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DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1896.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE SNOW STORM.

The Fall Was the Heaviest in Twelve Years.

STREETS BLOCKED, TRAINS DELAYED.

A HEAVY FALL AND BLOCKADES IN THE WEST.

According to the records taken at the City Hall from 11 o'clock yesterday morning till the same hour this morning about one foot nine inches of snow fell. Before the big storm set in there had fallen, so far this month, about one and a half feet of snow, making a total fall up to date, for the present month, of three and a half feet of snow—a phenomenal fall not equalled since 1884. The nearest approach to this big downfall since 1884 was in 1891, when there fell in the month of March three and a quarter feet of snow.

AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS.

The utmost confusion reigned at the railway stations this morning. The train service, particularly in the west, has been completely disorganized. Last night's trains began dropping in promiscuously at nine o'clock this morning and everything goes to show that the storm is, as far as the railway companies are concerned, the worst this winter. The 8.45 a.m. from Point Fortune arrived in at 11.30 a.m. and the 9.05 a.m. from New York did not put in an appearance till 11.15 a.m. At the Bonaventure station the only train bulletined this morning was that from Chicago, the arrival of which was postponed for four hours. The storm appears to have affected all districts, but the western lines have apparently suffered most.

The agent at the Grand Trunk station this afternoon was advised that the train which should have left Toronto at 7.15 this morning had not left up to twelve noon, and will probably be much delayed en route. The Chicago train, due this evening, will also be greatly delayed. At the C. P. R. station the arrival of No. 42 train from Malone, due at 11 a.m. has been postponed until 2.15 p.m.

ON THE STREETS.

The city streets, especially in the east end, are in a deplorable condition, and fallen horses and overturned vehicles were common sights this morning. Outside the Turkish Baths Hotel on St. Monique street nature seems to have attempted a winter carnival on her own account. There is a huge mound of snow in the roadway which is positively dangerous to traffic.

Last night a collision occurred between an electric sweeper and a baker's waggon on St. Antoine street. The horse became uneasy at the sight of the sweeper and the driver lost control of him. The waggon was slightly damaged, but fortunately no one was hurt.

No. 7 Electric sweeper got off the track on Craig street, near Alexander, at ten o'clock this morning. The car traffic was heavy at the time and a large number of west-bound cars were blocked by the mishap.

WILL COST THE CITY $20,000.

'The big snow storm will cost the city in the neighborhood of twenty thousand dollars,' said the City Surveyor this morning. 'As the public already have been informed, I was compelled by the Finance Committee to discharge four hundred road cleaners on Wednesday. I pointed out to that committee that it was a very bad time to let so many men go, but they decided that money must be saved somehow, and so I let them go. Fate would have it, I had scarcely discharged them before this big storm broke and caught me with practically no men to put to work to cope with it. If I had discharged the men on Wednesday I could have them to remove all the shanties scattered around the city—eleven in number—where tools, ploughs, etc., are kept in case of emergency. When I finally managed to get together a few men last night, I put them at work getting the shanties out again. The majority of the discharged men had got the impression that the city would not employ them again this winter, on account of having no money, and did not begin to look for employment till late yesterday afternoon and this morning. As will be readily understood the snow, in consequence, had practically got a whole day's start on me before I could do a thing to remove it from the streets. If I had had the men on hand when the storm began, I do not have cost over three thousand dollars to have cleared it away. But the snow has become so packed and has blocked up the streets so badly that a snow plough can hardly force its way through it.'

An alderman said this morning, 'It has been proven that those who have insisted upon the Road Department discharging its men and allowing the streets to take care of themselves, have acted most foolishly.'

Windsor, Ont., March 20.—A heavy snowstorm prevailed here yesterday from early in the morning until into the afternoon, accompanied by high north-easterly winds. All trains from the east were delayed slightly, otherwise no considerable inconvenience was felt. To-day the weather is fine and cold.

Lockport, N.Y., March 20.—Ten inches of snow fell last night, a high wind causing immense drifts. No trains have arrived or departed up to 10.30 o'clock this morning, and none will likely get through before evening.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., March 20.—The blizzard which set in here last night is by far the worst storm of the season. Railway traffic is demoralized. No Central trains have arrived from Buffalo since last night.

Dunkirk, N. Y., March 20.—The heaviest snowstorm of the season has prevailed here during the past twenty-four hours. The New York, Lake Erie & Western railway is blocked at the deep cuts one mile east. The Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg Railway is having trouble at Wheeler's Gulf, and the Western, New York & Pennsylvania is moving trains slowly and with much difficulty. Lake Shore and Nickel Plate trains are from two to five hours late. All the country roads are blocked.

Leroy, N.Y., March 20.—The blizzard of to-day rivals any storm remembered in this vicinity at this time of the year. The Erie, Central & Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg are not running trains.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

Washington, March 20.—The weather bureau observer at Jupiter reports that the British steamer 'Craigmore' went ashore last night, eighty miles south of the station. The observer was able to go aboard the ship.

Queenstown, March 20.—The Cunard Line steamer 'Lucania' which arrived off this port at 1.10 o'clock this morning, was prevented by bad weather from landing her passengers and mails. She proceeded for Liverpool.

GEN. WEYLER MAY RESIGN.

Madrid, March 20.—The correspondent of the 'Imparcial' in Havana reaffirms the accuracy of the statements contained in his interview with Gen. Weyler and his belief that certain circumstances might drive the Captain-General to resign. The correspondent also says that the commandant at Gardenas reports that a quantity of munitions of war landed by filibusterers was seized by the Spanish and taken to the military station which was attacked by the rebels. The result of the fight is not known.

MISS BARNJUM'S GYMNASIUM.

THE ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT PROMISES TO BE A SUCCESS.

The annual calisthenic entertainment by the pupils of Miss Barnjum's Gymnasium, will be given in the Windsor Hall on April 16, and promises to be unusually interesting. His Excellency the Governor-General has given a gold medal, a silver medal and a bronze medal, which will form the first prizes to be competed for by the senior, the junior and the Lilliputian classes respectively. His Worship the Mayor has given two silver medals, which will form the second prizes for the seniors and juniors, and the friends of the Gymnasium have given four silver medals, forming the third prizes for the seniors and the juniors, and the second and third prizes for the Lilliputians.

A YOUNG FAGIN.

Last night a young lad who gave his name as Delson Leet was found loitering in a stable on Coleraine street, enjoying a repast of soda crackers, which it is alleged he had induced a boy to steal for him. As he had been loitering off and on for the past three months around the vicinity inciting other boys to purloin eatables for his benefit, he was arrested. When brought before the Recorder this morning Leet claimed that he had been away from home for three days only, and that he had gone out to play one day, and got lost, being unable to find his father's house, which is in Mount Royal Vale. Under the circumstances His Honor thought it best to remand the lad to the Reformatory School for eight day in order that his parents may claim him. If he is not taken away during that period he will probably be sentenced to several years confinement in the school to prevent him from growing up on the streets.

FEATHER BONNETS FOR THE ROYAL SCOTS.

The long-expected and much talked of feather bonnets for the Royal Scots of Canada, will be on hand next week. They are, however, to be treated with all reverence, and are to be kept in lockers at the armory. On dress occasions the Scots are to repair to the armory in their Glengarrys, which they will exchange for the 'burrowed plumes' on arrival. The annual drills will commence next week.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM A 'HOIST.'

EGYPTIAN WAR CLOUD

It May Burst Over Europe Within a Week.

OMINOUS PREDICTION OF SLATIN PASHA.

MENELEK'S LATEST DEMAND—WANTS 40,000 LIRE INDEMNITY FROM ITALY.

New York, March 20.—A special to the 'Herald,' from Rome says: King Menelek demands an indemnity of 40,000,000 lire from Italy. This condition is unacceptable and further complicates the situation. The Negus's forces now threaten to surround Asmara while continuing to advance upon Massowah.

The Marquis Di Rudini is evidently losing ground. It is believed that in case the credit he asked for is refused he will dissolve parliament. A royal decree for this purpose has already been drawn up. After peace has been made King Menelek, it it said, will visit the Czar. The Russian ambassador is negotiating for the passage of a Russian ambulance corps through Massowah. Permission is certain to be granted.

New York, March 20.—A despatch to the 'Herald' from Cairo, Egypt, says:—While the natives are all disconsolate at the prospect of war, the English in Cairo are elated. Scores of young men in civil places are striving for permission to join the forces and several English women have volunteered for hospital service. The prospect of fighting creates much enthusiasm among the British.

Many serious minded observers predict that the attempt to carry out Great Britain's long-matured policy in the Soudan will provoke a European war, as it will afford Russia and France the pretext which they have been yearning for. The war correspondents of the London press are rapidly concentrating here. The young Khedive is said to be elated over the prospect.

SLATIN PASHA ON THE SITUATION.

Slatin Pasha, the companion of General Gordon, who has had ten years of life and imprisonment in the Soudan and who now holds the rank of Colonel in the Egyptian army, said yesterday: 'I shall go to the front with Sirdar at once. By reason of my knowledge of the country and my information as to the forces in the field and to be brought into it and my ability to speak the dialects of the Soudan region, I ought to be able to render good service. I readily speak Soudanese better than my native German. I think we shall have some fighting inside of a week. Our troops to-day made the first advance beyond Egyptian territory. They are certain to meet opposition. I think we shall find the enemy at least 4,000 strong in rifles with 5,000 spearmen and with an irregular cavalry force of about 2,000. The best arms they have are the Remington rifles and they are quite out of date now.

'The talk about the Dervishes being able to put one hundred thousand fighters in the field is absurd. Not half that number of fighting men can be mustered in the whole region. They have some regimental and brigade organization, but discipline is lax and supplies are always inadequate. Osman Digna will probably be our chief opponent. The Dervishes will not in this encounter have the fanaticism which the Mahdi inspired in the Gordon campaign. Besides, the people are much dissatisfied on account of the oppression and misrule of their government of late. I think we shall push our forces to Dongola at once. Our advanced troops being Soudanese and Egyptian, the heat will not interfere with us. We ought to be able to reach Omdurmann in a month or two. Our native troops can march through the desert twelve or fifteen miles a day and from Dongola to Omdurmann should not occupy more than a fortnight. I am quite familiar with all the tribes that can be brought against us and have no fear as to the result of this expedition. Quite a number of European military officers are applying for permission to accompany us. Sirdar, who is the nominal commander of the Egyptian army will go to the front on Tuesday. 'Much is expected of the trained Soudanese regiments officered by the British, but I would not care to depend much on Egyptian troops such as I have seen.'

WAR PROCLAIMED BY THE DERVISHES.

London, March 20.—A despatch to the 'Globe' from Cairo says: The Khalifa has proclaimed a holy war against Egypt calling upon all dervishes capable of bearing arms to enroll themseves under the green banner. It is asserted that Osman Digna will quit Kassala and join the Dervish forces around Dongola. The British and Egyptian troops are in a healthy condition and are drilling daily. A number of machine guns have been started for the front. The weather is perfect.

Paris, March 20.—The 'Figaro' in a despatch from London publishes a report of an interview with Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., on the subject of the British expedition up the Nile Valley, in which that statesman says: 'It would be useless to go to Dongola and it would be superfluous to assist Kassala, which place the Italians have decided to abandon. The real move was to conquer the Soudan but Lord Salisbury changed his mind owing to the fact that the consensus of opinion in the House of Commons was opposed to a fresh war in the Soudan. The government is therefore going to modify the extent and aim of the expedition and reduce it to the simplest proportions.'

The 'Journal' says: 'If Great Britain wishes to be frank and loyal to Egypt, she would leave the government of that country free to express an opinion on would certainly reject the Dongola expedition.'

The 'Eclair' says that the whole of France will applaud the courteous and firm statements made by M. Berthelot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

London, March 20.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. G. N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, stated the Italian Government had communicated to the British Government the information that there was a prospect that the dervishes would make an attack upon Kassala and pointed out the effect which such an attack would have upon Egypt. Mr. John Morley asked if a majority of the Egyptian debt commission were competent to sanction the proposed expenditure for the Dongola expedition. Mr. Curzon said the commission controlled two funds. The largest of these, which was derived from a conversion of the Egyptian debt, required the unanimous consent of the powers to authorize the expenditure of the whole or any part thereof, but the smaller one, a reserve fund amounting to $2,500,000, he said might be disposed of by a majority of the commission.

DEATH OF A CANADIAN POET.

Orangeville, Ont., March 20.—Alexander McLachlin, the poet, died at his residence here at 8 a.m. to-day. He moved into town from his farm a short time ago. He had been in good health until a few days ago and his death was unexpected by his friends.

A FALL OF FIFTY FEET.

ADOLPH ST. PIERRE HAD THAT EXPERIENCE AND STILL LIVES.

The Notre Dame and General Hospital ambulances were summoned simultaneously yesterday to proceed to the new building in course of erection on the corner of Victoria square and St. James street, off the top of which a workman, Adolphe St. Pierre, had just fallen fifty feet to the walk below. The ambulance from the General Hospital arrived two and a-half minutes before the other, and the man was removed to that institution where it was found he had escaped with fractures of his nose and right leg. His recovery is expected in due course.

I TOLD YOU SO!

The Remedial Bill Vote Creates no Surprise in Winnipeg.

THE SCHOOL PROBLEM NO NEARER SOLUTION, HOWEVER.

TRAITOROUS BOLTERS 'ROASTED' BY THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN.

Winnipeg, Man., March 20.—The carrying of the second reading of the Remedial bill, causes no surprise here, as the public expected it. Local ministers say the majority was about what they expected. The 'Tribune' will say to-night. The humiliation is complete. A servile parliament, many members of which were purchased for purpose, has by a majority of eighteen declared that the Pope is supreme in Canadian politics. The hierarchy of Quebec have gained one point in the great school struggle. They have demonstrated that when it comes to a struggle with the people's representatives they are paramount, all-powerful and omnipotent. They cracked the clerical whip and the government fell prostrate before it. The humiliating part of the thing is that they were able to corrupt a sufficient number of their following to betray their constituents and their country and vote for the coercion of Manitoba at the dictation of the hierarchy.

Of course we do not for a moment think that the vote given in parliament this morning settles the question or places the final passage of the Remedial bill within even measurable distance. We are disposed to think that the bill will be a dead letter from this time forth. That it will be impossible to put the bill through committee and through the final reading before the expiration of parliament goes without saying. Dissolution may now be specially counted upon. The next step will be the conference in Winnipeg. That anything but failure will result from it seems extremely doubtful, Mr. Greenway cannot concede separate schools and that the minority will accept less is very problematical. Of one thing we are confident and that is that the country will never sanction the coercion of Manitoba.

Brave Laurier and the [illegible] nadian following stood up and like heroes voted against their clergy, and in favor of Manitoba and provincial rights. Seven traitors from Manitoba and the North-West Territories, who represent (or rather misrepresent) the country specially interested, voted for coercion. Mr. Martin was the only friend the province had. What a commentary upon party and representative government such a spectacle affords. Only one man out of eight who had the courage, the common honesty, indeed the common decency, to vote for what is so clearly the vital interests of the province. That such conduct as the seven traitors have been guilty of is possible without even more radical punishment than can be inflicted by the ballot box is indeed a great tribute to public forbearance. Men who could betray their country when an issue so vital to its well being is at stake deserve to be driven out of public life with the brand of disgrace stamped upon their foreheads.

BOUNTIES TO CANADIAN INDIANS.

THE MATTER TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

London, March 20.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has granted to the Dominion and the Province of Quebec leave to appeal from judgments rendered by the Supreme Court of Canada. The Province of Ontario is the respondent in both these cases, which arise from decisions affecting arbitration between the Dominion and the provinces in reference to the payment of bounties to Indians.

BRITISH SCHOONERS COLLIDE.

London, March 20.—The British schooners 'Forest Belle' and 'Zenith', both of Swansea, came into collision in the Channel last night. The 'Zenith' was sunk and five of her crew drowned.

GERMAN SUGAR BILL.

Berlin, March 20.—The Reichstag in committee last evening passed the first reading of the sugar bill and fixed the import duty at 40 marks per hundred kilos instead of 45 marks.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., March 20, 11 a.m. — The following are the minimum temperatures:—Calgary, 38; Battleford, 28; Qu'Appelle, 24; Toronto, 4; Ottawa, 14; Montreal, 26; Quebec, 28; Halifax, 36. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Winds from north and north-west; decreasing to-night; clearing and colder.

Montreal, March 20, 1896.
Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.30; yesterday 29.80; to-day, temperature, max. 32; min. 24; yesterday, max. 36; min. 30.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

AULD.—At 47 Clowse street, on Feb. 22, 1896, the wife of Edward Auld, of a son. 20

VOLKERT—At 82 St. Augustine street, St. Henri, on the 14th instant, the wife of W. J. Volkert, of a daughter. 17

MARRIED.

LAFLEUR—VORUZ.—At Geneva, on the 18th inst., Eugene Lafleur, of Montreal, advocate, to Alice, second daughter of Louis Voruz, Esq. 20

TALMAGE—WADSWORTH—On the 18th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, 617 Wellington street, Ottawa, by the Rev. D. Winter, Joseph A. Talmage, of Brighton, to Mary A. Wadsworth, of Ottawa. 19

WILLSON—SANDERSON— In Toronto, at the residence of the bride, on Feb. 26, '96, by the Rev. George Webber, John D. Willson, of Trafalgar, to Mary W. Sanderson, of Toronto. 19

WOLLIS—GILLIES—At Mount Forest, Ont. on March 17, 1896, by the Rev. H. McKellar, Mr. George Wollis to Miss Essie Gillies, both of the Township of Egremont, County of Grey, Ontario. 2 19

DIED.

CHARLES.—On the 18th inst. Hubert Arthur, youngest and beloved son of J. W. Charles. 20

Funeral from his father's residence, 234 Liverpool street, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends please accept this intimation.

Toronto papers please copy. 20

HUGHES—'Fell asleep in Jesus,' on March 18, 1896, Thomas Hughes, aged 20 years.

Funeral from No. 375 St. Dominique st., on Friday, March 20, at 2.30 p.m. 19

McCONKEY—In this city, on the 19th inst., Muriel May, infant daughter of Thomas G. and May McConkey, aged 8 months and 19 days.

