

RESULTS IN ARTS

Read in the Molson Hall This Afternoon.

The ceremony of reading the results of the sessional examinations in the faculty of arts was carried out in the Molson Hall



MR. CHAS. M. COTTON.
Winner of the Major Hiram Mills gold medal for first general proficiency in ordinary B.A. course.

at McGill University this afternoon. The lists as read are subject to correction and revised results cannot be published for some days yet. The names of the medal-



MR. ROBERT K. MCCLUNG.
Winner of the Anne Molson gold medal for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

ists in several departments were, however, declared and herewith are portraits of the successful students. The winners



MR. FRANK S. PATCH.
Winner of the Shakespeare gold medal for English Language, Literature and European History.

were highly praised by their professors for the excellence of their papers. Short addresses were made by Dean Johnson and Principal Peterson. Most of the



MR. LEMUEL ROBERTSON.
Winner of the Henry Chapman gold medal for Classical Languages and History.

members of the faculty were present and those students filled the hall. The result of the competition for the medals for Semitic languages and natural science was not read.



MISS K. E. FINLEY.
Winner of the Governor-General's gold medal for Modern Languages and Literature.

Mr. W. G. Bishop was awarded the prize of the Early English Text Society for proficiency in Anglo-Saxon.



MR. ARNOLD WAINWRIGHT.
Winner of the Prince of Wales gold medal for Mental and Moral Philosophy.



MR. W. G. BISHOP, B.A.,
Winner of prize for proficiency in Anglo-Saxon.

IN APPLIED SCIENCE.

MEDAL WINNERS ANNOUNCED TO-DAY.

The results in the final examinations in the faculty of applied science, at Mc-



MR. W. B. MCLEAN.
British Association medal in Mechanical Engineering.



MR. W. S. HUTCHISON.
British Association medal in Chemistry.



MR. STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK.
British Association medal in Mining Engineering.

Gill, have not yet been prepared; but it was generally known to-day who had taken the first standing in each of the six departments of the faculty. The



MR. WALTER W. COLPITTS.
British Association medal in Civil Engineering.

portraits of these are given herewith. The honor lists and passing lists will probably be declared to-morrow in full.



MR. A. G. GRIER.
British Association medal in Electrical Engineering.

It was announced to-day that the McCarthy prize of \$20 for field work in civil



MR. GEORGE T. HYDE.
British Association medal in Architecture.

engineering, for students of the third year, would be equally divided between Messrs. Ewart and Anglin.

A FATHER'S TERRIBLE DEED

KILLED HIS WIFE AND CHILD THEN TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Camden, N.J., April 25.—Edward Oswald early this morning murdered his wife and his eight-year-old daughter, in their home at 62 Jefferson avenue, this city. He stabbed both through the heart. Oswald then tried to kill himself by cutting his throat with the same knife. He inflicted a bad wound, but will recover. Oswald evidently intended to exterminate his family, and only failed in killing his other daughter by the child running from the house. Oswald is in the hospital under arrest after a desperate fight against being made a prisoner.

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

IT HAS HAD ITS DAY, AND THE TENANT NOW RULES THE ROOST.

'Landlordism in Ireland is a thing of the past, and home rule is inevitable.' This is the opinion of the Rev. S. C. Armstrong, Anglican clergyman of the parish of Templeberry, County Tipperary, who has come out to Canada for the purpose of seeing if the North-West would offer superior advantages for the settlement of his family. Mr. Armstrong himself has been a landlord upon a minor scale, and he is able to speak feelingly upon the subject of the agrarian evolution in Ireland, which appears to have reached in the triumph of the democracy, its ultimate expression.

'Landlordism may be said to be a thing of the past in Ireland to-day,' said Mr. Armstrong, to-day, at the Windsor street station, in discussing the result of the recent elections held under the provisions of the Local Government Bill, which places the supreme power in the hands of the people.

'It may be said that the dual ownership of the soil has ceased in Ireland. Men not old can remember when it was almost high treason to talk of tenant right. Now that is about the only right acknowledged. Landlordism retires, and labor comes to the front. The elections marked the most wonderful triumph for the laborers' party. Even the regular Nationalists were cast aside, and untried men, taken from the humblest ranks of life, were placed in power. To the credit of all, be it said, the elections were conducted quietly, nor am I afraid that the democracy will abuse its power to any appreciable degree. But the elections proved the death-blow to landlordism. Nearly every representative of ancient power and prestige was defeated. Untried and untried men were brought to the front. Wealth, tradition, counted for nothing. I am not afraid of the situation, speaking for myself, nor do I dread the oncoming of home rule, which falls inevitably and logically from the operation of the new law. Home rule will follow, and follow without violence. The Roman Catholics are in the great majority; they will be in power in Ireland before many years. That is to say, I clearly see a Parliament sitting in Dublin. Even old-time Conservatives, who have cherished the English supremacy, are beginning to see that it will be wisdom on their part to cast in their lot with the Nationalists. When the majority reach power in an independent Parliament, I am not afraid that it will abuse that power. I know the Roman Catholics of Ireland as well as any man living. I have travelled through every part of the country. The majority will always desire to rule; it will also most naturally favor those of its own way of thinking; but I am persuaded that the Protestants need have nothing to fear from a home rule Parliament. The latter will, to some extent, be directed by the Roman Catholic priests. That will be inevitable. But the talk of persecution of the minority is a huge bluff. The majority will, in the main, act fairly towards the minority. What is clearly seen by all classes in Ireland is, that neither of the great political parties in England will ever do justice to the country. The Ulster Protestants cling to the Conservative party, and Lord Salisbury said that party would never desert their kinsmen in the North of Ireland. It did desert them. Some of the most confiscatory measures ever passed in the House of Commons were passed by a Conservative government. And upon the financial question, it is recognized by all, without regard to politics or creed, that justice will only be given to Ireland in the premises by a union of every interest. Even in the matter of land transference or land purchase, the government puts every obstacle in the way of the landlord. It sometimes takes two years to effect a small transfer, and then fifteen percent of the money is kept by the government as a guarantee in case the tenant does not meet his payments. It was the Conservative government which lowered the rents thirty percent. It is a Conservative government which is sending the commissioner round to further reduce the rents.

'In fact, then, there is no longer any duality of ownership?'
'That is about it. The soil is fast being transferred to the tenant, and this is a good thing, for it will give him a stake in the country, and a man who has a stake in the country is rarely a revolutionist. Such a person will frown upon agitation, and that is why I for one do not dread home rule, which will come to pass, I should say, in ten years. The tenant will be rooted in the soil. He will become conservative. He will not permit any revolutionary schemes to pass. And he will be supreme in power. And landlordism was cruel—intensely cruel. There were good landlords, of course, and we must sympathize with the case of good landlords whose estates have been always encumbered and who now find themselves sadly reduced. But I have seen landlordism at the first view. I have witnessed the almost incredible tyranny of a Lord Leitrim. Well, it is gone, or almost gone; a great revolution has been accomplished and the way is being prepared for another change more momentous from the political point of view than the abolition of agrarian duality. Home rule will be a peaceable thing; England will, of course, have ex-

ternal control; but, England will grant full internal independence. This is what the Local Government Bill means.'

THE RIVER FALLING.

OCEAN STEAMERS EXPECTED ON THURSDAY—CANAL WILL BE OPEN MONDAY.

The water in the river has fallen nearly two feet since yesterday, and the different steamship sheds can now be completed. Ocean steamers are not expected up until Thursday, and it is a question if the sheds to receive cargoes will be ready even then, although men are at work night and day rushing them up.

The small steamboat 'Victoria' arrived from St. Lawrence last night, and country supplies may be expected any time now.

The water is to be let into the Lachine canal on Saturday night next, and it will be opened for navigation on Monday. It is expected that all the other canals in connection with the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers will be in readiness about the same time, as there is a large number of grain-laden vessels waiting to pass down with cargoes for the return trips of the incoming ocean steamships, which are now delayed at Quebec.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND A SCORE INJURED.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 25.—By an explosion of benzine in Flee's chemical works at 24th and Callowhill today two men were killed, two others are unaccounted for and one woman was fatally injured. A score of persons were more or less seriously injured. The names of the dead and missing men have not yet been learned. Following is a partial list of those injured:—

Mrs. Lizzie Donohue, fatally.

Mrs. Barry, blown from her door-step into the street, slightly.

Charles Marion, 12 years old, cut by flying glass.

Harry Randall, of Camden, N.J., scalp lacerated and body burned.

Frank Giverson, aged one year, badly burned.

Mrs. Giverson, seriously burned.

Margaret Driscoll, cut by flying glass.

John McKee, head and leg cut.

John Hannerhan, bruised and cut.

Thomas Daly, cut by flying glass.

Andrew Monahan, cut by flying glass.

Salie E. Stackhouse, aged thirty-seven, internal injuries, and shock.

George Connor, Camden, N. J., hands and legs badly burned.

Edward Galanough, internal injuries.

Michael Hanahan, burned about the head.

Fireman injured by falling wreckage.

There were two explosions, the first occurred at 8.55 and the second a few minutes later. The factory is a total wreck and buildings for a distance of half a square on both sides of Callowhill street were partially demolished. In some instances windows in structures two squares away were shattered.

So far as could be learned, there were six men in the chemical works when the catastrophe occurred. One of these was blown high in the air and his body struck the ground at a distance of 25 yards from the mill. The other was burned almost to a crisp.

Adjoining Flee's establishment was a grocery store owned by Arthur Donohue. Two boarders were said to have been asleep in the upper part of the house and they had not been accounted for.

Mrs. Donohue, the grocer's mother, was so badly injured that her death was momentarily expected.

On the opposite side of the street was the dwelling of Mrs. Giverson. The burning benzine ignited the clothing of Mrs. Giverson and that of her child. With the infant in her arms she ran screaming into the street, enveloped in flames. Firemen and hospital surgeons who had responded promptly to the alarm, hastened to her assistance and she was conveyed to a hospital in an ambulance.

It is impossible at this time to estimate the loss. Fully a hundred houses had been more or less damaged, those in close proximity to the chemical works being so badly wrecked as to probably necessitate their condemnation.

MR. MCLAUGHLIN ILL.

Avonmore, Ont., April 25.—Mr. John McLaughlin, M.P. for Stormont, is critically ill at his home here with typhoid fever. His son, Dr. James A. McLaughlin, of Benson, Minn., arrived on the six o'clock C. P. R. express this morning, and immediately held a consultation with Dr. W. C. Whitaker. It is announced that there is little hope of the member recovering.

Noon.—Mr. McLaughlin is sinking fast. No hope is entertained for his recovery.

SENATOR SUTHERLAND.

Winnipeg, April 25.—Senator Sutherland's condition is about the same as at 10 p.m. 'Quies' appears to be 'H' 'Adap' very weak.

JAPANESE TEAS.

MR. NOSSE TROUBLED ABOUT A THREATENED TAX.

Mr. T. Nosse, Japanese consul-general, whose authority extends over the United States and Canada, and whose interesting views upon Japanese questions and interests have more than once appeared in the 'Witness', passed through the city yesterday. Mr. Nosse is concerned at present about the threat to tax Japanese tea, which he considers would be a peculiar hardship to this province, which, in contradistinction to the other provinces, prefers the 'Japan' to the 'black' tea, and he is therefore desirous of bringing all possible pressure to bear upon the Federal Government. He is also concerned about provincial legislation in British Columbia, looking to the exclusion of the Japanese from the province. This is the work of labor agitators in the opinion of the consul-general, for the people generally like the Japanese for their industry, and inoffensive bearing. There would be an international aspect to this question if legislation actually carried looking to the exclusion of the Japanese and this is being attended to in London. But Mr. Nosse points out that it would be like cutting off one's nose to spite his face for the British Columbian Government to pass discriminatory legislation, as that would put an end to a growing trade between the Dominion and Japan—a trade which may reach to great proportions, if it be carefully nursed.

A NIMROD AFTER BRUIN.

Colonel Melladew, an ardent English sportsman, is on his way to British Columbia to hunt big game. In fact, he has a particular bear in his mind, which he missed last year at Golden, and he came out to get him—and others. The colonel is as modest as he is daring. He cannot easily be drawn into a recital of his adventures, which have been prosecuted pretty nearly all over the world, but he promised to-day at the Windsor Hotel, to say something about his present trip upon his return from the west. He has been hunting up and down the world for many years. He and Major-General Dashwood are great 'chums.' They are men of few words. They are happiest when roughing it. They have not said so publicly, but no doubt they consider civilization a mistake. Both have shot big game in the Dark Continent.

CORNWALL CANAL OPENED.

FIRST VESSEL OF THE SEASON PASSED THROUGH YESTERDAY.

Cornwall, Ont., April 25.—The Cornwall Canal is open for navigation. The water was let in on Sunday and the steamer 'Aberdeen' passed through yesterday breaking a channel through the ice on Sheikh's Island lagoon. The steamer 'Princess Louise' arrived up the river from Dundee and Sumnerstown yesterday morning.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

Winnipeg, April 25.—It has been given out by those who have the ear of the government that the provincial nominations will be held on July 14, and the elections on July 21. The Ministers when asked regarding the report make light of it and say that it is news for them.

NEW CANADIAN SONGSTER.

Toronto, April 25.—A local ornithologist in the district of Parry Sound has written to the game department of Ontario, that a new species of bird has been discovered in the north country. He describes the bird as being the size of a bobolink, with bright yellow-grey wings, red neck and a black head. It has a short tail, is a good singer and a fast flyer. Birds of this sort are unknown in Ontario.

BROTHERS' FATAL QUARREL.

Bismarck, N.D., April 25.—James and Joseph Caldwell, brothers, living on a ranch near Williamsport, quarrelled last night, and James shot his brother to death with a rifle. He then committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid.

SHOWERS TO-MORROW.

Metecological Office, Toronto, April 25, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Kamloops, 68-34; Calgary, 56-24; Qu'Appelle, 52-32; Winnipeg, 50-30; Port Arthur, 46-36; Parry Sound, 70-44; Toronto, 59-48; Montreal, 60-42; Quebec, 58-34; Halifax, 58-32. Fair, not much change in temperature; a few scattered showers on Wednesday.

Montreal, April 25, 1899.
Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.93; yesterday, 30.18. To-day, temperature, max. 60, min. 40; yesterday, max. 58, min. 36.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 15c, marriage notices for 25c, death notices for 15c. The notice must be accompanied by a death notice, 25c extra, other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid. Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

MARRIED.

ABBOTT-MACCAIG—At Montreal, on April 20, 1899, at the residence of the bride's brother, the Rev. W. W. MacCaig, by the Rev. M. S. Oxley, George F. Abbott, of Bedford, England, to Anna MacCaig (formerly Nurse MacCaig, of the Home Hospital), eldest daughter of Norman MacCaig, of Bryson, Que.

CAMERON-FINDLEY—At Valleyfield, Que., on April 6, 1899, by the Rev. J. E. Duclos, B.A., Alexander T. Cameron, of Edinburgh, Scotland, to Marian Findley, widow of the late Peter Griffin, of Lancashire, England.

CAREY-LLOYD—On April 12, 1899, at the Central Methodist Church, Bloo street, Toronto, by the Rev. Mr. Hincks, F. Bruce Carey to Leah Lloyd, both of Toronto.

EDGAR-GILLESPIE—At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on April 22, 1899, by the Rev. T. C. Des Barres, assisted by the Rev. T. C. Street, Mackenzie, Ruby Turner, youngest daughter of the late Walter Gillespie, Esq., to James Frederick, eldest son of the Hon. Sir James Edgar, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Commons of Canada.

DIED.

BLAND—On March 28, 1899, at Duxess st., London, England, John Bayley Bland, formerly of Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged fifty-nine years.

CUSHING—In Ottawa, on April 21, 1899, Arthur McDonald Cushing, eldest son of the late Mr. Emery J. Cushing, of consumption.

FARQUHAR—At Lower Windsor, Que., on April 13, 1899, William Farquhar, of pneumonia, in his 48th year.

KERCHER—At his home in Morris, Manitoba, on April 7, 1899, Charles Kercher, merchant, formerly of Lachute and Montreal. Lachute papers please copy.

MORSON—At 25 Bellevue avenue, Toronto, on April 22, 1899, Frederick Morson, M.D., aged 91 years.

MCGILL—At his residence, Little River, Que., on April 23, 1899, Wm. McGill, in the 60th year of his age.

MCGREGOR—On Tuesday, April 18, 1899, Peter A. McGregor, of the fourth concession of Lancaster, Glengarry Co., Ont., but formerly of Cote St. George, P.Q.

ROBERTSON—At 97 Mackay street, on Tuesday, April 25, 1899, George Stokes Robertson, of Her Majesty's Customs. Funeral from his late residence on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock to C.P.R. Station. Friends and acquaintances, and members of Prince George Lodge, No. 9, A.O.U.W., will please accept this intimation. Ottawa, Napanee, and Morrisburg papers please copy.

WYLLIE—At his residence, Alisa Craig, on April 15, 1899, suddenly, at the age of 80 years and 9 months. Deceased was born in Forfar, Scotland, and was a brother to the late Stuart Wyllie. Brechin, Dundee and Glasgow papers please copy.

WILLIAMS—On April 8, 1899, at her residence, Pentre Mawr, Denbighshire, Auné Corse, widow of the late J. F. Purcell Williams (late Rifle Brigade), and only child of the late Frederic Penn, of Montreal, aged 56 years.

WURTELE—At 277 Wurttemberg street, Ottawa, on April 21, 1899, Henry, infant son of Captain Alfred G. Wurtele, E.R.

WOOD—On April 23, 1899, at her late residence, 35 Ixerby street, after a long and painful illness, Martha, nee Ellis, beloved wife of Archibald T. Wood. Funeral private.

IN MEMORIAM.

PARLOW—In loving remembrance of Mary Parlow, of Iroquois, Ont., who died at Toronto, on April 25, 1898. "It is the Lord; let Him do what seemeth Him good."

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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UNDERTAKERS,
300 St. James st.
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LADIES' WATCH GUARDS.
In Solid Gold, \$7.50 to \$22.00.
In Solid Silver, \$1.50 to \$4.00.
In Rolled Gold, warranted to wear five years, \$2.50 to \$4.50.
In Gold Filled, warranted to wear ten years, \$5.00 to \$7.50.
Large variety of Silk Guards, with Sterling Silver and Rolled Gold slides and swivel, 35c to 65c.
D. BEATTY,
137 St. Peter St., opp. "Witness."

THE LATEST FASHION
in hair is the Calvé Bang. We make them in all shades. Very simple to put on. Made on comb with Borden loops, one hairpin holds it fast at each side. Call in and let us match your hair.
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NOTICE

To Residents Across the River.

For the convenience of customers residing along the south side of the river, the Company's vans will leave every Thursday morning at 7 o'clock sharp, for Longueuil, Montreal South, St. Lambert, Victoria Park, Laprairie, and all other intermediate places. This suburban service will carry and deliver all goods bought at the Company's Store, free of charge—except furniture.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. April 25, 1899.

A RECORD BICYCLE DEAL.

The Big Store has completed what is probably the largest Bicycle Deal ever accomplished in Canada. This deal embraces the purchase of this season's entire output of 'THE STAR' BICYCLES, made by the celebrated manufacturers, the Woodstock Bicycle Manufacturing Company. By this gigantic purchase the Company is enabled to make the following remarkable offer:—

THE STAR	HUNDREDS OF
HIGH-GRADE	THE STAR
BICYCLES,	HIGH-GRADE
	BICYCLES,
Regular, \$50.00.	Worth \$50.00.
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This is the Greatest Bicycle offer ever made in this city, as 'The Star' Bicycle is the only low-priced High Grade Wheel in Canada full guaranteed by the makers. It has all the latest improvements usually found in \$50.00 and \$75.00 wheels.

This is an offer which hundreds will be eager to take advantage of, and as the supply is limited early application is absolutely necessary. Remember what the offer is. A fully guaranteed High Grade \$50.00 Bicycle—ladies', Men's, or Juvenile models, for \$22.95.

Write for the New Spring Catalogue just published.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

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ARE YOU MOVING? *

If you are you will certainly need some new furniture for your new house, and if you are not you will need some to freshen up your old house. There are two things which are particularly noticeable about our furniture—the high quality and finish—the low price. If you have never seen our fine show-rooms come in and we shall be pleased to have you examine our fine stock and to compare our low prices.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

652 CRAIG STREET, near Bleury Street.

HE SAYS.

The Acting Superintendent of the Water Department reports: "This is the most dangerous period of the year as far as the water is concerned."

Why not get one of our Charcoal Filters and be safe. They are not expensive.

THE G. R. LOCKER CO.,
1749 Notre Dame St.

MR. FITZHUGH'S SUCCESSOR.

Toronto, April 25.—The announcement has been made that Mr. George C. Jones, superintendent of the Wabash and Grand Trunk Railways, in St. Thomas, has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the middle division of the Grand Trunk, with headquarters here, to take the place of Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh, who goes to the Central Vermont, as vice-president and general manager. The name of assistant superintendent Ferritor has been mentioned as Mr. Jones's successor, in St. Thomas. The new superintendent will assume his responsibilities at the Union Station, in the course of a day or two. Both gentlemen are former Wabash railway officials, Mr. Jones having been brought to Montreal along with Mr. McGuigan a few years ago, and shortly afterwards appointed assistant superintendent of the middle division at London. From that position he was promoted to the super-

intendency of the Wabash and Grand Trunk Railway, or what is known as the Southern Division of the latter railway, being succeeded at London by Mr. Ferritor who was then trainmaster at Stratford. Just who will succeed Mr. Jones, is agitating the minds of Canadian railway men. It is thought that old Grand Trunk men are now well enough informed of the new management's methods, to qualify them for a position of this kind.

UNITED STATES COPYRIGHT.

SON OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES LOSES HIS CASE.

Washington, D.C., April 24.—In the Supreme Court of the United States an opinion was handed down to-day in the case of Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr., vs. G. D. Hurst, holding that copyright on a book, the contents of which have been published serially, without being previously copyrighted, is invalid. The case involved the copyright of 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, father of the plaintiff.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

There was a large amount of reckless racing both of bicycles and horses on the Lower Lachine road last Sunday, to the annoyance and risk even to active men, and much more of course to ladies.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.



Do BLOUSES Interest You? THEY DO US.

And never before have we been able to serve the Montreal Public so well.

Everything Pretty and Stylish, and all marked at such reasonable prices. Early choice is always best, therefore we ask inspection at once.

Dainty and Stylish Blouses, 59c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c.

Stylish Pique Blouses, only \$1.00.

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Silk Blouses with Stock Collars, all nice designs and only \$3.75.

LA VIDA CORSETS.



Every Lady should wear La Vida Corsets for 3 reasons.

1st.—They are made to fit the figure, and do not require to be altered.

2nd.—They wear longer, and, therefore, give better satisfaction to the wearer.

3rd.—The Models are always up-to-date in every part, and are unrivalled in fit and finish.

All this week Miss White, of New York, a thoroughly experienced Corset Expert, will be in attendance in our Corset Department to demonstrate the advantages of LA VIDA to all comers.

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Terms Cash. Telephone Up 933.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 25.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Leyland Line SS. Sheikh, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday, April 22nd, at 8 p.m., from Portland.
The Leyland Line SS. Virginian sailed from Antwerp on Sunday, the 23rd inst., at noon, for Montreal.
The Thomson Line SS. Iona, from Newcastle, on the 12th, arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday.

The Elder-Donpster Company Beaver Line SS. Lake Ontario passed Fame Point inward at 7:40 a.m. today.

PORTLAND WINTER SEASON STEAMERS.
Eighty-five steamers had arrived and cleared from Portland during the winter season up to Saturday. There are five more to come, namely, the Arab, Iona, Aschanti, Strathgairn, and another Thomson boat. The Grand Trunk made contracts at the beginning of the season for 30 steamers, but on account of the big storms and consequent delay from accident, nine of the sailings were cancelled. Last season there were 85 steamers in all to arrive at the port. Mr. W. C. Walker, who for the past five years has had charge of the delivery of Grand Trunk freight to the steamers, will succeed Mr. Gleason as wharf manager of the line. Many of the steamship clerks are returning to their homes in Montreal.

STEAMER MURCIA FOUNDERED.
Hamilton, Bermuda, April 24.—The SS. Murcia, belonging to the English-American Shipping Company, Limited, of London, which left Huelva, Spain, on April 8, bound for Philadelphia, ran ashore this morning, off this coast, and has since foundered.

She had on board a cargo of iron ore, and was in charge of a native pilot. All on board were saved.

WRECKS—HASTE VS. CARELESSNESS.
In an editorial on the judgment in the Labrador wreck, the Glasgow 'Herald' says: 'It will, we imagine, be pretty generally admitted that the Board of Trade Court, which inquired into the causes of the wreck of the Labrador, had not erred in the direction of undue severity. In suspending the master's certificate for no more than three months, they have given due weight to previous good character, and to their belief that, taking his career as a whole, Captain Erskine was a careful and judicious navigator. It is much to be feared, however, that there is a growing temptation among the most trusted shipmasters, whose reputations have been built up on these very qualities of carefulness and judiciousness, to cut things too fine at crucial moments, and to run great risks for the purpose of maintaining their character for promptitude in the eyes of owners and the public. The wreck of the Labrador has been followed within a month by the much greater disaster which befell the Stella, and both vessels have been lost from exactly the same cause. Had these two ships lain to till daylight, and the fog was sufficiently dense to justify that course, they might both have been intact to-day.'

and many valuable lives would have been saved, and much suffering avoided. But had they done so, they would have lost reputation as good timekeepers and that apparently is not a thing to be thought of among men whose reputations (which include bread and butter and all else) depend so entirely upon the continued support of an exacting public chronically in a hurry.

ANOTHER CANAL OPEN.

Port Colborne, Ont., April 24.—The canal men were busily engaged this morning getting the locks and bridges into working order for the season. The steamer P. J. Ralph, and consort Harold locked down at eleven o'clock to-day, bound to Prescott with corn. This is something unusual, as a larger fleet of boats have arrived here in other seasons waiting for the canal opening. The steamer Ionia passed out into the harbor to reship her new rudder, which arrived from Detroit this morning. She will depart to-morrow afternoon if the ice conditions are favorable. The strong north-easterly winds of yesterday moved the ice off this shore about half a mile, but it appears to be anchored and quite solid, and may be driven back again by the shifting of the wind. The weather continues mild and warm. The two large and powerful iron steamers Rosemont and Bannockburn in the up-bound fleet, will probably give the ice a test on arriving here.

RIVER CLEARING OF ICE.

Berthier, April 25.—The water is going down slowly, and the ice is floating down the river.

Sorel, April 25.—The river is clear of ice or ice there. The water is going down rapidly.

Three Rivers, April 25.—The lake ice passed down all day yesterday, and last night. The river is clear this morning.

Batiscan, April 25.—The river is all clear here, and the water is going down rapidly.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Cloudy, west wind; one steamer anchored off here.

River du Loup—Cloudy, west wind. Father Point—Rainy, west wind; inward at 3 a.m. Rydal Holme.

Martin River—Rainy, west wind. Fame Point—Cloudy, south-west wind; inward at 6 a.m. Inishowen Head; 7 a.m., Montserrat.

Cape Rosier—Cloudy, calm. Anticosti—Cloudy, south wind. Heath Point—Light open ice everywhere, moving east.

Meat Cove—Clear, variable wind, no ice. St. Paul's Island—No ice.

Cape Ray—Clear, calm, no ice; inward at 6:30 a.m., one Allan line; 9:30 a.m., Glen-arm Head.

IN AID OF MISSIONS.

Toronto, April 25.—Bond Street Congregational Church devoted both services last Sunday to the interests of the Canadian Congregational Home Missionary Society, the pastor, the Rev. Morgan Wood, preaching appropriate sermons and making an earnest appeal for liberal financial support of this work. The congregation responded with its characteristic liberality and five hundred dollars was raised.

THE LORD PROTECTOR.

THREE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF CROMWELL'S BIRTH.

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the British Commonwealth, was born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599. His father, Robert Cromwell, was the second son of Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook, and his mother, Elizabeth Steward, was the daughter of a gentleman of some property in the city of Ely. Oliver was educated at Huntingdon grammar school under Dr. Thomas Beard, and on April 22, 1616, he was admitted a fellow commoner of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, which university, however, he did not follow, on the death of his father. Soon after this he went to London to study law but very little is known of his residence there or even whether he studied at all. He was married in 1620 at St. Giles's Church, Chappin, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bourchier, of Felsted, in Essex, and returned to Huntingdon for the purpose of looking after the management of his paternal estates. On March 17, 1628, Cromwell took his seat in the House of Commons as member for Huntingdon, and on Feb. 11, 1629, he made his first recorded speech—calling the attention of the House to the scandalous fact that Dr. Abbot had preached flat papacy at Paul's Cross.

