

Colonial Institute
Tratagar Square
London SW ENG

Twelve
Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Warmer.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1903.

PRICE ONE CENT.

A DISASTER IN OREGON

A Waterspout Destroys the Town of Heppner.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS SAID TO BE DROWNED.

Spokane, Washington, June 15.—Telegraphic reports from Arlington, Oregon, state that the town of Heppner, Oregon, was destroyed by a waterspout last night. It is reported that 350 persons were drowned and that 105 bodies have already been recovered.

Heppner is a town of about twelve hundred and fifty inhabitants, the seat of Morrow County. Early reports indicate that the flood was caused by either one or two cloudbursts.

NEWS CONFIRMED.

Portland, Ore., June 15.—The general offices of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company received a telegram from Heppner this morning saying that the company's depot at Heppner was washed out by a cloudburst last night and that many people of the town were drowned.

KARAGEORGEVICH CHOSEN

(Continued From Page 12.)

ELECTED UNANIMOUSLY.

Belgrade, June 15.—Prince Peter Karageorgevich, at 12.15 p.m., was unanimously elected King of Serbia by the Senate and Skupstina in joint session.

A CLOSE CONSULTATION.

Geneva, June 15.—Prince Karageorgevich and his cousin, M. Nvadozovic, remained in close consultation until 6 o'clock this morning. Late last night Prince Peter telegraphed to a friend at Vienna asking him if it would be wise to travel to Vienna secretly or to announce his arrival. Prince Peter is prepared to start for Belgrade immediately on receipt of the announcement of his election to the throne of Serbia.

MINISTERS WILL REMAIN.

Paris, June 15.—It is said in official quarters that the negotiations between the powers regarding their attitude towards Serbia have now eventuated in an agreement that the ministers of the various powers shall remain at Belgrade in order to look after the current interests of their governments, each minister receiving practically identical instructions to recognize the decision of the Serbian Parliament, if the latter has full liberty of action during the choice of a king.

The agreement to retain the ministers at Belgrade appears to have met with strong objection on the part of some of the powers. The British Government first made known its desire to withdraw the British minister from Belgrade, but later concurred with the other powers. The ministers, however, will not be considered to have relations with the present Serbian regime until the Parliament at Belgrade freely expresses its will.

The French Foreign Office considered that the Skupstina's selection of Prince Peter Karageorgevich as King was practically certain, and that the agreement of the powers to accept the decision of the Skupstina appears to assure in advance the powers' recognition of King Peter. The officials say the agreement did not include any conditions relative to the punishment of the parties responsible for the assassinations.

A LIEUTENANT SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Belgrade, June 15.—Lieutenant Lazar Jovanovic, of the Sixth Infantry, shot and killed himself yesterday evening because his fellow officers did not permit him to participate in carrying out the plot against the late King Alexander and Queen Draga.

The provisional government has refused the necessary permission to several Belgrade families who wanted to emigrate, saying that until normal conditions are restored such permits will not be granted.

BRITISH ACTION.

London, June 15.—The British Foreign Office received the first news of the election of King Peter from the Associated Press. The officials said that before taking definite action they would await King Peter's assumption of the throne and the constitution of the new Cabinet. It was frankly added that if the new King's Cabinet included those who were concerned in the assassinations it would be impossible for Great Britain to continue diplomatic relations with it. The question of King Peter's enforcement of the punishment of the murderers was left in abeyance.

A FIGHT AT BELGRADE.

Geneva, June 15.—King Peter received at 2 o'clock this afternoon a telegram from Belgrade announcing that a sharp fight had taken place in the streets between the partisans of the new King and those of Milan, the legitimized son of the former King Milan, father of the murdered King Alexander. Young Milan had recently been living in Constantinople. His partisans posted a proclamation on the walls of Belgrade and it was torn down by King Peter's supporters, after a free fight.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

London, June 15.—The Serbian minister in London received official notification of the election of King Peter at 2.40 o'clock this afternoon. The telegram was signed by M. Kalievic, Foreign Minister in the provisional cabinet. The telegram instructed the minister to announce the fact to the British Foreign Office.

The Serbian minister drew attention to what he considered to be an important fact, namely, that the national representatives had not decided to offer the crown to Prince Peter but had actually proclaimed him king, thus leaving him no choice of a refusal in case any power had advised him not to accept the throne. It was, of course, possible, said the minister, that the suggestion might have been made that the King should pass on the crown to his son. The minister considered the action of the Serbian Parliament to have been wise, since it shut the door to all intrigues. Probably the King's first act would be to require the provisional government to remain in power until his arrival.

THE Y. M. C. A. CAMP.

The annual boys' camp, conducted by the junior department of the Young

THE NEW CLUB HOUSE

THAT OF THE OUTREMOINT GOLFERS OPENED.

Although the Outremont golf course has been in excellent order for some weeks past, the club house itself was not opened for the use of members until Saturday afternoon last. Notwithstanding the threatening weather, a large number of the members were present to assist in the house-warming. While the exceedingly pretty exterior of the club gave promise of fitting appointments within, the members had no idea that these would be marked by so much comfort and elegance as were revealed by an inspection of the interior. The main floor is occupied by the lounge room, dining room, and ladies' or committee room, and have all been decorated in a most artistic manner.

The wainscoting and panels of wood have been very effectively stained and rubbed in green, surmounted by dark red burlap in the main room, a deeper green burlap in the dining room, while the ladies' room is effectively treated in a ticking pattern, which gives a very cozy and charming effect indeed.

The different rooms, with their substantial but elegant tables and chairs, the comfortable looking rugs, the unique electroliers in wrought iron, were all greatly admired, and the architect, Mr. A. F. Dunlop, was the recipient of many congratulations. The general contractor was Mr. L. Beaudry.

The main apartments open out upon a spacious verandah that gives the most delightful outlook upon the course and the surrounding country.

The upper floor is devoted to baths and lockers, and there is another fine balcony which gives a splendid view east, north and south.

The kitchen and caretakers' rooms are also fitted up with every requirement.

A number of enthusiastic golfers went over the course during the afternoon, and found it in excellent condition.

The following are the names and distances of the nine holes now being played over, each of which is scientifically bunkered, presenting its own special features of interest: 1. The Plateau, 300 yards; 2. The Stump, 320 yards; 3. Edgehill, 150 yards; 4. The Recorder, 180 yards; 5. The Meadows, 180 yards; 6. The Fort, 140 yards; 7. The Maples, 135 yards; 8. The Pine, 200 yards; 9. Home, 280 yards. Total, 1,925 yards.

In the near future four additional holes will be available, one of which will be at least 475 yards in length. The Outremont Golf Club, with a limited membership of 200, which has been almost reached with ideal house and grounds so conveniently accessible to busy men, is thus fairly started on its career, and its success seems amply assured. While strenuous competitive play and pot-hunting are not likely to be much encouraged at Outremont, the committee is arranging a few fixtures, which will serve to establish the relative playing strength of the members. The Davis challenge cup and a handicap medal are among the trophies to be played for during the season.

THE STUDENT MOVEMENT

SPREADING INFLUENCE OF THE Y. M. C. A. WORK DESCRIBED BY MR. WISHARD.

The student Christian uprising throughout the world was the subject of an address delivered by Mr. Luther D. Wishard, of New York, in Crescent Street Presbyterian Church last evening.

Mr. Wishard said he had visited Montreal a great many times during the last twenty-three years, but never had he done so with greater pleasure than on the present occasion, when he had been highly honored by being invited by the McGill Y. M. C. A. to speak on one of the greatest Christian movements to be found in the world to-day.

The aim of this movement was threefold. First, to lead every student in every college in the world to do his Christian duty to his fellow students; secondly, to lead every student to do his Christian duty to his country; and thirdly, to lead every student to do his Christian duty to the whole world.

There were several ways by which these aims were being accomplished. By leading every student by personal appeal and quiet perseverance to take a manly stand for Jesus Christ; by the promotion of prayer among the students; by kindling in the hearts of the students a deeper love for the study of the Bible; by the public presentation of the Gospel of Christ to the students.

Mr. Wishard next spoke of the results of this work. He said that during the last twenty-three years 50,000 men in the universities of Canada and the United States alone had taken a Christian stand. In the movement throughout the world during the last twenty-three years, 22,000 men had engaged in work in the foreign missionary fields. Another aim of the movement was to show to young men the opportunities for Christian work.

In one denomination alone in the United States there were two hundred more men last year preparing for the ministry than there were twenty years ago. The church membership had increased over 40 percent. It was a peculiar thing, he thought, that although Christianity had been known for about two thousand years, only about one

third of the world had been brought to Christ. The students' movement has resolved that more vigor be put into missionary work.

The speaker referred to Dr. Alexander Duff and his work in India, and told what the students' movement had accomplished in that land. He also spoke of the needs of the movement in Montreal. A new building was urgently needed. In other cities when a building was needed the rich business men of the city had furnished the necessary funds very quickly. He believed that in Montreal such men would not be lacking.

FAVORED NATION

UNITED STATES AND PORTUGAL AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS NOT IN ACCORD WITH THE IDEA.

London, June 15.—When asked in the House of Commons to-day to name the countries which denied to British imports most favored nation treatment, the parliamentary secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. Law, said the United States and Portugal were the only ones besides the Central and South American republics.

BRITAIN AND SERBIA.

London, June 15.—Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons to-day that the future diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Serbia were under consideration.

The subject was brought up by a question of Mr. Gibson Bowles (Conservative), who inquired if the government proposed to continue diplomatic relations with those concerned in the assassination of the King and Queen of Serbia, who had now assumed the government of Serbia; what attitude the government intended to assume in consequence of recent events, and whether any communications were passing between the powers with a view to concerted action.

Mr. Balfour replied that he could only say at present that the matter was under consideration. So far as diplomatic relations were concerned, these came to an end with the death of King Alexander. The Premier added that his answer would probably be considered inadequate, and intimated that if Mr. Bowles placed his question on paper, in the regular way, he might be able to give additional information to-morrow.

HANGED HIMSELF

KINGSTON CONVICT WHO ATTACKED A KEEPER LAST TUESDAY IS DEAD.

Kingston, Ont., June 15.—One more tragedy was enacted in the Kingston penitentiary on Friday evening, when James Gregory, sentenced at Port Arthur in November, 1902, to two years in the penitentiary for burglary, committed suicide by hanging. On Tuesday last, Gregory made a vicious attack upon a keeper named Kenny, in the binder twine department. He was removed to the punishment cell, and on Friday afternoon was placed in a cell in the isolation ward. About eight o'clock the guard making his customary round, found Gregory all right. Towards nine o'clock when he again made his rounds, he found Gregory hanging by the neck to the cell door, dead. He had torn up a sheet and formed a noose of the pieces, with which to hang himself. The discovery was made by a keeper named McQuade, who at once summoned assistance and had the body cut down, but too late to save life, as the heart's action had ceased.

Gregory was a comparatively young man. Up to the time of his attack upon Kenny he was looked upon as a model prisoner. He had not caused any trouble, and was always willing to obey orders. It is presumed that the discipline following incarceration resulted in "turning his mind," which accounts for his attack upon Kenny.

KILLED BY A BASEBALL

LITTLE BOY STRUCK WHILE WATCHING THE GAME.

Brookton, Mass., June 13.—Arvid Holmberg, a bright little fellow of ten years, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Holmberg, of this city, was the victim of a baseball fatality last Tuesday afternoon. He was a spectator and was struck by a "foul tip."

With a number of playmates, the little fellow was watching a game between two amateur teams. Enthusiastic over the sport, Arvid and his young companions crept dangerously near the batter to watch the game. A swiftly pitched ball fouled from the end of the bat, and with terrific momentum sped to the crowd of spectators on the first base line. It struck the little fellow over the heart. He stepped back a few paces and fell behind the line of spectators, a few minutes later expiring in the arms of one of them. The players hardly realized the extent of the injury to the little fellow, and continued the sport for another inning before it was realized by them that the blow had resulted fatally.

REV. CHARLES MASTERS ILL.

Kingston, Ont., June 15.—The Rev. Charles Masters, M.A., who was ordained in St. George's Cathedral, on Sunday, June 6, and was about to take up his duties as curate at St. James Church, in this city, has unfortunately been taken rather seriously ill, his health breaking down suddenly from the strain of recent overwork. He had just completed his

THE COBDEN CLUB

Secretary Says it will Adhere to the Views Expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1897.

REPORT THAT MR. TARTE WILL CONTEST A MIDLAND CONSTITUENCY.

(Special cable to 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram'.)

London, June 15.—In a letter to the 'Times,' the secretary of the Cobden Club defends himself and his friends from the criticisms to which they have lately been subjected. He refers to the speech delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1897, when acknowledging the presentation of the Cobden Club medal, and says the club still adheres to the views so ably expressed by its gold medalist and is therefore opposing to the best of its ability a scheme which is certain to wreck the empire.

CANADIAN PRODUCE.

The choicest Canadian butter is now selling on the London market at 90 to 92 shillings per cwt. The best cheese brings 55 to 56 shillings. Some of the cheese was shipped too early, and, therefore, is hardly ripe enough. New Zealand extra choice white, sells for 66 shillings, and the colored for 63.

A SWINDLER ARRESTED.

A man has been arrested at Beyrouth, a small seaport town in Syria, under the name of Canon Rosenberg, for swindling Madame Givet. He proves to be a Canadian, Cistercian, Abbe Dorval, and known in the religious world as Pere Robert.

REPLY TO MR. PRESTON.

In a column letter to the London 'News,' signed by the president, vice-president and secretary of the District Labor Council of Toronto, a reply is made to the statements of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, in the issue of May 9. The charge is made that some immigration agents are willing to flood the Canadian labor market with Old Canadian mechanics and laborers.

MR. TARTE IN THE MIDLANDS.

It is reported now that the Hon. J. I. Tarte is likely to contest a Midland constituency instead of an Irish one.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY

ENORMOUS EXPENDITURE OVER RECEIPTS.

London, June 15.—The 'Times' publishes an abstract of the Russian finance minister's statement regarding the financial situation of the Russian empire, made at a secret sitting of the Imperial Council, showing that without the maintenance of certain indirect taxes, there would have been a deficit of twenty-three million roubles. The total excess of railway expenditure over receipts will reach at the end of the year the enormous sum of sixty million roubles (\$86,000,000). Within the last two years the deficit on the working of the entire railway system will reach eighty-four and a half millions. The finance minister was compelled to ascribe this situation mainly to the enforced construction of railways of a political and strategic character during the last ten or fifteen years.

QUEBEC BAR

MR. G. G. STUART ELECTED BATONNIER-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE.

Quebec, June 14.—At a meeting of the batonniers of the Provincial Bar, held here on Saturday last, Mr. G. G. Stuart, K.C., was unanimously elected batonnier-general, and Mr. Globensky re-elected secretary.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

Rome, June 14.—Signor Zanardelli, the Premier, yesterday formally announced in the Chamber of Deputies, that the Cabinet had resigned. Signor Zanardelli said the Cabinet had presented its resignation to King Victor Emmanuel and the latter had reserved his decision. The Ministers will temporarily continue to discharge current affairs.

WARMER

Meteorological Office, Toronto, June 15, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Victoria, 70-54; Kamloops, 66-46; Calgary, 66-40; Qu'Appelle, 62-42; Winnipeg, 70-54; Port Arthur, 60-53; Parry Sound, 66-48; Toronto, 60-51; Ottawa, 66-53; Montreal, 63-50; Quebec, 60-48; Halifax, 56-48.

Moderate winds, fair and a little warmer. Tuesday, moderate variable winds, fair. Rain falling in Eastern Quebec and throughout the Maritime Provinces, but the weather has cleared in Western Quebec and Ontario, and present indications are for fair and rather cool weather. A fairly general rain has occurred in the Northwest Territories, but the weather is now likely to be fine and warm.

1628 Notre Dame street, Montreal, June 15, 1903.—Readings by the Optical & Engineer's Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon:

Yesterday, 29.80	to-day, 29.91
Temperature—	Max. Min.
Yesterday	69 54
To-day	70 54

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must be sent to the printer, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for the marriage notice for the death notice for the funeral notice. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, the extra; other notices, such as short notices of 100, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

MARRIED.

CAYS — BENNETT — In Buffalo, N.Y., on June 10, 1903, Ella M. Bennett, eldest daughter of Dr. J. H. Bennett, Jarvis, Ont., to Dr. E. B. Cays, Oswego, New York.

CHOAT — PROWSE — On June 11, 1903, at St. Stephen's Church, corner College street and Bellevue avenue, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, John Francis Choat to Alice Mary Prowse, both of Toronto.

FRANCIS — POWELL — On June 10, 1903, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Hamilton, Blanche Louise Maude, daughter of Mrs. W. F. Powell, Edgewood, to British Columbia Francis, son of Mr. George Grant Francis, Toronto.

HOPKINS — FORSON — At the residence of the bride's parents, 23 Boswell avenue, Toronto, on June 10, 1903, by the Rev. John Burwash, M.A., D.Sc., Lizzie Mae, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Forson, to the Rev. Charles Feltham Hopkins, of Winnipeg.

HUSSEY — WILSON — At the residence of T. C. Wilson, on June 10, 1903, Dr. A. A. Hussey, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Edna Westly Wilson, of Kingston, Ont.

JACKSON — ANDERSON — At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. B. Booth, on June 10, 1903, Miss Annie Eliza Anderson, youngest daughter of Mr. Andrew Anderson, of Islington, Etobicoke Township, to Mr. Joseph Elsworth Jackson, youngest son of the late Mr. William Jackson, of Elia, Township of York, Ont.

LEWTHWAITE — LAMB — On June 11, 1903, in the East End Methodist Church, A. Elme, only daughter of Mr. George Lamb, to R. W. Lewthwaite, both of Montreal.

McKELL — FRANCIS — At South Mountain, Ont., on June 8, 1903, by the Rev. John Chisholm, D. H. McKell, to Margaret F., daughter of Wm. Francis.

MINNES — FORTIN — On June 10, 1903, in Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, by the Rev. Dean of Rupert's Land, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. W. McKim, Dr. Robert Stanley Minnes, of Ottawa, to Anna Marguerite, eldest daughter of Ven. Archbishop Fortin, rector of Holy Trinity, Winnipeg.

PIERCE — KISSOCK — On Wednesday, June 10, 1903, by the Rev. James Barclay, D.D., Charles Albert Pierce, to Ella Louise, only daughter of William Kissock, of this city.

ROSS — MILLS — In St. John's Church, Prescott, Ont., by Rural Dean Patton, Kathleen, eldest daughter of R. W. Ross, Esq., to Mr. D. H. Mills.

ROSS — JONES — At Moncton, N.B., on Wednesday, June 10, 1903, by the Rev. W. A. Ross, Archdeacon of Moncton, to Lillian Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Jones.

SMITH — WINDER — On June 10, 1903, at St. James's, Compton, P.Q., by the Rev. G. H. Parker, George Oswald, son of the late Rev. J. N. Smith, Vicar of St. James's, Kent, England, to Mary Florence Winder, daughter of the late Captain William Winder, of the North-West Mounted Police.

DIED.

CUTHBERTSON — At 6 Phillips Place, on Sunday, June 14, 1903, Elizabeth Anna Harpen, beloved wife of J. S. Cuthbertson, aged 54 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, June 15, at 2 p.m. from her late residence, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

CUNNEYWORTH — At Owen Sound, Ont., on June 12, 1903, William Cunneyworth, car inspector C.P.R., aged 64 years.

Funeral private; interment at Kingston.

McARTHUR — On Sunday, June 14, 1903, at his late residence, No. 260 Bishop st., Alexander McArthur, Esq., youngest son of the late Colin McArthur, Esq., of Cote St. Paul.

The funeral service will take place at St. George's Church, on Tuesday afternoon, June 15, at 4 o'clock punctually, to which friends and acquaintances are invited. Please omit flowers.

McCUTCHEON — At Mercy Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa., on April 28, 1903, Herbert J. McCutcheon, youngest son of William McCutcheon and Eliza J. (Latty) McCutcheon, formerly of Waterloo, aged 23 years, 9 months and 9 days.

Waterloo papers please copy.

McNAUGHTON — At Huntington, Que., on the afternoon of June 12, 1903, Anna C. Carr, wife of Malcolm McNaughton and daughter of the late Francis Carr, of Compton, Que., in her 59th year.

Funeral on Monday at 1 p.m.

PERRIN — In this city, on June 12, 1903, Charles Perry Perrin, aged 21 years.

Funeral from his father's residence, Mount Royal Park, on Monday, 15th inst., at 2:30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

NICHOL — In memory of Thomas Nichol, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on April 26, 1831, died in Montreal, Que., on June 14, 1890. 'Till the day break and the shadows flee away.

SINGLETON — In loving memory of our father, Abraham Singleton, of Dunn's Valley, Algoma, who died on June 9, 1902, aged 58 years.

When sending notices for the above columns may send them with a list of names of interested friends together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the "Witness" containing the notice will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

CENTS FOR SALE

Apply at "Witness" Office.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

JUNE 15th, 1903.