Funeral from the grandmother's residence (Mrs. Edmund Oxley), 2065 St. Catherine street, on Saturday, at 3 p.m. 20

McGIBBON.—At Dalesville, Que., on March 7, 1896, Mary Lothlan, beloved wife of William McGibbon, aged 38 years and 2 months. 20

McGIBBON.—At Dalesville, Que., on Thursday, March 12, 1896, William McGibbon, aged 44 years and 26 days. 20

PRICE.—In this city, on the 19th inst., William H. Price, in his 33rd year, second son of the late Wm. Price.

Funeral will take place from his mother's residence, 178 Pine avenue, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. 20

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMSTRONG
THE UNDERTAKER
VICTORIA SQUARE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ASK FOR "JELLY OF CUCUMBER AND ROSES."
Cures Chapped Hands and Lips. By all respectable Druggists. 16

Funeral Furniture
TEES & CO.,
300 ST. JAMES STREET.

Diamond Rings.
Clear, Bright, Snappy Stones, at almost cost price.
In Solitaire Diamond Rings, $10 to $125.
In Half Hoop, three and five stones, $20 to $150.
Ladies' Gem Rings, splendid assortment, from $2 to $25.
Wedding Rings from $1.50 to $10.
Any design of Ring made to order on very short notice.
D. BEATTY,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
137 ST. PETER ST., opposite Witness Office 16

GENERAL BAZAAR.
Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 12½c.
Butcher Linen, wide, 12½c to 15c.
Linen Towels, 6¼c.
White Quilts, 75c up.
Lace Curtains, 3½ yds. long, $1.00 pair.
Halifax Tweeds, 25c and 35c yard.
Black Beaded Lace, 10c yard.
Remnants Table Linen, 1½ yards up.
Remnants Butcher Linen.
Remnants Toweling.
White Irish Linen reduced 10c yard.
Jobs in Lines Towelling.
ROWELLS GENERAL BAZAAR,
1597 Notre Dame Street,
Between St. Lambert's Hill and Court House

The S. Carsley Co.
LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

Montreal's Greatest Store.

ALSO FREE SATURDAY A.M.

PEARY'S EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE is free to the public tomorrow morning from 9 until 12 o'clock. Five cents entrance to all after 12 o'clock. Thousands were delighted with the sight last week.

LADIES' GLOVES.

Just to hand first deliveries of Ladies' New Kid and Silk Gloves in all the latest and most stylish colors, also several novelties for the season.
Ladies' 4-Button Gray Suede Gloves, with Black, White and Colored Stitching.
Ladies' 4-Button Black Kid Gloves, with White Stitching.
Ladies' 4-Button White Kid Gloves, with Black Stitchings.
Ladies 4-Button Dustless Doeskin Gloves.
Ladies' Cape Gauntlet Driving Gloves, in new shades.
Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves, 35c to $2.
Ladies' Kid Lacing Gloves, 38c to $1.50.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

Ladies' New Jackets.

A further arrival of ten cases of Ladies' New Cloth Tweed and Serge Jackets in every new and novel style, received from all the leading fashion centres of Europe.
Jackets in Stylish Lengths.
Jackets in all New Colors.
Jackets in all New Materials.
Jackets in all Latest Styles.
Jackets with New Shaped Sleeves.
Jackets Trimmed with Buttons.
Jackets thoroughly well made.
Ladies' Black Cheviot Jackets in stylish lengths for $4.60 to $15.00. Several choice European Model Jackets now in stock for selection.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' Tweed School Suits, $1.35 to $6.20.
Boys' Serge School Suits, $1.65 to $5.75.
Boys' Halifax Tweed School Suits, $1.95 to $5.10.
Boys' Serge Man O'War Suits, $2.75 to $6.20.
Boys' Black School Suits, $4.00 to $8.50.
Boys' Serge Reefer Coats, $1.50 to $5.25.
Boys' Spring Overcoats, $1.60 to $7.75.

YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

Youths' Fancy Tweed Suits, $2.95 to $11.
Youths' Navy Serge Suits, $3.50 to $9.75.
Youths' Halifax Tweed Suits, $3.90 to $7.
Youths' Black Suits, $7.25 to $11.
Youths' Reefer Coats, $2 to $6.25.
Youths' Spring Overcoats, $5.75 to $9.75.
Youths' Waterproof Coats, $1.75 to $8.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

Men's Clothing.

Very special attention is being paid to this branch of the Ready Made Clothing Department and all the latest styles made up from the best and most durable materials are always in stock for selection. In connection with this department is an experienced tailor and cutter.

Men's Suits.

Men's Fancy Tweed Sac Suits, $3.45 to $13.75.
Men's Fancy Tweed Reefer Suits, $8.20 to $12.25.
Men's Navy Serge Sac Suits, $4.25 to $8.50.
Men's Navy Serge Reefer Suits, $8.75 to $10.50.
Men's Halifax Tweed Sac Suits, $5.25 to $11.55.
Men's Halifax Tweed Reefer Suits, $7.00 to $11.50.
Men's Spring Overcoats, $8.00 to $10.25.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

Men's New Ties.

Hundreds of dozens of new Silk Ties in most stylish shapes and in newest colorings.
Men's Stylish Four-in-Hand Ties, 15c to 60c.
Men's Stylish Knot Ties, 15c to 90c.
Men's Stylish Silk Bows, 10c to 60c.
Black Silk Ties in all New Shapes.

MEN'S FURNISHING.

Men's Navy and White and White and Navy Cumbric Handkerchiefs, 6c ea.
Men's Colored Cotton Socks, 9c pr.
Men's Elastic Braces, 20c to $1.
Men's Fine Ribbed Cotton Vests, 23c ea.
Men's Dogskin Driving Gloves, 65c pr.
Men's White Wool Sweaters, 70c ea.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

New Dress Goods

Just put into stock five more cases of Stylish Spring Dress Goods composing choicest effects in Scotch Mixtures, Sicilians, Mohairs and Soft Silk and Wool Fabrics, in all the richest colorings for the season.

Scotch Tweed Mixtures in good colorings and effects, double width, 66c per yard.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

NEW BLACK SICILIANS.
58c, 65c, 75c, 90c, $1.00, $1.20, $1.35, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75 per yard.

BLACK ALL-WOOL CREPONS
35c, 52c, 58c, 75c per yard.

BLACK FANCY CREPONS
95c, 96c, $1.10, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.95, per yard.

BLACK CHEVIOT SERGE
50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 80c, 90c, $1.10, $1.20 per yard.

BLACK MOHAIR LUSTRE
25c, 35c, 45c, 52c, 65c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 per yard.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

IT PAYS BY MAIL
to do your shopping with 'The Quickest Mail Order Store in Canada.'

The S. Carsley Co.
LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW GOODS!

Boys' Clothing.

Boys' Fauntleroy Tweed Suits, $2.50.
Boys' Sailor Serge Suits, $2.00.
Boys' Kilt Serge Suits, $2.50.
Boys' 2-piece Tweed Suits, $2.30.
Boys 2-piece Norfolk Tweed Suits, $3.30
Boys' 3-piece Scotch Tweed Suits, $4.50

SPECIAL.

Boys' Sample Serge Blouses, $1.50.

JUST RECEIVED.

A fine line of Boys' Spring Overcoats in Fawn Covert Cloth.

Silk Blouses.

Pure Silk, Black and White Check, $5.75.
Pure Silk, Black and White Stripe, $6.75.
Pure Silk, Black and Buttercup, $5.75.
Pure Silk, All Black, $6.90.
Pure Silk, Fancy Shot Effects, $6.50.

SPECIAL.

Our Silk and Wool Plaid Blouses are splendid value at $2.95.
Ladies' Tea Gowns made of English Prints, $1.95.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Corner Metcalfe st.
TELEPHONE, No. 3833.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

TIES and TIES!

GENT'S TIES,
LADIES' TIES,
BOYS' TIES.

TIES that keep customers coming to our Gent's Furnishing Counter as well as other Departments of the Store week after week, in spite of all desperate efforts at Bargains we see continually advertised.

Our Business is Dry Goods and we stick to it and mind our own Business.

NECKWEAR.

Lot Men's Black Silk Made-up Lock Scarfs, good value at 20c, while they last at 7½c.

Lot Men's Black Silk and Satin Broad Flat Ties, worth 25c and 35c, while they last at 12½c.

Our 25c line of Silk Neckwear has no equal, including all the very latest shapes and patterns both in Black and Fancy Silks.

A FEW HARD HITS IN

BRACES.

Men's Fancy American Web Braces, with wire buckle and corded ends, always sold at 25c, while they last at 17c pair.

Men's Extra wide and strong White Web Braces with leather ends; good value at 25c, while they last at 15c per pair.

Our 'Leader' Laundered White Shirt is warranted Pure Linen Fronts and Bands, made of A1 Cotton and warranted a perfect fit. You often pay $1.00 for worse; our price, 75c.

Men's fine Flannelette Night Shirts, extra well made and cut full; good value for $1, our price, 75c.

Boys' Fine French Percale, Laundered Shirts, with detached collars, sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14; regular price $1.00; while they last at 59c.

Lot SAMPLES of Boys' Shirts, in Oxfords, Flannelette and Sateen, in sizes 12, 12½ only; worth from 40c to 75c, while they last at 20c each.

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

THE DIFFERENCE
Between our Old Prices And our Closing-Out Prices.

Our old price meant present wholesale price. Our Closing-Out Price means actual cost.

Our old prices were based not on present value, but on what they cost US. We bought low for cash in large lots and kept same price, in face of manufacturer's advance. When we give heavy discounts on these old prices it makes a rare high-value, low-price offer, which is irresistible. Crowds of shoppers have found it so. Here's a price hint. You know current prices—compare these:

Standard Best Brussels
Sells to-day at $1.45 with rising market. Our old price was $1.40. Closing-out 20 per cent. off. **$1.12**

Best Tapestry
Sells elsewhere 90c to 95c. Sold here 85c. Sells here now 20 per cent. off, for..... **68c.**

Wilton and Axminster
Elsewhere runs $2.25 to $2.75. Our old price was $2.00. Our Closing-out Price, 20 percent off, is **$1.60**

Dominion Oilcloth
Sold everywhere for 30c to 75c. We bought large lot at heavy discount before stock-taking. Old price below current price. Our Closing-out Price is 20 percent off.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
1837 Notre Dame Street, near McGill.

Don't be Deceived by Unscrupulous Dealers.
— See that you get —
JELLY of CUCUMBER & ROSES
Keeps the skin soft and smooth.
Prepared by JOHN LEWIS, Chemist,
2208 ST. CATHERINE ST., Cor. University.
Correspondents in New York, CASWELL, MASSEY & Co., 1121 Broadway and 578 Fifth ave.
Sunday attendance. Open all day. Night Bell at All Hours. 16

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 20.

THE QUACK.

He is the Subject of Discussion by the Dentists.

THE MAN WHO ADVERTISED.

THE FIRST LADY MEMBER OF THE VERMONT STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

After the festivities of last night the Vermont dentists were not very anxious to resume business this morning. A quorum could not be obtained in the regular place of meeting at the Queen's Hotel, and it was found necessary to adjourn to the ladies' parlor.

Some routine business having been disposed of, which included the admission of Miss Grace Bosworth to membership—the first lady dentist to enter the ranks of the Vermont State Dental Society—Dr. C. H. Gerrish, of Exeter, New Hampshire, read a paper on the 'Good of the Order.' This proved to be one of the best papers of the convention. A dry humor sparkled here and there, while earnestness was the main purpose of the effort. He advocated faithful work, and the spirit of the gospel of Christ, which was love. Humanity and love should be applied to dentistry in a peculiar degree, and it would invariably have its reward. Love to God and love to man was the keystone of the arch, lacking which the temple could never stand. They should praise the work of others; speak well of one another, and overturn quackery with superior work.

Dr. Parker said that the paper of Dr. Gerrish was an inspiration. It was above criticism. It set ideals before them which they should ever strive after.

Dr. Andres of Montreal followed with a paper called 'A new therapeutical remedy.' This proved to be 'pheno-benum,' which had been discovered and employed by Dr. Ivers of Quebec with great success, in sensitive dentine, and which could also be used for cuts and bruises with success. It was an excellent remedy for toothache, and was frequently employed in saving teeth which the dentist might not like to extract, feeling that there was still a chance of longevity.

Dr. B. S. Stackhouse, Montreal, followed with a paper called 'How shall we let the public know?' This was a denunciation of quackery, which was handled without gloves. There was the man who could make a set of teeth in two hours, the man who could cure all dental ills with his new cure-all, of which he had alone the secret, and which, for the first time, was to bring happiness to the race. And then his advertising; his preposterous claims in the press, which deceived the unwary; his prices, at which it was simply impossible to do good work; his audacity in the very heart of a city where there were properly qualified men who would be the first to take advantage of any new feature of benefit to the profession. These men kept clear of their society, but they took in the public, and the question was how could they let the public know? Well, the public like to be humbugged, and they would continue to be humbugged. Ladies liked the bargain counters at which they vainly imagined they could get cheap goods, and they were taken in by these specious advertisements, and suffered accordingly. For his part, then, seeing the invincible disposition to receive and swallow every incredible statement of dental quacks, he preferred to mind his own business, and let the public be humbugged all it wanted to. (Laughter.)

Dr. Andres said the dentists were really too modest. He did not approve of advertising, but there should be some way in a respectable dental journal of letting the public know the nature of their work. Medical men answered queries through the papers at so much per answer. There might be a similar institution established in connection with one of their dental journals. He did not quite agree with Dr. Stackhouse in his remarks about the ladies being deceived in bargains and dentistry. A lady knew when she was getting the worth of her money; and in dentistry she would go to the man who did the best work. That work would be charged for according to the ability of the dentist. If he charged one dollar for filling a tooth, that would prove that he was only able to give one dollar's worth of work; if he charged five dollars for filling, then the patient might be assured that she had got five dollars' worth of good work. The charge was the measure of the ability of the man. The quack, he noticed, did not live long. He made partnerships; he was suave and smooth-spoken; but he did not permanently succeed; he slipped away at last, and good men proceeded on their way.

Dr. Young of Concord said he was glad to find himself in the company of modest men. 'I am sorry to say that this is not a usual experience. (Laughter.) I like modest men. It delights my heart to be with them. I was wondering why I felt so happy since I came to Montreal. Well, Dr. Andres has told me the reason—I am in the company of modest men. (Laughter.) Long may they remain so. The Canadians have treated us royally, as Dr. Gerrish said, both inside and outside. (Laughter.) And as for Dr. Beers, whenever I see that man, I have only one wish to complete my happiness, and that is—that I were Beers myself. I would not trouble greatly about the quacks. My experience is that the people who go to quacks never do you any good. Let them go, if they want to. The general public know better. But the man who goes to the quack, you are better without. He is no good, and he would never do you any good.'

Dr. Lewis said the medical men expelled from their societies the men who advertised. He would allow a dentist to put a card in the paper, giving his name and the number of his street; but really promiscuous advertising was making the dental profession ridiculous. Quackery was no new thing; it existed in the world long before the time of Christ. Had they not the fable of Aesop, describing the fox, who, having his tail taken off by the trap, immediately proceeded to make his companions believe that there was nothing in the world so beautiful as getting your tail taken off in this way?

During the forenoon it was agreed that a vote of thanks to their Montreal brethren for the hospitality which they had shown them, should be drawn up by the secretary and inserted in the 'Dominion Journal.'

RECKLESS DRIVING.

A PARTY OF LADIES RUN INTO AND ONE OF THEM KNOCKED DOWN.

Another instance of the reckless driving which is allowed to such a large extent in Montreal was witnessed at 6.20 last evening on the corner of St. James and Windsor streets, when two individuals driving west on the former street ran into a party of ladies who were waiting for their car, knocking one down, but fortunately into a soft snow bank. A volley of oaths was the only notice taken of the occurrence by those responsible, and as the sleigh sped westward with all possible speed, a derisive laugh came back in answer to the indignant cries of the gentlemen spectators. A Scandinavian resident of Montreal who was amongst those present makes the point that had this occurred in Copenhagen the mounted policeman usually stationed at such much frequented corners would surely have apprehended the offenders and secured for them severe and well deserved punishment, and remarks further that the police in Copenhagen cost the citizens one-third less than Montreal pays for hers.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE,
Friday, March 20, 1896.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning are as follows:—London, Friday, March 20, 1896. Cargoes off coast, wheat, nominally unchanged; maize quiet. Cargoes on passage, wheat dull; maize quiet. Cargoes, La Plata wheat, sailer, 25s, March and April. English country markets, quiet. Liverpool spot wheat and maize, steady. Minneapolis first bakers flour, 17s 9d. Futures, wheat steady; 5s 4½d March, April, 5s 4¾d May, June, July; Maize firm; 3s 0½d March, 3s 0¾d April, 3s 1d May, 3s 1½d June, 3s 2d July, 3s 2½d August. Paris, wheat, 18.40 March, 18.50 April; flour, 40.80 March, 40.90 April.

In Milwaukee wheat opened at 59c cash, and 62c May.

In Duluth wheat opened at 60⅜c May and 61⅜c July.

In Detroit wheat opened at 68c cash and 69½c May.

In Toledo wheat opened at 69c cash and 69⅝c May.

In St. Louis wheat opened at 58⅞c May, and 59¼c July.

In New York wheat opened at 69c May, corn opened at 35½c to 35⅝c May.

Grain—The local grain markets continue listless, with some movement in oats, at lower figures. We quote as follows:—

Oats, No. 2, per 34 lbs.	28¾c to	29c
Peas, per 60 lbs.,	58c to	59c
Corn, duty paid	45c to	47c
Buckwheat, per 48 lbs.	39c to	40c

Flour—The market is firm at late advances, with little doing. 2,000 sacks of Manitoba were sold to-day for export. We quote as follows:—

Spring patents	$4.15 to	$4.25
Manitoba strong bakers	4.00 to	5.15
Winter patents	4.25 to	4.35
Straight rollers	4.00 to	4.10

Feed—The market is steady and moderately active in a jobbing way. We quote as follows:—

Bran	$15.00 to	00.00
Shorts	16.00 to	00.00

Provisions—The market is firm at late quotations, but the volume of business is small. We quote:—

Best Canadian short cut, heavy	$13.50 to [illegible]
Hams, city cured, per lb.	[illegible]
Lard, pure	[illegible]
Bacon	[illegible]
Lard, compound	[illegible]

Meal — The market is firm and fairly active. We quote:—

Standard, brls	$3.00 to [illegible]
Rolled oats, brls	3.00 to [illegible]
Granulated, brls	3.00 to [illegible]

Cheese—Cable is quoted this morning at 43s. The local market is nominal at 8½c for finest and 7½c to 7¾c for [illegible].

