller.

GRIT.

The boys who have shown such an interest in electricity by contributing or following up the 'Science' articles that have been published on the Boys' Page will find a few hints in the following article taken from the 'Electrical Journal.'

'An English electrician maintains that the overcrowding in the ranks of electrical engineering is a good thing for the public. He regards it as conducive to the spread of applied electricity to encourage electro technical education as much as possible. The larger the number from which the best men are selected by the inevitable process of competition, the better. The unfit go to the wall, but they carry the light of their knowledge into other professions and callings, and public interest in electrical matters is thus stimulated.

'Another writer on the same subject says that young electricians should not lose sight of the fact that grit and tact have quite as much to do with their success as electrical knowledge. This is shown in the case of a student who had passed his electrical course creditably, and was in due time told to present himself at the offices of one of the chief London companies. As he thought that the chairman and the members of the board would be there to receive him he attired himself in clothes of surpassing beauty. He was sent straight to the engine room. If there is one thing destested in a works it is a dude, and the engineer told him promptly to go and break up coal. He explained that he had not contemplated beginning work that day, and begged to be allowed to start in on the next day. At six o'clock next morning he turned up in clothes that ought long since to have been given to the deserving poor.

'The engineer, however, was not yet sure of his man, and pointing to a broom, he told him to go and sweep out a back yard. Now, the student grasped the situation, and returned to his task master to say he had never before realized the skill required in wielding a broom; he perceived he had still much to learn; was there not another back yard near that wanted sweeping out? He was clearly not to be drawn, so he was at once set to work in earnest. The tale reached the manager's ears, and was told by him to the directors. The character shown by the young electrician in the way he accepted the position taught every one, from the directors downward, that they had with them a man who had the stuff in him out of which great engineers are made. They never lost sight of him, and he is now on their staff and has a future before him.

'As showing, on the other hand, how easily a man may throw away his chances, it is related that a fellow student, who had also done well at college, was drafted into some corporation works, where he was engaged for a certain term to do testing, etc. When the time expired he waited for a month and no engagement offered itself. One night, just as he was dressing for a party, a letter was brought to him. He was late, and so threw the letter aside and forgot all about it for ten days. He then found it was from his former employers offering him the superintendentship of the works. He applied forthwith, but another man had been appointed three days before.'

WALKING BROOM STRAWS.

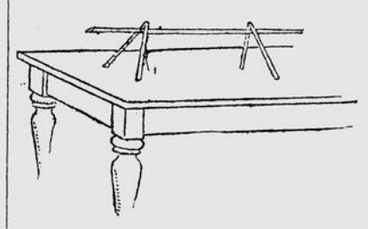
(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—I have been reading your paper for some time, and I like it, especially the Boys' Page. I am much interested in their experiments and inventions.

There is an interesting experiment which can be performed with broom straws, called the walking broom straws, which I think might prove interesting to some of your boy readers.

I would like to explain it to the boys, and would be very much pleased to see it appear on the Boys' Page of your paper.

It is very simple. Get a piece of broom straw about eight inches long



(straight and smooth as possible). From another broom straw cut two pieces, each two inches long. Bend each of the short pieces in the shape of the letter V. Now hang the V-shaped pieces over the long straw one near each end. Place your hands on the smooth top of a table and hold the long broom straw firmly between them at such a height that when the ends of the bent straws touch the table their tops may lean slightly towards each other, as shown in the diagram.

Holding the long straw thus, the bent pieces will move slowly toward each other until they meet in the centre. Lean them the other way and they will move the other way. They always move the way they lean. It is very amusing to give them names and watch them chase each other back and forth.

To make it lively, jiggle the long straw a little.

I know some interesting tricks which I will gladly describe if they will be of any use to you.

MACY CAMPBELL.

Pleasanton, Iowa.

Many thanks for this bright contribution to the Boys' Page. We will be very glad to hear of any other interesting tricks that you know of.

BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK.

An English traveller thus describes a game of battledore and shuttlecock as played among the Siamese:

'About thirty young men stand in a circle; the shuttlecock was exactly such as we have in England, and the battledore was the sole of the foot. I never witnessed such remarkable agility in my life as was displayed by these lads. One kicked the shuttlecock to some one opposite, the young man on whom it was about to threaten to alight instantly prepared himself to receive it, and when it came sharply around, would kick his right leg up so scientifically and correctly that the shuttlecock would just alight on the sole of his foot, and rebound with amazing elasticity, being caught up by the next person it approached in precisely the same style; and in this method I have seen the game kept up for nearly a space of ten minutes without the shuttlecock once falling to the ground.'

The Chinese play the game in the same manner, and not only youths and lads take part, but also full-grown, and even active old graybeards who take extraordinary pride in their skill and adroitness. The Burmese use a shuttlecock much larger than the one with which we are familiar, and bring knees into play as well as hands. The ball is hollow, and made of wickerwork; the art of the game consists in striking this upward with the foot, or the leg below the knee. The players make stupendous efforts to send the ball as high as possible in the air, and so that it shall fall within the limits of the ring, when it is again tossed by the foot or knee of another. Sometimes loosely tied coins are fastened underneath the shuttlecock, the clicking noise warning the players that the shuttlecock is approaching them.

THE INFALLIBLE TEST.

Watts—'How can a man tell which is the best bicycle, I'd like to know?'

Potts—Buy one. After you have had it a week it will be the best wheel in the market. It always works that way.'—Indianapolis 'Journal.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sarsaparilla Sense

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. *You want the best.* It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you? When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market 50 years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. *There are many sarsaparillas — but only one Ayer's.* It cures.

Still have doubts? Send for the "Curebook."
It kills doubts and cures doubters.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE WEEK IN ONTARIO.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL AND PROVINCIAL LIQUOR PROHIBITION.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

Toronto, May 23.—The Privy Council's opinion in the liquor jurisdiction matter, now that the full text has been received, unfortunately leaves the general question still in doubt to such an extent that the action of the prohibitionists for a time will be somewhat paralyzed. It is now perfectly clear that the Dominion Parliament alone can absolutely prohibit the importation of alcoholic liquors from foreign countries into any part of Canada, and it is in the last degree unlikely that any serious or persistent effort will be made to induce the Ontario Legislature to interfere in any way with the manufacture carried on so extensively in this province. We have several immense distilleries, and a still greater number of extensive breweries. In the aggregate a large amount of wine is made in Western Ontario from native grapes, the growers being in the habit of utilizing in this way that portion of the crop which cannot be otherwise profitably disposed of. Those temperance crusaders who make a religious crusade against alcohol may be willing to attack the manufacture in spite of the doubt as to the extent of the jurisdiction of the legislature, but many who view the question of prohibition simply as one of political expediency in the higher sense will not join in any merely unsettling agitation. For this reason an assault on the manufacture would be foredoomed to failure. True, it would be made the occasion for a campaign of education as the Dunkin act and Scott act movements were years ago, and as the plebiscite movement was more recently, but all that could be gained in this way by an effort to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating drinks for sale within the province, can be secured by a general movement to secure the adoption of

LOCAL PROHIBITION

by municipalities. Fortunately the Privy Council has made the law perfectly clear on this point. The Ontario local option clauses of the license law are exceedingly simple and effective. This has long been recognized by both temperance workers and liquor vendors. Now the validity of these clauses is placed beyond all controversy in all places where the Scott act is not in force. As there is not now a single Scott act county in Ontario there is nothing to prevent a local option campaign from being undertaken, and if the efforts of prohibitionists are for the present confined to securing the abolition of licenses in townships and villages there is good reason to believe that in a very short time three-fourths of the province might be placed under virtual prohibition. Such a campaign would enlist as the Scott act movement did, the active co-operation of thousands of *moderate* drinkers who would gladly see all temptation of a local kind removed from their own neighborhoods. The drinking habit is in the main the outcome of the treating custom, and the fewer opportunities there are for treating the less treating will be done. This is the reasoning on which these people act when they vote against license, and it is not easy to show that it is unsound. A good deal of curiosity was felt here about the effect that would be produced by the

BISHOP'S MANDEMENT

and it is now possible to speak on that point with some degree of assurance. So far as this province is concerned it will operate strongly and in many cases disastrously against the Ministerial candidates. It seems at present doubtful whether one-fourth of the members from Ontario will be returned unpledged to vote against remedial legislation. The mandement has already prevented the renomination of some Conservative members who might have carried their conventions, and it has greatly lessened the chances of the re-election of those who have secured the renomination. In Toronto one of the four candidates, Mr. Coatsworth, is almost sure to be defeated because he voted for the Remedial bill. Mr. Cockburn will be hard run if not defeated in another division, not because he voted for the bill, or because he is not pledged to vote against it, but because he declines to pledge himself to vote against the ministry on its general policy so long as it makes remedial legislation an issue in parliament. The two new candidates, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Osler, are in much the same position or will be, if there is any co-operation of the Liberals with the followers of Mr. McCarthy against them. In Hamilton, after a good deal of uncertainty, a compromise has been effected by nominating one candidate who is in favor of remedial legislation and another who is violently opposed to it. This confusion in these two cities is typical of the state of things in the constituencies generally in the ranks of the Conservatives. Furthermore, the tendency seems to be in favor of the anti-remedialists, and this largely because of the mandement. Moreover, whatever it may effect in Quebec it is clear that in Ontario it will work incalculable mischief to the ministry, and it will have to injure Mr. Laurier very much in his own province before it will offset the advantage he will derive from it in this. The amount of the latter will be revealed only by the ballot box at the election, but some anticipation of it may be obtained by noting the fact that many Conservatives who would not think of openly proclaiming the fact have determined to vote for any candidate who is opposed to the government rather than for a candidate who is opposed merely to the remedial policy of the government. The mandement has driven the remedial issue into the very front of the fight, and it will keep it there. The Liberal papers are eagerly publishing all the truculent attacks of the French Ultramontane press on Mr. Laurier, and nothing else they could publish would be so effective in winning him support in Ontario.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Return tickets to Highgate Springs, one dollar. Train leaves G. T. R. station, 9 a.m., May 25.

THE REV. DR. HOWIE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I observe that you have been kind enough to publish extracts from Dr. Howie's letter to Mr. Sloan in the 'Witness' of Dec. 31. Let me thank you cordially for your interest and add that we left Montreal for this country in August, 1893, and that one remarkable phenomenon since our settlement here has been Dr. Howie's appearance as a preacher in Greek Churches, Indeed he was heard in both Jewish school and synagogue in the village of Siloam near Jerusalem. Miss McArthur, 40 Bloor street w., Toronto, acts as our secretary-treasurer.

S. HOWIE.

Shweir, via Beyrout, Syria, Jan. 21, 1896.

SMALLPOX IN ENGLAND.

'Although it is too early yet to estimate the full extent of the outbreak of smallpox in Gloucester, England, and its effect on the material prosperity of the city, enough is already known,' says the London 'Lancet,' 'to indicate that both directly and indirectly a heavy price is being paid for years of neglect of the primary safeguard against such visitations.' The latest returns give a total of 1,600 cases of smallpox in the city during this epidemic, the height of which seems to have been reached in the middle of April, when in one week there were no fewer than 211 new cases. The weekly returns of deaths shows that the mortality has been exceptionally high. Nor is it disputed that among the victims there have been a large number of children. The energetic measures that are now being taken to reach the children who are still unvaccinated, it is hoped, will lessen the extent of the plague. Smallpox has prevailed in England for the past five or six years, and Gloucester, like many other towns, has not been free from sporadic cases introduced by the tramp class. But Gloucester, like some other places, was peculiarly exposed by the prevalent neglect of vaccination. So long as cases were few and scattered, the measures of isolation, etc., adopted by the sanitary authority limited the spread of infection within the city; and the comparatively mild experience of Leicester encouragod the opponents of vaccination in Gloucester to believe themselves secure. They have had a rude awakening from this dream. The 'Lancet' says that it has been demonstrated in Gloucester that, if the first line of defence against smallpox be abandoned, the provision of hospital isolation and the means for supervision of infected households must be on a scale far more extensive than is requisite in towns where the children are protected by vaccination.

THRILLING FEAT OF A RUSSIAN SAILOR.

In the course of an account of the progress of the preparations for the celebration of the Czar's coronation at Moscow, the London 'Standard's' correspondent devotes a paragraph to the feat of one of the Russian sailors whose services have been enlisted in the performance of the more difficult parts of the electric installation for the illumination of the Kremlin:

'I watched this afternoon a cool-headed sailor climbing about the Russian eagle which surmounts, at a height of 170 feet, the handsome tower of the Saviour's Gate. Every now and then the electric current would be turned on and a few lamps fail to light up. The sailor had then to climb, wholly unaided, and carrying tools with him, round and about the huge eagle—it measures about twenty feet across the wings—stepping on and holding by the outspread wing-feathers, for the most part, until he succeeded in reaching and putting to rights the defaulting lamps. The risk, in the cold raw, weather of today, at such a height, was immense, and it was a relief when, after nearly an hour's labor, he reached comparative safety a few yards below the peak on which the eagle stands. The moment his hands were at liberty the man devoutly crossed himself three times, turning towards the sacred places within the fortress, an action which indicated pretty surely his own opinion of the feat just accomplished, and sent a thrill through the spectators below.'

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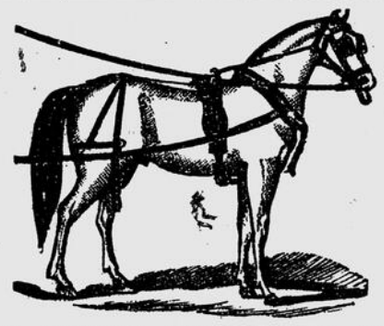

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

WHEN YOU WRITE SEND YOUR NAME —BICYCLE PICNICS — THE MOUSE AND THE NEW WOMAN — WOMAN AS A VERB—HOW WOMEN WALK—THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD—WORD FROM MRS. JAMAL — NOTES AND QUERIES.

TO OUR NEW CONTRIBUTORS.

The Home Department is always glad to welcome new members to its circle. We find some have to be reminded that this is not a 'Woman's' but a 'Home' Department, and in that men must always take their share. We hope to hear from many new members of the circle this coming summer. Write on any subject of interest to your home. Write shortly, and to the point. Avoid both preface and conclusion. Write only on one side of the paper. Above all, enclose your full name, post-office address, and if in the city, your street and number. Sign a fictitious name for publication if you wish, but enclose full name and address on a separate sheet. Our waste basket is not greedy but it demands all anonymous articles as its own particular property.

BICYCLE PICNICS.

The coming summer should see many bicycle picnics. And the bicycle should do much to simplify the picnic lunch. No more horrors of big market baskets full of dishes, that our long suffering house mothers toil themselves to the verge of nervous prostration to fill for our enjoyment. No more table napkins and silver knives and spoons. One or two of them are always lost before the picnic is over. The wise wheel woman has saved up the family shoe boxes during the year, and laid in a stock of wax or parchment paper. If these are not to be had, plain white or brown wrapping paper will answer. Then every wheel must have a baggage carrier.

Make your sandwiches as dainty and of as great a variety and quantity as you please, especially the quantity. Pack them closely, and wrap them in parchment paper. Cut your cake in square or oblong pieces so as to take up little room. Wrap it up also. The parchment paper will keep it beautifully fresh. Put your lemon juice, mixed with plenty of sugar, in small bottles, with corks tied down. If you take berries, clean them and put them in a close tin box. They will be jolted to a pulp before you are five miles on your way, but they will taste so good, especially if the day is very warm.

But you will want spoons, you say—not at all. The gentlemen will have their jackknives along. Let them whittle flat sticks. It will keep them out of mischief when you reach the camping ground, and will make them forget to ask you every two and a half minutes when that lunch is going to be ready. While some of them are doing this, another will be off to borrow a tin pail at the nearest house. Ask another to build a fire, and if you have brought 'unbeknownst' to him a bottle of coffee extract, and a can of condensed milk, he will feel himself more than rewarded. If there is a large party, divide the burdens—divide them anyway. Pack your sandwiches securely in one box, your cake in another, your bananas, oranges, apples or such fruit in another, and in still another your coffee etract, or cocoa and condensed milk. Also your silver, aluminum, or tin drinking cup as your taste or purse may direct.

A certain bicycle party learned this wisdom by sad experience last year. One woman of more years than experience, in this line at any rate, packed in a box some nice crisp cookies, and laid carefully beside them a good-sized bottle of lemon juice. Somehow that box was strapped on wrong side up, and on the way a small hole was knocked in the bottom. Imagine the feelings of the hungry man who carried it. For at least ten miles he left in the wake of his wheel a tiny stream of powdered cookie. He was too gentlemanly to hint at it, but what a silent comfort it must have been to reflect that a woman did it. And the moral of that is—whenever you can, allow the men to be responsible for the strapping of the packages on the wheel. Then you will—perhaps—not be subject to the mortification of seeing your cherished home-made candy dumped in the middle of the dusty highway, and not even a small boy near to pick it up after you have gone.