A TIMELY TOPIC: PRIZE BOOKS.

Schools are on the eve of closing. Suitable rewards for the pupils' diligence, or a memento of a pupil's appreciation of his or her teacher's efforts, can be procured at reasonable cost in the Book Department of The Big Store.

Suitable books for all included in the assortment, which is most comprehensive. A few price suggestions.

Toy Books from	20c	Henty's or Jules Verne's Books, also suitable books for girls, from	10c
Reward Cards, from	7c	Books for Juveniles, from	6c
Cloth Bound Prize Books, from	8c	Poets, bound in cloth	45c
Elsie, Bessie, or Pansy series, also, Jules Verne's works at	19c	Bound in Padded Leather	84c

All mail enquiries will receive prompt attention.

LOWERED PRICES ON SILKS.

Fancy Colored Taffetas, in stripes, checks, and figured; values are from \$1.10 to \$1.95; now reduced to per yd. 89c

THE SANITAS HOSE SUPPORTER.

Recommended by the medical faculty, made with Crandall wedge attachment, and can be worn with or without Corset. All colors. Special prices, each 40c and 80c

"THE WOMEN IN WHITE"

While dressing in accord with the laws of fashion is also consulting her own personal comfort. White is a cool looking color. The fact that it does not attract the heat renders it as cool as it looks. In the White Washing Fabrics the variety is most complete; the values are of the most satisfactory calibre.

White Tullatan, best quality, 54 in. wide, per yd.	22c
White mercerised Muslins, plain or striped, one of the novelties, width, 30 in. Per yd.	25c, 27c and 30c
White Dimity Muslins, in fine and medium cord, width, 30 in. Per yd.	14c, 18c and 22c
White Check Muslins, in fine, medium, large and also broken checks; width, 28 in. Per yd.	9½c, 11c, 12c and 16c
White Matte Cloth, the newest material for Blouses and Skirts, 30 in. wide. Per yd.	19c, 23c and 32c
White Matte Cloth, striped, a late importation, width, 30 in. Per yd.	53c and 77c

LADIES' WHITEWEAR.

Ladies' fine white Cambric Underskirts, deep flounce, trimmed with 4 rows of Torchon lace insertion and wide Torchon lace, gored band, very wide. Special \$1.35

Ladies' fine white Cambric Underskirts, deep flounce, trimmed with four rows of fine lace insertion and deep frill of lace, gored band, very wide. Special \$1.70

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' white Swiss ribbed Vests, low neck, short sleeves, or no sleeves. 16c

Ladies' fine white Swiss ribbed Vests, low neck, no sleeves, lace trimmed. 24c and 34c

Ladies' white Swiss ribbed Cotton combinations, high neck, short sleeves. 70c and 82c

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Have your Bathroom Floor And Walls Tiled by The G. R. LOCKER CO. 1783 Notre Dame Street.

TRY HARRISON'S BREAD. Tel. Mount 386. Office 342 Victoria Ave., Westmount.

The BEST DESKS for the Least Money. TEES & CO., 308 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

FIRE RECORD.

Ottawa, June 14.—An incipient fire, which started shortly after noon to-day, in the western block of the Parliament Buildings, filled the corridors with smoke. Constables Shore and Devitt, who were on duty, smelled smoke but experienced difficulty in finding where it was coming from. It was finally found in the north-east corner of the building, beneath the Inland Revenue Department, and it was found, on examination, that the high voltage electric wires had set fire to the cedar ducts through which they enter the building. Chief Prevost, who was telephoned to, sent up No. 2 hose, and the men burst in the door. It was necessary to shut off the electric power before the trouble stopped, but no damage had been done.

BALLOON BLOWN OUT TO SEA.

Marseilles, June 15.—A balloon with four aeronauts was carried out to sea yesterday afternoon. The fate of the four men is not known.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 15.

MR. CARNEGIE EXPLAINS

THE FAMOUS INTERVIEW WAS NEVER GIVEN FOR PUBLICATION.

Toronto, June 15.—Writing to the "Globe" from Skibo Castle, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, under date of June 4, Mr. Andrew Carnegie explains the now famous interview which was so fiercely resented in this country some time ago. Mr. Carnegie says he has been made the victim of misplaced confidence in regard to the press. He was asked by a friend to receive a literary man who wished to make a sketch of himself at work. An Australian official happened to be present when the literary man was presented, and the conversation between the Australian and Mr. Carnegie was pretty free the literary man being warned it was confidential and nothing was to be published. When it was suggested that Canada and Australia might wrest supremacy in steel manufacture from the United States he said such an idea seemed to him a mirage, and when it was suggested that Canada and Australia might in the future develop as the United States had done, he stated his belief that this seemed impossible because there was only one Mississippi basin known to the world. "When the literary gentleman took leave I said to him: 'You have heard a great deal and no doubt have been much interested in the instructive comparison of views, but of course you understand this is all private and nothing is for publication.' He repeated that he would write nothing, publish nothing except what I should see and approve, and my surprise and indignation at the breaking of this promise can well be imagined.

The distortions, omissions and additions, as the sketcher remembered a private conversation, made a travesty of what was really said and how it was intended. Instead of disparaging any part of our widely scattered race I wish to harmonize and bring them all together, sharing each others' lot in one great whole and such was the trend of every word I spoke.

WRECK ON SABLE ISLAND

FISHERMEN SIGHT THE HULL OF AN UNKNOWN STEAMER IN THREE FATHOMS OF WATER.

Halifax, N.S., June 14.—The steamer "Lady Laurier" returned from Sable Island to-day, where she went to land supplies. The steamer brought word of the

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Our Clearing Bargains

..... IN.....

WASH FABRICS,

As we anticipated, attracted a large and quick response in generous buying from the public to-day. BONA-FIDE bargains always do. But these have a double magnet power from the fact that no prettier, no more artistic collection of this class of goods was ever before seen in Montreal. Ladies who have done a round of season's shopping know this well, and are not likely to overlook such reductions as the following in connection with such a stock:

LOT NO. 1—1,000 YARDS FANCY ORGANDIE MUSLINS, about 20 patterns, regular 15c yd, 30c, less 50 percent, or..... 15c yd.

LOT NO. 2—FANCY MUSLINS AND DIMITIES, about 50 patterns. Price 25c, less 18½c yd, 25 percent, or..... 18½c yd.

LOT NO. 3—CORDED ORGANDIE MUSLINS, all new for this season, price 35c, less 25 percent, or..... 26¼c yd.

LOT NO. 4—1,000 YDS. FAST COLORED ENGLISH PRINTS. A large assortment of patterns to select from. Regular value 12c, less 50 percent, or..... 6c yd.

LOT NO. 5—NEW STRIPE CREPOLINE MUSLIN. A novelty. Worth 40c, less 20 percent, or..... 32c yd.

LOT NO. 6—FINEST FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLIN, silk stripes and checks, 40c and 50c, less 20 percent, or..... 32c and 40c yd.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2341 and 2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St. Terms Cash. Telephone Up 2740

CONGREGATIONAL UNION

REPORT OF THE JUBILEE FUND COMMITTEE PRESENTED.

London, Ont., June 16.—On Saturday a deputation from the Methodist Church was introduced at the session of the Congregational Union. The deputation rejoiced in the fact that God is bringing the churches nearer.

The Jubilee Fund Committee reported: "First, the fund is to consist of two parts: (a) All sums raised by the local church for the local debt; (b) a central fund consisting of the English gift and other general gifts and out of this fund as high a percentage as possible be given to needy churches; secondly, the C. C. M. S. to have deposits and distribute under the committee's directions; thirdly, denominational control in the nature of a lien on the property of churches asking aid, this lien to be in favor of the C. C. M. S.; fourthly, the representative committee have an eastern and western section and an executive consisting of seven to ten members chosen by the sections in conjunction.

The Rev. E. W. Hill was elected representative to the Maritime Union. The Bible Society's centenary was brought before the union. The work was commended to the people for co-operation. The financial statement showed receipts, \$338; expenditure, \$301; balance, \$37.

In the evening a reception was tendered the members of the union by the Rev. Robert and Mrs. Johnston, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

On Sunday the pulpits were kindly opened to the ministers and very fully occupied with acceptance to all.

MR. FLOWER'S VISIT.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.") Sir,—I notice that Mr. Flower, a noted English Nonconformist, is to speak in Emmanuel Church next Wednesday evening. It was my privilege to hear him in London, and I can assure all who go a rare treat. Mr. Flower has been most active for years in church work in the villages and rural parts of England, and his experiences are thrilling. He fully justifies the resistance of himself and thousands of other free churchmen to the Education Bill and the payment of any taxes in support of it.

C. CUSHING.

A DESERTER SURRENDERS. Kingston, June 15.—On Sunday a deserter from 'A' Field Battery, named Corporal George Villiers, nearly a year absent from duty, surrendered himself to the authorities. An escort took him to Deseronto, where the Battery is camping, for trial.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

MR. DUNCAN McDONALD RETURNS TO THE MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

The announcement is made on the authority of the Montreal Street Railway officials that Mr. Duncan McDonald, the former superintendent, who has been for about two years connected with a large traction company in Paris, France, has resigned his position and will shortly become general superintendent of the Montreal company. Mr. McDonald was a very efficient and popular official, solicitous for the comfort of the public and always interested in the welfare of the company's employees. It is understood that the engagement of Mr. McDonald is one of the results of Mr. Wanklyn's visit to Europe.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS

SUMS LEFT TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS BY THE LATE SENATOR O'BRIEN.

The "True Witness" says that by his last will and testament, made six years ago, the late Senator O'Brien made the following bequests to public charities: Montreal St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, \$2,000; Montreal St. Bridget's Refuge, \$2,000; Montreal General Hospital, \$2,000; Notre Dame Hospital, \$2,000; Little Sisters of the Poor, \$1,500; the Providence Nuns, \$500.

THE MENDELSSOHN CLUB.

A very interesting event on Friday evening was a musicale given by the members of the Mendelssohn Club, in connection with Mrs. Jackson's music class, which took the form of a drawing room recital at 2736 St. Catherine street. Last autumn the pupils formed a club for the advancement of musical culture, and engaged to study the lives of the great masters, meeting once each month for this purpose, and playing selections from these works. This being the closing meeting of the season, parents and friends were invited, and all expressed their great satisfaction and pleasure at the progress made by the pupils during the year. At the close of the meeting prizes were given, that of the senior division being given to Miss Annie McDonald, and for the junior division to Miss Marjory McGillis.

An interesting programme followed, among those taking part being the Misses Margaret and Gladys Baker, Marion McDonald, Beatrice and Jessie Caverhill, Isabel Jackson, Doris Trotter, Marjory McGillis, Annie McDonald and Frances Caverhill.

ABINGDON SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes to the boys of Abingdon School took place on Friday afternoon. The head master gave a report of the year's work, touching upon the harmonious relations which had existed between master and boys, and the excellent work done by the pupils. Prof. Moyse, after giving an interesting address on the fallaciousness of so-called practical education, presented the prizes. The prize list was as follows: Form V.—K. Auer. Form III.—C. Hanson, G. Hanson. French prize—G. Hanson. Form II.—Morrissey. English prize—Morrissey. Whiting—Morrissey. Form I.—Gilbert, Suckling. Latin prize—Suckling. Preparatory class—D. Torg. Gymnasium medals—Senior—H. Musell. Junior—H. Gillmor. Bat for best average—D. Gillmor. Ball for best bowling average—R. Moyse.

IN MEMORIAM, MR. ANDREW ALLAN.

A beautiful memorial window in memory of the late Mr. Andrew Allan has been placed in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church by the children of deceased. It is from a design by Burne Jones, executed by Morris & Co., of London, and is characterized by rich coloring.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Things for Shoppers to Remember.—The most comfortable shopping is done in the mornings. The best values always fall to the lot of early comers. From the broadest assortment the most satisfactory selections are made. Nowhere are assortments greater than at The S. Carsley Co., Limited. The cash-paying public are entitled to all the value their money can buy at all seasons of the year. The Big Store calculates to buy and sell for cash. It calculates that it is selling goods fully 25 percent below what would be possible were it conducting a mixed cash and credit business.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

The Name of the Best Piano made in Canada is

Every person filling in above name correctly and returning to LEACH'S PIANO ROOMS, 2440 St. Catherine Street, will be presented with a fan or calendar.

N.B.—No Fans or Calendars Sent by Mail.

ST. PATRICK'S CADETS

NEW CORPS UNDERWENT ITS ANNUAL INSPECTION ON SATURDAY.

The St. Patrick's Cadets, organized in October last, passed their first annual inspection on Saturday before Major Stewart, R.O., District Staff Officer, and acquitted themselves remarkably well. The corps consists of two companies, one of young men of St. Patrick's parish, under Captain J. J. Ryan, and one of the pupils of St. Patrick's School, under Captain M. Delahanty. The corps uniform is of grey, trimmed with dark blue braid, and looks very smart. The effect was heightened on Saturday by the contrast afforded by the scarlet tunics of the life and drum band of the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, which furnished the music for the marching.

After the reception of the inspection officer with the customary general salute, Major Stewart inspected the ranks. The companies then marched past in column and in quarter column. This was done with remarkable precision, and met with great applause from a large number of spectators.

Company drill was then exemplified in close and extended order by command and also by signal, the companies working under the command of their respective captains.

The afternoon's work was concluded with an advance in review order and the general salute. At the conclusion the inspecting officer complimented the cadets on their efficiency and praised them for their steady behavior throughout the afternoon.

His Worship the Mayor also addressed the cadets at Major Stewart's request. He said it gave him singular pleasure to be present at such a very creditable inspection. The military bearing of the cadets would do credit to much older companies. He then mentioned his regret that the boys have not a hall of their own, and very generously placed his rink at their disposal for the summer months.

The corps then left the parade ground and marched through some of the principal streets of the city. On arriving at St. Patrick's Hall Father Martin Callaghan, P.P., expressed the pleasure it gave him to see the St. Patrick's Cadets behave with such marked efficiency during their different evolutions on the Champ de Mars. He complimented their instructor, Sergt. Major Phillips, on the amount of work done in so short a time. The Rev. Father Callaghan closed his remarks by stating the pleasure it gave him to see before him the red blended with the cadet colors. This remark was suggested by the presence of the life and drum corps of the Fusiliers.

CHILD KIDNAPPED

POLICE SAY HER MOTHER HAS TAKEN HER AWAY.

Dorothy Irons, aged five years, has been an inmate of the Hervey Institute for some months. Yesterday, while on the way to Stanley Street Sunday-school, she was taken out of the little procession of orphans by an unknown person, and she has not been seen by the authorities of the Hervey Institute since. The children were in charge of a girl about sixteen years of age. She did not see the little one disappear. As soon as she was missed an investigation was started and the detective department was notified. The detectives reported that the child's mother had taken the child, but they were unable to find either the mother or her child, and it was supposed they had left by train for the United States.

Two weeks ago the child's grandmother called and asked to have her returned to her home. She offered five dollars in payment of arrears for board, but as the relatives had paid nothing for about nine months and had agreed to pay the regular charge of three dollars per month, the matron was unwilling to give the child up. The little one was clad in garments belonging to other children, the funds contributed by her relatives having, long since, been exhausted. The detectives learned that the child's mother returned to Montreal from New York a few days ago. They visited the homes of her grandfather and uncle, who declared that they did not know where they were. The matron of the Institute is greatly distressed about the case, and would be glad to hear of the whereabouts of the child and her mother.

THE BARBER CASE

MR. CRANKSHAW MOVES FOR AN ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

In the Court of King's Bench on Saturday, before Sir Alexander Lacoste, Mr. James Crankshaw presented his motion for an arrest of judgment in the Barber case.

The motion takes exception to the Chief Justice's telling the jury that, even if there were no previous plot between Barber and his wife (assuming there was recourse in damages against Brosseau), Barber could not legally compel him to sign notes for

Advertisements.

Little Children

can safely take this famous well-known remedy. Made entirely of herbs, warranted free from mercury, and poisonous substance, that is why everyone likes

Beecham's Pills.

Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

PILES FOR YEARS CURED IN A WEEK.

Now Appreciates the Superiority of Dr. Chase's Ointment as an Absolute Cure for Itching Piles.

Mr. Edmond Teter, Ste. Rose du Dégel, Temiscouata county, Quebec, states: "I consider it a duty both in the interest of suffering men and women to say that last year I procured a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment for external, itching piles, from which I had suffered for a number of years, and that it cured me completely in a week's time at a cost of sixty cents."

"After having spent much money for other medicines, and not having been cured, I fully appreciate the excellence of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and have recommended it to several persons, who have proven it equally successful. If Dr. Chase's other remedies are as good as his Ointment they are well worth using, and you are at liberty to publish my recommendation for the benefit of others."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only absolute and guaranteed cure for every form of piles. It has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicine. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

these damages without intent to defraud. This, Mr. Crankshaw claimed, was against the principle which runs through the whole of our criminal jurisprudence, and which makes it lawful for schoolmasters, employers of labor, and for every captain of a ship, to use reasonable force.

The Chief Justice said he would consider the matter thoroughly, and give his decision to-day, and that his decision could be taken to appeal.

FETE DIEU

LARGE PROCESSION AND CROWDS OF SPECTATORS.

The splendid weather yesterday largely contributed to the success of the Fete Dieu procession, which was held with the usual pomp and enthusiasm. While the sun shone, the heat was not great, and the result was that a very large number of processionists took part in the proceedings, while immense crowds lined the streets along the route, which was by way of Place d'Armes, St. James, St. Lambert, St. Denis, Craig, St. Lambert, St. James and Place d'Armes, back to the Church of Notre Dame.

The rain during the latter part of last week prevented arches being erected, but the decorations in the different streets were numerous and beautiful.

Laval University was the point selected for the halt, and the giving of solemn benediction. Here the decorations were most elaborate. Flags and bunting were displayed in every window of the large building, and the temporary altar erected at the top of the steps of the main entrance was most tastefully arranged. Rich draperies, flowers, candelabra, electric lights and innumerable candles formed the ornaments, while carpets strewn with fragrant flowers covered the steps leading from the street. A huge crown of natural flowers from which festoons ran in every direction was suspended in mid air, right over the centre of the altar.

Three parishes, namely, Notre Dame, St. Patrick and St. James, took part in the proceedings. Each had their special organizations, and the different groups of girls, boys, societies of ladies and men, with their respective flags and banners, formed a brilliant scene.

A very pretty feature was the Guard of Honor of the Sacred Heart, composed of the small sanctuary boys of St. Patrick's Church. Their pretty uniform easily marked them out, and they were the subject of favorable comment all along the route. Their indefatigable director had every reason to feel very proud of them.

There were also cadets, military guards, bands of music, college boys and the various religious orders. The students of the Grand Seminary, in white frock coats headed the clergy, and were followed by a numerous group of priests attired in rich altar vestments. Then came the large canopy, resplendent with gold, under which Mgr. Racicot, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon, carried the Host, a number of acolytes burning incense in front, all along the route.

The Bench and Bar immediately followed the canopy.

As usual, the officers and men of the 65th regiment acted as a guard of honor around the canopy.

It was shortly after nine a.m. when the bells of Notre Dame announced the departure of the procession, and it was nearly one p.m. when the last societies again entered the church on the return march.

During the whole course of the procession, prayers were said, hymns were sung and solemn airs of music were played. As the canopy approached, all along the route, the crowds went on their knees and bent their heads in silent devotion. At the temporary altar, in front of Laval University, a strong choir, from the balcony, sang hymns while the ostensorium was being placed in the rich niche prepared to receive it, and after benediction had been given to the thousands kneeling in the immediate vicinity, the march was again resumed.

One special feature of the procession was the large display of the new flag adopted by certain groups of French-Canadians as their special emblem. The flag is blue, with a white cross, the whole length and breadth, fleure de lis in the corners, and a sacred heart in the center.

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GREAT ALTERATION SALE. 10 Percent Extra for Cash in Addition to All Other Discounts.

From this date until June 30th, we will make most attractive offers in every department, and in order to save office work (which is always particularly heavy during these large sales) will give in addition to all other Discounts or Reductions

10 PERCENT FOR CASH.

N.B.—It is distinctly understood that only goods Paid for at the Counter, or when sent C.O.D., will be entitled to this Cash Discount. Everything charged in the books will come under our regular terms, viz., 4 percent in 15 days or 3 percent in 30 days.

MEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Large Assortment of SCOTCH AND ENGLISH LIGHT GREY TWEED SUITS, \$14 and \$15, less 50 Percent.
PAWN AND RED STRIPE ENGLISH TWEED SACK SUITS, \$14, less 50 Percent.
A beautiful Light Grey Summer Weight ENGLISH IMPORTED TWEED SUIT, \$12, less 20 Percent.
Medium Grey Mixed SCOTCH TWEED SUITS, \$12, less 20 Percent.
West of England ALL-WOOL GREY WORSTED SUITS, \$12, less 20 p.c.
Beautiful BROWN CHECK AND RED STRIPE, \$12, less 20 Percent.
BLUE GREY CHECK, \$12, less 20 Percent.
DRAB AND RED STRIPE SCOTCH TWEED, \$14, less 33 1-3 Percent.
ENGLISH GREY AND BROWN CHECKS, \$14, less 20 Percent.
AN AMERICAN LIGHT GREY CHECK SUIT, \$15, less 20 Percent.
ENGLISH DARK GREY TWEED SUITS, \$16.50, less 33 1-3 Percent.
ENGLISH TWEED SUITS in Fancy Brown Mixtures, Red Stripes, \$16.50 less 33 1-3 Percent.
ENGLISH WORSTED SUITS in Dark Mixtures and Maroon Stripes, \$16.50 less 33 1-3 Percent.
LIGHT WEIGHT SCOTCH TWEED SUITS, in Grey and Brown Stripes, \$18, less 33 1-3 Percent.
BEST WEST OF ENGLAND WORSTED SUITS, in all the Latest Shades and designs, \$20, less 33 1-3 Percent.
A Lot of FANCY WASH VESTS, in Double and Single Breasts, \$2, less 50 Percent.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' MUSLIN AND LINEN SHIRT WAIST SUITS, less 20 Percent.
LADIES' LONG BLACK TAFFETA SILK UNLINED COATS, less 33 1-3 Percent.
LADIES' SILK AND LACE CAPES, less 25 Percent.

FURNITURE.

Parlor Furniture.

ODD CHAIRS, 3 Pieces, 10 Percent to 20 Percent.
PARLOR SUITES, 3 Pieces, 10 Percent to 25 Percent.
PARLOR CABINETS, 10 Percent to 25 Percent.
ROCKERS G. O. Special, 15 Percent.
OFFICE DESKS, 10 Percent to 15 Percent.
OFFICE CHAIRS, 10 Percent.

Bedroom Furniture.

BEDROOM SETS, 10 Percent to 20 Percent.

Dining-room Furniture.

SIDEBOARDS, 10 Percent to 25 Percent.
EX. TABLES, 10 Percent to 25 Percent.
CHAIRS, 10 Percent.
IRON BEDS, 10 Percent to 20 Percent.
BRASS BEDS, 10 Percent to 20 Percent.
GREEN SUMMER FURNITURE, 10 Percent.

CURTAINS.

TAPESTRY CURTAINS at Discounts ranging 10, 20, 25 and 50 Percent.
LACE CURTAINS at Discounts ranging 10 Percent, 20 Percent and 50 Percent.
MADRAS AND CREPE CLOTH CURTAINS at Discounts ranging 10, 20 and 50 Percent.
MUSLIN CURTAINS (Colored) at Discounts of 10 and 50 Percent.
HEAVY DRAPERY MATERIALS, by the yard at Discounts of 10, 20, 33 1-3 and 50 Percent.
LINEN VELOURS, all Shades at 10 Percent Discount.
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS at Discounts of 10, 20, 33 1-3 and 50 p.c.
TABLE COVERS at Discounts of 10 and 20 Percent.
CUSHIONS, in Tapestry and other materials, Less 20 Percent.
WINDOW SHADES, Less 10 Percent.
WINDOW POLES AND TRIMMINGS, Less 10 Percent.
MOSQUITO NETS and VUDOR PORCH SHADES, Less 10 Percent.
FLAGS, Less 10 Percent.
ALL REMNANTS FURNITURE COVERING AND CURTAIN MATERIALS less 50 Percent.

WALL PAPER and DECORATIONS.

Entire Stock of WALL PAPER to be cleared at Discounts from 10 to 50 p.c.
ROOM MOULDING, 10 Percent to 20 Percent.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

WILTON, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTER, TAPESTRY, WOOL CARPETS, 10 p.c. Special Line of BRUSSELS, AXMINSTER and WILTON CARPETS, 15 Percent and 20 Percent.
Made-up Squares in WILTON, AXMINSTER and BRUSSELS, less 25 Percent.
AXMINSTER RUGS, 10 Percent.
FIBER AND JAPANESE RUGS, 10 Percent.
PERSIAN, INDIAN and TURKISH RUGS, 20 Percent.
WOOL SQUARES, 10 Percent.
OILCLOTH, LINOLEUM, CORK CARPET, 10 Percent.
FIBRE CARPET and MATS, 10 Percent.
JAPANESE MATTING, 15 Percent.

SPORTING GOODS.

GOLF CLUBS, 20 Percent. GOLF BAGS, 20 Percent.
TENNIS RACQUETS, 20 Percent. TENNIS NETS, 10 Percent.
FISHING SUPPLIES of all kinds, Rods, Reels, Lines, Baits, Etc., Etc., 20 Percent.
BASEBALL MITTS, GLOVES, MASKS, Etc., 20 Percent.
CROQUET SETS, 20 Percent. HAMMOCKS, 20 Percent.
BOATS, CANOES, and all goods not mentioned above, 10 Percent for cash.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE LEADER, 3 drs., Oak, \$20.00, for \$15.00.
THE COLONIAL HOUSE, 7 drs., Oak, \$27.50, for \$22.00.
THE COLONIAL HOUSE DESK CABINET, \$45.00, for \$35.00.
THE SIMPLE AUTOMATIC, Patterned after the Willcox and Gibbs, so well known to everyone, price, \$45.00, for \$35.00.
THE NEW LEADER, 3 drs., Oak, \$22, less 10 Percent.
THE NEW LEADER, Drop Head, \$26, less 10 Percent.
THE NEW LEADER, Hand, on Iron Base, \$14, less 10 Percent.
THE NEW LEADER, Hand, with Cover, \$17, less 10 Percent.
THE LITTLE COMFORT, Single Thread, \$5, less 10 Percent.
THE LITTLE COMFORT, Double Thread, \$5.50, less 10 Percent.
FOLDING SEWING TABLES, \$1.75 and \$2.50, less 10 Percent.
LAP BOARDS, \$1, less 10 Percent.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

10 Percent off all the following lines:

MEN'S UNDESSED LEATHER BELTS, in Tan and Greys, 65c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.
MEN'S PATENT LEATHER BELTS, 75c and 85c.
MEN'S PIG SKIN BELTS, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
MEN'S GENUINE BLACK SEAL BELTS, \$1.00 and \$1.25.
MEN'S IMITATION BLACK SEAL BELTS, 50c.
BOYS' LEATHER BELTS, 30c and 35c.
BOYS' ELASTIC BELTS, 25c.
MEN'S SILK BELTS, 85c and \$1.00.

TIES.

MEN'S WASHABLE TUBULAR STRING TIES, 15c, 20c and 25c.
CLUETT PEABODY'S DOUBLE BAND COLLARS, 15c, or \$1.50 per doz.; regular price, 25c each.
MEN'S SILK FLOWING ENDS, FOUR-IN-HAND AND STRING TIES, less 20 Percent.

CHINA.

ENTIRE STOCK OF CHAMBER SETS, less 20 Percent.
6 TABLES OF ART VASES, PLATES, CUPS AND SAUCERS, ETC., HALF-PRICE.

SILVER.

LATEST NOVELTIES in Tea Sets, 5 O'Clock Sets, Fruit Sets, Berry Bowls, Entree Dishes, Pudding Dishes, Toast Racks, Walters, Crusts, Crumb Scrapers and Trays, Cake Baskets, etc., etc., including entire stock of Forks, Spoons, Knives, Carvers, etc., etc., at 10 Percent Discount.

LAMPS.

Balance of HANGING LAMPS, less 20 Percent.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Best All Wool French Challies.

3,000 yards Choice Patterns, 40c per yard, less 50 Percent.

STATIONERY DEPT.

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES, 10 Percent.
PAPERIES, 10 Percent.
WRITING TABLETS, 10 Percent.
PLAYING CARDS, 10 Percent.
TABLE DECORATIONS, 10 Percent.
TOILET PAPER, 10 Percent.
WRITING DESK SUPPLIES, 10 Percent.
CHATELAIN BAGS, 20 Percent.
WRIST BAGS, 10 Percent.
POCKET BOOKS AND PURSES, 10 to 20 Percent.
CARD AND LETTER CASES, 10 to 20 Percent.
TOURIST WRITING CASES, 10 Percent.
MUSIC ROLLS, 10 Percent.
WRITING DESKS, 10 Percent.
DRESSING CASES, 10 Percent.
CABINET AND COLLAR BOXES, 10 Percent.
METAL INK STANDS, 10 Percent.
SHAVING MIRROR, 10 Percent.
PHOTO FRAMES, 10 Percent.
MEDICINE CASES, 10 Percent.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, 10 Percent.
SILVER AND GUN METAL PENCIL CASES, 10 Percent.
NEW FICTION, CLOTH AND PAPER, 10 Percent.
SPECIAL TABLE BOOKS, 50 Percent.
STANDARD AND PRIZE BOOKS, 10 Percent.

ON MONDAY we offer the following Special Lines at 5c each:
750 PAPER COVER NOVELS, by leading Authors, published at 75c.
200 COLORED PHOTOS INDIAN HEADS, regular retail price, 25c each.
600 PHOTO HOLDERS, regular price, 15c.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Always on hand—the Latest Styles of EYE-GLASSES AND SPECTACLES, in Frameless, with Lock Seam.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.

FIELD GLASSES, STEREO, ZEISS and BAUSCH & LOMB, less 10 Percent.
Our last arrival of LEMIRE FIELD AND OPERA GLASSES, of the Latest Style, less 10 Percent.
CHEAPER GLASSES, of other makes, less 20 Percent and 10 Percent.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, 10 Percent to 25 Percent.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, CASES 50 cents to \$20, less 20 Percent.
RULING PENS, PROTRACTORS, PARALLEL RULES, and all necessary accessories for School and Practical Science.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND STUDIES, less 20 Percent.
A very large Assortment.

PYROGRAPHY.

We receive New Goods and Patterns daily. Ask for Pyrography Catalogue.
KODAKS AND CAMERAS.
PHOTO. SUPPLIES, Developing and Printing.

MEN'S SHOES.

SUMMER FOOTWEAR.

MEN'S WHITE CANVAS LACED BOOTS AND OXFORDS, Goodyear Welted, \$2.50, less 10 Percent.
MEN'S PEARL CANVAS OXFORDS, Goodyear Welted, \$2.50, less 10 p.c.
MEN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS AND LACED BOOTS, Mackay Welt, \$1.60, less 10 Percent.
10 Percent off this season's LACED BOOTS AND OXFORDS in all Leather.
All Broken Lines at Discounts of 20 Percent.

SPECIAL.

A Line of MEN'S AMERICAN MADE LACED BOOTS, Goodyear Welted, in Box Calf, Velour Calf and Patent Calf, price \$3.50, less 10 Percent.
ALL BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS AND OXFORDS REDUCED.
An exceptional opportunity to buy HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR at the price of inferior goods.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

Art Association,

PHILIPS SQUARE.

Galleries Open Daily,
9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

ADMISSION, . . . 25c

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The regular quarterly meeting of this society will be held in St. Andrew's Hall on Tuesday evening, June 16, at 8 p.m.

Large attendance is expected.

W. C. McALLISTER, Hon. Secy.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

COME AND HEAR

J. Edward Flower, M.A.,
(Who Refuses to Pay the Taxes)
on the struggle between

THE FREE CHURCHES OF ENGLAND

and the Forces of

HIERARCHY AND SQUIREARCHY,

In EMANUEL CHURCH.

WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 17th June.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE KING AT EDINBURGH CASTLE.

One of the most picturesque of the ceremonies which took place during the King's visit to Scotland was witnessed at Edinburgh Castle on the occasion of the inspection of the veterans. When their Majesties had approached some way the Lyon King of Arms advanced to the landau to learn the King's pleasure. He then returned to the Herald, who, with the trumpeters and pursuivants, were drawn across the esplanade. The party approached the Castle gate. In front of it they halted, and the Lyon King exclaimed, "King's trumpeters, blow a fanfare." The trumpeters blew a blast, and in response two Highlanders above the battlemented gateway sprang to the charge and demanded, "Who goes there?" Sir James replied, "Lyon King of Arms," upon which the sturdy defenders directed that one of the heralds should advance and give the parole. The March Pursuivant accordingly stepped to the wicket gate, which he tapped three times, and then gave the counter-sign. The Pursuivant then retired, and Sir J. B. Paul advanced, and said in a loud tone, "Lyon King of Arms, in the name of the King, summon the Castle of Edinburgh to open its gates to the King." The sentry who had hitherto acted as spokesman—a Black Watch sergeant—replied, "Advance King," and the guard turned at the double, and lined the north side of the esplanade, while the band, quickly assuming a place behind the guard, struck up the National Anthem. Meanwhile, General Hunter, accompanied by Sir Robert Cranston and Colonel Grove, entered the Castle by the smaller gate to the north of the main entrance, and when the Royal carriage moved forward to the platform erected at the main entrance to the Castle, General Hunter, as Governor of the Castle, was there to receive their Majesties. Sir Archibald presented the keys of the Castle to His Majesty, saying, "May it please your Majesty to accept the keys of the ancient Castle of Edinburgh." In taking the keys the King said, "The keys are in good keeping," and immediately handed them back to Sir Archibald.—London "Graphic."

HELGOLAND TO BE SAVED.

Heligoland is to be repaired. One last effort is to be made to save it from disintegration. During the recent gales large masses of saline rock have fallen on the western side, owing to the wash of the sea and the influence of the rains. It is now proposed to begin work on a large scale, with the object of endeavoring to check further ruin. The large caves are to be filled with cement, and in one threatened spot a thick wall fifteen metres high is to be raised against the sea. These operations, which have been ordered by the Kaiser, will occupy two years. There is a widespread opinion in German naval circles that the island must be preserved at all costs to protect the mouths of the Elbe and Weser.

THE LAST MAORI KING.

The acceptance of a seat in the legislative council of New Zealand by Mahuta, the nominal Maori King, marks the end of an interesting dynasty. It is true that Mahuta never exercised any real authority over his Maori countrymen. His sovereignty was of a shadowy character, but at the same time he never made any formal submission. His father, Tawhiao, the second Maori king, was repeatedly offered a seat in the upper house, but always declined. Tawhiao's father, Potatau, the founder of the dynasty, was a famous fighting chief, and an intimate friend of Sir John Gorst, whom he saved from assassination on one occasion by a timely warning. Tawhiao was the only one of the three to come to England, and his tattooed majesty was the son of a London season a couple of decades ago. But he was very angry and indignant because he was not afforded a personal interview with the Queen. He had to be content with pouring his grievances into the not particularly sympathetic ear of the late Earl of Derby.—London "Daily Chronicle."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
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All business communications should be addressed "John Douglas & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal." All letters to the Editor should be addressed "Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal."

JUNE						
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The Daily Witness.

MONDAY JUNE 15, 1903.

Barber and his wife were let off very lightly this morning by Sir Alexander Lacoste, the first with seven and the latter with three years. The section of the Criminal Code of Canada under which such criminals are indicted, sets forth that "Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for life who, with intent to defraud, or injury, by unlawful violence to, or restraint of the person of another, or by the threat that either the offender or any other person will employ such violence or restraint, unlawfully compel any person to execute, make, accept, endorse, alter or destroy the whole or any part of any valuable security, or to write, impress, or affix any name or seal upon any paper or parchment, in order that it may be afterwards made or converted into or used or dealt with as a valuable security." That such force was used by the prisoners to compel the execution of documents was proved, and the other elements of the case were not taken into consideration in arriving at a verdict. The judge, however, could do so in passing sentence and he was evidently willing to do so possibly in view of the contributory iniquities of the private prosecutor. It was desirable that the case should be made an exemplary one in view of the frequency with which the like crime is said to be practiced on persons who are far more to be pitied than the victim in this case, and infinitely more ashamed of an innocent part than he was of a guilty one.

THE SERBIAN REGICIDE.

The telegrams to-day tell us that the complacency of Europe over the disgusting butchery at Belgrade has changed to horror. Horror seems to be the proper sentiment to manifest under the circumstances. Those newspapers which have their inspiration from royal courts will certainly experience a growing sense of horror. Horror at regicide is a sentiment which, in view of the perils which notoriously environ rulers, should certainly be kept at the highest pitch possible. It is one that is deeply imbedded in us with our religion. Scripture is full of the sacredness of the life of the Lord's anointed. It is deeply ingrained into the thoughts and feelings of the English people. The word treason, though derived from a word meaning betrayal, came to mean any action against the sacred life of the king, who was held to be able to do no wrong. "There's such divinity doth hedge a king that treason can but peep at what it would." It is especially in place for the person nominated to succeed the fallen king to be full of horror at the manner of his taking off, as David was at the slaying of Saul and Abner. For a pretender to a throne to condone such methods would be the wildest of folly. Prince Karageorgevich, the rival claimant to the Serbian throne, expresses strongly his detestation of the crime, but admits: "It is true my partisans have a complete organization in Serbia with which I am in frequent communication." As he was proclaimed king immediately after the murder, it is fair to assume that the murderers were the partisans referred to. If the legend be true that when the Empress Elizabeth of Austria was murdered at Geneva, which has long been this Prince's home, he expressed approval of, or satisfaction at, the deed, it is much to be feared that Peter Karageorgevich is just another savage. The whole episode, taking us back, as it does, into the dark ages, is quite in keeping with its scenic surround-

ings and of a piece with the history to date of the changeable principdoms of the Balkan Peninsula, which have made little or no progress in civilization since the days of Pyrrhus the King of Epirus. Apart from two or three royal executions, there have been in British history divers palace murders, some of them royal.

The question is a fair one, however, what was to be done about it. The plotters might possibly have been less brutal at great peril to themselves and their cause, and at the risk of much greater loss of life, by being more deliberate, and limiting themselves to the banishment of the degenerate royal pair. The King was a traitor to the constitution, having revoked it and made himself absolute. Absolute monarchy has been cynically defined as 'despotism tempered by assassination.' The slaying of the sovereign is, as a rule, the only recourse a people has against a despot. This particular despot had not only made himself intolerable, especially in the person of his vulgar and insolent Queen, but he was actually, if report be true, plotting a wholesale slaughter of his subjects. The minister who went farthest with him in his despotism is reported to have resigned the day before he was killed because he balked at the royal wish to have the Opposition statesmen and journalists arrested and tried on some capital offence. The murderers were not a rabble, but the organized army led by its officers, and the crime has been acquiesced in by the highest officers of state. Since March 6, 1882, when the government was made a constitutional monarchy, the history of Serbian politics has been tortuous in the extreme. The ancestor of the new King was one Karageorge, who was born at Topola in 1767. He was treacherously murdered by Milosh Obrenovitch in 1817, the latter being of peasant origin. It was to the latter's family that the murdered King belonged. The Turks had driven out of the country or killed all the aristocracy, leaving only the peasants to till the ground or tend swine, the latter one of the great industries of Serbia. Milosh was forced to abdicate in 1839, because of his coarse habits and despotic acts, and he did so in favor of his son, Milan. Milan was succeeded by his younger brother, Michael, who was also forced to abdicate in 1842, and the Serbs then elected Alexander Karageorgevich, who was compelled to resign in 1859. Michael Obrenovitch afterwards succeeded to the throne a second time, but he was assassinated on June 10, 1868, by the emissaries of Alexander Karageorgevich. His second cousin, Milan of unsavory reputation, succeeded him, and was forced to retire in favor of a son, who disgusted his people as soon as he was old enough to do so.

A WALKING HIGHWAYMAN.

The arrest of Samuel J. Parks, a walking delegate, in New York, on a charge of having levied \$2,000 blackmail for declaring a strike off, has revealed a feature in the labor question of more than ordinary interest. From the affidavits presented in the case, it appears that strikes can be arranged for by purchase, and it is alleged that certain construction concerns have thus used the power of walking delegates to injure their rivals in the building trades. After a strike had been ordered in the Hecla Iron Works, Parks informed the agent of that concern that unless he was paid a certain sum of money the men would not be allowed to resume work. If he got the sum he demanded he said that he would order the men back to work, and they would obey. After some haggling the company agreed, and Parks was handed a cheque for two thousand dollars, and the following day the men resumed work. The cheque with Parks' endorsement is in the exhibit in the case against him. But this is not all the story, for about a year and a half ago Parks informed a superintendent of the Hecla Works that the firm had not looked out for the walking delegate as other firms had, and producing a number of cheques, said it would go easy with the Hecla people, if they paid him a thousand dollars, and very hard with them if they did not. The firm declined to act on the hint, and the next day had a strike on its hands. Parks ordered the men out because, as he alleged, non-union men were employed in the works. The firm informed Parks that they had no non-union men in their employ, and he replied that the strike must continue, as he wanted to teach the firm a lesson. Outsiders, interested in the progress of the work, tried to arrange a settlement, when Parks informed the firm, flat-footed, that the men would not go to work till he was paid two thousand dollars. Told that the president of the union had admitted that a mistake had been made in ordering the strike, Parks replied: "I don't care a damn for the union or its agreements, or the laws of the country." "You'll start your works when you pay the money. I'm Sam Parks, I am." The robber barons of feudal times, who plundered peaceful merchants, the buccanniers and the pirates of the Spanish main, the later "Gentlemen of the Road,"

Dick Turpin, Sixteen String Jack, the philosophical rascal Rambold, down to the modern burglar and thief, all must be put aside, as bunglers and mere tyros in the art of robbery, compared with this magnificent Sam Parks. For, did he not, without sword or pistol, hold up a concern worth millions of dollars, on the streets of New York, in broad daylight, levy his blackmail with blasphemous contempt for the union, its agreements, and the laws of the country, obtain a cheque for the amount he demanded, get it quietly cashed at the bank, and retire with a clear conscience, and the happy satisfaction of a man whose power is acknowledged, and whose superiority is undisputed? Well may Marshall Field deplore the decline of respect for law in the United States, and express grave fears for the future. There is one satisfaction, however. The great Sam Parks is safely locked up in the Tombs, and it is hoped that his punishment will be commensurate with the magnitude and audacity of his crime, and furnish a warning to all other high and mighty walking delegates who may be inclined to follow his Napoleonic methods in conducting campaigns in the wars of labor.