Eggs — The egg market is firm, and we quote new laid at 17½c to 19c; limed at 9c to 10c.

Butter—Finest creamery is quoted at 22c in jobbing lots according to [illegible] and Townships dairy at 19c; there is doing in other directions.

Ashes—Business is slow and prices [illegible]. We quote first pots at $3.60; seconds at [illegible] and pearls at $5. The stocks in store to date are: Ashes, 195; pearls, 53.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

	Receipts.	[illegible]
At Chicago—		
Wheat, bush	22,000	[illegible]
Corn, bush	207,000	[illegible]
Oats, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, brls	4,800	[illegible]
At New York—		
Wheat, bush	10,175	[illegible]
Corn, bush	26,725	[illegible]
Oats, bush	81,600	[illegible]
Flour, brls	6,925	[illegible]
Flour, sacks	7,575	[illegible]
At Milwaukee—		
Wheat, bush	16,000	[illegible]
At Duluth—		
Wheat, bush	154,000	[illegible]
At Detroit—		
Wheat, bush	9,000	[illegible]
At Minneapolis—		
Wheat, bush	219,000	[illegible]
At St. Louis—		
Wheat, bush	1,000	[illegible]
At Toledo—		
Wheat, bush	2,000	[illegible]

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

Oats, bush	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]
Flour, brls	[illegible]
Ashes, brls	[illegible]
Butter, pkgs	[illegible]
Cheese, boxes	[illegible]

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—March 20.

The unusual occurrence of a superabundance of snow at the vernal Equinox prevented the farmers from coming to the market to-day, consequently the supplies of produce was small, and were chiefly in the hands of traders. An enterprising farmer from Ste. Marie brought a double sleigh load of over forty bags of oats, thirty miles yesterday through all the heavy snowdrifts, arriving in the city at a late hour with a well tired team. This morning he was early on the market offering his oats for sale at 75c per bag. There were also some four or five other loads of oats for sale; there were two loads of potatoes offered at 10c the bag, cabbages are about $1 per barrel; beets and carrots, 90c to $1 do. There were no dressed hogs offered by farmers. Mr. Blackadike is selling dressed hogs at from 5c to 5½c per lb. Frozen turkeys sell at about 10c per lb.; geese, 7c do.; chickens, 9c to 10c do.; tub butter, 15c to 24c per lb.; common print butter, 20c to 25c do.; superior prints, 28c to 35c do.; limed eggs, 13c per dozen; packed eggs, 18c to 22c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 28c to 35c do. The fruit market is quiet since the snowstorm began; prices of apples are slightly higher, or from $2.50 to $5 per barrel; oranges, $5 per case; lemons, $2 to $3 per box. The prices of hay have lately been from $9 to $12 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs. Pressed hay is from 70c to $[illegible] per 100 lbs.

TRADE IN CANADA.

Toronto, Ont., March 19.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly statement of trade in Canada says:—Trade advices from Montreal do not indicate much gain in activity as yet. The weather, up to a few days ago, has been too cold to favor the dry good trade, and for groceries and heavy goods the demand is not brisk. Leather shows a good export movement in sole, splits and buff, but local purchases are small. Belgian glass manufacturers have withdrawn quotations, and there is an expectation of a combine and higher prices. Wool is dull on spot, but prices at the London sales are well sustained. Cheese has taken a turn upward in England, but the amount of local trading is small. Collections are still slow. The condition of the money market shows no material alteration; call funds are scarce and firm at 5½ percent. Business at Toronto, this week, has been quiet, centrally; values of the leading staples are steady, but stocks of merchandise are large, and it is necessary to cut prices to relieve the market. The retail trade of the city is slightly bad, owing to the openings. The leading houses report a fair and satisfactory trade, but the smaller concerns have uphill work. The larger number of bankrupt stocks are affecting trade adversely, and the probabilities are that there will be a lower level of prices in the near future. There is a further decline in wheat with increased offerings. Flour, too, is lower, and almost unsalable. Coarse grains are also weak, and, in some instances, lower. Bankers show little disposition to lend their balances on stock collateral, and the speculative issues have had another set back. Sterling Exchange rules steady, while drafts on New York are [illegible] at a discount between banks.

The total number of failures during the past week was 49, as compared with 33 in the corresponding week of last year.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March [illegible]. Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts, yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 30,687; shipments, 8,072; left over, 000; light mixed, $3.80 to $4.00; mixed packing, $3.75 to $3.90; heavy shipping, $[illegible] to $3.87; rough grades, $3.70 to $3.75. Cattle receipts of cattle were 3,000; market steady.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, March 20, 1896.—Spring wheat 5s 4½d to 5s 5½d; red winter, 5s 5d to [illegible] No. 1 Cola., 5s 6d to 5s 7d; corn, 3s [illegible]; pork, 50s; lard, 27s; tallow, 20s; bacon, heavy, 26s; light, 26s 6d; cheese, 43s.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, March 20, 12.30 p.m. — Consols Money, 109 7-16; account, 109 9-16.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKETS.

Toronto, March 20.—The market is quiet. Flour dull, straight rollers nominal at $3.45 to $3.50. Bran quiet; a car offered at $[illegible] Montreal, with $13.50 bid; cars on track here quoted at $12 and shorts $12.50 to $[illegible]. Wheat dull, prices weaker; white sold [illegible] Northern and west at 76c and red at [illegible]. No. 2 mixed offered on track here May delivery at 80c and goose at 60c outside without bids; No. 1 hard sold at 80c North Bay and a car of No. 1 Northern sold at North Bay. Barley dull, prices steady. No. 1 offered at 41c outside, and No. 2 brings 32c to 33c. Oats quiet, prices easy the being sales of seven cars of white outside at 22½c; mixed offered at 25½c to arrive Toronto with 25c bid. Peas steady; sales at 50c north. Buckwheat dull and prices nominal at 30c to 32c. Oatmeal quiet, prices nominal at $2.90 on track. Corn quiet and prices unchanged; yellow offering at 35½c outside and 32c bid on C.P.R. east; cars to arrive offered here at 37½c with 37c bid. Rye dull, cars offering outside at 45c with 43c bid.

THE VICS' MINSTRELS.

A VERY GOOD PERFORMANCE LAST EVENING.

The first performance of the Victoria Rifles Reserves Minstrels took place last evening before a large audience. Part first of the programme consisted of the usual minstrel choruses and sentimental songs interspersed with jokes. Mr. T.

'BRITANNIA AND HER BOYS.'

H. Waddington acting as interlocutor. The corner men were, Bones, Ed. Pickard, Ch. Gwilt, H. Raffey, J. Hamilton; tambos, Bob. Levin, Danny Rae, J. Rose, W. Malabar.

The second part of the programme was

THE MUSICAL BOTTLES.

the most interesting, consisting of ladder pyramids by members of the M.A.A.A., Jack Rose in his coster songs, selections by the Reserve Quartette,

GOING TO BE TROUBLE.

Messrs. J. P. Kelly, G. S. Cuvillier, J. Wilkes, J. Johnson, black and white magic, and Mr. E. Le Tourneaux with a solo on his musical bottles, which received a well merited encore; the whole concluding with the grand tableau 'Britannia and Her Boys,' under the direc-

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CARETAKER OF THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

tion of Mr. J. Birks. This tableau called forth loud after round of applause and the concluding sketch, 'The Lime Kiln Jubilee,' was most amusing, including an interesting exhibition of fancy marching by the Lime Kiln Cadets, songs and choruses. Mr. James Wilson deserves credit for the musical management. The performance, which is under the patronage of Major General Gascoigne will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Messrs. G. C. Huttemeyer & Co., printers, have formally assigned with liabilities of $[illegible]. There is also a personal abandonment by Mr. G. C. Huttemeyer, with liabilities of $10,000.

Mr. Josithe Gingras, dry goods merchant at St. Henri, has assigned at the desire of J. O. Pelland, with liabilities of

AGAIN THE THE BAIE DES CHALEURS.

The appeal from the judgment of the Superior Court appointing a Sequestrator to the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, was heard in the Court of Appeal this morning.

GEORGE FRASER'S DEATH.

THE CORONER'S JURY SAY IT WAS ENTIRELY ACCIDENTAL.

Coroner McMahon last evening concluded the inquest on the body of young George Fraser, killed on Saturday last in a fall down the hoist at the Canada Engraving and Lithographing Company's premises. The jury found that the lad's fall had been entirely accidental. It was suggested that as a precautionary measure some one person should be given charge of the elevator in future, it being shown in the evidence that the junior employees had been making a too careless use of it in the past.

FREE FROM BLAME.

Judge Doherty rendered judgment this morning dismissing the action of Mrs. Brian McDonagh vs. the Montreal Street Railway Company. This was a claim for $2,000 on account of injuries received by being struck by a car at the corner of Craig and Amherst streets. The court held that there was no negligence or fault on the part of the company.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT.

There was a sitting of the Exchequer Court in this city this morning. The cases on the roll were those of Stewart vs. the Queen, Mackey et al vs. the Queen, and the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company vs. the Queen. The first case was not ready to proceed and was postponed to to-morrow morning. In the two other cases an adjournment had to take place because some of the lawyers and witnesses were on board the trains delayed by the storm.

DR. YOUNG CLAIMS DAMAGES.

Dr. William Young, dentist, has entered an action for $5,000 damages against Mr. Charles P. Beausoleil, advocate. This is a result of the little unpleasantness which took place in court some days ago, when the doctor was struck by the young lawyer.

THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Oka Indian, Thomas Lefebvre, against whom a true bill was returned for stealing $14.90 from the bedroom of Honoré Brulé, a hotelkeeper on St. Paul street, on Nov. 22 last, was on trial in the Court of Queen's Bench to-day.

THE VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.

The Montreal Veterinary Association held its regular meeting last evening, the honorary president, Dr. D. H. McEachran, in the chair. After the reading of the minutes it was decided that Dr. Adami adjudicate on the merits of the papers in competition for the prizes. Mr. J. E. Craik spoke of a case of neurotomy in a horse. Mr. Bert Patterson presented a paper on 'Enteralgia of the Horse.' These subjects were generally discussed. Dr. C. McEachran spoke on treatment based on clinical experience. Mr. E. C. Thurston followed with remarks on 'Dieckerhoff's treatment of enteralgia by hypodermic injections of barium chloride.' Dr. McEachran then spoke on the 'Etiology and treatment' of that disease.

THE COREAN PROBLEM.

San Francisco, March 20.—Field Marshal Yamagata of the Japanese army will arrive in San Francisco on the steamship 'Coptic' on March 28. He will probably remain here a few days and then continue on his journey to Russia, where he will participate in the ceremonies attending the coronation of Emperor Nicholas. The distinguished commander and statesman is accompanied by several officers of the Japanese army. While the marquis goes to Russia ostensibly to attend the Czar's coronation, it is believed he is commissioned with authority to arrange for the placing of Corea under a Japanese-Russian protectorate.

SOUTH LOUTH BY-ELECTION.

Dublin, March 20.—The election to fill the seat in the House of Commons for the South Division of Louth, made vacant by the death last December of Dr. Daniel Ambrose, anti-Parnellite, was held yesterday. McGhee, anti-Parnellite, was elected by a vote of 1,626 against 1,249 for Nolan, Parnellite, and 469 for Callin, Independent. At the last election Ambrose was elected by a vote of 2,002 to 1,044 for Fitzgerald, Parnellite.

ANOTHER INTERVENTION.

After the intervention of Ald. Wilson in the mandamus to force the revisors to correct the date on the voters' lists, Judge Taschereau discharged the 'delibere,' and since then another intervention has been filed by Mr. Joseph Delcourt who opposes the mandamus in his quality of ratepayer.

PYTHIAN CONCERT.

Maurice Francis Walsh, the wonderful boy elocutionist, is down for Monday evening's Pythian concert, and those who have been lucky enough to secure tickets for this occasion have indeed a treat in store. This youngster is only about six years old and is certainly one of the brightest stage pieces ever seen in Montreal. His recitation of the 'Snowy River' (the piece selected for this entertainment), is one of his best.

PATENT REPORT.

The following list of patents, recently granted to Canadian inventors, is prepared by Marion & Laberge, International Patent Solicitors, No. 185 St. James street, Montreal:—50,942, W. H. Dickson, suppository machine and mould; 50,945, J. A. Coates, machine for extracting stumps; 50,947, J. S. Miller, car stake; 50,953, M. Wiseman, wash board; 50,955, D. S. Henderson, driving gear for velocipedes; 50,957, J. Beeman, clutch for machinery; 50,958, H. M. Clancy, grain binder; 50,974, L. J. Storey, carriage axle; 50,977, W. Couthard, cultivator; 50,978, Reed Page Small, evaporator for boiling sap.

HAINES, LUEDECKING & CO. ASSIGN.

The formal assignment of Haines, Luedecking & Co., importers of chemicals, etc., has been filed in court, in connection with the demand made upon them by the Canada Paint Co., a few days ago. The liabilities are over $30,000.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. & W. KERR.

CYCLE OPENING,

SATURDAY, March 21st, from 2 till 10 p.m.

MUSIC. REFRESHMENTS.

Cyclists and all interested in Cycles, are invited to attend. By special arrangement with the Wanderer's Bicycle Club, all Trophies, Cups, etc., won by them during '95, will be on view.

CLEVELAND SWELL SPECIAL,

Envoy, Fleetwing & Manhattan Cycles.

R. & W. KERR, 2230 St. Catherine St.

N.B.—We will show in our Window the Lightest Wheel ever seen in Montreal.

THOMAS LIGGET,

The Lower Part of the City

VERSUS

The Upper Part of the City!

After having tendered for and carefully examined the localities, keeping in view the current expenses, I discovered that a store like the Glenora Building, which I at present occupy on Notre Dame street, would cost $6,000 more to rent annually on St. Catherine street than on Notre Dame street. At present the cars on all the various lines pass my door. The ladies who live in distant parts of the city can leave home and by paying a single fare reach my place of business as quickly as any other business place in the city. Now take as a basis a house which does $100,000 worth of business yearly; it would be obliged to charge its customers six cents on each purchase, amounting to a dollar to pay the higher rate of rent, and about five cents extra on the dollar to pay the other expenses incurred by the higher rent and the locality. I have decided to remain in the lower part of the city in order to permit people who want carpets and house furnishings to save money by coming to buy from me. I can sell goods without making false representations and make a profit that will permit me to live. I shall not advertise and I shall not permit salesmen to sell Brussels carpets of third and fourth quality as of first quality. I shall not give a 75c Tapestry carpet for 39 cents; but my rent and moderate expenses do not allow me to give a gold dollar for a bad silver dollar. Our spring carpets bear the commercial mark of respectable makers of the first class and our goods are always what they are represented to be. Ladies often say: 'Ligget's carpets last too long.' This is a reproach in which we glory. Our warehouse is the best in the trade. Our stock is the greatest and the best in Canada, and I give the best value in the way of carpets, curtains, straw mattings and furnishings that can be found no matter where.

THOMAS LIGGET,

1884 and 1886 Notre Dame,

GLENORA BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Y. M. C. A.

BICYCLE CLUB

The Annual Meeting of the above Club will be held Next THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, at 8 o'clock, in the Association Board Room.

Every member of the Club is particularly requested to be present, also any member of the association who has a wheel.

Business:—Election of Officers. Reception of Annual Reports.

CHARLES MANHIRE, Captain. A. C. LANNING, Secretary.

20

ATHLETIC EXHIBITION

—AT THE—

LAURENTIAN BATHS,

210 CRAIG STREET, Cor. Beaudry.

SATURDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.

KEARNEY P. SPEEDY,

who has been making some marvellous dives at the Theatre Royal this week. He will

DIVE FROM THE THIRD STORY

and also give an exhibition with the rings and the trapeze.

Don't Miss It.

REV. MR. GRUBB'S SERMONS.

In Press—Ready about April 1st, volume of about 350 pages, containing all sermons delivered by the Rev. Mr. GRUBB, in Toronto; Eleven Bible Readings by Mrs. CAMPBELL, and notes of the meetings of Mr. MILLARD and Mr. CAMPBELL, all revised by them. Also photo engraving of Mr. Grubb and his associates.

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20

Y.M.C.A. SILVER SHIELD.

LAST PRELIMINARY CONTEST.

The third and last preliminary contest for the Y.M.C.A. silver shield came off at the Association Gymnasium last night. There were ten entries; nine competed. Results were as follows:—

H. Archibald, first, high jump, 4 ft. 10 in; pole vault, 8 ft. 9 in.; shot put, 21 ft. 10 in.; 2 laps of track (about 100 yds.) 15 secs.; quarter mile, 1 min. 52 2-5 secs. Total of points, 266.

H. A. Field, second, high jump, 4 ft. 7 in.; pole vault, 8 ft. 2 in.; shot put, 20 ft. 8 in.; two laps of track, 14 2-5 secs; quarter mile, 1 min. 49 secs. Total of points, 277.

M. Brown and G. A. McBean bracketed third. Scores: Brown, high jump, 4 ft. 6 in.; pole vault, 8 ft 2 in.; shot put, 18 ft. 10 in.; two laps of track, 14 3-5 secs.; quarter mile 1 min. 51 2-5 secs. McBean, high jump, 4 ft. 7 in.; pole vault, 7 ft. 6 in.; shot put, 23 ft 3 in.; two laps of track, 15 secs.; quarter mile, 1 min. 53 2-5 secs. Totals for both, 253.

The final contest, on which the shield will be awarded will take place on April 23. Only those who have competed in at least one preliminary contest will be allowed to enter for the final.

EMPEROR WILLIAM GOING SOUTH.

Berlin, March 20.—The Emperor and Empress will start on March 23 on their southern trip which will embrace points in Italy and Austria. They will embark at Genoa on March 25 on board the yacht 'Hohenzollern.'

PERSONAL.

Mr. Edward Fanning left last evening for Rutland, Vt., to be present at his daughter's profession which took place to-day. This is the third daughter that has been professed at Mount St. Josph's Convent of Rutland, Vt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Colonial House,

Phillips Square.

CARPET DEPT.

SPRING, 1896.

We have now received our Stock of **Carpets, Rugs and Mats** for the season. Amongst the Novelties are the New **"Etruscan" Squares,** so woven that each side presents a totally different color. Also the New **Kensington Squares,** in plain colored centres, with woven borders, in beautiful designs.