Just a word more and I am done. Carry your tool bag and don't forget to have in it your tire repair kit. In your pocket take an extra handkerchief, a pocket comb, a good penknife and a piece or two of strong twine, and no matter how warm the day bids fair to be don't fail to take along a warm jacket or shawl.

WOMAN AS A VERB.

Woman's ideal of woman's life even from her cradle has been associated with the maximum of exertion. She tells you what she does or suffers, not what she thinks or feels. The average woman will wear her life out working for those she loves and forgets all about being for them in that merciless energy of doing for them. In fine, woman may be defined as a verb—a thing to do, to be and to suffer.

The woman of wealth and social standing, relieved though she may be from the drudgery of common household labor, is possessed with the same ceaseless energy to do—to do for herself as becomes her position, to do for her family often to excess—to manage, to plan and to execute in her own realm, and to have her mind constantly on the 'qui vive' lest another may outdo her in effort, or outshine her in the show and pretensions of fashionable life. And if servants do relieve her wholly or in part, they also, as a usual thing, prove a vexation to the spirit and an additional care, as far as concerns her household duties, as so many who have tried depending upon hired help can well attest. Still, relieved of all the real care of housekeeping, she has yet much to do; often her time is more exactingly occupied than is that of many a woman of moderate means and moderate aspirations who takes upon herself her whole household cares. But, after all, for the woman of wealth and position, for the woman of moderate means, and the woman in poor circumstances the same statement will hold true—that it is the over-doing, not the needful doing, which leaves her with little time or little desire to be.

It is this strain of over-doing, this energy which assumes to do more than is necessary under the circumstances which lies at the bottom of her failure to be. Nor is this strain and emulation confined to fashionable society. In many cases the woman in the middle or lower grades has all the ambition of the former with the addition of much more severe manual toil.

'Why, no,' I hear some one say, 'this is a mistake. We do, because we are obliged to do for the comfort of our families—not in a spirit of rivalry or emulation.'

Now, let us see. What is emulation? The dictionary defines it as 'the act of attempting to excel; desire of superiority; rivalry, competition, etc.' It is this spirit which urges Mrs. A. to have her washing out before Mrs. B.; it is the same which incites her to have as many or more ruffles on her children's clothing as does Mrs. C., and, forsooth, she does all her own sewing while Mrs. C. hires much or nearly all of hers done. It is this which incites so many women to make a great show of hospitality to set an elaborate tea-table when neighbors chance to visit, or if they invite a few friends, going into varieties and preparations that are as needless as they are exhausting to the mistress of the household. And so in various ways this spirit is carried out, making doubly hard the life of many a housewife and robbing them of that repose of mind and body which alone can conduce to the higher being.

But, you say, may not one do, and at the same time aspire to be? Need the two always and forever be divorced? May not the woman who keeps her own house, cooks her own food, attends personally to the wardrobe of her family, be something more than a mere working machine, devoting all her energies to the material things of life?

Most certainly she may. I would not discourage the hard working toilers of our households who see no way out of what may be to them their daily bondage. But I would rather stimulate them to higher things in addition to all this. Too many of us know by experience the force of cares and needful manual toil in crushing out all the finer instincts of our nature, and in our moments of depression leaving us to feel that the doing consumes the very being of our life. But this one thing is true, that so long as we truly aspire to be, we shall not be wholly left in the background, however much we may have to do, or however heavy may press the cares of everyday life.

To be is something from within, something that partakes alike of the mental and the spiritual life. Only by constant aspiration can we achieve constant progress; with the right motive, it is almost impossible to conceive any circumstances which ought to hinder a woman from progress and culture in her everyday life. And so she will aspire to be skilled in womanly work, to carry on her household labors to the best advantage and with as little manual toil as possible, that her inner life, her true self, may live and grow.

MARIGOLD.

Montreal.

TRITE, BUT TRUE.

M. Leonar.

The mouse who lives in the lecture hall,
(Oh, a bold, bad mouse is he!)
When the ladies fair came trooping all,
He stood on his head in glee.
He sallied forth right merrily,
To cause a grand stampede,
But crawled he back full wearily,
In piteous plight indeed;
As he sank before his faithful spouse,
'Water! a fan!' gasped he.
'They were New Women! Shall a mouse
E'en hope to make them flee?
They were tailor-made from top to toe,'
He paused for a reply,
And wiped his eyes, all wet with woe,
And heaved a heartfelt sigh.
Quizzical was his helpmeet's smile
As eke she bathed his brow;
'I think I'll go out for a while
If you're recovered now.'
She calmly said. 'Good morning, dear,'
Then straightway swiftly sped
To that same platform, whence in fear
Her lord and master fled,
New Women sat in state full chill—
She gave a calm survey,
Then squeaked a squeak defiant, shrill—
The women—where were they?
O welcome then were tables high,
And welcome then were chairs,
Nor scorned they registers a-nigh
Nor left untried the stairs.
Gaily she hied her to her home,
And mischievous the grin
That greeted her faint hearted spouse
The while he let her in.
Quoth she, 'My love, 'twill ease your cares
To know, through good or ill,
Whatever clothes a woman wears,
She is a woman still!'

WOMEN WHO WALK WELL AND ILL.

'How women walk,' has recently been the subject of discussion in a Parisian journal. According to this authority, the palm must be awarded to French women. The English woman, it states, does not walk; she travels. Her limbs appear to be moved by the engine of a steamer, and her feet have the proportions of an Atlantic liner! Concerning the gait of women of other countries, this interesting journal goes on to remark that the German is heavy; one feels the earth tremble beneath her tread; the Spanish woman 'prances,' the American resembles the pendulum of a clock, the Italian 'skips,' the Russian 'skates,' the Dutch woman 'rolls,' and the Belgian 'tramps about.'

Now, remarks the London 'Figaro,' although these remarks are ungallant and uncomplimentary to our own nation particularly, we cannot but own that there is a certain amount of truth in them. Numbers of women do not seem to care how they walk, so long as they cover the distance they wish to traverse somehow. But if they could only see themselves as they appear to the casual onlooker, how very differently they would comport themselves! How often is a pretty face and figure spoiled by a stoop of the shoulders and a wriggling, bustling walk?

Corsican women are models of queenly grace, and the reason is plain. They have a curious custom of carrying burdens, waterpots, etc., on their heads. I noticed a Corsican woman going on board a steamer at Marseilles not long ago, carrying her baby in her arms, and her portmanteau on her head. As nearly all the water in Corsica is carried from wells by women in waterpots, the women acquire from youth the practice of carrying burdens on their heads. An hour's practice of this exercise a day with, for instance, a book or a pillow on our head, would do wonders in the way of making us into types of grace and ease, where before we were the exact opposite.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD.

Dear Editor Home Department,—In to-day's issue of the Montreal 'Weekly Witness' I noticed a request from 'Inez' for a poem containing the line 'The Church and the World walked far apart.' I think that the following poem, 'The Church and the World' is the one she referred to, as it bears directly on the subject:—

The Church and the World walked far apart
On the changing shore of time;
The World was singing a giddy song
And the Church a hymn sublime.
'Come, give me your hand,' cried the merry World,
'And walk with me this way';
But the good Church hid her snowy hand,
And solemnly answered 'Nay,

I will not give you my hand at all,
And I will not walk with you;
Your way is the way of eternal death,
And your words are all untrue.'

'Nay, walk with me but a little space,'
Said the World with a kindly air;
'The road I walk is a pleasant road,
And the sun shines always there;
Your way is narrow and thorny and rough,
While mine is flowery and smooth;

A BICYCLE PICNIC.

Your lot is sad with reproach and toil,
But in circles of joy I move.
My way you can see is a broad, fair one,
And my gate is high and wide;
There is room enough for you and for me
To travel side by side.'

Half shyly the Church approached the World,
And gave him her hand of snow;
And the false World grasped it and walked along,
Saying in accents low:
'Your dress is too simple to please my taste,
I have gold and pearls to wear;
Rich velvets and silks for your graceful form
And diamonds to deck your hair.'
The Church looked down at her plain white dress
And then at the dazzling World,
And blushed as she saw his handsome lip
With a smile contemptuous curled.
'I will change my dress for a costlier one,'
Said the Church with a smile of grace;
Then her pure white garments drifted away
And the World gave in their place
Satins and silks and sealskins rare,
And roses and gems and pearls,
And over her forehead fell her bright hair,
Crisped in a thousand curls.

'Your house is too plain,' said the proud old World,
'I'll build you one like mine,
With kitchen for feasting and parlor for play,
And furniture never so fine.'
So he built her a costly and beautiful home—
Splendid it was to behold;
Her sons and her daughters met frequently there
Shining in purple and gold.
And Fair and Festival—frolics untold,
Were held in the place of prayer,
And maidens bewitching as sirens of old,
With worldly graces rare,
Invented the very cunningest tricks,
Untrammeled by Gospel or Laws,
To beguile and amuse and win from the World,
Some help for the righteous cause.

The Angel of Mercy flew over the Church
And whispered, 'I know thy sin';
Then the Church looked sad and anxiously longed
To gather her children in;
But some were off at the midnight Ball,
And some at the Euchre or Play;
And some were drinking in gay saloons,
And she quietly went her way.
Then the sly World gallantly said to her,
'Your children mean no harm,
Merely indulging in innocent sports';
So she leaned on his proffered arm,
And smiled and chatted, and gathered flowers
As she walked along with the World;
While millions and millions of precious souls
To the horrible pit were hurled!

'Your Preachers are all too old and plain,'
Said the gay World with a sneer;
'They frighten my children with dreadful tales
Which I do not like them to hear.
They talk of Judgment, a coming Lord,
And the horrors of endless night;
They warn of a place which should not be
Mentioned to ears polite!
I will send you some of a better stamp,
Modern and brilliant and fast
Who will show how men may live as they list,
And go to Heaven at last.
The Father is merciful, great and good,
Loving and tender and kind.
Do you think He would take one child to Heaven
And leave another behind?
To train your teachers up to the times
Adopt the stylish way.
We all want entertainment fine,
And only that will pay.'
So she called for pleasing and gay divines,
Gifted and great and learned,
And the plain old men who preached the cross
Were out of her pulpits spurned.
Then Mammon came in and supported the Church
Renting a prominent pew;
And preaching and singing and floral display
Proclaimed a period new.

'You give too much to the poor,' said the World,
'Far more than you ought to do;
Though the poor need shelter, food and clothes,
Why need it trouble you?
And afar to the heathen in foreign lands,
Your thoughts need never roam:
The Father of Mercies will care for them,
Let charity begin at home.
Go, take your money, and buy rich robes
And horses, and carriages fine;
And pearls and jewels and dainty food,
And the rarest and costliest wine.
My children dote on all such things,
And if you their love would win
You must do as they do, and walk in the ways
That they are walking in.'

Then the Church, her purse-strings tightly held,
And gracefully covered her head,
And simpered, 'I've given too much away,
I will do, sir, as you have said.'
So the poor were turned from her door in scorn
And she heard not the orphan's cry
And she drew her beautiful robes aside
As the widow went weeping by:
Her mission treasuries begged and pled
And Jesus' commands were in vain
While half of the millions for whom he died
Had never heard his name.
And they of the Church, and they of the World,
Walked closely hand and heart,
And none but the Master, who knowest,
Could tell the two apart.

Then the Church sat down at her ease, and said:
'I am rich, and in goods increased;
I have need of nothing, and naught to do
But to laugh and dance and feast.'
And the sly World heard her, and laughed within,
And mockingly said aside:
'The Church has fallen; the beautiful Church,
And her shame is her boast and pride.'
Thus her witnessing power, alas! was lost
And the perilous times came in,
The times of the end so often foretold
Of form, and pleasure, and sin.

Then the Angel drew near the mercy seat
And whispered in sighs her name;
And the saints their anthems of rapture hushed
And covered their heads with shame.
And a voice came down from a hush of heaven,
From Him who sat on the throne;
'I know thy work and what thou hast said,
And how thou hast not known,
That thou art poor and naked and blind,
With pride and ruin enthralled,
The expectant bride of a Heavenly Groom,
Now the harlot of the World!
Thou hast ceased to watch for that Blessed Hope
And hast fallen from zeal and grace,
So now, alas; I must cast thee out
And blot thy name from its place.'

Hoping this is the poem desired.
Yours sincerely,
BESSIE W. ADAIR.

Whitby, May 6, 1896.

FROM MRS. JAMAL.

To the Editor of the Home Department,—I trust that my short account of my work will interest many of the readers of your wide paper and the kind contributors of your ten girls. My class is going on steadily; the girls are very regular in their attendance; many live a long distance from my house; still they come in all sorts of weather. Their attentive behavior at the time of reading and explaining for them the scripture is very gratifying.

I have given to each of the girls a print dress which was cut and sewed by herself under the attention of my eldest daughter, who is my helper in the work.

There were present at the time, Mrs. Blyth, the wife of our English bishop of Jerusalem, and Mrs. Wheeler, the wife of the English doctor of the L.J.S., of Jerusalem. After inspecting the different kinds of work, and hearing chapters, verses and hymns recited by the girls, Mrs. Blyth fixed her eyes on two of the girls, which she had known before they attended my class, then turned to me and said:

I am so pleased and really glad to find these two girls attending your class, as I find a great change in their looks, and the work, and scripture learning. Why, she said, they were very wild girls, dirty and shabby, with nothing to do but use rough words one to another. I scarcely knew them after this wonderful change.

This was enough to delight and overjoy me, and gave me more love and power to carry on this noble work. Hoping that in future by the blessing of God more changes may take place in many of the rest of the girls, then your contributions will not be spent wastefully, but reach many hidden corners in Jerusalem, the city of the Great King.

Yours very respectfully.

MRS. DAVID JAMAL.

Jerusalem, Palestine, April 6, 1896.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Questions.—1. Who is the author of the short poem called 'The Tapestry Weavers,' the first two lines of which are:

'Let us take to our hearts a lesson—no lesson can braver be—
From the warp of the tapestry weavers on the other side of the sea.'

2. Can you give me the rest of the poem?

'Where are the thoughts of childhood's breath?
Where are the perished hopes of youth?
Where are the plans of manhood's years?
Where are the seeds so steeped in tears?'

And can you tell me who is the author?

3. Who is the author of the 'Christian's Amaranth,' and where can I get the words?

4. Can you give me a short sketch of the life of Augusta J. Evans Wilson? 5. Is it probable that the Japanese bicycles, which are to be sent here in June and sold very cheaply, will compare favorably with our more expensive American wheels?

DUMAE.

Second-Hand Sunday-School Library.—If any Home reader knows of any Sabbath-school which contemplates changing their library, that is, selling their old books to replace them by new ones, they will confer a great favor by sending name and address at once to EVA C. PHELPS.

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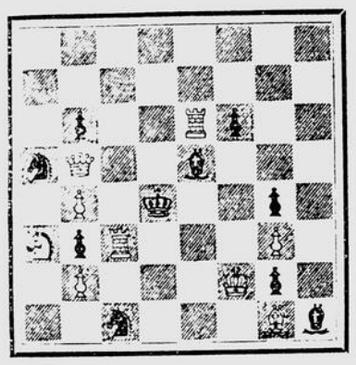
9

CHESS COLUMN.

Saturday, May 23, 1896.

Problem No. 18.—By R. A. Colville.
(From the May B. C. M.)
Black 10 pieces.



White 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

White: K on KB2, Q on QKt5, R's on QB3 and K6, B on KKt sq, Kt on QR3, P's on QKt2, KKt3 and QKt4; 9 pieces. Black: K on Q5. B's on K4 and KR8, Kt's on QR4 and QB8, P's on QKt3 KB3, KKt5, QKt6 and KKt7; 10 piecces.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 16—By S. M. Joseph, New York, in two moves:

Position—White: K on KR2, Q on K2, R on QB7, B's on QR3 and QB6, Kt's on QR5 and KKt8, P's on Q2 and K7; 9 pieces. Black: K on Ksq, Q on Q2, R on QKt5, B's on QBsq and QKt sq, P's on KB2, K6 and KR6; 8 pieces.

Key move: B—Kt5.

Correct solution received from L.C.W., Acton Vale; 'Wandstein,' Montreal; F. J. Marshall, Brooklyn, N.Y.; 'Blue Bells,' Montreal; J. W. S., Montreal; G. M., Montreal, 'A very cleverly made problem'; and 'March Hare,' Montreal, who observes 'A splendid key. Cuts off Black B from QKt3.' Our friends who have been deceived by trys will notice that Q—Kt4 is beaten by PxP. We should have given C. S., of Melville Cross, credit last week for correct solution of No. 15.

Correspondence—F. J. M.: Your card and news very welcome. Your two friends quite well. G. M.: There is always a welcome for visitors at the Montreal Chess Club.

THE GAME.

The following partie is a specimen of W. H. K. Pollock's simultaneous play at the Montreal Chess Club last week.

Game No. 21—Danish Gambit.