IS THE PORT BANKRUPT.

When the annual report of the Harbor Commissioners for 1902, now some months overdue, is issued, we shall be able to tell approximately how nearly ordinary income balanced ordinary expenditure for that year. In the meantime we know that there was a deficit of \$34,796 for the year 1901, when the debt was only \$4,372,000, and the interest on the debt and charges amounted to only \$178,632. Mr. Prefontaine is reported to have said that the revenue for 1902 amounted to \$322,000, as compared with \$270,411 for 1901, and the debt as we know increased to \$5,672,000. If the expenses for management, maintenance and repairs amounted to about the same in 1902 as in 1901, and the difference between the interest on \$4,372,000 and \$5,672,000 were added, the deficit for 1902 would still be considerable. We, however, must await the belated report for 1902, before we can know what the ordinary revenue and ordinary expenditure really were. Mr. Prefontaine estimates the revenue of the elevator at \$30,000 a year, which is only three percent on the sum of a million dollars; but this would not pay the interest on capital outlay, and then there are the running expenses and maintenance, if the elevator should be found to work, which would probably eat up any moderate elevating charges the trade would feel inclined to pay. Then Mr. Prefontaine says that the sheds will return a revenue of \$60,000, which is the interest at three percent on two million dollars.

The \$2,368,000 appropriated out of the recent loan of three million dollars, includes, besides building double-decked sheds, the provision of grain conveyors to all the piers, and the building of elevated roadways for vehicular and passenger traffic. If \$2,368,000 pays for this we shall be lucky. Even so, the charge on the shipping as estimated by Mr. Prefontaine would not be sufficient to cover the interest. The Montreal newspaper advocate of the Harbor Commissioners says the port is not bankrupt and that part of the present expenditure is for railway tracks, which the railways must lease. This is no new source of income, however, as the railways also leased the old tracks. For the year 1901 we find that the harbor railway cost the trust some \$10,419, but that, on the other hand, the harbor was paid rental for tracks and properties by the railway companies to the amount of \$13,038, leaving thus a small balance to the good. This charge could hardly be increased very much; neither will the spending of \$190,000, the amount provided to raise the wharf at Windmill Point, return very much extra income; while the paving at a cost of \$596,885, the \$50,000 provided for a floating crane, and \$25,000 for a steel tug, must all be pro bono publico. So that even with a debt of ten millions odd, which the present loans provide, we cannot hope to pay the interest unless the trade of the port is heavily taxed and such a heavy tax would simply drive the trade away, as almost everybody is agreed.

Mr. James Carruthers, president of the Montreal Corn Exchange, says that the amount of grain that has come by the St. Lawrence route this year is over double that of the same period last year, and has been 'unparalleled for the route.' This he ascribes to the removal of the canal tolls by the government at the commencement of the season—and we must remember that these tolls were very small and the merest fraction percent of the cost of the grain. If such a very small remission of dues, then, has had so great an effect, is it not logical to assume that an increase in the present dues at this port would proportionately drive trade away? The majority of the Harbor Commissioners themselves have always been of this opinion, and although the late Mr. D. G. Thomson proved that in his time the charges at

this port were the least onerous of any on the continent, he still was in favor of reducing them to a vanishing point. If, however, the expenses for management, maintenance and repairs do not increase in the future over those for 1901—and we suppose that the new elevator staff and the shed staff will be charged to this account—even in that case, when the debt has grown to \$12,000,000, as Mr. Bickerdike confesses that it must, the account will stand somewhat in this wise:—Interest on \$12,000,000, about \$470,000; management, maintenance and repairs, say, \$130,000, a total of \$600,000.

If we take the ordinary revenue at \$300,000, allow \$60,000 income for sheds, a distinct increase by the way on the charges of the port upon traffic, and \$30,000 income for elevator, as claimed by Mr. Prefontaine, we arrive at a total of \$390,000, which shows a deficit between income and expenditure of \$210,000. Some of these figures are necessarily only approximate, but they are correct enough to show that our trade within the next very few years must nearly double if we are to be able to meet our liabilities. We do not think that anybody anticipates such an increase, but unless it occurs we must either repudiate part of the interest on the debt or injure our port by increasing the charges. We are at present in the position of the landlord whose rents do not suffice to pay the yearly interest on his mortgages, and who cannot raise the rents because he would be threatened by deserted farms. We are, too, in the same position as if such a landlord were at the same time making extensive improvements with borrowed capital, part of which would never return any interest on the capital. The great difference is that our expenditures are in the general interests of Canadian transportation for which the country at large should pay. This, too, was promised when the present works were begun. The country will pay for them, said Mr. Mackay, the president of the Harbor Commissioners, Mr. Prefontaine, the present Minister of Marine and Fisheries, when he was a harbor commissioner, and others. Yet nothing, or little or nothing, in this direction has been attempted, and it would appear that our port is to copy the bad example of Quebec, so often held up by us to obloquy in the past, which borrowed millions of dollars from the government and is content to remain a debtor. It is because the members for Montreal could surely avoid such a fate for the port, if they were sufficiently seized of its inevitableness, that it is necessary not to shrink the real facts. Their motto, however, seems to be to get what we can and let the future shift for itself.

THE COUNTRYMAN IN LONDON.

The wickedness of London and the inherent vice of Londoners are firmly rooted notions in the provincial mind, which take a good deal to eradicate. They draw general conclusions from the police court news and society divorce cases which are altogether too sweeping. We have our little failings and our little inconveniences; but after all a man may safely take the last tramway car home from the city to his suburb in spite of the vivacious hooligans, and a lady may do her shopping in Bond street, or even in High street, Kensington, without fear of being kidnapped in broad daylight. But the provincials on their first visit to London take a little time to shake off their nervousness of such things.

Nevertheless the Londoner is much envied for living in the centre of civilization. "What a privilege to live in touch with the British Museum!" says the country clergyman, with a sigh of envy. "I suppose you drop in there constantly?" "How glorious to live within a penny 'bus-ride of the National Gallery!" says the artistic young lady. "What a profound influence it must exercise upon one's mind to pass so often beneath the shadow of St. Paul's, and to meditate in the dim religious light of Westminster Abbey!" says the earnest young thinker of the North country.

And the provincial youth revelling in the romance of Scott and Harrison Ainsworth wishes to goodness he could spend his half-holidays at the Tower of London, like the lucky Londoner.

What a little they know of the lucky Londoner! I do not suppose one in a thousand has ever entered the portals of the British Museum, and the idea of dropping in constantly would seem an excellent good joke to the average cockney, who would just as soon 'drop in' to Wormwood Scrubs prison.

As for the National Gallery, I have been there many a time, and found the only visitors to be a few enthusiastic foreigners. Londoners, as a rule, use only the gallery as a convenient shelter from the rain when they are passing through Trafalgar Square, and then they stay beneath the portico, without troubling to go inside.

To provincial people who take an interest in political affairs—and most provincials are keen politicians—the glory of London and the happiness of Londoners consists in having the Houses of Parliament in their very midst.

All those names, familiar in the mouths as household words—the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and so on—are surrounded with the glamour of great renown. It is one of the ambitions of provincial people to hear these great persons in the very place where the laws of England are made and unmade; and which is the stage of great historic memories.

Yet a strange and almost painful feeling of disappointment comes over the provincial when he first gets in order from his member and goes through the turnstile into the strangers gallery.

"Is this the House? How small! How unimpressive!"

It takes him a little time to recover from the preliminary shock. His imagination, aided by newspaper pictures, has conceived something much more vast and spacious, with crowded members sitting in serried ranks, a great gulf from the Opposition to their minds the front bench and the front Opposition bench had seemed large and imposing. And, after all, there is nothing to be seen, but a row of plain-looking seats on which a few old fogeys are sitting in all sorts of ridiculous attitudes, for all the world as if it were a town council meeting. And, worst of all, the member for the Borough of Milltown is nowhere to be seen!

The same disappointment awaits the provincial with regard to London generally. From his earliest childhood he has heard great things of the magnificence of London and of the wealth and grandeur of Londoners. Yet when he comes up to town, like a man revisiting the scenes of his childhood, everything seems shrunken and insignificant. Even St. Paul's is not so vast and impressive as his imagination had pictured it, and as he rides on the omnibus down Fleet street and the Strand, he is surprised by the meanness of the buildings compared to those which had existed in the mind's eye.

But though the first impressions of the provincial is one of disillusion and disappointment if he stays long enough his mental balance becomes adjusted, and he realizes something of the greatness and fascination of London, and of the ever-changing phases of London life. He is astonished and impressed by the vastness of the town, of which he can explore but a limited area, the rest being mere mystery to him. And the concrete municipal life of his own town is contrasted with the strange disintegration of individualism of London, where people of different classes seem to live in different worlds, and where a man may dwell for ten years in one street without knowing his next-door neighbors.

The provincial, above all, impressed by the loneliness of London. During his sojourn, this feeling of being alone among millions, appals him, and perhaps for the first time in his life he is self-conscious, in the deeper meaning of the word. Strange as it may seem to the Londoner, the provincial visitor is always glad to get back to the provinces.—London "Mail."

SHOPPING UNPLEASANTNESSES.

(New York 'Times'.)

Two women came out of a Twenty-third street dry goods store one afternoon last week. As they were about to enter their carriage, which was standing at the curb, one of them turned pale and, pointing at her side, said:

"Where did I get that?" "That" was a fine French dress made for a child. It had caught on the woman's belt in such a way that she couldn't see it unless she happened to glance down at her side. When she did notice it she realized at once that it had caught there while she was examining some children's dresses in the store. She turned pale at the thought of how easily she might have been suspected of stealing the dress, and, hastening back into the store, returned it to a saleswoman with an explanation of how it came to be in her possession.

The detective in one of the largest stores in this city told a 'Sun' reporter that incidents of this kind were very common, and that he and his assistants had to use the greatest care in making charges of theft against persons in the store. One woman, he said, recently carried away an expensive bit of tapestry in her hands. A detective, who was certain that it was a case of absent-mindedness, stepped up to her and politely suggested that she leave the tapestry in the store.

The woman was so angry and threatening that the detective had to call her attention to the tapestry she was still carrying. When she realized the situation she burst into tears, and begged to be let go, as she hadn't meant to steal anything. She was a very happy woman when the detective assured her that he was certain she didn't mean to steal the tapestry.

THE 'ARAB' IN NATAL.

There is trouble in South Africa regarding the colored labor problem. The Hindu traders (called 'Arabs') year by year become a more important element in commercial affairs in Natal. That they are keen competitors and possess many qualifications for commerce cannot be denied. They live frugally, and can save money where a Jew would starve. Thus it is that many of them are becoming wealthy, and in some cases driving their own traps, sometimes even with a white coachman. A pet scheme of theirs appears to be never to pay until full legal process, even to the point of seizing their effects and selling by auction has been resorted to. Then they pay, and return next day to the merchant to begin a new account.—South African Exporter.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Alice McIlmont is visiting friends in Quebec.

Miss Lyman will be the guest of Mrs. Hoadless, Hamilton, for a time.

Mrs. W. A. Paton is visiting Mrs. Paton, Euclid avenue, Toronto.

Mr. W. E. Sharpe, of Toronto, is a guest of the St. Lawrence Hall.

Lady Laurier has returned to Ottawa after a week's visit in Arthabaskaville.

Miss Lavergne was the guest of Mrs. Pacaud, Quebec, for a day or two last week.

Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., was among the guests at the Chateau, Quebec, on Saturday.

Mrs. W. B. Gilmour, Montreal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Clare Worrell, in Kingston.

The Count and Countess Mazza spent Sunday at Dorion, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Hamilton.

Dr. Clarence Gray and his mother, Mrs. Nelson Gray, have returned from their trip to the Old Country.

Prof. Nevil Norton Evans and Mrs. Evans are spending a week or two in Ottawa, the guests of Mrs. G. O. Wright.

Mr. John H. Lyle, Mr. Hugh H. Lyle, and Master John E. Lyle, are spending the summer at Cartierville.

Mr. Thomas Gilday and the Hon. F. E. Gilman are the visiting governors this week for the Western General Hospital.

Mrs. Arthur Pepler, who has been visiting in Ottawa, accompanied by her guest, Miss Hanson, of Montreal, has returned to Toronto.

Lady McMillan and Miss McMillan, wife and daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, have returned from their European tour.

Mrs. W. Grieve Nichol, accompanied by her children, has left town for Inghurst, Picton, Ont., where they will spend the summer.

The commandant, staff and cadets of the Royal Military College, Kingston, have issued invitations for an 'At Home' on Monday evening, June 22.

The visiting governors for this week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, and to the Homes at Longue Pointe are Messrs. Charles R. Hoemer and David Morrice.

Miss Kathleen Agnew, of Montreal; Mrs. Clover Boldt, of New York, and Miss Burrows, of Ottawa, will be the guests of honor at garden party given by Mrs. Grant at Roselawn, Kingston, on June 22.

Miss Ada Lindsay and Miss Bagg, of Montreal, are going to Kingston for the June ball, and will be guests of their aunt, Mrs. Lennox Mills, at 'Bishop's Court.'

The marriage of Miss Adele Falconbridge, fourth daughter of Chief Justice and Mrs. Falconbridge, to Mr. Cawthra Mulock, son of Sir William and Lady Mulock, is arranged to take place in Toronto on Wednesday, June 24.

Mr. Richard Longmuir Billingsley, of Kirkdale, Que., son of Mr. F. Billingsley, is to be married at Kirkdale on June 24 to Miss Harriet P. Kerr, daughter of the late Capt. Kerr, former port warden of Montreal, and niece of Mr. George T. Davie, of Lewis.

The Archbishop has appointed the Rev. F. R. Smith, rector of St. James's Church, Hull, to the canonry of Christ Church Cathedral, vacant by the death of Canon Evans. And the Rev. J. H. Bell, B.A., incumbent of Wakefield, to be Rural Dean of Clarendon, in the room of Canon Smith.

Brevet-Major Theodore Fraser, R.E., whose marriage to Miss Ruth Stevenson, youngest daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Stevenson, of London, England, took place on June 6, is a son of the late Rev. Donald Fraser, of Marylebone Presbyterian Church. Dr. Fraser was at one time pastor of Coté Street Free Church, now Crescent Street, and is still well remembered in Montreal.

The marriage of Mr. Archibald H. Ross, of Montreal, took place at Montreal, N.B., on June 10, to Miss Lillian Eliza Jones, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones. The ceremony, which was attended by immediate relatives only, took place at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. W. A. Ross officiating. After a honeymoon spent in Nova Scotia Mr. and Mrs. Ross will take up their residence in this city.

On Thursday afternoon the marriage of Miss Helen Louisa McCullum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert McCullum, of London, Ont., to Mr. Henry Ferguson, took place at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., assisted by the Rev. H. H. Turner, a cousin of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Annie B. Moore (of Calumet, Mich.) and Miss Mabel Ferguson (Toronto). Mr. W. H. Patton (Toronto) was best man. The bride was gown in white silk veiled shirred chignon. She wore veil and orange blossoms, and carried white roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were in white mousseline de soie frocks with pink chiffon sashes. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson left for New York and Boston, returning to Toronto by way of Montreal.

Advertisements.

FOOT ELM COOLS HOT FEET.

Sometimes people are troubled with a hot, burning condition of the feet that even bathing will not relieve. The trouble in most instances is due to blood congestion, and the only remedy that will give relief is Foot Elm. It cools and soothes the feet by equalizing the circulation and relieving the local congestion. Mr. W. Brown, Concession, Ont., speaks of the benefits he derived as follows: "I can recommend Foot Elm for sweaty, hot, tired feet."

Foot Elm is 25 cents a box, at druggists or by mail. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

BONSECOURS MARKET

STEPS TAKEN BY THE AUTHORITIES TO PUT AN END TO THE CONGESTION.

The Market Committee is taking steps to put a stop to the congestion on the Bonsecours market. The outbuildings which disfigured the Chateau de Ramezay have been demolished, and the site is being leveled and will be paved as an addition to the market space.

Meantime orders have been given that no more city dealers are to be allowed to occupy space among the farmers' vehicles. Some of the dealers have been complaining, and have consulted lawyers about proceeding against the city, but the Market Committee appears to be within the rights conferred by the last amendments to the city charter. The English copies of the last city bill have been just received at the City Hall, and the clauses therein regarding the Bonsecours market as finally passed read as follows:

"The city shall not allow any dealers to occupy any part of Bonsecours market which is set apart for farmers, gardeners or market gardeners; and every farmer, gardener or market gardener who shall attend Bonsecours market for the purpose of selling the produce of his farm or garden, and to whom the clerk of the market is unable to assign a suitable place thereon for him to station himself, shall have the right, upon payment or offer of payment of the market dues, to travel through the city streets to dispose of his goods."

The city of Montreal shall, between now and the first of January, 1905, furnish sufficient space and provide for the construction of suitable stands or shelters necessary for the accommodation of farmers and gardeners bringing their produce to Bonsecours market.

To that end the city is authorized to appropriate a portion or the whole of the immovable situate between Notre Dame, Bonsecours, St. Victor and Commissioners streets and Jacques Cartier square, and to acquire all the rights of the tenants or occupants that may exist within such limits, observing the formalities, conditions and restrictions contained in the law respecting expropriations of general interest.

To pay the cost of such improvements, the city may, by law of the council, contract a loan which shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

This article shall be interpreted separately and as if it stood alone; and the loan authorized shall not be subject to any of the formalities prescribed by the other articles of the city charter or its amendments.

Nothing contained in this act shall be interpreted as applying, in any manner, to the property known as Chateau de Ramezay as it now exists.

FOUR LIVES LOST

BOATING FATALITY AT BOUT DE L'ILE YESTERDAY.

A boating accident, in which Pierre Guay, his wife and two children lost their lives, occurred at Bout de l'île at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A young man named Lajeunesse, who boarded with the Guay family at 275 Panet street, invited Mr. and Mrs. Guay and their children to accompany him on a visit to his brother, who lives at Rivière des Prairies.

They accepted the invitation and after dinner at the Lajeunesse's house at Rivière des Prairies, the party took a boat to row across to Bout de l'île. Lajeunesse and a seventeen-year-old son of Mr. Guay's were rowing when the boat caught in a rope near the bridge which is being constructed, and was upset. The occupants were thrown into the water and, with the exception of Lajeunesse, who caught hold of the rope, were carried down by the current, which is very swift at that part of the river, and drowned before assistance could reach them.

Young Pierre Guay managed to catch hold of the bottom of the overturned boat and held on until he and Lajeunesse were rescued by two men who saw the accident, and rowed out to them.

The body of Oscar Guay, three years of age, was found shortly after the accident and taken to Bureau's Hotel at Bout de l'île, where efforts were made by a couple of physicians who were at the hotel to resuscitate him, but without success. The body was brought to the morgue.

Mr. Guay was a master carter and was forty years of age. His wife was thirty-eight years old.

The two young men who were saved were taken to Rivière des Prairies.

LACOSTE'S SHIP BRAKE

NAVAL ARCHITECT OF FORE RIVER SHIP CO. HIGHLY RECOMMENDS IT.

Mr. Louis Lacoste, inventor of the brake for ships, which has been favorably commented upon and illustrated in the 'Witness,' is in receipt of a most gratifying report written by Mr. John R. Purdon, naval architect of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, of Quincy, Mass.

Mr. Purdon was sent on to Montreal by his company especially to examine Mr. Lacoste's invention, which has been installed in the government steamer 'Eureka.' The report of Mr. Purdon to the president of the company is highly satisfactory in every respect, and is in part as follows:—

"The afternoon of the sixth instant was spent in making numerous trials under various conditions."