Wool Carpets, in all the Newest Shades, in Brussels designs and effects.

Mats and **Rugs,** in all sizes, to suit any carpets.

Made Up Carpet Squares, in Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry, in a variety of sizes and colorings, very suitable for bedrooms, at a Discount of **20 Percent Off.**

Plain "Felts" and **"Durries"** for surrounds, to match the leading colors, always in stock.

We are Sole Agents in Montreal for **Bissell's Best Carpet Sweeper, "The Gold Medal."**

MAIL ORDERS Promptly and Carefully attended to. . . . . .

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

MONTREAL.

MONARCH CEYLON TEA

The Saving Of a Cent

Takes a great deal of buying in some stores. Here we make it so you can save half, and sometimes more than half of the price of an article. Saturday at our store is always a great day for saving money on Hardware. We give a few items to show what values you will find on the Bargain Tables To-morrow.

Household Hardware Department.

	To-morrow's Price.
TINNED FRY PANS, Were selling at 35c....	17c
EGG TIMERS, Were selling at 12c....	4c
JAP. SPITTOONS, Were selling at 8c....	3c
CAST IRON FIRE SHOVELS, Were selling at 10c....	3c
KNIFE BOXES, Were selling at 35c....	17c
TIN BREAD PANS, Were selling at 10c....	5c
WOOD HANDLE SAD IRONS, Were selling at 35c....	23c
SOLID COPPER TEA KETTLES, Were selling at $2.50..	93c
GRANITE TEA KETTLES, Were selling at $1.75...	87c
GRANITE PIE, SOUP or DINNER PLATES. Were selling at 20c....	9c
GRANITE WASH BASINS, Were selling at 35c....	19c
GRANITE SOAP DISH, to Hang, Were selling at 25c....	11c
GRANITE OBLONG PUDDING DISHES. Were selling at 35c....	17c

Carpenters' Department.

The goods we have already advertised in this department will be on the counters to-morrow at the same low prices, with many other articles at equally low prices.

Tinware Department.

The large stock and variety we have in this department enables us to sell at surprisingly low prices.

THE EDWARD CAVANAGH CO.

Originators of the Hardware Bargain Day.

2547 to 2553 Notre Dame St.,

(Cor. Seigneurs.)

Bell Telephone, 8023. Merchants' Tel. 550.

Montreal General Hospital.

Applications addressed to the Committee of Management will be received not later than April 3rd, 1896, for the following positions on the Medical Staff: Six resident House Surgeons; one non-resident Pathological Assistant; one salaried Anaesthetist.

RIDLEY MACKENZIE, M.D.
Medical Superintendent.

20

JELLY OF CUCUMBER AND ROSES

Proof Against March Winds. Keeps the skin soft and smooth.

JOHN LEWIS, Chemist,

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'WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE.

Weekly Calendar.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

SACRED CONCERT

— BY —

Mr. E. A. HILTON and the CHOIR,

— IN —

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH,

FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, 1896.

SOLOISTS:—Mrs. C. C. JENKINS, Soprano; Miss CRAIG, Contralto; Mr. W. E. WILSON, Tenor; Mr. WM. AUDAS, Baritone; Mr. CHAS. KELLY, Bass.

Admission Free. **Collection.**

17

ST. JUDE'S BAND OF HOPE.

An interesting lecture on 'PALESTINE,' illustrated by stereopticon photographic views, will be given in connection with the above society, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, at 8 o'clock. Mr. MacFarlane, Westmount, has kindly consented to exhibit the views with his celebrated lantern.

ADMISSION — — — — — FIVE CENTS.

19

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

The closing Social for this season will be held in the Queen's Hall Assembly Rooms on FRIDAY EVENING, March 20th, at 8 o'clock.

Members and their friends cordially invited.

J. T. MITCHELL, Hon.-Sec.

19

BOYS' MEETING,

FRIDAY, 7.45 p.m.

Short talks and bright singing.

All boys over 10 cordially invited.

SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING.

Mr. JOHN W. ROSS will speak.
Topic: 'Weighed and Found Wanting.'
Song service and testimonies, 8 o'clock, for one hour.

BIBLE STUDY SUNDAY, March 22nd.

9.30 a.m.—Mr. GEO. H. ARCHIBALD teaches the International Lesson.

3 p.m.—Mr. BUDGE will conduct the Young Men's Bible Study hour. Topic: 'The Conversations of Jesus.'

All young men cordially invited to these services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

Dominion square.

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY

17th ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

PICTURES, Etc.

Art Association Galleries,

Phillips Square.

March 13, to April 11, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ADMISSION - - - 25c.

Wednesday Evening from 8 to 10.

12

AN ENTERTAINMENT.

An Entertainment that is worth going to, should always be heralded in the Witness' Calendar of Meetings and Amusements.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21.

UNION TEACHERS' MEETING

Rev. Dr. A. B. MACKAY,

Every Saturday Afternoon,

CRESCENT STREET CHURCH

Commencing at a Quarter to Five o'clock.

F. Torrance Fraser, Secretary.

14

TEACHERS' NORMAL CLASS.

A Series of twelve Normal Lessons in Sunday School Methods of Work and Teaching will be conducted by

Mr. Geo. H. Archibald,

GEN. SEC. S.S. UNION,

In the Lecture Room of the American Presbyterian Church,

Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

27

DIOCESAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

MONTREAL BRANCH

TEACHERS' PREPARATION CLASS, SATURDAY, March 20, at 4.45 p.m.

In the SYNOD HALL, University street,

— TO BE CONDUCTED BY —

Very Rev. DEAN CARMICHAEL, M.A., D.C.L.

All Are Welcome.

20

FUTURE MEETINGS.

WINDSOR HALL POPULAR CONCERTS.

— THE —

MONTREAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

— WILL PERFORM —

MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH

On TUESDAY, 31st March.

— AND —

GOUNOD'S REDEMPTION

On WEDNESDAY, April 1.

SOLOISTS:

Soprano—MRS. ELENE EATON, Boston.
Contralto—MISS ADA MOYLAN, Montreal.
Tenor—MR. WM. H. RIEGER, New York.
Baritone—MR. FFRANGCON-DAVIES, of London, England.

Chorus of 300 voices.

Orchestra of 40 musicians.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Concert at 8.15 p.m. Reserved seats, $1.00, 75c, and 50c, at Nordheimer's and at Shaw's, on and after Saturday, March 21, at 9 a.m.

C. COUTURE, Conductor. **A. BROWNING,** Sec.-Treas.

19

MUST SERVE FOURTEEN YEARS.

Some time ago a petition was presented to the Minister of Justice in the case of the young Caughnawaga Indian Jacobs now serving a life sentence at St. Vincent de Paul, for the murder of his wife in 1888. Word has been received from Ottawa by Chief Jocks that after Jacobs has served fourteen years, including the time remitted for good behaviour, the matter will be reconsidered.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 23c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

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

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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1896.

THE REMEDIAL BILL VOTE.

The divisions on the second reading of the remedial bill, which took place early this morning, do not differ very greatly from the forecasts which were made during the last three or four days, when it became evident that more Liberals were going to vote in favor of the second reading and fewer Conservatives against it than was supposed earlier in the debate. Thirteen Conservatives appear to have voted in support of Mr. Laurier's amendment for the six months' hoist, namely, Calvin, Cockburn, Craig, Henderson, Hodgins, McLean, McNeil, Rosamond, Sproule, Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Weldon and Wilson. Three McCarthyites also voted with the Opposition—McCarthy, O'Brien and Stubbs. Among the Conservatives who were expected to vote for the six months' hoist and did not do so were Coatsworth, Davin, Hughes, Ross and McGillivray. Seven Liberals voted against Mr. Laurier's amendment—Angers, Beausoleil, Delisle, Devlin, Fremont, Mclsaac and Vaillancourt. It was generally expected that a good many French-Canadian Liberals who voted for the amendment of their leader in favor of the six months' hoist of the bill would, in order to make political capital for the general elections, vote in favor of the second reading on the second division. It is to the credit of their character for firmness, frankness and loyalty to principle that they refused to take such a crooked course; they all voted on the second division against the bill as they did on the first division. They left it to certain two-faced Orangemen among the Conservatives to attempt to turn their backs upon themselves and face both ways at once. The three members who voted against the six months' hoist amendment and then turned round and voted against the second reading were Messrs. Hughes, McGillivray and Ross. There are thousands of electors in the Dominion who will vote in the next general elections for members who have taken a firm stand from conviction either for or against the bill, though the electors may not agree with the stand thus boldly taken, but we hope there is not one who will count any of these political Laodiceans fit to represent men who are not afraid to call their souls their own, and are not prepared to sacrifice principle and everything else to politics. Men who hedge ought to be and are likely to be ditched. For Mr. McShane it must be said that he stood to his guns like a man against ecclesiastical dictation.

The government's management of the business of parliament has been on a par with its management of the business of the country. They have bungled it and put the members to great inconvenience, for no good reason whatever, just as they have served the country by their alternate wobbling and rash action. Why should the government have hurried on the termination of the debate when so many members, especially so many prominent members, on both sides wished to speak? Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Costigan of the government itself, besides Sir Donald Smith and leaders of the Opposition, had to speak. Why, then, should the government have insisted upon closing the debate before rising, and thus compelling many members to sit up two nights and putting everybody to serious inconvenience? Two weeks of the session were absolutely wasted while the Foster-Tupper conspiracy against the premier was hatched, and yet only eight days could be allowed for the discussion of so serious a measure as the remedial bill. Every one clearly sees that the government do not want to pass the bill; that they want to get out of passing it by coaxing Mr. Greenway to do something that will afford them an excuse for letting it drop. They know perfectly well that if they pass the bill and go to the country they will suffer a worse defeat than if they manage to postpone its passage or drop it. Why, then, should they have put parliament to all this inconvenience? Simply and solely to make a show of forcing the bill with the idea of retaining the goodwill of the ecclesiastics. If they fail in coercing Manitoba they will have made a show of zeal in attempting to do so, which they hope will be remembered in their favor.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The bank statement for February is to hand with commendable promptitude, but too late for a full review in to-day's issue. There was an increase of $390,071 in the note circulation compared with the figures for January, which, when added to a decrease of $519,175 in the notes and cheques of other banks, indicates considerable increase in the volume of business. The most important change during the month was an increase in current loans of $3,004,732, no doubt largely due to advances on produce and lumber waiting the opening of navigation. To meet this demand the banks reduced their call loans nearly two million dollars and their specie and legal tender notes about one million dollars. Current deposits showed a decline of nearly two million dollars, which was partly made up by reducing the foreign loans. Altogether the statement fully explains the greater firmness in the money market and points to a continuance of the present state of affairs until relieved by the spring shipments.

The demand of assignment made upon Messrs. Michel Lefebvre & Co. by the Banque du Peuple has again brought the affairs of the latter somewhat prominently before the public. This was generally understood to be one of the few large accounts the handling of which had crippled the bank, and the present action was therefore not altogether unexpected. At the same time, those who profess to be acquainted with all the circumstances question the wisdom of taking this step at the present time. It is urged that the directors have not followed out the resolution of the joint meeting of creditors and shareholders by securing the services of an experienced banker to administer the affairs of the bank, but that the directors themselves, with occasional consultations with the advisers named at the meeting have been attempting to do the work which they were bound by the resolution of creditors and shareholders to entrust to the hands of an experienced banker. It is alleged that the question of salary stood in the way, but the creditors will scarcely accept that as a valid reason should it appear later that the affairs of the bank have not been administered to the best advantage. At the same time, it may be remarked that bankers generally make little account of any opposition on the part of the firm in question, or of anything serious to the bank resulting from any suit for damages. The result of the action taken by the bank will, we are informed, cause the suspension of some smaller firms in which the Banque du Peuple is also interested.

Reports from Washington state that the House Committee is still struggling with the problem of general banking reform, but so many diverse interests appear to be involved that it seems difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at any joint action whereby the desired improvements can be reached. The Carlisle bill of last year, based largely upon the Canadian Bank Act, is said to be in favor with bankers, but is not likely to obtain such support as to carry it through the House. One proposition is to allow banks in country places of small population to be established on a capital of $25,000, just one-tenth the amount upon which a Canadian bank may begin business. It is said that the temper of the committee is more in favor of small banks than of Secretary Carlisle's plan of large banks with power to establish branches. In Canada experience has shown that banks with large capital are best suited to our conditions.

The local money market is not quite so easy as at the close of last week, the rate for call loans being quoted at five and a half, with some banks declining to increase their holdings. The stock market, which opened firm at the beginning of the week, closed weaker yesterday, the transactions being of a limited character.

The Clearing House again reflects the quiet condition of business, the figures being as under:—

	Clearings.	Balances.
Total for week ending March 19, 1895	$8,905,373	$1,048,936
Corresponding week of 1895	11,031,140	1,703,233
Corresponding week of 1894	10,116,996	1,464,282
1893	12,772,836	1,062,759

SHEEP NOTES.

There are many reasons why more sheep should be kept. One reason is of especial force at the present time. The state of farming as a business makes it desirable to lessen the expenses as much as possible. Sheep are easily managed and do not require a large amount of attention. It is a good maxim in any business to reduce the losses, and let the profits run on. Sheep bring in returns twice a year. They may be cheaply fed, and do their own foraging, ordinarily, for eight months in the year. They gather much on the farm that would otherwise go to waste. They are great weed-killers. They enrich the land. Fertility follows the foot of the sheep. They spread their own manure. An orchard kept as a sheep pasture will bear fruit year by year, especially if extra feed in the way of grain or cut forage is fed to them. The great drawback to sheep-keeping is the danger from dogs. This may be lessened if not wholly removed by hurdling them at night in an enclosure surrounded by picket hurdles. This is some trouble, it is true, but 'no pains, no gains.' They will readily come into the enclosure if some extra feed is regularly given them there. Their mutton furnishes a delicious, wholesome and nutritious food, more of which should be used by farmers' families.

ADAPTATION OF SHEEP.

The breeds of sheep differ greatly in their suitability to the various kinds of land. On strong, rich land heavy sheep, such as the Lincolns, Leicesters and Cotswolds are the best to keep. The food needed by these large breeds should be obtainable without much exertion or climbing of hills. They require liberal feeding to do their best, and yield the greatest profit by being kept in good condition. The Downs and Dorsets are best suited to rolling lands, where the pasture is apt to be meagre, and necessitate considerable roaming to and fro in search of forage. They will surpass the large breeds where there is much travelling to be done. On mountain ranges the sheep known as mountain sheep are best adapted to the situation, and they do well on lands too hilly for ploughing. These breeds are far more hardy than the Lincolns and other large breeds. The thrift and healthiness of a flock will depend much on attention to these conditions.

THE DORSET HORNS.

This breed has not long been introduced into Canada, but is winning golden opinions for several reasons, but mainly on account of its prolificacy. They produce twins freely and sometimes triplets. Twins are an advantage, because every ewe is provided with the facilities for nursing two lambs, but triplets are a disadvantage unless No. 3 can be given to a mother who has only one of her own. It is recommended to use care in selecting ewes, breeding from those that bring twins, and weeding out those that produce triplets. When the Dorset-horns were introduced on the American continent, one of the most noted sheep men in the United States advertised them in the 'Country Gentleman' as 'Dog-proof sheep.' I have seen no verification of this advertisement, but certainly a breed of sheep having that characteristic would be a great boon to the farmers of this country, where there are so many sheep-killing dogs prowling about in all directions.

CARROTS FOR LAMBS.

A Mr. Blundell of Southampton, England, has experimented largely with Belgian carrots as compared with Swede turnips for feeding lambs. He finds that they greatly prefer the carrots where they have their choice by the two roots being fed in troughs, side by side. In the course of a day or two they will eat no Swedes if there are plenty of carrots at hand. Not only so but they will fatten early with far less consumption of oil-cake and grain. They become fit for the butcher more quickly, and attain a greater weight and better quality at a given age than when fed on any other root. He says: 'I have never sold lambs so fat and heavy at the age during a period of more than twenty years as those which I have fed during the progress of this experiment.' The carrot is a surer crop than the Swede, not being liable to attacks from the fly. It requires to be got in earlier, and hence must be attended to during the press of spring work, but this is the only objection I know of to raising this crop.

USE OF GOOD SIRES.

A common flock of sheep may soon be bred up to a high standard of excellence by care in the selection of rams. Many farmers are too niggardly in this matter. 'Farming,' for February, illustrates this point well by means of a little narrative entitled, 'Good Enough for My Flock.' A man went to a noted breeder to buy a ram. He declined to buy a pure-bred one, saying he could not afford to do so these hard times. Had he any grades? 'Yes,' was the reply, 'but I was not intending to sell them for breeding uses.' The breeder showed him a lot of grade rams in a paddock, and pointing to one of them said, 'There is a good ram, the best of the lot.' On the price being asked, the reply was, 'Six dollars, not much more than meat price.' 'I can't pay so much,' said the customer, 'I want a cheaper one.' Pointing to another, he asked, 'How much for this one?' 'Well,' said the owner, 'you can have him for five dollars. I could get that for him from the butcher to-morrow.' 'Can't you make it $4.50,' said the buyer. 'No,' replied the other, 'I can't sell him for less than meat price.' 'Well, I'll take him,' said the buyer. 'Well,' said the seller, 'you should know your own business best, but the other ram at $6 is much cheaper for you. He is almost purely bred.' 'I'll take this one,' said the buyer, 'he is good enough for my flock. I can't afford to pay $6 for a ram these hard times.' The editor of 'Farming' preaches quite a sermon with this incident as a text. This man owned fifty sheep. He could have bought a pure-bred ram for $15. Fifty lambs from such a sire would have been worth $4 apiece the next fall. The $6 ram was nearly pure, but to save a dollar he took an inferior sire. He would probably lose fifty cents apiece on his lambs the following fall through taking the cheap ram. This is what John Bunyan would call a 'penny-wise pound-foolish' operation.

DO SHEEP REASON?