W. H. K. Pollock. White.	R. Short. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P x P
3 P—Q B 3	3 P x P
4 B—Q B 4	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt x P	5 B—Q Kt 5
6 K Kt—K 2	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 Castles	7 P—Q 3
8 B—K Kt 5	8 B—K Kt 5
9 Kt—Q 5	9 B—Q B 4
10 R—B sq	10 Castles
11 R—B 3	11 Kt—K 4
12 B x Kt	12 P x B
13 R—Kt 3	13 K—R sq
14 R x B	14 Kt x R
15 Kt—Kt 3	15 R—K Kt sq
16 Kt—B 5	16 P—B 3
17 Kt (Q 5)—K 7	17 Kt x B P
18 R x Kt	18 B x R (ch)
19 K x B	19 Q—Kt 3 (ch)
20 K—B sq	20 Q x P
21 Kt x R	21 R x Kt
22 B—K 2	22 Q—K 4
23 Kt x P	23 R—Kt 2
24 P—Kt 3	24 P—Kt 4
25 B—R 5	25 Q—K 3
26 P—Kt 4	26 Q x R P
27 Kt—B 5	27 Q—B 5 (ch)
28 K—B 2	28 Q x P (a)
29 Q—Q 8 (ch)	29 Resigns.

(a) A sheer blunder, leaving White a mate in three moves. But for this Black claims he had a draw.

The following is one of six blindfold games played simultaneously at Eastbourne in December last. The notes by W. H. R. Pollock in the May B.C.M.

Game No. 22.—Scotch Gambit.

J. H. Blackburne. White.	W. Coupe. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 Kt x Kt
5 Q x Kt	5 P—Q 3
6 Kt—B 3	6 Kt—K 2
7 B—K B 4	

These moves occurred in a slightly different order in a game between Messrs. Blackburne and Pollock in the Hereford International Tournament, 1885. The latter continued here with the bizarre move R—K Kt sq, following with P—K Kt 4 and R—Kt 3.

	7 B—Q 2
8 Castles	8 Kt—B 3
9 Q—K 3	9 P—B 3

The nature of the defence has, of course, given Black much the inferior position. As he cannot move the Q in order to castle on the comparatively secure Q side on account of Kt—Q 5, the text move is his best, preventing an inroad by P—K 5.

10 B—B 4	10 Kt—R 4
11 B—K 2	11 B—K 3

In hopes of playing Kt—B 5 (for K 4) with advantage.

12 P—Q Kt 3	12 B—K 2
13 Q—Kt 3	13 K—B 2

He might have ventured on castling, although the text move is better calculated to involve matters for the blindfold player. A good position could also be obtained at the cost of a P by Q—Q 2, and if 14. Q x Kt P, castles Q R.

14 Kt—Q 5	14 Q—Q 2
15 P x K R 4	15 P—Q R 3
16 B—Q 2	16 Kt—B 3
17 P—Q B 3	17 P—Q Kt 4
18 P x P	18 B x Kt
19 P x B	19 Kt—R 3
20 B—K Kt 4	

Mr. Blackburne holds the thread of the game with great precision; Black can now do nothing to prevent his position from being broken up.

	20 Q—Q sq
21 P x P	21. B x P, Q x B; 22 Q x P (ch), etc.
22 P—K 6 (ch)	22 K—B sq
23 P—R 5	23 P—R 3
24 P—R 4	24 R—K Kt sq
25 P—Kt 4	25 P—Kt 4
26 P x P	26 R x P
27 P—R 6	27 R P x K.
28 P—R 7	28 Q—K sq
29 Q x Kt P	29 P x Q
30 P—Kt 7, mate	

He prefers business like than taking 'en passant' and effort to stop the P from Queening, giving a pretty move—sometimes the most graceful way of resigning.

CHESS NOTES.

Our note with regard to Pollock's seance at the Montreal Chess Club on Thursday week, somehow got left out of our column last week. He played on that occasion some sixteen players, winning, after four hours play, ten and a-half and losing five and a-half. Those who won from him were Messrs. J. D. Cameron, Palmerston Barry, Victor Barry, G. Falconer, (secretary), and Prof. J. Cox; while Dr. J. W. Cunliffe, the chess editor of the Moutreal 'Gazette,' secured a draw.

In the match for the championship of the United States, between Showalter and Barry, now proceeding at Boston, the latest results at time of writing are:—First game (a Petroff), drawn; second game (P-Q4), drawn; third game (Petroff), adjourned, Barry having won the exchange, and in other respects looking like a win for him.

Latest scores of the Simpson's Divan tournament read as follows:—

Players.	Won.	Lost.
Teichmann	5	0
Van Vliet	3	1
Loman	3½	2½
Muller	3	3
Fenton	2	2
Mortimer	2	4
Rolland	2	4

THE 'B. C M.'

The 'British Chess Magazine' for May is just to hand, and as usual is a first-class compendium of chess news during the past month. Besides the game and problem departments—both up to their usual high standards—there is a very interesting and comprehensive article on 'Shogi,' the Japanese form of chess, played on a board of eighty-one squares with a total of twenty pieces a side. It is apparently far more like the European variety, inasmuch as the Chinese 'River' is conspicuous for its absence. Those who wish to be up to date in all departments of chess, should not fail to take in the 'British Chess Magazine.'

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PROCLAMATION

The Citizens of Montreal are hereby respectfully invited to observe MONDAY next, the 25th instant, Her Majesty's Birthday, as a Public Holiday, in testimony of their profound respect and esteem for our most beloved Sovereign.

R. WILSON SMITH,
Mayor.

Mayor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, May 22, 1896.

Fire Crackers.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has received strict orders for rigid enforcement on the Queen's Birthday, and on all future occasions of public rejoicings, of the by-law prohibiting the use of fire crackers, squibs, etc., nearer than 80 yards from any house or building, in all cases, and against all persons who may offend against the provisions of the said by-law.

(By order,)
GEO. A. HUGHES.
Supt. of Police.

Office of Supt. of Police,
City Hall,
Montreal, May 22, 1896.

22

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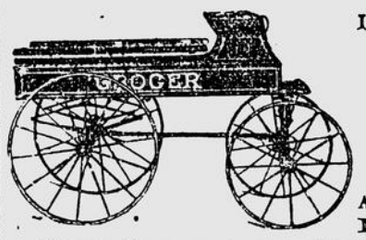

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☞ **Full particulars are given in MASSEY'S MAGAZINE, MAY NUMBER.**

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SAPOLIO

THE DEFENCE OF BULUWAYO.

Buluwayo has once again become the centre of unusual interest, says the London 'Graphic.' A little more than two years ago it was the chief kraal of Lobengula, the King of the Matabele. It will be remembered that he evacuated the place before it was reached by the British force, who found it a heap of ruins, Lobengula having blown up the place on leaving it.

Within three miles of the ashes of Lobengula's chief kraal there has grown up quite a flourishing town with about 2,500 white inhabitants—a town that actually possesses three newspapers. One of them complained the other day that fashion was making its way into the town, and that men were becoming more careful in their dress, and even wore starched shirts. The last sign of effeminacy was that evening dress had become an institution with some of the men. Buluwayo is, indeed, making strides, as these fetters of civilization bear witness. The gradual disappearance of the universal rough-and-ready style in dress—grievous though it be, perhaps, from the point of view of comfort—has its bright side, for there are consoling points about this influx of civilized notions. The 'clean, biled shirt' has evidently caught on, for we read in a local newspaper that the Buluwayo Laundry Company is a great success, and on its being started was over-subscribed. Food is dear in Buluwayo. Even before the scare butter realized on an average 7s to 3s 6d a pound, and eggs fetched 8s 6d to 12s a dozen, while cabbages actually sold for 2s to 4s 6d each. But these things are luxuries in Buluwayo, and other food is cheaper.

There is a great difference between the last Matabele war and the present revolt. In the former case a deliberate plan of campaign was drawn up, and the attack on Lobengula's forces was made on the most advantageous terms, three well-armed columns taking the field. This time the settlers have been taken by surprise at a time when the country appeared to be thoroughly in hand. It would appear that the Matabele were encouraged to rise by the news of Dr. Jameson's defeat, for there were rumors of discontent among them some two months ago. A sub-inspector of police was told of a war scare at Umzingwani, but he declared that there was nothing in it save that some natives were a little fresh. He further stated that no insurrection, or even insubordination, was likely to take place without the knowledge of the native police. This is a sign of the skill with which the outbreak was planned. Without any further warning a revolt broke out suddenly in the Filibusi district, seventy-five miles south-east of Buluwayo, and eight white men were massacred. The very police, who were trusted implicitly, turned traitors and shot their inspector, Mr. Bentley, while the other victims were storekeepers in the district. The Matabele then seem to have gone on the warpath all round the district and attacked several isolated farms and settlements. A witch doctor appears to have been the instigator of the revolt, and was backed up by a son of Lobengula. The natives, who had been for some time discontented with the stringent regulations for the prevention of disease among cattle, were, unfortunately, only too ripe for mischief.

It was on Wednesday, March 25, that the first news of the revolt reached Buluwayo. About midday Mr. F. C. Selous, the well-known African traveller and hunter, arrived in the town, having ridden post haste from his house in Essex Vale, with the alarming news that the Matabele were rising in force, and that he and his wife had had a narrow escape, his farm having been raided. A troop of forty men was hastily mustered in order that Mr. Selous might keep his promise to the friendly Matabele who had warned him of the trouble. Other detachments were led by Captain Spreckley and the Hon. Maurice Gifford, and several colonists in laager were relieved. In the meantime the town was put into a state of defence. In the evening the streets were deserted, save in the space round the Sanitary Board office, where special constables were being enrolled. Soon after sunset the news came that an impi was near at hand. In a few minutes the streets were filled with men, women, and children, and for a short space the wildest confusion reigned. Then a laager was hastily formed near the Buluwayo Club, and arms and ammunition were served out. Meantime waggons laden with women and children, came pouring into the town, and a big laager of waggons passed without attack, but not without a pathetic tragedy. Two babies were born in the laager during that night of panic, and one of the mothers died.

Since then the preparations for defence have been pushed forward until the safety of the town now seems to be assured. Seven laagers have been constructed, while many of the houses have been barricaded. Coils of barbed wire are laid round the laagers. A dynamite train to be fired by electricity has been laid round the skirts of the town and along the side of by-streets. These are all connected with the central laager, and can be exploded separately. At first the town was not over well off for guns and ammunition. Only one Maxim was left behind by Dr. Jameson's men, and that was mounted in the centre of two streets so as to rake two points. The solitary Gardner was mounted at the top of an avenue. These two guns occupied two corners of the laager in the market square, seven-pounders being mounted to defend the other corners. Now, however, reinfocements have arrived from Mangwe, Mafeking, and other places, for the town was only surrounded on three sides, and communication was left open with the Cape, and it is satisfactory to learn that the town is now considered practically impregnable.

The columns that went out from Buluwayo to relieve the colonists in danger in the outlying neighborhood, all had to fight their way back again. The Hon. Maurice Gifford's force had to fight for four successive days, and their leader lost his arm at a hot encounter at Shiloh as the result of his plucky determination to reach the town somehow. Another officer, Captain Lumsden, lost his leg and died from the shock. Captain Brand had an equally severe struggle at Gwanda, where he was completely surrounded, and had to cut his way through the enemy. There have been times when the news from Matabeleland looked very serious, and the government was asked by some of the more easily alarmed politicians at home to send out Imperial troops, but, as Mr. Chamberlain pointed out the other day, that is not how the British Empire was built up. Our countrymen in Matabeleland have shown already that they are made out of the right stuff and are quite able and ready to take care of themselves. The latest news from Buluwayo will be found in another column.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB HOUSE.

A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES FOR THOSE INTERESTED.

HOW IT COULD BE RUN SO AS TO PAY.

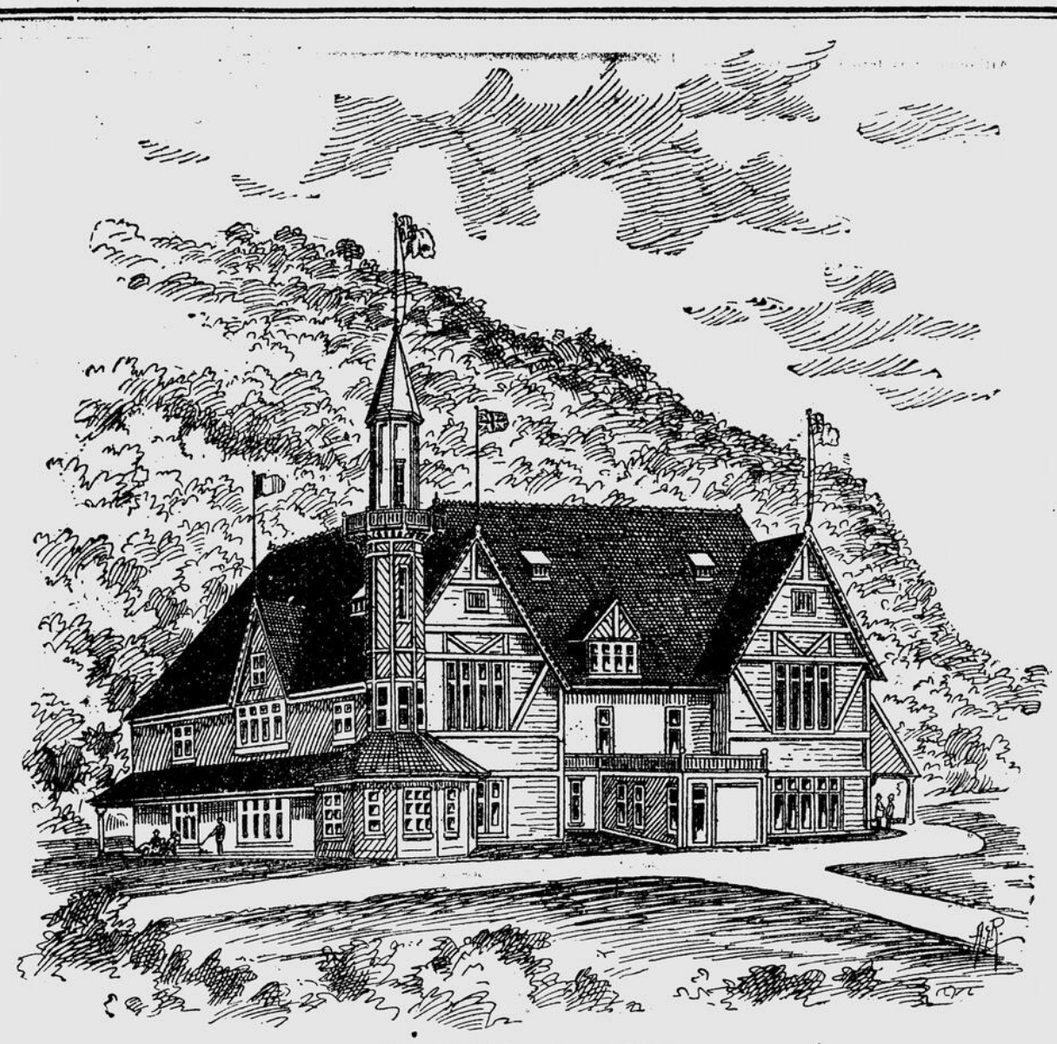
That the Montreal public is deeply interested in Canadian sports goes without saying, but there is no greater evidence of this than the interest which is being taken by the public in the future of the Athletic Club House at Cote des Neiges. In last Saturday's issue of the 'Witness' it was shown that, wearied of trying to support a non-paying establishment, the directors of the Club House had decided to sell the concern. This decision has caused universal regret, not only in sporting circles but in Montreal generally, for the usefulness of the Club House the fact that it was a resort which could be frequented by young men without their being beset by the temptations and dangers which are to be found in almost all other suburban stopping places, and its many other advantages made it a most valuable adjunct to the many other good features of the M. A. A. A. The determination to sell the Club House was not the result of hasty action on the part of the directors. The Club House was given a fair trial, and when it started a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested regarding it by a large number of young men whose subscriptions were looked forward to mainly for the maintenance of the institution. Then came a reaction. Interest in it seemed to fall off and this was followed by the decedence of snowshoeing. As mentioned before, clubs which had eight years ago a membership of nearly a hundred have twindled to a membership of about one-tenth that number. This was the last straw. Seeing that nothing but outlay was the outcome of running the establishment, the directors in self-defence have about determined to close it up and sell it.

The following figures will show to what expense the shareholders were put for the maintenance of the Athletic Club House since the year 1891 inclusive:—Expenditures for year 1891, $3,224.26; 1892, $3,147.59; 1893, $3,160.32; 1894, $2,774.06; 1895, $2,738.77, and 1896, $3,504. This makes an average annual expenditure during the past six years of $3,091.57. The increase in the expenditure for the year 1896 was due to repairs to the Club House, which were absolutely necessary. Everything in the Club House was run with what one of the directors termed 'cheese-paring economy.'

Such had to be the case for as the club was maintained by subscriptions, and these were inadequate to meet the expenses, the directors of the Club House had to meet the extra expense themselves.