"In no case was there felt the slightest jar or shock to the vessel, the brakes were released instantaneously and were opened by the pressure of the water which was forced well up to the level of the bulwark rail, but the reaction was so well controlled by the water cushions in the recoil cylinders, that there was no apparent vibration or strain in the structure of the vessel."

"The apparatus is very simple, easily operated and controlled. The details of construction and installation for provid-

Advertisements.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the greatest blood and liver medicine known. It positively and permanently cures every humor, from Pimples to Scrofula. It is the Best Blood Medicine.

ing the most effective arrangement of the contrivance are matters for the consideration of the shipbuilders and do not affect the principles of the invention. The efficiency of the brake on the steamer 'Eureka' in maneuvering and stopping quickly, was clearly demonstrated, and there is every reason to believe that on a larger scale with the same general proportions the apparatus would be equally effective and without doubt if generally installed, would often be the means of avoiding marine disasters."

Such a testimonial as this is, of course, invaluable, but was only what was expected after the experiences of all who have seen the brake in action. Mr. J. Douglass, Dr. Robins and a party of friends were the guests of Mr. Lacoste on Wednesday last, and they were much impressed with the efficiency of the invention. The vessel was quickly stopped while going at full speed without the slightest vibration or inconvenience of any kind to the passengers, and the brake is so simple, controlled from the pilot house, that a lady of the party was able to stop the vessel as efficiently as an engineer. Later in the day tests and demonstrations were made in the presence of a party of Montreal consuls and judges, including the Hon. Mr. Guest, Count de Lasza, Italian consul; Senor Don Jose Manuel Quintana, Spanish consul; N. de Struve, Imperial Russian consul; Dr. Freyleben, Austro-Hungarian consul-general; Sir Alex. Lacoste, Judge Quimet, Judge Wurtele, Mr. J. Vallée, chief engineer of the Province of Quebec; Mr. A. Dansereau, Mr. James Cantin, Mr. Jas. Howden, superintendent of dredging Dominion Government. An interesting and valuable feature of the invention is that by opening one of the fins, either side, and with the full assistance of the rudder, the vessel can be made to go suddenly to port or starboard and turn-out in her own length. By the means of this feature, if two vessels were close together and approaching, the vessels would sheer off immediately and almost certainly escape collision.

SHIPPING NEWS

VESSEL A TOTAL LOSS.

Portsmouth, N.B., June 15.—After spending a night in the rigging and with their vessel, the schooner V.T.H., going to pieces having been driven on the rocks of Gerrish Island, Capt. W. H. Dunlop, his wife and crew of six men, at daybreak found that they could have walked ashore. The V.T.H. was bound from Bear River, N.S., for Boston, and went ashore in a thick fog and storm shortly after midnight on Saturday. A tremendous sea was running and the crew and the captain and his wife took to the rigging where they remained all night, washed by the waves. Yesterday morning it was found that the vessel lay across a ledge which projected from the water and extended to the shore. The vessel is a total loss.

NOTES.

The Allan line SS. Ionian, Capt. John Brown with 67 saloon, 150 second cabin and a large number of stowage passengers from Liverpool, arrived in Montreal at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line SS. Lake Erie, Capt. F. Carey, with passengers and general cargo, from Liverpool, arrived in Montreal on Saturday afternoon.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line SS. Montrose, Capt. G. C. Evans, with passengers and general cargo, from Bristol, arrived in Montreal on Saturday evening.

The SS. M. C. Heim has been taken over by Messrs. McLean, Kennedy & Co., from Messrs. Furness, Withy & Co., and moved down to Hochelaga yesterday, where she will load deals for London.

The Holme line SS. Loughrigg Holme, Captain J. Chadwick, with a cargo of rails from Maryport, arrived in port at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and berthed at Hochelaga.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line SS. Milwaukee, Capt. B. Lauder, with general cargo from London, arrived at Montreal on Saturday morning and tied up at King Edward pier.

The Dominion line SS. Mayflower, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday last.

The Hanna-St. Lawrence line SS. Indiana, Capt. G. Gundry, sailed from Montreal yesterday morning from Antwerp with a full general cargo.

The Canadian Ocean & Inland line SS. Toronto arrived at Gravesend last Friday and with the exception of one, landed her cattle in good condition.

The SS. Ovidia, Capt. V. Nordin, sailed from Montreal on Saturday with a cargo of deals for London. She will call at Three Rivers to complete her cargo.

The Dominion line SS. Kensington, with 268 saloon and 201 stowage passengers and general cargo from Liverpool arrived in Montreal about 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet-Rainings, east wind; inward 6 a.m., steamer.

River du Loup-Dense fog, north-east wind.

Father Point-Foggy, gale, east wind. Martin River-Foggy, strong east wind. Cape Magdalen-Cloudy, south-east wind; inward 6 a.m., steamer; 7.30 a.m., steamer L.H.T.P.

Pointe-à-Cloudy, south wind; inward 3.30 a.m.

Rathlin Head-Outward 4.30 a.m., Canada; 6 a.m., Bavarian.

Cape Rosier-Cloudy, west wind; inward 6 a.m., steamer.

North Shore-Cloudy, strong north-east wind. Point des Monts-Inward 5.30 a.m., King Edward.

Anticosti-Cloudy, east wind. Low Point-Cloudy, strong, south-east wind; inward 4 a.m., Bonavista; 8 a.m., Cacouna; outward yesterday, 7 a.m., Sif and Transit.

Cape Race-Cloudy, south-east wind; inward yesterday, 6 p.m., Nancy Lee.

A CARLOAD OF POLAND SPRING WATER

Coming into Store this morning fresh from the Springs.

Poland, "Still," in half gallon bottles, per bottle	\$ 0.50
Poland, "Still," per case of 1 dozen half-gallons	5.00
Poland, "Still," per case of 2 dozen half-gallons	9.00
Poland, "Still," quarts, per dozen	2.50
Poland, "Still," per case of 50 quarts	10.00
Poland, "Sparkling," per dozen pints	1.50
Poland, "Sparkling," per case of 100 pints	12.50

Parry Kennard's, Kenwood Farm, YORK STATE CIDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Parry Kennard's Sparkling Champagne Cider, \$3.00 per dozen Imperial pints, \$5.50 per case of 2 dozen Imperial pints.

FRASER'S TEAS.

Fraser's English Breakfast Teas

Superbly Choicest Lapsang Souchong	1.00
The "Russian Karavan," very choicest, early spring picked Breakfast Congou	1.00
Choicest Lapsang Souchong	.75
Extra Congou	.60
Special Blend	.45
English Breakfast	.35
Good Black	.25

Formosa Oolong, "Royal Dragon" Chop No. 21 1.00
Formosa Oolong, "Royal Dragon" Chop No. 22 .75

Fraser's India and Ceylon Teas

"LILAO" TEA
In 1 lb. and ½ lb. lead packets, "a very refreshing blend of carefully selected growths"

Fraser's "Golden Tipped" Ceylon, in 5 lb. boxes	.50
Fraser's "Ceylon Bouquet," in 5 lb. boxes	.50
Very Finest Ceylon	.35
Choicest Ceylon	.35
Finest Scented Orange Pekoe	.60
Fine Ceylon	.25

Fraser's Japan Teas

Very Choicest Japan	.60
Extra Japan	.50
Fine Japan	.40
Choicest Japan	.30
Good Japan	.25

Fraser's Young Hyson Teas

Finest Young Hyson	.75
Gunpowder Tea	.60
All our Teas can be shipped in Caddies or Canners of 5, 10 and 20 lbs. each.	

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
Established 1854.

THE NORDHEIMER BUILDING,
207, 209 and 211 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

MOONEY'S

The "Waulker's" Shoe

Men's Pat. Colt Skin Bals

Genuine American Made. Guaranteed not to break through.

ONLY \$5.00.

Double Cash Receipts Until 20th June.

MOONEY'S,

COR. ALEXANDER AND ST. CATHERINE STREETS.

BACK FROM BELFAST.

The Rev. A. Lee, of Hemmingford, Que., who has been visiting Belfast after an absence from Ireland of twenty-six years, returned home on Saturday evening by the SS. "Lake Erie." Mr. Lee had a most enjoyable trip and found Belfast developing at a rapid rate; improvements were noted in every direction. While there, Mr. Lee preached in the Albert Street Presbyterian Church, one of the largest in the city. Like all recent visitors to the old land he was surprised at the evidences that he saw of increasing interest in Canada and all things Canadian.

NARROW ESCAPE OF WORKMEN.

New York, June 15.—Twenty Italians narrowly escaped being entombed in the subway, forty feet underground, early today. At 10th street, between Broadway and Amsterdam avenue some of the shoring timbers were reported to be sagging, when a foreman shouted to the workmen to run. They started for a shaft, and as they reached the mouth of the excavation, fifty feet of the roof of the tunnel, and some of the shoring timbers, fell in, and the workmen escaped without injuries. It will take several days to clear away the debris and replace the shoring to the roof and sides.

THE MODERN HOUSE OF LYTON.

The House—the modern House of Lyton rounds off its century of existence auspiciously by the birth of a son and heir to the grandson of the first Baronet and the first Baron. Just a hundred years ago May 25 the future Sir Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton was the day at 31 Baker street. He was the third and younger surviving son of William Earle Bulwer, formerly Wiggett, of Heydon Hall and Wood Dalling, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Lytton, formerly Warburton, of Knebworth. He was a Baronet at thirty-five, a Baron at sixty-three, a G.C.M.G. at sixty-six, and he died at seventy. He had married Miss Wheeler at twenty-four. The only son of the marriage was born in 1831. At forty-five he, Edward Robert, was Viceroy of India. At forty-nine he became the first Earl of Lytton. He died, Ambassador at Paris, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., in 1891. He had married Miss Villiers, a niece of the fourth Earl of Clarendon, their third, but first surviving son and heir, was born to them at Simla in the first year of his father's Viceroyalty. Which son, Victor Alexander George Robert, a grandson of Queen Victoria, styled Viscount Knebworth from 1880 to 1891, when he succeeded as second Earl, has now become, by his marriage last year with Sir Trevor Chichele Plowden's daughter Pamela, the father, he may hope, of an Earl that is to be, and certainly of the first Viscount Knebworth that has been born with that style yet.—London 'Pall Mall Gazette.'

ARCTIC WOLVES.

Svedrup, during his long stay on Ellesmere Land, in the Arctic regions, caught a pair of white wolves and brought them to Europe chained on board the 'Fram.' They have been kept since December last in the Zoological Garden of Stockholm. White wolves originally belonged to the north of Canada, but have spread as far as the coasts of North Greenland.—London 'Globe.'

MARRIAGE LICENSES

MONEY TO LEND.

CUSHING & BARRON,

Notaries and Commissioners,
Liverpool & London & Globe
Insurance Building,
112 St. James Street

112 St. James Street

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A PRINCE IN DISGUISE.

('Presbyterian Banner')

"Lady, lady, wait! You've lost something!"

I heard a cry, but thinking that I had a firm hold on all my belongings, I heeded it not, but hurried on my way; until, at the second and more pleading call:

"Do wait, lady! or—I can't catch up."

It was a keen, bracing morning in mid-winter, and I was walking very briskly, but at this cry, I came to a standstill, and looking back, saw a small boy climbing the hill I had just left behind me, holding aloft a parcel. I had thought securely under my arm.

You dropped it at the foot of the hill. I saw it fall, 'n' came as quick as I could; but you made it lively for me! Grass don't grow under your feet, I guess, lady!" said he cheerily.

"No indeed," was the laughing reply, "especially when the thermometer stands where it does to-day," adding, "How kind you are! But you must have keen eyes, to notice this small parcel at such a distance."

"Oh, that's nothing!" said he as if to make light of the service done me, "As news-boys have eyes all over our heads; I guess, you know we have to look out pretty sharp, or get left."

He seemed such a manly, sturdy, little fellow, that he commanded my respect, at first sight; still, I did not think for a moment but that the poorly-clad child had taken this race after me for the reward he hoped to get; so hesitatingly I drew forth my purse, saying:

"I appreciate your kindness, and I am glad to give you substantial proof of it, too."

But greatly to my surprise the boy grew red in the face, saying decidedly: "I don't want to be paid for givin' you just what's yours! I ain't that kind of a boy!"

"But I insist on giving you something for your trouble, my boy!" said I with equal decision, at the same time holding a coin towards him.

"No, no, lady, I can't take it, I can't no how! It's queer! But folks think us boys want money for just nothin' at all!"

This was not said in a tone of resentment, but it was an easy matter to see the boy felt hurt at my way of receiving his little service; and as to-day it all passes before me, I blush for the blindness I was guilty of, when I failed to accept the favor as graciously as given, but urged:

"This does not come under the head of 'nothing,' this little parcel is of great value to me, and I wish you would consent to the reward due to you."

It was snowing, and perhaps the flakes deceived me, but as I said this, his big brown eyes winked back something which looked very much like tears; but after a slight pause, during which I again held the coin towards him—which he did not appear to see, however—he put his hands in his pockets, and looking taller than I dreamed he could, said:

"I'm awfully glad I done it, then, lady! But if I took pay for such a little account, I wouldn't be any better'n some boys I know of who haven't mothers—with sense I mean—to tell 'em better. Why, how do you s'pose I'd feel to own up to takin' pay for givin' a lady what was hers, anyway?"

The coin was back in my purse before he had finished, and feeling decidedly at a disadvantage, I only murmured: "You tell your mother she has a son to be proud of," and faced about.

But after going a few rods, I looked back, for a parting glimpse of the boy, so different from boys in general, and to my surprise, found him walking at a respectful distance behind me. I was touched at this, too. A boy having too much self-respect to take my money, and yet feeling that he would be out of place by my side, was a novelty well worth cultivating; so gladly halting, I said:

"As you seem to be walking my way, I would like your company. I am a stranger in the city and I am sure you can point out to me much of interest."

He looked proud and pleased, to think that it was in his power to do me another favor, and made haste to keep step with me, saying:

"I'd sold my papers off, 'n' now I'm goin' home. This isn't my way generally, but it's as high as any."

The boy, like most boys of this class, was old beyond his years, and to a surprising degree, showed himself familiar with all points of interest, as we passed up one street and down another. But after a time, my interest in stately buildings and tall spires decreased, while I felt a growing interest in the prince of boys at my side.

His persistent refusal to take pay

Advertisements.

The new Constitutional Treatment cures cancers and tumors without the necessity of operation. It is a purely vegetable remedy, harmless to the system but powerful in destroying cancer germs, and eliminating cancer poisons from the system. We have dozens of testimonials from Canadians who have been cured even after operations failed. Send two stamps for book and particulars to Scott & Jarr, Bowmanville, Ont.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT CUTTING.

Advertisements.

Drink it

in the spring for a tonic, to give you vitality and vigor. Drink it morning, noon and night—at any time, and all you want. It is good for every member of the family.

A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere, or by mail for \$50. Beware of imitations.

Hires Rootbeer

W. P. DOWNEY, Sole Agent, 28 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Canada.

SEWERS. ROAD DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to construct immediately sewers in the undermentioned streets, or sections of streets, namely:

BOYER STREET—Mount Royal avenue to Gifford street.

CUVILLIER STREET—From end of existing sewer to 233 L. yards north of Ontario street.

GILFORD STREET—Chambers street to Cardinal street.

Proprietary wishing connections must notify the City Surveyor at once, as after sewers are completed, permits must be taken out and made deposited to cover estimated cost of such connection. Claims for existing sewers in said streets must be filed with City Surveyor within two months after the completion of the new sewers.

Any information with regard to sewers to be built will be given at the office of the City Surveyor—all in accordance with By-law No. 238 concerning sewers.

By order, JOHN R. BARLOW, City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 12th June, 1903.

for the favor done me, showed that he had been carefully taught as to right and wrong; and, besides, his language was fairly good, and wholly devoid of slang, so common to boys who spend much of the time on the street; and wanting to know the way of it all, I turned the subject from sights to personality, saying:

"Tell me something of yourself, won't you? I suspect that you have a home worth going to, or you would not leave the street at this early hour, even if your papers were sold out."

"Oh, I go home quick as ever! I sell my papers, every day! for I'm the only man about the place, 'n' there's so much for me to do!"

He said it with a touch of pride, which raised him another notch in my estimation, and then, lowering his voice, said:

"I haven't any father, like some of the boys; he died when I was a little boy (dear child! a man at heart, and a half-grown boy in stature), but I've got the best mother in this city, lady, if I do say it! She is a real lady, too—I don't mean the seal-skin sack kind, but not one of the low-down sort, like some of the fellows has, not a bit of it!"

"I believe you," said I, heartily, "her son gives evidence of that." He looked up quickly, as if my meaning was not quite clear, then continued:

"We're poor, 'n' ma has to take in sewin', to help out, 'cause I'm the only grown-up one; but I go 'n' get the work for her 'n' carry it back, 'n' isn't it fine! I've learned to run the sewing machine! That saves ma lots! for she's a little mite of a woman, 'n' it gives her a pain in her side, if she runs it much."

"The work's heavy, you see," continued he, after pausing, for possible remarks, "pans 'n' such like, from a clothing store. But it's just fun for me to run up the long seams! So I hustle 'n' sell my papers 'n' then I skip home 'n' sew, while ma bastes. I tell you I make the machine fly! Ma says a girl couldn't help her more!"

"Well, well," exclaimed I in genuine admiration, "you are a boy worth having!"

At which the boy 'worth having' looked almost as surprised as when I urged money upon him; so much as to say, "How could I be any other sort of a boy?" but as if he had not heard my remark, he said, with a loss of his head:

"I tell ma when I get a little older,

"I tell ma when I get a little older,

"I tell ma when I get a little older,



Summer Resorts

SUMMER BOARD — A LIMITED NUMBER of boarders will be received in pleasant house, having electric light, bath, room, etc. Beautiful lawns and shade trees, and fine view. For terms, etc., address, MRS. ROBERT HILL, "Lawn Bank," Western avenue, Waterloo, Que.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM FOSTER, Que. This well known house on the shores of Brom Lake will be open for guests on June 1st. Gas, Boat, free. Good bathing and fishing. For terms, address, A. KILBURN, Proprietor.

CHEBEAGUE, ME. ORCHARD COTTAGE. Guests wanted from June 1st until Oct. 1st. Near beach; yachting, fishing and bathing. Terms, \$6 to \$8 per week. MRS. GRANVILLE HILL.

ADIRONDACKS, GRAND VIEW FARM. High and healthy elevation, superb scenery. Large pleasant rooms, nice walks and drives. Booklet. H. L. ARNOLD, Keeseville, N. Y.

LONDON. KINGSLEY HOTEL. Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square.

First-class Temperance Hotel, near the British Museum. Modern appointments. Lift. Bedrooms from 8s. to 6s. 6d. Inclusive charges for Bed room, Attendance, Table d'Hôte Breakfast, and Dinner 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. (\$2.10 to \$2.60) per day.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, REDFORD CLINTON, CO., N. Y.

This beautiful Adirondack resort, open now; best of board; plenty of eggs, cream and milk. Rates, \$5 to \$7. Write.

THE "OWEN," CAMPOBELLO, on Bay of Fundy, healthiest resort on North Eastern Coast; superb views; bathing, fishing, driving, etc. For folder apply to J. J. ALEXANDER, Campobello, N. B.

Ocean Wave House, (200 feet from beach), Rye North Beach, New Hampshire. Send for Booklet. M. E. PUTNAM.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS. There are many resorts, but if you want perfect comfort, good table, clean beds, and the very best of everything, go to ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P. Q.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P. Q. The most satisfactory, least expensive resort in Canada. Everything for your comfort and enjoyment. Bathing, fishing, canoeing, and all the pleasures of the mountains.

ABENAKIS MINERAL WATER. Especially valuable in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Nervous Diseases, Insomnia, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. It is a cure for all these ailments.

DAILY TRAINS leave Bonaventure Station, G.T.R. Terms: \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week. For Illustrated Circulars, etc., address: R. G. KIMPTON, Manager, Abenakis Springs, P. Q.

By order, JOHN R. BARLOW, City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 12th June, 1903.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

"INTERNATIONAL LIMITED" Daily at 9 a.m. ar. Toronto 4.40 p.m. Man. 5.40 p.m. Niagara Falls, Ont., 7.00 p.m. Buffalo 8.30 p.m. London 7.40 p.m. Detroit 8.50 p.m. Chicago 7.30 a.m.

Migrant Cafe service on above train. FAST OTTAWA SERVICE. Lv. 8.40 a.m., 4.10 p.m., week days; 7.00 p.m., daily. Arr. Ottawa 11.40 a.m., 7.10 p.m., week days; 10.00 a.m., daily.

MONTREAL, PORTLAND AND OLD ORCHARD. Through Parlor and Sleeping Car Service. Commencing SUNDAY, JUNE 15, through sleeping car for Portland and Old Orchard, Me., will leave at 8.00 p.m., and commencing MONDAY, JUNE 22nd, through parlor car for same points will leave at 8 a.m., and both will run regularly thereafter until further notice.

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On and after June 14th trains depart and arrive Montreal (Bonaventure Station) as follows:

THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except Saturday, at 12.00 noon, for Lewis (Quebec), Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydney.

THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except Monday, at 8.00 p.m.

EXPRESS for Lewis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna and Little Metis, will leave 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday.

EXPRESS from Little Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Lewis and intermediate points, will leave Little Metis 2.35 p.m. daily, except Saturday, due to arrive Montreal 7.00 a.m. following day.

SEASIDE EXPRESS for Riviere du Loup, Cacouna and Little Metis, will leave 7.45 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

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Address all communications to the Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, Kingston, Ont.

Papers inserting this notice without authority from the King's Printer will not be paid therefor. J. M. PLATT, Warden.

Kingston, June 5th, 1903.

THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of eight dollars, and a bonus of two dollars per share of the Capital Stock of this Institution have been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1903.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th of June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board. A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager.

Montreal, May 30th, 1903.

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CRANFORD.

English Village Life of Seventy Years Ago.

BY MRS. GASKELL.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

Miss Matty tried to soothe Miss Pole, but in vain. That lady, usually so kind and good-natured, was now in a full flow of anger.

"And I went and ordered a cap this morning, in order to be quite ready," said she, at last "letting out the secret which gave sting to Mrs. Jamieson's intimation. Mrs. Jamieson shall see if it is so easy to get me to make fourth at a pool when she has none of her fine Scotch relations with her!"

In coming out of church, the first Sunday on which Lady Glenmire appeared in Cranford, we sedulously talked together, and turned our backs on Mrs. Jamieson and her guest. If we might not call on her, we would not even look at her, though we were dying with curiosity to know what she was like. We had the comfort of questioning Martha in the afternoon. Martha did not belong to a sphere of society whose observation could be an implied compliment to Lady Glenmire, and Martha had made good use of her eyes.

"Well, ma'am! is it the little lady with Mrs. Jamieson, you mean? I thought you would like more to know how young Mrs. Smith was dressed, her being a bride."

Miss Pole said, "Good gracious me! as if we cared about a Mrs. Smith!" but was silent as Martha resumed her speech. "The little lady in Mrs. Jamieson's pew had on, ma'am, rather an old black silk, and a shepherd's plaid cloak, ma'am, and very bright black eyes she had, ma'am, and a pleasant, sharp face; not over young, ma'am, but yet, I should guess, younger than Mrs. Jamieson herself. She looked up and down the church, like a bird, and nipped up her petticoats, when she came out, as quick and sharp as ever I see. I'll tell you what, ma'am, she's more like Mrs. Deacon, at the 'Coach and Horses,' than any one."

"Hush, Martha!" said Miss Matty, "that's not respectful."

"Isn't it, ma'am? I beg pardon, I'm sure; but Mrs. Hearn said so as well. He said, she was just such a sharp, stirring sort of a body—"

"Lady," said Miss Pole, "Lady—as Mrs. Deacon."

Another Sunday passed away, and we still averted our eyes from Mrs. Jamieson and her guest, and made remarks to ourselves that we thought were very severe—almost too much so. Miss Matty was evidently uneasy at our sarcastic manner of speaking.

Perhaps by this time Lady Glenmire had found out that Mrs. Jamieson's was not the gayest, liveliest house in the world; perhaps Mrs. Jamieson had found out that most of the county families were

in London, and that those who remained in the country were not so alive as they might have been to the circumstances of Lady Glenmire being in the neighborhood. Great events spring out of small causes; so I will not pretend to say what induced Mrs. Jamieson to alter her determination of excluding the Cranford ladies, and send notes of invitation all round for a small party on the following Tuesday. Mr. Mulliner himself brought them round. He would always ignore the fact of there being a back door to any house, and gave a louder rattle than his mistress, which he carried in a large basket, in order to impress his mistress with an idea of their great weight, though they might easily have gone into his waistcoat pocket.

Miss Matty and I quietly decided we would have a previous engagement at home: it was the evening on which Miss Matty usually made candle-lighters of all the notes and letters of the week; for on Mondays her accounts were always made straight—not a penny owing from the week before; so, by a natural arrangement, making candle-lighters fell upon a Tuesday evening, and gave us a legitimate excuse for declining Mrs. Jamieson's invitation. But before our answer was written, in came Miss Pole, with an open note in her hand.

"So!" she said. "Ah! I see you have got your note, too. Better late than never. I could have told my Lady Glenmire she would be glad enough of our society before a fortnight was over."

"Yes," said Miss Matty, "we're asked for Tuesday evening. And perhaps you would just kindly bring your work across and drink tea with us that night. It is my usual regular time for looking over the last week's bills, and notes, and letters, and making candle-lighters of them; but that does not seem quite reason enough for saying I have a previous engagement at home, though I meant to make it do. Now, if you would come, my conscience would be quite at ease, and luckily the note is not written yet."

I saw Miss Pole's countenance change while Miss Matty was speaking.

"Don't you mean to go then?" asked she.

"Oh, no!" said Miss Matty, quietly. "You don't either, I suppose?"

"I don't know," replied Miss Pole. "Yes, I think I do," said she, rather briskly; and on seeing Miss Matty look surprised, she added, "You see, one would not like Mrs. Jamieson to think that anything she could do, or say, was of consequence enough to give offence; it would be a kind of letting down of ourselves, that I, for one, should not like. It would be too flattering to Mrs. Jamieson if we allowed her to suppose that what she had said affected us a week, nay, ten days afterwards."

"Well! I suppose it is wrong to be hurt and annoyed so long about anything; and perhaps, after all, she did not mean to vex us. But I must say I could not have brought myself to say the things Mrs. Jamieson did about our not calling. I really don't think I shall go."

"Oh, come! Miss Matty, you must go; you know our friend Mrs. Jamieson is much more phlegmatic than most people, and does not enter into the little delicacies of feeling which you possess in so remarkable a degree."

"I thought you possessed them too, that day Mrs. Jamieson called to tell us not to go," said Miss Matty innocently.

But Miss Pole, in addition to her delicacies of feeling, possessed a very smart cap, which she was anxious to show to an admiring world; and so she seemed to forget all her angry words uttered not a fortnight before, and to be ready to act on what she called the great Christian principle of 'Forgive and forget'; and she lectured dear Miss Matty so long on this head that she absolutely ended by assuring her it was her duty, as a deceased rector's daughter, to buy a new cap and go to the party at Mrs. Jamieson's. So we were most happy to accept, instead of 'regretting that we were obliged to decline.'

The expenditure on dress in Cranford was principally in that one article referred to. If the heads were buried in smart new caps, the ladies were like ostriches, and cared not what became of their bodies. Old gowns, white and venerable collars, any number of brooches, up and down and everywhere (some with dogs' eyes painted in them; some that were like small picture-frames with mauve and weeping-willows neatly executed in hair inside; some, again, with miniatures of ladies and gentlemen sweetly smiling out of a nest of stiff muslin), old brooches for a permanent ornament, and new caps to suit the fashion of the day—the ladies of Cranford always dressed with chaste elegance and propriety, as Miss Barker once prettily expressed it.

And with three news caps, and a greater array of brooches than had ever been seen together at one time since Cranford was a town, did Mrs. Forrester, and Miss Matty, and Miss Pole appear on that memorable Tuesday evening. I counted seven brooches myself on Miss Pole's dress. Two were fixed negligently in her cap (one was a butterfly made of Scotch pebbles, which a vivid imagination might believe to be the real insect); one fastened her net neckerchief; one her collar; one ornamented the front of her gown, midway between her throat and waist; and another adorned the point of her stomach. Where the seventh was I have forgotten, but it was somewhere about her, I am sure.

But I am getting on too fast, in describing the dresses of the company. I should first relate the gathering on the way to Mrs. Jamieson's. That lady lived in a large house just outside the town. A road which had known what it was to be a street ran right before the house, which opened out upon it without any intervening garden or court. Whatever the sun was about, he never shone on the front of that house. To be sure, the living rooms were at the back, looking on to a pleasant garden; the front windows only belonged to kitchens and housekeepers' rooms and pantries, and in one of them Mr. Mulliner was reported to sit. Indeed, looking askance, we often saw the back of a head covered with hair-powder, which also extended itself over his coat-collar down to his very waist; and this imposing back was always engaged in reading the 'St. James's Chronicle,' opened wide, which, in some degree, accounted

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EXAMINATIONS, 25th and 26th June, 1908.

Examiner: DANIEL PROTHORPE, Esq., Mus. Bac. (of Wisconsin College of Music, Milwaukee.)

Entries and Fees at once to

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ed for the length of time, the said newspaper was in reaching us—equal subscribers with Mrs. Jamieson, though, in right of her honorableness, she always had the reading of it first. This very Tuesday, the delay in forwarding the last number had been particularly aggravating; just when both Miss Pole and Miss Matty, the former more especially, had been wanting to see it, in order to coach up the court news ready for the evening's interview with the aristocracy. Miss Pole told us she had absolutely taken time by the forelock, and been dressed by five o'clock, in order to be ready if the 'St. James's Chronicle' should come in at the last moment—the very 'St. James's Chronicle' which the powdered head was tranquilly and composedly reading as we passed the accustomed window this evening.

"The impudence of the man!" said Miss Pole, in a low, indignant whisper. "I should like to ask him whether his mistress pays her quarter share for his exclusive use."

We looked at her in admiration of the courage of her thought; for Mr. Mulliner was an object of great awe to all of us. He seemed never to have forgotten his condescension in coming to live at Cranford. Miss Jenkyns, at times, had stood forth as the undaunted champion of her sex, and spoken to him on terms of equality; but even Miss Jenkyns could get no higher.

In his pleasantest and most gracious moods he looked like a sulky cockatoo. He did not speak except in gruff monosyllables. He would wait in the hall when we begged him not to wait, and then look deeply offended because we had kept him there, while, with trembling, hasty hands we prepared ourselves for appearing in company.

Miss Pole ventured on a small joke as we went upstairs, intended, though addressed to us, to afford Mr. Mulliner some slight amusement. We all smiled, in order to seem as if we felt at our ease, and timidly looked for Mr. Mulliner's sympathy. Not a muscle of that wooden face had relaxed; and we were grave in an instant.

Mrs. Jamieson's drawing room was cheerful; the evening sun came streaming into it, and the large square window was clustered round with flowers. The furniture was white and gold; not the later style, Louis Quatorze, I think they call it, all shells and twirls; no, Mrs. Jamieson's chairs and tables had not a curve or bend about them. The chairs and table legs diminished as they neared the ground, and were straight and square in all their corners. The chairs were all a-row against the walls, with the exception of four or five, which stood in a circle round the fire. They were railed with white bars across the back, and nobbed with gold; neither the railings nor the nobbs invited to ease. There was a jappanned table devoted to literature, on which lay a Bible, a Pezage and a Prayer-book. There was another square Pembroke table dedicated to the Fine Arts, on which were a kaleidoscope, conversation-cards, puzzle-cards (tied together to an interminable length with faded pink satin ribbon), and a box painted in imitation of the drawings which decorate tea-chests. Carlo lay on the worsted-worked rug, and ungraciously barked at us as we entered. Mrs. Jamieson stood up, giving us each a torpid smile of welcome, and looking helplessly beyond us at Mr. Mulliner, as if she hoped he would place us in chairs, for, if he did not, she never could. I suppose he thought we could find our way to the circle round the fire, which reminded me of Stonehenge, I don't know why. Lady Glenmire came to the rescue of our hostess, and, somehow or other, we found ourselves for the first time placed agreeably, and not formally, in Mrs. Jamieson's house.

Lady Glenmire, now we had time to look at her, proved to be a bright little woman of middle age, who had been very pretty in the days of her youth, and who was even yet very pleasant-looking. I saw Miss Pole appraising her dress in the first five minutes, and I took her word when she said the next day:

"My dear! ten pounds would have purchased every stitch she had on—lace and all."

It was pleasant to suspect that a peeress could be poor, and partly reconciled us to the fact that her husband had never sat in the House of Lords; which, when

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MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal.

we first heard of it, seemed a kind of swindling us out of our respect on false pretences; a sort of 'A Lord and No Lord' business.

(To be Continued.)

BIBLE WORDS.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

THE PEACE OF GOD.

Peace is a state of contentment, rest; 'a calm and undisturbed repose.' It is the absence of strife, contention, trouble. A state of well-being. It is the accomplishment of trust in God. (Isa. xxvi, 3.) He is the source and maintainer of peace. (Rom. xv, 33.) It is sown for the righteous, and connected with gladness of heart. It is deliverance from all the heart and mental distresses resulting from sin and freedom from all the moral and penal consequences of transgression. It is connected with obedience. Great peace have they which keep Thy law. It is Christ's gift to His people. (Jno. xiv, 17.) It is the purchase of His blood. (Col. i, 20.) Made righteous by faith; We have peace with God. We have been reconciled to God through the death of His Son. (Ro. v, 10.) But we have more than peace with God, we have God's peace in ourselves. The God of love and peace shall be with us. (II. Cor. xiii, 11.) His presence will fill with a sense of perfect security against all foes from within and without. (Phil. iv, 6, 7.) We have a dozen prayers in the Epistles that this peace may be with all hearts. (Col. iii, 15.) See the prayer in Heb. xiii, 20, 21. God is with His people to keep heart and mind and conscience in perfect peace. Reader, have you this peace? Are you praying that all Christians may possess it?

What if we must bear a burden? Have not others burdens, too? Look about and then be thankful. That your burdens are so few. —Eva Williams Malone.

Three-fourths of pastoral work, says a thoughtful writer, could be better done by a woman, specially trained for evangelistic service. Of course we use the term evangelistic in its widest sense of winning and encouraging to the higher life. Much of this work is of such a character that women are specially adapted for it. Were it possible to assign two or more, deaconesses or women missionaries to the larger congregations we are confident that more would be accomplished.

It is said that the American people spent enough for liquor during the past ten years to buy up all the 98,650 monopolistic establishments of the United States, pay par value for every dollar of railway stock issued by United States railways, and pay off the mortgage on the farm of every farmer who cultivates his own land, and wipe out the national debt.

When prayer has preceded trial, the trial turns out to be much less than we anticipated. The women found, when they reached the sepulchre, that the dreaded stone had been rolled away. When Peter reached the outer gate, that threatened to be an insurmountable obstacle to liberty, it opened to him of its own accord. So Jacob dreaded that meeting with Esau; but when Esau came up with him, he ran to meet him, and embraced him, and fell on his neck, and kissed him; and they wept. The heroic Gordon used to say that, in his lonely camel rides, he often in prayer encountered and disarmed chiefs, before he rode, unaccompanied, into their presence. None can guess, if they have not tried it for themselves, what a solvent prayer is for the difficulties and agonies of life.—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

The great vitalizing element that gives power to both faith and duty is the living God with his personality and character, and the possibility of holding actual communion with him. The glory of religion lies in the reality of the good God.—William Newton Clarke, D.D.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

GOT HIS GOOSE.

A story is told of a certain blacksmith of Roxburghshire, who was famed for his success in stalking wild geese. One day Lord Weyms went to see the performance.

The smith produced an old, rusty, bell-muzzled gun, six feet long in the barrel, into which he poured a handful of powder, ramming it down with a thick wad of brown paper, hitting it as hard as if it were a red-hot nail. This done, he dived into a promiscuous heap of ashes, fragments of old iron and heads of nails, and having dropped this in upon the powder and rammed it in with a wad of brown paper, the smith felt a match for any flock of geese.

"Come on, my lord," he then cried; "there's a flock of geese on the wilds, and I'll show you how I deal with 'em!"

Lord Weyms took the higher ground to watch the sequel, while the smith, crawling within easy distance of the geese, composed himself for a shot when about thirty yards off.

After aiming for about ten minutes a tremendous report resounded through the air, when a volume of dense smoke arose simultaneously with the confused geese, whose cacklings were of the most terrified kind, while one or two of the flock were left fluttering on the ground.

Fearing fatal consequences and that the gun had burst, Lord Weyms hastened to the spot. The smith was insensible; but soon consciousness returned, and, crawling up to his gun and eyeing it with intense satisfaction, he said:

"Wal, my lord, no doubt she's pretty full of destruction to the fowl, but she's used me well this time. It moptly takes twenty minutes afore I comes to myself after letting her off—but I always get my guse."

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

CHILDREN WERE CHEAP.

In a Scotch church an old minister, who was very deaf, was very anxious to introduce some new hymn books into the church, asked his precursor to give out the notice immediately after the sermon. The precursor, having a notice of his own, gave out that members of the congregation wishing to have their children baptised were to send their names into the vestry. The old minister, thinking that it was the notice about the hymn books, stood up and said:

"And I wish to say for the benefit of those who have not any, that they may be had in the vestry any afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 4. Ordinary little ones at a shilling each, and special little ones, with red backs, at one and three."

When Lord Kelvin was known as Sir William Thomson he was Professor of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow University. His classes were not exactly models of decorum, and old students tell the story of how a certain clever definition of his provoked his class to applause. This brought from Sir William a cry of 'Silence!' He often had to repeat the definition, and always there followed the applause and the 'Silence!' One day the students, in league together, omitted the usual cheer, and caught the professor finely, for at the close of the sentence he shouted 'Silence!' to the silent benches.

"He—I declare, I feel terribly rattled at the idea of playing in the tournament before all that crowd."

She—"Oh, cheer up, they probably won't know any more about tennis than you do."

—Brooklyn 'Life.'

"You could call him a captain of industry, couldn't you?"

"You could, but you wouldn't do it if you were wise—at least not to his face. He thinks he's at least a colonel of industry."

—Chicago 'Evening Post.'

"Things are wrong," remarked the observer of events and things, "when a reputable physician has to pay money for a certificate to practice, and a fourteen-year-old girl with a new piano doesn't." —'Toukars Statesman.'

"Of course," said Mr. Stately, "there are some things that always go without saying."

"Yes, and worse still," interrupted Miss Patience Gonne, yawning at the clock, "there are some others that do just the opposite."—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Sub-Editor—"Here's another Philadelphia politician caught robbing the city."

Editor—"Put it under the heading, 'Another ghoul caught robbing the dead!'" —'Judge.'

Aunt Jane—"Well, there's one thing I will say about Mrs. Lamb; she never talks about any one."

Uncle George—"Well, it does look rather odd; but perhaps she doesn't think any worse of her neighbors than people do who speak right out what they think."—Boston 'Transcript.'

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Was Unable to do any
Work for Four or
Five Months.

Was Weak and Miserable.

Thought She Would Die.

Doctor Could Do No Good.

GRACE WITHOUT MEAT

THE RETURN TO EDEN.

(J. Penne, in 'Christian World'.)

'Oriole' is the mellifluous if mysterious name of a new 'Hygienic Home of Rest' which Mrs. Bramwell Booth has opened at Loughton, Essex. It is a beautiful building, situated on a hill near the edge of Epping Forest, and has a spacious prospect of fields, gardens and trees. 'Oriole' will be used partly for the recuperation of worn-down Salvationist officers, and partly—it is expected mostly—for paying guests, for has got to support itself. Let the paying guests, however, clearly understand the regimen of 'Oriole'. No alcoholic drinks, no smoking, no meat, and fresh air all the time. One of the staff called attention to the bedroom windows open to the extent of a room window open to the extent of a foot. 'If anybody wants to close the window, he can't,' he said, 'for the window is kept fast with a padlock. There are twenty beds. Men and women will both be received. One room has a couple of cots for children, and there is accommodation for married couples. Flanking 'Oriole' on the right, at a distance of some twenty yards, is a picturesque long, low, open-fronted building, with turreted ends and a central gable. This is to be a miniature hospital for the open-air and vegetarian treatment of mild chest cases, cancer, and any other cases that may be deemed suitable. A verandah runs along the entire front, and the beds—eight in number—are in rooms behind the verandah, rooms with no front walls or glass, but open day and night to the south. In the rooms and on the verandah the patients will drink in the pure country air and bask in the summer sunshine. It was to a large party of pressmen, who had been shown round 'Oriole', and the open-air wards, that the objects were explained by Mrs. Bramwell Booth and Mr. A. F. Hills. Mr. Hills combines the building of battleships and the promotion of bills to establish an aided penny steamer service on the Thames with the propagation of vegetarianism. He opened the home at Loughton and the hospital five years ago for the open-air and vegetarian treatment of cancer, but there was an unexpected difficulty in obtaining patients. Cancer sufferers in the earlier stages prefer the heroic method of an operation, and in the later stages they naturally desire to remain with their families rather than go among strangers in a home or hospital, however well provided. There were, however, some two dozen patients under treatment, and it is believed that, though absolute cures were not effected, and could scarcely be expected, the patients were greatly relieved and the pain much mitigated. Owing partly to the fewness of patients, and partly to the fact that he is leaving Essex and cannot give sufficient personal supervision to such work, Mr. Hills closed the home and hospital two years ago, but he has now transferred them rent-free to Mrs. Bramwell Booth, who is an enthusiastic vegetarian and hygienist, and she is confident that success will attend her interesting experiment. It is not, she insists, a Salvation Army speculation. It is a personal venture, and no Army funds will be drawn on. She has spent £350 on renovating and furnishing the home and hospital, and though economy has been essential, the coziness and brightness of the establishment are exceedingly inviting. The charge for patients in the hospital cannot be fixed lower than a guinea to meet expenses; the charges for the Home of Rest will be as moderate as possible. Mrs. Booth hopes that the charitable of all denominations will contribute to a fund which will enable her to receive free a certain number of guests and patients, irrespective of sect. On the verandah of the hospital, with sunshine flooding the green country, the pressmen were entertained at a vegetarian lunch which was a revelation of the resources at the command of the vegetarian chef. Grace was said. 'Grace without meat,' murmured a pressman. 'Yes,' was the quick reply of a lady Salvationist. 'There is more grace without meat.' The menu may prove interesting:

Soup.	Galatin.
Tomato Purée.	Green Corn Fritters.
Savories.	Raised Pie.
Ashroom-Vol au-ven.	Haricot Mayonnaise.
Lentil Rolls.	Mixed Salad.
Cauliflower.	Grape Fudding.
New Potatoes.	Pineapple Porcupine.
Cold Dishes.	Pistachio Blancmange.
Lentil Sandwiches.	Fruit Salad.
Tomato Sandwiches.	
Vegetable Sandwiches.	
Lemonade.	Tea.
	Coffee.