As time went on the relations between King and parliament became every day more strained and signs of the inevitable rupture were everywhere apparent. There was no doubt as to which direction Cromwell's sentiments leaned. It was his first cousin, John Hampden, who refused to pay his 'ship-money' in 1636. In 1638 Cromwell actively opposed the interference of royal commissioners in the matter of the draining of the Fens, and so much was the stand he took upon this occasion appreciated by the people that he gained thereby the title of 'Lord of the Fens.' Cromwell, after this sat in parliament as member for Cambridge.

Events proceeded rapidly. Neither King on the one side nor parliament on the other would yield, and in 1642 the crisis arrived, and war began. Oliver threw himself into the turmoil of war with zest, although he was now forty-three years of age, and in September of this year received his first commission as captain of a troop of cavalry. The result of the first campaign, which was generally favorable to the royalist arms, determined Cromwell on a line of action which he at once proceeded to adopt, and he forthwith raised the 'Ironsides,' that famous regiment of a thousand sober, God-fearing men, who were never beaten in action. At Atherton Moor, in 1643, Cromwell was able to show what stuff he and his new regiment were made of, for at that place he totally defeated a force three times his own number under General Cavendish. And thus it was throughout the civil war. Whenever Cromwell was present with his 'Ironsides' there was nought but defeat and disaster for those who opposed him. If Cromwell was under command of any other general, he always successfully carried out the work he had to do; when he was in supreme command, whether on the open field or at sieges, he was invariably victorious. In Scotland, and also in Ireland, it was as it had been in England. He defeated Leslie, his quondam colleague in the bloody fight at Dunbar, previous to which he had, as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, put down insurrection in that country with a stern and masterful hand, crowning his career as a soldier by his last victory at the battle of Worcester, on Sept. 3, 1654.

Cromwell had been a member of the High Court of Justice, which had tried and sentenced the King. It was in December, 1653, that he was formerly invested with the powers of government of the British Commonwealth as Lord Protector. Cromwell was as strong and vigorous a ruler as he had been a matchless soldier, and under the Commonwealth England's name was feared and respected abroad as it had never been before. In domestic government, too, the Lord Protector made his influence felt everywhere and peace and justice prevailed throughout the country. Cromwell's energy and individuality, however, made him many enemies and these helped to embitter his last days and to shorten his life. In the summer of 1658 his health began to decline, he grew worse, and on Sept. 3 of that year he died, leaving his son Richard as Lord Protector.

SOME POLICE CHANGES.

Some changes in the police department will take effect on May 1, as follows:—Captain Beatty, of No. 1 station, will be removed to No. 2; Captain E. Berman, of No. 8, will succeed him at No. 1, and Captain Bellefleur, of No. 2 station, will go to No. 8.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Three Famous Wheels.—The Star \$27.00; Mount Royal, \$35.00; Century, \$30.00. This is the greatest bicycle offer ever heard of. 'The Star' has equally many good points as a regular \$50.00 wheel, and has all the latest up-to-date improvements. If you contemplate riding a wheel this season don't make final arrangements before seeing The S. Carlsly Co.'s 'Star' Bicycle, at \$27.00.

The Star Bicycle—\$50.00 High Grade Wheels, \$27.00.—The new Star Bicycle built on the most graceful lines a wheel can be constructed on. Has a thoroughly rigid frame, is easy running, in black or maroon finish and built of the very best material; a thoroughly reliable wheel, for \$27.00. At The S. Carlsly Co., Ltd.

Linen Dress Crash.

Pure Flax, 36 inches wide, 20c yard.
Grass Linens, 10c to 30c yard.

Cream Hollands for Aprons, 40 inch, 20c, 22c, 25c.
Cream Hollands for Aprons, 48 inch, 25c, 30c, 35c.

Grass Towels.

Specials, 15c and 20c each.
Marseilles Quilts, 10-14 size, from
\$1.50 up; 11-14 size, from \$1.75 up.

New Table Linens.

Our Special Set, 1 Tablecloth, 2 x
2 1/2 yards.
1 dozen Table Napkins, 5-5 x 5-5
size, \$4.00 per set.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Grenadine Dress Robes.
All colors and Newest Designs.

Black and White Checks.
Full range, 30c to \$1.20 yard.

WELDON'S PATTERNS

Received every month from London, England. We are sole agents for
Canada for these justly popular Patterns. Department on Main Floor, left
of Elevator.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED. SAMPLES SENT.

Ogilvy's,

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BURNING OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, MONTREAL, APRIL 25, 1849.

Fifty years ago to-night the Parliament House was burned. What is left of the old pile is now known as St. Anne's Market. Montreal, in 1849, was capable of turning out a lawless mob, and the rebellion losses bill, and Lord Elgin, who signed it, were not popular. The causes which led up to the outbreak of fury have been told frequently, and are historical. Incidents of the times were stirring, and few could have been more so than one or two related by a prominent actor in them.

Lieut.-Col. John Fletcher, C.M.G., so well-known to volunteers and especially to veterans, is not one who talks often. Conversing with a friend recently, on the proposed removal of St. Anne's Market, his mind reverted to the trying hours of April 25, 1849, when he faced the fire and the mob, in an effort to save the burning building. He said:

"I was with the Protector Engine Company, of which I was captain, and we

more was heard of the incident, and the building burned on, with the results that are now historical."

"They are going to remove the old building, or what is left of it," said Colonel Fletcher, "but the disgrace of it remains. It has never been anything else than a blot on the fair fame of our city. How much Montreal lost materially by the affair none can compute."

"The mob made threats that night against the Protector engine boys. They did not carry them out with us as they had done with the defenceless water-cart men. We were armed with our hose-keys, and were well able to use them as weapons of defence. We were, however, in bad odor with the mob, and for weeks had a hard time with them. We were assaulted on going to fires, of which many occurred just at that time."

PRACTICING FOR THE 'TATTOO.'

The first practice of the bands that are to take part in the grand military tattoo of May 23 was held in the Drill Hall last evening. F. W. Cooke being brigade bandmaster. The musical organizations represented were those of the Victoria Rifles, Royal Scots, Prince of Wales Fusiliers, Second Regiment, Sixty-fifth

EMPLOYEES HONORED.

Messrs Peck, Benny & Co.
Tender Them an 'At Home.'

OVER FOUR HUNDRED PRESENT-
ADDRESSES READ.

An 'at home' was held to-day at the works of Messrs. Peck, Benny & Co., in honor of the employees. It was a scene of old-time merry-making, and open-handed good-heartedness. Over four hundred men and women employees were at the works dressed in their best, and a pleasant time was passed from eleven o'clock until six.

Refreshments were served continuously throughout the day, and the good feeling between employer and employee would surely be cemented by such a gathering.

An address of welcome was delivered at the opening hour by Mr. James H. Peck. He said: "It is a great pleasure to welcome you all here to-day, in acknowledgment of the services of the men that have been in our employ from twenty-five to fifty-two years, some of whom are present on this occasion, and many of you are the sons of parents who worked for the concern in the first generation of its existence. Coupled with this, I wish to convey our sincere gratitude for the services rendered us on Aug. 3 last, when that severe conflagration took place, which destroyed our rolling mills. The efforts of those employees who were on the premises on that occasion did good work in the saving of a considerable portion of our buildings. We were in an unfortunate position at that time, owing to Black's Bridge being broken down about ten to fifteen days prior to our fire. The fire brigade thought that the shortest way to reach our works was over this bridge, but, on arriving there, found that their horses could not 'span' the canal. They had to turn from there and take the Wellington street route, but they were again unfortunate in finding the Wellington bridge open, and ten barges passing through, and it was fully thirty-five minutes to three-quarters of an hour before they arrived at our premises. This gave the fire a serious headway, and, if it had not been for the water appliances we possessed and the energies of our employees, would have meant the destruction, not only of our mills, but of the whole of Mill street, which would have destroyed millions of dollars worth of property, in which our

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bender, Mr. and Mrs. L. Laffeur, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gravel, Mr. and Mrs. David Madore, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Letourneau, Mr. and Mrs. Larivault, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Coghlin, Messrs. James Ross, of Jas. Walker Hardware Company; Percy Gault, J. A. Bacon, of H. Lamontagne & Co.; Nap. Tetrault, E. Thompson, of the Thompson Shoe Company; C. F. Smith, of Jas. McCready & Co.; Wm. Ryan, of H. R. Ives & Co.; J. M. Robertson, of Thomas Robertson & Co.; J. Lang, of St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company; Alex. Lindsay, David Cameron, Thomas Dunn, of Vancouver, B.C., now in town at the Windsor Hotel; John A. Pillow, William Abbott, Alfred Trudel, Mr. and Mrs. James Law, Messrs. Jas. F. Mundle, G. M. Bosworth, W. R. Bulling, jr., M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., Mayor Prefontaine

MCGILL CLASS DAY.

INTERESTING PROGRAMME PREPARED
FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

The following programme has been adopted for the '99 class day exercises at McGill University.

Three o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 26, in the William Molson Hall—Chairman, Mr. W. F. Carter, Q.C., Law, '99; Arts valedictory, Mr. H. J. Keith; song, Mr. E. A. Burke, Law, '00; Science valedictory, Mr. W. W. Colpitts, bachelors solo, Mr. M. Stewart; Donalds valedictory, Miss L. McDougall; violin solo, Dr. Saunders; Law valedictory, Mr. V. Melvir. 'God Save the Queen.'

Reception in the Engineering Building, 8.30 p.m. Exhibition of lantern slides, English Abbots, Prof. Capper, 9.30. Dancing, 10 o'clock.

Three o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, April 27, on campus—Planting '99 class tree, Mr. W. C. Ives, Law, '99; tree oration, Mr. W. B. Heeney, Arts, '99. William Molson Hall—Chairman, Mr. J. R. Goodill, Arts, '99; class prophecy, W. Ball, Law, '99; song, Mr. N. N. Evans; class poem, Miss L. E. Potter, Donalds, '99; song, Mr. P. T. Moore, Medicine, '01; class history, Mr. A. A. Bowman, Science, '99. 'God Save the Queen.'

Following is the committee—Law—W. F. Carter, W. C. Ives, W. G. Robertson, F. C. Saunders. Science—W. W. Colpitts, A. G. Grier, J. S. Whyte, R. E. Burgess, Arts—H. Ellis, L. Robertson, E. H. Henderson, R. K. McClung, Donalds—Miss M. Brodie, Miss C. King, Miss K. Finley, Miss L. Reid.

BLACK CROOK CASE.

THE RECORDER DECLARED TO HAVE
NO JURISDICTION.

Judge Curran rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Herbert Ashley, petitioner, and De Montigny, respondent, and the city of Montreal, which judgment disposes of the balance of the actions taken against members of the Black Crook Extravaganza Company, on the charge of taking part in an indecent show at the Theatre Royal, in this city, in February, 1898.

The present proceedings were in the form of a writ of certiorari questioning the jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court, before which the cases were brought up, to try them, on the ground that the by-law, under which the arrests were made, were ultra vires, inasmuch as it deals with a subject under the control of the Dominion Parliament, as a matter of criminal law upon which legislation has been passed.

The petitioner claimed that the authority of the Dominion Parliament is exclusive in this matter, under section 91 of the B.N.A. Act, s. 27. He contended that under the provisions of the Criminal Code, article 179, he would be entitled to a trial by jury, which the by-law deprives him of, and that found guilty under the by-law there is no alternative but imprisonment, whilst under the Criminal Code he might be fined without incarceration. He urged that there is conflict between this by-law and the Criminal Code in matters essential.

For the respondent, it was urged that the Superior Court has no jurisdiction in the matter at issue, the contention being that an application of this nature should have been made before the Court of Queen's Bench, criminal side, in this province; that the Criminal Code constitutes the Recorder a magistrate; that under article 273 of the R.S.Q., Title 7, 'Police and good order,' petitioner had a right of appeal to the General Sessions of the Peace, and that this includes the writ of certiorari; that under article 879, of the Criminal Code, permission is also made for an appeal with a like effect; that there is concurrent jurisdiction on this subject, in the Parliament of Canada, and in the legislation of the province, and that the city of Montreal, under its charter was within its jurisdiction in passing the by-law 119; finally, that this petition presented after the expiration of six months from the decision of the Recorder, asserting his jurisdiction.

In rendering his judgment yesterday, the learned judge held that it appeared to the Court that the application did not fail under the Criminal Code. The question was a constitutional one, although incidentally, the provincial law had to be discussed. The provincial legislation under the B.N.A. Act, has power to constitute the Courts. By section 229 of the R.S.Q., it is enacted 'excepting the Court of Queen's Bench, all Courts and magistrates, and all persons, and bodies politic and corporate, within the province, shall be subject to the superintending and reforming power, order and control of the Superior Court, and of the judges thereof, in such sort, manner and form as by-law provided.'

Quoting two previous decisions of the Superior Court, in the cases of Greaves and Larry Smith, in which the same by-law was attacked, the learned judge held that, in these cases, the Superior Court acted under the powers of control with which it is vested by the above cited section, 229, of the R.S.Q., and that as a tribunal of criminal jurisdiction.

On the question of concurrent jurisdiction, after again quoting previous judgment, and other authorities, the Court held that there is no concurrent jurisdiction in the matter of criminal law. There may be, and no doubt there is in the Provincial Legislature, jurisdiction to enact supplementary legislation, when the local needs call for it, but this cannot be called concurrent, properly speaking. In the present instance by-law 119, deals with a subject which has already been legislated upon by the Parliament of Canada, and which has been incorporated in the Criminal Code; as regards this offence it is ultra vires.

As regards the question of expired delay, the Court held that the writ of certiorari must be maintained with costs.

The same judgment will be entered in fifteen similar cases.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

Phillips Square.

MONTREAL.

Household Drapery Dept. BLANKETS

The **COLONIAL HOUSE** Blankets are manufactured specially for us in light textures. They are very cheap, and just what is required for Summer use.

FLANNELETTE BLANKETS in sizes 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, with a variety of Pretty Borders.

ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN WOOL BLANKETS in all the leading makes.

CRIB and COT BLANKETS always on hand in 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, Pink and Blue Borders.

FLANNELS

The **ORLWOOLA** is the leading Flannel for Wrappers, Blouses and Shirt Waists. It is Pure Wool and unshrinkable. In a variety of colors and patterns and in light texture.

The **CLEN CLOTH** is also an Unshrinkable Flannel, is Pure Wool, thoroughly shrunk. We have now a large stock of these goods.

The **CASHMERE** is a light Flannel, is manufactured from the finest wool and cotton, is unshrinkable. In small and large patterns, for Children's Dresses, Ladies' Blouses, Shirt Waists, etc.

An unusually large variety of CEYLON FLANNELS on hand, from 20c to 40c.

SEWING MACHINE DEPT.

Large stock, full range of prices, from \$12.50 to \$45.00.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention in Every Dept.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

St. Catherine and Union Ave.

THE COLOR OF BIRDS.

ADDRESS BY MR. J. B. WILLIAMS
BEFORE THE NATURAL HISTORY
SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Natural History Society took place last evening at the society's building on University street. The chair was occupied by Professor Wesley Mills, who, at the commencement of the meeting, stated that Lord Minto had consented to accept the position of honorary patron of the society, which office it had been the custom for some years past for the Governor-General to occupy. It was also given out that, in consequence of the lateness of the season, the annual field day would take place one week later than usual, namely, on June 10, the second Saturday in the month. Amongst the many donations to the society's museum which were announced was a fine collection of Rocky Mountain plants, named and mounted, upwards of 200 in number, the gift of the Rev. Dr. Campbell, who was forthwith tendered a special vote of thanks for the same.

At the conclusion of business matters, an interesting paper was read by Mr. J. B. Williams on 'The color of birds, its relation to age, sex, season and inheritance.' The changes of color of birds at different seasons of the year were commented upon at length, some birds turning white when within the Arctic circle, brown in desert regions, and green in forests, these changes either facilitating their acquisition of prey or proving a defence from their enemies. Natural selection and natural inheritance were two causes that worked in unison to hand down colors from one generation of birds to another. This the speaker strikingly exemplified by producing some fine stuffed birds from the museum. Mr. Williams went through family after family of birds that had some distinguishing color affecting either the whole or perhaps but a part of their plumage. Whatever the part of the world and however different the environment the distinguishing color was to be noted, although the parts of the plumage marked with it might be different. For instance, say that a bird marked with a particular shade of red would have a red patch on its head if found in Brazil, in South Africa the same kind of bird might have the same patch on the back, and in New Zealand, on the tail. Again, the great differences in color in some families of birds between the young and adult birds and between the male and female were noted. As a rule, it was the male that was by far the most brilliantly colored.

Much interest was evinced in the address and Mr. Williams received a cordial vote of thanks at its close.

ILLEGAL KILLING OF MOOSE.

Toronto, April 25.—The illegal killing of moose in the Sturgeon Falls district will likely be stopped for a while at least. Mr. Joseph Rogers, government inspector assisted by the local authorities there, had many law-breakers fined last week. About a dozen were each

CUT GLASS was never in as great demand as it is now. We have many new designs, surpassing in richness and brilliancy anything heretofore shown.

Cut Glass mounted with Sterling Silver is now greatly in vogue, and possesses a peculiar beauty not otherwise to be obtained.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,
Phillips Square, Montreal.

MONTREAL WEEKLY 'WITNESS.'

READY NOW FOR MAILING ABROAD.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES OF NEWS OF THE WORLD.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

THE ALLIANCE AND THE PLEBISCITE.

A DEBATE ON THE LEGISLATION DESIRED.

MANILLA BAY TROUBLE AND THE GERMANS.

MR. COMSTOCK'S ELECTION IN BROCKVILLE.

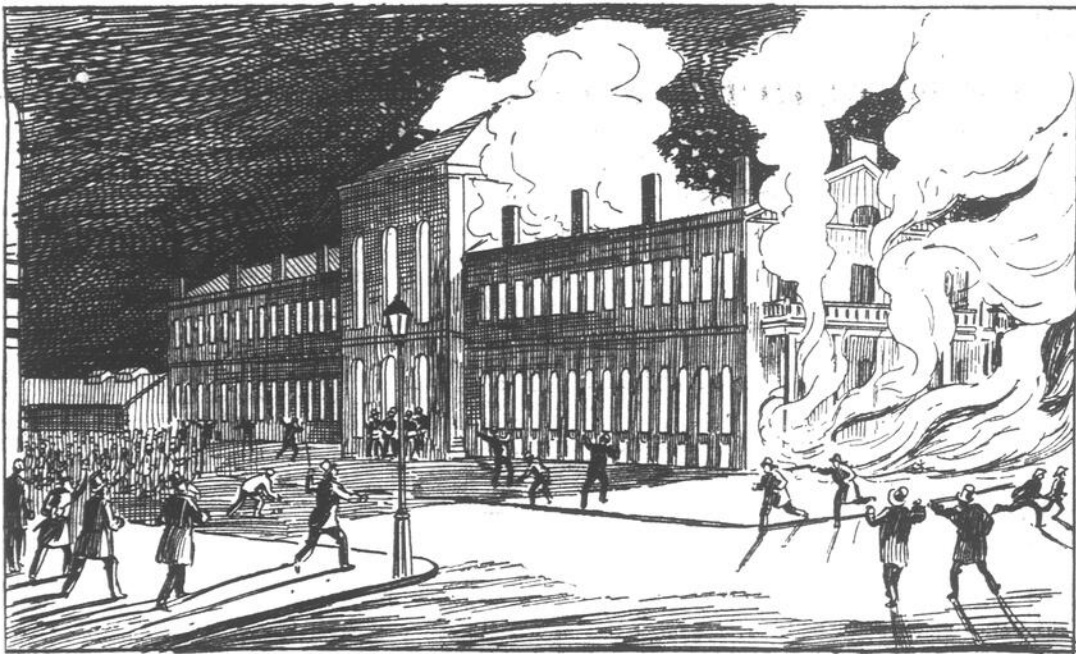
Other Articles of Interest:—A Negro's Awful End—Rhodes in a New Role—Boundary of Alaska—Tammany's Methods—Joe Smiles Changes Shops—Tommy's Lesson—Literary Review—The Boys' Page—Marbles and their Lingo—The Gift of Spring—Cause of Cancer—Chess Games—Home Department—A Wonderful Revival—Sunday-school Lesson—The All-British Pacific Cable—The Jaggers—Letters from Readers—A Joyous Anniversary—What is Caricature?—The Corbin Railway—Killed by an Elephant—Eagle Society's Column—China's Millions—British News—Farm Cleanings—Questions and Answers—Medical, Legal, Agricultural and Horticultural, and Veterinary Departments—Dreyfus Revision—Anticost Trouble—Primrose-Crews—Financial, Commercial, etc.

PRICE IN WRAPPERS, READY FOR MAILING, FIVE CENTS.

finer \$10 for buying and having in their possession moose. Another was fined \$50 for hunting and killing moose, and another old offender paid a fine of \$40.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

All orders given to us for moving Pianos are promptly and carefully attended to. Pianos tuned, repaired and stored at moderate prices. The D. W. Karm Co., Ltd., Karm Hall Bldg., St. Catherine St. Telephone Up 1174.



HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, MONTREAL.

Taken while burning on the night of April 25, 1849.

lost no time in getting our engine ready for work. We saw that the mob was angry, and that mob law was uppermost. The fire had not then made much headway. It was the days of the old hand engines, and we had to depend for water on water-carts, which carried it to us. The first water-cart on the scene of a fire then received a special reward; and this induced rivalry amongst the water-cart men. We were waiting for the water-carts, and the man who would have earned his reward was hurrying towards us, when he was seized by the mob, knocked down, and the engine was dragged by the crowd to the foot of St. Peter street, where it could not be of such service as at the other end of the building.

Had the water-cart man been allowed to come to us, we could then have put the fire out with ease. As it was, we endeavored to do such duty as we could, constantly threatened by people who had prevented us from working our engine until the Parliament building was past redemption. We were permitted to play on the surrounding buildings to save them.

Meanwhile the troops had been called out to protect us. One of the sentries was placed near our engine, and while I was standing upon the engine directing my men towards saving the Parliament buildings, a bullet whistled past my left ear, and seemed just to graze it. The pumping was stopped, and one of the firemen charged the sentry placed there to protect us with having fired the shot. The sergeant in charge of the squad took the sentry's musket and examined it. He found that it had just been discharged, and the sentry was made a prisoner at once. In the turmoil and confusion caused by the fire nothing

and Eighty-fifth. The instruments numbered nearly two hundred, and the practice gave promise of a magnificent performance on the evening for which preparation is being made. The items taken up last night were the Prince Albert Victor slow march, a very pretty piece, and national airs. The next practice will be that of the buglers and trumpeters.

HOUSE OF COMMONS COMMITTEES.

Ottawa, April 25.—The Public Accounts Committee has been organized, and has elected Mr. D. C. Fraser (Gyusboro) chairman, in succession to Mr. James McMullen, who resigned owing to ill health. Mr. Fielding expressed the deep regret of the committee at Mr. McMullen's withdrawal.

Mr. Archie Campbell was chosen chairman of the Committee on Banking and Commerce, vice Mr. James Lister, who is no longer a member of the House.

Mr. Thomas Bain (Wentworth) was re-elected chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

THE SHAW ESTATE.

Toronto, April 25.—Application was made yesterday in the Surrogate Court by Mrs. Maria Amelia Shaw, for probate of the will of the late Samuel John Shaw, hardware merchant, of the city of Quebec, who died on June 29, 1897. The Ontario estate is valued at \$7,230, and consists of shares of the Ontario Bank, Northern Life Insurance Company, Consumers' Gas Company, Birkbeck Investment Security and Savings Company, and Dominion Telegraph Company. The widow is the sole beneficiary.

neighbors and ourselves were vitally interested. I thank you personally and on behalf of my firm for your presence here to-day.

Lunch was served from 12 to 2 o'clock. During the luncheon the following toasts were proposed: 'The Queen,' 'The President of the United States,' 'Our French Workmen.' Speeches were delivered and 'La Marseillaise' and 'The Star-Spangled Banner' were sung.

An address was presented to Mrs. Jas. H. Peck by the French-Canadian employees, some of whom were girls. The other toasts were 'Our Neighbors,' responded to by Mr. William McMaster; 'The City of Montreal,' by Mayor Prefontaine, and 'Peck, Benny & Co.,' by Mr. W. G. Howell, manager of the works.

A programme of music was carried out during the afternoon.

The following is a list of invited guests: Mr. John Dyer, of John McDougall's Iron Works; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McMaster, Mr. and Mrs. John Hersey, Mr. and Mrs. James Meldrum, Mr. and Mrs. R. Meldrum, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Gentles, Mr. and Mrs. William Starke, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Starke, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rose, St. Vincent de Paul; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Near, Mr. H. G. Dartnell, of R. & T. Jenkins, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hebert, Mr. Jeanotte, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Macpherson, Col. and Mrs. Caverhill, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. St. Arnaud, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Torrance, Mr. and Mrs. E. Panneton, Mr. David Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jeffrey, Messrs. M. A. Irwin, Emile Delorme, Thos. How, Jeffrey Penfold, Mr. and Mrs. Mumford,

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

Still Continues This Week.

The Wonderful Moving Pictures of
POPE LEO XIII.Reproduced by the American Biograph with
a change of Miscellaneous Views. Three
performances each day.

WINDSOR HALL.

Prices: Admission, 25c; Reserved Seats,
50c. Can be secured at "Star" Branch Office.
Children (Matinee only), 10c.
Performance will be omitted on Tuesday
Evening (to-night), Friday afternoon and
Saturday night.ROYAL CANADIAN
ACADEMY.

Last Week

of the 20th Annual Exhibition. In the Gal-
eries of the Art Association, Phillips
square. Open daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed-
nesday evening, 8 to 10.
Admission, 25 cents.
Music Saturday afternoon.

Closing Exercises

In connection with the Boys' Home Night
School will take place in the hall of the
Boys' Home, Mountain street, on TUESDAY
EVENING, April 25th, at 8 o'clock.A short programme has been prepared, and
Miss Marie Hollinshead has kindly con-
sented to sing and give some readings.
Friends of the boys are cordially invited
to be present.

J. R. DICK, Supt.

1st PRINCE OF WALES

REGIMENT, FUSILIERS.

ANNUAL DRILL.

The Regiment will parade at the Armory
the week beginning MONDAY, the 24th
inst., as follows:—
Monday—Companies D and F.
Tuesday—Battalion parade.
Wednesday—Officers and N.C.O.'s class.
Thursday—Companies A, B and C.
Friday—Companies E, G and H.
Saturday—Battalion parade.
Uniform—Drill order, except on Wednes-
day.
The Brass and Drum and Fife Bands,
Pioneers and Buglers will attend on Tues-
day.
All parades will be formed at 8.15 p.m.
By order,
W. L. BOND, Capt.,
Adjutant.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.

Local Council of Women.

Hon. President, The Countess of Aberdeen

ANNUAL MEETING

WEDNESDAY, April 26th, at 3 o'clock, in
the Y. M. C. A. Building.

PROGRAMME:

Annual Reports.
Reports of Sub-Committees.
Election of Officers.
Addresses.HER EXCELLENCY LADY MINTO will
be present on this occasion as the guest of
the Council.
All members of affiliated societies are re-
quested to attend.

The meeting is open to the public.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

Her Majesty's Theatre,

THURSDAY, 27th APRIL.

A Grand Concert will be given by the

Montreal Philharmonic Society

assisted by the

PAIR SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

of New York.

PROGRAMME:

Overture—Sakuntala Goldmark
Symphony—C minor Beethoven
Piano Concerto—B minor Mendelssohn
Cantata—A Hymn of Praise Mendelssohn
SOLOISTS:
ANITA RIO, Soprano.
GEORGE LEON MOORE, Tenor.
EMIL PAUR, Pianist.

Chorus of One Hundred and Fifty Voices.

Conductors—EMIL PAUR (formerly Con-
ductor Boston Symphony Orchestra), HY.
SCHMIDT, G. COUTURE.
Reserved Seats from 50c to \$2.00, at the
"Star" Uptown Branch Office, and at 213 St.
James street, on and after Tuesday, 18th
April. General admission, 25c.F. C. WARD-WHITE,
Sec.-Treas.

Notice is Hereby Given

that a Special General Meeting of the share-
holders of the VICTORIA-MONTREAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held
at the Company's Office, 182 St. James st.,
Montreal, on THURSDAY, April 27th, at
1.30 p.m., for the purpose of organizing the
Company and the election of Directors.
By order of the Board of Provisional Direc-
tors.EDWARD L. TEMPLE,
Secretary.