To show how the subscriptions failed of late years the following figures are given. Subscriptions by members for the year 1890, $1,387; 1891, $1,680; 1892, $634; 1893, $527; 1894, $332; 1895, $153 and 1896, $150. The average receipts of the Club House from rent from clubs, sale of provisions, occasional board of members and directors, etc., averaged about $1,500. Thus it will be seen that the directors have been put to hard shift for some years past to keep the concern going. They have had to pay a large commission to collect membership fees and some of the snowshoe clubs still owe the Club House rents.

One of the directors of the Athletic Club House, speaking of its proposed sale, said:—'The Club House should be saved, but the first thing which should be done in that direction is the wiping out of the outstanding debt and the mortgage on it. These mean an indebtedness of the club to the extent of about $15,000. They mean an annual expenditure of over $650 interest. If it should be decided to keep the Club House going, in order to start fair that should be wiped out either by special subscriptions or by an increase of the capital stock, which at present amounts to $25,000. If there were two hundred guarantors or subscribers who would be willing to put up ten dollars each, or four hundred who would put up five dollars each, there would be two thousand dollars to supplement the income, and the Club House could be kept going. Surely among the temperance people of Montreal, to whom this Club House has been so useful, there should be that amount of money forthcoming every year. I think that this is about the turn of affairs with the Club House. The Montreal Street Railway Company has completed a double track around the two mountains, and there is now access to the Club House from the east and west. Its future ought to be favorable, and I sincerely hope it will be.'



THE ATHLETIC CLUB HOUSE.

THE AFRICAN INLAND MISSION.

ANOTHER BAND OF MISSIONARIES WILL LEAVE FOR THE DISTANT FIELD.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE REV. P. CAMERON SCOTT.

Another band of missionaries are about to leave their homes for the distant field of the African inland mission. They are Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, the Rev. and Mrs. Thos. H. Allan, Miss Ina Scott, Miss Gamber and Mr. J. S. Tool. These are now in Montreal, and before leaving will hold meetings as follows, besides others that may be announced later:—Sunday, May 24, 11 a.m., Victoria Church, subject, 'The mystery of Christ'; 6.30 p.m., Centre Street Mission, subject; 'Divine life or wrath'; 8 p.m., Calvin Church, 'Africa's Appeal'; Friday, May 29, 8 p.m., St. Matthew's Church, 'A missionary valedictory'; Saturday, May 30, 8 p.m., Y. M. C. A. hall, subject, 'Christian manliness.' Sunday, May 31, 11 a.m., St. Giles's Church, subject, 'Christianity's crime.'

On the following Monday, at 6 p.m., the party will leave the G. T. R. depot for New York. From there they will go on June 13 by steamship 'Circassian' to Glasgow, thence to London, thence starting on July 10, by British East India line to Mombasa, which they expect to reach on Aug. 9, after which there is a twenty-five days' march into the interior to reach the first station, Nzawi Valley, 250 miles from the coast.

The following is a letter from the Rev. P. Cameron Scott, who is now engaged in the missionary work in the Nzawi valley.

Mombasa, Jan. 15, 1896.

Rev. Thos. Allan, Montreal, Canada:

Before leaving the shores of America I promised to write, if possible, a monthly letter. It has not been possible for me to write a monthly letter, owing to the multiplicity of other duties connected with the founding of a new mission. During the past two months I have been far in the interior, and unable to send letters to the coast, but, perhaps, even at this late day, it will not be out of place to give you a running sketch of our journeyings, and the Lord's dealings with his servants.

In the first place, I am constrained to mention the great kindness of the Church Missionary Society who, on our landing here, opened to us two of their houses, one for the three ladies of our party, the other for three of the men. This is just an instance of how God fulfils his word: 'Exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think.' This was all the more wonderful in my eyes, since we came without a single letter of recommendation. My heart has been very much rejoiced to see the workers of this mission, and personally I have received great blessing in mingling with them. Not only are we indebted to the C.M.S. for their great kindness, but also to the British Commissioner and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, who have taken deep interest in our welfare, and have also given valuable advice as to where to begin operations.

At length, after seventeen days' residence in Mombasa, we were ready for our journey into the interior, and on Nov. 12, 1895, we said good-bye to the ladies of our party and with a caravan of nearly 300 men and 42 camels, we set our faces like a flint towards the unknown mysteries of the vast interior. In our caravan were two natives of India, one bound for Ndi, 110 miles from the coast, the other for Machakos, 300 miles from the coast. Owing to the disturbed condition of the country the authorities deemed it advisable to send an escort of soldiers with us as far as Tarn, and these were under the charge of a Mr. Ewart from Zanzibar. The cause of disturbance, as far as I can learn, is on this wise:

That part of the country known now as British East Africa, was declared a British Protectorate last July. One of the Arab chiefs named Mbaruk refused to accept the terms, and went out with about one thousand men in open rebellion, and he has simply terrorized the country ever since. He will not stand up in the open and fight, but comes with a force in the dead of night, and attacks caravans, killing as many as he can putting the others to flight, and he and his men carry off the spoils. He, with a small company, on Nov. 2, attacked Rabai, one of the mission stations of the C.M.S. at 4 a.m., but the native Christians fought gallantly with bows and arrows and killed thirty of Mbaruk's men, who were armed with rifles. A number were wounded on the Rabai side, and the native pastor's house burned to the ground. Company after company has been sent out to try and capture the enemy, but he always eludes them in the bush. On the day before yesterday four hundred troops were sent off in different directions, but no news has come from them yet.

On Nov. 16 we safely reached Tarn, and if we had any hairbreadth escape we knew nothing of it, the only excitement being on the night we camped at Mwachi, when two men, supposed to be spies, approached the camp, and refusing to answer the challenge of 'Who goes there,' the sentry fired upon them, and they disappeared in the bush. Whether this was a narrow escape or not I know not, but the Lord let me rest in the glorious assurance of this text: 'The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him.'

The escort returned to the coast from Tarn, and on Nov. 17 we began our march across the desert, which is fifty miles long, and at most seasons of the year waterless. It is a very hard march for the porters who are laden each with 60 to 65 pounds, and the best plan is to walk in the night; being cooler than the day, we do not require so much water. The Lord favored us with a shower of rain in the night, and when about three-quarters way across we found a pool of water at Maungu Dogo, and here we were very glad to camp for the day. People at home know not the value of water and nowhere can it be more appreciated than on the desert. That which we have to drink at times a farmer at home would not give to his horse. For instance, we reach Magi Chumvi, and as the name indicates, the water is salt. The pool in the dry season is not very large, and you can imagine a caravan of nearly three hundred men camped on the bank. In the first place, the men are warm and weary, and as soon as they deposit their loads in camp they plunge right into the little puddle of water. Their next move is to take their loin cloths of various shades and textures, some of them perhaps washed last month, and others perhaps six months ago, and they begin washing and pound the dirt out on the stones, and in a little while the water turns all the shades of the rainbow. This is the water we have to drink and cook with. Since it seems well-nigh impossible to prevent the natives from washing in it, we finally are persuaded by the great heat of the day to have a little bath ourselves. This is life at Camp Magi Chumvi. It is much easier travelling on the West Coast of Africa (at least in the Congo Free State) for there one finds plenty of water on the regular caravan route, but here we have to regulate our marches according to the water supply. We reached Ndi on Nov. 2. It is the centre of the Taita country, and we were kindly received by Mr. Wise, one of the government officials, who handsomely entertained us during our two days stay.

The Wataita number about 20,000, scattered among the mountains, and at present there are two mission stations, the C.M.S. station at Sagalla, and a French Catholic one at Bura. This would be a good place for us to begin work, were it not for the fact that millions lie beyond untouched and there is no earthly use of one mission treading on the toes of another while there is so much scope in the regions beyond.

After leaving Ndi we are in the lion and leopard country, and large camp fires have to be kept burning all night in order to frighten these animals off. There is something very majestic in the roar of a lion to people at home and they find great pleasure in going to the zoological gardens at feeding time in order to hear the sonorous tones of the 'king of the forest.' The novelty soon wears away, however, after camping out in Africa for a while and especially when a monstrous lion breaks through and pulls down the tent from over your head and runs off with it, as happened in our caravan to one of the porters the night we camped at Ngulia. We reached Kibwezi on Nov. 23, and here is the mission station of the East African Scottish Industrial Mission. We were grandly entertained by Thos. Watson, M.A., who is in charge, assisted by Messrs. and other brethren. It is quite a sight to the eye, and to the mind to come upon a place where the trees are planted in rows and all the crops laid out with a certain amount of regularity. The gardens of the natives are very much below par in this respect, and you might think that the farmer stood off at a distance and threw the seed at random. Kibwezi is indeed a beautiful station and besides many European vegetables they have tried with grapes and several fruits, and they look fair to yield a good crop.

On Dec. 4, we left Mto Mawee. All the night the rain had been coming down in torrents, and it was impossible to keep up camp fires, and in consequence of this the lions came very near, and their roar seemed particularly fierce. I am thankful to say no damage was done. We had not proceeded far from camp when we were attacked by two large rhinoceroses. It was but the work of a moment for every porter to drop his load and clamber into a tree. The natives are not the quickest mortals in creation, but when chased by one of these monstrous creatures, their agility is something surprising. I turned around to get my rifle from my boy, but found him lodged in a tree, and asking him for the gun, he said he dropped it in the grass. I am very glad to be able to say that no harm was done to any of us, and the natives themselves succeeded in killing one of the animals. There were ten men among the porters who had Snider rifles, but as near as I can judge, sixty rounds of ammunition were fired before Mr. Rhino tumbled. The same day we reach Mwachi, and as soon as our tents were put up four of us had to go to bed with fever. The next morning I was all right again and able to be out, but my bed was filled with the fifth member of our party, and for the greater part of the week they all had a hard fight with the old African demon fever. On the morning of Dec. 7, I took advantage of the improved condition of my patients, and set off with five natives to look for a good place to plant a mission. Being told that the population was most on the hills, I set off in that direction. I found it a very stiff climb to the top of the range, called by some, the Ndenge Hills, and by others the Mwani Hills, but which is right I am not prepared to say. So far as names are concerned one finds the natives of the same town contradict each other. I found on reaching the summit that the place was thickly dotted with small villages. In the first one I entered they offered me a large calabash of very thick sour milk, and although it was very dirty and nasty to the taste, yet, feeling weak, I was very thankful to get it. The next thing they gave me was some wild honey and I wish you could have seen it. I think I hear some one say, 'That must have been very nice!' Yes, lovely; simply indescribable. I did not ask what all the foreign objects were; some were still kicking; some had ceased to kick, and some had never kicked at all; and it was pretty much of a lottery game to get the honey out of the calabash. I sometimes think the best way is to shut your eyes and dive right in, taking what comes, and asking no questions. I told my boy that I did not particularly relish the sour milk, and he answered, 'Very well, master; I will tell them to give you fresh milk.' The next village we entered the natives brought out another calabash of milk, saying, 'This is fresh; it is for the white man.' All I can say is, it was better than the last, and any one possessed with a vivid imagination might be able to believe it fresh, but I had to drink it down as sour milk. I may add that I was glad to get it.

The people are Wakamba, rather crude in appearance, and dirty in their habits. The men seem to feel much more comfortable when they have no clothing on. They do like to have plenty of ornaments, however, such as brass wire, chains, beads, etc., etc., on their arms, necks and heads, and they themselves are quite skilful in the manufacture of chains. The women are much more modest than the men, and are well covered with goat skins, and abundantly adorned with beads and brass wire.

The villages are not large, numbering perhaps ten or a dozen houses in one compound. The houses are built of grass, round and conical in shape, and the door is so small that you have to get down on your hands and knees to crawl in. The villages are surrounded by a stockade or thorn bush, and the cattle are driven in here every night, so that the general appearance of the place is like a very untidy kept barn yard. They have large herds of cattle, goats, sheep and fowls. Their principal crops are corn, sweet potatoes, beans, cassava, bananas, sugar cane, and a small grain, out of which can be made a very nice flour.

They seem to live, however, in hourly dread of the Masai warriors swooping down upon them, and it is quite a common thing to see here and there sentinels standing on some jutting ledge of rock, armed with bow, poisoned arrows and swords ready to sound the alarm.

It was night when I got back to Mwanii, and I was glad to find my patients still on the mend. After several days wandering about, we finally, on Dec. 14, settled down in the Nzawo Valley, 1½ degrees S. latitude and 37½ degrees E. longitude. The district is well populated, fairly well cultivated and has a good water supply. The government has granted us a nice piece of ground on which to build; it is a hill in the midst of the valley commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. After a lengthy discussion with twenty-eight of the herdsmen, they also gave consent to our settling.

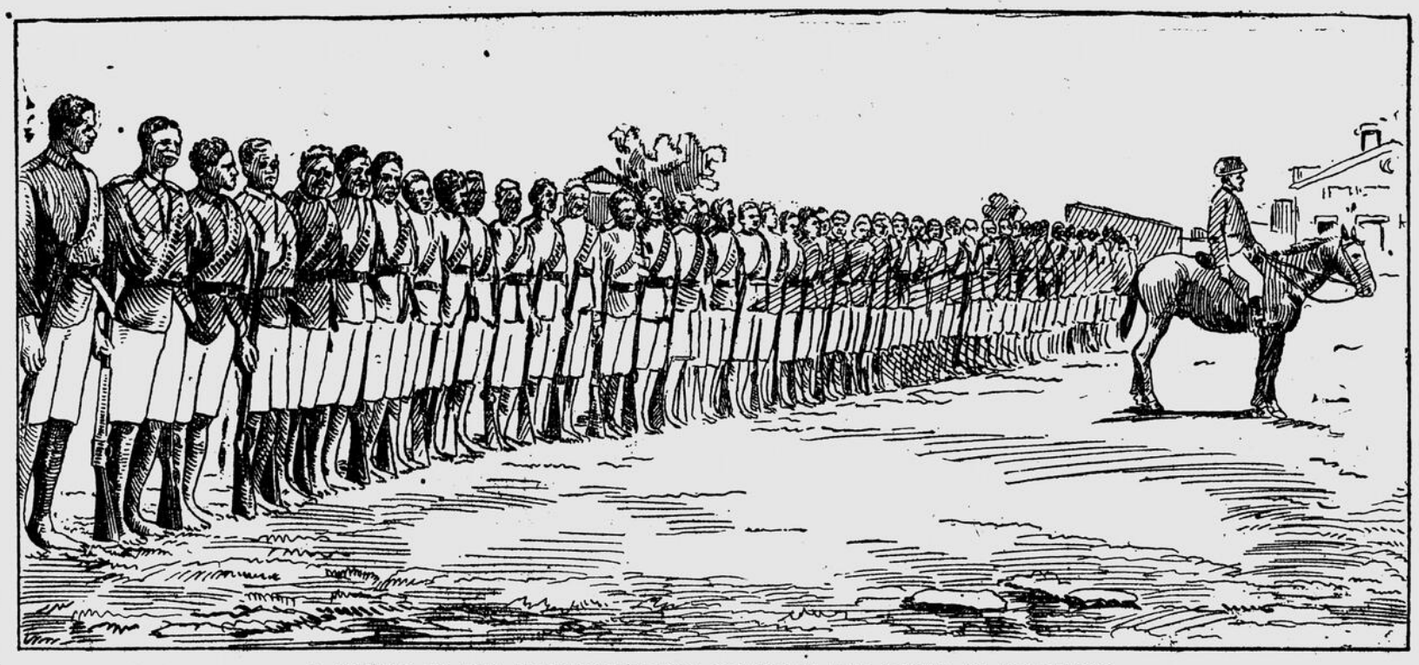
After getting the work started I went on as far as Macharoo, reported myself to the sub-commissioner, and then hurried back to the coast, where I arrived on Jan 2 1896 at 6 a.m., having made the journey of three hundred miles in eleven days.

There is very much of interest that might be written concerning this country, but I must leave it for another letter. I am hoping to leave for the interior again on Feb. 1, taking with me the ladies of our party. I hope soon to explore thoroughly the whole of Ukambani, and trust to have at least two stations before the end of the year. The mission will be a very expensive one, owing to the long overland journey—but it is the Lord's work, and he has promised to supply all needs.

Praying God to richly bless you, lifting upon you the light of his countenance, and giving you peace, I remain,

Yours in Gospel bonds.

P. CAMERON SCOTT.



A PARADE OF THE MATABELE NATIVE POLICE IN THE TOWN OF BULUWAYO.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Good strong pianos to rent for the summer months at low rates. Apply to P. E. Layton & Bro., 148 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's.

Excursion to Highgate Springs, May 25. Train leaves G. T. R. station, 9 a.m. Return tickets, one dollar.

NOVA SCOTIA CAMPAIGN.

Position of the Two Parties Briefly Set Forth.

MR. ——— CONVERTS TO LIBERALISM.