I found the lentil rolls and the raised pie appetizing and satisfying, while the haricot mayonnaise and the fruit salad would have done credit to a Parisian chef. The most delectable of Mr. Hills waxed eloquent on behalf of the food of Eden, and free quotation from Paul's Epistles, and Mrs. Bramwell Booth, in a bright little speech, told her personal experience of vegetarian diet. She has not touched flesh food for fifteen years, and has brought up her seven children from birth entirely on vegetarian lines. The eldest boy, a lad of about thirteen, was present, and both mother and son looked pictures of robust, ruddy health. The lad has never worn boots or stockings since he was a baby. Mrs. Booth attributed all the hygienic virtues under the sun to fresh air, and ridiculed the people who are afraid of open windows and a little draught. She told how the Salvation Army officers who recently took possession of a house purchased for a rescue home at Manchester found that the windows had never been opened for years, and indeed had got so fixed that they would not open at all. The air was so stale and dust and germ-laden that the

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

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

officers had to procure assistance in opening the windows, and had the house well aired for some days before they could bring themselves to live in it. Mrs. Booth has been very fortunate in securing as resident medical practitioner Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of the Lord Mayor of Sheffield. Miss Wilson, who belongs to the Salvation Army, is a fully qualified doctor. Mrs. Sowden, a staff captain of the Salvation Army, and an experienced trained nurse, will be housekeeper and will superintend the nursing staff. Home and hospital now await guests and patients.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DELEGATES ENTERTAINED AT LUNCHEON BY THE CITY OF VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, B.C., June 13.—After a hard week's work, the Presbyterian General Assembly was entertained by the city at luncheon to-day. It was the most notable banquet since the first 'Empress' arrival days. Following the lunch the guests were taken for a trip up Burrard Inlet on the new government cruiser 'Kestrel'.

Prof. Scrimger and the Rev. W. D. Reid, Montreal, were prominent figures last night when the Sunday-school and Young People's Society reports were subjects of rather apologetic speeches, as such had done little more than mark the time of those sessions' work. Prof. Scrimger strongly advocated that a Normal School for training teachers be established within the limits of every congregation. He said that the lack of good results in Sunday-schools is due to a lack of efficiency in teachers.

LABOR TROUBLES

NEW YORK EMPLOYERS INSIST ON ARBITRATION TO PREVENT STRIKES.

New York, June 14.—The members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, announced to-day that not only would the present lockout continue, but that also other work would be stopped, thus completely tying up all building work in the city unless the labor unions should consent to adopt the plan of arbitration to prevent future strikes which has been proposed by the employers. The new conditions of affairs came as a thunderbolt to the majority of the walking delegates, who had expected that about 50,000 out of the 120,000 men who had been out of employment since May 4, would be able to resume work to-morrow morning.

CRICHTON SCHOOL.

The session of the Crichton School was closed informally on Friday last. At the morning session the results of the year's work were announced, and the prizes distributed by Mr. Williamson. The following is the prize and honor list:

Preparatory class—(a) Sam Davis and G. J. Baillie, prize for general excellence in all the work of the year. (b) Murdoch Laing and Ross Robertson, prize for general excellence.

Class I.—W. D. Stroud, prize for general excellence, 87 percent of marks for year's class work. 2. R. C. Featherstonhaugh, first prize for written examinations, 78 percent; first class in grammar, geography, dictation, arithmetic and writing. 3. G. A. Birks, special prize for excellence in written examination; first class in French, arithmetic and writing.

Class II.—H. Rolland, prize for general excellence, 82 percent; first class in grammar, geography, dictation, arithmetic, algebra and writing. 2. H. S. Day, prize for general excellence; first class in Latin, literature, grammar, geography, dictation and writing. 3. D. G. MacDonald, special prize for excellence in written examination; first class in literature, grammar, geography, dictation, algebra and writing.

Class III.—A. Elder, prize for general excellence, 84 percent; first class in Latin, French, history, composition, dictation, literature, Euclid and algebra. 2. N. A. Prentiss, prize for general excellence, 81 percent; first class in Latin, grammar, French, history, composition, literature and algebra. 3. W. E. McPherson, special prize for series of maps.

Class IV.—C. L. Townsend, prize for general excellence, 87 percent; first class in Latin, German, French, history, composition, dictation, literature, Euclid, algebra and arithmetic. 2. G. M. Fraser, prize for general excellence, 81 percent; first class in history, composition, literature, algebra and arithmetic.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

C. L. Townsend—For excellence in the written examinations, 87 percent.

A. C. McMurtry—For excellence in mathematics, 85 percent of year's work, and for a series of maps.

H. Featherstonhaugh—For a series of English essays on special subjects.

Class V. and VI. to be determined by the results of the matriculation examination at McGill.

LIQUOR MANUFACTURERS BARRED.

At the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America, held in Winnipeg, the constitution was changed to make it impossible for any manufacturer of liquor to become a member of the order. The motion was carried in a very full lodge by over three to one.

A FATAL TYPHOON.

Saigon, French Cochinchina, June 13.—A typhoon of extraordinary violence swept over Hanoi, Nanchin, and Thibet last night, causing much damage. Many natives perished and several Europeans were injured. Three trains were overturned between Hanoi and Nanchin. The telegraph lines and railways are interrupted.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

GENERAL.

BETSY AND I ARE OUT.

Faithful Reader.—I read with much interest in the 'Witness' a few weeks ago the poem, 'How Betsy and I Made Up.' Please print, in full, the poem to which it is a sequel. Ans.—'Betsy and I Are Out' was written by Will Carleton. Here it is:

Draw up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout;
For things at home are cross-ways, and Betsy and I are out.
We who have worked together so long as man and wife,
Must pull in single harness the rest of our natural life.

'What is the matter,' say you. I vow! It's hard to tell;
Most of the years behind us we've passed by very well;
I have no other woman—she has no other man,
Only we've lived together as long as ever we can.

So I've talked with Betsy, and Betsy has talked with me;
And we've agreed together that we can't never agree;
Not that we've caught each other in any terrible crime,
We've just a-gatherin' this for years, a little at a time.

There was a stock of temper we both had for a start;
Although we ne'er suspected 'twould take us two apart.
We've both various failings, bred in the flesh and bone,
And Betsy, like all good women, had a temper of her own.

The first thing I remember, wherein we disagreed,
Was something concerning heaven—a difference in our creed.
We argued the thing at breakfast, we argued the thing at tea—
And the more we argued the question, the more we didn't agree.

And the next that I remember was when we lost a cow;
She kicked the bucket certain—the question was only—how?
I held my own opinion, and Betsy another had;
And when we were done a-talkin', we both of us were mad.

And the next that I remember, it started in a joke;
But full for a week it lasted, and neither of us spoke.
And the next was when I scolded because she broke a bowl;
And she said I was mean and stingy, and hadn't any soul.

And so that bowl kept pouring dissension in our cup;
And so that blamed cow-critter was always comin' up;
And so that heaven we argued no nearer to get;
But it gave us a taste of somethin' a thousand times as hot.

And so the thing kept workin', and all the self-same way;
Always somethin' to arg's, and somethin' to say;
And down on us came the neighbors, a couple of dozen strong,
And lent their kindest service for to help the thing along.

And there has been days together—and many a weary week,
We've both of us crossed and spunked, and both too proud to speak,
And I have been thinkin' and thinkin', the whole of the winter and fall,
If I can't live kind with a woman, why, then I won't at all.

And so I have talked with Betsy, and Betsy has talked with me,
And we've agreed together that we can't never agree;
And what is here shall be here, and what is mine shall be mine;
And I'll put it in the agreement, and take it to her to sign.

Write on this paper, lawyer—the very first paragraph—
Of all the farm and live stock, that she shall have her half;
For she has helped to earn it, through many a dreary day,
And it's nothing more than justice that Betsy has her pay.

Give her the house and homestead; a man can thrive and roam,
But women are skerry critters, unless they have a home.
I have always determined, and never failed to say,
That Betsy never should want a home, if I was taken away.

There's a little hard money that's drawin' a couple of hundred dollars, laid by for a rainy day;
Safe in the hands of good men, and easy to get at;
Put in another clause there, and give her half of that.

Yes, I see you smile, sir, at my givin' her so much;
Yes, divorce is cheap, sir, but I take no stock in such.
True and fair I married her, when she was blithe and young;
And Betsy was always good to me, excepting with her tongue.

Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps,
For me she mitted a lawyer, and several other chaps;
And all of 'em was flustered and fairly taken down,
And I for a time was counted the luckiest man in town.

Once when I had a fever—I won't forget it soon—
I was hot as a baked turkey, and crazy as a loon—
Never an hour went by when she was out of sight,
She nursed me true and tender, and stuck to me day and night.

And if ever a house was tidy, and ever a kitchen clean,
Her house and kitchen was as tidy as any I ever seen;
And I don't complain of Betsy or any of her acts,
Exceptin' when we've quarrelled and told each other facts.

So draw up the paper, lawyer; and I'll go home to-night,
And read the agreement to her, and see if it's all right.

And then in the mornin', I'll sail to a tradin' man, I know—
And kiss the child that was left to us, and get in the world I'll go.

And one thing put in the paper, that first to me didn't occur.
That when I'm dead at last, she shall ever be should ask to her;
And lay me under the maple I planted years ago.
When she and I were happy, before we quarrelled so.

And when she dies I wish that she would be laid by me,
And I'll together in silence, perhaps we will agree;
And if ever we meet in heaven, I wouldn't think it queer,
If we loved each other the better because we quarrelled here.

MIDAS.

Ignorant Reader.—Who was Midas? Ans.—Midas is one of the half-legendary heroes. He is said to have been one of the ancient Phrygian kings, who for his kindness to Silenus, was promised by Dionysus whatever he should ask; and in his folly he asked that everything he touched should become gold; but as the very food he tasted was at once turned into gold he was fain to implore the god to take back his fatal gift. He was told to bathe in the source of the Pactolus and from that day to this (says the story) its sands have yielded grains of gold. Once when Apollo and Pan were engaged in a musical competition he gave the palm to Pan, whereupon Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass. He concealed his deformity under his Phrygian cap, but could not hide it from his barber, who felt so heavily the burden of a secret he dared not reveal that he dug a hole in the ground and whispered into it, 'King Midas has ass's ears.' He filled up the hole and his heart was lightened, but one of the ground sprang up a reed that ever after whispered the shameful secret to the breeze.

'LAUGHTER.'

Miss Edie A. Johnson, Truro, N.S.; Miss E. Grace Bayne, Lakeside, Ont., and Miss Ella L. Wyman, Rockland, Ont., are thanked for their trouble in copying Ella Wheeler Wilcox's poem asked for recently in the 'Witness':

Laugh, and the world laughs with you,
Weep, and you weep alone;
This sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
It has troubles enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air;
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad, and you lose them all;
There are none to decline your proffered wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.
There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a long and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by;
Succeed and give, 'twill help you live;
But no one will help you die.
Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They will greet your full measure of all your joys,
But they do not want your woe!

VERSES ASKED FOR.

E. J. W.—Will some correspondent kindly send me the poem entitled 'Comings,' alluding to the coming of Christ. 2. Who is the author of these lines:
One ship drives east, another drives west,
With the self-same winds that blow;
'Tis the set of the sails and not the gales,
That tell us the way to go.

Like the waves of the sea are the waves of fate,
As we voyage along through life;
'Tis the set of the soul that decides its goal,
And not the calm or strife.

R. F. A.—Can any reader give me the words of a poem entitled 'Mispah,' commencing:

'G' thou thy way, and I go mine,
Apart, yet not afar.'

T. F. enquires for the words of a poem entitled 'The Little Boy that Died,' the last two lines of which are:

'And one of the joys of life shall be,
The little boy that died.'

LOCAL OPTION.

Glenroyal.—1. What is local option? 2. Is it a good measure? 3. Can a township or county adopt it? 4. Does the majority or a majority of 2/3? 5. How can its adoption be secured? Answer.—1. Local option in Ontario is for townships, villages, towns, and cities. 2. It is a good measure to the extent of abolishing liquor licenses in the locality, but does not prevent importations. 3. County local option comes under the Canada Temperance Act. 4. To secure its adoption petition the municipal council to submit a by-law. The council may assent or refuse, as it sees fit. Should it refuse, organize the electors to vote next January only for candidates for the municipal council who will pledge themselves in writing to vote for the submission of such a by-law.

MEDICAL.

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

VARICOSE VEINS.

Butterville.—A woman, fifty-four years of age, has had little lumps on the veins of the legs, so that the leg is greatly swollen. Ans.—You are most likely suffering from varicose veins. The best thing to do for them is, if possible, to rest for about a month. By this I mean rest in a reclining position on a sofa, and of course reclining walking. If you cannot do this, the next best thing is to bandage the limbs carefully from the ankles to the knees with a flannel bandage three inches wide, or even better, get an elastic bandage or elastic stocking. Besides this, you should rest as much as possible during the day, and keep the limbs elevated on a chair. You will have to be especially careful that you do not irritate the limb, or abrade the skin, or you may develop troublesome ulcers. Should such develop, at the first intimation you will have to lie up.

CATARH.

'Susan' is a young man aged twenty-seven. At present is engaged in hard study preparing for examinations. During the summer months is in the country. Is greatly distressed by an almost constant discharge from the nose, and occasionally

CEYLON TEA,

GREEN OR BLACK,

Is At the Top, Because It IS THE BEST.



When you think of the splitting of wood, carrying of coal and dumping of ashes—the tiresome weariness of a summer with a coal or wood range—the dirt and heat of the kitchen—you'll turn with joy to the helpfulness of the

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It means a cool, clean, cheerful kitchen all summer. No fire except when you are using it. No trouble—just the lasting satisfaction of a perfect cooking apparatus. Call in at one of our agencies or send for our leaflet.

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Absolutely Pure and Very Nutritious.
MAPLE LEAF LABEL ON EVERY TIN.
It costs less than half a cent per cup.

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Curse DRINK

COLONIAL REMEDY

No taste. No odor. Can be given to infants, to the aged, to the infirm, to the drunkard, to the nervous, to the debilitated, to the diseased, to the dying. It is a confirmed habit, a habit of the body, a habit of the mind, a habit of the soul. It is a habit that can only be cured by the use of Colonial Remedy.

Indorsed by Members of W. C. T. U. Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Vancouver, California, writes: 'I have tested Colonial Remedy on my own family, on my friends, and on my patients. It is a habit that can only be cured by the use of Colonial Remedy. It is a habit that can only be cured by the use of Colonial Remedy. It is a habit that can only be cured by the use of Colonial Remedy.'

Druggists or by mail, \$1. Trial package free by writing Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years past a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union), 224 St. Catherine St., Montreal. Sold in Montreal by E. J. Gaudin, 281 Henry St.; E. J. Hudson, 240 St. Denis; St. Denis; Gaudin's Pharmacy, 210 St. Catherine St.

are comparatively common. In some cases they appear to be due to indigestion, perhaps, with constipation. In other cases there is probably some change in the composition of the saliva, or some local disposition of the gums. Spongy gums is a cause. It is possible in your case that the tooth plate has something to do with it. As one gets older the shape of the mouth alters, and if you have had your teeth for eleven years it is almost certain that by this time they do not fit properly. This in itself might cause your trouble. You had better see about a new set, but in the meantime you can minimize the annoyance. Get some Euthymol tooth paste and brush the gums and teeth night and morning with the paste. Be careful to rub the gums. This hardens them and lessens the liability to ulceration. After each meal rinse the mouth with plain water, and use the tooth brush afterwards with glycerine and water, one part in three. Be sure to have the bowels acting daily. If they do not, take some of the old-fashioned sulphur and treacle. With the above are just starting it is a good plan to touch them with a solid stick of nitrate of silver (lunar caustic).

KARAGEORGEVICH CHOSEN.

A Conference of Ministers, Senators and Deputies
Decide on Him as King.RUSSIAN TRAGEDIAN EXPELLED FROM BELGRADE BE-
CAUSE HE CEASED HIS PERFORMANCES BY
ORDER OF THE LEGATION.MORE CONFUSION IMMINENT OWING TO THE MANY FACTIONS
NOW ON THE SCENE.

Belgrade, June 14.—At a conference of senators and deputies held here to-night, it was unanimously resolved that the constitution voted by the great national assembly in 1888, should be put into force, and that Prince Peter should be unanimously elected King at tomorrow's joint meeting of the Skupstchina and Senate. After the election a deputation of the assembly will be sent to wait upon Prince Peter and communicate to him the decision of the national assembly.

The Serbian constitution of 1888 was a more liberal one than any granted previously and provided that all tax-paying citizens should become electors, by whose votes the Skupstchina was elected. It continued in force until May, 1894, when the late King Alexander by a coup d'état abolished it, and restored the illiberal constitution of 1869. It is said that the national assembly will hold two sittings to-morrow, one in the morning to constitute itself, and the second in the afternoon to elect a King. It is known that the Minister of Justice is in favor of a republic and that the students have arranged to hold a republican demonstration to-morrow. The monarchists, however, are in a large majority and nothing is likely to come of the republican aspirations.

It is understood that the other parties will prove strong enough to resist the radical demand for the re-establishment of the constitution of 1888. It is said that the cabinet council one of the ministers proposed the candidature of Prince Peter's son, George, now being educated in St. Petersburg. In well-informed circles it is believed that such statements are set afloat with the object of showing that Prince Peter's election will be the outcome of a struggle between the opposing political parties.

The provisional government has expelled the Russian court tragedian, Dalmatoff, who has been playing at the National Theatre here, but who ceased his performances at the request of the Russian legation when it was pointed out that he could not appear in a town where the murder of a sovereign so near to the czar had occurred.

It transpires that the conspirators threatened to destroy the royal palace with artillery if they were unable to find the royal couple.

Complete order prevailed in Belgrade last night, and absolute quiet is still reported this afternoon throughout Serbia. The streets of the capital bear an animated appearance, being crowded with students, ladies and large numbers of students, who have arrived from abroad, it is believed with the object of demonstrating in favor of Prince Peter, as king. Some republican tendencies are noticeable among the students, who have studied in France and Switzerland; the students, however, are quite overshadowed by the opinion of the majority, and there seems to be no doubt that the national assembly will to-morrow pronounce in favor of a monarchy, and that choice Prince Karageorgevich. The newspapers continue to point out the impossibility of the establishment of a republic, and advocate the election of the prince, in order to assure a brighter epoch in Serbian politics.

The foreign diplomats in Belgrade continue to maintain an attitude of strict reserve. Peter Velimirovich, one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Radical party, and a former minister of state, has been appointed President of the Senate, in succession to M. Markovich, who has resigned. He will take the chair at the joint meeting of the Senate and the Skupstchina to-morrow on the occasion of the election of the new king.

The provisional government yesterday pardoned all persons imprisoned for political and press offences, and ordered their immediate release. No arrests have taken place, nor any sentences been passed since the tragic events of Thursday. The Court of Cassation and the Appeal Court suspended their sittings from that time.

Prince Karageorgevich is little known to the public here. His photographs are not exhibited in the shop windows, but he seems to have caught the public fancy and his election will evidently be a popular one.

Former Queen Natalie has telegraphed to her former lady-in-waiting to make enquiries whether she will be permitted to come to Serbia and visit her son's grave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Milislav Zivanovic, of the general staff, shot and killed himself to-day. It is understood that he took his life because among the late King's papers was found a letter from Zivanovic informing the King of the plot against his life. The newspapers, however, attempt to make out the suicide to be the result of money troubles.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS. Congratulatory addresses have been received by the ministry from a large number of country districts expressing in the warmest terms thanks for its patriotic action at such a critical moment and hoping that it will carry matters to a successful ending. The foreign ministry has also received satisfactory despatches from London, Paris, and Berlin, all saying that the government there has not the slightest intention of intervening in Serbia's internal affairs, and expressing the hope that peace and order in the political situation will soon be restored.