Montreal, April 14th, 1899.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

YOUNG WOMEN'S

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

893 Dorchester Street.

EXHIBITION DAY.

Specimens of work done by the Pupils of
the Educational Classes and the School of
Cookery will be exhibited on FRIDAY, April
28th, from 3 to 4.30 p.m.THE PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.
An Informal Reception and Closing Social
will be held the same evening, from 8 to
10 o'clock, to which Associate and Class
Members with their friends are most cor-
dially invited.

PHILIPSBURG RAILWAY

AND QUARRY COMPANY.—Notice is here-
by given that, in accordance with the provisions of
the Company's by-laws, the Annual General Meeting
of the Shareholders will be held on Monday, 1st May
proximo, in the Committee Room of the Mechanics'
Institute, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of the reception
of Reports, Election of Directors, and Transaction of
General Business. HENRY TIMMIS, Sec.-Treas.
Montreal, 15th April, 1899.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29.



McGILL UNIVERSITY.

LECTURE BY

M. EDOUARD ROD,

On 'Les Caracteres du Roman Francais,'

in the WINDSOR HALL,

On Saturday, April 29th, 1899, at 8.15 p.m.

A limited number of tickets may be had
by applying personally at the Secretary's
Office, East Wing, McGill College.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

FAREWELL CONCERT

GIVEN BY

MR. J. R. WILKES,

Assisted by some of our Leading Amateur
and Professional Talent.

IN . . .

KARN HALL, Tuesday, May 9th, 1899

Previous to his leaving for London, Eng.

ALL SEATS RESERVED. TICKETS 75¢ & 50¢

Tickets on sale at Shaw's Music Store.

L. Q. 3 APRIL 3 F. Q. 17

S. M. T. W. T. F. S

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00;
with reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger,
50c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50
\$10.50; 100, \$20.For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for post-
age on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger;
\$3.80 on Daily Witness.The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is de-
livered in thirty every evening of publication at
\$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

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

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With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third
reduction if set in our usual small advertising
types. Special contract rates.All business communications should be addressed
'John Douglas & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal,
and all letters to the Editor should be addressed
'Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal.'

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1899.

To-day, the twenty-fifth of April, is the
three hundredth anniversary of the birth
of Oliver Cromwell. Arrangements have
been under way for some time past in
England to celebrate the occasion. As an
offset probably to the somewhat gushing
observations carried out not long ago to
the memory of Charles I. by the latter
day Jacobite admirers of that unhappy
king. It is not necessary to revive the
controversies which long raged about the
character and conduct of Cromwell. Im-
partial historical investigation has done
justice to his memory. But no matter
how Englishmen may have quarrelled
among themselves about him, Scotchmen
abused him and Irishmen execrated him,
he looms gigantic in history as the
greatest ruler England ever had. Just
and liberal to the mass of the people, he
made Great Britain prosperous at home,
feared and respected abroad. As Mac-
caulay said of him, swift retribution fol-
lowed any indignity or injury to an Eng-
lishman, no matter by whom or where
perpetrated, and religious persecutors on
the Continent in terror stayed their
bloody swords on the stern summons of
the Lord Protector. His methods were
savage as judged by to-day, but for a man
living in so uncompromising an age he was
singularly tolerant. He would never allow
any one to be persecuted for religious
opinion. This was shown when he de-
livered Biddle, the founder of Unitarian-
ism, out of the hands of the Westminster
divines, and by his willingness to admit
the then despised and persecuted Jews
to full citizenship. He promoted the
prosperity, happiness and glory of his
native land, and deserves the gratitude
of all lovers of civil and religious freedom.

THE NEXT BEST.

Far from objecting to plebiscites or re-
ferendums on the question of prohibition,
we welcome every one of them as educa-
tionally well worth all it costs. While
we sympathize with those who are sulky

about being called to the polls to vote
and then getting nothing, we are very
far from admitting that there is in that
any excuse for not voting or for not
working when there is so good a chance
to influence the people on so important a
subject. Indeed, we do not believe that any
who acted on that excuse cared much
for prohibition. We are in favor of any
and every method that will keep the
question before the people and will keep
alive their sense of responsibility on the
subject. What we want far more than
a prohibition law is a prohibition people
that will fight the infamous traffic when it
has a law to fight it with. We may rely
upon it that, except in exceptional cases,
no public official will enforce a prohibi-
tory law unless there is enough of active
public opinion on the side of its enforce-
ment to make it more comfortable for
him to enforce the law than not to en-
force it. If the public prosecutor can
count for certain on the enmity of the
friends of the law-breaker; if he learns,
as he soon does, that among the obstruc-
tors are sure to be some who have voted
for, and even shouted for, prohibition;
if he realizes that in the matter of in-
dividual prosecutions even the temperance
public is inert, he will act accordingly.
In no community will a prohibition law
become effective unless that community
has interest enough in the matter to or-
ganize itself to see to it that such law is
made effective. The best method of se-
curing enforcement, we believe, would be
that which exists in Brome to-day, name-
ly, the handing over of the fines obtained
from law-breakers to a volunteer law en-
forcement organization. This can, under
the Scott Act, be done by the county
council. Where the Scott Act has given
disappointment and has been soon
dropped as a failure it would probably
have been quite otherwise had this been
done.

The action of the Alliance legislative
committee at Ottawa was to acknowledge
the fact that, rightly or wrongly, the
government had refused to give national
prohibition as the result of the plebiscite,
and to demand that it should at least
give provincial prohibition as the result
of provincial referendums. It appointed
a committee to construct a law which
should carry out this idea, such law when
adopted by parliament to be submitted
in complete form to the people of any
province who should duly ask for it, con-
currently with the next federal elec-
tion. The committee was, however,
given liberty to vary the method
thus suggested if by any means it could
obtain legislation that would bring about
the result aimed at, namely, provincial
prohibition for any province that may
wish it, as full as the constitution would
admit of, or could be made by amend-
ment to admit of. Our correspondent,
the Rev. W. K. Shortt, whose letter was
written before the Alliance's proposal was
published, suggests that the provinces be
empowered to enact prohibition in a
more effective way than is at present
open to them. This would probably be
the next alternative should the national
government refuse to do itself what it
certainly has power to do, and what is
the logical and righteous sequel to what
it has already done. It certainly was
not for the Alliance to ask parliament to
lay off any of its powers and duties or to
absolve it of direct responsibility in the
premises. There were some at the Alli-
ance caucus who thought the right course
was to ask of the Federal Government na-
tional legislation exempting Quebec. They
held that there were precedents for such
sectional legislation. This would be an
interesting inquiry. We think that the
sectional legislation in the past has been
based chiefly on the difference of the
systems of law prevailing in different
parts, and not on differences of opinion
or sentiment. The prohibitionists would
be quite ready to take prohibition in
that way if they could get it in that way.
The trouble is this is as nearly as pos-
sible what the government has refused;
for the government was very careful to
say that it would only look at the coun-
try as a whole. The prohibitionists of
Quebec are certainly very loth to have
their own province left out, but some
who spoke for this province said that,
believing as they did, that the principle
of prohibition would vindicate itself in
action, they thought the most hopeful
way of converting Quebec to prohibition
was to set prohibition in motion in all
the surrounding provinces.

NICARAGUA AND SKAGUAY.

A side light has been cast on the un-
derlying character of American diplo-
macy in relation to this Dominion by a
passage in a despatch from Washington
having reference to the proposed abroga-
tion of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. United
States officials, the despatch says, are
convinced that Great Britain proposes to

use this proposition to further her own
aims in connection with the settlement
of the Alaskan boundary and reciprocity
questions. And why not? If Great
Britain should be prepared to forego the
advantages she possesses by treaty right,
is it not just and proper that she should
receive a quid pro quo? Do our neigh-
bors imagine that the doll-house diplo-
macy of their nursing statesmanship
which, like a spoiled child, demands
everything simply because it wants to
have it, is to be the rule forever in their
dealings with other nations? But the
side light to which we refer comes in
what follows: 'Great Britain is deter-
mined,' says the despatch, 'to make every
effort to secure an outlet for the North-
'West Territory through Alaska, and the
'United States is not willing to give it
'to her.' Precisely. It might as well
be said at once that the United States
wants Great Britain to resign her rights
with regard to the Nicaragua canal, but
is unwilling to make a corresponding con-
cession in Alaska, because such conces-
sion, though it would cost her nothing
and do her no sort of harm, would be a
benefit to Canada.

We may regret, but we cannot conceal
from ourselves the fact that the un-
neighborly spirit which has animated the
rulers at Washington from the be-
ginning is still in control. The territory
of Alaska was acquired by the United
States, not so much on account of its
value in itself, as because it shut British
territory from the sea and made Great
Britain's position on this continent less
tenable, and it would seem, if this Wash-
ington story correctly represents the sen-
timent there, that it is for this pin-prick-
ing feature that it is chiefly valued still,
now that Canada has come into posses-
sion. The time has been when Britain's
American interests were secondary in her
view to an entente with the United
States, and concession after concession
was made of Canada's existing and pros-
pective rights. That time is, however,
gone. Great Britain desires, above all
things outside of the empire, a cordial
understanding with the United States,
but she is not going to purchase peace
with the servitude of her children. If
the United States in any measure recip-
rocates this desire for cordial good-will,
the first thing for her to do is to aban-
don at once and forever the notion that
this Dominion can be worried into becom-
ing a part of the republic. No people
could be more fixed in their determina-
tion to work out their own destiny than
the people of Canada, and unfriendly ac-
tion by the United States only serves to
deepen and confirm that determination.

CAPTAIN COGHAN'S JUSTIFICA-
TION.

No one doubts the substantial correct-
ness of Captain Coghlan's account of the
unpleasant passage between Admiral
Dewey and the German admiral in Ma-
nila Bay during the blockade of Manila.
Germany has long coveted the Philip-
pines, and had through a dispute estab-
lished a sort of reversionary right to them
in case Spain for any reason abandoned
them. At the beginning of the Spanish-
American war, before it was supposed
that the United States would take pos-
session of the islands, Germany, with a
view partly to make manifest her sup-
posed interest in the Philippines and prob-
ably also with the idea of ingratiating
herself with Spain, in case of the neces-
sity of the latter selling the islands to
some other nation, kept her war vessels
in Philippine waters busy making a sort
of fussy show of morally supporting the
Spanish. A German vessel tried by a
sort of demonstration at one fort to pre-
vent its capture from the Spanish by the
Filipino allies of the United States, and
only sailed away when an American
cruiser appeared on the scene. The Ger-
man vessels chose anchorage in Manila
Bay which interfered with Admiral
Dewey's operations at times, and ignored
polite requests to move out of the way.
They took on board the Spanish govern-
ment, thus enabling him to avoid sur-
rendering all the islands, though it must
be admitted that the Americans, not fore-
seeing the inconvenience which would en-
sue, acquiesced in the affair. In fact,
the foreign vessels in Manila Bay were
divided into American and Spanish sym-
pathizers, the former giving no trouble
and the latter giving much to the Amer-
icans. The earlier accounts of these
troubles between the German admiral
and the American admiral came from
Hong Kong by way of Great Britain over
British cables, and were ascribed by the
German press of Berlin and the German-
American press of the United States to
the desire of the British to make trouble
between Germany and the United States.
The American correspondents at Manila
gave their papers accounts of their trou-

bles, but owing to the greater excitement
of the incidents of the fighting with the
Spaniards these accounts made little im-
pression at the time, though of course
it was generally known and resented that
Germany was showing herself very un-
friendly.

When the war ended, and the United
States took possession of the Philippines,
Germany, finding that the policy of show-
ing friendship for Spain was not likely
to profit her, while the good will of the
United States was valuable, reverted to
her former attitude of friendliness and
patched up matters with the United
States. Sincerely desirous that the Ma-
nila troubles should be consigned to ob-
livion, Germany began denying that they
ever occurred, and has ever since main-
tained that they were inventions by the
British to make bad blood between Ger-
many and the United States. The Amer-
ican Government, wisely desirous of ar-
riving at a good understanding with Ger-
many, and probably depending upon the
real truth being known in the United
States, took no notice of the German as-
sertions as to the British origin of the
stories. The United States sailors,
however, both officers and men, are it
seems, highly indignant at these misrep-
resentations, and think that the truth
ought to be told. Hence Captain
Coghlan's statements of the truth, which
he declares Admiral Dewey is as anxious
as any one shall be made generally known.
It would have been unpardonable for
Captain Coghlan to recount the whole af-
fair simply for the purpose of gratuitously
irritating a sore between two great
nations which have shaken hands over it.
But such is not the intention of Captain
Coghlan; rather was it to prevent the
reopening of the old sore, now happily
healed over, between Great Britain and
the United States. While Germany has
herself provoked this affair, and Captain
Coghlan may be justified in his course,
yet there is no excuse for the newspapers
making the whole affair still more irri-
tating, as, for instance, by worrying con-
suls, who are national guests, with an ir-
ritating matter of which they can have
no sort of knowledge.

POPULAR M. D. TO WED.

A PRESENTATION FROM THE GEN-
ERAL HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

Dr. MacTaggart, the retiring medical
superintendent of the Montreal General
Hospital, was the recipient yesterday af-
ternoon of a very handsome clock, in-
scribed: 'A token of appreciation and es-
teem from members of the committee of
management of the Montreal General
Hospital to D. Donald MacTaggart, M.D.,
C.M., upon his retirement from the posi-
tion as medical superintendent, on the
eve of his marriage, April 30, 1899.'

The presentation was made by the pre-
sident, Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, and
other members of the committee present
were Messrs. Charles Alexander, Thomas
Davidson, Samuel Finley, John Stirling,
S. C. Smith, Richard White, Dr. Craik,
S. H. Ewing, Harry Stikeman, Charles
Garth and J. B. Learmont. The presi-
dent voiced the appreciation of the com-
mittee of the way that Dr. MacTaggart
had performed his duties. They also did
not forget that he was the only person
occupying the same position who had left
the hospital with the intention of being
immediately married. They all felt that
he had done his best in the hospital, and
hoped that in his private practice he
would be very successful; and some time
or other be appointed to a surgical or
medical position in the hospital. A more
worthy ambition he could hardly have,
because they recognized that that hospi-
tal was second to none on the continent
of America. The public, by their liberal-
ity, had shown their recognition of this
fact. The president's expression of es-
teem was heartily seconded by Dr. Craik,
who said that he looked upon Dr. Mac-
Taggart as one of the coming men.

The medical superintendent in reply ex-
pressed pleasure at the kindness with
which he had been treated, and said that
it would please him very much if at some
future day he should receive an appoint-
ment as assistant in the hospital.

Dr. E. M. Von Eberts, M.R.C.S., Eng.,
will succeed Dr. MacTaggart in the posi-
tion of medical superintendent.

CONTRIBUTION FOR ST. JAMES.

Woodstock, Ont., April 25.—At the
Central Methodist Church on Sunday the
congregation contributed to the St.
James Church, Montreal, fund. The
congregation was asked to give \$360, and
the amount they raised nearly covers that.
The full amount will probably be
raised before the money is sent. One
subscription was for a hundred dollars.

WESTWARD TIDE OF IMMIGRA-
TION.

Winnipeg, April 25.—A big train of
eastern colonists arrived yesterday, bring-
ing 23 cars of stock and effects, and the
same number of families. These colo-
nists' trains are arriving daily and most
of the arrivals settle in the province.

CIVIC AID WANTED.

Sisters of Mercy Send a Peti-
tion to the City Council.

THEY SAY THAT WITHOUT AID
THEIR MATERNITY HOSPITAL
MUST BE CLOSED.

The following petition was submitted
to the City Council at the meeting yester-
day and referred to the Finance Com-
mittee:—

To His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen
of the City of Montreal:

The humble petition of the Sisters of
Mercy for the management of the Maternity
Hospital of Montreal, sheweth:—

That since the year 1888, circumstances
have forced the Sisters of Mercy to close
the children born at the Maternity Hospital.
That, not having proper accommodation
for this new work, they have erected new
buildings, contracting for this purpose a
debt of \$31,231.80, on which sum they pay
annually \$4,047.00 interest.

That, besides the buildings they have been
to great expense for heating, ventilation,
furnishing instruments, etc., following the
advice of the physicians in charge of the
institution and the direction of the mem-
bers of the Board of Health, which have
been scrupulously observed.

That, in order to complete the work and
render it efficacious, an immediate expendi-
ture of several thousand dollars would be
necessary, and that the Sisters of Mercy
are absolutely incapable of furnishing the
required funds.

That, besides the expenditure for building,
furnishing, etc., the daily expenses have
been more than trebled by the operation of
the new system.

That, to meet these expenditures and pro-
vide for these new burdens the Sisters have
no other resources than industry and public
charity.

That, if the city does not come to their
help, they will be obliged to suspend the
work begun and deprive it of its necessary
complement.

That, in spite of what is wanting to bring
the new system to perfection, the success
obtained through its use, has surpassed even
the physician's expectations.

That, it would be useless to insist upon
the obligation incumbent on the city of pro-
tecting this class of unfortunate who can
do nothing for themselves. The statistics
of all nations, which you are better ac-
quainted with than we are, show that these
poor children are everywhere provided for
by cities or governments.

In consequence, the undersigned Sisters
beg of you to kindly consider their request
and to generously grant them whatever help
you may judge reasonable.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

By the Superior General,
Montreal, April 21, 1899.

ANGLICANISM

HAS A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK IN
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Rev. C. E. Cooper, of Wellington,
British Columbia, on his way to England
for a six months' holiday, spoke hope-
fully, to-day of the growth of Anglicanism
on the Pacific coast. He noted, however,
a curious indifference to doctrine or ritual
—a marked contrast with the eagerness
of the English people in connection with
such matters. They had high churchism
in British Columbia, but not extreme rit-
ualism, except perhaps, in one instance.

'The fact is, we might practice or preach
what we liked, apparently, for all the
people care about such matters. In
England at present there is great ten-
sion on this subject; which shows, at
least, that the people are thinking upon
religious subjects. I do not myself ap-
prove of all the practices which have
been going on in the Church. I am a
high churchman, but not an extremist. I
hail the determination of the bishops
to deal with cases of lawlessness.'

'I suppose you would take the views
of Viscount Halifax that the State has no
right to interfere with doctrine or prac-
tice?'

'Of course. The Church was before the
State. Why should the State interfere?'
'Because, I suppose, the Church is a le-
gal establishment, sustained, in a meas-
ure, by the State.'

'That is a common mistake, but then,'
said Mr. Cooper, indulgently, as he con-
versed to-day at the Windsor Hotel, 'but
then the man on the street does not
know history. The Church owes nothing
to the State. Methodism is a legal es-
tablishment. The Church was endowed,
not by the State, but by private gift.
The only record of the State giving any-
thing to the Church occurs in the reign
of George I., when a million pounds. I
think, were given for church extension
in the city of London. Tithes, endow-
ments, all that the Church enjoys, came,
not from the State, but from private pi-
ety and devotion. Why, then, should the
Church recognize the right of the State
to interfere? At the same time, while I
agree with Viscount Halifax on what
may be called the political point, I am
certainly not at one with him in many
matters of ritual. Certain extremes have
been gone to, which are quite pernicious.
I do not believe in compulsory confession.
I do not believe in anything with a Ro-
manizing tendency. I could not approve
of the request preferred to Rome in re-
lation to the pronouncement as to Angli-
can orders. Of course, the Pope was
bound to refuse such recognition, or con-
fess his church an intruder, which he
would be unwilling to do. That move-
ment was a mistake; practices clearly for-
bidden by the prayer book should not be
tolerated. I quite admit that there are
many eminent men among the extreme
ritualists, but I am in favor of modera-
tion, believing that extreme practices are
incompatible with church loyalty.'

Mr. Cooper spoke of a great coal deposit
at a place called Extension, on the island
of Vancouver, which was being operated,
and which, he should think, would last
for over a century.

ESTIMATES BROUGHT DOWN.

Forty-six Million Dollars Required For Next Year's Current Expenses.

MILITIA IMMIGRATION, YUKON AND ST. LAWRENCE SHIP CANAL VOTES LARGELY INCREASED.

Ottawa, April 25.—The estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, next were presented to Parliament last night and show that \$41,528,238 is required on ordinary account, as compared with \$40,964,813, for 1898, being an increase of \$563,425. Of this amount \$19,837,752 is already authorized by statute. For capital account the sum called for is \$4,758,252, being a decrease of \$1,613,036.

The grand total of expenditure on both ordinary and capital accounts, which reaches \$46,286,550, means a decrease of close upon a million and a half of dollars.

A SUMMARY.

Following is a summary of the estimated expenditure for 1900, with important figures for the current year:

1899.	1900.
Public debt, including sinking funds	\$12,833,397.56
Charges of management	\$12,833,397.56
Civil Government	\$12,833,397.56
Administration of Justice	\$12,833,397.56
Police	\$12,833,397.56
Penitentiaries	\$12,833,397.56
Legislation	\$12,833,397.56
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	\$12,833,397.56
Quarantine	\$12,833,397.56
Immigration	\$12,833,397.56
Deacons	\$12,833,397.56
Superannuation	\$12,833,397.56
Militia	\$12,833,397.56
Railways—Income	\$12,833,397.56
Public Works—Income	\$12,833,397.56
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	\$12,833,397.56
Ocean and River Service	\$12,833,397.56
Lighthouse and Coast Service	\$12,833,397.56
Scientific Institutions	\$12,833,397.56
Marine Hospitals and Sick and Distressed Seamen	\$12,833,397.56
Steamboat Inspection	\$12,833,397.56
Fisheries	\$12,833,397.56
Superintendence of Insurance	\$12,833,397.56
Government of the North-West Territories	\$12,833,397.56
Government of the Yukon Provisional District	\$12,833,397.56
Demolition Lands—Income	\$12,833,397.56
Miscellaneous	\$12,833,397.56
Customs	\$12,833,397.56
Excise	\$12,833,397.56
Culling Timber	\$12,833,397.56
Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light Inspection	\$12,833,397.56
Inspection of Staples	\$12,833,397.56
Adulteration of Food and Fertilizers, etc.	\$12,833,397.56
Minor Revenues	\$12,833,397.56
Railways and Canals—Collection of Revenue	\$12,833,397.56
Public Works	\$12,833,397.56
Post-Office	\$12,833,397.56
Trade and Commerce	\$12,833,397.56

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

1899.	1900.
Redemption of Debt	\$1,341,321.71
Militia—Capital	\$1,341,321.71
Railways and Canals—Capital	\$1,341,321.71
Public Works—Capital	\$1,341,321.71
Demolition Lands—Capital	\$1,341,321.71
Total Chargeable to Capital	\$4,758,252.31

The vote for canals is:—

1899.	1900.
Soulanges Canal—Construction	\$1,610,000.00
Sault Ste. Marie Canal—Construction	\$2,000,000.00
Lachine Canal—Enlargement	\$125,000.00
Lake St. Louis Channel—Deepening and straightening	\$40,000.00
Greenville Canal—Enlargement	\$50,000.00
Lake St. Francis—Hamilton Island Channel, St. Regis Channel	\$150,000.00
Cornwall Canal—Enlargement	\$325,000.00
Parran's Point Canal—Enlargement	\$60,000.00
Galopas Canal—Enlargement	\$1,225,000.00
North Channel—Deepening and straightening	\$250,000.00
Galopas Rapids—Removing obstructions	\$50,000.00
St. Lawrence River and Reaches—River, reaches and canals	\$2,500,000.00
Trent Canal—Construction	\$600,000.00
Welland Canal—Deepening entrance at Port Colborne	\$350,000.00

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

1899.	1900.
Anse à Beaulieu—Improvement of entrance to harbor	\$1,000.00
Anse aux Gascons (Port Daniel East) Breakwater	\$5,000.00
Anse St. Jean—Pier repairs	\$5,000.00
Bale St. Paul, Cap aux Corbeaux—Extension and repairs to wharf	\$10,000.00
Berthier (en bas)—Heavy repairs to wharf and reconstruction of 470 feet of superstructure	\$500.00
Cap Sable—Removal of boulders	\$500.00
Grosse Ile—Repairs to wharf	\$2,000.00
General repairs and improvements to harbor, river and bridge works	\$10,000.00
Iberville—Wharf	\$5,000.00
Lake St. John—Piers, including improvement of approaches	\$2,000.00
Rivière à la Pêche—Wharf on Lake St. John near mouth of river	\$2,000.00
Les Eboulements—Repairs to wharf	\$1,500.00
L'Islet—Wharf	\$1,500.00
Lower St. Lawrence—Removal of rocks	\$1,500.00
Magdalen Islands breakwater	\$5,000.00
Maria—Wharf	\$5,000.00
Matane—Extension of training pier southwardly	\$5,000.00
River Cap de Chateau—Pier	\$5,000.00
River Chateaugay—Dredging	\$5,000.00
Rivière du Loup (en bas) Wharf—Repairs and shed	\$3,000.00
du Loup (en haut)—Dredging channel from Lake St. Peter to Louiseville	\$5,000.00
Rivière Richelieu—Beloeil Channel—Guide piers	\$5,000.00
Saguenay, below Chicoutimi—Dredging	\$5,000.00
St. Maurice—Channel between Grandes Piles and La Tuque	\$2,500.00
dredging	\$2,500.00
St. Alexis, Baie de Ha Ha	\$4,000.00
St. Alphonse (Bagotville)—Landing pier repairs and shed	\$2,000.00
St. Anne de Sorel—Ice piers and connecting one pier with the shore	\$5,000.00
St. Anne du Saguenay—Wharf—Works of construction, etc.	\$1,000.00
St. Fugence—Pier and improvements	\$1,500.00
St. Jean des Chaudières—Improvement of harbor	\$5,000.00
St. Laurent—Repairs to wharf	\$5,000.00
St. Nicolas—Construction of a public wharf	\$2,000.00
St. Roch des Aulnaies—Wharf	\$5,000.00
Sillery Cove, Wharf at Pointe à Pizieu	\$5,000.00

INCREASES AND DECREASES.

Three hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars is to be voted for the River St. Lawrence ship canal, as compared with \$250,000 in 1899.

A further cut of \$1,000 is made in the estimate for the preparation of the statistical year book.

The vote for experimental farms is raised to \$80,000, an increase of \$5,000.

Forty thousand dollars is voted for the commissioner's branch for agriculture and dairying, an increase of \$10,000.

A new vote is \$20,000 for illustration stations.

A cut of \$15,000 is made in the vote for cold storage in steamships, railways, at warehouses and at creameries, and for expenses in connection with the trial shipments of products and for securing recognition of the quality of Canadian farm products. The appropriation will stand at \$75,000.

Twenty thousand dollars is asked for compensation for slaughter of hogs and sheep and other expenses connected therewith.

The vote for immigration is set down at \$358,500, being an increase of \$100,000, of which \$80,000 is for contingencies in Canadian, British and foreign agencies and general immigration expenses, including salaries of extra clerks at head office.

The militia vote is increased to \$1,805,520, chargeable to income, and \$358,500 to capital this year, as compared with \$1,356,456 last year, an increase in the capital outlay of \$104,400 is chargeable to artillery, fortress armament, etc. The vote for the annual drill is advanced from \$300,000 to \$400,000. There are also increases in the votes for warlike and other stores of \$6,000; military properties and rifle ranges, \$33,000; provisions and supplies, \$15,000; transport and freight, \$10,000; Royal Military College, \$15,000; government cartridge factory, \$28,624; defence of Esquimaux, \$32,500.

The vote for rifle association grants is reduced by \$8,100. The \$15,000 grant to the D. R. A. is cut to \$10,000 and the \$7,000 grant to the C. A. A. to \$5,000.

Three thousand dollars is to be voted for the erection of monuments to commemorate the battle of Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights.

There is an increase of \$190,000 in the vote for increased accommodation at St. John and \$50,000 to strengthen iron bridges. There is a cut of \$257,000 in the organization for rolling stock.

The mail subsidies and steamship subventions are revised in toto.

The salaries and disbursements of fishery inspectors, overseers and guardians are reduced by \$25,000.

THE YUKON VOTE.

Under the vote for the Yukon district the appropriation for salaries and expenses in connection with the administration is increased by \$24,800. The mounted police vote is advanced \$153,750. The administration of justice will cost \$1,500 more than in 1899. The vote for a survey for an all-Canadian route has been cut from \$75,000 to \$40,000. The salary of a judge of the Territorial court will mean an increase of new vote of \$4,000. A new vote of \$103,000 is included for mail subsidy. Forty thousand dollars will be asked for improvements to the Lewes and Yukon rivers.

Thirty-eight thousand dollars is asked to improve the plant at the Government Printing Bureau, including the installing of additional linotype machines to the amount of \$14,000.