The 'Australasian' argues that they do not, and gives some facts in proof of its position. Among the rest this one is mentioned. A flock of sheep was grazing on an unfenced prairie pasture through which a railway ran. A number of the sheep were actually on the track when the train approached. At the sound of the whistle the sheep parted to either side. Suddenly, before the train had passed, one section of the flock seeing their comrades on the opposite side of the track, began to rush through between the wheels. The train was a pretty long one, and before it could be pulled up, the line was strewn with a hundred mangled carcases. The small brain capacity of the sheep makes it doubtful whether they have any reasoning power. In this case the sheep followed the blind instinct which impels them to huddle together. In the management of sheep it should always be borne in mind that they are creatures of mere instinct and very liable to be seized with fancies. Quiet pastures beside still waters suit their nature. Dog-driving, except by trained collies, should be avoided. Every means should be used to inspire them with confidence. The kind and gentle ways of Oriental shepherds are well known. On them is founded the beautiful figurative lesson taught by the Good Shepherd:—'My sheep hear my voice, I know them, and they follow me.' The sheep that flee at the approach of their owner, by that act give him a poor certificate of qualification as a flock-master.

LINDENBANK.

DECLINE IN MERCANTILE HONOR.

One of the most distinguished and successful merchants in Chicago is reported to have said recently that in that city there has been a steady decline within the last five years of mercantile honor. On being asked if the report were true he said that, although he did not intend his remarks for publication, he did not mean to limit them to Chicago. Several prominent business men in the same city have been interviewed and, with few exceptions, admit that this degeneracy in business morals has taken place. Probably, with many honorable exceptions, the judgment is substantially true and applies to the whole country. What then is its cause? Among other reasons for this moral degeneracy in business life, one is possibly found in the exclusion of the bible from the public schools. While this is not universal, it has taken place on such a large scale as to have had considerable influence on the younger business men of to-day. Undoubtedly many teachers continue to exert a strong moral influence over their pupils, but it will hardly be denied that on the whole the moral influence of the public school is less strong and healthful than it was a quarter of a century since.—Boston 'Congregationalist.'

'WITNESS' ARMENIAN FUND.

Previously acknowledged	[illegible] 01
E. Winnie Kirkwood, 'The Grange'	25
Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Assa	1.00
Richmond and Melbourne, Que., Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, per Charles S. Decrose	
John H. Kennedy, Wine Harbor, N.S.	
Miss Noyes, Cushing, Que.	$1.00
Reader of 'Witness,' Cushing, Que.	1.00
R. Nichols, Cushing Que.	1.00
Y.P.S.C.E.	2.75
J.M.F.	.50
J.F.	1.00
Bella, Brockville	
M.E., Caledonia	
Sarnia W. C. T. U., per J. McGregor	
John Stephens, Owen Sound	
W. M. S. Methodist Church of Waterloo, per S. C. Lytle	
Victoria Band of Mercy, primary department, McGill Model School	
One who wishes to help a Little	
S. Cain, Yarmouth, N.S.	
F. Raymond, Yarmouth, N.S.	
F. K. Hilton, Yarmouth, N.S.	
Alameda Y.P.S.C.E., per J. S. Riddell	
Decew Fall Sabbath School, (N. Hen.)	
Henry Mulligan, Pickanock, Que.	
Wakefield Union C. E. Society, per H. Trowsse	
Y.P.S.C.E. and Public School Children of Palestine, per Tena Smith.	
John Fraser, Greenveld, Ont.	
Emmanuel Congregational Church, Hamilton, per Miss Sachs. Sent by the Rev. W. T. Gunn	4.10
One to whom Jesus has proven himself more precious by far than earthly jewels, Ottawa	1.00
Mrs. R. A. Mather, per the Rev. Mr. McKay, Omand	
Green Hill C. E. Society, per Robert Brown	
A Friend, Saskatoon	
Petrolea Presbyterian Sunday school per Wm. Clyde	

POINT ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE.

O'Brien Hall was thronged last evening to witness a private exhibition of gymnastics by the gymnasium classes under the physical director, Mr. J. O. Richardson. On the platform with the chairman, Mr. Andrew H. Lavers, and members of the gymnasium board, were the members of two quartettes; Miss Scott, Miss Jones and Messrs. Dickson and Bell, and the Ingleside Quartette, who varied the programme with songs and selections which were very heartily encored. The chairman, who is thoroughly acquainted with the value of the work done and the privileges of the institute, very strongly urged the ladies and gentlemen present to support it generously, adding among many other excellent points, that the management of the institute placed the buildings at the disposal of the community without looking for any financial return, but with the desire to afford the young people of Point St. Charles opportunities for mental and physical exercise and recreation unsurpassed in Montreal, the only requirement of the management being that those who composed the various committees of management should be taken from the membership of evangelical churches and that those who took advantage of the privileges of the gymnasium and other portions of the institute should maintain a proper bearing and decorum.

About fifty members of the gymnasium classes took part in the exercises during the evening and acquitted themselves most creditably; the apparatus used being the parallel bars, the German horse, dumbells, barbells and rings. Perhaps the most exciting part of the programme was the basket ball match between the members of the Y. M. C. A. and of the Institute Club which was very warmly contested, resulting in the first half in each side taking two games and in the second half of the contest the 'Point' boys carried off three games to one taken by their opponents. The quickness of movement of the players and the celerity with which the referee checked all collisions between the players seemed to come as a revelation to the galleries, who were in a continual storm of cheering. The boys of the Y. M. C. A. took their reverse very good-naturedly and at the close of the match heartily cheered the 'Point' team, who as heartily returned the compliment. Altogether the members of the Point St. Charles Institute have shown gratifying progress both in gymnastic exercise and in basket-ball since their exhibition last season and the evening's entertainment was voted by all present an unqualified success.

A CONCERT AT VERDUN.

The Metropolis Lodge C.O.O.F. accompanied by the Victoria Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club, visited Verdun last evening and brought so much mirth into the lives of the patients of the Protestant Hospital, that they will not be forgotten for years to come. So much pleasure is rarely displayed upon the countenances of so many patients at one time as that which evidenced the approval that met the rendering of several very comical Irish songs and jigs by Messrs. Stetyler and Riggs. There was also step dancing by Mr. Glover, recitations by Miss Small and Mr. Ferns, who was also chairman of the evening. A piano solo was performed by Miss Mitchell and a banjo solo by Mr. Anderson. The Banjo Club was frequently in order with a very choice collection of music, and this alone was a rare treat to all present. These ladies and gentlemen have the sincerest gratitude of the patients, that though the night was an exceedingly disagreeable one, they were not disappointed.

Do you want to let a house? Say so in the 'Witness.'

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

HEATHER CURLERS HOLD THEIR ANNUAL DINNER.

GAMES OF HOCKEY AT THE RINKS—A FINE TIME FOR THE SNOWSHOERS.

The Heather Curling Club held its annual dinner last evening at the club room on Bleury street. Mr. James Rodger, the president, occupied the chair, at the head of the table. The guests of the evening were Mr. J. Brown, of the Montreal Curling Club; Judge Archibald, of the Thistle; Mr. H. Hyndman, of the Caledonia; O. W. H. Simmons, of the St. Lawrence, and Major Hutchinson, president of the M.A.A.A. Each of these replied to the last named, responded to the toast of 'Our Sister Clubs,' proposed by Mr. Matthew Hutchinson, while Mr. Hyndman responded to the toast, 'The Press.'

The toast of the R.C.C.C. was responded to by Mr. Ellison. Some very good vocal and instrumental music added to the pleasure of the evening. Songs were sung by Messrs. Bethune, Thompson, Dettmers, and Robertson, while Dr. Scane played some selections on the guitar, and Mr. S. Mathewson the same with the mandolin. Mr. Brophy accompanied on the piano.

The evening's entertainment was varied by the presentation by Mr. D. W. Ross of a pair of curling stones, given for competition among the green players of the Heather Club. The prize was won by Dr. Scane.

The president presented the club trophy consisting of a pair of rinks to Mr. D. W. Ross, jr., who skipped the winning rink in the curling competition.

Among those who were present at the dinner were Messrs. A. Ramsay, R. Harvey, Wood, G. Cornell, A. Bremner and others.

AT THE THISTLE RINK.

The final match for the prize given by Judge Archibald, president of the Thistle Curling Club, was played yesterday. Messrs. Binmore and J. Rendell were pitted against Mr. A. E. Smith and Dr. Gentles, and the latter won by nine shots.

HOCKEY.

THE 'DONE UPS' WERE NOT DONE UP

The employees of Lonsdale, Reid & Co., having been stricken, like so many other young men in this city, with hockey fever, had a severe struggle with the grippe last night in the Prince Arthur rink. Two teams were picked among the players—the Never Wins and the Done Ups. The former team consisted of Clapp, goal; Engell, point; Ahern, cover; Lavoie, Casey, Wylie, A. Prevost, forwards. The Done Ups were: Baker, goal; Reid, point; McGregor, cover; Gleason, Marchand, Crossy, Giguerre, forwards. Referee, Hanna. Umpires, C. Prevost and W. G. Brown. The teams, in spite of their unfortunate names, played a very good game. The puck was a little erratic in its wanderings and a few good chances to score were overlooked, but on the whole it was an interesting game, the Done Ups winning with a score of 3 to 2.

VICTORIAS AND SHAMROCKS.

A great deal of interest is taken in the scheduled hockey and lacrosse match in the Victoria rink between the Victoria and Shamrock teams. The lacrosse match is having unusual interest. It will be refereed by Mr. Brophy, and Mr. Grant of the Victorias will referee the hockey contest. With the Shamrocks such men as Hansey, Tom Dwyer, Eddie O'Brien, Jim Kenna and Bob Wall will play, and on the other hand are Billy Murphy, W. Barland and George Hamilton. The match will be played next Tuesday night.

LONGUEUIL VS. WESTMOUNT.

The Longueuil and Westmount Hockey clubs will meet on the Prince Arthur rink, to-night, at ten o'clock, when a very interesting game is expected. The Westmounts will meet at 411c St. Antoine street, at 9.30 o'clock.

BROCKVILLE DEFEATED BY PERTH.

Perth, March 18.—Brockville played Perth here to-night for the third time this season, and was defeated by a score of three to two. Perth had previously won a game, and the Brockvilles came out with a team picked from the St. Lawrence and Brockville clubs, but the superior team play of Perth enabled them to win.

SNOWSHOEING.

THE PRINCE OF WALES CLUB.

The Prince of Wales Snowshoe Club will close the season to a close to-night with a smoker in their regimental reading room in the Drill Hall. Among those who will contribute are W. Clarke, L. Brown, Sergt. T. Bateman, J. Lyons, and Charles Porteous, in his club swinging feats.

LACROSSE.

A NEW CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Point St. Charles Institute Gymnasium will be held to-night at eight o'clock sharp in the Convocational House for the purpose of forming a lacrosse club. A large attendance is requested.

FOOTBALL.

THE 'POINT' CLUB.

The Point St. Charles Football Club will hold their first annual meeting on Monday next, 23, at 8 o'clock, in the Congregational House. All persons desirous of joining will do so at this meeting.

ATHLETICS.

M'GILL A. A. A.

The rumors are that before long there will be another athletic corporation in this city of rumors. Some time ago Mr. Tees, president of the McGill Athletic Clubs, called a meeting of the various clubs of the city with a view to discussing the formation of an amateur athletic association on a large scale. The scheme met with general favor and a set of by-laws were got up and a copy of them sent to each college for consideration and approval, and they were requested to report on them, but, however, nothing definite has been done in the matter, but there is reason to believe that in the near future what will be known as the Amateur Athletic Association of McGill College will be a great factor in Canadian sports. The association will include the cricket club, lacrosse club, football club, Rugby and Association football club, and Ladies Tennis Club.

THE VALLEYFIELD A. A. A.

On Monday night last the annual meeting of the Valleyfield Amateur Athletic Association was held in the Valleyfield Rink. There was a large attendance of members. The statement of accounts for last year showed that the association was somewhat in debt; but it was decided by the members of the Association to make a special effort to wipe out the debt during the next month so that the season can be commenced free of all

The following were elected officers of the Association:—President, Mr. Louis Simpson; vice-president, Mr. L. DeMartigny; secretary, Mr. A. E. Fellows; treasurer, Mr. Jas. Convery; directors, Messrs. John Convery, Joseph St. Onge, sr., J. C. Choquette, J. M. Guindon, James Walsh, George Fish, Thomas Hulme and Joseph Finnigan. The secretary of the Association is open to correspond with the secretaries of other associations with a view to fixing matches for the coming season in lacrosse, football and baseball.

CYCLING.

ROBERTSON'S OPPORTUNITY.

It is conceded that Robert A. Robertson, of Hamilton, says the 'Mail and Empire,' will be the next president of the C.W.A. Mr. Robertson's certain election was first demonstrated in these columns on Feb. 20 last, since which time all opposition has been swept away. Mr. Robertson is a man who has the courage of his convictions. It is understood that he is a strong advocate of road reform. In the fight for good roads, the C.W.A. requires a courageous man at the helm. In that lies a great opportunity for the man from Hamilton.

THE CANADIAN CIRCUIT.

The Canadian Bicycle Race Meet Circuit Association has decided to make no further arrangements for the proposed summer circuit until after the Good Friday meeting of the C.W.A. If at that meeting class B should be abolished and professionalism introduced in its place, it is probable that the Race Association will abandon its circuit scheme. The members of the association, after careful enquiry, have come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to make a circuit pay expenses with professional riders as the attraction. Neither could they depend upon amateur riders to follow the circuit, or to draw the crowds.—Toronto 'Mail and Empire.'

THE C. W. A. AND ITS MEMBERS.

The membership of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association on the roll of March 15, and entitled to vote at the annual meeting is 6,565. The Huron district with 1,208 members, is the largest, the Niagara district second with 1,115, and Toronto next with 887. The Torontos have the largest representation of any of the fourteen clubs, with the Wanderer, Tourist, Athenaeum and Queen City, and Globe Clubs following in that order. The Globe has a larger representation in the C.W.A. than the Ramblers or the Royal Canadians, who are the next of the remaining eight clubs in Toronto. Quebec figures on the list with 605 votes, as against Peterboro's 250.

CHESS.

SHOWALTER WON.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 19.—The ninth game in the chess match between Kemeny and Showalter ended in a victory for the latter to-day after seventy moves. The score now is. Showalter, 5; Kemeny, 3; drawn, 1.

THE GUN.

MONTREAL GUN CLUB.

The regular medal shoot will be held on Saturday commencing at 2.30 p.m. Handicaps will be given on the grounds. A full attendance is requested, as this may be the last shoot on the club house grounds.

YACHTING.

HOW THE 'SATANITA' WON.

Cannes, March 19.—The yacht race for the cup given by Baron Hirsch was sailed today, and won by the 'Satanita.' The 'Ailsa' was second and the 'Britannia' third. The race was over a thirty mile triangular course, three times round. The light breeze enabled the boats to carry jib headed topsails. The 'Satanita' got a good start, with the 'Ailsa' second, and the 'Britannia' third, the boats keeping these positions throughout. The 'Satanita' beat the 'Ailsa' three minutes and five seconds, and the 'Britannia' five minutes and thirty-three seconds. In the three rounds of the course, there were eighteen miles of reaching and twelve miles of running. The water was smooth. Mr. Ogden Goelet's 'Samphire' won the race for twenty-raters. Mr. Goelet and Colonel Paget had a row with the Cercle Nautique yesterday, and both are liable to resign from the club.

MEETINGS AND SOCIETIES.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL LECTURE SERIES.

'The Introduction of the Fly Family,' by Mr. C. T. Williams, will be given at eight o'clock this (Friday) evening. Other entertainment will also be provided. A special lantern with a microscope attached will be used, the slides being prepared with mounted specimens instead of being painted upon the glass. The public generally, and especially the parents and friends of the pupils, are most cordially invited. A collection will be taken to defray expenses and also to swell the fund for the purchase of gymnastic apparatus.

GIRLS WHO SELL NEWSPAPERS.

At the Temple Emmanu-El, Stanley street, below St. Catherine street, Rabbi Veld will speak to-night at 8 o'clock on 'Girls who sell newspapers and what to do for them.' The public are invited.

'THE IMPERIAL TRIO.'

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last night a large audience greeted the 'Imperials' in Unity Hall, Point St. Charles. As usual their singing was enthusiastically received. Good practical addresses were given by the Rev. Mr. Cruikshank and Mr. Blackaller on temperance. 'Ten Nights in a Bar-room' will be presented by the 'Imperials' which will close their successful series of meetings at the Point.

THE MARKETS INSPECTED.

ALL FOUND TO BE IN SATISFACTORY ORDER.

The Market Committee inspcted the various markets yesterday. At the Bonsecours market it was found that some of the water closets were not in proper condition; that some of the chimneys needed repairing and that some of the store rooms needed better ventilation. The market, on the whole, however, was considered to be in fairly good condition.

It was found that the closets in the St. James Market needed to be attended to.

The St. Jean Baptiste Market was found to be very neat and clean; some repairs to the flooring, however, will be necessary.

The majority of the commitee were of the opinion that the beauty of St. Lawrence street would be considerably enhanced if a new front was put on the St. Lawrence Market. This market was found to be neat and clean.

At St. Ann's Market one of the butchers asked that a few more lights be put in the place. The market was found to be in good repair.

St. Gabriel and St. Antoine markets were found to be in good order.

GOT THROUGH A WINDOW.

Yesterday morning at an early hour, E. Bourret, a tobacconist of St. Catherine street, arrived at his home which is above his store. He had barely reached the threshold when a noise in the store attracted his attention. Hastily descending he found two men rummaging through his goods; they quickly became aware of his presence and just as quickly decamped. Subsequently an examination of the premises was made when it was found that the burglars had gained access through a window in the rear.

JUVENILE WAIFS.

The Ontario Way of Training Them Into Useful Citizens.