MESSRS. RUSSELL AND KEEFE DEVELOPING STRENGTH IN HALIFAX—THE SITUATION ELSEWHERE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Halifax, May 20.—Accessions to the Liberal party from the ranks of the Conservative party occur with a regularity and frequency that is at least pleasing to Opposition workers, however it may be regarded by their opponents. The latest is Mr. W. H. Covert, of the law firm of Pearson, Forbes & Covert, who at the last election was the Conservative agent at one of the polling booths. He is now found on the other side. Another recent defection, or at least retirement, is Mr. Thomas B. Smith, of Windsor, who resigned the presidency of the Conservative Association of Hants County and who promised that he would publicly make known his reason for so doing. Instead of doing this, however, he to-day publishes a letter in which he says:—'Through the earnest entreaties of several of the many sterling friends of the Liberal-Conservative Association, I have reluctantly promised to delay for a few days my reasons for resigning the presidency of the association. If I could with honor to myself accept the president's chair I would gladly do so, as I find it so hard to take a stand aside from friends who are true as steel and who have stuck by me like true Conservatives and honest men who have the interests of their party at heart more than their own. . . After my explanations there is not a man in Hants but will say my course is open and manly. I have not decided upon my line of action without much consideration and conscientious thought and many pangs of sorrow have pierced my heart but duty stands before me.'

Mr. Kaulbach, the member for Lunenburg in the last Parliament, and Mr. White, the member for Shelburne, both announce their intention of not allowing themselves to be re-nominated. They both expect the vacant senatorship in Nova Scotia. In fact Mr. White was half way into that body, it being announced at the time the Ministers were on strike during the last session that he had been appointed, and his friends in the county regarded his appointment as so sure that the frustration upset an arrangement dependent on the elevation and has led to much unpleasantness. Mr. Kaulbach has spent time and money freely and thinks he has the better claim to the appointment. But these are not all the aspirants. Mr. Putnam, of *Hants*, thinks the place is his. Be that as it may there is still no Conservative candidate in the field for either Lunenburg or Shelburne.

Shelburne and Queen's are now one constituency and Frank G. Forbes, who represented Queen's in the last House of Commons, is the Liberal candidate, for the seat. He left for there yesterday to begin his active campaign and will remain in the district until after the polling. To the 'Witness' correspondent he stated that he regarded his election as safe and considered that the failure of his opponents to agree upon a candidate has greatly weakened their chances. During the last few days it has been currently reported that Mr. Charles H. Cahan, ex-leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Local House, would be the government candidate. This, however, would certainly not be pleasing to Sir Charles Tupper, as it is well known that Mr. Cahan regards the baronet's premiership as a very bad thing for the party. A rumor reaches me to-night that Sir Charles has succeeded in inducing both Mr. White and Mr. Kaulbach to again be the Conservative standard-bearers but the story lacks confirmation from any authoritative source.

THE CONTEST IN HALIFAX.

Messrs. Russell and Keefe have developed surprising strength in their campaign in Halifax city and county. The points in the Liberal ranks over their candidature have been closed up, and the party is now unitedly working. Mr. John T. Bulmer, the well-known prohibitionist, who has hitherto been a Conservative, in a published interview to-night tells why he is so enthusiastically supporting the Liberal candidate in the present contest. Mr. Bulmer regards the campaign of 1896 as one of the four great periods in the history of Canada, when men must be permitted to vote in the interests of the nation. He regards a change of administration as imperatively necessary. 'Everyone can see,' says Mr. Bulmer, 'that the Liberal party is now fit for the great responsibilities of government. The hour they determined to oppose the Remedial Bill, they rose to be the defenders of the country while their opponents sank down to a miserable faction.'

GOSSIP.

There has been considerable talk about the Hon. Mr. Fielding entering the Federal arena and being the Liberal candidate for Hants County. Dr. Haley, it was known, was quite willing to relinquish his honors in favor of the Provincial Secretary and work enthusiastically to secure that gentleman's return, but it is now pretty generally understood that the Hon. Mr. Fielding will still devote his time and talents to provincial affairs. Speaking of the matter to the writer to-day, a well-known barrister of Windsor, the shire town of the county, said that if Mr. Fielding ran there, he would sweep Hants with a victory for the party not equalled since the days of Joe Howe.

In Inverness County there are two Conservative candidates, and they both profess that they are in the field to stay. One of them is Doctor Cameron, the late M.P., and the other Mr. John McKeen, brother of the recently created Senator McKeen. If neither can be induced to retire, the Liberals claim they will have a walk over.

Although it is late in the day for such a move, it is yet one of the possibilities that the Hon. A. G. Jones will run in the Liberal interests in Digby County. It is felt that the country is in need of the services of men of the stamp of Mr. Jones, and further, it is the opinion of many, that he could easily carry Digby, which is his native county and where he has large family and business connections.

The Liberals have two very pronounced prohibitionists among their candidates in this province, Mr. McClure in Colchester, and Mr. Flint in Yarmouth.

The government, or rather, the Department of Railways, is settling claims galore throughout Nova Scotia. Every man or woman who lost a horse or a cow by the railway during the last five years, is getting a settlement of his or her account with a readiness that is a great source of satisfaction.

Professor Runnebaum, of Berlin, who was appointed by the German Government to explore the timber resources of the Pacific Coast, says in his report:—'The end of American forests is near at hand, unless they are protected by law against reckless cutting and conflagrations. While the leading countries of Europe are trying to make trees grow, the Americans are sweeping away not only the mature trees, but the saplings, which are the rightful heritage of future generations.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

HOW A CUMBERLAND CO., N.S., MAN OBTAINED IT.

A SUFFERER FROM ACUTE DYSPEPSIA AND A COMPLICATION OF TROUBLES FOLLOWING AN ATTACK OF LA GRIPPE — HE WAS FORCED TO QUIT BUSINESS AND WAS HOPELESSLY DISCOURAGED WHEN HELP CAME.

(From the Amherst, N.S., 'Sentinel.')

Mr. Chas. Tucker, who lives about two miles from Lockport, is one of the best known men in that section. He is engaged in business as a lobster packer, and dealer in flour and salt, and in addition has a fine farm. During the past three years Mr. Tucker has been an almost constant invalid, being the victim of a complication of troubles following a sever attack of la grippe. Recently he has been restored to his old time health and having learned that he gave the entire credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, concerning which so much has been said through the press, a reporter interviewed him in the matter, and was cheerfully given his story for publication. Mr. Tucker said: 'About four years ago I

had a severe attack of la grippe, which left me in a fearful condition. I had for a number of years before this attack been a sufferer from dyspesia, but following the la grippe it took a more acute form, and to add to my distress my liver appeared not to perform its usual functions, and my heart troubled me greatly, and there were as well other complications which baffled the skill of four doctors whom I successively called in in the hope of regaing my health. From the knees down my legs were as cold as ice; my bowels would bloat and I suffered great pain. My case went from bad to worse despite the medical treatment I was undergoing and at last I got so bad that I was forced to give up business. I could hardly eat anything, got but little sleep at night, and as you will readily understand my condition became one of despair. My father urged me several times to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, but I was so discouraged that I had no further faith left in any medicine. However, more to please him than from any hope of beneficial results, I began the use of Pink Pills. The first beneficial effects I found was that the warmth and natural feeling began to return to my limbs, my bowels ceased to bloat, and with the continued use of the pills my appetite returned. I slept soundly at night, and the action of my heart again became normal. I continued taking the Pink Pills until I had used in all fifteen boxes, and I have not felt better in years than I do now. I did some particularly hard work last fall, and was able to stand it with a strength and vigor which surprised me. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, not only a wonderful medicine, but also in the light of what my other treatment cost, the least expensive medicine in the world, and I strongly recommend Pink Pills to all in need of a medicine.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them anew and thus driving disease from the system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' May be had from all dealers, or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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TOO . . . . . MEANS
EARLY . . . . . SUMMER
SWIMMING . . . . . COLDS

Many will take May 24th as the opening of the outdoor swimming season, regardless of the late spring and the cool water. It may mean a bad cold. When starting for a bicycle ride, returning from a fishing trip, or when feeling tired or nervous take a bracing swim in the pure Laurentian water. Always fresh, always summer temperature. Baths reserved for Ladies Monday forenoons and Wednesday afternoons.

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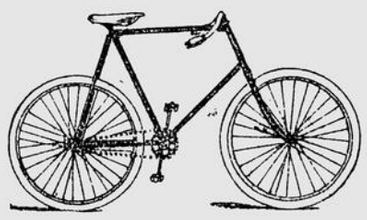

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Kept in stock by all leading druggists.
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Notices.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal
SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME JULIE FORGET DIT DESPATIE, Plaintiff, versus NAPOLEON LAPORTE, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted to-day in this cause.

BEAUCHAMP & BRUCHESI,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, April 23, 1896.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 61.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three (3) percent for the current half-year equal to six and a-half percent per annum on the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after MONDAY the first day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the seventeenth to the thirty-first of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution in Montreal on Wednesday, the seventeenth of June next, at noon.

By order of the Board,

TANCREDE BIENVENU,
Manager.

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THE CHINA OF TO-DAY.

Her Worst Foes Are Those of Her Own Household.

Cuases Which Lead to Many of Her Troubles.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

There are startling developments going on among Oriental peoples in this closing decade of the century. Those who knew the China of yesterday look with amazement on the China of to-day. The shrewdest observers speak cautiously of the China of to-morrow. The China of the dead past interests the Chinese Literati, but has little attraction meantime for the great majority of mankind, while the China of the living present draws towards it the attention of an increasing number of persons each year. It is to some facts connected with this China of to-day that attention is now directed. The China-Japanese war has had momentous issues. China's troops have been routed by the Japanese forces in a series of engagements. Her generals have shown themselves cowardly and incompetent on the field of battle. In some cases they have been found guilty of forwarding false reports and of receiving rewards for victories they had not won. Men who, at the commencement of the war, were expected to be their country's deliverers, were at its close sent to Peking for punishment. Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei, the strongest fortresses China possessed, were captured after a few hours' fighting. What remained of the northern squadron after the great naval engagement has been destroyed since, or is now sailing the Japanese flag. Admiral Ting, seeing the hopelessness of his position, committed suicide rather than fall into the hands of his foes or be sent to the execution ground. The island of Formosa has been ceded to Japan, and with it the greater part of the Liao Tung Peninsula. The latter has been, through the intervention of other powers, restored to China, but the retrocession has cost many millions of dollars. In addition to this, a large indemnity has also to be paid.

The Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, was acknowledged on all hands to be China's greatest statesman. He favored the construction of a navy and railways, as well as the introduction of the telegraph and western medical science. While the war was in progress he was suspected of mismanaging his great trust, accused to his royal master, deprived of his honors and removed from the grand-secretaryship. When it became evident to all that China was unable to resist the progress of the Japanese, and the capital of the Empire was in danger, the degraded Viceroy was chosen as China's plenipotentiary, to go and sue for terms of peace. But for his intervention the country might have gone lower down than it did. It need scarcely be added that, as a result of the war, China's position among the nations of the earth is not what it formerly was, her standing is among the powers which she despised, her credit is steadily diminishing, while that of Japan is increasing rapidly.

NOW THE WAR IS OVER.

time is given to review the entire situation. Japan's victory and China's humiliation remain to be accounted for. More than this, the origin of the war itself remains enveloped in some obscurity. It takes two persons ordinarily to make a quarrel, and it seldom happens that right is all on one side and wrong all on the other. Japan's success must not be regarded as incontestable evidence of the righteousness of her cause nor China's defeat as proving that she was wrong and deserved to be humiliated. It yet remains to be seen whether the Sunrise Kingdom had sufficient reason for declaring war. The man who will calmly consider the various reasons put forward in Japan to justify the war, may feel perplexed before his list is exhausted. An impartial inquiry into all the facts bearing on the origin of the contest might bring some strange things to light. Neither China nor Japan might feel particularly proud of their past dealings with the Hermit Kingdom. That Japan had serious grievances few can doubt. That China viewed with suspicion the wonderful progress of her eastern neighbor, and desired to curb her enthusiasm, is freely admitted. Is it clear, however, that China's conduct was of such a nature as to justify Japan in declaring war? Was Japan willing to submit her case to the judgment of men fully prepared to render a verdict in accordance with the facts?

War having been declared the actual attitude of the two countries and of their respective forces must not be forgotten. Japan had broken with her past history and had embarked on a voyage of reform. For more than a decade and a half progress has been the watchword in Japan. Her army and navy have been reorganized, instructed and equipped according to the best western and eastern patterns. With what result the world at large knows. China, on the other hand, has not yet quite broken with her past. The era of reform and progress has yet to come. Her army was largely on paper, and when the contest was forced on her inglorious defeat was the result. The declaration of war was followed in Japan by an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm. It was received in China with sullen indifference, and awakened no response in the nation's heart. If report speaks truly, the Japanese vied with each other in providing all that was necessary in the way of supplies for their army, and in a few weeks all was ready. In China next to nothing was provided by the people and the government supplies were most inadequate. Japanese troops were sent off amid demonstrations of loyalty and confidence which might have braced them for any conflict. The Chinese troops received no encouragement from their fellow-countrymen, and felt from the outset that they were moving on to certain defeat. The Japanese troops embarked on their transports and were conveyed by these in a few days to the enemy's country, encountering no difficulties and subject to little privation.

The Chinese travelled by open boats on inland rivers, by carts, on foot, thousands of them, and spent weary weeks and months, in some cases, on the road, reaching the front at last exhausted. The Japanese were well paid, well clothed, well fed and well drilled. The Chinese were ill-paid, ill-clothed, ill-fed and ill-instructed. The Japanese carried, and knew how to handle, the most improved modern weapons. The Chinese knew little or nothing of modern methods or weapons of warfare, and thus were unable to turn their arms to account. Japan was fully prepared and sought war. China was unprepared and endeavored to shun it. Why such should have been the attitude of the respective countries it would take some person fully conversant with the actual condition and history of each to tell. In such circumstances why should not Japan be successful? Disciplined troops should surely be able to annihilate hordes of undrilled peasants. Masses of

HUMAN BEINGS COUNT FOR LITTLE

against the most approved weapons of modern warfare. Should the Japanese have an opportunity of exhibiting their prowess in a contest with foemen well matched and worthy of their steel, they may prove themselves worthy of the highest tribute of praise. Until that day comes they themselves are wise enough to rate at their true value the glowing tributes their conduct has drawn out.

Peace had been little more than restored when a violent anti-Christian campaign was set on foot, in the Province of Lsu Chuan. This is one of the largest provinces in the Empire, and had been entered by the agents of various American and European missionary societies. Successful mission centres had been established, and healing, preaching and teaching carried on at these. At the word of command the vilest slanders were circulated; mission property was destroyed; misionaries subjected to most inhuman treatment, and the most callous indifference manifested towards the sufferings of men and women, whose lives were given to relieving the sufferings of others, and ministering to their comfort. For a time it seemed as if there might be no Christian workers left in the entire province, but the fury of the blast was soon broken. The attack was unexpected and called forth an expression of sympathy from all parts of the land. It caused no surprise to learn that the highest officials in Lsu Chuan, were regarded as primarily responsible for what had occurred. The connivance of men in high position with such barbarous deeds is a well-known fact in China, and but for their support it is extremely unlikely that such conduct should be pursued.

The commotion caused by the wholesale expulsion of missionaries from Lsu Chuan had not subsided when more appalling news was reported. This was the cold-blooded butchery of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, their two children and nurse, and six lady workers, all connected with the Church Missionary Society, at Ku Cheng in the Province of Fu Kien. This crime stands by itself in the annals of Protestant missions in the far East. It drew forth such an expression of righteous indignation as has but seldom been witnessed. It furnished materials for criticisms of missionary methods to Christian and sceptical writers in various lands. The intervention of the home governments was demanded, and strong remonstrances addressed by these to China's rulers, were the result. Many of the guilty persons were speedily captured, tried by Chinese magistrates, in the presence of British and American consuls, condemned and executed. As the end of the matter has not yet been reached further comment must be reserved.

While China was getting involved with other nations over these and other questions a formidable uprising of Mohammedans was reported to have taken place in the Province of Kausu. The followers of the prophet there claim that their ancestors were from Samarcand in Russian Turkestan, gave assistance in suppressing a rebellion in the eighth century, and afterwards settled in Kausu, intermarrying with the Chinese, and preferring to stay there to returning to their native region. Being strangers both in race and religion, they formed themselves into exclusive bodies, living together in towns and villages altogether separated from those not of the Mohammedan faith, and following customs and practices in marked contrast to those of the Chinese. This exclusiveness and separation they have endeavored to maintain all through the centuries, and endless trouble, hatred and distrust has been the result. The Chinese officials invariably sided with their fellow-countrymen against the aliens in race and religion, and have thus intensified the strife. The Mohammedans hated the Buddhists on religious grounds, and the officials, on account of their oppression.

IN THE VARIOUS OUTBREAKS

that have taken place they (the Mohammedans) were remarkably successful, though often inferior in numbers to their antagonists. This has given them a commanding and somewhat independent position, and has increased the difficulties of the Chinese officials who had to deal with them. They rose in rebellion against the Chinese in 1863, and, the Tai Ping rebellion then demanding all the strength of the Imperial forces, it was 1878 before they were completely vanquished and peace restored. When considerable period may elapse before the rebellion is crushed. As there are many thousands of Mohammedans in the Chinese army also it is probable that many of them will endeavor to aid the insurrection in some way. This civil war succeeds the contest China has waged with Japan, and, as things go in this land, it will take time to know the result.