QUEBEC PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The following are the appropriations for public buildings in the Province of Quebec:

Dominion public buildings, renewals, improvements, repairs, etc.	120,000
Grosse Ile quarantine station	14,000
Montreal examining warehouse, new floor and oil shed	8,000
Montreal post-office, to re-cover roof with copper, and rebuilding chimneys, etc.	7,000
Montreal public buildings, improvements, alterations, renewals, repairs, etc., installing electric light, etc.	5,000
Quebec customs house and examining warehouse, renewals, improvements, alterations, etc.	4,500
Quebec post-office, alterations to old building, furniture, box fronts, etc.	6,000
Quebec immigration buildings on Louise embankment and breakwater and Queen's wharf buildings	4,600
The following are the appropriations for harbors and rivers in the same province: Anse à Beaulieu, improvement of entrance to harbor	7,000
Anse aux Gascons (Port Daniel, East), breakwater	4,500
Bale St. Paul, Cap aux Corbeaux, extension and repairs to wharf	10,000
Anse St. Jean, pier repairs	500
Berthier (en bas), heavy repairs to wharf, and construction of 470 feet of superstructure	5,000
Cape Sable, removal of boulders	800
Grosse Ile, repairs to wharf	2,000
General repairs and improvements to harbor, river and bridge works	10,000
Iberville wharf	2,000
Lake St. John, piers, including improvement of approaches	2,500
Rivière à la Pêche, wharf on Lake St. John, near mouth of river	2,500
Les Eboulements, repairs to wharf	2,800
L'Islet wharf	1,150
Lower St. Lawrence, removal of rocks	3,000
Magdalen Islands, breakwater	10,000
Maria wharf	5,000
Matane, extension of training pier, southwardly	4,000
River Cap de Chateau, pier	2,000
River Chateaugay, dredging	5,000
Rivière du Loup (en bas), wharf, repairs and shed	3,600
Rivière du Loup (en haut), dredging channel from Lake St. Peter to Louiseville	6,000
Rivière Richelieu, Beloeil channel, guide piers	4,000
Rivière Saguenay, below Chicoutimi, dredging	8,000
Rivière St. Maurice, channel between Grandes Piles and La Tuque, dredging	3,500
St. Alexis, Baie de Ha Ha, pier	4,000
St. Alphonse (Bagotville), landing pier, repairs and shed	600
St. Anne de Sorel, ice piers and connecting one pier with the shore	1,000
St. Anne du Saguenay—Wharf—Works of construction, etc.	1,500
St. Fugence, pier and improvements	1,500
St. Jean des Chaudières, improvement of harbor	5,000
St. Laurent, repairs to wharf	4,500
St. Nicolas, construction of a public wharf	1,300
St. Roch des Aulnaies, wharf	3,500
Sillery Cove, wharf at Pointe à Pizieu	5,000

ST. HENRI.

A MEETING OF THE RATEPAYERS YESTERDAY.

At a meeting of ratepayers held in the St. Henri Town Hall, yesterday, Mayor Guay, who presided, announced that the by-law granting a bonus of \$35,000 to Messrs. Tooke Bros., would be submitted to a popular vote on Friday morning.

The meeting which had been called for the purpose of discussing the by-law, was not largely attended, there being only about fifty present. Some objection was made to the by-law, on the ground that it was illegal under the charter; and that the municipality was not in a position financially to vote so large a bonus when its revenue was insufficient to meet the annual expenditure. A written request calling upon the Mayor to call another public meeting to discuss the question was handed in, signed by Dr. Lanctôt, J. B. Rodier, Jos. Desparois, C. A. Bissonnette, O. Major, Geo. Pauzé, and T. Labelle.

THE ATBARA BRIDGE.

(To the Editor of the London Times.)

Sir,—In the 'Times' of to-day, 'Manufacturer' inquires why English orders for railway plant and machinery go to the United States, and refers to the Atbara bridge.

Great difficulty is experienced at the present time in getting material for bridge-building and railway plant of some kinds, because steel-makers are so full of orders for the next year or two that they cannot supply the demand made by those persons who cannot afford to wait. Necessarily the latter must turn to those who can supply them, and if not England, what better country could they go to than America?

It has been the practice in America, since railways were first made, for bridge manufacturers to supply designs with their tenders for bridges, and in this country for manufacturers to tender upon designs sent to them, and seeing how frequently bridges have failed in the past on American railways, and how seldom in England, it is not likely the English people will desire a change in the English practice.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

April 10.

'GNOSTICISM.'

A THOUGHTFUL PAPER BEFORE THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Protestant Ministerial Association met yesterday morning in the board room of the Y. M. C. A., Canon Dixon in the chair.

The devotional exercises were led by the Rev. Dr. Dadson, the Rev. Messrs. Harris, Clipsham, Therrien and Dr. Ross leading in prayer. There were present Drs. Ross, Dadson, Jackson, the Rev. Messrs. Patterson, Fleck, Hamilton, Canon Dixon, George, King, Webb, Graham, Harris, Clipsham, McWilliams, Stevens, Grant, MacVicar, McKilloan, Therrien, McManus, O'Malley and Dewey.

After the reading of the minutes, a letter from Sir William Dawson was read thanking the Protestant ministers for their letter of sympathy and appreciation sent to him by them assembled on the evening of April 20.

The Rev. Mr. McQueen was, on motion, invited to sit as a corresponding member.

A committee composed of the Rev. Messrs. McKilloan, Webb, Stevens and McWilliams, was appointed to draft a resolution in regard to securing better Sabbath observance.

The Rev. Dr. Jackson then read a paper on 'The Gnosticism of the Epistle to the Colossians.'

Dr. Jackson first gave an historical survey of Gnosticism. The Gnostics, he said, have been called by Hornebeck the theologians of the early Church. They held that the expression of absolute deity was through emanations—called aeons. It culminated in dualism; philosophical speculation as to the origin of evil had always resulted in a denial of the supremacy of God through a dualism or in vague pantheism. There are two tendencies through their contempt for the body—asceticism and unbridled license.

The Essenes and Gnostics were alike in many respects. Both had the same ascetic life, the same sacred preservation from the outside eye of their distinctive doctrines, the same contempt for matter. The causes of the amalgamation which resulted in Gnosticism must be traced. The Cabala, the secret doctrines of the rabbis, is later, but its principles were present at the time when Gnosticism arose. Orientalism was another ingredient. Pantheism, with its dualism and angelology left its influence on Gnosticism. The doctrine of Gnostic emanations can be traced to Brahminism; therefrom the individual mind to the infinite mind; Greek philosophy (Plato, etc.) had a great influence. The Gnostics' idea of God was modified by the Platonic philosophy, especially that form of it found in the schools of Alexandria. Emanations are the logical sequence of Philo's teaching. The fundamental principles of Gnosticism are at the root of some of the errors in the interpretation of Christianity to-day. The non-theistic cosmogony of to-day is much like the Gnostic cosmogony of centuries ago. To-day there is the tendency to substitute for true religion a philosophy of religions similar to that of Gnosticism.

The discussion was taken part in by the Rev. Prof. Ross, D.D., and the Rev. Mr. McWilliams.

The Rev. Dr. Jackson will continue his paper on May 8, giving the Gnosticism of the Epistle as shown by exegesis.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance Report on the New Loan Carried.

CHAIRMAN OF THE WATER COMMITTEE COMPLAINS THAT HE IS NOT PROPERLY SUPPORTED.

The City Council met yesterday afternoon, His Worship Mayor Prefontaine presiding.

A report of the Market Committee recommending that the Hochelaga Agricultural Society be allowed to hold their horse show on the haymarket was adopted.

The report on the question of the Hochelaga Ward fire station was referred back to the Fire Committee for further information regarding the proposition to build an entirely new station.

The report of the Police Committee recommending the incorporation of the Bellevue Chess and Checker Club, on the condition that the latter stays within the bounds of law, was unanimously granted.

Most of the time of the meeting was taken up with a discussion of the Finance Committee's report on the distribution of the \$200,000 loan.

The discussion centred around the last clause of the report, which left \$30,725 reserved for repairing reservoirs and for other works which may be approved of by the council.

Ald. Laporte, chairman of the Water Committee, objected to this amount being merely reserved instead of being appropriated out and out to the Water Committee. This amount of \$30,725 had been voted by the Board of Chairmen for the special purpose of repairing the reservoir.

He failed to understand how the Finance Committee refused to give the necessary money to the Water Department when they granted as much as \$10,000 for repairs to the Civic Hospital. Why make

such a discrimination? It was impossible to make satisfactory repairs with the amount voted by the Finance Committee. Ald. Kinsella expressed the opinion that the reservoir only needed a little fixing up on the outside.

Aldermen Sadler and Ekers supported Ald. Laporte.

Aldermen Lareau and Brunet remarked that the money should not be given without the Water Committee calling for tenders, and finding out the cost of the proposed work.

Ald. Beausoleil held that the Water Committee should make report, asking what they needed, and stating in what manner they intend spending the money. Ald. Laporte seemed to forget that clause 335 of the new charter granted \$80,000 to the Water Department for repairs to the aqueduct.

Ald. Laporte expressed the opinion that Ald. Beausoleil did not place enough confidence in the Water Committee. As for calling for tenders, such a course was unusual, and only exacted from his own department.

Ald. Beausoleil explained that the understanding was that reservoir repairs would be the first claim on the \$30,000. The report was then unanimously adopted.

Ald. Lareau moved, and it was resolved that in the future all the head officials of the different departments be obliged to stay in their offices from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., allowing one hour for lunch, from 1 to 2 o'clock p.m.

Ald. McBride moved, seconded by Ald. Ames, that the report of the Finance Committee granting \$5,000 to the administration of Mount Royal Park be adopted.

Ald. Laporte moved, in amendment, that \$1,000 be expended on St. Helen's Island and \$3,000 on Mount Royal Park, the amendment being carried without division.

BIRD PROTECTION.

A LEAGUE OF SPORTSMEN FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE.

A careful enquiry recently made by the New York Zoological Society reveals the startling fact that throughout thirty states and territories the decrease in bird-life during the last fifteen years has reached an average of forty-six percent. The decrease in the number of edible birds, game birds, water fowl, shore birds and pigeons, has been even greater than this; a number of species are approaching practical extinction. To add to this serious state of affairs, many song birds are now being killed for food.

This is not alone true of the birds, but it is also true of almost every living thing that builds or swims or burrows in the woods or streams or fields. The spirit of wanton destruction that has exterminated the buffalo is at work in every state and county in America. Fish are caught out of season, nets are used when rod and line alone should be permitted, trapping goes on regardless of the times for mating and the rearing of young birds and animals.

The League of American Sportsmen has been recently organized for the purpose of enforcing with the utmost rigor such laws as have been enacted in the various states for the preservation of game birds, song birds, fish, deer, antelope, and, in fact, all wild things which earn their own living in their own way and carry fin and fur and feather without harm or hurt to any man. Not only is the league pledged to enforce these laws, but it is also pledged to work for the enactment of new laws which shall still more protect its special proteges.

It is opposed to excessive slaughter of game and fish under the name of sport. It is opposed to the killing of any harmless bird or animal which is not game under the name of sport, or in wantonness or for commercial purposes.

The secretary of the League is Mr. Arthur J. Rice, 10 West Twenty-Fourth street, New York city.

MR. DAVID AT ST. MARY'S.

At the request of the managers of St. Mary's College, Mr. L. O. David, city clerk, is to repeat his lecture on Papineau, Lafontaine, Baldwin and responsible government in Canada, at the Academic Hall, Bleury street, on Thursday evening.

THE ART GALLERY.

The Art Gallery will be open all this week, and the public are informed that this is positively the last week of the exhibit.

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Babies

Take Cuticura Resolvent

Because it is so pure and wholesome that mothers can give it freely to children of all ages. It cools and cleanses the blood, and is of the greatest value in speedily curing disfiguring, burning, scaly humors, rashes, and irritations, when taken in connection with hot baths of CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointments with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients.

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They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

For other waters claims as remedial agents may be made, but the old

Caledonia Springs WATERS

For nearly a century have proved their efficacy.

Gurd & Co., Sole Agents and Bottlers, Montreal.

BOUT DE L'ILE PARK.

M

The Boys' Page.

How To Make

BOWS AND ARROWS.

(Reply to N. L. T.)

The easiest method is to take a common cane, cut a small notch near each end, and tie a piece of small cord or twine thereto, giving it a slight curve (Fig. 1).



Figure 1.

The best bows are made of yew-tree, laburnum, acacia, or horn. The wood ought to be free from knots; two pieces are joined together, the back being of different wood to the front, and the grain reversed. The flat, or outward part of a bow is called its back, and the inward part the belly; the proper length for a youth should be from four and a half to five feet; the most finished have their ends tipped with horn (Fig. 2).

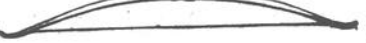


Figure 2.

Arrows are generally made of white light wood, such as deal, ash, etc.; the most finished are varnished. The length of the arrow must be in proportion to the size of the bow; the nicks of the best are eased with horn, and should



Figure 3.

fit the string exactly. The principal thing to be attended to is that they are perfectly straight, and the feathers can be tied with a piece of strong thread; the lower portion being about half an inch from the end; a grey goose feather is the best of all for the purpose.

It is not necessary for the young archer to have all the equipments of a

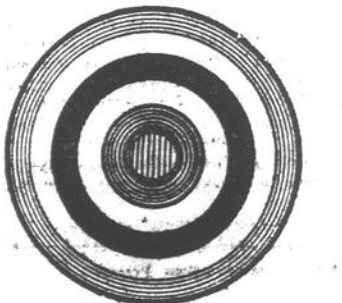


Figure 4.



Figure 5.

complete bowman; our object being to give such directions as will enable him to make a bow and arrow, and use them properly. Having made these he must have an object to shoot at, and that is

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There are three conditions
When the blood is poor;
When more flesh is needed;
When there is weakness
of the throat and lungs.
There is one cure; that is
Scott's Emulsion.

It contains the best cod-liver oil emulsified, or digested, and combined with the hypophosphites and glycerine. It promises more prompt relief and more lasting benefit in these cases than can be obtained from the use of any other remedy.

50c and \$1.00; all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

generally a target. (Fig. 4). They are made of plaited straw bands wound round a centre, and sewn together; over this is placed paper or canvas, and painted white; a series of four circles is then painted upon it at equal distances, the inner one is called the bull's eye, and the great object is to hit this if possible.

POSITION IN SHOOTING (Fig. 5). The archer taking his stand before the target, his face being a little inclined to the right, turning slightly round so that his eye and the target are in a direct line; the body perfectly upright, with the left foot slightly in advance, and holding the bow horizontally in the left hand, the fore-finger holding the arrow secure on the wooden part of the bow, in the centre, the right hand fixing the nick of the arrow on the string when it is held fast between the first and second finger, the forefinger of the left hand is next removed from the arrow, the centre of the bow grasped tightly, gradually raise the bow with the left hand, at the same time pulling the string by the left, and when the arrow is drawn about two-thirds of its length, the nick of it should be brought close to the right ear, and the aim taken; this must be done quickly, and it can only be done well by practice.

A CHEAP TELEPHONE.

(Reply to C. E. K.)

We recently came across the following description of an easily made telephone which might serve your purpose:—To make a serviceable telephone from one house to another only requires enough wire and two cigar boxes. First select your boxes, and make a hole half an inch in diameter in the centre of the bottom of each, and then place one in each of the houses you wish to connect; then get five pounds of common iron stovepipe wire, make a loop in one end and put it through the hole in your box and fasten it with a nail; then draw it tight to the other box, supporting it when necessary by a stout cord. You can easily run your line into the house by boring a hole through the glass. Support your boxes with slats nailed across the window, and your telephone is complete. The writer has one that is two hundred yards long, and cost 45 cents, that will carry music when the organ is playing 30 feet away in another room.

[For the Boys' Page.]

HOW TO MAKE PERCUSSION CAPS.
BUT GREAT CAUTION MUST BE USED.

(By Gordon Sproule.)

Take three scruples of chlorate of potash, with one scruple of sulphur. Pulverize and slightly warm (to dry them) each SEPARATELY. Be sure that you do this separately.

Now mix the two, and be very careful not to rub or hit them. Take about as much of the mixture as will pile on a five cent piece and gently mix it with a few grains of sand. Cut out two discs of tissue paper about as big as a cent; gum the edge of one and put the mixture with the sand in it on the centre; then place the other disc of paper on top. When the gum is dry and the two discs holding together, lay the 'cap' on an axe and hit it a sharp rap with a flat-headed hammer; it will go off like a double-barrel gun. I advise you not to use any more of the mixture than I have mentioned, and do not mix the sand until you are ready to use it.

ODDITIES OF DIET.

Among the various nations there have been great differences as to articles considered edible, and, of course, among such as could be procured. The Tartars, Marco Polo says, ate horses, camels, dogs and drank mares' milk. The Scythians also, according to Herodotus, drank mares' milk. In China birds' nests, rats, and snails are eaten. The edible birds' nests are found in the Nicobars, a cluster of islands in the Bay of Bengal. These nests, built by the Nicobar swallows, form one of the principal exports of the islands. The Greenlanders depend largely on seals. The ancient Germans, according to Tacitus, ate wild apples, flesh, and cheese. In Abyssinia the natives cut steaks from the live cow, according to Bruce, and ate the meat warm with the natural heat.

Among the Egyptians near Elephantine the crocodile was an article of food. The Egyptians thought wheat and barley poor food; they ate principally spelt and zea. The priests ate beef, geese, and took wine, but not fish. The Egyptians did not eat beans or raise them. They did not eat the head of any creature. They ate honey and raisins. Among them no cattle were killed except for sacrifice. They ate sheep and goats, and swine's flesh only when offered to Bacchus and Luna. They had no vines, but made a liquor from barley. They ate fish, fresh and salted, or dried in the sun; also quail and ducks.—Calvin Dill Wilson, in December 'Lippincott's.'

REMARKABLE ACCURACY.

The Chicago 'News' tells of a new reporter who was sent to investigate a quarrel. This is what he wrote: 'A man killed a dog belonging to another man. The son of the man whose dog was killed proceeded to whip the man who killed the dog of the man he was the son of. The man who was the son of the man whose dog was killed was arrested on a complaint of the man who was assaulted by the son of the man whose dog the man who was assaulted had killed.'

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It is impossible for money or position to procure a Coffee superior to that which bears this seal.

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee

is sold in one and two-pound cans, and is guaranteed to be the best coffee grown.

CADBURY'S COCOA.
ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST
NO CHEMICALS USED.
Wholesale Agents for Canada,
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True Spring Health.

Paine's Celery Compound

The Great Disease Banisher and Life Giver.

Used by All Classes and Prescribed by Honest and Able Physicians.

Paine's Celery Compound makes people well in spring time. It is as far superior to the ordinary nervines, sarsaparillas and pills as strength is better than weakness.

Paine's Celery Compound as a spring medicine has the entire confidence of our varied classes of Canadian population. Nothing more decisively proves the worth, popularity and universal use of the great medicine than the fact that it is now used by our wealthiest people who formerly relied on the best medical skill.

Paine's Celery Compound in spring time builds up the broken down nervous system, purifies the blood, regulates and perfectly tones the whole digestive system, gives a relish for food, and bestows all needed vitality and bodily strength.

Paine's Celery Compound to-day is prescribed by the foremost physicians for the cure for kidney and liver troubles. It is invariably successful in its work, making men and women well when they have failed with other medicines.

Now is the time to use the marvellous compound if you desire new blood, new strength, and new life for the work and duties of approaching summer. Paine's Celery Compound has done wonders for your friends and neighbors; you need the same never-failing medicine for your case. If you would be cured do not be persuaded to try a substitute.

Triumphs and Successes

When the Diamond Dyes Are Used.

Beware of Imitation and Adulterated Dyes.

They Blast Your Expectations and Destroy Your Goods.

Thousands of pleased and satisfied women write about their successes and triumphs with the Diamond Dyes. Mrs. M. Constantine, of St. Eustache, P.Q., writes as follows:—

It is with pleasure that I tell you of my success with Diamond Dyes. A few days ago I dyed an overcoat with your dyes, and the result was marvellously pleasing and satisfactory.

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD,
PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

Whole Wheat Health Bread, a specialty. Once tried, always used. Cakes, Tarts, Pies, Buns and Rolls, in great variety. Always fresh and of the best materials. Tel. Mount 13.
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SCOTSMAN, May 13, May 13

VANCOUVER, May 20, May 20

DOMINION, June 3, June 3

CAMBROMAN, June 10, June 10

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From Liverpool, Steamer, From Boston,

Ther. April 20, NEW ENGLAND, May 3, 4.30 p.m.

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Rates—First Cabin, \$35 and upwards, single; \$100 return, according to steamer and berth.

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WED., May 17, LAKE ONTARIO, Thurs. June 1

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Steamers sail from Montreal, at daylight, passengers embark the evening previous after 8 o'clock.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin, single, \$42.50 to \$50. Return, \$80 to \$90.

Second, \$22.50. Steerage, \$6.75.

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From St. John, Steamer, From Halifax,

From St. John, Steamer, From Halifax,

From St. John, Ste

LONDON WAYS.

(Lippincott's Magazine.)

(Concluded.)

Susan can scarcely believe her eyes. She comes repeatedly. She gives enough thanks to have served if Mrs. C. had saved her life. She goes down-stairs and tells cook. Cook tells the tradespeople. The tradespeople tell everybody. From that moment Mrs. C. is a legend, and all England is engaged in guessing her.

She goes down stairs next morning to give orders. The ash-barrel there—it should be emptied, cook, she remarks, incidentally.

"So it ought, mem: you're quite right. But I've been that busy with the cradle."

"With the cradle? What cradle, pray? Have you a baby on the premises?" asks Mrs. C., all at sea.

"Oh, no, mem. I've no young children; and if I had I'm never one to bring it 'ere unbeknownst to you. I'm not like that, mem. My mother brought me up to be open and above board all ways in 'all my dealings, and I'm glad of it. But when I goes to bed at night I goes to sleep—which is more than they can say, mem. I meant I 'ad been afitin' the coals. Would you be pleased to look at them?" She leads the way to where a pile of ashes and a small pile of half-burned coal have been put. "I'm very particular, mem. Never is the day when I lets my coals go unfired."

"All right, cook," says Mrs. C.

"And I'll see as the 'ashes goes to-day. I'll not neglect it," cook adds.

"The 'ashes? Oh, I see," says Mrs. C.

That afternoon Jenny appears with fourpence 'penny on a silver tray, saying, "From the dustman, mem."

"What? Do you mean that I am paid here for having my ashes taken away? Why, it's the most ridiculous thing I ever heard of. Take the man's money back to him, and tell him he can have all he will take for nothing. I never heard of such a thing," cries Mrs. C.

She has learned something. This time she does not insist on paying for the service rendered, though she feels about as mean and small as she has ever done in all her life.

That evening cook is called to Devon by a very sick mother. The house-agent sends in a substitute next day, and, as the drawing-room windows have been splashed by the rain, the first thing asked of her is that she shall wash them.

"Please to excuse me, mem, if I say 'his I cannot and will not, it is not bein' my work—' she begins.

"Very well; if Mr. C.—" begins Mrs. C.

"I couldn't think of it, mem. Not if Mr. C. was a Jook or the H'archbishop."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IS THIS YOUR STORY?

"Every morning I have a bad taste in my mouth; my tongue is coated; my head aches and I often feel dizzy. I have no appetite for breakfast and what food I eat distresses me. I have a heavy feeling in my stomach. I am getting so weak that sometimes I tremble and my nerves are all unstrung. I am getting pale and thin. I am as tired in the morning as at night."

What does your doctor say? "You are suffering from impure blood."

What is his remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

You must not have constipated bowels if you expect the Sarsaparilla to do its best work. But Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

Write to our Doctors.

Perhaps you would like to consult eminent physicians about your condition. Write us freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

of Canterbury—w'ich if you was an English lady you'd never h'arak me to so de-mean myself, mem," replies the substitute: "It's the footman's place where one is kep, and here it's the 'ouse-maid's." But she has gone out for the afternoon, says Mrs. C.

"That's not my business, mem," says the substitute, firmly.

"But some one may call," says Mrs. C., hotly.

"That's your business, mem, if I may make so bold," remarks the substitute.

"Impudent baggage!" thinks Mrs. C.

"If I had any one to take her place I'd send her packing." Then, aloud, "Do you know of any one who could do them, cook?"

"Oh, yes, mem: the very woman! I'll get 'er in at once," says cook, at once all smiles, an in ten minutes a meek creature in a poke bonnet and alpaca gown arrives. She does the windows quietly and perfectly, and, approaching Mrs. C. in a poke bonnet hastily resumed, says, "Alf a crown, mem, if you please." Mrs. C. gets her purse and is about to pay the substitute of a substitute, when an English friend who has just come in and has chance to hear this interjection, "For what? Now I'll wager something you are about to be felled, my dear." On the situation being explained, she cries out, "Half a crown, indeed! Not a bit of it! Tuppence a window. The wretch!"

"But that is so little," says Mrs. C., whose American soul revolts from such prices.

"Well, my dear, if you like to ruin yourself, you may. You Americans have ruined the Continent for us, and, charming as you are, do leave us England," says the friend.

"Sit right down. Tell me, do," says Mrs. C., "what did cook mean by asking me what I should sell her the drippings for, and what was she to do with the 'second teas'? What are 'second teas'?" and what are "drippings"?

"My dear, is it possible? Drippings from your meat—excellent for frying fish, for making cake for the nursery, for a dozen things. You never heard of them? What can America be like? How frightfully rich you must all be! And the teas—well, we dry our tea after it is drawn. It is then done up in packages and resold to the grocer, who resells to the poor. I give mine to my cook, and she makes mince-pie a week from it," explains the friend.

"I never heard of such a thing!" exclaims Mrs. C.

"And your candle-ends; I hope you save these, and sell them to the tallow-chandler again. I do. I am a pauper for my rank of life, you know," the friend goes on.

"Sell my candle-ends?" gasps Mrs. C.

"Of course. Why not, pray? And I hope you don't peel your potatoes?"

"Not peel my potatoes?" says Mrs. C., faintly.

"Certainly not. Scrub them with a brush but never peel them. It is so wasteful. And of course you weigh your meat every morning, and your bread also?"

"No, I don't. I never heard of—" begins Mrs. C.

"My dear, you'll be ruined—simply ruined. Do you change your tradesmen every three months?—you will, you must."

"But why? They serve me admirably, and I've no fault to find with them," Mrs. C. remarks, with heat.

"My dear, every one of them gives the cook a commission after three months, and some of them from the start. Oh, you poor innocent! How you'll be chivied right and left!" says the friend, with a laugh.

"Why, if the dustmen and the workmen and the tallow-chandler pay me, and the cook buys what's left, it won't cost anything to live in England," cries Mrs. C.

"Oh, won't it, just? Poor unsuspecting girl that you are. Just wait till your bills come in. That's all," remarks her friend.

Well, the bills came in. They were simply frightful. Mrs. C. discharged everybody. She set herself to learn all that her friend, a model housewife, could teach her. She learned it all. The bills dropped to a figure that she thought absurd often, under cook the first, and herself, and the friend.

But the year following she went to Paris, taking her faithful English cook with her. And there her French friends held up their hands over what they considered her frightful extravagance. Such scraping of cheese, such boiling of bones, such utilizing of scraps, such selling of clothes—of everything—she had never even imagined. She had seven years of it, and when Mr. C. was recalled to America she jumped for joy. "I'll never economize again while I live!" she cried. "Thank Heaven there is still one country left where nobody knows how to economize!"

But when she came home she was at once so horrified by the general waste of everything that she could not go back to the old ways. And six months later Mr. C. failed. And now the C.'s live comfortably on twelve hundred a year—a family of four—and present a far better appearance than half the families they know who are spending three thousand.—Frances Courtenay Baylor.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE BEETLE'S PARTY.

(Temperance Record.)

(Concluded.)

"Oh, yes, you are. Your mother says you are quite bonnie in health, and you are wealthy in having a good house, kind friends, and lovely scenery around you, if not in money, Maggie; while I am sure you have done a wise thing in joining the pledge of total abstinence. But, dear me, we are again wandering from this 'Beetle's Party.'"

"So we are. Well, you see, uncle, I

had my bread and milk and went to bed, as I said, because mother made me. But I asked Susan to leave my door open, so that I could hear everything, and so she did. And I listened and heard her take the things into the front parlor, and take them out again. And I knew they had wine, because I heard the glasses clink, and heard Susan say, too, when she carried the glasses into the kitchen after their supper was over, that Miss Hays had left her glass half full. And then she went out into the shed to get wood for the morning, and mother and Ella went down to the garden gate with the visitors, and so—

"Yes, and so?" he said, as she paused.