USEFUL WORK THAT IS APPRECIATED.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

Toronto, March 20.—Juvenile criminals are receiving a good deal of attention just now, and this not of the spasmodic kind. Persistent and not entirely unsuccessful efforts are making to instil into the public mind the conviction that it is cheaper and in other ways more satisfactory to prevent children from drifting into crime than it is to reform them after they have become addicted to it. Unfortunately our county jails are poorly equipped for reformatory purposes, the provices in wrongdoing being herded in them along with the vilest scoundrels who take full advantage of such opportunities to get even with society. Juvenile offenders are not in this province admitted to the Central Prison for men or the Mercer Reformatory for women; they are, if sentenced as criminals at all, consigned to the Penetanguishene Reformatory for boys or the Toronto Industrial Refuge for girls. The great objection to these two places is that their inmates are really convicts, and that when they have served their terms the public make no distinction between them and the ordinary 'jail-birds.' In fact, though not in theory, these institutions are prisons and not reformatories, so far at least as the abiding stigma on their inmates is concerned. This is no reflection at all on their management, which is generally admitted to be intelligent and humane; it is simply the recognition of a state of affairs that no management can by any possibility overcome. The desire to put a better chance of reform within the reach of boys who have not yet become hardened offenders prompted the establishment some years ago. of

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

at Mimico. One of the leading spirits in this movement was the late W. V. Howland, and to it he gave up much of his phenomenal energy and more of his time than he could well afford. On a piece of land leased from the Ontario Government one building after another was erected as additional accommodation was required, until the attendance of boys ran up to about two hundred. Under the law as amended to meet the case of this school a county judge or a police magistrate can send to it any boy under sixteen who is either a criminal or is evidently on the way to become one. As it was the only institution of the kind in the province, boys were sent to it from municipalities outside of Toronto, and eventually a similar school for girls was established under the same auspices and with a similar object in view. These institutions have done a great deal of good. The conditions of life in them are quite different from those in the reformatories, and the jail stigma is less pronounced if it is felt at all. Everything has been done that could be done to make the schools as homelike as possible. The cottage system of increasing accommodation has been adopted, so as to keep as low as is consistent with economy the number of pupils who have to live together. The latter are subjected to some surveillance, but to very little restraint, and many of them learn to like the school and to look back on it with pride after leaving it. Over two years ago a movement of a different sort was set on foot, the aim of which was to establish

A CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The work done by this organization is deemed of such importance as to warrant making it a branch of the provincial service with a small staff at headquarters and a rapidly spreading ramification over the province. The object of the society is not merely to capture children who have either committed crime or are on the fair way to become criminals, but to look after all young children who have been left without parents or who belong to parents so vicious that the state is justified in intervening for their protection. As the society has no institution to maintain, its operations are carried on at a minimum of cost. The children of whom it takes charge are placed in the homes of people who are willing to receive them either for adoption or to be trained to lives of educated usefulness. Already about two hundred children have been thus rescued, and nearly all of them have been for some time on the register kept in the office of the Provincial Secretary, to whose department this organization is attached. Many childless homes have been made happier for the presence of the little ones, and the number of applicants for children of this sort is constantly on the increase. The number of local branches is not yet great, but the list is steadily extending under the propaganda of the superintendent, Mr. J. J. Kelso. The operations of the society, like those of the Industrial School, are protected by law. Any attempt to take children away from the homes in which they have been placed is treated as a serious crime; in Chatham a few weeks ago a man who obtained possession of one on false pretences was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, and the trial judge explained that the sentence was made exemplary so as to deter others from interfering with the operation of a law that was likely to prove so salutary alike to children and to the community. Though the special object in view in the organization of the society was to overtake a class of work not attempted in any ssytematic way for the neglected children of this province, it has incidentally become a competitor of the various

CHILDREN'S HOMES

that have been established here and elsewhere by private benevolence and maintained in part by municipal and provincial subsidies. Of these there are twenty-five in Ontario. Some of them take in children very young and keep them until they are twelve or fourteen, perhaps more. However well such an institution may be kept the child whose abode it is never knows anything of home life at the very period when he most needs it. Already the Children's Aid Society is making its influence felt in lessening the number of inmates in the homes and in the industrial schools, much to the annoyance of some of those who are connected with their management. It is alleged on behalf of the institutions that children placed in families are often badly treated, and recent developments show that there is some ground for the allegation; but as every child provided with a home in this way through the society is registered in the Provincial Secretary's Department it should be comparatively easy to keep track of him, and see that he is properly treated. A feature of the situation that is as curious as satisfactory, is the keen demand for children for adoption—a demand for which the supply of Ontario waifs is quite inadequate so far. This demand has been in existence for years, but has been partially supplied by

IMPORTED CHILDREN.

Several organizations are at work to bring them across from Great Britain and the industry is—very unwisely most people here think—aided by the Dominion Government to the extent of two dollars per immigrant. There are eight of them operating in this province, and these bring in a large number of children. It is expected that the aggregate will this year reach 2,000. It is needless to say that while some of these are desirable additions to our juvenile population, many of them are the very reverse, but in spite of drawbacks the children are quickly disposed of. The Children's Aid Society will soon prove a formidable rival to these subsidized organizations, by placing large numbers of Ontario children in the homes to which the imported ones would naturally go, and keeping them out of the charitable institutions so kindly prepared for them. The whole subject is undeniably important, and the present phase of it is exceedingly interesting. For the next few years the struggle between the three agencies will go on, and the fittest will survive. Just at present the chances seem to be strongly in favor of the Children's Aid Society, all the more because of the extent to which it reduces the cost of charity to the community at large. The cost of inmates per head at the Mimico Industrial School has been $140 per year. In the orphanages for small children it has been cut down to about half that sum. Under the operations of the Children's Aid Society people take the waifs into their own homes and bear all the expense of rearing and educating them for the sake of having them.

ANDREW BOYD ACQUITTED.

A few weeks ago Mr. Andrew Boyd of the late firm of Boyd, Gillies & Co., wholesale stationers on St. Sulpice street, was arrested in London, Eng., on an extradition warrant issued at the request of the Dominion Government, who charged him with perjury in some fraudulent transactions with the customs. Mr. James Crankshaw went over to London about ten days ago, and according to word received in the city last night, has succeeded in securing Mr. Boyd's acquittal at the Bow Street Police Court yesterday morning. Mr. O'Leary of the Dominion Police represented the government.

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NOTICE is hereby given that all unqualified Graduates intending to vote for the election of the NEW REPRESENTATIVE FELLOWS, to serve on the Corporation of this University for 1896-1897, must send in their commutation fees of ($2.50) two dollars and fifty cents (from which will be deducted former payments) with their address to the undersigned on or before the 31st of March, 1896, upon receipt of which the voting papers will at once be sent to such Graduates, and thereafter annually.
By order,
J. W. BRACKENRIDGE, B.C.L.,
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March 16, 1896. 17

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DO NOT WANT THE SALOON.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE VICTORIA STREET LICENSE APPLICATION.

THE CLERGY, AND THE M. A. A. A. AND PROFESSORS OF M'GILL 'FILE THEIR PROTESTS.'

Yesterday was the last day for filing the opposition to the Victoria street license application. As was expected a very vigorous protest is being made. A number of very influential petitions were presented yesterday praying the commissioners not to grant the license.

One of these is from the governors of McGill University and bears the signatures of Sir Donald A. Smith, Messrs. W. C. McDonald, Hugh McLennan, Samuel Finley, George Hague, E. B. Greenshields, A. F. Gault, J. S. Archibald, C. J. Fleet.

There are also five petitions from the various faculties of the university signed by the professors and lecturers, including Principal Peterson and Sir William Dawson.

M. A. A. A. PROTEST.

The Board of Directors of the M.A.A.A. at their last meeting passed the following resolution which was forwarded to the commissioners: 'That the directors of this association having heard that an application has been made for a license for the sale of intoxicating liquors on Victoria street, within the electoral district of this club house, wish to enter their protest against a license being granted as they consider the granting of such privilege is not necessary and if granted would be a serious menace to the welfare of the large number of young men who are members of our association.'

BISHOP BOND'S PROTEST.

His Lordship Bishop Bond has also sent in a protest on his own behalf and 'on behalf of seventeen clergymen of the Church of England, assembled in their monthly meeting.'

Another opposition is signed by forty-one of the resident electors of the polling division.

Mr. Carson, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, has filed a formal opposition setting forth a number of reasons why the license should not be granted. Among others is the plea that a majority of the electors have already signified their opposition to any application for a license for these premises for the present year.

It will be remembered that when the first application was made some weeks ago, a large majority opposition was filed against it. The license was refused, and then a new application was made. On this application there were a few names that had previously signed the opposition. These names will therefore in all probability have to come off the opposition previously filed, but with these removed there will still remain an absolute majority against it. Next Tuesday afternoon the commissioners will consider the whole case and once more will give their decision.

CHEMISTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE BY PROFESSOR SHUTT.

The third of the Somerville lectures of this season was delivered last night in the Natural History rooms by Prof. Shutt of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The subject of his lecture was 'Chemical work in Canadian agriculture.' Judge Wurtele presided.

Professor Shutt spoke of the importance of the relationship between chemistry and agriculture. Great progress had been made of late years in agriculture through the introduction of improved implements and machinery. Agriculture is now one of the sciences. The factors of a soil's fertility might be enumerated as 1, the amount and availability of its plant food; 2, its mechanical condition; 3, the condition of climate—rainfall, temperature, etc. Thus a knowledge afforded by chemical analysis is of great value in determining a soil's productiveness. Canadian soils are exceedingly varied as regards origin, nature and composition. Speaking of virgin soils, which had been analyzed by the government chemists, Prof. Shutt said that, in British Columbia, between the Fraser and Pitt rivers, were many thousands of acres of alluvial deposits which ranked, both as regarded mechanical condition and richness of composition, with the best soils of any country in the world. The prairie soils of Manitoba were a mine of plant food. The farmers of the far west, however, should learn that this store of plant food was not inexhaustible, and that it must be made up by the application of manures and fertilizers, if the present conditions were to be preserved. Many of the frontier lands in Quebec were in a condition of partial exhaustion owing to the one-sided method of farming that had been in vogue. They must be built up by manuring. Speaking of grasses the lecturer said that June grass, red top, Austrian brown and orchard grasses were excellent for cultivation in Canada. Referring to wells on farms he said that a large proportion of them were of a pernicious character, on account of being situated near some contaminating source.

PADEREWSKI COMING.

Lovers of music will be charmed to hear that Paderewski, the celebrated Polish pianist, will give a concert at the Windsor Hall on the evening of April 6.

THE BAYARD CHARGES.

Washington, March 20.—The House this afternoon proceeded to consider the resolutions censuring Mr. Bayard, ambassador at London, for his speeches at Boston and Edinburgh.

C. E. QUARTERLY MEETING.

The quarterly meeting of the Montreal Christian Endeavor Union was held last evening in Emmanuel Church. The Rev. Dr. Evans led the opening exercises. Mr. C. K. Calhoun gave a short address on 'How to Prepare the Topic—Hints for Leaders.' Satisfactory reports were received from the various committees.

A PECULIAR EXTRADITION CASE.

Chicago, March 20.—Sydney Slocum has ten days in which to walk to Canada. He started last night and carries with him a certified order from Judge Grosscup giving him immunity from arrest for that length of time. Slocum was a refugee in Canada. He was wanted here but his offence was not extraditable, so his bondsmen resorted to strategy, got him across the line, arrested him, turned him over to the Federal authorities and were discharged on their bond. Slocum applied for a writ of habeas corpus and Judge Grosscup heard the case yesterday. He held that the man had been unfairly dealt with inasmuch as he had been extradited on one charge and then arrested on another. He must be given a reasonable time, the judge said, in which to return to the country from which he was extradited. Slocum said he had no money and would probably have to walk back to Canada, so he asked for some order showing that he had a reasonable time in which to walk the distance. The Court gave him ten days and also set aside the release of his bondsmen. Slocum's alleged offence was committed two years ago in Peoria, Ills., where he was charged with taking from the mail copies of a Chicago newspaper containing what was declared to be an improper story. It is also said Slocum wrote the story at the time. The publisher of the paper in question was fined two hundred dollars for publishing the story.

LOCAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

ABSENCE OF BUSINESS THE FEATURE.

WITNESS OFFICE,
Friday, March 20, 1896.

On the local stock exchange this morning the absence of business was again the notable feature, and values were consequently weaker. Canadian Pacific, Toronto Street, and a few shares of Colored Cotton, and two banks, was all the business transacted. The total number of shares changing hands was only 479. Canadian Pacific was quoted in London this morning at 56½. The board will adjourn over to-morrow because of the absence of business.

The sales at the morning board were as follows:—250 Canadian Pacific at 55, 50 Toronto Street at 74¾, 50 at 74½, 50 at 74, 150 at 74¼. 2 Merchants Bank at 164, 5 Bank of Montreal at 219, 22 Colored Cotton at 60.

The afternoon board was slow. The sales were:—300 Gas at 201, 10 Montreal Street Railway at 217¼.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler.

	Between Banks. Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.	
New York Funds	1-16 dis.	par.	⅛	prem.
Sterling, 60 days	9⅜	9 7-16	9⅜	9¾
Sterling, demand	9 9-16	9 11-16		9⅞
Sterling, cables	9¾	9 13-16		10

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers, corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets.

Stocks.	Sellers	Buyers
Canadian Pacific	56	64¾
Do. do. Land Bonds	....	....
Duluth S.S. & Atlantic	6	5
Do. do. do. Pref.	14	11
Grand Trunk 1st Pref.	....	....
Do. do. 2nd Pref.	....	....
Commercial Cable	159½	158½
Montreal Telegraph	167	165
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.	92½	86½
Montreal St. Railway Co.	218¼	217½
Montreal Gas Co.	201½	200¾
Bell Telephone Co.	158	155
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Royal Electric	120	115
Bank of Montreal	223	218½
Ontario Bank	76	....
Bank of British North America	....	....
La Banque du Peuple	6	2
Molsons Bank	180	173
Bank of Toronto	250	239
La Banque Jacques Cartier	100	....
Merchants' Bank	167	164
Do. do. of Halifax	....	....
Eastern Townships Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	....
La Banque Nationale	75	....
Union Bank	100	....
Canadian Bank of Commerce	136	133½
La Banque Ville Marie	100	72½
Hochelaga Bank	125	122
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
Do. Pref. Stock	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
Canada Shipping Co.	....	....
Canada Paper	....	....
Champlain & St. Lawrence Bonds	105	....
Montreal Cotton	128½	125
Can. Col. Cot. Mills Co.	65	55
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Merchants' Manufacturing Co.	140	....
Dominion Cotton Mills Co	95	....
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co.	....	....
Toronto Street Railway	75	74⅝

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. R. Meeker.)

Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Atchison	14⅞	15
Can. Pacific	....	....
Can. Southern	49¼	49⅛
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	76⅛	76⅛
Clev. C. C. & St. Louis	....	....
Com. Cable	....	....
Del. & Hud.	....	....
Del. Lack & West	160½	160½
Erie	....	....
Ill. Central	....	....
Louis. & Nash.	51	50¾
Lake Shore	....	....
Manhattan Consolidated xd.	103⅛	1 03⅜
Missouri Pacific	23	23¼
North American	....	....
Nor. Pacific	....	....
Nor. Pac. pfd.	12	11½
New Jersey Central	105	10½
Nor. West.	102¼	103
N. Y. & N. Eng.	....	....
N. Y. Central	96⅞	96⅞
Omaha, Common	....	....
Pacific Mail	25½	27½
Reading, Philadelphia	10¼	10⅜
Richmond Terminal	....	....
Rock Island Chico. & Pac.	70	70⅛
St. Paul, Chico & Minn.	76¾	76⅛
St. Paul Minn & Man.	....	....
Texas Pacific	....	....
Union Pacific	6½	6½
Wabash Com.	....	....
Wabash pfd.	16¾	16¾
Western Union Tel. xd.	83⅝	83¼
Sugar	115½	116⅜
Lead	23½	23½
Gas, Chicago	64½	64⅝
Gen. Electric	36	36
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Nor. Mich.	....	....
Rubber	25½	25½

CEREALS WEAKER.

SPECULATION BEARISH AND WEATHER CONDITIONS BULLISH.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened ⅜ of a cent lower through speculative agency and further declined; however, the adverse conditions of growing crops formed a strong bullish feature and the market gradually recovered, closing only ⅛ of a cent under that of yesterday. Cables were steady. Corn and oats were fractionally lower. Provisions were about steady.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of yesterday:—

	Yesterday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
Mar.	60¾	....	....	....	60⅝
May	62¼	64⅞	62¼	61⅝	62⅛
July	62⅞	62½	62⅞	62¼	62¾
Corn—					
Mar.	28⅜	....	....	....	28⅛
May	29⅝	29½	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
Oats—					
Mar.	19	....	....	....	18¾
May	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
Pork—					
Mar.	9.00	....	....	....	9.00
May	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.05	9.15
Lard—					
Mar.	5.15	....	....	....	5.17
May	5.27	5.25	5.30	5.25	5.30
Short ribs—					
Mar.	4.80	....	....	....	4.80
May	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.85	4.92

Duluth, March 20, 1.15 p.m.—Closing.—No. 1 Northern, 59½c March, 60⅝c May; No. 1 hard 60⅝c cash.

Milwaukee, March 20, 1.15 p.m.—Closing.—59c cash, 62c May.

Toledo, March 20, 1.20 p.m.—Closing.—69c cash, 69⅝c May.

St. Louis, March 20, 1.20 p.m.—Closing.—57½c cash, 58½c May.

New York, March 20, 2.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 69⅞c March, April, 69c May, 68¾c July; corn, 37½c March, 35⅝c May, 36¼c July.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, March 20.—Six loads of cattle are in to-day, but the roads are blocked. About 150 hogs are in, and about ten sheep. Butchers' prices are 2¾c to 3½c; hogs, singers, 3⅞c; thick fat, $3.75 per cwt. off cars.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.

London, March 20, 4 30 p.m. — Sugar, centrifugal, 96 test, 13s 6d to 13s 9d; Muscovado, fair refining, 12s; beet, March, 12s 6d; June, 12s 9¾d.

SHIPPING.

The Allan Line SS. Hibernian, from Glasgow and Liverpool, for Halifax and Philadelphia, arrived at Halifax at noon yesterday.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

LINE FENCE.

J.A.B., Ont.—A builds half of the line fence and notified B to build his half, and B has not built any, but has since sold the farm to C. Can C claim half of the fence A built. Ans.—No.

DATE FOR PAYMENT.

J.M., N.B.—1. A note is drawn, say for four years at six percent. Is the interest due yearly or only when the note is due? Would 'six percent per annum' make any difference? Ans.—We think that the interest becomes due with the principal at the end of the four years and three grace days. 2. No.

AN ABANDONED RAILWAY.

D.E.E., Ont.—A railway line in Ontario has not been in use for 20 or 30 years and all fences have disappeared. Does the Company still possess the 'right of way' or does it lapse to the original owners? Part of the line is in use and has been bought and sold within the last 10 years, but about 10 miles is lying waste and has been for nearly 30 years. Ans.—We cannot tell from the foregoing statement of facts alone. The matter is one requiring investigation by a solicitor in the regular way.

SECURITY BY NOTE.