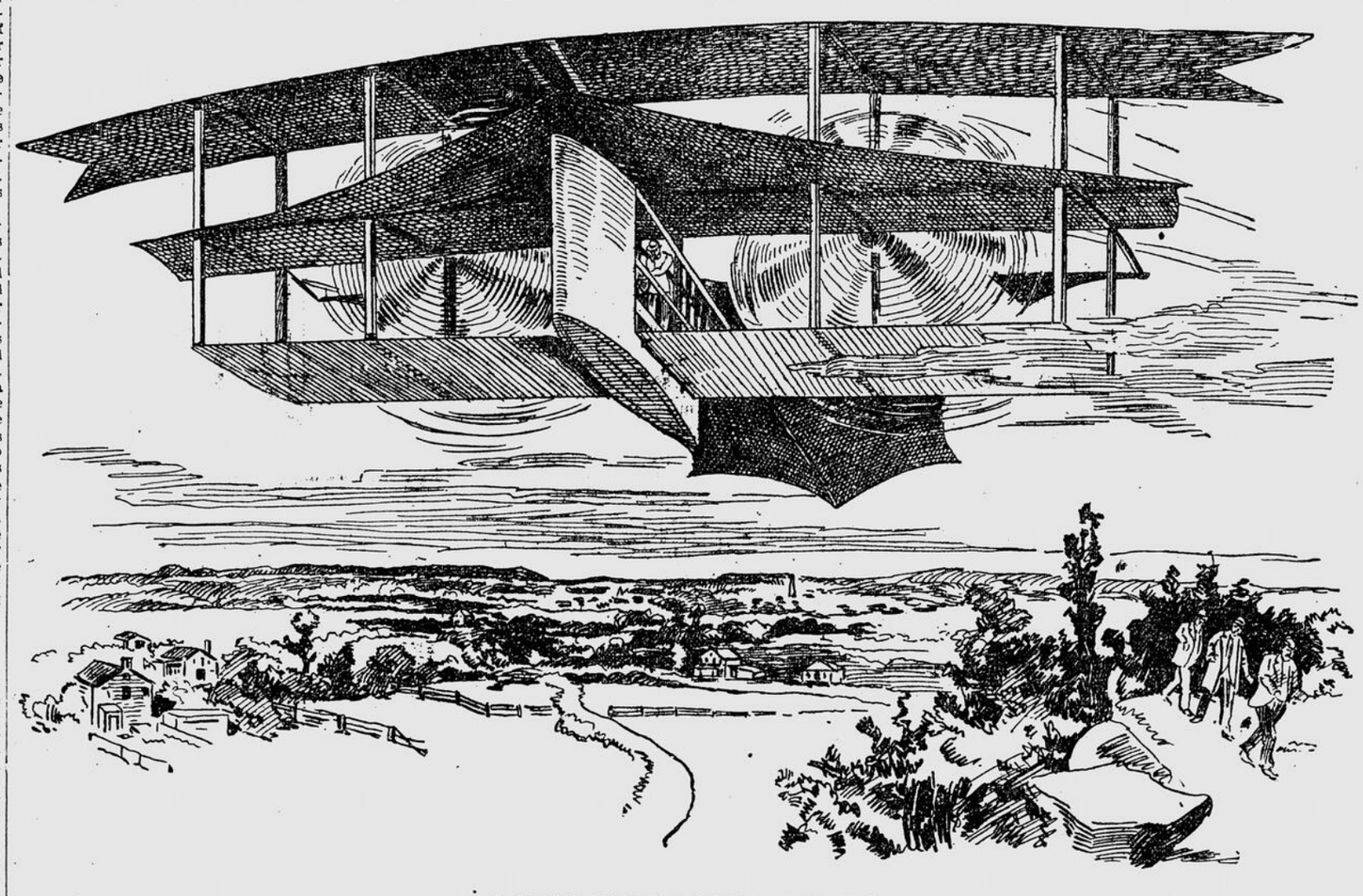
While war has been carrying off its thousands, cholera, and other deadly scourges have been devastating the land, destroying tens of thousands. It is estimated that about fifty thousand persons died of cholera in Pekin alone during the summer of 1895. No estimate can be given of the numbers dying throughout the country, but we know that they must have been very high. The crowding of human beings in such large numbers in the towns and villages, and their neglect of the simplest sanitary laws, leave multitudes exposed to the ravages of disease each year. Native remedies aggravate, instead of removing the disease, and thus distress prevails in many places, while there is no person within reach who can inform the people as to what ought to be done. Even when skilled physicians can be called the people are not ready to obey their directions, but will follow the advice of native practitioners and submit to the most extraordinary methods of treatment. It will take time to teach them to abandon the barbarous practices resorted to at present, but the number of those who desire better treatment, and receive it, too, is increasing from year to year.

TO ADD TO THE PREVAILING DISTRESS.

the Yellow River, 'China's Sorrow,' burst its banks in the province of Shantung, flooded the country for many miles, and converted what was formerly a farming region into a fair sized lake. The crevasse in its banks was more than half a mile in width, and the water has flooded seven counties. In the region ruled over by one district city only seven villages are reported to have survived. The loss of property is considerable, and that of life enormous, but no figures are available. This is said to be the worst flood known in that region for fifty years. The homeless survivors bereft of everything will move in some cases to other provinces, many will go to swell the ranks of beggars with which the country swarms, while some will turn out to murder their more fortunate countrymen. Those enrolled for relief were promised 150 cash (15 cents) per head, which will not do more than pay the expense of carrying the money to their place of abode. The Yellow River has been well named 'China's Sorrow,' and it continues its destructive work from year to year.

It may interest some readers to know what means were employed to close the breach referred to above. These are given as retailed by an eye-witness of the great undertaking to a correspondent of a Shanghai newspaper. 'The crevasse was about two li, or more than half a mile, in width, and the water was rising steadily from it. Huge square rafts of millet stalks are made and launched from both ends of the open dyke. These rafts are securely anchored to the old embankment, and earth is tramped upon them by hundreds of men. When it sinks in the water a few inches another woven sheet of millet-stalk is placed on top and the work continued as before, until the raft is sunk to the bottom. Then another is launched in like manner, and so on till only a space of fifty feet remains unenclosed. This work must be pushed on steadily day and night, or what is accomplished during the day will be undone by the water at night. Now comes the most dangerous part of the undertaking, to wit, stopping the final gap. Three river junks are dismantled, lashed firmly together, two end to end, and the third overlapping the other two. These are floated from above the gap, being anchored at the shore end to the dyke. The current carries this floating mass around till it closes the gap to the depth of the junks' draught. The pressure of the water holds the boats firmly against the new dyke, and as the boats are sunk in the water by loading them with earth, the newly made dyke is tested to its utmost, and if not properly constructed will give way, to the imminent danger of hundreds of lives. To guard against this catastrophe huge ropes of Kachiang (millet) are stretched across the final gap and anchored firmly at the ends.' The man who can devise some method whereby the Yellow River will be prevented from its periodic bank bursting, or failing that, suggest a plan whereby its breaches can be speedily closed up, will deserve the lasting gratitude of the Chinese. For the present this brief glance at some facts having a close connection with the China of to-day must suffice. External foes have humiliated China, and internal dangers of no ordinary magnitude threaten the country. War is ordinarily a blighting curse to those who succeed and fail in waging it. Its ravages last but for a brief period. China suffers from foes that are always present with her. Her foes are those of her own household. While foes abound the number of her friends is annually increasing. Meantime she does not seem to distinguish between foes and friends, or rather, she treats true friends as if they were mortal enemies. If permitted to return to the subject some of the foes and friends of the China of to-day will come in for consideration. China needs the sympathies and prayers of the Church of God universally.

MURDOCH MACKENZIE.



A FLYING MACHINE THAT REALLY FLIES.

A FLYING MACHINE.

ONE RECENTLY INVENTED WHICH WILL FLY.

The problem of the flying machine has been solved, says the New York 'World.' Those who read this article are reading of the fulfilment of a world-old dream. Men have thought of flying since Daedalus spread his fabled wings 2,700 years ago. Perhaps before that. No man has as yet really flown, but on May 6 a machine did. With that machine men will fly.

At Occoquan, Va., not far from Washington, on the day above mentioned, Prof. Samuel P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institute, sent up the model of a flying machine driven by a small steam engine. The machine rose two hundred feet and flew steadily about half a mile. The fuel at this point gave out and the machine gently sank to the ground. The engine was restocked and a second flight was made as successfully as the first.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, was a witness of these flights, and describes them over his own signature. There can be neither mistake nor deception about it.

This simple statement comes to-day much as the announcement of Stephenson's locomotive came to the world three-quarters of a century ago. Then as now it was impossible to understand what changes the new invention was destined to bring about. But to-day we are on the threshold of a more important application of science even than the steam locomotive. Prof. Langley's flying machine that will fly introduces a revolution in transportation more radical than that which any invention has wrought in the past, because at last land and water transportation is transferred to the frictionless air.

Prof. Bell has described Prof. Langley's invention as follows:—

'Last Wednesday, May 6, I witnessed a very remarkable experiment with Prof. Langley's aerodrome on the Potomac river. Indeed, it seemed to me that the experiment was of such historical importance that it should be made public. I should not feel at liberty to give an account of all the details, but the main facts I have Prof. Langley's consent for giving you, and they are as follows:

'The aerodrome, or "flying machine," in question was of steel, driven by a steam engine. It resembled an enormous bird, soaring in the air with extreme regularity in large curves, sweeping steadily upward in a spiral path, the spirals with a diameter of perhaps one hundred yards, until it reached a height of about one hundred feet in the air, at the end of a course of about half a mile, when the steam gave out, the propellers which had moved it stopped, and then, to my further surprise, the whole, instead of tumbling down, settled as slowly and gracefully as it is possible for any bird to do, touching the water without any damage and was immediately picked out and was ready to be tried again.'

The flying machine carries a small steam engine of one-horse power. The whole contrivance weighs twenty-five pounds. Its light steel framework holds extended horizontally three sheets of thin canvas, one above the other. The length over all is fifteen feet. The engine runs two propellers.

The machine could fly one hundred miles, or even a much greater distance with a sufficient supply of steam. But the small engine employed is not of the condensing pattern and has no means of using the same water over and over. Prof. Langley will soon construct a flyer of large size, which will carry a proper mechanical equipment and be capable of extended flight. The one described is only a model for experimental purposes. The inventor has not troubled himself to any extent about the question of a suitable engine, which could be furnished easily enough when needed. The problem was to make a machine that would fly, and fly in the right way; this accomplished, there was no difficulty in supplying the power required for a long trip.

In short the difficulties are greatly lessened by the enlargement of the machine. A flyer of this type eighty feet long would have a sufficient area of planes to sustain a powerful steam engine and a car carrying a number of passengers. The steam may be obtained from liquid fuel or by the lug gas that has been compressed and stored into cylindrical reservoirs of thin drawn steel tubing. Such a reservoir can be made to hold one hundred times its cubical contents of gas, and thus the air ship is enabled to take on board a great quantity of fuel in a very small compass. The four-horse power Copeland engine now on the market weighs only twenty-seven pounds, occupies a floor space of about ten inches square, its height being twenty-one inches.

Prof. Langley calls his machine an aerodrome or air-runner. It travels at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. The inventor regards it as an important point of advantage that it is able to go so slowly. This will be understood when it is explained that the sustaining power required by the air-ship becomes less in proportion to the increase of its speed. A man can skate over thin ice which would not bear him if he stood still. The faster he goes the thinner the ice needed to hold him up. If he go fast enough he could run over the surface of a pond of water. The same principle applies to the aerodrome in its progress through the atmosphere.

If the aerodrome is able to sustain itself when flying only eighteen miles an hour it can carry twice as much weight when going twice as fast. Until recently it has been imagined that the atmosphere was not dense enough for propellers to act upon it effectively. This belief is now exploded. Prof. Langley's experiments have proved that it is only necessary to make the propellers revolve fast enough in order to force the airship along at a rate almost indefinitely fast. Also, he has discovered that the resistance offered by the air to the aerodrome is only one-fiftieth part of what was supposed, implying that so much less motive power is needed. The speed attained by the airship of this pattern will be one hundred miles an hour or more if desired. Such an airship will be able to traverse space at a rate far exceeding the flight of the fastest birds, and a journey across the continent will be accomplished in scarcely more than a few consecutive twinklings.

The theory of the aerodrome is wholly different from that of the balloon. Unlike the latter, it does not aim to float by reason of being lighter than the air. Prof. Langley's machine weighs about one thousand times as much as the air which supports it. It relies upon the air currents as does a soaring bird. In fact, its principle is derived from the suggestions offered by birds of the vulture type. There is no better example of soaring than the vulture, which though a large and heavy animal, will remain for a whole day in the air, without a single wing-beat, simply opposing its wings to the air currents and thus obtaining support from them.

Most people have seen the magician Herrmann throwing playing cards from the stage of a theatre into the third and fourth galleries. This is an illustration of the sustaining power afforded by the air to thin planes moving swiftly through it. The same principle applies to the aerodrome. Suppose that such an airship is on its way from New York to Chicago at a speed of fifty miles an hour, the day being perfectly calm. Of course this means a fifty mile current of air in effect. It opposes the progress of the vessel very slightly, because the latter presents merely the edges of its planes to the breeze. The captain of the helm inclines the planes upward a trifle at the front, so that the powerful air current is made to exercise its lifting power and keep the craft afloat. But whichever way the current comes, the planes are governed accordingly. The wing planes on either side are slanted slightly upward, so that any tendency to tilt will develop greater pressure in that direction and thus restore equilibrium.

People commonly think of flight in the air as implying an ascent to great heights, but for that there is no necessity. All that is required for practical purposes is that the aerodrome shall travel at a level high enough to be clear of houses and trees. The start must be made from a height. Not the best flyer among the soaring birds can make a start from the ground without much difficulty. The eagle takes a long run before it can rise, thus gathering momentum. The sky-searching condor of the Andes gets a start usually by dropping from a lofty crag. An important part of the problem of human flight is the question of landing safely. People are not going to travel in a vehicle that is apt to wind up its journey with a smash-up. Prof. Langley believes he sees the way out of this trouble, but he guards his ideas on the subject very carefully.

It may be that the aerodrome of the future for passenger traffic will be modified on the plan of a trolley for the sake of safety. Suppose a line of poles carrying a trolley wire to be erected from New York to Chicago. The air-ship overhead would be connected with this wire below by two wires. The connecting wires would travel along the trolley wires. By means of this arrangement the power for running the propeller fans could be furnished from dynamo stations at suitable intervals along the route. Thus all necessity for carrying an engine on the aerial vessel would be obviated. The airship might fly at the height of one hundred feet or so above the trolley. It would carry suspended beneath it a car for passengers. Who can say that ten years hence we may not see such a line as this running across the continent, with a continuous flight of aerodromes departing and arriving at thirty-minute intervals? One important advantage of the trolley idea is that the wire would control the flying machine, and no steering would be necessary.

Fifteen years ago a man who had the temerity to deliver a serious lecture on the prospects of navigating the air would have ruined his professional reputation by the indiscretion. Now the much-derided 'cranks' are having their innings. The foremost advocate of the practicability of aerial volitation, Prof. Octave Chanut, was not long ago elected president of the American Society of Engineers. This question is the last transportation problem remaining for man to solve. When the first dread of the air has been conquered, when the horror of empty space has been mastered through habit, the human flyer, having successfully imitated the birds, will doubtless be able to improve on their methods.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIGESTION

is caused by abuse of the digestive organs, and can only be cured by keeping the stomach in order and the bowels open. This must be done if a cure is to be effected, and the best of all remedies for this purpose is

Ayer's Pills

Highest Awards at World's Fair

SPORTS OF A DAY.

Much Interest in the Lacrosse and Baseball Matches This Afternoon.

GAMES TO BE PLAYED ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

MONTREALS VS. SHAMROCKS.

A large and enthusiastic crowd is expected to be present at the contest between the Montreals and Shamrocks this afternoon. Both contingents are in excellent form, and ready for the battle. The Montreals evidently appear more confident in winning, and success against the Shamrocks than has been the case for several years. Notwithstanding, the latter team may be somewhat weakened by the absence of Wall and Danaher, they will make a hard and tough struggle. Stewart, the ex-Captain of the Capitals, is expected to officiate as referee.

THE COMMITTEE OF DELEGATES.

Last night the committee of delegates from the Senior League met in the M.A.A.A. gymnasium and adopted new rules to govern the game during the season. The Indian is now permitted to play on a level with his white brother, and the free throw rule has been dispensed with.

TORONTOS AND CORNWALLS.