"So a thought popped into my head—a naughty thought, I know, and it had no business there, but it did come. It seemed such a good chance to finish that wine, you see, and any other drops that were left, and so I got out of bed and went down."

"Were you not afraid of the darkness?"

"No, because the lamps were lighted, so it wasn't dark. But when I got into the back kitchen I was afraid—for I saw the beetles, and I am sure they must have been having a party too, for oh, there were numbers of them! Oh! Uncle, you may be glad they don't come to your house, for it was horrid."

"So horrid that you could not drink your wine, I suppose?"

"I didn't want it any longer. I even forgot all about it, and—And I screamed."

"Did your screaming frighten the beetles and break up their party?"

"No, I'm afraid I didn't frighten them; but they frightened me a good deal, and then—then, you see, mother heard me and it frightened her, and made her come running in all white and out of breath. She thought I had set myself on fire, she said."

"And was greatly relieved to find you had not, I suspect, but that only a number of poor beetles were to blame."

"Yes, but I thought them worse than fire," replied Maggie. "Ella says they live in holes and crannies, and come out when it grows late. She says we must get some stuff called 'Vermine Killer,' and destroy them; but nobody minds them so much as I do."

"It is to be hoped not, Maggie. It would not do for everybody to scream at the sight of them."

"No, Susan says it wouldn't do for her to be afraid of them. She says they hold such parties every night in this house at this time of the year."

"Well, their party is at least a temperance one, Maggie; the guests do not use intoxicants, and return home tipsy, as is too often the case with people. But do you know—you have not even yet told me the chief thing—how this party of beetles made you all teetotalers."

"Haven't I? Why, it was like this, you see, Uncle. Mother came in, as I told you, and Ella followed her, and Susan; and, of course, I had to say what I came downstairs for, and—and it greatly shocked mother. And she said she thought if it had come to this—that a little girl like me had grown so fond of drink as to slip downstairs and drain glasses I had better not have any at all. And when father got home she told him about it."

"Yes, and what did he say?"

"Why, he said he thought we had better all of us give it up—wine, I mean—and proposed that we should throw what we had away, and all sign the pledge together. And so we did, even Susan, in the pledge-book at the Chapel, and we have all kept it, too. Father and mother both said they wouldn't like either of their children to be a drunkard through having drink at home."

"No, they are too kind for that. And so, after all, the beetle's party had a happy ending."

"Yes, at least, we are happy now; for we have not only signed the pledge, but we hold nice meetings in our barn, and Ella plays the violin for the people to sing to. I didn't feel happy then, however—that night."

"Why, did your mother punish you?"

"No; she said she thought the beetles had punished me enough, and so they had. But I felt so bad and sorry, you see, I couldn't help crying. Now, however, though I don't like them, I'm glad the beetles did have a party."

"So am I, and I only wish all parties would end as well," said Uncle Walter.

BIBLE TRIPLETS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

THREE THINGS ABOUT JESUS.

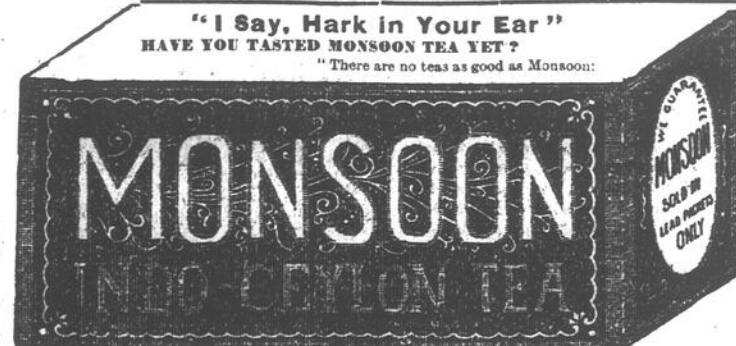
1. Jesus the Living Word.—"In the beginning was the Word." "In Him was life." Jno. i. 1, 4. The dead (spiritually) shall hear the voice (the sound, or words) of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live. Jno. v. 25. The Word of God is quick, (living), powerful (active, energetic), Heb. iv. 12. Which worketh in you. I. Thes. ii. 13. Jesus the living word on which we are daily to feed. Lord, evermore give us this bread. Jno. vi. 34.

2. Jesus the Living Way.—I am the way, the truth, and the life. (Some read, 'the true and living Way.') No one cometh to the Father but through Me. John xiv. 6. The way to the Father's presence not known before Christ came. Heb. ix. 8. Now every believer has right of access through Jesus 'the new (recently slain) yet living way into the holiest (heaven) through the blood of Jesus.' Heb. x. 20. (Notice the connection between His blood and the right to enter.) Under the law it was death to enter. Under Grace it is death not to enter.

3. Jesus the Living Worker.—My Father worketh even until now, and I work. The Son does what things soever the Father does. Jno. v. 17, 19. Because I live, ye shall live. The works that I do shall be (ye) do. Jno. xiv. 19, 12. The Apostles preached every-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"I Say, Hark in Your Ear"
HAVE YOU TASTED MONSOON TEA YET?
"There are no teas as good as Monsoon."



THE BATTLE OF LIFE

is sufficiently severe in this "Age of Progress" without having the chances of success discounted by want of proper nourishment, and

BOVRIL

is Half the Battle to all who desire to have in a highly concentrated and easily digestible form.

PERFECT FOOD For Brain, Blood, Bone and Muscle.

BOVRIL Limited,

30 Farringdon St., LONDON, ENG.

Canadian Branch, 25-27 St. Peter St., MONTREAL, Que.

COWAN'S

Cocoa AND Chocolate

Are selling fast and giving great satisfaction.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.

YOUR LAZY LIVER

Needs stirring up this Spring.

Nothing can do this so effectually and remove every trace of impurity from the system as Laxa-Liver Pills.

The past winter has been a rather hard one.

People living indoors a good deal, eating quantities of meat and heavy foods, are likely to have their system clogged up with impurities.

No one can feel well with these poisons circulating in the blood.

The head feels heavy, the tongue is coated, appetite poor, bowels constipated—no energy, mental or physical.

Laxa-Liver Pills are what everybody needs this spring.

They relieve the constipation, act on the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, improve the appetite, purify the blood, clear the cobwebs from the brain and make the whole system feel buoyant and full of energy.

And they work so perfectly that they do not gripe or pain, sicken or weaken, or cause the slightest inconvenience.

Price 25c. a bottle, or 5 for \$1, at all druggists. Say you want Laxa-Liver Pills, for there's nothing else as good.

THE GRIPPE ROUTED

By the salutary and powerful action of "MORIN'S WINE CRESSO-PHATES. Take it courageously."

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

where, the Lord working with them. Mark xvi. 20. Paul speaks of the things "which Christ wrought through him." Rom. xvi. 18. Apart from Me ye can do nothing. Jno. xv. 5. Jesus will work through His people, in answer to prayer, and the reason is "because I go unto the Father, the source of all power. Jno. xiv. 12. See Acts ii. 47.

I know we are told that even holiness makes its possessors proud. Well, the holiness which makes a man proud is not the holiness of God the Holy Ghost. No man is entirely sanctified in whom there is the slightest welcome, or the slightest place given, to the smallest measure of pride. Do not let the devil deceive us. One does not wonder, therefore, that when Augustine was asked, what are the three most important things in the Christian life? he said: "The first is humility, the second is humility, the third is humility." — Rev. Chas. Inwood.

Mr. Moody, when he was a young man, took a pew in church for his own and then went to work to fill it with people whom he invited and obtained for regular attendants on the services. When this was accomplished he took another pew, and so he continued as long as there was an empty pew in the entire church. The "Christian Endeavor World" asks why cannot our Christian Endeavor societies do just this thing?

A man died in a New York hospital on New Year's Day, from blood poisoning contracted — so the physicians decided — from bank bills. He was holding a

14 Karat Gold Ring, 1/2 Hoop, 5 Good Opals for \$5.50. Special.

WEDDING PRESENTS

In Best Plate and Sterling Silver At Moderate Prices.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery Repaired.

JOHN WATSON

2174 St. Catherine St., Art Association Building.

NOW THAT WINTER IS OVER

—IS THE TIME TO—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE.

Don't leave it dingy and commonplace looking all spring and summer. Brighten it up with a coat of

"ISLAND CITY" PAINTS.

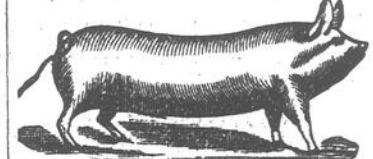
Besides their great durability they are economical and unchangeable in color—just the right mixture of lead and zinc with absolutely pure linseed oil. One gallon covers 200 square feet with two coats, and only costs \$1.50. Dealers sell them.

P. D. DODS & CO.

Manufacturers, MONTREAL,

—AND—

100 BAY ST., Toronto.



BACON, HAMS and LARD

Are guaranteed PURE and delicious. We do not use chemicals or fillers, earth, or put grease or bone grease in our lard. Ask your grocer distinctly for our brands.

The Canadian Packing Co., London, Ont.

PURE ICE.

THE CITY ICE COMPANY, Limited.

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R. A. BECKET, Manager.

Orders Now Being Received.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

THE QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing, equal to any 50c or \$1 preparation. For sale by all Druggists, or at

A. D. MANN'S,

Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets.

roll of bills between his teeth, and clanced to bite his lip. The blood came, but he wiped it away, and paid no more attention to the wound for the time being. The next morning his lip was swollen and inflamed, and though he was helped by treatment for a time, he finally died from the poison. This is rather a rare case in its details, but alas! money poisoning is one of the commonest destroyers of mankind. The scripture says, "The love of money is the root of all evil," and anyone who traces it can see that the saloon evil, the gambling iniquity, the sweating system, and every form of cruel outrage by which tens of thousands in our great cities are shut out of hope and heaven is due to money poisoning.—Louis Albert Banks.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A VERNAL CARNIVAL.
When Daphne cleans our closets up,
Her finds I must deplore;
She finds a lot of long lost things,
And loses many more.
—Chicago "Record."

Babies fed on Robinson's Patent Barley, with an occasional change to Patent Groats, will be free from the little ailments usual to children at this season of the year. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal.

ONE EXCEPTION.
"Did you put up much fruit this season?" asked the young housekeeper.
"There is no use with my two boys in the house," replied her neighbor. "They have eaten everything we have."
"Except the door jamb," added her husband.

A MONTREAL DOCTOR PRESCRIBES BROMA.

Which invariably gives Strength, Vigor, Health.

To weak, exhausted people, without energy, suffering from dyspepsia, pains in the back, kidneys and sides, loss of appetite, palpitation, etc., and all the diseases coming from the blood and nerves. Try this tonic, Broma, and rely upon a cure.

Cripple Creek is great on etiquette. A man out there met a little girl with whose family he is very intimate, and said, "Hello, Edith! How are you?" The little miss drew herself up and replied, "I'm very well, but I ain't no telephone."

The warmer weather is now approaching, and mothers are making plans for removal to seaside resorts, etc. Please bear in mind that for summer complaint, Robinson's Patent Barley acts like a charm with children.

LITTLE DOUBT OF IT.

Mrs. Ankshus—"Doctor, how is my husband this morning?"

Dr. Nonuthyng (impressively)—"He is a very sick man."

"Oh, doctor, you don't think—"

"Rest assured, my dear madame, that my treatment will straighten him out in less than a week."—Life.

A present for baby, and one which he or she will appreciate—a tin of Robinson's Patent Barley. Full directions with same as to use in many different ways. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal.

LONGEVITY.

"Ministers are said to live the longest of all classes of professional men," said Mrs. Gugal.

"I had somehow got the impression that centenarians lived the longest," replied Mrs. Nutwood.—Detroit "Free Press."

Children Cry for

CASTORIA.

Children Cry for

CASTORIA.

Children Cry for

CASTORIA.

The president of a gas company naturally has a light income.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

When the ground was cursed

for sinful Adam's sake, well knowing all the ill to which human kind would be subject, God made it to bear herbs of all-healing. Among these herbs none was more widely distributed, or more potent for good than the Clover. The scientists of olden found out the wonderful effect on the nervous system exercised by clover root, making it one of the chief ingredients in their most successful receipts for blood elixirs, sleeping draughts, and for the curing of diseases of the skin. Women in that olden time had clear, bright eyes and fine complexions, which faded until late in life. Why? Because they did not dose themselves continually with medicines, nor use mineral poisons on their faces to try to cover up the effects of bad, impure blood. They had worked to do, and must keep themselves well, and did so with these teas made from the herbs of the field. A German scientist, one of the leading physicians of the time, has revived the use of Clover in medicine. This is known as Karl's Clover Root Tea, and is a veritable elixir of life.



gently stimulating the stomach and bowels, causing them to secrete naturally the various juices needed for the processes of digestion and assimilation of food, and by keeping the bowels open and regular, relieved the body of all waste, poisonous matter, which, if allowed to remain, taints the blood, frequently causing rheumatism. In other words, Karl's Clover Root Tea restores health by making pure blood, without which no one can have either strength or beauty. An absolute cure for sick-headache, backache and sleeplessness. Your money refunded if it fails to cure.

S. C. Wells & Co., 22 Colburn St., Toronto, Ont.
"Gentlemen: I am so well pleased with Karl's Clover Root Tea, and the good results derived from it, that I hardly know how to express myself. For years I have had indigestion and eruptions of the skin, and found no relief until I began using Karl's Clover Root Tea."
"EDGAR P. WILLS,"
"Omaha, Neb."

Sold at 25c. and 50c. throughout the United States and Canada, in England at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 3d.

Mr. G. O. ARCHIBALD'S CASE.

Didn't Walk for 5 Months.
Doctors said Locomotor Ataxia.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Cure a Disease hitherto regarded as incurable.

The case of Mr. G. O. Archibald, of Hopewell Cape, N.B., (a cut of whom appears below), is one of the severest and most intractable that has ever been



reported from the eastern provinces, and his cure by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills the more remarkable from the fact that he was given up as incurable by worthy and respected physicians.

The disease, Locomotor Ataxia, with which Mr. Archibald was afflicted is considered the most obstinate and incurable disease of the nervous system known. When once it starts it gradually but surely progresses, paralyzing the lower extremities and rendering its victim helpless and hopeless, enduring the indescribable agony of seeing himself die by inches.

That Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills can cure thoroughly and completely a disease of such severity ought to encourage those whose disorders are not so serious to try this remedy.

The following is Mr. Archibald's letter:

MESSRS. T. MILBURN & Co.—"I can assure you that my case was a very severe one, and had it not been for the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I do not believe I would be alive to-day. I do not know, exactly, what was the cause of the disease, but it gradually affected my legs, until I was unable to walk hardly any for five months.

"I was under the care of Dr. Morse, of Melrose, who said I had Locomotor Ataxia, and gave me up as incurable.

"Dr. Solomon, a well-known physician of Boston, told me that nothing could be done for me. Every one who came to visit me thought I never could get better.

"I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and thought I would try them anyway, as they gave me some promise of helping me in anything I knew of. "If you had seen me when I started taking those wonderful pills—not able to get out of my room, and saw me now, working hard every day, you wouldn't know me.

"I am agent for P. O. Vickie, of Augusta Maine, and have sold 300 subscribers in 80 days and won a fifty dollar prize.

"Nothing else in the world saved me but those pills, and I do not think they have an equal anywhere.

"The seven boxes I took have restored me the full use of my legs and given me strength and energy and better health than I have enjoyed in a long time."

G. O. ARCHIBALD.

Hopewell Cape, N. B.
In addition to the statement by Mr. Archibald, we have the endorsement of two well-known merchants of Hopewell Cape, N. B., viz.: Messrs. J. E. Dickson and F. J. Brewster, who certify to the genuineness and accuracy of the facts as given above.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists, or sent by mail. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

ROOFING.—Sparham Fireproof Cement Roof

Protected by Trade Mark and Patent.

The only reliable roof for our climate—20 years' proof.

FIREPROOF. No gravel to fill drains or spouts. Smooth snows blow off it. Any defect located at once, easily repaired.

ADVANTAGES.—Roofs guaranteed 10 years, \$1.25 per square. Roofs guaranteed 5 years, \$2.75 per square.

GUARANTEE.—A guarantee is worth only what is behind it to give it value. THE SPARHAM FIREPROOF ROOFING COMPANY, capital \$60,000, give written guarantee with the roof, and that is substantial.

Apply 309 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE SPARHAM FIREPROOF ROOFING CO'Y.

W. L. MAITREY, Man. Director. CAMPBELL & GILDAY, Agents.

A Bond and Pledge.

The proprietors of Dr. Wills' English Pills are building up a lasting reputation for these marvellous medicinal agents. The druggists of Canada are authorized to refund the price of the pills—25 cents—if the contents of one bottle fail to relieve that distressing evil, constipation.

No other pill or medicines ever devised for constipation can give such an honest guarantee to the public. Dr. Wills' English Pills do their work quickly and without purging, griping or nausea, and after a short treatment the complaint is cured. The ordinary advertised pills are racking purgatives, and their after effects cause increased trouble and suffering.

Dr. Wills' English Pills are the world's great call cleansers and stomach regulators. Call on your nearest druggist for a 25-cent bottle; if you are not relieved when you have used three-fourths of contents you can have your money returned.

CELEBRATE THEIR JUBILEE.

A very touching ceremony took place in the church of Notre Dame des Anges, on Sunday morning, when five members of the 'Congregation des Hommes de Ville-Marie' celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their entrance into that society. They were Messrs. Joseph Bertrand, Adolphe Desrochers, Edouard Fournier, Julien Niding and Pierre Paul Martin.

Mr. Louis Charles Gravel, who died a few months ago, would also have celebrated his jubilee on Sunday had he lived and in remembrance of him a wreath of flowers was placed on his seat which had been draped in mourning.

OBITUARY.

London, Ont., April 24.—Mr. Robt. Marshall, of the firm of Marshall Brothers, wholesale tea merchants, died suddenly about nine o'clock this morning at the residence of his brother, Mr. George Marshall, Waterloo street.

Springfield, Ill., April 24.—Ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby, died at his home at Elkhart, Ill., this afternoon.



DEPARTMENT.

Topic—April 30, 1899.

HOW SHALL WE DIVIDE OUR TIME.

Ecol. iii., 1-15.

So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Ps. xc., 12. Be ye not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is. Eph. v., 17. Redeeming the time, because the days are evil. Eph. v., 16. My voice shalt thou hear in the morn, O Lord; in the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee and will look up. Ps. v., 3.

How can we glorify God in the arrangement of our day's work? How much time should we give to 'Christian work,' of the time we can dispose of outside our business hours, and how much should be reserved for recreation?

These are some of the questions that come up in connection with the subject, and a little free discussion of them in the meeting may do much good. But it should be emphasized that special help for a calm and just performance of the day's duties as they come in is given by the 'Quiet Hour,' or time alone with God.

After a time of raising the mind from the things of earth to the things of God, we are likely to see our duties in a better proportion. Things that seemed large before seem small now, and something that we were going to hurry over has perhaps assumed the place of first importance because we see it is a service for the Master. Regularity is a great point in the matter of private devotions.

Though the heart may often rise to God in spontaneous prayer and praise throughout the day, yet the time for quiet prayer, at the same time every day, should be sacredly observed. The impulse of looking heavenward may slacken and fail when some special rush of business or pleasure absorbs the mind, and if we depend on impulse we may drift from the habit of devotion altogether, but the regular recurrence of the sweet hour of prayer with its definite turning from the world for communion with God will steady the ship of the Christian life and check the inroads of worldliness.

With regard to the general subject of dividing time, some excellent remarks occur in a book by Miss Susan G. Blow, in which she addresses mothers. Speaking of teaching children the value of time, she says:—

In connection with the thought of order, it is interesting to remember that it is really the parent both of punctuality and the clock. The savage lives a detached and timeless life. Mr. Drummond relates that when he went to Africa he 'was innocent enough to include a watch among the presents which he took with him to propitiate the native chiefs.' He adds that he 'might as well have taken a grand piano, for the idea of time has scarcely penetrated the African intellect, and forms no element whatever in his calculations. In the morning the native rises suddenly from the ground where he has lain like a dog all night. Often he neither washes nor eats. His sole industry is to grow millet.'

And apart from the little time given to this rough tillage, his only occupation is to talk.' With this timeless existence contrast the measured days of civilized man, and you will not only realize the relationship between social organization and the clock, but will be more than ever anxious to cultivate in your child a prompt and sympathetic obedience to its call, as well as to the summons of the musical gong, which by announcing meals regulates the order of family duties, to the school bell, the church bell, and all the other signals whereby our complex corporate life is measured and harmonized.

Punctuality is essentially a social virtue.

To be tardy is to be selfish and inconsiderate. By awakening in children a recognition of this truth we dignify the effort to be punctual and make it one means of forming an unselfish character. It is well, however, to remember that procrastination is not the only, perhaps not even the worst, thief of time. To overcrowd time is as disastrous as to empty it. To steal for one purpose, with marked downward tendency in value, is to defeat all true purposes. How many men steal the breakfast hour to read the newspaper? How many men and women steal for work the hours which belong to sleep, and then to avoid physical bankruptcy, steal for sleep the hours that belong to recreation? In how many families are the cords of affection strained and broken because there is no time for participation in simple joys or for kindly sympathy in petty woes? How many men by persistent thefts from the hours which belong to sleep, to meals, and to recreation, steal years from their allotted period of life? Reminding yourself of these common-place facts, you will realize that we never outgrow the need of the clock's call to a rhythmic life, and that not only for your children, but for their busy mother it is important to have a time to eat, a time to sleep, and a time to play. Ordered time means serenity, power, self-command, liberty. Slothfulness, procrastination, and overwork recoil upon some natures by periods of morbid depression, and expose others to the danger of being tossed about by gusts of passion as the rudderless ship is tossed on the stormy sea.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The concert to be given by the Philharmonic Society in Her Majesty's on Thursday evening next will be a fitting conclusion to a brilliant musical season. The engagement of M. Emile Paur, and his wonderful Symphony Orchestra, should particularly appeal to the lovers of good music, and they are many. Such a rich volume of tone, such vigorous, muscular, carefully thought out orchestral playing has seldom been heard in this city, and the society is to be heartily congratulated upon the choice. The Philharmonic's performance of 'Samson' last March was an unqualified success. This concert should be even more so.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, April 21.—Another light supply of cattle at the Western Cattle Market this morning met a feeble demand. The receipts were estimated at 30 carloads, including 150 sheep and lambs, 800 hogs, 60 calves, and 40 cows. The offerings included a number of yesterday's cattle, which were left over. Although the supply of cattle has been light during the past week, trade has shown no improvement, and is not likely to until prices are a little higher. Trade at the opening was a little brisk for a time, but at noon business was very quiet, and there was a considerable amount of stuff left over in the pens at the close. The predictions for the coming week are higher prices for choice selections. There was practically no change in the quotations from yesterday, with the exception of heavy stockers, which were a little firmer, on account of the small offerings, which found ready sale. There was a very good demand for export cattle, which were in moderate supply. Cattle prices were to the effect that the British markets were steady. Choice selections were quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.90 per cwt. Light were in ample supply at firm prices, or \$4 to \$4.40 per cwt.

Butcher's Cattle.—The movement in this branch was not very active, and the prices remained unchanged from yesterday, good to choice selections being quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.60 per cwt. Medium and common grades were in very heavy supply at prices ranging from \$3 to \$3.75 per cwt. The quality was fairly good and included some choice cattle, which were almost equal to the best exporters in the market. A light supply of bulls were very slow sale at steady prices, heavy exporters being quoted at \$3.75 to \$3.90 per cwt. Light stock bulls fetched \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Stocks and Feeders.—The offerings were very light, but the demand was fairly good and prices were a little steadier, choice heavy stockers for Buffalo being quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt. and \$3.85 per cwt. for choice. Feeders were steady at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Cows and Calves.—A few good cows found ready sale, while common grades were in no demand. Choice were quoted at \$3 to \$4.50 each. The calf market was a little steadier, choice veals being quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 per head.

Sheep and Lambs.—The offerings were about equal to the demand, and prices were steadier. A few good yearlings, averaging 100 to 110 pounds, would fetch 5c to 10c per cwt. more. Sheep for export and butchers' use were in moderate supply at \$3.50 per cwt. Grain fed yearlings were quoted at \$2.15 per cwt. or \$5.25 to \$5.50 per cwt. Barnyard yearlings were quoted at about \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt. Bucks were firmer at \$3 to \$3.25 each, spring lambs were firmer at \$2 to \$2.50 each. There was a big supply shipped to the east for export.

Hogs.—The supply in the annex was a little heavier than anticipated, but it was all sold. The market was active, and everything was cleared out early at steady prices. Choice selections were quoted at \$4.50 per cwt. Light were in ample supply at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. and \$3.75 per cwt. A couple of stags fetched \$2 per cwt. The prospects for next week are higher prices.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, April 18.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons, Limited, weekly report on the state of the live stock trade says: Fat cattle have been shown in larger numbers and the quality again very good. With an extra large attendance of customers, including a considerable number of English buyers. Trade for young cattle would be just the same as last week, any slight alteration in favor of the buyer being for unshorn cattle. Best Scotch cattle made from £18 to £22 15s; horned bullocks from £17 10s to £22 7s 6d. Fat heifers continue to meet a brisk demand at high prices; making from £13 10s to £17 15s. Fat bulls also sold very well up to £24 7s 6d. Fat cows were a lighter supply, and consequently met a sharp demand at fully previous prices. Best shortbreds made up to £19 5s, and Ayrshires to £24 10s. The number of fat sheep on offer showed a considerable increase over last week. These being of good quality, and largely suited for the home market, met a rather better demand at hardening prices. The best Cheviot dimonies sold up to 45s, and wethers to 45s. Blackfaced dimonies made to 37s 6d, and wethers to 35s 3d; half bred hogs up to 42s, and greylaces to 41s 6d. Fat ewes are still scarce, and red and very heavy rams, half bred making 45s; Cheviots, wethers, and blackfaced, 25s 3d. Fat lambs are now more numerous, and for the best quality good prices are obtained from 36s to 41s 6d. There was a large supply of fat extra trade was experienced. The best made up to 25 10s; others from 20s to 75s. Fat pigs were also a larger supply, and met a good demand at recent rates. Milch cows were shown in large numbers, and met a very slight better trade at about 20s a head of a rise. Shortbreds to 24 10s; cross bred to 21 10s; Irish cows, 21s; Ayrshires to £16. Beef up to 7s 9d per stone; mutton to 54d per lb.

London, April 19.—Beast supply larger; trade for prime and second quality opened with absence of life, and continued dull, with marked downward tendency in value, equalling fully 1d per 8 lbs., at which reduction clearance not made. Fat butchering cows, 2d per 8 lbs. lower. Top value—Prime Scotch at 4s 6d to 4s 7d per 8 lbs. British arrivals—112 Scotch, 131 Irish, 822 Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 325 midland, home and western counties, 30 Devon. Increased supply in sheep market, including larger proportion of lambs in fact, too many sales forced, and lower rates, 6d per 8 lbs. accepted; sheep sold readily at 2d per 8 lbs. and 4s 7d; Beef, at 2s 8d to 4s 7d; mutton at 3s 6d to 6s; lamb at 6s to 7s 6d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,420; sheep and lambs, 7,950.

Liverpool, April 19.—Beasts, 710; sheep, 4,100; hogs, 640; mutton, 540 to 56d; third 45d to 54d. Best Scotch sheep, 34d and other sorts, 6d to 7d. A decrease of 14d beasts, and an increase of 8d sheep. Fair demand for all classes at about late rates.

BUTTER.

Manchester, April 12.—The supply of Irish has considerably increased, and the demand for all classes was active yesterday. The arrivals of Danish, Swedish and Finnish, amount to slightly more than last week. There was a fair demand, and the market closed well cleared at a reduction of 4s to 6s under last week. Quotations—Choice Danish and Swedish at 10s to 10s 6d; fine at 10s to 10s 6d, finest Finnish at 10s 2d to 10s 4d; Irish creamery at 10s to 10s 2d.

Cork, April 11.—First at 90s; seconds at 85s; thirds at 75s; factory firkins, thirds at 75s.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS "JUST RIGHT."

Tickles the palate and satisfies the connoisseur as no other tea will.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

ALL GOODNESS NO BADNESS.

Sealed Lead Packets Only, 25c, 30c, 40c, 60c, 80c.



EVERY CAN

OF THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS is marked with the purpose for which it is intended. It is the best paint for that purpose. Every can will cover better, look better, and last better than any other paint. Every can is uniform—its contents never vary a particle in purity and goodness. You get the right kind when you buy

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
The different kinds of work they are intended for are indicated by the names on the labels. In house paints alone there are thirty-five colors. If you write to us we will send color cards, colored plates of painted dwellings, and artist's designs for painting your dwelling (if you send a photograph of it), all without cost to you.
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS,
Canadian Dept., 21 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

PRICES FOR HANGING WALL PAPERS.