Old Subscriber—A sold a cow to B taking a joint note from B and C, the note not being due till May 1. C is making a sale of all his property before that time. Could we force C to give the value of animal at time of sale. Ans.—No.

A TENANT.

T.B.—I am about to rent a farm which has been left in rather a bad shape. The father (owner) died a little over a year ago without a will; one son stayed and took off last harvest, and then cleared out and left after selling almost everything and pocketing the money. Does he forfeit his claim to the estate by going away? 2. Can any debts against the place be collected from the tenant who has rented from one of the heirs, or should all claims be settled by the heirs? Ans.—No. 2. The tenant would not be liable for such debts, but it is possible that creditors of the estate might attach rent due by him in respect of the farm in order to the satisfaction of their claims. In such case he should make payment only when and as ordered by the court. The claims ought, of course, to be adjusted and paid through an administrator.

A BOARD BILL.

D.A.D., N.S.—I took a man to board; paid me all but fifteen dollars; says he will not pay that. He has no property, but has interest on thirteen hundred dollars due June 25. He has a guardian. 1. Can I compel him to pay and how? 2. Can I get interest? It has been nearly three years. He represented that his interest money would pay his board, which it did not by half. Ans.—1. We should think that payment could be obtained. You should place the claim in a lawyer's hands for collection. 2. We cannot see that you are in a position to do so.

A CHURCH BAZAAR AND LOTTERY.

C.P.C., Ont.—Can a church in Ontario run a bazaar and lottery and send partiesso around selling tickets for same without penalty? 2. What is the penalty? 3. What is the penalty for buying said tickets? 4. How can it be stopped? Ans.—1 and 2. Raffles for prizes of small value at any bazaar held for any charitable object, are not illegal if permission to hold the same has been obtained from the city or other municipal council, or from the mayor, reeve or other chief officer of the city, town or other municipality, wherein such bazaar is held and the articles raffled for thereat have first been offered for sale and none of them are of a value exceeding fifty dollars A raffle or lottery that is not of the character above described and is not permitted and conducted as above mentioned is not lawful; and every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment and to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars who procures the sale of such lottery tickets. 3. A fine of twenty dollars. 4. Possibly by a timely warning that thoose actively connected with it will be prosecuted under the criminal code, 1892.

'PROBATING'—TITLE TO LAND.

E.G.W., Ont.—Q.—1. What is the meaning of probating a will? 2. Is it necessary when all the heirs are of age and are satisfied with the distribution of the property and the will is registered, to have it probated? The lawyer is the only person anxious to have it probated. All the heirs know it is the last will and testament of the testator he having told them how he had divided the property. 3. Does a lawyer charge a percentage of the property for probating a will, or is it the same for all wills? 4. About thirty years ago a man in comfortable circumstances told his sister to move on a farm of his and do the road work and pay the taxes. She did so. The brother some time after went away to the Old Country and has not since been heard of. His sister died lately she having lived on the rent of said farm up to the time of her death, her son being the lessee. There are three sons and two daughters in the family. How should the property be divided? And what steps should the son on the farm take to get a deed? His mother left no will? Ans.—1. It means exhibiting and proving a will in a Surrogate Court. The copy of such will and certificate of the original having been so proved—issued by the court under its seal—are together styled the 'probate.' 2. It is usually necessary. The lawyer who has been consulted about the matter, and is accordingly familiar with the circumstances as well as with the law, is probably in the best position to judge whether probate should be had or not. 3. The fee is regulated by a guarded tariff based upon the value of the property devolving. The fees to be paid to the Registrar of the Court are also to a certain extent based upon such value. 4. We cannot tell from the above statement of case alone. It is a matter requiring investigation by a solicitor, and probably the taking of certain legal proceedings.

A ROAD NEEDED.

W. E., Ont.—I am living in an unorganized township. I am unable to get to town without crossing my neighbor's land. Can he stop me crossing his fields with a team and waggon, as the proper road allowance is impassable and cannot be made and people have had a road through his fields for eight years? Ans.—We think so.

NOTES — WILLS — INTEREST — MORTGAGE—WIFE'S SEPARATE PROPERTY.

Enquirer, Ont. — 1. It is possible to register a promissory note, or anything of such a nature? 2. If a person receive a note and lose the same, can he collect the amount still unpaid? 3. Is it legal in making a will to have the executor so appointed to act as a witness? 4. A makes a will giving each of his family a certain sum, excepting B, whose name is not even mentioned, can B void the will? 5. A owes B an account that should have been settled one year ago, can B collect interest on that amount since that date? 6. A holds a mortgage against a certain property owned by B which if sold will not cover the indebtedness, there being considerable interest in arrears. Can A recover from B, who has other property not encumbered? 7. Can a husband claim, or make use of any part of his wife's property, if so, to what extent? Ans.—1. Not any ordinary note, but there is a statutory provision for the registration of lien notes. 2. Yes. He might, however, be required to give security. He should certainly before suing on the note make a tender of sufficient security, otherwise he would probably have to pay the costs of suit. 3. It is not illegal, but it is certainly inadvisable under ordinary circumstances. 4. No. 5. Not unless he has notified A that he would be required to pay interest, and then only from the time of such notice. 6. Yes. 7. Not without her consent.

LEGAL CARLOAD OF STRAW.

Tractis, Ont.—A lives in E., Ont. and B in C., Ont. Q—s. 5. A bought of B by telegram a carload of straw at $6 per ton, f.o.b., C.P.R., at C. A, by telegram, ordered it shipped to O.S. A heard nothing further from B till a draft with bill of lading attached was presented to A. The bill of lading showed that the car was shipped to order, Bank, Montreal, O.S. The draft showed that there was just a little over 14,000 lbs. in the car; the railway company charged freight on 20,000 lbs., the minimum car load. If A accepted the draft he would have to pay freight, amounting to $8.40 for straw not in the car, this being the difference between the amount shipped and 20,000 lbs., the least that the railway company would take at carload rates. A telegraphed B to reduce his draft, $8.40, and it would be paid; B refused, and there the matter stood. The C. P. R. agent at O.S. advised A that a car with straw for A from C. was at the station to the order of the Bank of Montreal. A could not get the car without paying the draft, which he thought was $8.40 too much. Then A advised B by letter that said car had arrived at O.S., and was there at his (B's) risk and expense. After a delay of some twenty-five days B sold the car, paying $25 demurrage to the railway company, and now B claims of A any loss he has sustained by the transaction. A claims that a legal carload of straw is 20,000 lbs., and he is not bound to accept less than that. A offered to accept the 14,000 lbs., if B paid the freight on what was not in the car, but had to be paid for. B refuses this, and A claims he is not responsible to B for anything. B claims that he put all the straw into the car that it would hold, and that was all he could do, and now threatens suit to recover. Do you think B can recover, and upon what grounds? Or, if he can't recover, what ground? And what is legally a carload of straw in Ontario? Ans.—We consider B entitled to recover if, as he says (and his statement is not disputed), he filled the car. We are not aware that there is any law which would require one who had contracted to ship a carload of straw to either crowd more into a car than it would fairly hold, or pay the excess of freight represented by the difference between the minimum number of pounds charged per car by the railway company and the number of pounds actually contained per car, when filled with the description of goods in question.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A.B., Kingston, Ont.—1. Is a tenant (in Ontario) entitled to remove improvements made by him to the premises during his tenancy? 2. Is a landlord empowered to put 'To Let' placards on a house or to send people into it to view it with the intention of renting without, or contrary to the tenant's wishes? Ans.—Generally speaking he is not entitled to do so. 2. We think that in strictness the landlord is not in a position to insist upon placarding the house, but that he probably is entitled to have intending lessees admitted to view the interior of it at reasonable times and to a reasonable extent.

MORTGAGE MATTERS.

New Subscriber, Man.—Could a settler in the North-West four years ago mortgage his homestead before obtaining deed for same? In the event of same settler abandoning claim in North-West and homesteading quarter section in Manitoba, could the mortgage company seize his farm in Manitoba to pay the debt contracted in the North-West? Ans.—A local lawyer should be consulted.

VALUATION FEES.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—A had a local agent to write to a loaning company in Toronto and make application for a large loan on his farm of 330 acres. C also wished for a loan on his farm from the same company; neither loan went through. When the account came from Toronto to agent, it read: 'The valuation of this' (A's valuation), 'and the—affair' (C's) 'is $18.' A paid whole account and looked to C for his share of valuation, but C refused to pay anything. He said all he had done was to go to the agent's place and get the man who came from Toronto and drive him over his farm and when the percentage could not be agreed upon, the loan dropped right there. A has an account from C for work performed by him, which he took to agent asking him to try to get C to endorse $5 thereon to pay for his valuation, but C firmly refuses to pay anything. Should not C pay his share and how much? A has the larger farm. What steps shall A take to secure the amount? Ans.—C does not appear to be liable.

MEDICAL.

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

HAIR COMING OFF IN PATCHES.

P.S.L.W.—Can you tell me the cause and what will prevent the hair coming off in patches all over the head? It commenced for several weeks before it came out with itching that was almost unbearable, then a small lump comes, then it ceases but leaves a bald place. Ans—Wash the head with black carbolic soap and rinse with warm water, then paint irritable spots with tincture of iodine and spirits of camphor, equal parts, removing all loose hair and not neglecting the edges. The description given is insufficient for exact advice. If there is any moisture on these spots or peeling of the skin or any symptoms of constitutional disease these things should be mentioned. The above treatment will probably be effectual if steadily carried out every second day for a fortnight. To encourage the hair when the skin has had a chance to return to its natural condition use this lotion shaking it up well before using it:—Ammonia water, two drachms; cocoanut or olive oil, two drachms; glycerine, two drachms; spirits of rosemary, two drachms.

SWOLLEN EYELIDS.

A Reader.—I am a girl nineteen years old. My eyelids swell very much and become dark. Sometimes they are not swelled, but at other times they are swelled very much. I am also troubled with catarrh. Would that cause my eyelids to swell? What will remove the swelling and prevent them from swelling again? What will cure catarrh? Ans.—Your eyelids may be only swelled at the inner side, if so you may use the following lotion dropped in the eye, and press the inner side of the lids a little to encourage a flow through the tear-duct into the nose:—One drachm of glycerine of carbolic acid, and one drachm of salt in a pint of pure water. Use the same to snuff through the nostrils and gargle. If the whole eyelid is swelled in the morning get the urine examined.

RASH ON BODY.

H.H.—Am a farmer, aged 70. Use neither liquor nor tobacco; general health very good. About every two or three weeks have a breaking out between shoulders up to lower part of neck. It forms in blotches with a watery fluid under scab and the itching is about unendurable. Have bathed it with a solution of baking soda, but this only gives temporary relief. Please tell me what it is and what to do for it. Ans.—All rashes with scabs should have these soaked gently off. This is very important because the matter of which the scab is composed and all pus, swarms with organisms, which may start up the purulent discharge worse than ever. Dress the place every day. Warm a little oil carbolized slightly by a reliable druggist and soak the scabs for several hours, then soak off with soap and water or borax and water. Smear the reddened skin with oxide of zinc, eighty grains mixed by the druggist with vaseline one ounce, and lay a piece of soft lint or clean old linen under a piece of oil silk over the place. If this does not cure the eczema try the ointment of kaolin made of one ounce each of vaseline and paraffin melted and one ounce of kaolin added and stirred until cold. Spread this on clean linen and apply.

SWOLLEN LEG.

H. R.—I have a swollen leg which is very painful, it is quite white and when I press it with my finger the mark remains. Now, I wish to know what is the matter. Is it what is called a milk leg? Or is it dropsy? Ans.—Dropsy is a general condition. Milk leg is a firm swelling of one whole limb. Some interference with the behaviour of the circulation in the lymphatics and veins causes a limb to remain in this condition. Sometimes inflammation in a vein has nearly choked it. You should have local medical advice. Very great attention is often required in the treatment of such a case. Bathing in warm water to encourage whatever circulation remains is often safer than rubbing the limb, which is so useful in any other difficulty of circulation. A neat, firm flannel roller bandage over cotton from instep to hip is of great service, keep the limb resting on a sofa or chair, use effervescing citrate of magnesia to keep the bowels free and drink coffee or get some heart or circulatory tonic from a doctor who knows your case.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A.S.B.—Advertisements of medicines may claim more than they are able to perform and sometimes excite the fears of young persons unnecessarily. Attention to the general health will do most for persons who have been dissipated in any way. Regular habits of eating, sleeping, exercise, work, study and amusements will keep the mind wholesomely employed and restore health better than remedies.

SHY CHILDREN.

Bob.—Children are sometimes injured by thoughtless elders who reproach them severely for some conduct which is felt as a disgrace; and forget in a few days what a child, if morbid, as children often are, may not forget for years. A great desire to appear well and to be approved or a sense of unfitness to cope with social demands makes other children act as if they were in misery when under the gaze of the family or asked to do anything which will be noticed by a visitor. Morbid children, that is those who make too much of passing events, should be built up in general health, all unpleasantness should be avoided and no demands made such as playing an instrument or showing drawings or singing to visitors until for a time the approving smiles of the home circle have made an awkward child feel at ease. Dressing the child like its companions is another kindness to sensitive children. It is easy also for a mother to smooth the hair of a plain child and say, 'Mother loves this dear face so much.' This will come up to the mind of the child when others are praised for beauty. To increase a child's conceit by untrue or extravagant praise only fosters the consciousness of self which is causing the child misery. Love and appreciation, and explanation of how to improve in a tender tone if steadily given to a nervous child will bring a rich return in the unfolding of the child's best qualities and are very important to its health of body.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE HEART.

R.B., Ont.—What symptoms are produced by a disease known as obstruction of the heart? Does this disease come on suddenly or gradually? Is it the same as fatty heart? Is it an incurable disease? Ans.—The heart is a muscular organ containing four cavities. There are valves between the cavities and at the commencement of certain blood vessels connected with the heart. The muscle in the heart wall may be replaced by so much fat that it cannot contract as it it ought to in order to force the blood along. The valves sometimes have a fibrous growth or a calcareous deposit come to thicken them and prevent their acting properly. In this case the heart wall may be healthy and contract properly and yet there may be obsruction to the onward flow of the blood through a thickened valve. These are both organic heart diseases. Inflammatory rheumatism is often accompanied by valvular thickenings. This is a disease most common in youth and the incapacitated valve may not cause any important inconvenience for many years. Nature makes compensation by increasing the muscular force of the heart to overcome an obstruction. After many years compensation may become insufficient and the cavity nearest the obstruction may dilate, that is get larger, while the muscular wall grows thinner and feebler. At this stage the more troublesome symptoms of heart disease appear and are apt to become shown with. A great deal depends upon the amount of obstruction, as if that is slight life will longer than if it is great. A fairly well might be present with an obstructed valve. When valves have become altered they main so.

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION.

A.M.A., and Miss M.D.—Indigestion, constipation. Pains in stormy weather in or all over. Ans.—Get maltine and cod oil and take three bottles, one after other, a teaspoonful after every meal in warm milk. Swell dried fruit, pears, peaches or prunes over night in water, cook them very slowly, not allowing to boil hard, for two hours or more until perfectly tender. Use them freely at meals.

WASHING THE EAR.

Woodstock.—Washing the ear can be done with a syringe. Maw's ear is a round red rubber ball with a nozzle on purpose for the ear. Druggists keep other good kinds. Exhaust air in the ball with your thumb, drawing up the lotion; have half a water freshly boiled but just warm; add to this a teaspoonful of and holding your ear back with one syringe the ear very gently and then wipe it out with tiny tufts of cotton, throwing each away when Use cod liver oil in small doses in or warm tea, or an emulsion. It alterative action and the lining of is thickened and unhealthy.

CARBOLIC ACID.

Phenol, or carbolic acid, is a poison introduced into the system by being up from surfaces. Great care is used use it sufficiently diluted if used at dissolves when treated by a chemist can then be mixed with water. A of one in four parts of glycerine by sure is called glycerine of carbolic. Carbolic acid is numbing to the skin can then be mixed with water. A of one part in forty will relieve great gush from itching of the skin. solution must be marked 'poison.' minims to an ounce of oil has been used relieve the pain of burns, but this strong to be safe. The skin turns and peels off under the influence of a strong solution of carbolic acid. If absorbed sufficient extent the urine becomes Carbolic acid is only disinfectant when in a strong watery solution not when with oil. One part in twenty is often in a surgical room for various purposes. When lotions are made with phenol, only the pure preparation ought to be used as the others are irritating. introduced down an obstructed tear-duct with drops the following lotion is better in most cases the one mentioned last week because weaker. Adding water up to a quart and a spoonful of glycerine to that would it milder. Lotion: Glycerine of acid, one drachm; sodium chloride drachm; glycerine, three drachms; pure water, one quart; mixed by druggist. This very mild and seems to have cured some cases of watery catarrh and obstructed Another lotion: Liquid extract of hamamelis, or rosewater, two drachms; borax drachm; glycerine, two drachms; pure water up to one pint. Mix and use twice a day.

ECZEMA.

A correspondent suffers from a rash due to irritation set up by a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane. Any mucous membrane, as that of the eye or ear, if inflamed, will be apt to have an irritating discharge unless cleansed through by some antiseptic wash. Borax is harmless and efficient as a purifier. Wash syringe out once a day the passages or cavities lined with mucous membrane with to eight grains of borax to the ounce water adding a little glycerine and irritating eczema on the skin will vanish. soothing ointment useful in eczema is made as follows: Receipt—Oxide of bismuth, one ounce; oleic acid, eight ounces; white wax three ounces; vaseline, nine ounces; oil of roses, five minims. Melt these ingredients together and stir until cool, adding the oil of roses last.

TREATMENT FOR CATARRH.

Old Subscriber.—Would you kindly give me a prescription for a medicine to be used in an inhaler for catarrh. Ans.—Powdered camphor, benzoin, turpentine, eucalyptus, carbolic acid, lupulin and many other remedies are used in inhalations. Different remedies suit different conditions as when there is dry or watery or purulent catarrh or excessive sneezing. The first four remedies are suitable in most kinds of catarrh. Carbolic acid and lupulin are sedative.

A teaspoonful of benzoin in a pint of hot water is often used, or a teaspoonful of powdered camphor, or a few drops of turpentine.

Prepared inhalations are made thus: Carbolic acid, one ounce; glycerine, one ounce; water, six ounces; a teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150 degrees Fah. This is useful in constant irritation causing continual coughing or in whooping cough.