An official statement of Russia's position has not yet been received, but according to assurances from reliable sources that country has no desire to intervene, and will not object to the election of Prince Karageorgevich.

It is now known that the murdered Premier, Markovic, resigned his portfolio only a few hours before his assassination. His action was the result of a difference of opinion with King Alexander concerning the meeting of the new Skupstchina. The King, fearing disturbances, proposed to the Premier that the leading members, and the editors of the Opposition parties should be arrested before the opening session of parliament and later tried on the charge of lese majeste, or disturbing public order. M. Markovic did not oppose the arrest of these men, but objected to the after procedure, and therefore resigned. On returning home he told his wife that he brought good news; that he had resigned his post.

Many people visited the cemeteries and the royal vault this afternoon, and persons were heard saying that what had happened was good and necessary for the nation.

Twenty graves were dug by the troops immediately after the assassination, but only the bodies of two officers and that of Gen. Petrovich were buried therein. At his widow's request the remains of the general were afterwards removed by night to his family vault. The bodies of the premier, Gen. Markovic, and his son-in-law, Capt. Milkovic, were buried in their own graves. The widow of the latter was accouched of a son almost at the moment that her husband was murdered.

It seems that Queen Draga, in an audience with the foreign ministers a few days ago, said she lived in deadly fear, not knowing what the day or night might bring forth. She knew, she added, that she was hated by the people, and that King Alexander was also detested by his subjects, and she was convinced that the country would prove too strong for both of them.

THE QUEEN'S ESTATE. Various reports are in circulation regarding the value of the Queen's estate. It has been said to amount to \$2,200,000, chiefly invested in her sister's name in Switzerland and Belgium. A commission is now engaged in making an inventory of the property of the royal couple, and it is thought probable that the total private estate of both will be found not to exceed half the sum mentioned.

The autopsy on the King's body showed that he had a skull of the extraordinary thickness of eleven millimetres, whereas the skulls of the strongest men usually measure only six millimetres. The brain was found to be in a catarrhal state, and the liver unusually large, and surrounded by fat, showing that the King was an excessive eater and drinker.

PRINCE KARAGEORGEVICH. Geneva, June 14.—Prince Peter Karageorgevich, the newly proclaimed King of Serbia, has lived here with one woman servant, a valet and a governess. Prince Peter seldom entertains ladies at his home, but his cousin, Nenadowes, spent a year at his house in 1898 after his mother-in-law and the Queen of Italy were with him two months in 1896. He gives few dinner parties, but on most occasions informally to his 6.30 o'clock dinners, and stay for cards or chess, and which is served at half-past nine o'clock. In summer Prince Peter breakfasts downstairs with his sons. He takes nothing in the morning but a cup of coffee, and drinks many cups of black coffee during the day. He smokes cigarettes constantly.

When Prince Peter gives a dinner his table is made beautiful with gold and silver plate, numerous pieces of Russian and Bohemian glass, and Saxon ware, and valuable pieces of Sevres china. His table is noted for its liquors. The Prince is often silent, even with his guests, but is fond of telling stories of his war experiences. His house is furnished simply. In the drawing-room one wall is covered by a large painting by a celebrated Serbian artist depicting the scene of the assassination of his grandfather. Smaller paintings of his father and mother, wife and brother Alexander, hang on the other walls of the room. Persian rugs so thick that one's feet are lost in them cover the floor. The other rooms of the house are plainly furnished.

Prince Peter was seen walking at five o'clock this afternoon in Rue Corderrie with the Marquis De Rose, a friend from Paris. The Prince was talking and gesticulating in an excited way, while the Marquis was trying to calm him. The Prince's cousin, Nanatovich, is expected to arrive in Geneva this evening from Belgrade. It is believed that he is the secret leader of the Karageorgevich movement in Serbia. He was imprisoned during the lifetime of King Milan for an attempt to assassinate that monarch.

Prince Peter Karageorgevich is in constant receipt of telegrams informing him of the situation in Belgrade. According to his present arrangements, he will remain here until notified of the action taken by the Skupstchina.

THE LATE KING'S ESTATE. Semlin, Hungary, June 14.—Many members of the Skupstchina arrived at Belgrade, and have held conferences at the offices of the Premier and Ministers of War and Police, for the purpose of settling the details of Monday's assembly. Great anxiety is manifested regarding the proceedings.

The commission appointed to make an inventory of the late King's estate reports that it found only 56,000 francs in the King's private treasury. A Serbian paper publishes the story that when King Alexander married Draga he gave her 2,000,000 francs, which sum, it is now

discovered, had been taken from the national war fund.

MORE CONFUSION IMMINENT. Vienna, June 14.—Contradictory reports are arriving here from Belgrade regarding the Serbian situation. While some assert that satisfaction is felt with the temporary government, others say that this agreement is only pretended. Men who have spoken with the two ministers, MM. Protesonich and Avakumovic, received the impression that Serbia looks forward to new confusion. The ministers have no confidence in one another, and each is working secretly for his own plans. The candidacy of Prince Peter Karageorgevich has only three sincere adherents, the ministers MM. Avakumovic, Kalievic and Velikovic. The minister, M. Zivovics, is decidedly republican.

The Republicans in Belgrade have many followers, and the situation is rendered more confused by the arrival of the prominent radicals Pasios, Gruica and Simic, who remained unnoticed in the formation of the cabinet, not being present at the time of the assembly. With a view to effecting an agreement, Kalievic or Ribarac will be chairman of the Skupstchina. The extreme radicals desire the reinstatement of M. Sinic as president of the State Council. The army desires to use pressure for the election of Prince Peter Karageorgevich as king. The army is the tool of the radicals. The deputies from the interior of the country are horrified at the murder of the king, and are scared by the army. The possibility of confusion is acknowledged by competent persons.

The report of the autopsy upon King Alexander's body says, according to the report to the international correspondent, that the King's brain was abnormal, the membranes thickened, and unevenly developed as in a certain type of idiot. The backbone was not straight and showed a knotty formation in three places. The report of the autopsy on the body of the Queen says scars resulting from an operation for metritis were found.

It is believed here that Prince Peter Karageorgevich will find himself confronted with a hard task if elected King of Serbia. In the first place he is nearly sixty years old, and has spent his life abroad, and, therefore, has but little knowledge of the Serbian people; further, he will have no party behind him. The radicals never sincerely supported any Serbian monarch, and when the excitement has cooled down it is not unlikely that they will prove restless. It is pointed out that among those who have declared in Prince Peter's favor there is not a single great or popular name. Russia's silence causes a certain amount of uneasiness here. Many think that the election of Prince Peter is by no means certain. There is a strong feeling in many quarters in favor of choosing a Danish or other European prince.

There is a rumor here late to-night that Prince Peter insists that all the officers concerned in the murders must leave Belgrade before he enters the city, and that the leader of the Serbian radicals, M. Raditch, has gone to Geneva to negotiate with him concerning the condition which the latter places on his acceptance of the Serbian throne.

PRINCE DEMONSTRATES CRIME. London, June 15.—The *Express* correspondent of the "Daily Express" asserts that Prince Peter Karageorgevich in an interview declared emphatically that the nation ought to avenge the crime of the assassination of the King and Queen of Serbia. "A king," he said, "who could receive a crown from the hands of assassins would be their accomplice."

Asked if he would punish the assassins, he replied: "I have no power." To the question: "But when you are king?" Prince Peter gave answer: "That may never be."

ANOTHER STORY. Out of the wealth of reports regarding King Alexander's murder, one detail is worthy of mention; when a party of those sentinels before the Konak who were not in the prevailing excitement of the shooting, and tried to penetrate the castle, there was a moment of the greatest danger for the conspirators, which the presence of mind of one of their number averted. Leaning out of the window, he shouted to the sentinels, "Be quiet, Draga would kill the king, and we have come to take revenge."

This trick saved the conspirators from further disturbance.

THE FEELING IN LONDON. London, June 15.—With reference to the statement that Prince Peter Karageorgevich insists on the banishment of the officers compromised in the tragedy of Belgrade as well as an increase in the civil list, the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" says the banishment of the officers would greatly simplify the problem, but such a course appears impossible in view of the prevailing sentiment at Belgrade. Yet if the crime is ignored the Konak Palace cannot in the long run prove a soft seat for any Serbian ruler.

The most notable feature of the last two days is the change from callousness to belated reprobation in diplomatic and political opinion. In some quarters it is regretted that the legitimist powers should not have marked their disapproval by withdrawing their representatives from Belgrade. Legitimism is felt to have been severely wounded by the bullets which pierced King Alexander and Queen Draga. No less remarkable is the change of tone in the press from complacency to one of horror and condemnation.

LADY COOK WINS

THE APPEAL COURT GRANTS HER
APPLICATION FOR A NEW
TRIAL.

London, June 13.—The Appeal Court to-day granted the application of Lady Cook (formerly Miss Tennessee Claflin, of New York), for a re-trial of the action brought against her on March 3 last, by J. H. Wallace, formerly her private secretary, who was granted a verdict of \$2,750 on the plea of libel. Lady Cook's counsel said Wallace had alleged that she extorted a cheque for \$380,000 from her late husband on the threat that she expose a liaison and counsel also said, Wallace alleged that Sir Francis Cook's

death (which occurred on Feb. 17, 1901), was due to a blow struck by Lady Cook in their home. Counsel asserted that these statements, which were not brought up at the first trial, were made by Wallace solely with the view of terrorizing Lady Cook. The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, characterized the Wallace suit as a blackmailing action and said the verdict could not be allowed to stand.

THE KISHINEFF MASSACRES

HEBREW SOCIETY TO MAKE REPRESENTATIONS TO PRESIDENT
ROOSEVELT.

Washington, D.C., June 14.—The massacre of the Jews at Kishineff and the representations to be made to President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay, in connection therewith, occupied the greater portion of the time of the annual meeting of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. The statements to be presented to the President and Mr. Hay were reduced to concrete form under general heads or propositions, but the members of the committee declined to reveal their character before presentation. The committee will meet Mr. Hay in the morning, and by him will be escorted to the White House, where the members will have their conference with the President.

THE MAD MULLAH

HE WILL TRY TO RAID THE BRITISH
LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

London, June 14.—An official despatch to the War Office from Boboteh says that Haji Mohammed Ben Abdullah, the Mad Mullah of Somaliland, has, with his whole force, made a flank march to Halin, by way of Damot and is now going to Berbera. He has more than 16,000 mounted men. The British are strengthening their posts as far as possible.

DOCTORS' SUICIDES

SHRINKAGE OF INCOMES SAID TO
BE THE CAUSE.

New York, June 14.—A special cable to the New York "Herald" from London, says:—Suicides are increasing remarkably among doctors in Great Britain. The reason is not far to seek, according to a statistician, who points that the physician who might calculate on an income of more than \$400 (\$2,000) a few years ago, can count to-day in corresponding circumstances on only something above \$200 (\$1,000). The causes of this depreciation of income are two, the first and more important being the improved health of the country at large and the diminishing death rate. The medical profession, as a matter of fact, is working in these days of preventive medicine, towards its own extinction. The second cause is the multiplication of universities, which are turning out more doctors than there is a demand for.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING

A FOREMAN OF MR. MENIER HELD
AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, June 14.—The revenue cutter "Constance" arrived in port this evening, having on board Mr. Fred. L. Jones, inspector of Dominion revenue, and a party of the provincial police, the latter having in charge George G. Doggett, resident of Liverpool, N.S., and for some time past foreman of Mr. Menier's fishing industry at Anticosti. Last fall Mr. Jones suspected Doggett of smuggling whiskey, and this spring succeeded in obtaining sufficient evidence against him, resulting in a warrant being issued for his arrest, and he was arrested at Fox Bay. Mr. Jones also seized the schooner "Glessie," loaded with coal for Pictou for Fox Bay. She was the schooner which had the liquor which was landed at Gillies Cove, Que., in Nov. last. The schooner was towed to Gaspe, where she will be sold.

GERMAN ELECTIONS

THE NEW REICHSTAG WILL BE
DISSOLVED IF IT DOES NOT
SUIT THE GOVERNMENT.

Berlin, June 13.—It is semi-officially stated by a Hamburg correspondent that the government will not hesitate for a moment to dissolve the new Reichstag if it is found that the Socialists and Agrarians together command sufficient votes to defeat the ratification of the commercial treaty. These widely separated parties will act together in the commercial treaty opposition, the Socialists because they consider the duties to be too high and the Agrarians because they believe them to be too low.

LIGHTNING MADE HIM GREY.

Passaic, N.J., June 12.—Thomas Foxhall, a councilman in this city, whose hair was black a few days ago, is now grey-haired. Yesterday, when he was in Philadelphia, a thunderstorm came up when he was in the office of a friend. A lightning bolt struck the building and passed through the floor a few feet from where Mr. Foxhall was sitting. Nobody was hurt, but Mr. Foxhall's hair became grey.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET

AND THE BRITISH WOMEN—CANADIAN
DELEGATES IN LON-
DON.

(Special Correspondence of the "Witness.")

London, June 3.—Some of the Canadian delegates to the World's W. G. T. U. Convention in Geneva, had the privilege of being present at the annual meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association in London—the last to be held under the presidency of Lady Henry Somerset, who has been obliged to resign on account of her failing health.

The meetings began with a devotional day on Tuesday and an enthusiastic public meeting in the evening, addressed by Lady Henry and others. The regular business of the Council began on Wednesday when the meetings were held in the great Queen Street Wesleyan Chapel, with the reading of a long report by Miss Agnes Slack, as corresponding secretary, showing progress all along the line. Then followed Lady Henry's farewell address, a most state-like paper summarizing her views as to the present and future of the temperance movement in Britain.

"I am compelled," she said, "to open this address by deliberately stating that I believe at no time in its existence has temperance reform reached such an acute stage as at present. The attention of the public is riveted upon it. The hostility of the great organized liquor traffic is aroused to an unparalleled degree. Change in the existing licensing system is inevitable, and will be carried through either by those who are openly favorable to the liquor traffic, or else desirous of reform, but ignorant of the conditions of the people, and it is my belief that never during the last seventy years has there been so great an opportunity for a wise, temperate, constructive policy on the part of those who see that to guide reform into the right direction, even though they do not arrive at the ultimate goal, must be the earnest and unceasing endeavor of the reformer at this hour. The period in which it would be possible for such reforms to be carried through is daily decreasing. The strength of our adversaries is hourly manifest. It is my constant prayer that we may understand the signs of these times, and, without being inconsequent optimists or heedless pessimists, work while it is yet day."

She then briefly reviewed the licensing laws of England from the days of Henry VII., pointing out that such laws, which their restrictions, showed the universal understanding that the trade in intoxicants was dangerous to the community and a source of crime and pauperism. That such laws were to protect the public, but that they were now administered by the magistrates in a very indifferent spirit, the number of public houses licensed being enormously in excess of anything that would possibly be considered by the warmest advocate of the trade as being really necessary for the convenience of the people. She called attention also to the increased size of these public houses, which had now from three to eight entrances on the street, thus greatly increasing their power for mischief. The bill of 1902 was doubtless the fruit of seventy years of agitation, but no sooner were its effects felt than the trade decided "that the government should be made to feel the full force of our resentment by their policy towards our trade," and the by-elections of Rye and Woolwich startled the government and Mr. Balfour censured in unmitigated terms the action of the magistrates in restricting the number of licenses. With regard to the working of the famous Act, Lady Henry said:—

The first week after the Act was passed every worker in the East End districts will have noticed the marvellous change that has taken place. Instead of fights and screams, instead of the rowdy songs and the disgusting sights of drunkenness which meet you at every turn, the streets were comparatively quiet and orderly, and the public houses were virtually empty; but after a few weeks the old order was resumed, and now it would be difficult to notice any material change. I have stood at midnight to wait until the public houses were empty; I have seen the same drunkards reeling out, so intoxicated by the street to clutch at every lamp-post in order to return to their wretched dwellings; I have seen the same women drunk at an early hour of the morning staggering home, returning again within a short period to obtain more liquor, and sinking down more intoxicated. The sickening story repeated as heretofore again and again, and it would be a practical impossibility for the police to carry out the letter of these Acts because of the number of people that they would have to arrest. Again and again I myself and others known to me have pointed out to the police men who could hardly walk, women who could not stagger, but the constable looks the other way and passes on. The existence of a "Black List" unquestionably in numbers of places might do untold good, but it is impossible to turn its pages, as I have had the opportunity of doing; impossible to look at the faces portrayed in the various photographs that are placed there for the benefit of the publicans, without realizing that these are really temporary measures only; that long before the men and women portrayed there had reached that stage, the evil ought to have been stayed, and that we are only bailing out the water of a sinking ship in dealing with the question after the evil has been rooted and grounded in the lives of the people instead of purifying our country from the evil itself.

A further point was made with regard to the physical degeneracy caused by the present state of things and Lady Henry showed the great advantage possessed by the Jewish children in London whose parents, in the words of one headmaster, "are sober people who look after their children and feed them well." "I believe," she said, "that no education will be efficient until we realize that the children, cold, and pinched and hungry, who crowd our Board Schools and come into our National Schools, are unfit to receive education at all, that the child who comes breakfastless to school and sits in damp rags and returns to sleep in a cellar, whose playground is the street, whose home influence is a drunken mother and father, is incapable of profiting by the most carefully thought-out curriculum that could be devised, and that health of body must be secured as well as cultivation of mind."

The necessity for innocent out-door and indoor amusements in the east end of London was dwelt upon. "I know,"

she said, "one large vicarage garden in the heart of London which is open on summer evenings and lit with a few Chinese lanterns, where, at little tables, the poor are served with coffee and cocoa, for which they pay, and the delight and enjoyment that those evenings awaken have shown me again and again what could be accomplished if this idea of wholesome amusement were more eagerly and steadfastly pursued."

Many other problems were discussed in this farewell address, only part of which could be given verbally. Lady Henry strongly counselled loyalty to Lord Peel as "the acknowledged constructive leader of practical temperance reform," and warned her hearers against the intolerant spirit of the day. One of the conclusions which she has reached is the following:—

The trend of legislation in Norway and Sweden during the past half century distinctly confirms that of the United States and Canada, in showing that where the liquor problem has been seriously and energetically grappled with, and numerous plans and methods have been tried, the conviction evolves and grows that the most satisfactory solution, under present conditions, is to be found in a wide system of local control which includes giving power to the people to prohibit.

In the afternoon opportunity was given to the members of the B. W. T. A. to express their loving sentiments towards Lady Henry and their appreciation of the great work which she had done for them during the fourteen years in which she had been their president. Mrs. Price Hughes, of London; Mrs. Blaikie, of Edinburgh; Mrs. Hughes, of Manchester, and Mrs. Boden, of Derby, spoke, and Lady Henry replied amid overwhelming applause. There was also in the afternoon a vigorous debate on an anti-compensation resolution, expressing the opinion that the conversion of an annual privilege of selling drink into a permanent right would be fraught with the gravest national danger. Sir Wilfrid Lawson supported this resolution and was vigorously applauded.

On the second day of the council the new president was to be elected and Lady Carlyle, who, in a characteristic speech, consented to serve for one year, was unanimously placed in that position. A number of resolutions were discussed and passed—notably one against the employment of bar-maid and one in favor of introducing the use of non-alcoholic wine at the communion. Much feeling was expressed with regard to this latter point. One young lady who had been acting as usher in the gallery, shouted, "As a member of the High Church I beg to support this resolution." Some one near her whispered to her that it was not "canonical." "Neither is the incense and those things they use," she responded briefly but decisively.

A TURKISH OBJECTION

THEY DO NOT LIKE THE WORD
MACEDONIA IN THE BIBLE.

London, June 15.—According to the "Daily Mail" the Turkish censorship at Constantinople has objected to an American Bible publishing firm printing the word Macedonia in the Epistle to the Thessalonians, chapter i, verses 6 to 8, and chapter iv, verses 9 and 10. The censor insists that the words "the villages of Salonia and Monaster" be substituted for Macedonia. The "Mail" says it understands that the firm is the American Bible Society, which co-operates with the British and Foreign Bible Society. The latter says that the Americans will cease circulating the Scriptures in Turkey rather than alter a single word in the Bible.

SONS OF ENGLAND

MR. W. H. HUNTLEY, OF MONTREAL,
CHOSEN SUPREME
VICE-PRESIDENT.

Toronto, Ont., June 14.—At a meeting of the executive of the Sons of England Society, held here yesterday, on motion of Mayor Cook, of Ottawa, Past Supreme President, Mr. W. H. Huntley, district deputy of Montreal, was unanimously chosen supreme vice-president in succession to the late Mr. Albert Tattersall. It is understood that Mr. Huntley will accept the office. The installation of the new supreme officer will take place in Montreal, and his colleagues will be present.

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