Colored papers per roll	14c	Varnished papers per roll	25c
Washable " "	16c	Borders per running yd	2c
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PRICES FOR HANGING CEILING PAPERS.

Colored papers per roll	20c	Trimming on both edges	3c
Gilt Borders per yard	25c	extra per roll	3c
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JOHN B. OWENS, HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTER.

Bell Telephone Main 2237. 117 Bleury St.

77s; mild cured, fine at 85s; choice boxes at 88s; fresh butter at 93s to 78s. In market—144 firkins, 1 keg, 34 mild, 1 box.

GUELPH MARKETS.
Guelph, Ont., April 22.—Flour, \$1.85 to \$2.10; red wheat, 68c to 70c; white wheat, 68c to 70c; bran, 21s; shorts, 15s; middlings, 16s; barley, 45c to 50c; rye, 48c to 50c; peas, 55c to 70c; oats, 31c to 32c; hay, \$6 to \$7; live hogs, \$4 to \$4.25; potatoes, per bag, 65c to 75c; sheepskins, 80c to 90c; hides, 7c to 8c; butter, 12c to 14c; eggs, 8c to 10c; chickens, per pair, 50c to 75c.

HAMILTON MARKET.
Hamilton, Ont., April 24.—White wheat, per bushel, 70c; red do., 68c; spring do., 68c; peas, do., 60c to 62c; barley, 42c to 44c; oats, do., 35c to 36c; corn, do., 31c to 32c; seed, \$3 to \$3.50; timothy, do., \$1.25 to \$1.45; white wheat flour, per barrel, \$3.25 to \$3.45; strong barleys, \$3.50 to \$3.75; dressed hogs, per cwt., \$5 to \$5.25; apples, per bag of 40 lbs., 40c; potatoes, per bag of 40 lbs., 90c to \$1; butter, in rolls, per lb., 10c to 12c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 8c to 10c; eggs, per dozen, 11c to 12c.

INGERSOLL MARKET.
Ingersoll, Ont., April 24.—White wheat at 68c to 70c per bushel; red fall wheat at 68c to 70c per bushel; spring wheat at 68c to 70c per bushel; barley at 45c to 50c per bushel; peas at 60c to 65c per bushel; oats at 30c to 31c per bushel; corn at 42c to 45c per bushel; bran at \$12 to \$15 per ton; and shorts at \$14 to \$18 per ton; potatoes at 90c to \$1.10 per bag; onions at 80c to 90c per bushel; live hogs at \$3.75 to \$4.10 per cwt.; flour at \$1.75 to \$2 per cwt.; oatmeal at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.; butter at 18c to 20c per lb.; do. creamery at 20c to 22c per lb.; eggs at 10c to 11c per dozen.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET.
London, Ont., April 22.—Offerings on butcher were large and prices ranged from 14c to 15c and 17c for best rolls, and 12c to 13c for crocks and store lots. Eggs, firmer on the crossings, as well as for a considerable distance up Clarence street. Eggs were about the only article to show a reduction. Probably three out of four of the farmers had them for sale. This made them so plentiful that the price dropped to from 10c to 12c per dozen. There was a strong demand all morning for green vegetables, but as the supply was equal to the occasion the prices remained firm. Radishes sold for 50 cents a dozen, rhubarb for from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per dozen; cabbages for from 50c to 70c per dozen, and green onions from 60c to 40c per dozen, and green onions from 60c to 40c per dozen. Parsnips at 60c to 75c per bag; onions at \$2 to \$2.50 per bag, 25c per gallon; butter, tubs, at 15c to 17c per lb.; butter, print, at 18c to 21c per lb.; butter, rolls, at 17c to 20c; eggs, fresh, at 13c to 12c per dozen; dressed hogs, at \$5.75 to \$6.25 per cwt.; turkeys, at 10c to 12c per lb.; geese, at 60c to 80c each; chickens, live, at 45c to 75c per pair; may at \$8 to \$9 per ton; oats at 38c to 35c per bushel; barley at 35c per bushel; peas at 60c to 75c per bushel; buckwheat at 40c to 45c per bushel; straw at \$4 to \$4.50 per ton.

OTTAWA MARKET.
Ottawa, April 22.—The attendance was unusually large at the market yesterday, as a double line of vehicles extended up York street to Sussex, while others were backed up on the crossings, as well as for a considerable distance up Clarence street. Eggs were about the only article to show a reduction. Probably three out of four of the farmers had them for sale. This made them so plentiful that the price dropped to from 10c to 12c per dozen. There was a strong demand all morning for green vegetables, but as the supply was equal to the occasion the prices remained firm. Radishes sold for 50 cents a dozen, rhubarb for from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per dozen; cabbages for from 50c to 70c per dozen, and green onions from 60c to 40c per dozen, and green onions from 60c to 40c per dozen. Parsnips at 60c to 75c per bag; onions at \$2 to \$2.50 per bag, 25c per gallon; butter, tubs, at 15c to 17c per lb.; butter, print, at 18c to 21c per lb.; butter, rolls, at 17c to 20c; eggs, fresh, at 13c to 12c per dozen; dressed hogs, at \$5.75 to \$6.25 per cwt.; turkeys, at 10c to 12c per lb.; geese, at 60c to 80c each; chickens, live, at 45c to 75c per pair; may at \$8 to \$9 per ton; oats at 38c to 35c per bushel; barley at 35c per bushel; peas at 60c to 75c per bushel; buckwheat at 40c to 45c per bushel; straw at \$4 to \$4.50 per ton.

YOU CAN NOWHERE PURCHASE

Sterling Silver...

To Better Advantage Than at

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.'s,

1794 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' DAY.

Government Kept Busy Answering Questions.

BUDGET PROMISED FOR TUESDAY—THE DUTY ON COAL OIL.

Ottawa, April 25.—The House of Commons will to-day turn to the consideration of the estimates for the ensuing year, which were laid on the table before the adjournment last night. Private members' business was then in order yesterday.

Mr. Davin introduced a bill to amend the act respecting railways, the object of which is to further provide for protection against fires in the North-West, to perfect the legislation of 1890, securing compensation to farmers, ranchers, and others who may suffer loss through railways; also to provide for the safety of railway employees and to provide for compensation in case of injury.

Mr. J. G. Bergeron drew attention to an article in the 'Patrie' of April 18, bearing upon his alleged interview with Messrs. Temple and Allan, of the 'Klondike Nugget,' now in Ottawa. This was the way, he observed, in which the government press in Quebec usually acts. So far as the statements concerning himself were concerned he wished to brand them as wholly untrue.

Mr. Foster intimated that he would report to the Minister of Agriculture to-day, his request for the production of certain official returns quoted in Mr. Fisher's speech on the address.

DISMISSAL OF MR. HARRIS.

Mr. Pope (Compton) made inquiry as to the dismissal of Mr. A. H. Harris, late traffic manager of the Intercolonial Railway, and was informed by the Minister of Railways that 'Mr. Harris's services were dispensed with, because it was found, after some months' experience, that, though an active, capable and energetic officer, he showed a lack of judgment in his method of dealing with the public in connection with the business of his office, which led to unnecessary friction and dissatisfaction. Upon his leaving the service he was paid six months' salary, as a retiring allowance, having rendered valuable services in connection with the agreements made with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for the use of terminals in Montreal, and of their line from Montreal to Ste. Rosalie.'

In reply to a question by Mr. Pope if the duties of Mr. Harris were such as would appertain to the office in any of the large railway corporations, he was given verbal notice in May, 1898, that his services would be dispensed with. Mr. Harris retired on Aug. 5 last.

CROW'S NEST ENQUIRY.

Mr. Clarke (Toronto West) enquired whether the government had taken any action upon the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the hardships in connection with persons employed upon the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway and whether any decision had been reached with reference to the death of the two young men from New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, from diphtheria, whose cases were brought before parliament last session. The First Minister stated in reply that the matter had been fully investigated by Mr. Clute, Q.C., as commissioner, a copy of whose report would be laid before parliament.

Mr. Clarke also enquired whether the standard rules used by railway employees in operating trains in the United States had been put in force on any of the railways in Canada. The Minister of Railways replied that the government was not aware whether the American standard rules had been used. The G. T. R., however, had submitted new rules, which had been accepted by order-in-council and on March 17, 1899, new rules for the Canada Atlantic and Parry Sound Railway were similarly accepted by order-in-council.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGES.

In reply to a question of Mr. W. H. Bennett (East Simcoe) the First Minister stated that the government has under consideration the question of introducing legislation this session to provide for the compulsory retirement of county court judges in Ontario who have attained the age of seventy-five years.

Mr. Bennett was also informed that R. C. Miller, formerly of Pembroke, has been appointed Crown Lands and timber agent in the Yukon.

In reply to a question by Mr. Martin (East Queen's) the Minister of Fisheries stated that he had before him a proposition for the transport of fish in cold storage from the Maritime Provinces to

the inland consuming centres of Ontario, Quebec and the west.

IMMIGRATION EXPENSES.
The Minister of the Interior stated that a sum of \$2,365 has been paid British and \$27,130 to foreign steamship companies for the transport of immigrants to Canada during the last twelve months.

Mr. McMullen asked whether the government intends recasting the Civil Service act with a view to economy, as well as to secure a more equitable payment for services rendered and a more efficient service. The Minister of Finance replied that it is the government's intention to introduce an amendment to the Civil Service act.

GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION.
Mr. Clarke asked whether arrangements have been made for a mineral exhibit by Canada in the mining section of the Greater Britain exhibition to be held from May to October this year at Earl's Court, London. The answer was 'No.'

FREE COAL OIL.

Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan) brought forward a resolution favoring the placing of coal oil on the free list. He allowed that the reduction in the duty of one cent a gallon which had been made by the present government in cutting the rate down to five cents, had afforded a substantial relief, as had also the cut of twenty percent in the freight rates. He might not indeed have introduced his resolution at all had it not been for the control which the Standard Oil Trust has gained over the industry in Canada.

Canadian dealers, it seemed to him, had sold their right to protection when they disposed of their refineries to this American concern. He calculated that on the Canadian oil sold last year, aggregating 10,250,000 gallons, the Standard Oil people realized a protection of \$512,500. Added to this the Canadian consumer had to pay \$400,000 in customs rates, so that together there was paid into the pockets of the Standard Oil Company a sum of \$913,000. A further tax, too, is imposed of a cent a gallon for inspection. Mr. Davis quoted prices with the object of showing that best American oil could be sold at Winnipeg for 19 1/2 cents, while the actual price to-day is 21 1/2 cents. If all the duty were struck off, the price could be cut in the Territories to 12 1/2 cents. He felt it an outrage that the public should be taxed for the support of an American trust, and that the whole country should pay through the nose for the sake of the 10,000 or so people around Petroleum.

THE OIL PRODUCERS.

Mr. John Fraser (East Lambton), who is a supporter of the present government, recognized that the manufacturing part of the business was in the hands of Americans. But the part of the business in which ninety percent of the capital is invested remains in our own hands. This was the business of turning out the crude petroleum. The inspection tax of one percent would, he pointed out, remain, whether coal oil is taxed or free. The conditions were such, moreover, that the Canadian dealers did not get the full benefit of the five percent protection. Mr. Fraser stated that Canadian oil is equal in quality to American, and very largely sold here as American. The oil industry paid heavy duties on many of the articles which it used. If oil was made free all these articles should be dealt with likewise.

Mr. Ellis (St. John) supported the motion. If there was to be a falling off in revenue by the striking off of this rate it could be made up by increasing the rates on tobacco and whiskey. The tax was oppressive because it fell on those using this inferior light and who were least able to pay it.

The Minister of Finance observed that the proper way to deal with the tariff was to consider it as a whole. He would move the adjournment of the debate, therefore, as a better opportunity would yet be had for discussion thereon.

Mr. Davin took the position that the Liberal party had pledged itself to the removal of the duty on coal oil. He could not see that the step would hurt the crude oil producers, as petroleum would have to be purchased in any case for purposes of refining.

Dr. Johnston (West Lambton) informed the House that the removal of the duty would mean the cessation of the industry in Canada. It would never result in ultimate benefit to the consumer.

Mr. Oliver (Alberta) considered that as the average of the present tariff was about twenty-five percent, the coal oil duty should be made two cents a gallon instead of five.

Mr. Richardson (Lisgar) supported Mr. Davis's resolution, and said that the people in the West expected free coal oil from the Liberals, and a reduction in the rates on agricultural implements. He suggested that the oil producers might be kept up, if necessary, by the payment to them of a bounty.

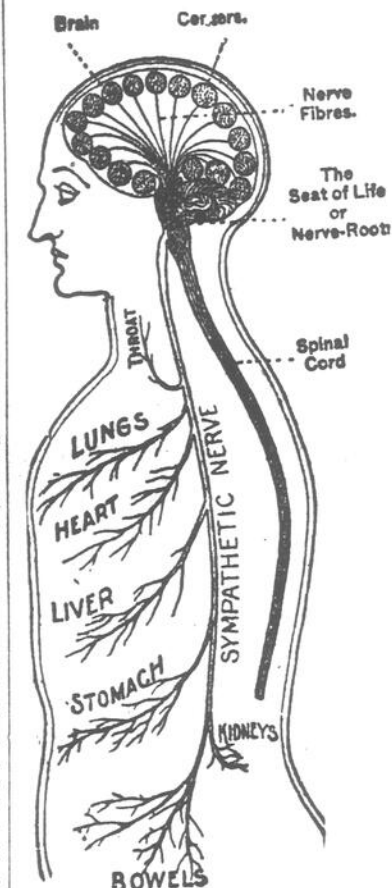
Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) favored the resolution. Mr. Calvert (West Middlesex), opposed it. Mr. Davis had no objection to the debate being adjourned till after the budget speech. The Opposition, however, demanded a vote, which resulted in the adoption, by 68 to 30, of the motion for adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Craig (East Durham) was one of those who supported the government in the division. Messrs. Monette, Legris, and Snettinger opposed the motion for adjournment.

Before adjournment the Minister of Finance promised that the budget would be delivered on Tuesday next.

The Sympathetic Nerve

AND HOW IT UNITES AND CONTROLS THE ORGANS OF THE BODY.



To unite in harmony the various organs and to supply to them the nerve fluid—that subtle force which runs the machinery of the body—is the duty of the great sympathetic system of nerves.

Connected in this way, the organs act in sympathy with one another, and unite in carrying on the functions necessary to life.

Without the vital force supplied by the nervous system the heart, lungs, stomach, liver, kidney and bowels are powerless to perform their functions, and hence it is that weak, starved and exhausted nerves result in such derangements as cause indigestion, nervous dyspepsia and headache; pains in the back, loins and sides; brain fog, paralysis, locomotor ataxia; tired, languid and despondent feelings; loss of energy, ambition and appetite; fear to venture and incapacity for business; nervousness, weakness, debility and irregularities of the delicate feminine organism.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Realizing the deadening, harmful effect of strong, poisonous drugs on the nervous system, Dr. A. W. Chase gave to the world the great food cure which has marked a new era in medicine and made it possible to build up and restore the weak, wasted and exhausted nerves.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food contains in condensed form the very elements required to make the blood pure, rich and red, and create new nerve fluid. Through the sympathetic nerve, Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food imparts new energy and vigour to every organ of the human body; and absolutely cures the ailments which arise from weak, exhausted nerves and thin, watery blood.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

is the greatest restorative known to medical science. It cures in nature's way by building up the system. By weighing yourself while using this great food cure, you will note with interest the steady increase in weight which tells of the advance in health and strength. Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cts. a box, at all dealers; or by mail, along with a copy of Dr. Chase's new book, 'The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them,' on receipt of price, by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE SENATE.

EXPROPRIATION AND EXCHEQUER COURT ACTS CONSIDERED.

In the Senate yesterday the Hon. David Mills moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Exchequer Court act.

Senator Kirchhoff moved that this bill be implemented to a certain extent the bill to amend the Expropriation act, which was on the order paper, he thought that the act should be taken into consideration first. It was one of the most extraordinary bills which had ever been brought into parliament. He read clause two of the bill which specified that in cases where the Crown expropriates more land than it is afterwards found to be required the Crown may at any time before the money is paid over abandon or retain only such limited estate or interest as the minister in charge of the department requiring such land may specify in writing and upon that writing being deposited with the registrar of deeds such land may be declared abandoned and shall revert in the person from whom it was taken, subject to the estate or interest which the government may thus take. Clause three specified that such abandonment or reversion shall be taken into account in estimating the amount to be paid to the person claiming compensation for the lands expropriated, and section four provided that these two sections shall apply to lands heretofore taken as well as lands hereafter taken for any public work. This last clause, he said, not only took away the judgment of the judge, but the rights of the subject as well, and in his opinion would be found to be ultra vires.

The Hon. David Mills said he thought Senator Kirchhoff misunderstood the bill. It was not ultra vires, but within the expropriating power of the Crown.

Senator Ferguson agreed that the expropriation act should be considered first.

Senator Scott read the section of the present act and the clause in the bill, contending that the changes were very slight.

Senator Mills consented to have the bill read a second time, and then take the second reading of the expropriation act and go into committee on the latter act first. This was agreed to and the bill was read a second time.

Senator Mills moved the second reading of an act for the preservation of health on public works, which was agreed to, its consideration in committee being allowed to stand over until Sir Macenzie Bowell was in the House.

Senator Mills then moved the second reading of the Expropriation act bill, which, he explained, gave the Crown power to take less land than was at first expropriated in cases where it was afterwards found that less would suffice for the public needs.

Senator Ferguson did not think this bill as harmless as it looked. It almost entirely altered the conditions of the Expropriation act.

Senator Macdonald, B.C., asked if Senator Mills would amend the bill so as to take out the retroactive clause. The Hon. David Mills—Certainly not. He had heard of a case which would be affected by the bill as it stood, but neither the case nor the claimant had been in his mind when the bill was framed.

Senator Macdonald said the passage of the act as it stood would mean ruin to a man whom he knew had a case pending before the court.

The Hon. David Mills said that if only a portion of the property expropriated was taken by the Crown and the rest was thereby rendered valueless the judge would take that consideration into account in rendering judgment. If it was thought that this was not the case it could be made clear in committee by an amendment. The bill was not intended to apply to cases before the court for adjudication, but there might be some cases not before the court which were in controversy and had not been agreed to. It would apply to these cases.

Senator Boulton thought that any advantage the claimant had when the expropriation was made should exist when the case was tried.

Senator Power recommended that an amendment should be made requiring the affirmation of the minister's signature on the reinvestment of land expropriated.

Senator Macdonald was disposed to oppose the bill in toto.

The bill was read a second time.

Senator Kirchhoff moved the adoption of the report of the divorce committee in the case of the application of David Stock for divorce, which was adopted, after which the Senate adjourned.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

Amprior, Ont., April 19.—During the past week fire destroyed the residence of Mr. Donald Cameron, of Burnstown, County Renfrew. The family retired at 9 p.m. and about ten they were awakened by smoke. Mr. Cameron arose to investigate the cause, when he discovered that the whole house was in flames. The family had barely time to escape, so short was the notice given them of the danger.

The oldest Orangeman in Canada, Mr. E. H. Whitmarsh, died last Wednesday at his home in Merrickville, County Lanark, at the age of eighty-eight years. The same day he walked to the post-office apparently in good health and carried home his last mail, expiring almost immediately after his return. Deceased had resided all his life in Canada, and at Merrickville for the past fifty years, holding many public offices in the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, and having been three times elected warden. He joined the Orange order when only sixteen years old.

On Tuesday evening last there was given a treat to the people of Perth, in the concert of sacred song which was given in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, to celebrate the commencement of the Rev. A. H. Scott's twelfth year as pastor. Many pleasant expressions were given by representatives from other churches, during the evening. The costly pulpit and platform chairs, together with the communion table and chairs, the elegance of which was commented upon when the new St. Andrew's was dedicated a few weeks ago, were formally presented to the congregation by the donors—the members of the Ladies' Association. The ceremony was further varied by the presentation to the pastor of a handsome suite of furniture for the minister's vestry. The Rev. Mr. Scott very feelingly replied. The new year with St. An-

drew's congregation has been entered upon auspiciously.

The members of the Board of Ancient Order of Hibernians of the County of Carleton have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Samuel Cross; secretary, P. S. Dodd; treasurer, M. H. Fagan. Committee—Messrs. J. J. Halligan, P. Walsh, P. J. Lewis, John Butler, Jas. Bergin and W. J. Kennahan.

Mr. George Kilgore, of Shawville, County Pontiac, who was recently trampled upon by a team of horses, died last Thursday from injuries then sustained.

The ordination of Mr. G. D. Campbell, B.A., of Renfrew, son of the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of the same town, will take place in Calvin Church, Pembroke, on the evening of May 3. The Rev. Dr. Bayne, of Pembroke, will preside and ordain.

On Monday last fire broke out in the building owned by Mr. J. C. Leenay, in Pembroke, in which was located W. Powers, merchant; Jos. Dow, agent, and the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph office. The building was completely gutted, and the stock, save that of Mr. Dow, was almost totally destroyed. There was an insurance of \$800 on the building and Mr. Powers had a small policy on his stock.

The body of Mr. Ollie Howe, a brakeman on the Canadian Pacific Railway, aged about twenty-two years, was found in the river at Smith's Falls a few days ago. It is supposed that the unfortunate young man fell off a freight car while crossing the bridge. The deceased's home was in Ottawa.

Mrs. John Goth, wife of a prominent farmer of Marlboro, County Carleton, met a terrible death in a runaway near Malakoff, on Wednesday last. In trying to escape she jumped from her carriage, breaking her neck. Her skull was also fractured. Death was instantaneous.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

(Toronto 'Globe'.)

The manufacturers of shirts and blouses are asking for a readjustment of the tariff for the relief of their industry, and we cannot help thinking that they make out a good case. They contend that there is an injustice in the treatment of their industry as compared with that of the manufacture of white and grey cottons and dyed and printed cottons, which comprise their raw material. In the case of manufacturers of iron and steel, the government adopted the policy of reducing as far as possible the duties on those products which are the basis of important industries, and the result has been eminently satisfactory. The Massey Manufacturing Company, for instance, recently made a voluntary increase of ten percent of the wages of their enormous staff of employees. We see no reason why the same principle should not be applied to the large number of industries the basis of which is the product of the cotton mills. It is said that the manufacturers of shirts and blouses alone employ 8,000 people. But there are others concerned, dressmakers, for instance, and women who make up their own cotton goods for various purposes. The tariff as it stands is decidedly less favorable to these industries than to the cotton mills. The raw cotton is imported free. The manufacturers of white and grey cottons get a clear protection of 25 percent, and the manufacturers of dyed and printed cottons a clear protection of 35 percent. The preference reduces these

duties to 18.34 in one case and 26.14 in the other.

Now, the duty on shirts, collars, cuffs, blouses, shirt waists, etc., is 35 percent, or 26.14 with the preference deducted. The manufacturer, instead of obtaining his raw material free, as the cotton manufacturers do, buys the product of the cotton mills, on which the duty ranges from 25 to 35 percent, so that, so far as the material is concerned, the margin of protection on shirts, etc., is 10 percent in the case of white and grey cotton, and nothing in the case of dyed and printed, while on the product of the cotton mills the margin of protection is 25 and 35 percent.

We see nothing to warrant this discrimination. The cotton mills seem to have got far beyond the point of manufacturing at a fair profit. The mills are paying big dividends and making new allotments of stock, and their product is being sold abroad in competition with the manufacturers of the world. The Merchants' Cotton Company recently issued a circular stating that owing to advances on raw cotton, wages and supplies, the prices of their products have been increased. We believe that the assertion as to the increase in the price of raw cotton is unwarranted; that the price in the latter part of March, 1899, was about the same as in the latter part of March, 1898, and much lower than in 1894, 1895, 1896 or 1897. We see no reason why one class of industries should be receiving a clear protection of 25 and 35 percent, or three-fourths of that with the preference deducted, while other industries using the product of these industries as their raw material should have a margin of protection of 10 percent or nothing. Whether you look at it from the standpoint of the free trader or the protectionist, the arrangement is unfair. Either the cotton mills get too much or the shirt and blouse manufacturers, etc., get too little. Our own opinion is that a cut in the duties on cottons would do no harm, would be in accordance with the policy of tariff reform, and would be in line with the treatment of the duties on iron and steel, which has proved so satisfactory. The industries seeking relief are entitled to much consideration. They are scattered all over the Dominion, and cannot so readily concentrate their forces and bring their influence to bear on Parliament as can the owners of the great cotton mills. For that very reason parliament should give special attention to their interests.

Jamaica has been making informal overtures to the United States to be taken into the union. Now it hears that its government has been notified that, if the proposed tariff is likely to operate against the United States, retaliatory acts against Jamaica will be adopted. This will appear unkind to Jamaicans, whose only genuine friend seems to be Canada. The Dominion has thought seriously of incorporating the island into its own territory or establishing reciprocal relations. Either would be a good plan for Jamaica.—New York 'Evening Post.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Karn Piano Co. have the best storage quarters for Pianos in the city. Pianos moved, tuned, and repaired, at moderate prices. The D. W. Karn Co., Ltd., Karn Hall Bldg., St. Catharines St. Telephone UP 1174.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One Dose

Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of

Hood's Pills

And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do their work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE PLEBISCITE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The plebiscite has come and gone. The result is disappointing to the temperance people. The government says that the vote polled is not large enough to warrant the introduction of a prohibitory law. People are saying:—'What is to be done?' The general trend of temperance sentiment appears to be, that while in view of the large adverse vote in Quebec, a general prohibitory law, which would coerce Quebec, could hardly be expected, yet the government ought to do something. But should not the temperance party be able themselves to say what that something should be? To some of us the wise course, and likely to lead to practical result, would be to agitate and press on parliament to have accorded to the several provinces the full power of prohibitory legislation. Quebec blocks the way for general action. But if each province had the power, it looks as if ere long we would have prohibition in several, if not all, of the English provinces. The states of the American Union have such power, except as regards importation, and could not the importation question also be settled by allowing Quebec or any other province to use for internal purposes whatever revenue is raised by them from liquor, lightening their taxation in some other way, while providing for the Federal tariff, as it would be provided for under a general prohibitory law, say by increased duties on tea, sugar and other articles.

If the constitution can be altered to amend the Senate as proposed, could it not in this way also? What should stand in the way of the will and welfare of the people? The English provinces have given over a hundred thousand majority in favor of prohibition, and if a larger vote could be polled, there is little or no doubt but that it would indicate still that a decided majority of the people are in favor of prohibitory laws, it being understood that proper and efficient means would be taken for their enforcement.

Having obtained this power, the next thing would be to secure the return of reliable prohibitionists to the legislatures. In order to do this the electorate would require to vote for temperance men. Sir John Macdonald hit the nail on the head, when he said: 'If you want temperance legislation, send us temperance men to parliament.' Now, voters may be urged to support temperance men in preference to non-temperance men of their own party, but experience shows that when the party leaders or those who take the initiative have selected a standard-bearer for any constituency, the great mass of voters will vote for the 'party man.' The matter is therefore virtually decided in the preliminary convention or caucus. That is the place for our temperance men to make their influence felt, whether Liberal or Conservative. It is a work which seems to fall more appropriately to the laymen rather than the ministry however zealous the latter may be in the temperance cause. If a candidate be selected on general grounds merely, and prohibition be not made an imperative requirement, the temperance cause is beaten right at the beginning. Some of us anticipated that Quebec would block the way to Dominion prohibition, and the wise course would seem to be to follow a plan that is feasible and likely to achieve success. We think the temperance people should be able to say definitely to the government what they want, now that the government proposal has failed. The temperance party should be able to formulate their own policy, and not look to the government to do it for them.

Mr. Sidney Fisher's proposal of an amended Scott act does not appear sufficient, and that the government at Ottawa will themselves give prohibitory laws to some sections or provinces and not to others, seems hardly so likely as that they should see that the power is accorded to the provinces of dealing with the matter themselves. The action of the Dominion Alliance, as the most representative body of temperance sentiment, will be looked to in connection with this matter.

W. K. SHORTT.

Addison, Ont., April 18, 1899.

METHODISM IN MONTREAL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your Saturday's issue (April 22), in the article upon Protestantism in the city, I find under the heading of 'Methodism,' this statement: 'In 1873 the Wesleyan Theological College was founded, which has done much for Methodism in this city, the activity and devotion of the students resulting in the initiation of nine churches in the suburbs.'