Cornwall, Ont., May 22.—Whether it will be as strong as was expected or not, the team that will represent the Cornwall League Club in the exhibition game with the Torontos in the Queen City on Monday, will have in its ranks many of the senior team of last year. This is owing to the fact that several of the veterans have evidently decided not to play this season, and the remainder have had little or no practice. As the Juniors had made arrangements for the day they cannot be largely drawn from on this occasion, but several members of the Hungarrian team have consented to join the Cornwall Club out, and Messrs. D. Cleveland, Dunbar, Harkness, and Andy McDonald, of Lancaster, have been here a couple of days training hard for the match. Alex. Riviere has announced his intention not to play this season, and Cross is credited with a similar statement. Mac Murphy's dislocated shoulder will prevent his handling the stick, and Billy Turnbull for some reason, has not been out to practice. Randy McLennan is in Williamstown; McDonnell is in Bradford, Penn., and Dafoe the only men who have had any practice this season are the junior members of the team. There is an abundance of good material among them, however, and Toronto's picked aggregation of stars may have their work cut out for them. At present it is easier to name those who will not be on the team than those who will. The team will be picked on Saturday night.

SHAMROCKS AND CAPITALS.

The Shamrocks go to Ottawa on Monday to play the Capitals, and they are running a special excursion by the C.P.R. The train will leave on the 9.30 train from the Windsor station. The fare for the round trip is fixed at $2.25. The C.P.R. have arranged to supply meals on the way to the team and excursionists, and it is expected that a large crowd will accompany the boys to see them pitted against the Capitals for the first time this season. The Capitals are in great trim, said ex-Captain Stewart, who was in the city last night attending a meeting of the Senior League, and they expect that the Shamrocks will make them move around pretty lively. Mr. Stewart said they expected a large crowd at the match in Ottawa.

FOOTBALL.

McGILL II. VS. METS II.

The above teams will play their scheduled match on McGill grounds this afternoon at 4 p.m.

METS III. VS. MONTREAL SOUTH II.

The Junior Mets will play their scheduled match with Montreal South second team today at 4.30 p.m., on the Metropolitan football grounds, Park avenue.

CALEDONIANS VS. POINT ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE.

The above match will be played this afternoon on Logan's Farm at 3 o'clock. The members of the Point St. Charles team are requested to meet at the gymnasium at 1.30 p.m., sharp.

BASEBALL.

WATCHCASE VS. LACHINES.

The above clubs will play their first scheduled game on the Dominion Wire Co.'s Literary and Recreation Club new grounds, adjoining Dominion station, Lachine, on Monday afternoon at 2.30. Both teams have been putting in some hard practice, and are now in condition to give all who witness the match a good exhibition of the game. The Watchcase Club will take the G.T.R. Lachine 2.20 train to Dominion station.

MONTREAL AND PLATTSBURG.

The Montreal public have long wanted good ball, and there is every prospect that the proper thing will be given to-day, when the Montreal professionals meet the Plattsburgs in the opening game of the International League series; anyway it will not be the fault of the home team, who are now together and fully prepared for the season's campaign. Montreal is determined to win to-day, and with Foley and Miller as a battery everything is in their favor. The players are all in first class condition, and will go to work in earnest from the moment the umpire calls 'play.' Now that an excellent team is secured to represent this city, it is to be seen what patronage the people will give. For the benefit of those who will purchase score cards to-day, the batting order is here given:—Courtemanche, ss.; Burke, l.f.; Sweeney, 1b.; Dean, r.f.; Donner, 2b.; Fuller, 2b.; Thompson, c.f.; Miller, c.; Foley, p. A car service is promised by the Street Railway Company to the new Shamrock grounds, and there should be a large crowd on the grand stand by 3 o'clock, at which hour the game will start. Baseball enthusiasts have waited patiently for Montreal to open up, and the opportunities to get a line on the men will be afforded them to-day.

Montreal also plays St. Albans on the new Shamrock grounds on Monday afternoon, and the game will commence at half-past three o'clock, in order to allow those who witness the review ample time for lunch before attending the match.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 22.—Following are the results of the National League games played to-day:—

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg—				
Philadelphia	2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 6	10	10	5
	5 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	6	10	1
Batteries — Taylor and Clements; Hawley and Merritt. Umpire, Emslie.				
Cleveland—		3..		
	3 0 0 1 0 3 0 1 0	8	11	1
	5 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 0	10	14	0
Batteries—Wilson and Cuppy, O'Connor; Sullivan, Berger. Umpire, Weidman.				
Cincinnati—				
	1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	10	2
	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	5	4
Batteries—Clarke and Wilson; Fisher and Schmidt. Umpire, Keefe.				
Louisville—				
	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 2	5	6	4
	0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 3	6	10	3

Batteries—Hoffer and Robinson; Hill and Smith, Miller. Umpire, Hurst.

At St. Louis—			
Brooklyn	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0	3	9 4
St. Louis	0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0	6	11 2

Batteries—Gumbert, Daub, Grim; Hart, and McFarland. Umpire, Lynch.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won	Lost	P.C. Won
Cincinnati	19	10	.655
Cleveland	17	9	.653
Boston	18	10	.642
Pittsburg	15	11	.576
Baltimore	15	13	.535
Philadelphia	15	13	.535
Washington	14	13	.518
Chicago	15	14	.517
Brooklyn	11	16	.407
New York	10	18	.357
St. Louis	10	18	.357
Louisville	7	21	.250

CRICKET.

THE MONTREAL CLUB.

The following team will represent the Montreal Cricket Club in their match with the Invictas this afternoon on the Invicta grounds:—J. J. Boyes, A. Browning (captain), A. B. Evans, W. R. Gilbert, C. B. Godwin, N. G. Grace, H. R. Hunt, K. E. Mackenzie, F. N. Southam, H. F. Stow and C. H. Walters. The team which will leave for Ottawa on Sunday at 4.15 p.m., will be the same, except that J. G. Mackintosh and A. Hodgson will replace Messrs. Grace and McKenzie.

GOLF.

TO VISIT QUEBEC.

The Royal Montreal Golf Club play their annual match with Quebec on Monday afternoon. The steamer 'Canada' carried quite a large party last evening, among whom were Messrs. J. Meeker, Graham, Macpherson, Dunlop, illespie, Wilson and many others.

AQUATICS.

A SPRING REGATTA.

The committee have decided upon holding a spring regatta, open to members of the club only on Saturday, June 13, in order to encourage the members to turn out and row The following is the programme of events: Four oars ('scratch crews' to be picked by rowing committee). Single scull shell, single canoe, double canoe, sailing canoe (club flag). Entries must be made with the captain by Saturday, May 30. One first prize will be given in each event, and a large list of entries is looked for.

THE WHEEL.

THE WANDERERS.

The ride this afternoon will be out to Knowlton, leaving the club room at 2.10, sharp, so as to catch the 'Island Queen' from the Island Ferry wharf at 2.30; any one missing this boat can catch the 'Longueuil' at Hochelaga at 2.45. The start will be made from Longueuil about 3 p.m., out to Chambly, Marieville, St. Brigide and Farnham, where supper will be indulged in, and then the ride will start again in the cool of the evening to Cowansville and Sweetsburg and then on to Knowlton, where Sunday will be spent. Some of the riders intend taking a ride through Bolton Pass to Lake Magog, which is a beautiful trip. J. A. Mann and F. F. Winn are going to continue the ride on to Newport, Vt. The ride home will take place on Monday, returning by some other road.

The club fixtures for the ensuing week are as follows:—

Saturday, May 23, 2.10 p.m., Knowlton.
Tuesday, May 26, 8 p.m., Optional destination.
Thursday, May 28, 8 p.m., committee meeting.
Saturday, May 30, 3 p.m., Dorval.

THE RAMBLERS.

The Ramblers will ride around the Two Mountains this afternoon, leaving the subway at 2.30 sharp. On Monday they will wheel to St. Johns under the charge of Captain Robinson, leaving at 6 p.m.

THE Y. M. C. A. BICYCLE CLUB.

The Y.M.C.A. Bicycle Club will wheel to the Back River this afternoon, leaving the Y.M.C.A. building at three o'clock. All members are requested to be in line at that hour.

CHESS.

BARRY SCORES A WIN.

Boston, May 21.—Barry won against Showalter yesterday in the tournament for the United States chess championship at the Boston Chess Club. It was a long and hard fought Petroff defence, lasting nearly till midnight, and taking 62 moves to reach a result. Barry varied from his line of play on the first day, adopting Steinitz's variation, P to Q 4. Showalter, however, ventured out of the rut in his eleventh move (Kt to B 4), and the slip cost him dear. Barry swung out promptly with his knight two moves later, and a combination ensued that won the exchange. Barry's grip with this advantage was small, but vital, and he never relaxed it for a move. Showalter showed some of the finest chess he has ever played, but could not find a loophole. On the sixtieth move, when both had been playing for eight hours, Showalter demanded that Barry be required to mate in fifty moves, a provision in the rules equivalent to the previous question in parliamentary law. He resigned a few moves later, as Barry unmasked a winning turn.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

The sporting fixtures for to-day are as follows:—

Lacrosse—Montreal vs. Shamrock, exhibition game, on the M.A.A.A. grounds.

The Wheel—Montreal Bicycle Club start on their tour to Brockville, leaving the M.A.A.A. gymnasium at two o'clock Ramblers Bicycle Club ride around the Two Mountains to Lachine Locks. Wanderers Bicycle Club ride to Chambly.

Aquatics — Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club's 15-foot class races at Dorval.

Baseball—International League—Montreal vs. Plattsburg, Shamrock A.A.A. grounds. Montreal Amateur League — Telegraphers vs. Clippers, Telegraphers grounds. Druggists' League—Lyman, Knox & Co. versus Kerry, Watson & Co., north end of Exhibition grounds.

Football—Canadian Football Association—First division, McGill vs. Back River; Metropolitans vs. Thistles. Second division, Caledonias vs. Point St. Charles; Rovers vs. Montreal South; McGill vs. Metropolitans. Third division, Metropolitans vs. Montreal South; Scottish Athletic vs. Valleyfield, at Valleyfield.

Cricket—Montreal vs. Invictas, Exhibition grounds.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

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H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rocher, N.B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no other."

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Assisted by DR. W. A. PICHE
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Personal Clothing Talk.

Timely talk, too, so near the day we celebrate—a talk which has the pleasant air of holiday anticipation about it—the anticipation of new suits and stylish furnishings at pleasant prices. We call it a "personal" talk, because we are just as careful about what we say in print as we are when we talk to you in the store with the goods before you to prove our claims. There is no guess so or think so about these offers—it's all know so, because we make all the clothing we sell. No misrepresentations of manufacturers—no wholesaler's word to take or profits to pay. The suits are our own make from trouser-hem to collar; it is our own guarantee we give; it is but a single profit you pay.

HOLIDAY PREPARATION Is often as pleasant as the day itself—the satisfaction of getting generous clothing values for your money. Here are a few holiday hints,

MEN'S SUITS.

They are surely birthday presents at the prices we have quoted and now quote for holiday purchasers. When you stop to think that you are buying a first-class piece of cloth, a well-made and stylish cut suit, a suit made as well as we know how to make it after years of experience, don't you think this is pretty good value? We do.

Blue or Black Serge Suit, hard finish, very stylish, $8.50.
A good Serge Suit, $3.75.
All-Wool Serge Suit, single or double breasted, $5.
All Wool Cheviot Suits, $6.75.
Tweed Suits, $3.75.
All-Wool Tweed Suits, $6.50.
Best Scotch Tweed Suits, $8.75.
Worsted Suits, in Steel Gray, Blue Grey and Tan, $9.50.
Finest Black Venetian Prince Albert Suits, $15.

Black Venetian Dress Suits. Morning or Sack Coat, $8 to $12.

SUMMER CLOTHING
For Different Uses

FOR BOATING or FOR TENNIS—
White Duck Trousers, $1.40.
Yachting Shirts, in striped Flannel and cashmere, 50c, 75c and $1.
White Flannel Shirts, $3.
Newest colors and patterns in fancy striped Flannel Suits, $2.25 to $4.50.

FOR GOLF—
A stylish, well made Golf Coat, $3.50.
Golf Hose, 75c, $1. $1.25.

FOR THE WHEEL—
Men generally take as much pride in their bicycling attire as they do in the wheel itself.
Call and see our
Bicycle Pants, $1.50 up.
Bicycle Suits, $5.00 up.
Boys' Sweaters, navy and white, 50c and 75c.
Men's Sweaters, navy and white, $1. $1.25 to $3.
Bicycle Hose, 50c, 75c, $1.
Belts from 12c to $1.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Whether for holiday wear or ordinary street dress, the smaller things are just as important for comfort and appearance as the suits themselves.

COLORED SHIRTS—
Not the kind that lose their color the first time you wash them, nor the kind that crack and tear the first time you wear them.
Men's Shirts, stylish colors, collars attached, 50c, 75c and $1.
Men's Colored Shirts, two collars, one extra pair of cuffs detached, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.

UNDERWEAR—
Balbriggan from 75c to $2.00 per suit.
Natural Wool from $1.00 to $2.00 per suit.

HOSE—
Cotton Hose in black, tan and fancy stripes, 10c 15c and 25.
Cashmere Hose in black, tan, various colors, special inducement at 23c.

NECKWEAR—
Four-in Hands, in Fibre, a bright, fresh stock, in newest shades, just received, 15c, 2 for 25c.
Four-in-Hands, in Silk. They will improve a new suit and redeem an old one, 10, 15, 25, 35 & 50 cts
Bows, neat and stylish, in many colors, 10, 15, 25, 35 and 50 c s.
Paris Ties, 10 to 50c
Braces—the kind that wear well and are comfortable, 10 to 50 cents.

STRAW HATS—
For appearance as well as comfort, discard the close, unhealthy felt hat and buy a Yeddo, 35c.
Stylish Straws, 50c, 75c, $1.

Open To-night till 11 o'clock.

BLUMENTHAL'S,
Cor. Craig and Bleury, 1447 St. Catherine.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY DRESS GOODS

A specially selected assortment of Fancy Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices for the present month.

Summer Plaids, Crepon, etc.

A splendid BLACK CASHMERE worth 65c for 45c. Several pieces at this low price.

Still Ahead for Bargains.
THE WORKINGMAN'S STORE.

C. P. CHAGNON,
(Successor to N. Larivee).
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BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.

THE BEST OIL STOVE EVER INVENTED.
The Very Thing for Your Country House.
No Smoke. No Disagreeable Odor.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
We will show you how they work.
Prices—$7, and 3-burner, $9.50.
GAS STOVES, 3-burner, with oven, $7 large size, $9.
REFRIGERATORS. — We have them at $7.50, $8.50, $9.50, $10.25, $11. Double door, $15.
ARCTIC ICE CHESTS, $4.75, $5.50, $6.25.
JEWETT'S RAPID FILTERS and COOLERS.
ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS from 25c. WIRE DOORS from $1.50.
GEM and LIGHTNING FREEZERS, $1.50, $1.80, $2, $2.50.
HAMMOCKS—A full line.
FISHING TACKLE—A complete assortment.

M. PHILBIN,
2231 & 2233 St. Catherine St.

ELECTION IN THE St. Antoine Ward

NOMINATION.

The appointment of Alderman Atwater as a member of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, having created a vacancy in the representation of the St. Antoine Ward:—

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the nomination of candidates to fill the said vacancy will take place at the City Clerk's Office in the City Hall between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon on Monday, the first day of June next.

In the event of there being only one candidate nominated he shall, ipso facto, be elected, but in the event of there being two or more candidates nominated, a poll shall be granted, to be held on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, from the hours of nine o'clock in the morning till five o'clock in the afternoon at such places as will be specified in a subsequent notice.

Blank forms of nomination papers and all information as regards the formalities to be observed may be had, on application, at the office of the undersigned.

PUBLIC NOTICE is further given, that in accordance with Section 1 of 53 Victoria, chap. 67, every candidate for the office of Mayor or Alderman shall be obliged to deposit with the City Clerk, along with the nomination paper, a certificate of qualification duly sworn to.

PUBLIC NOTICE is also further given, that according to Section 8 of 53 Victoria, chap. 50:

"46a. No nomination paper shall be valid or acted upon by the City Clerk unless the sum of two hundred dollars ($200), in legal tender or in bills of any chartered bank doing business in Canada, is deposited in the hands of the City Clerk at the time the nomination paper is filed with him; and the receipt of the City Clerk shall be, in every case, sufficient evidence of the payment herein mentioned."

"The sum so deposited by any candidate shall be returned to him in the event of his being elected or of his obtaining a number of votes at least equal to one-half the number of votes polled in favor of the candidate elected; otherwise it shall belong to the city."

(By order)
L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, May 23, 1896.
22

HARTSHORN OR AMMONIA
—FOR—
FAMILY USE,
FOR THE
TOILET, KITCHEN, LAUNDRY,
Put up in pint bottles, two dozen in a case.
Ask your grocer for it.
MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED PURE
—BY—
JOHN COWAN,
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OUTLINE DRAWINGS MADE By our Artists, and ZINC ETCHINGS of same, suitable for newspaper illustrations, may be procured on short notice, at the 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

HALF A CENTURY IN WASHINGTON.