Now, it seemed to me that the honor should have been given to another class of men in the Methodist Church, and not to the students of the Wesleyan College, namely, the local preachers. These are the men who have labored in the suburban parts of our city when there were no churches. They have gone, as appointed by the chairman, to the appointments, no matter what kind of weather prevailed. Sometimes they preached in school-houses, hired for the purpose, and at other times in private houses. And they not only gave their time to this work, but very many of them contributed largely toward the erection of the said nine churches. That the students have done good work in these parts of our city, I don't question, but I do maintain that 'other men labored,' and they 'have entered into their labors.' Among those who helped in this initiatory suburban work were Mr. James Morris, Dr. Squire, Dr. Dugdale, Jas. Aitken, A. W. Hood, Dr. Thomas Nichol, Dr. Alexander, S. R. Richards, and others, whose names I cannot now recall. This noble band of workers has gone to its reward, but it seems strange that the church for whose interests it labored should have so soon forgotten 'their labor of love.' As she gave them no remuneration for their labor she should have given them the honor due them. There are still a number of local preachers in our city who also have labored in these suburban parts of our city, who can testify to these statements here made.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

Montreal, April 27, 1899.

MR FITZHUGH'S APPOINTMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The appointment of Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh, at present superintendent of the Middle Division of the Grand Trunk Railway at Toronto, to the position of vice-president and general manager of the Central Vermont Railway, and his subsequent resignation from the former position, would appear to create a very favorable opportunity for Mr. F. H. McGuigan, general superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, to appoint a Canadian railway man as Mr. Fitzhugh's successor. He would thus demonstrate to the Canadian public what the new superintendent of motive power and the general purchasing agent, Messrs. F. W. Morse and Adolphe Butze, have done since they assumed control of their respective departments of the Grand Trunk Railway, namely, that it is not necessary to go to the other side of the line for good railway men; that there is the best of material to choose from among Grand Trunk employees. This has not, however, been the case in the general superintendent's department; in every case, with perhaps one or two exceptions, all the important positions in that department are occupied by Wabash or other American railway men. I do not wish to appear impertinent; nor have I any axe to grind, being in no way identified with the Grand Trunk system, but throw out the hint solely in the interest of Canadians that they may receive some consideration on a Canadian railway.

CANADIAN.

Montreal, April 24, 1899.

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN AND THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In reply to 'Loyalty's' suggestion in your issue of yesterday, allow me to remark that the arrangement of such a demonstration as he proposes is no easy matter. To manage a body of some six thousand children is a task of great difficulty and responsibility. Last year an endeavor was made to create some enthusiasm in this direction by giving a patriotic concert in the Windsor Hall by a choir of 350 children on May 24, but the experience of that occasion convinced us that day was not suitable for the purpose. This year arrangements have been

made to inaugurate 'Empire Day' with a demonstration by a choir of a thousand children in the 'Arena Rink' on the evening of May 22, the size of the hall making it possible to keep the price of admission so low that none need stay away. Trusting this will meet 'Loyalty's' views.

TEACHER.

Montreal, April 25, 1899.

PROTESTANT AGITATION IN AUSTRIA.

The Protestant movement in Austria has received a new impetus by the recent conversion of Herr Wolf, the well-known leader of the Pan-Germanic movement, and his whole family. The Roman Catholic organs no longer affect to despise or ignore the agitation. One of the most prominent of them, the 'Vaterland,' says that the promoters of the movement venture to trifle publicly with God and His commandments. Another periodical, describing itself as the organ of the Austrian nobility, is still more severe. It observes that this year Easterday in Vienna and in all Austria is darkened by sad and painful events; thousands are deserting the Catholic Church out of purely political motives, and are adopting false doctrines which have long been on the wane in other countries. It stigmatizes the two leaders of the movement, Herr Wolf and Herr Schönerer, as servants of Satan. It further speaks of their 'bestial howlings,' and accuses them of being quite indifferent as to what form of Protestantism is accepted, as they themselves are, in reality, partisans of that terrible form of heathenism practiced by the early Germans, including human sacrifice and a superstitious nature-worship, which wrought such havoc in the civilized world and threw back human progress for fifteen centuries. The same sheet characterizes the Protestant agitation as an immoral movement which can only transfer to the evangelical communities lukewarm proselytes and persons who are dangerous to the state.

DID NOT TELL ALL.

ALD. AMES CHARGES CHIEF HUGHES WITH NOT TELLING ENOUGH.

The Police Committee met yesterday afternoon, Ald. Marsolais presiding.

The opening of tenders for the roofing of No. 14 police station was taken up first. After some discussion it was decided to give the contract to the lowest tenderer, Mr. H. Lalonde, whose offer was for \$57, with a ten year guarantee.

Further complaints were heard against street peddlers, and representatives of the Grocers' Association were present. They offered, on behalf of their association, that grocers would pay a dollar more for licenses if these nominal taxpayers, of the street were stamped out.

Ald. Marsolais explained that many of these street vendors were very poor people, who received special permission from the Mayor to sell, and to abolish such privileges was, to say the least, impracticable, as the city could not legally reduce certain licenses and raise revenue by increasing others.

Ald. Ames suggested that the whole matter should be referred to the Mayor. Ald. Kinsella detailed the injury which he said these street hawkers had done to the trade of respectable tradesmen.

Finally, on suggestion of Ald. Marsolais, it was decided to hold a conference with the Mayor upon this subject. In the meantime orders will be given to the police to especially notice that all street hawkers are provided with proper licenses.

Ald. Larue then complained about the number of bicyclists riding about town without lamps, and suggested that the law be enforced in this matter. It was, after some discussion, in which Ald. Ames, Kinsella, Clearhue and Jacques took part, decided to have the by-law referring to bicycles, printed in sheets and presented with licenses to every purchaser of the latter.

Then came a little stir in the meeting, when the special report upon the now celebrated Brown Brothers' contract, was submitted. The report contained, among other things, the stringent letter which Ald. Ames had drawn up, for ex-Ald. Robert to sign, and it was signed. However, Ald. Ames shook his head, and said, as he read over the report he, with the others, was asked to sign. 'It is not satisfactory, because I do not think the chief has told all he knows about this transaction, nor has Mr. Barry.'

'I think everyone should sign this,' said Ald. Larueau.

'We tried to get all the information we could,' said Ald. Jacques.

'I don't think we tried as hard as we might,' said Ald. Ames. 'You can get four to sign without me; send it up to the Council. I think they are all sick of this business.'

'For instance,' continued Ald. Ames, turning back over some of the type-written report sheets, 'here is a clause which plainly says there was nothing irregular or blameworthy in the transaction. I think an irregularity was committed, and I cannot sign the report. I say again, the Chief and Mr. Barry have not told us all they know.'

'I beg your pardon,' said Mr. Barry. 'I knew nothing whatever about the matter in question.'

'I am glad to hear you say that,' said Ald. Ames.

Chief Hughes also protested that he too had told all he knew about the affair.

The report was signed and ordered to be sent to Council.

Ald. Ames said he wished to give the Chief the name of a certain club house in which gambling took place and of which an example should be made. He gave it privately.

ANCHOR BRAND HAMS.

Cured in white granulated sugar. Special care and attention is now paid to the cure of our HAMS, which places them at the highest point of perfection. The improved quality has not advanced the price.

TRY THEM AND JUDGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCE YOURSELF.

The LAING PACKING and PROVISION COMPANY, Limited.
7-RETAIL STORES-7

GRAND TRUNK BOAT CLUB.

The Formal Opening Fixed For
May 19—Appointment of
Committees.

POINT C. C. AFFILIATED WITH THE
P.A.A.A.—WHEELING—BASE-
BALL—LAWN TENNIS.

There was a meeting of the newly elected officers of the Grand Trunk Boat Club last night in the P.A.A.A. rooms, when Mr. Edwin Thompson, president, presided. Boating prospects for the coming season were largely discussed, and from the present outlook, a successful season is provided. Mr. Phil. Guilfoyle, of 81 Knox street, was re-elected caretaker, and the following committees were appointed:

Finance—Messrs. J. E. Wall, Joe. Wilson, Jr., and George Richards.
Club house and grounds—Messrs. Alex. Turnbull, captain; R. J. Keil, W. Kennedy, H. Drabble and Geo. McNicholl.
Boat sheds, tramways and wharves—Messrs. Jos. Wilson, Jr., Donald Murdoch, assistant captain; W. Kennedy, W. Cox, and A. Bourque.
Rowing, paddling and sailing—Messrs. A. Turnbull, captain; Donald Murdoch, assistant captain, and R. J. Keil.
Amusement—Messrs. J. E. Wall, H. Drabble, A. Bourque, W. Cox, George McNicholl, George Richards, treasurer, and Frank E. Sharke secretary.

It was decided to have a formal opening of the boat house for season, 1899, on May 19, when an 'at home' will take place.

The regular meetings of the officers will be held every Monday evening.

WHEELING.

THE NEW BICYCLE TAG.

The efforts of Chief Consul Harries of the C.W.A. No. 10 district, and the district council, in arranging for the Montreal Cyclists to be supplied with a neat bicycle tag for 1899, have been successful. As will be seen from the accompanying illustration, the tag is a great improvement on that of last year. Not only has it a neater appearance, but it is manufactured of much sturdier material than brass, and will be more of an ornament to the cycles than that of previous years. The face of the tag is celluloid, backed by tin, and fastens with a strip of tin, which buckles round the frame. Cote St. Antoine, Montreal, and Ottawa; and the City League, consisting of McGill, Montreal and Cote St. Antoine. In the latter league, a championship cup was purchased for \$25, and this has been almost inviolable for some years now, but last season our club played them some very close matches, and with persistent effort, there is no reason why our club cannot win the championship in 1899. In the league matches of last season, our players won 27 events and lost 29, which may be considered a very good showing.

I might say that complaints were made last season of the poorness of the courts, largely accounted for by the quarter-mile skating track passing over them, during the winter season, arrangements are now being made, however, to overcome the difficulty, and I have no doubt the directors of the M.A.A.A. will see their way to make new courts, that will equal any in the country, and will be a credit both to the club and to the association; when this is done we can enlarge our operations, and hold inter-provincial matches, and our provincial and inter-provincial matches have the Dominion championships played here.

Last season a handicap tournament was held which was a most successful affair. There were 32 entries. This was won by Mr. A. F. C. Ross, who played off with Mr. J. Norris for the finals. A very handsome silver cup was presented by Mr. Ross as prize. There was so much interest shown in this tournament that it should certainly be made an annual affair.

As there are only two copies extant of the constitution and by-laws of our club, which are not readily accessible to members, I would suggest to the incoming committee the advisability of requesting the directors of the M.A.A.A. to have them printed with the annual report, so that any member might obtain a copy for personal reference.

Your committee held eight meetings during the season which were well attended.

ST. PIERRE-HUBERT CASE.

Enquete was continued on Friday afternoon in the alleged forgery case of H. C. St. Pierre vs. L. J. R. Hubert, lawyers. Mr. St. Pierre produced the books, which were asked for at the previous session, and the entries under discussion were examined. Witness identified a copy of the appearance paper of the Superior Court produced by the firm of Macmaster, McLennan & Co., bearing the signature of St. Pierre, Pelletier & Wilson, with L. J. R. Hubert below, and pronounced it authentic.

He further admitted that the alteration of the words 'we appear' to 'I appear' was in the handwriting of his head clerk, and that that of the accused, and also said that the words 'true copy' were written by himself.

In his opinion the clerk had prepared the papers with the understanding that the firms were to act in the appeal case in the same relation as in the previous one, and in signing the document he had not noticed the error.

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An adjournment was made to Wednesday, April 26.

CRICKET.

POINT ST. CHARLES C. C.

This morning the secretary of the Point St. Charles Cricket Club received a communication from Mr. J. E. Townsend, secretary of the P.A.A.A., informing him that at a meeting of the directors of the P.A.A.A., held last night, the question regarding the affiliation of the Point St. Charles Cricket Club with the P.A.A.A., was discussed, and eventually, it was unanimously decided that the Point St. Charles Cricket Club become an affiliated club of the P.A.A.A.

As everything is now settled, the secretary will be pleased to hear from any club as to dates for matches. All communications to be addressed, F. W. Fox, secretary, Point St. Charles Cricket Club, Association Building, Point St. Charles.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THERE IS NO
Store Like It
IN MONTREAL.

Since we have separated our cash business from the old way of selling cash and credit in the same store, we have more than doubled our sales.

Cash and credit customers understand that they are buying Furniture from 10 to 35 percent cheaper than at any other first-class Furniture Store.

Until our new stock is ready, credit buyers will please call on Mr. F. Guibord, 1551 St. Catherine street, who will be pleased to receive old or new customers who will be treated in a very liberal manner.

Store will be kept open until 10 o'clock every night.

F. LAPOINTE,
1551 St. Catherine St.
(Old Store.)
1447 & 1449 St. Catherine St.
(New Store.)

QUEEN'S CONVOCATION.

CLOSING EXERCISES TOOK PLACE
YESTERDAY.

Kingston, Ont., April 25.—Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock Convocation Hall, Queen's University, was crowded for the closing exercises, which consisted of the reading of the valedictory addresses by Messrs. J. F. Miller, in behalf of the graduating class in Arts, and R. R. Low, in behalf of the divinity class. Prof. Dyde gave a short address in behalf of the Senate. The pass lists were also issued and the bulletin boards were constantly surrounded.

The scholarships in theology and science were announced:—James Wallace, M. A., Renfrew; W. McDonald, B.A., Blakeney; J. S. Shortt, M.A., Calgary, N.W.T.; W. A. Guy, B.A., Camden East; T. F. Heene, B. A., Woodstock; W. H. Crum, B.A., Carleton Place; H. L. McKinnon, B.A., Lake Ainslie, C.B.; A. W. McIntosh, Deseronto; James Anthony, Owen Sound; D. L. Gordon, B.A., Stellarton, N.B.; W. T. Pettie, B.A., Kingston; and M. A. McKinnon, M. A., Lake Ainslie, C.B., are winners in theology.

In science the scholarships go to E. Dwyer, Kingston; W. G. Dunkley, Picton; Cowan prize in botany, Annie Boyd, M.A., Kingston.

Sir Charles Tupper will arrive this afternoon and proceed to the City Hall, where he will inaugurate the Sir John A. Macdonald chair in political science in Queen's University, and receive the honorary degree of LL.D. Afterwards the students will march to the monument of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, on which a wreath will be placed. The degree of LL.D. will also be conferred on His Excellency the Governor-General, and the Rev. W. H. Fritchett, Melbourne, Australia, editor of the "Australian Review of Reviews," and author of "Deeds that Won the Empire," and other standard works, and the degree of D.D. upon the Rev. W. G. Jordan, Stratford, Ont. The Rev. Mr. Fritchett will be presented by Principal Grant, and the Rev. Mr. Jordan by the Rev. Dr. Milligan, Toronto.

Lord and Lady Minto will spend tomorrow morning at the Royal Military College. The Cadets will be put through various exercises for the benefit of the viceregal party.

KETTLE RIVER RAILWAY.

REASON WHY MR. CORBIN WITH-
DREW HIS APPLICATION.

Spokane, Wash., April 25.—Mr. D. C. Corbin has announced his intention to withdraw the application pending before parliament for the Kettle Valley Railway charter. He said: "There are several reasons for my action. Neither Mr. Bodwell, my solicitor, nor myself is able to go to Ottawa to press the application. Mr. Bodwell is engaged at Rossland on the trial of the Iron Mask vs. the Centre Star case. I am personally occupied in establishing a beet sugar factory at Waverly, involving an expenditure of \$350,000 to complete the plan. Besides, Mr. Hewitt Bostock, a strong supporter of the charter, has written me advising withdrawal of the application. Under all the circumstances, I have thought it best to follow his advice. This does not mean that I shall not renew the application at some future time, possibly next year, and hope eventually to secure a charter."

FALL WHEAT A FAILURE

Milverson, Ont., April 24.—The fall wheat in this vicinity is almost destroyed, except in a few favored spots, where the snow covered it until lately. It was thought a week ago that it had fared well, but when the frost came the ground it was found to be killed at the root and many farmers are ploughing up fields that looked very promising ten days ago.

THE LUMBER QUESTION.

NOTHING DONE AT WASHINGTON
TOWARD RETALIATING UPON
ONTARIO.

Detroit, Mich., April 25.—A Washington special to the Detroit "Evening News" says:—Nothing has been done as yet regarding steps to retaliate on Ontario for preventing Americans from bringing their saw-logs from that province to Michigan. The question of getting at it appears to be a pretty big one and it may be some time before this government makes up its mind what to do.

"Ontario's step amounts to hostile legislation," said Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spalding to the "News" and it we can find a way to offset it, we will do it. At present, however, the matter is under consideration and that is the most to be said about it.

A Washington special to the Detroit "Evening Journal" says:—An effort is being made to take the American-Canadian lumber question out of the hands of the Canadian High Joint Commission, and settle it by itself. It begins to look as though the Canadian Government is beginning to look at one phase of the matter from an American standpoint. The act of the province of Ontario in placing manufacturing restrictions on timber cut within the Georgian Bay limits, is operating contrary to the interests of the Canadian Government. This act, so far as American investors in Canadian pine are concerned, amounts to confiscation. Formerly Canadian capitalists could purchase the right to cut timber from the Georgian Bay limits at a very low figure. When the Michigan sawmill men and others saw the profits being made from this timber, they, with other American capitalists, began making investments up there. This ran the price for these lands up to an unheard of figure. The Canadian Government thereby profited greatly. The Canadian lumbermen were disgusted. They brought great influence to bear on the provincial government and secured the enactment of what is known as the manufacturing restrictive act, which provides that all lumber cut from these limits must be manufactured in Canada. Inasmuch as the Americans were purchasing the timber to manufacture in American mills, and could not handle it profitably otherwise, this act amounted to a confiscation of American investments, for the money had been paid over. It has prevented the Americans from reaping their profits; it has also put the value of these timber limits back to where they were before the attention of American investors was attracted. This is a decided loss to the Canadian government.

The Dingley bill had a provision which enabled this government to add at any time to the lumber import duty the same amount that might be added as a Canadian export duty. The fear of this reprisal prevented the Canadian Government from placing an export duty on lumber, and the Ontario manufacturers' restrictive act was substituted. This being an internal act it has been considered as being out of the meaning of the Dingley provision, and therefore the United States could inflict no reprisals. Now the Canadian Government, seeing a large loss of revenue, dissatisfied generally with the conditions of the lumber trade, has let the Washington Treasury officials know that it is willing that the American Government should look upon the Ontario restrictive act as in effect an export duty. If the Treasury officials will so consider this act, and notify the Canadian Government of an intention to retaliate, the Canadian will take prompt action to secure the repeal of the objectionable legislation. This would relieve all Ontario timber, in which Americans have such large investments, of the burdens of the restrictive act and permit the export of these logs for manufacture in American mills. The Canadian communication will not be made officially, but tentatively. The Americans think this would be a fair solution of the question, as it leaves the American lumber schedule as it is, and wipes out the objectionable laws. The repeal of the Ontario manufacturers' restrictive law would be a boon to many Michigan mills, and would be money in pocket to a large number of Michigan capitalists.

Ottawa, April 25.—Private advices from authentic sources in Washington are to the effect that the Attorney-General of the United States has given his opinion that it is not possible under the present Dingley law to prohibit the importation of Canadian lumber into the United States. Hence, so far as the present season is concerned, the Canadian lumber trade need not be alarmed at any prospective interference. Before the United States could prohibit the importation of Canadian lumber it would be necessary to amend the Dingley Tariff Act.

In some quarters, however, the belief is entertained that under a strained interpretation of the Dingley tariff the duty on Canadian lumber may be increased consequent upon the manufacturing clause in the Ontario timber license, although it is difficult to see how this would be possible. The Dingley tariff provides that when any country imposes an export duty upon logs, there shall be added to the duty upon sawn lumber entering the United States an amount equivalent to such export duty. The manufacturing condition, although held by the Americans to be practically an export duty, can hardly be reduced to a basis of dollars and cents, so that it is not an easy matter for the United States to decide what amount to add to the duty upon Canadian lumber.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, April 25.—Mr. E. Pacaud denies that he is about to start a Liberal paper at Three Rivers. He says that he merely went there to give his advice to the Liberals of the Trifluvian City on the subject of the founding of a Liberal organ for that district.

A sad accident occurred at the station of St. Henri de Levis, on the Quebec Central yesterday. A passenger named Meads got off at the station and, in trying to board the cars again, slipped and fell, when the wheels passed over one of his legs, cutting it off a little below the knee. Fortunately there was a doctor on the train, who gave him immediate care. The unfortunate man is now in hospital here.

A seven-year-old lad named Noel was drowned at St. Laurent, Island of Orleans, on Sunday. He was playing on the ice on the shore of the river when it gave way underneath him.

The Hon. P. Garneau is reported to be dangerously ill.

Mr. Black, a Montreal shirt manufacturer, and a Montreal manufacturer of shoe findings, have been interviewing Mayor Parent as to the possibility of their being exempted from taxation for a number of years if they started branches of their business here.

Mr. Black would employ four hundred hands. Alphonse Charlebois, contractor, who was condemned by Judge Caron to pay \$150,000 to the Union Bank, has taken the case into review.

Elzear Marois, toy dealer, assigned yesterday at the demand of the Banque Nationale, with liabilities of \$8,800.

Fire yesterday, caused by the upsetting of a coal oil lamp, did nearly \$3,000 worth of damage to Mrs. M. A. Fletcher's property on St. Joachim street, and its contents.

SUNDAY CARS IN OTTAWA.

PROTEST OF THE LORD'S DAY AL-
LIANCE THROWN OUT BY
THE RAILWAY COM-
MITTEE.

Ottawa, April 25.—When the Railway Committee met this morning, Major James Sutherland, chief Liberal whip, was by unanimous consent chosen chairman. A bill to empower the Ottawa Electric Railway to extend its line to Hintonburgh and Bell's Corners, and to sanction the running of electric cars on this extension and in Ottawa on Sunday, was introduced. The latter provision of the application was vigorously opposed on behalf of the Ottawa and Ontario Lord's Day Alliance.

The objection of the Lord's Day Alliance was not sustained, in view of the fact that the people of Ottawa by a large majority expressed their desire at the last municipal elections for the running of Sunday cars.

A bill to confirm the sale of the Hull and Aylmer branch of the C. P. R. to the Hull Electric Company was agreed to by unanimous consent.

A bill respecting the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway to allow of certain extension of their line to Sault Ste. Marie and easterly to Ottawa was reported favorably.

NEW FIRE STATION.

FINE BUILDING AT THE CORNER
OF NOTRE DAME AND BEAU-
DRY STREETS COMPLETED.

The capacious new No. 7 fire station at the corner of Notre Dame and Beaudry streets was completed to-day and will be turned over to the city by the contractor, Mr. Louis Beaudry, to-morrow. Captain Doolan moved his family in to-day, but the men and apparatus cannot be moved in until one of the street railway poles in front of the main door has been removed and new sidewalks put down.

Chief Benoit is very much pleased with the new building, which cost \$18,500. There is plenty of room, air and light, and the dormitories are the best of any station in the city.

NEW STREET CAR ROUTE.

The Street Railway Company's new route, Guy and St. Catherine street, has proved so acceptable to the company's patrons that it has been decided to extend it as a further accommodation to them. Commencing to-morrow (Wednesday) the cars of this route, instead of turning, as at present, at the corner of Greene avenue and St. Catherine street, will proceed along St. Catherine street as far as the Glen, and the Windsor and St. Lawrence "Extra" cars will then turn back of Greene avenue. The object of the inauguration of this new line is to relieve the very congested traffic on the Windsor and St. Lawrence line, and it will no doubt be very much appreciated by the large section of the community living west of Guy street, to whom it affords a more direct and a quicker means of communication with the business centre. The service is a five-minute one, and is performed between the hours of 7.30 and 9.30 a.m., 12.30 and 2.30 p.m. and 5 and 7 p.m.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.—Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

ADVANCING ON CALUMPT.

AMERICAN FORCES PREPARING
TO ATTACK THE FILIPINO
STRONGHOLD.

Manilla, April 25, 10.30 a.m.—Although the sticky condition of the ground, due to a rainstorm, seriously impeded the progress, General Lawton's column left San Jose to-day, and is expected to reach Norzagaray this evening.

Colonel Summers is marching across from Bocave, with two battalions, each from the Oregon and Minnesota regiments, three troops of cavalry and two guns. In the meantime, General MacArthur's division is in front of Calumpit preparing to attack the rebels' stronghold, and General Hale, with several guns, is threatening the enemy's flank.

A few rebels between Novaliches and La Loma, have persistently interfered with telegraphic communication, but the signal corps has repaired the breaks and captured several prisoners.

A small body of rebels at Taktay was discovered this morning by the armored launch "Napidan." A few shots scattered the rebels and drove them inland from the lake.

All is quiet along General Hall's and General Owenshine's lines.

New York, April 25.—A special to the "Herald" from Manilla, says:—The movement of American troops on Calumpit has begun, General Hale's brigade crossing the river at Quingua, and moving down the bank of the river towards Calumpit.

Many insurgents were driven from in front of the line of march. Fifty of the enemy were killed while the American loss was only one killed. It is reported that General MacArthur, with Wheaton's brigade and an armored train, is waiting at Malolos for the strategic movement for an advance on Calumpit.

This advance from Malolos is momentarily expected to begin. The town of Malolos will be evacuated, only the railway station being held. The natives are returning there in great numbers. All are professed non-combatants. The army gun boats, being unable to ascend the river to co-operate in the movement on Calumpit, have returned to Manilla.

CALUMPIT INVESTED.

Washington, April 25.—The following has been received at the War Department from General Otis:

Manilla, April 25.

Adjutant-General, Washington:

Hale's brigade, MacArthur's division, moved down right bank Quingua river yesterday to vicinity of Calumpit; now joined by Wheaton's brigade on left bank.

Hale met fierce opposition, driving enemy with heavy loss, taking his entrenchments in flank. Hale's casualties, six killed, thirteen wounded. The division has now invested Calumpit, which will be taken to-day. Lawton, with part of his command, reached Norzagaray this evening, where he will be joined by centre column from Bocave. Extreme heat, rain, high streams, bad roads; made march very difficult. He has not met opposition since leaving Novaliches; enemy retreating in his front. South of and near Manilla enemy has a force of four thousand, making demonstrations daily; can be easily taken care of. It cannot communicate with north. List of casualties of day before yesterday cabled to-day.

THAT MANILLA INCIDENT.

DISCUSSION BRINGS UP SOME UN-
SAVORY PORTIONS OF COGH-
LAN'S PAST HISTORY.

Washington, April 25.—The Coghlan case is exciting more interest than anything else in Washington. The German ambassador had an interview with the Secretary of State yesterday, which, in conversation later, he described as in the highest degree satisfactory, from which many persons drew the inference that our government had made an apology to Germany. From a more trustworthy source, however, comes another version of the incident, to the effect that Secretary Hay requested Dr. Von Holleben to inform his government that the alleged utterances of Captain Coghlan represented the sentiments of nobody but himself; that no international insult was intended, and that the friendly feeling of our government for Germany was unchanged; but under our system the captain's offence of talking in a silly manner at a private dinner after the wine had been flowing pretty freely, fell within the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, which would certainly call him to account and discipline him according to the measure of his proved indiscretion.

Captain Coghlan's record leads some of his superiors to believe that he did not really know what he was saying when he poured forth his gibberish. It is recalled that some years ago he took offence for some imaginary cause against an old and faithful chief clerk of the department, and wrote him a letter which for abusiveness was quite on a level with some of General Egan's recent productions, and that he was court-martialed and punished with suspension at a time when promotions were rapid in his grade, so that he lost more than a dozen numbers while under this cloud. He regained six of these numbers by his share in the battle of Manila Bay, and has applied for the restoration of the rest. His babbling has of course ruined all his chances of restoration, and, upon the department's satisfying itself that he said all he was quoted as saying, he will un-

ADVERTISEMENT.

PEOPLE'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY—Class B.

Commenced business 3rd July, 1893. Amount invested on Mortgage at this date, \$102,261.00.

APPROPRIATION NOTICE.

The 4th Appropriation will be awarded by SALE at the Long Room, Mechanics' Institute, No. 204 St. James street, on TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1899, at 8 a.m. sharp.

25 Shares \$200 each. Weekly Payments Only. 10 CENTS PER SHARE.

Join now and you will have an opportunity of Participating in the above sale.

Full particulars at the Society's offices, second floor, Mechanics' Institute Building, 204 St. James street.

DIRECTORS:
C. B. CARTER, Q.C., President; J. WIDMER NELLES, Vice-President; ALEX. D. FRASER, Trustee; DAVID GUTHRIE, W. GERRAUGHTY, ALFRED JOYCE, H. W. RAPHAEL, D. ANDERSON, A. WATT.

W. J. McGEER, Secretary-Treasurer.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

WHEELING.

OPINIONS FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, April 25.—Chairman Irwin, of the Rules and Regulations Committee of the C.W.A., said yesterday when asked for his opinion regarding the new cyclists association formed in Montreal that the whole thing was brought about because A. B. Rattay was defeated for the vice-presidency of the association last month. He was surprised that Mr. Rattay could not meet his defeat with equanimity, as better men had done. In electing Mr. Prescott over Mr. Rattay, the C.W.A. showed that it was a Dominion and not a Provincial organization. Chairman Cairns, of the Membership Committee, thought the idea was to form a small organization in Montreal that would be in affiliation with the C.W.A. If the report as published was correct, the Montreal cyclists were foolish to engage in such an undertaking at this time. Mr. Rattay is nothing but a disgruntled office-seeker who had been defeated for the vice-presidency and sought to get back at the C.W.A. by this means. Mr. Cairns declares the movement cannot hurt the C.W.A. in any respect whatever.

Chief Consul Pease, in speaking of the new association said it was evident Mr. Rattay hoped to get back at the C.W.A. for not electing him to the office of vice-president though it is stated it is to better look after cyclists interests than the C.W.A. has done. There is prima facie evidence that it is spite work on Mr. Rattay's part. Consul Pease dismissed the subject with this remark:—If the C.W.A. has not looked after the interests of Montreal cyclists as it should have done Mr. Rattay is the whole cause of it, as he is chief consul of the Montreal District Council.

WILL NOT CONFLICT WITH THE

WORLD'S MEET.

Toronto, April 25.—J. John Schulte, the indefatigable secretary of the Canadian Road Club, said yesterday that the club had abandoned the proposed race to Orillia on the civic holiday, as the World's Meet would then be in progress at Montreal, and the officers of the club wished to co-operate with the meet rather than promote a race that would conflict with it. The club, however, intends to make itself and influence felt before the season is over and the intention now is to conduct the R.O.T. road race. Mr. Schulte said this had been practically decided on and this being the case the success of the race is assured.

BASEBALL.

WASHINGTON SECURED CASEY AND FARRELL.

New York, April 25.—The Brooklyn Baseball Club has completed a deal whereby third baseman Casey and catcher Charley Farrell, have been secured from the Washington Club. Casey and Farrell have been ordered to report to Manager Hanlon at Washington Park to-day, and will probably play on the Brooklyn team this afternoon. Casey, who is the smallest player in the National League, went to Washington last season from Toronto, and at once attracted the attention of baseball critics.

AQUATICS.

N.A.R.A. REGATTA.

Toronto, April 25.—Mr. Alexander Fraser of this city, the president of the North-Western Amateur Rowing Association, is out with a suggestion to hold the next regatta at Barrie in the event of the C.A.A.O. selecting Muskoka for its regatta. Mr. Fraser said yesterday that a meeting of the executive of the N.A.R.A. would be held shortly and he would urge the selection of Barrie, or some other suitable place between Toronto and Muskoka for the regatta. Naming a date shortly after the C.A.A.O. affair it would suit the convenience of the returning competitors, and enable them to compete at both regattas without much additional expense.

HUNTING.

IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS IN THE

C.H.A.

Toronto, April 25.—Some important alterations have recently been made in the regulations of the Canadian Hunt Association as affecting the qualifications of hunters, and the obtaining of certificates for gentlemen riders. By the change in rule 68, a hunter may be qualified even if not owned by a member, which was formerly required. Reciprocity in riding certificates is now established with the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association of the United States. Nine months previous to the application is now the time limit against winners of open jumping race.

SMALL FIRES.

FIRE DID ABOUT A HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH

OF DAMAGE TO MR. J. A. PARKS' HOME.

1042 St. Andre street, at 8.15 last night. The firemen were called out to stop old grass and rubbish from burning at 161 Cote des Neiges Road about nine o'clock last night.

Fire was discovered this morning by a watchman of the Slater Shoe factory at 5.35 in the stable of E. J. Maxwell & Co., 725 Craig street. The fire had evidently been smouldering for some time, for it was extinguished before making any headway, the smoke had nearly smothered the three horses. One is expected to die.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Charles Gagnon, alias Remillard, arrested by Detective Sutherland for breaking into a club room at 63a St. Urban street, on April 8 or 9, and stealing liquor and tobacco therefrom, was found guilty by Judge Choquet last week. This morning he was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. He has not been out long and has a bad record which went against him.

Geo. Butt, found guilty of having stolen a kit of carpenter's tools, worth about twenty dollars, was sentenced to four months in jail.

A CASE OF VANDALISM.

About three o'clock this morning two men entered the grounds of Mr. Jas. Linton, "Mount View," 1125 Sherbrooke street, and broke the antlers of the ornamental stags which stand just inside the gate. They were then seen by a watchman of the Montreal Gas Company to run away down Sherbrooke street, but they could not be caught. Mr. Linton knows no reason for the deed except malicious mischief.

PETTY THEFT.

Isaac Parise, alias Jno. Parizeau, appeared before Judge Desnoyers this morning charged with the theft of some brass articles, from Garth & Co.'s factory. He was arrested by Detective Sutherland yesterday. He was found guilty and fined ten dollars or two months.

JUDGMENTS IN APPEAL.

The Court of Appeal will render judgment in the following cases on Thursday at 10 a.m.:—Naud and Marcotte; Wilshire and Town of St. Louis and Montreal Water & Power Company; Germalin and Langlois; Lamarque and O'Connor; Stanstead Mutual Fire Insurance Company and Goolet; Valliquette and Savage; Stewart and Esari; the City of Montreal and Hogan; Lelischitz and Montreal Street Railway Company; Peters and Joliette Tobacco Company; Ross and Walker; Marshall and Cowans.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL PRACTICE OF

MEDICINE.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons has entered penal actions in the Circuit Court against the following persons, for alleged illegal practice of the medical profession: Antoine Racicot, C. Esmonin, two actions; Elzear Laliberte, two actions, all of Montreal; and Azarie Mireault, of Ste. Marie Solomee.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

President of the Corn Exchange
Addresses Winnipeg Grain
Men on the Subject.STRONG RESOLUTION ADOPTED
FAVORING GOVERNMENT AID
AND A TEMPORARY CHANGE
IN THE LAW OF NAVIGATION.

Winnipeg, Man., April 24.—A largely attended meeting of business men and gentlemen interested in the grain trade of the North-West was addressed to-day by Mr. Alex. McFee, president of the Montreal Corn Exchange, the object being to increase interest in the port of Montreal, and the all-Canadian route to the seaboard. At the conclusion of Mr. McFee's address the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, it is anticipated that there will be a large increase in the agricultural products of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and ample transportation and terminal facilities for handling the same, will be of advantage to the producers;

"And, whereas, it is of paramount importance to the west, and also to the eastern provinces that a large share of this business should pass through Canadian territory, to the seaboard;

"And, whereas, the Canadian inland marine is insufficient to meet the requirements of the grain trade originating at Fort William elevators;

"And, whereas, there are no elevator facilities at Montreal for storage of grain arriving by water route;

"Be it, therefore, resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting in view of the large anticipated increase in the grain products of this country which will require all the harbor space in the port of Montreal to provide for the same, that the property now controlled by the Montreal Harbor Trust be not alienated by long-term leases to either individuals or corporations;

"Be it, therefore, resolved that pending the increase of Canadian tonnage sufficient for the requirements of the grain trade originating at Fort William, that United States vessels be allowed to load at Fort William for Canadian eastern ports for export; and that the port of Montreal be equipped with most modern permanent elevator facilities by the government as an adjunct to the canals, thereby assuring to the producer that the minimum charges for transshipping and storage of grain will be made; and also that such facilities be provided by the Dominion Government as will prolong navigation at Fort William to the latest date possible."

COGHLIN REVELATIONS.

GALLANT CAPTAIN BECOMING
SERVED—FEELING IN BERLIN.

New York, April 25.—A hundred and twenty sailors from the United States cruiser 'Raleigh,' clad in their naval uniforms, were given a banquet in the Astor gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, last night.

Shortly after the banquet had begun, Captain and Mrs. Coghlan arrived and mingled with the spectators. Captain Coghlan, when asked about the international furore raised by his speech, was very reticent. He said: "I have received no communication from Washington, except a routine order which has come through Rear Admiral John W. Philip. I do not care to discuss the matter. As you can well understand, the more I talk about it the more the matter will become involved and there will be misstatements and misunderstandings. You can understand my position."

THE BERLIN PRESS.

Berlin, April 25.—The afternoon newspapers here yesterday contain few comments upon Captain Coghlan's remarks, and they generally take a calm view of the after-dinner speech and consider the incident closed, particularly in view of the semi-official note published here announcing the strong disapproval of the United States Secretary of State with the captain's conduct, coupled with the dignified tone of the American press on the subject, which is regarded as being noteworthy and as testifying to the improved German-American relations. The 'Vossische Zeitung' is an exception to this rule, and pronounces itself in favor of demanding severe punishment for Captain Coghlan. It says: 'Captain Coghlan belongs to the class of American officers who have swelled heads in consequence of their easy victory over Spain.'

The 'Tageblatt' in an inspired article recalls the fact that the incident is a year old (referring to the message which Admiral Dewey is said to have sent to Admiral Von Diederichs), and adds: 'If we must admit Admiral Dewey at first harbored suspicions of the German squadron, these suspicions were subsequently removed, and their relations became most cordial. Admiral Dewey even decorated his ships with flags on the Empress's birthday, which international etiquette did not compel him to do.'

The 'Lokal Anzeiger,' in a somewhat violent denunciation of Captain Coghlan, says: 'He comes of Irish-American line

age, which, notoriously, produces the roughs, both high and low, of the American classes.'

The 'Boersen-Courier' thinks it 'strange the Americans re-commence to seek a quarrel with Germany, instead of first conquering the Filipinos, who promise to give them enough work for some time.'

LADY SCOTT BACK HOME.

London, April 25.—Lady Scott, wife of Sir Samuel Edward Scott, Conservative member of parliament for West Marylebone, and daughter of Earl Cadogan, lord lieutenant of Ireland, who disappeared somewhat mysteriously while out shopping on April 17, greatly alarming her family, has been found, and is now with her relatives. The 'Daily Chronicle,' which makes this announcement, says the matter is being amicably arranged.

NO MENACE.

BRITISH TROOPS INCREASED IN
THE TRANSVAAL TO BE READY
FOR EMERGENCIES.

London, April 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. John Dillon, Nationalist member for county Mayo, called attention afresh to the large increase in the British forces at the Cape within a comparatively brief period—an increase which Mr. Balfour, when the matter was brought up last week, said was in no wise intended as a menace to the Transvaal.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, answering Mr. Dillon's interpellation, explained that the increase was due to the fact that the Transvaal Government had been making 'tremendous military preparations' on the borders of Cape Colony.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, Radical member for Northampton, reproached the Colonial Secretary with 'following a defiant action by a defiant speech.'

DUE TO AN ACCIDENT.

JURY'S VERDICT IN THE WINDSOR
HOTEL FIRE CASE.

New York, April 24.—The inquest into the Windsor Hotel fire was held to-day by Coroner Bausch. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the fire resulted from an accident. Chief of Police Devery stated to-day that \$10,000 worth of jewels, silverware, clothing and other property, found in the ruins of the Windsor Hotel, would be put on exhibition for ten days in the hope that they might be identified and claimed. At the expiration of that period anything remaining will be turned over to the police property clerk.

PERISHED WITH HER TREASURE.

Bellefonte, Pa., April 24.—Mrs. William Meyer, an aged widow living near Bouldsburg, in this county, was burned to death last night, while a large crowd of men stood helpless to rescue her from her burning home. The woman was alone, and started to save as much of her property as possible. She had carried out everything of value, except a trunk, in which there was considerable money. She expressed her determination to save the treasure and insisted on rushing into the house. She was caught and dragged back twice, but the third time she broke away and dashed for the burning building. A moment later she was seen at the upper window with her clothes and hair on fire trying to raise the trunk to the sill to pitch it out. After several vain efforts she sank back. Her charred remains were recovered.

LAW OF EXTRADITION.

IMPORTANT POINT DECIDED BY
THE UNITED STATES SUPREME
COURT.

Washington, D.C., April 24.—Chief Justice Fuller to-day announced the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Thomas Cosgrove vs. Eugene D. Winney, United States marshal for the eastern district of Michigan. The case involves the extradition treaty in force between this country and Great Britain, for Canada, the particular point at issue being whether a resident of Canada who has been extradited and brought to the United States on one charge, can be arrested on another case before the proceeding had terminated and he had had an opportunity to return to his own country. The Chief Justice held that he could not thus be dealt with, reversing the finding of the district court for the eastern district of Michigan.

THE DUTIES ON TOBACCO.

Windsor, Ont., April 24.—The Dominion Government has notified the Essex Tobacco Association that no change will be made this year in the excise and customs duties on tobacco. The growers wanted a uniform excise duty of ten cents, a single license and an import tax of 60 to 70 cents on United States tobacco. By such amendments to the tariff the association felt that the American weed would be kept out of Canada and the Canadian product used exclusively by Canadian manufacturers.

'The government's action,' said an extensive grower to-day, 'will tend to discourage the tobacco industry in Kent and Essex counties. There was more than five million pounds grown last year, but I am satisfied that not half that amount will be raised this season.'

MERRIE MEN OF ENGLAND.

St. George's Society's Annual
Banquet.THE MAYOR AND THE ST. LAWRENCE
ROUTE.

The anniversary of England's patron saint was celebrated by the St. George's Society of Montreal by a banquet last night at the Windsor Hotel. In the absence of the president, Mr. Wm. Nivin, in England, the functions of chairman were performed by Mr. E. Goff Penny, M.P., first vice-president, who expressed regret at the absence of Mr. Nivin for the second time in succession. Telegrams giving fraternal greeting were read from the St. George's Society of London, New York, Ottawa, Toronto and other places. It had been hoped up to the last minute that the Hon. W. S. Fielding would add interest to the occasion by his presence, but he was compelled to send regrets. The chief guests were His Wor-



MR. E. GOFF PENNY,
Vice-President of St. George's Society.

ship Mayor Prefontaine; Mr. J. H. Ferns, president of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society; Mr. A. F. Riddell, second vice-president of the St. Andrew's Society; Mr. F. T. Beique, president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society; Dr. Kennedy, president of the St. Patrick's Society; Mr. W. Seath, president of the Caledonian Society, and Mr. Jackson, representing the Sons of England Society. Others present included Messrs. E. A. Mumford, A. Reford, H. Thompson, J. E. Holland, S. S. Tucker, H. Rees, H. F. Rowell, F. H. Rowell, G. Hodge, W. Illey, G. Hall, M.D., H. Reynier, C. E. Hart, W. Livermore, G. Knott, Chief Harrison, Westmount; W. Renwood, J. Hewland, J. W. C. Binns, W. Chalk, Thos. Harling, the Rev. E. Bushell, C. Blakely, R. Meredith, G. Durnford, James Richards, the Rev. C. G. Rollit, M. Tabb, R. C. Wilkins, J. McAllister, F. E. Yardley, H. Barton, R. S. Clift, J. S. Murray, S. C. Oxtun, W. C. Blake, the Rev. W. C. Rodgers, J. Rendell, Joseph Ward, S. Carsley, C. B. Carter, the Hon. Mr. Atwater, T. Montgomery, J. K. Ward, W. Jackson, G. W. Wilkinson, A. A. Coates, F. H. Richards, H. E. Hardisty, E. Stewart, H. A. Hodgson, M. J. Farrell, M. H. Chapman, W. M. Birks, J. Fortier, A. T. Rice, Wm. Hall, Robert Hobson, W. Bridgman, Robt. Bickerdike, M.P.P., and H. G. Nivin.

Justice having been done to the viands, which included, of course, the time-honored roast beef and plum pudding, all served in the Windsor's usual admirable style, speech-making was in order. The toasts numbered six: 'The Queen,' 'The Governor-General,' 'St. George and Merrie England,' 'Our Guests,' 'The Press' and 'The Ladies.'

The toast of the evening was proposed by Mr. John Harling, and brought out a united rendering of 'For England, Home and Beauty.' The Hon. A. W. Atwater responded. The cry of 'St. George and Merrie England,' he said, had charmed the English ear wherever heard, and the virtues of that saint had always been the standard of the English people. St. George early managed to get his name into very good company. St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick stood for a combination that as far as this world's history was concerned was simply irresistible. Might he soon get his name associated with even a greater saint—St. Jean Baptiste.

Mr. Atwater dwelt briefly upon the greatness of England as a nation; no longer Merrie Little England, harassed by border wars, but Greater England, which wherever she had stood, she had stood for the progress of the world. He reminded his hearers that they were within a month of the eightieth birthday of our beloved sovereign. When Victoria ascended the throne, in 1837, conditions in Canada were vastly different from what they were to-day. Our French-Canadian people were then in open rebellion, and for just cause; to-day the Queen had no more loyal subjects.

In proposing the next toast, the president referred to the fact that they had entertained many other guests during the year, their kith and kin, at St. George's Home, the exact number being 1,288. No later than the previous evening a hundred and fifty immigrants had arrived in the city, a hundred of whom they entertained with bed and breakfast at the Home. He added that before noon of the same day all had found situations.

The Mayor was the first guest to reply,

and did so in a speech of some length. In vouching for the loyalty of French-Canadians, he repeated the sentiments expressed by his leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in Paris. France had given them life; but there was another principle dear to every human breast. It was liberty, and England had given them liberty. Her subjects of French origin were just as faithful to the British Crown as any English, Scotch or Irish.

Touching on civic affairs, His Worship said that there was a great deal to be done. With only a little good will the city could be made one of the greatest and most important on the American continent. The St. Lawrence route was destined to be the route of the west, American as well as Canadian. The Americans realized that without spending two hundred million dollars they could not make the Erie a fourteen-foot canal. It was the policy of Canada to develop the St. Lawrence route. The port must be properly equipped, if at the cost of the whole country, and perhaps the harbor and other dues abolished. These questions must be and would be shortly considered. The speaker threw out a word of advice to the English population of Montreal. Without meaning anything personal to any one who had ever sat in the council, he would say that the English people had not in the past sent their best to represent them, and to this rather than to any preconceived design on the part of their French-speaking fellow-citizens, might be traced the cause of any discontent.

A number of other speakers followed, including the representatives of sister societies. Proceedings were enlivened by selections of vocal and instrumental music, concluding, about two p.m., with 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'God Save the Queen.'

ST. GEORGE'S DAY IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 25.—The 113th anniversary of St. George's Society, of New York, brought about three hundred loyal Britons and their guests together at Delmonico's, last night. The banquet room was bare of all decorations save for a life-size oil portrait of Queen Victoria, flanked by the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes.

The president of the society, Mr. Geo. Gray Ward, acted as toast-master. With him at the table of honor were Captain A. T. Mahan, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. Inel Lee, military attaché to the British Embassy at Washington; the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, and Messrs. Howard Pell, S. F. Stanton, John Reid, George Ahearn and Percy Sanderson, consul-general; Dr. F. L. Patton, president of Princeton University; Mr. Tunis C. Berget, and the Rev. F. Walpole Warren.

STEPHENS vs. PREFONTAINE

PROCEEDINGS TO DISQUALIFY
THE MAYOR.

Acting under the provisions of the new charter, the Hon. G. W. Stephens took out proceedings in the Superior Court, yesterday afternoon, to disqualify Mayor Prefontaine from sitting in the municipal council for the next two years, for having violated the clauses of the statute prohibiting the expenditure of money in excess of the amount duly appropriated. The specific charge laid against His Worship is in the following terms:—

"That on or about April 13, inst., and while the said statute was in full force and effect, the said defendant and respondent, being then, and still acting as Mayor of the city of Montreal, and a member of the council of the said city, did, in violation of the said statute, authorize the expenditure of money exceeding the amount previously voted and legally placed at the disposal of the Council for the Road Committee for that purpose, to wit, to an amount of \$2,625 or thereabouts, which he, the said defendant, as such member of the said council, ordered to be disbursed out of the moneys of the city for the payment of wages due certain laborers and workmen employed at the instance of the Road Committee of the said council."

DEADMAN'S ISLAND.

DISPUTE TO BE DISCUSSED AT A
MEETING OF VANCOUVER
CITY COUNCIL TO-NIGHT.

Vancouver, B.C., April 25.—A large crowd attended the meeting of the city council, last night, in expectation of a long debate over the Deadman's Island sensation; but once again the public was disappointed. The Dominion Government's letter stating that the lease has been granted to Mr. Ludgate, and that the city has no right to the island, was read and the council decided to discuss it at a special meeting to-night. Meantime the crowd became very noisy, and one man had to be put out. Mr. Hamersley, the city solicitor, says if the council decides to fight the matter, it has a splendid case. Mr. Ludgate now says he only represents himself, and no company is interested.

PORTUGUESE CABLE SCHEME.

London, April 24.—The Lisbon correspondent of the 'Times' says: 'The Portuguese Cortes has approved a project for laying and working a cable from the Azores to North America, Great Britain and Germany. The undertaking will be carried out by the Europe and Azores Telegraph Company.'

THE DETROIT STREET RAILWAY
TROUBLE.

Detroit, Mich., April 24.—A committee of sixty-two citizens by their attorneys this afternoon filed a bill of complaint asking that Governor Pingree and the other members of the Detroit Street Railway Committee and the city of Detroit be temporarily and perpetually enjoined from taking any further steps toward the purchase and operation of Detroit's street railways under the McLeod Act, authorizing the same, and asking that the McLeod Act and all proceedings thereunder be decreed to be void.

SURROGATE REGISTRAR
AT CORNWALL.MR. JOHN A. M'DOUGALD FILLS
THE VACANCY EX-OFFICIO BY
STATUTE.

Toronto, April 22.—It transpires that the vacancy in the office of Surrogate Registrar for Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, at Cornwall, is now filled by operation of the statute respecting Surrogate Courts in the person of Mr. John A. McDougald, who for many years has held the offices of registrar of the High Court of Justice and clerk of the County Court for the same counties. In cases where the emoluments of the two latter offices do not exceed \$1,600 for the year preceding a vacancy in the office of Surrogate Registrar, the clerk of the County Court, upon such vacancy, becomes ex-officio registrar by operation of the statute. As Mr. McDougald is already in office, and qualified in his position of clerk of the County Court, the practice does not require a commission to issue from the lieutenant-governor. His instructions were communicated to him to-day by Mr. James Fleming, Inspector of Legal Offices for Ontario at Osgoode Hall.

Mr. McDougald is one of the oldest High Court registrars in Ontario, and is regarded by the Attorney-General's department as one of the most experienced and competent.

CANADIAN MINERALS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Ottawa, April 25.—The annual summary report of the Geological Survey for 1898 was laid on the table of the House of Commons yesterday. While the director has again to allude to the ever present danger of the loss by fire of the valuable collections and records of the Survey still housed in Ottawa, he adds that there is now some prospect of the early erection of a new and spacious fireproof building.

The aggregate value of the production of minerals in Canada during the year 1897, as finally corrected and published, is \$28,961,430, being an increase of about 27 percent over that of the previous year. This is largely accounted for by the great development of gold mining, particularly in the Yukon district, the value of the gold produced being more than double that for 1896. Several other mineral products, however, likewise show a very significant growth, the percentage increases in value of some of these being as follows, according to the figures obtained by the Section of Mineral Statistics and Mines:—Lead, 93.7; silver, 54.6; copper, 46.9; gypsum, 37.3; cement, 36.5; nickel, 17.7.

The returns for 1898 are at this time by no means complete, but they are sufficiently known to indicate that a further increase of 25 to 30 percent in value will appear in this year as compared with 1897. As before, however, a large proportion of this increase is attributable to placer gold mining in the Yukon district.

Among the minerals for which special inquiries have been received during the year, the following may be mentioned. Some of these have not yet been found in Canada, or not in quantities that appear to be of commercial importance, but most of them may be looked for, in different parts of the Dominion, with prospects of success, while others are already well known.

Asbestos, antimony ores, bismuthenite, corundum, chromic iron, feldspar, fire clays in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, fluor spar, graphite, gypsum, iron pyrites, iron ores (Bessemer and titaniferous), limestone, molybdenite, mica, marble, magnesite, natural gas, nickel osmium, platinum, pottery clay, peat, phosphate, apatite, quartz, sand for glass-making and for sand-blasting, steatite or soapstone, talc, tungsten and zinc ores.

The director counts upon the active cooperation of all those engaged in mining and metallurgical industries in Canada to make the exhibit in this line at the Paris Exposition a creditable and representative one, as the occasion seems to be one of which the greatest possible advantage should be taken. Communications on the subject are invited from those interested.

Notes are included on the several surveys in progress in the east, in the west, and in the Yukon district.

MARCONI'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT

London, April 24.—Signor Marconi, the electrician whose experiments in wireless telegraphy are attracting international attention, has successfully communicated from South Foreland, Kent, England, to the French armed despatch vessel 'Ibis,' while sailing in the English Channel. In conducting the experiment he was accompanied by a French naval officer. The feat marks also his first success in concentrating messages at one point to the exclusion of all others.

THE CASE OF DREYFUS.

SERIOUS STATEMENT BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

London, April 25.—Mr. David Christie Murray publishes this morning the statement that he has learned from trustworthy sources in Paris that the Superior Council of War, including General De Negrier, General Zurlinden, General Gervanelli, General Duchesne and General Jamont, its vice-president, none of whom, except, perhaps General Zurlinden, has heretofore been implicated in the Dreyfus affair, has decided that, under no circumstances whatever, should Dreyfus be liberated.

He understands also from the same sources, that negotiations are now proceeding between the Intelligence Bureau and the judges of the Court of Cassation to secure a rejection of the request for revision and that the judges favoring revision are being subjected to terrible intimidation.

More than this, he learns that everything has been arranged for a sham trial of Col. Picquart, who is to be degraded and sentenced to imprisonment for ten years.

Paris, April 24.—The 'Figaro' continues its publication of the testimony offered before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision enquiry. Captain Cugnet, who described the discovery of the forgery of Lieut. Col. Henry, told the Court that in his opinion Henry was only an accomplice of Col. Du Paty de Clam, the principal author of the forgery, inasmuch as Henry was never before accused of wrongdoing, while Du Paty de Clam was known to be guilty of shady practices.

Paris, April 25.—The 'Figaro,' in its publication of the testimony offered before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision proceedings, continues the evidence given by Captain Cugnet, who gave the court his reasons for believing that Dreyfus was guilty.

First, his (Dreyfus's) confession; second, the technical contents of the bordereau, and third, the secret dossier. Captain Cugnet admitted, however, that there was nothing in the secret dossier that referred to Dreyfus or showed his guilt except the Panizardi despatch.

Paris, April 25.—The 'Matin' this morning announces that Countess Esterhazy will to-day begin proceedings for a divorce from her husband, Commandant Esterhazy.

COPPER COMBINE FORMING.

New York, April 24.—The 'Tribune,' to-morrow, will say: 'It is generally believed that definite announcement will be made within the next week or ten days of the formation of a great copper mining combination, about which so much has been said in the last few months. It is understood that the Rothschilds have been co-operating with the Standard Oil men in securing a controlling interest in many valuable copper properties with the object of combining them into a vast corporation which shall dominate the copper market of the United States.'

ANGLO-FRENCH NILE CONVENTION.

Rome, April 24.—In the Senate to-day Admiral Canevaro, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to interpellations regarding the Anglo-French Nile Convention and its effects upon Tripoli, one of the Barbary states in the north of Africa, on the Mediterranean, said that Great Britain and France had given ample assurances that they had no designs, either for present or for future execution on Tripoli and that the commercial routes between Tripoli and the hinterland would be kept open.

REVENUE COLLECTOR IN TROUBLE.

Lancaster, Pa., April 24.—Samuel B. Downey, deputy internal revenue collector here, was arrested to-day by Captain Burns, of the Secret Service, who came here with Chief Wilkie, from Philadelphia. Downey is charged with informing Jacobs and Kendig, the cigar makers, arrested for counterfeiting, of the fact that the Secret Service agent, Burns, was after them. He is now locked up in the collector's office and will have a hearing to-night.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S NEW
PLAY.

London, April 24.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Berlin says that the Emperor William's new drama, 'Der Koenig von Brandenburg,' founded upon the history of Brandenburg, will probably be staged during his forthcoming visit to Wiesbaden.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF
SAILOONS.

Toledo, Ohio, April 24.—The Toledo Pastors' Union, at a meeting to-day made a move towards sanctioning the municipal ownership of saloons. The matter created considerable discussion, the majority of the pastors seeming to favor the idea.

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