In the series of 'Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times' the life of 'Margaret Winthrop,' by Alice Morse Earle, is now followed by the life of 'Dolly Madison,' wife of James Madison. It is written by Maud Wilder Goodwin, author of the 'Colonial Cavalier,' and it is the fruit of careful and laborious research, embodying in an attractive form much new and entertaining information about a woman whose high character and exceptionally winning personality have always made her a matter of special interest. Dolly Madison's story begins as a little Virginia girl born before the American Revolution. She first married John Todd, and afterwards as a young widow James Madison in 1794, when she at once became an enlivening factor in the levees held by President and Mrs. Washington at the sober old house on Market street, with its mottled brick walls and its two lamps glimmering, owl-like, before the door to light the way of strangers.

In 1797 Washington's administration came to an end, and with it Dolly Madison's life in Philadelphia. The last public ceremony at which she and her husband took part was the inauguration of John Adams, and it was their privilege to witness the ineffably pathetic scene of Washington's farewell, when the people, frantic with grief, followed him to the very door of his house as though they could not let him go. One who witnessed the scene writes of it thus :

Adams entered in a full suit of fine grey cloth, but every eye was fixed on Washington who wore a full suit of black velvet, his hair powdered and in a bag, diamond knee-buckles and a light sword with grey scabbard. Behind him was Jefferson, gaunt, ungainly, square-shouldered, with foxy hair, dressed in blue coat, small-clothes, vest of crimson; near by was pale, reflective Madison, and burly bristling Knox. After the inaugural Adams left the room followed by Jefferson; still people stood motionless till Washington descended from the platform and left the hall to go down the street to the Indian Queen, to pay his respects to the new President.

The immense crowd followed him as one man, but in total silence. After he had gone in, a smothered sound went up from the multitude like thunder, for he was passing away from them to be seen no more. The door opened and he stood on the threshold looking at the people. No man ever saw him so deeply moved. The tears rolled down over his cheeks; then he bowed slow and low and the door closed.

The Madisons returned to their home in Virginia, and when recalled to public life the seat of government had been removed to Washington, where by invitation of President Jefferson Dolly Madison assisted in his official hospitalities. Nearly fifty years later we read of a reception given by President Polk when he passed through the crowded rooms with the venerable Mrs. Madison on his arm. This, says Mrs. Goodwin, is the last glimpse we catch of Mrs. Madison at any public function. 'She entered Washington official society on the arm of Jefferson and left it on the arm of Polk, her life meanwhile, public and semi-public, having spanned nearly half a century, and covered the administrations of nine presidents.' James Madison himself became President in 1809, and we are told how one class resented and deplored the continuance of the power of the Democrats, as the followers of Jefferson were now coming to be called. This was the barbers :

All the barbers were Federalists, owing, it was said, to the fact that those leaders wore powder and long queues which required dressing by the barbers, while the Democrats wore short hair or small queues tied carelessly with a ribbon. On the nomination of Madison a barber burst out: 'The country is doomed; what presidents we might have, sir! Just look at Dagget of Connecticut or Stockton of New Jersey! What queues they have got, sir!—as big as your wrist and powdered every day, sir, like the real gentlemen they are. Such men, sir, would confer dignity upon the chief magistracy; but this little Jim Madison, with a queue no bigger than a pipe-stem! Sir, it is enough to make a man forswear his country.

The city of Washington in those days was but a straggling line of fine buildings in the heart of a wilderness. The poet, Tom Moore, described it in ironical vein as—

This famed metropolis where fancy sees
Squares in morasses, obelisks in trees,
Which travelling fools and gazetteers adorn
With shrines unbuilt and heroes yet unborn.

Gouverneur Morris wrote jestingly to the Princess de Tours et Taxis that nothing was wanted 'except houses, cellars, well-informed men, amiable women and a few other trifles to make the capital perfect, and that it was indeed an ideal city—for future residence.' Another picture of Washington is given us showing the appearance the city presented to Charles Dickens in 1847. In quoting his words Mrs. Goodwin gently alludes to the 'genial courtesy' of all his comments upon America. She says :

His description is so vivid that it is worth noting as a picture of Mrs. Madison's surroundings as they struck alien eyes. He urges his English reader to take in imagination the worst parts of the City Road and Pentonville—burn the whole down; build it up again in plaster; widen it a little; throw in part of St. John's Wood, put green blinds outside of all the private houses, with a red curtain and a white one in every window; plough up all the roads; plant a great deal of coarse turf in every place where it ought not to be; erect three handsome buildings anywhere; but the more entirely out of everyone's way the better; call one the post-office and one the treasury; make it scorching hot in the morning and freezing cold in the afternoon with an occasional tornado of wind and dust; leave a brickfield without the bricks in all places where a street may naturally be expected—and that's Washington.

The war of 1812, which occurred during Madison's administration, was popularly known as 'Madison's War,' and 'The Burning of Washington' forms the theme of one chapter of this fascinating book. In the English parliament, says Mrs. Goodwin, the burning of the American capital was stigmatized as 'of any enterprise recorded in the annals of war the one which most exasperated the people and least weakened the government.' Great illuminations followed the declaration of peace, and Madison became popular again. His wife, beloved by high and low, was said to be the most popular person in the United States. This war produced the 'Star Spangled Banner' and a cluster of sayings which still survive, such as 'Don't give up the ship,' 'Our country, right or wrong,' and the epigrams of the Portuguese Minister, who called Washington 'the City of Magnificent Distances.' As for the banking system of those days Mrs. Goodwin relates the experience of a man who at the close of the war of 1812 carried to a Pennsylvania bank a roll of bills issued by that institution. He demanded gold or silver in exchange for them, but was told that the bank declined to pay gold or silver. 'Then,' said he, 'give me bills of the United States bank.' 'We have not any,' answered the cashier. 'Ah !' said the applicant, 'then I will take bills on any bank in New England.' 'None of those.' 'Then kindly pay me in the best counterfeit bills you have.' Before Madison went out of office, however, a national bank was created on a sound basis. (W. Foster Brown, $1.25.)

A NOTABLE WORK.

Of the many books which have of late years been written upon the Holy Spirit perhaps the most complete as regards the critical study of bible passages upon the subject is a volume entitled 'Through the Eternal Spirit,' by the Rev. James Elder Cumming,' D.D., of Glasgow, Scotland. Dr. Cumming, feeling that by some recent writers this important subject had been treated in a fragmentary manner, and certain phases presented out of focus and of due proportion, gives in this volume the results of his own study. His object has been to present the whole teaching of Scripture in a short compass and in clear and methodical order, so that all may find here not only the conclusions come to by the author but materials gathered by means of which every reader may test the accuracy of these and form his own judgment. The Rev. F. B. Meyer, in his introduction, says that there is no book on this sublime subject more deeply saturated with the letter and spirit of the bible than this. It is, he says, profound enough for the most thoughtful, yet so lucid and interesting as to be understood and enjoyed by the youngest disciple. He says further :

Dr. Elder Cumming, as on this side of the Atlantic we all know well, is a distinguished son of the Established Church of Scotland, and for many years has occupied a prominent position in Glasgow, hard by the church where Dr. Andrew Bonar ministered. In the early history of the Keswick convention he came as a critic, but became deeply convinced by the truth specially taught from that platform, and after a period of a strong spiritual conflict, passed into an abiding realization of the rest and power of a life hidden with Christ in God. On a naturally strong, well-balanced and highly cultured nature, was soon grafted a conception of the inner meaning of scripture, and a perception of the possibilities of Christian experience and usefulness, which were destined to make him well known by lip and pen, to thousands, as a clear, thoughtful and powerful exponent of the doctrine of the inner life. Such is the position which, for several years now, he has worthily maintained; whilst his white hair and venerable aspect give an additional sanction and force to his words.

(Revell Co., new cheap edition, cloth, $1.50.)

A VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The Rev. W. W. Walker, a Canadian Methodist minister, gives an account of his recent visit to England in a neat volume entitled 'An Itinerant in the British Isles.' (W. Briggs, Toronto.) He crossed in the 'Labrador,' went from Liverpool to London, where he made the usual round, and found the English people very intelligent and affable. He then returned to Liverpool and visited the dock yards at Birkenhead, concerning which he gives some statistics, and re-crossed the Atlantic in the 'Vancouver.' The book is written in a simple style, with many personal items such as the following :

Among the many places visited in Liverpool was the Young Men's Christian Association building, near the central part of the city, a magnificent and stately structure. In the gymnasium, in connection therewith, we noticed a large number of young men, finely built and of splendid physique, running around in a large circle on an easy trot. We asked our guide how it was that they were such strapping fellows. He answered, pointing to the runners, 'because they do that.' It was only recently that we recalled these words, and now every day take a run in the cellar, with the result of a marked improvement in health. It is said that a man is a fool who will not put in practice what he learns at an infinite cost. We learned this together with a few other things at considerable cost, and feel determined in the future to utilize the knowledge acquired in the past.

(Price $1.00.)

OUR ARCHIVES.

'The Archives of Canada' is the title of the Presidential Address of J. McPherson LeMoine, president of the Royal Society of Canada for 1894-5. (John Durie & Son, Canada.) In it he gives interesting particulars concerning the manuscript sources of Canadian history. It is only of late years, he tells us, that the patriotic duty of collecting Canadian archives has seriously commended itself to public attention. Until 1872, when the archives office was created at Ottawa as an annex to the Department of Agriculture, the archives were scattered in London, Paris, Rouen, Madrid, Venice, Amsterdam, St. Petersburg, Washington, Boston, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto. The history of the five sieges of Quebec alone, he says, fills many volumes. In his cursory glance at many documents of special interest Mr. LeMoine reveals to us the rude beginnings of Canadian history, with its austere and patriotic teachings.

ON DICTIONARIES.

Mesrs. Funk & Wagnalls, the publishers of the very complete 'Standard Dictionary,' recently noticed in these columns, justly take exception to the attacks made upon the 'Standard' by the reprinters of an old English dictionary which has been altered and modernized with great ingenuity, and published as a new work. The publishers of the 'Standard' send out a circular entitled 'Exposed,' giving facsimile pages of the new and old editions of this other work, showing how the plates have been cut and room for new words made by the omission of other words or definitions. It is important that dictionary buyers should be thus placed upon their guard, as the advertisements are very misleading.

PURITY LEAFLETS.

Two new leaflets of the Philanthropist Series, 'Ministerial Declaration against State Regulation of Vice,' and 'Christ's Teaching on the Social Evil,' by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., have been published. The 'Ministerial Declaration' is a strong and timely protest against state regulation of vice, signed by Bishops Potter and Andrews, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Sabine, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, and other well known ministers of New York. It is a most valuable document for Purity and White Cross workers to distribute. Dr. Abbott's 'Christ's Teaching on the Social Evil,' is a most powerful plea from the Christian point of view, for an equal standard of morals for both men and women; and against the regulation or licensing of vice. It is said to be one of the best leaflets for popular distribution ever issued. (Price, by mail, 20 cents a dozen; $1 a hundred. Address the American Purity Alliance, the United Charities Building, 4th avenue and 22d street, New York.)

THE IMPERIAL INSIGNIA TO BE USED AT THE CORONATION.

These consist of the Standard of St. Petersburg, the crown, the globe, the sceptre, the insignia of the Order of St. Andrew, the sword (sixteenth century) and the shield (Empress Catherine).

ROYAL INSIGNIA OF RUSSIA.

STORY OF THE RUSSIAN CROWN AND SCEPTRE, WHICH ARE AMONG THE PRICELESS TREASURES IN EUROPE.

(New York 'Tribune.')

In the magnificent show at Moscow on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar and Czarina, nothing will attract greater attention or, naturally, play a more important part than the imperial insignia—the two crowns, the sceptre, the banner and the globe. A few weeks ago they were borne from the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg—where they have been since the coronation of Alexander III.—in a golden waggon to the Kaiser Nicholas station, and thence, under a military guard, to the ancient capital.

The imperial insignia of Russia are among the priceless treasures in Europe. The crown of the Czar is valued at 11,000,000 rubles. Its two halves represent the eastern and western Roman empires. Between them rises the cross, made up of five great diamonds. With the exception of a magnificent ruby forming the central point, the crown is fairly covered with diamonds and fifty-four pearls. Catharine the Great, in the last century, had this crown made by a jeweller from Geneva. She gave orders at the time that it was to be the most valuable crown in Europe. The jeweller, however, was informed that it must not weigh more than five pounds, as the Empress has to wear it for five hours at the ceremony of the coronation. The Genevan was successful in fulfilling all the demands made upon him, and Catharine was greatly pleased with his work. The crown to be worn by the Czarina resembles that of her husband, save that it is considerably smaller.

The sceptre, which was first used at the coronation of the Emperor Paul, gets its chief value from the famous Orloff diamond, which forms its point. According to tradition, this stone, and the celebrated Kohinoor of the English crown, formed the eyes of the lion which [illegible] before the throne of the Grand Mogul at Delhi. For years it was sold from hand to hand as a fine piece of glass or [illegible] until it came into the possession of an Armenian merchant named Lasareff, who recognized its worth. At risk of his life he carried it to St. Petersburg and offered it to the Empress Catharine II. The Empress considered the stone, at that time unpolished, too dear, and [illegible] took it to Amsterdam, the centre of the diamond trade. There Count Alexei Orloff bought it for 450,000 rubles, had it polished, and, returning to the Russian capital, laid it at the feet of Catharine. At the same time he induced the Empress to ennoble Lasareff and grant him an annual pension of 2,000 rubles.

The 'Orloff' weighs 199¾ carats, 8 [illegible] carats more than the Kohinoor.

The globe was also made for the coronation of the Emperor Paul. It is of gold, encircled by three rows of brilliants, in the middle of which is an almond-formed diamond. Toward the top are three rows of brilliants, on which is a fine sapphire which is used as the support of the diamond cross.

The imperial banner bears in the central field the two-headed red and black eagle, which carries in its claws a sceptre and globe. Above the diamond-crowned heads is a large imperial crown, from which fall two blue bands. On the breast of the eagle is a representation of St. George in silver armor and on a silver horse. On his shoulder is a blue mantle. With a golden lance he pierces the golden, green-winged dragon. About the shield winds the chain with the cross of the Andreas order. On the wings of the eagle are four coats-of-arms of different provinces. The border of the banner is also made of the same coats-of-arms, intertwined with laurel and oak branches. All visitors to Moscow will get a chance to see the insignia.

MY LAST INTERVIEW WITH NASR-ED-DIN SHAH.

BY FANNY NICHOLS BENJAMIN.

The ex-Shah of Persia was officially, and always in public, the most august and imposing of monarchs. Tall, finely proportioned and of military bearing, his hauteur and reserve of manner went far to give the impression he was indeed, as his people claimed, the King of kings and the Sun of suns. During our residence in Persia I had frequent opportunity, however, of seeing quite another and more atractive side of this Eastern monarch.

I met him both in the country and in town informally in the Anderoon, or private apartments of his Queens. He came in, during my visits, quite as a genial and most courteous man of the world would enter the presence of ladies who were guests of his family.

My last interview with the Shah will always remain, now that he has gone, a most agreeable remembrance. When he found we were to leave Persia, he sent two of the eunuchs of the Palace to bear an invitation to my daughter and myself to pass the day with his favorite Queen, the Sultana 'Anisa Dooleh.'

After the morning visit with her, which was full of interest, we were joined by the aunt of the Shah, an elderly woman of fine presence, and together we shared a delightful luncheon.

When we had about finished this repast, the Shah entered through a long window opening from an outer veranda. We all rose, and the Anisa Dooleh led the way to the great drawing room. The Shah, after conversing, in an affectionate manner with her for a few moments, crossed the space between us and commenced at once by asking me in French (the language he always spoke with me) if it 'were indeed true we were about to leave Persia.'

I replied, expressing the regret I sincerely felt. He at once responded:—'But why do you leave? We like Mr. Benjamin; he understands us; he speaks our languages. Does he not like us?' I assured the King of our affection for everything Persian, but said:—'You know, Sire, there are two political parties in our country. Behold, the other is uppermost.'

He smiled and shook his head. 'I confess I do not understand your politics. In London or Paris, or perhaps on American soil, your President might want to be represented by men of his own party, but away out here, on the other side of the world, what difference does it make?' He then added some pleasant things about my husband which I will not repeat, and asked if there was anything the Shah of Persia could do to keep Mr. Benjamin there.

I replied that it 'was well known that the power of the Shah was almighty, but that neither God nor man was likely to influence much our politicians, or something to that effect, half ironically.

The Shah then commenced seriously to talk of our country. Said he:—'I have great respect for and interest in the United States and, do you know, there is no country I wish so much to visit.'

I said:—'Why do you not come? We will send a ship across the Atlantic for you, when next you visit Europe.'

My enthusiasm seemed to please the Shah, and he replied:—'I know your people are very hospitable,' but added, musingly, 'the Atlantic is a great sea. I cannot put the wide Atlantic between myself and my throne;' then, with a sigh:—'No; I shall never come to America.'—'The Independent.'

New York City.

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