Oil of pinus sylvestris, two drachms; heavy carbonate of magnesia, one drachm; water to three ounces; a teaspoonful in water at 150 deg. Fah.

Hop inhalation useful for constant coughing and sneezing, is thus prepared:

Half a drachm of oil of lupulus, one drachm of heavy carbonate of magnesia in three ounces of water mixed at the druggists. A teaspoonful in Maw's inhaler.

Creosote, three drachms; heavy carbonate of magnesia, one drachm and a half; water three ounces is useful in purulent catarrh, camphor and menthol or menthol and thymol mix when rubbed together; menthol and phenol combine also; these may be used to medicate dry inhalers in suppurative catarrh of throat, nose or bronchial tubes, they have a purifying effect. They are fragrant antiseptic and favorable to the healing of the inflamed surface.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED).

TO LET, EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, at Westmount, roomy double House, possession at once; handsome new Carpets and Roller Shades; can be had at value; rent $25 if taken now. Address R.M. 13, 'Witness' Office. 20

WANTED, A SMART, RESPECTABLE Young Girl, as Housemaid. Apply at McGregor street. 20

WANTED, GOOD COOK; CITY REFERences required. Apply 289 Mountain street, between 2 and 3 or after 8 p.m. 20

WANTED, DRY GOODS TRAVELLER visiting the Lower Provinces, to carry a Manufacturer's Fall Samples of Hosiery; also a traveller for Toronto and West. Address TRAVELLER 29, 'Witness' Office. 20

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing or ironing. Apply at 62 Simpson street. 20

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, LADIES' AND Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, furs, musical instruments, fire arms. Good prices paid on account of having great demand. Address to M. FRANK, 569 Craig street. 20

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

...e questions on all possible subjects of general ... when we shall do our best to obtain correct ... shall insert such queries and replies as we ... for. This must not be used, however, as ... ans or as an enquiry bureau for ... of public interest. Every query must be ... with the name and postal address of the ... notice will be taken of anonymous com...nts.]

GENERAL.

SCIENTIFIC NEWSPAPERS.

...Please give the names of ...ers. 2. State price of ... and place of publication. Ans. ... inquire concerning scientific ... state what kind of ... interested in. The ordin... deals chiefly with facts ... science, manufacturing, ... mining, new processes, ... geology, explorations of ... districts, and other mat... are numerous publications ... sciences. Political ...nance, medicine, stamp ... sciences. There are ... astronomy, astrol... hemistry, philology, ...lore, legal science, ... phonography, pho... ngineering, etc. State ... subjects you wish to read ... subscriptions to the different ... from $1 to $8, or $10, per an... publications are weekly, daily, ...nd quarterly. 2. For general ...eading the 'Scientific American' ...he best of publications. It is a ...The subscription is $3 per annum. ...Messrs. Munn & Co., 361 Broad... York, N.Y. If you wish any ...publication on any of the above... subjects write and state what ...tion price you are prepared to pay.

TRIAL OF F. V. C. SHORTIS.

...—Would you please let me know ...s published in book form the trial ...rtis'. Where can such book or pam... obtained and at what price? Ans. ...mphlet entitled 'The Queen versus ... Shortis' is published by Mr. Wm. ...at 232 St. James street, Montreal. ...ains the address of the counsel in ...sh and the charge of the Hon. Jus... Mathieu. The price is 50 cents.

...SCHLATTER, THE MEXICAN HEALER.

...C., Chatham, Ont.—Please answer ...owing questions: 1. Who is Schlatter, ...ker? 2. Is he an American by birth? ...he performed any great cures? 4. ...what conditions does he effect a cure? ...e is his permanent home? Ans.—1. ...e was born in Mexico, and is called ...Mexican healer. 2. Mexican. 3. A re... was lately sent out by a New York ...spaper to make investigations regard... the alleged cures, and is said to have ...pronounced them to be genuine. 4. We do not ...w in Mexico, but he travels about ...the United States.

DR. CHINIQUY'S ADDRESS.

...ridge, N.B.—Please give the address of ...Rev. Father Chiniquy through the col... of the 'Witness.' Ans.—The Rev. ...s Chiniquy, care Rev. J. L. Morin, ...chison street, Montreal, Que.

THE DESJARDINS CANAL ACCIDENT IN 1856.

...—Please give particulars regarding ...ay accident at the Desjardins Canal ...me 40 years ago. 1. What was the ...he occurrence? 2. What caused the ...? 3. How many persons were killed? ...there a swinging bridge at the ...which was open at the time? Ans. ... accident occurred on March 12, ... A passenger train from Toronto to ...n broke through the bridge over the ...and crashed through the ice into the ...neath. The bridge was situated a ...stance from the town of Dundas. ...Seventy people were killed. 4. I ...he bridge was properly closed, but ...ay with the weight of the train. It ...bably a swinging bridge. See 'The ...of Canada by John MacMullen,' ...S. Brockville edition of 1863.

Wanted.

...TED, HORSE AND LIGHT EXPRESS ... for balance of winter; would buy ... suitable. Address T.H.S., 'Wit... Office. 20

Factories To Let.

TO LET, NO. 114 QUEEN STREET, FLAT with Steam Power, Heat, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, etc. Apply to H. R. IVES & CO. 9

Property.

...SALE, 8-ROOM STONE COTTAGE, on ...ster street west, a pretty corner; ... Apply to P. E. BROWN, Real ... Agent, 97 St. James street. 19

...LE, A LOT FRONTING ON MOL... enue, Mount Royal Vale, 40 x 208. ... Address B. F., 'Witness' Office. 16

...STAND FOR SALE, CORNER ...ster, near Dominion square, ... well built and well suited for ...itioner; easy terms; price ...ly to P. E. BROWN, Real ... 97 St. James street. 20

...STONE FRONT COTTAGE, ...r street, 9 rooms, hot water ... all modern improvements; ...nge for vacant lots in the ... of the city of Westmount. ... FAUTEUX, 624 St. Antoine 20

...SALE—BURY TOWNSHIP, 165 ... bush, pine and hard wood; ...from C.P.R.; one mile from ...g station on the Maine Cen... main road; well supplied ... buildings; creek running ... with pump in doors. Suit... mixed farming. For particu... No. 9 Bleury street, Mont... 14

FOR SALE,

...family residence, on Lans... Westmount, about 50 yards ...ke street, and close to the ...ed with all modern con...

...l opportunity for any one ...ing a beautiful home. Will ...ssession by the 1st of April.

ROBERT FINDLAY,
Architect.
...nto Building, St. James street. 20

Property.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, TO PROMPT BUYER, a superior family house on Mansfield street, complete order, hot water heating. Apply to CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO. 20

LOTS FOR SALE, ON WELLINGTON street, corner of Gough, Verdun, opposite Heron Ile ferry wharf. Apply to J. E. Hayden, 97 Favard street, Point St. Charles, or 310 St. Paul street, city. 13

MONTREAL WEST, FOR SALE OR TO Rent, a new Brick House; 'Daisy' furnace, water, and electric light; delightfully situated, near C.P.R. and G.T.R. Stations. Apply to E. LUSHER, Street Railway Office. 14

FOR SALE, CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT Kensington; easy terms; beautiful location; good investment. Apply to KENSINGTON LAND COMPANY, 62 Temple Building. 12

FOR SALE, CUT STONE RESIDENCE on Dorchester street, being a very public corner, near Dominion square. It would be an excellent purchase for a medical man. Price low; terms to suit buyer. Apply to P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agt., 97 St. James street. 19

FOR SALE, AN ISLAND (131 acres), NEAR Ste. Anne's; would make a fine summer residence. Price, $10,000. Also another small island, with fine residence, well built and furnished; $6,500. Apply to, P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street. 19

HOUSES FOR SALE—BARGAINS—EIGHT brick houses, Dominion street, $8,000. No. 28 Victoria street, stone front, 12 rooms, furnace. No. 479 and 481 Guy street, stone front, 10 rooms, furnace. Brick and stone dwelling, Prince Arthur street Two pressed brick tenements, Guilbault street. Fine stone front house on Union avenue. Stores, 6, 8, 10 Chaboillez sq. Brick tenement, Richmond square, a bargain. No. 2808 St. Catherine street, stone cottage, modern. Nos. 11 and 15 Agnes street, brick tenement, only $4,000. Nos. 917 and 919 Dorchester street, cut stone, 14 rooms, near Windsor Hotel. Four brick houses, Beaudry street, paying ten percent. Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, Mountain st., brick block, pays 10 percent. Brick cottage, with garden adjoining, St. Catherine street west. Stone front, corner of Shuter and Prince Arthur street, 12 rooms. Nos. 823 and 827 Palace street, stone front, 10 rooms, modern. Brown stone front house, Dorchester street, Westmount. A stone front tenement, Bishop street, modern, fine stables. No. 317 Prince Arthur street, 12 rooms, good stables, well suited for a doctor. Three stone cottages on Shuter street, modern. Brick block of tenements, Richelieu street, paying ten percent. Brick flats, Beaudry street, near St. Catherine street, pays 10 percent. Stone front flats on Park avenue, rented, good investment. No 732 Pine avenue, new stone house, immediate possession. No. 81 Park avenue, stone front cottage, 10 rooms, extension. No. 494 Elm avenue, Westmount, 10 rooms, extension, modern. Brick block, Cadieux street, a good investment. Brick block, Berri street, a bargain. 392 and 394 Pine avenue, new, 12 rooms, modern, extension. Apply to F. HUSTON, 204 St. James street. 17

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—BRICK BLOCK. Tenements, No. 5 to 27 Cuthbert street, all rented, recently built, 5 and 6 rooms each; gas, bath, w.c. in each house; pays over 10 percent on price asked. No. 35 Rivard street, Brick House, good stables, suited to carter; lot, 50x70; a bargain; $2,200. Small Fruit Farm at Cote des Neiges, three acres, near club house; clap board house on stone foundations, good outbuildings; choice fruit trees; electric cars pass property. Brick House, 10 rooms, large hall, extension, fine lawn, in Town of Waterloo; good fishing and boating in vicinity. Will be sold cheap to prompt purchaser. Apply to F. HUSTON, 204 St. James street. 17

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO, HAVING water power now developed, is becoming a manufacturing centre; new lumbering region opening up; all makes excellent market for produce. Lands for sale near the town. Apply to W. H. LAIRD, 14 Mount Morris Park, West, New York. 30

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Bishop street	$10,000 and $15,000
Mackay street	14,000
WESTMOUNT.	
Wood ave.	$9,000
Elm avenue	$6,750 and 9,000
Sherbrooke street	20,000
Clark avenue, with lot 50 x 250, 12,500 feet	15,000
Lewis avenue	3,600
North-west of Westmount on line of electric cars. House, 6 Rooms and Lot 50x115—5,750 feet	2,000

JOHN A. TEES & CO.,
Board of Trade Building. 28

61 BEAVER HALL HILL.

A 2½ story Stone Front House, near Dorchester street, will be sold . . .

BY AUCTION

At our rooms, 181 ST. JAMES STREET,

WEDNESDAY, March 25th,

At ELEVEN o'clock.

Lot 25 ft. 9 in., by 100 ft. deep, good stable.

$5,000 can be left on mortgage at 5 percent.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS. 18

Building Lots For Sale,

—ON—

MOUNTAIN STREET.
DRUMMOND STREET.
SHERBROOKE STREET
ST. LUKE STREET.
PEEL STREET.
STANLEY STREET
LINCOLN AVENUE.

WESTMOUNT.

DORCHESTER STREET.
ST. ANTOINE STREET.
CLANDEBOYE AVENUE.
SELBY STREET.

— ALSO —

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

Apply to
MACINTOSH & HYDE,
157 St. James street. 20

LITTLE METIS, P.Q.

FOR SALE—The cosy Cottage by the sea, known as 'Bay Side' with nearly one acre of land, can be had for $1,500, which includes the Furniture. Photographs at this Office.

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

House-Letting Directory.

To Let.

TO LET, WESTMOUNT, A FURNISHED Cottage of six rooms, modern improvements, near cars; moderate rent; on view from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Apply at 340 Metcalfe avenue. 19

TO LET, RESIDENTIAL FLATS, corner Gladstone avenue and Dorchester street, Westmount; every convenience. Apply 3 St. Peter street. Telephone 416 and 3136, or 5 Gladstone avenue. 20

TO LET, FLAT NO. 92 TUPPER STREET, also Lower Flat No. 56 Greene avenue, six rooms, bath, w.c., closet separate. Apply 469 St. Antoine street. 20

TO LET, PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED by St. Lawrence Hall, as livery and 'bus stable, No. 17 Roy Lane, off St. James st. Apply to HUGH GALLAGHER, Molson's Chambers, St. James street. 19

TO LET, Nice Lower Tenement, six Rooms and outbuildings, near Bleury street; rent moderate. Apply 698 Lagauchetiere street. 9

TO LET, CHOICE TENEMENT, MODERN improvements; very central; moderate rent. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 17

TO LET, FLAT, FIVE ROOMS, NEAR St. Louis square; $7.50 per month; no taxes. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 17

TO LET, ON MONTROSE AVENUE, Westmount, new stone front house, all modern improvements; rent, $25 per month and taxes. Apply to T. JAMES CLAXTON, 180 St. James street, city. 17

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

TO LET—TWO 12-ROOM COMFORTABLE Residences, 273 and 277 St. Urbain street, above Ontario street. 'Daisy' heaters, fine yards, sheds and private lane. One neat Lower Dwelling, 267 St. Urbain st. One 12-room residence, 1724 Ontario st. One neat Lower Dwelling, with 'Daisy heater, 1720 Ontario street, and one large 10-room Upper Tenement, 1720½ Ontario street. Also comfortable 10-room House, 23 Montcalm street, near River front. All above in excellent order, or will be made so. Rents moderate. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Agent Estate John Tiffin, 318 St. Paul street. 14

TO LET, 133 IRVINE AVENUE, COTTAGE 7 rooms, bath and w.c.; also flat, 5 rooms, bath and w.c., heated by Daisy furnace; good cellars and yards; rent moderate. Apply at 131 Irvine avenue, Westmount. 16

TO LET, HOUSE WITH TEN ROOMS; 'Daisy' furnace; 5 Buckingham avenue; first street west of Guy street. Rent $400 per year; no taxes. Apply to WILLIAM FRASER, 3 Buckingham avenue. 16

TO LET, HAWTHORNE COTTAGE, Mount Royal Vale, brick, nine rooms, water in house, stables and garden; three minutes' walk from cars. J. WALKLEY, the Molsons Bank. 14

VILLA RESIDENCE TO LET,

At ST. ANNE'S.

Situated on Grand Trunk avenue and presently occupied by E. L. Turgeon, Esq. Hot water furnace and all modern conveniences.

Apply to
MACINTOSH & HYDE,
157 St. James street. 20

AT OUTREMONT.

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

Apply to
ALEX. BREMNER,
50 Bleury street. 20

TO LET,

Corner Aqueduct and Argyle avenue, 12 rooms, built and occupied by the late Captain Leslie; splendid family house; very warm; rent, $300; no taxes. Apply 309 St. James street. 18

TO LET,

166 MANSFIELD STREET, large House, 15 Rooms, suitable for large family or Doctor; hot water furnace, etc., and all modern conveniences. Rent, $550 and taxes.

79 FORT STREET, Stone Front Cottage, extension kitchen, five bedrooms, hot water furnace, etc. Rent, $280, and taxes.

89 FORT STREET, Stone Front Cottage, Extension Kitchen, 5 Bedrooms, hot water furnace, etc. Rent, $280 and taxes Apply to

C. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James st.

All Cottages to be tinted and painted; hoods and standards to be put over front doors this spring. 11

HOUSES TO LET,

Also Tenements, Shops, Warehouses, Offices and Yards to Let.

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

TO LET---FURNISHED.

From 1st May next, a handsomely furnished semi-detached modern residence, with all the latest improvements, beautifully situated above Sherbrooke street on one of the best West End streets. Apply at once to

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

BE SURE

TO SEE THOSE

NEW HANDSOME HOUSES

On Elm Avenue,

Between St. Catherine and Luke streets.

Nothing like them in the city.

Open for inspection Saturday afternoon.

Cordial invitation to inspect them thoroughly.

T. R. EARL.
TEL. 3222. 20

To Let.

TO LET, NEAR WELLINGTON BRIDGE, a Lower Tenement, 5 rooms, bath and w.c. No. 32 St. Columban street. WARD & CO., 260 St. James street. 118

TO LET, 33 McTAVISH STREET, VERY pleasant situation, College campus in rear, Daisy furnace, hot and cold water, etc., 12 rooms; rent low. Apply at Secretary's Office, McGill College. 13

TO LET, 109 TUPPER STREET, A VERY nice lower tenement of four rooms and bath. Apply to THOMAS COLLINS, 32 Chomedy street. 19

TO LET, 2715 ST. CATHERINE STREET, a very nice self-contained house, heated by hot water; possession immediately. Apply to THOMAS COLLINS, 32 Chomedy st. 19

TO LET, 264 ST. LUKE STREET, A VERY nice upper tenement of five rooms, and bath. THOMAS COLLINS, 32 Chomedy street. 19

EXCELLENT LOWER TENEMENT TO RENT. Every convenience. 21 Sussex avenue. 19

TO LET, THAT COMFORTABLE, AND cheerful lower tenement, corner Prince Arthur and Hotel de Ville avenue. Large open space in front. St. Louis square only a few feet east. House is in perfect order, has every modern convenience, and a good cellar. Apply at No. 11 Prince Arthur street. 18

TO LET, FURNISHED, 235 ST. URBAIN street, six rooms, $25; 237 St. Urbain st., nine rooms, $27; gas stoves, excellent order; also self-contained furnished house, nine rooms, Laval avenue, $30; changes made to suit tenants; no taxes. Apply 237 St. Urbain street. Telephone 6012. 18

TO LET, NO. 2804 ST. CATHERINE street, eleven rooms, with baths and w.c., on both bedroom floors; hot water heating, and all modern improvements; rent $400.00. Apply GEO. A. THOMSON, 39 St. Sacrament street. 18

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT (two flats), 389 City Hall avenue; cemented basement, w.c.; rent, $12.00 per month. Apply on premises. 18

TO LET, WESTMOUNT, NEW HOUSE, 434 Elm avenue; Cottage, 372 Elm avenue; large house and grounds Cote St. Antoine road; also 4 story brick building, King street, city. C. C. SNOWDON, Room 67a Temple Building. 18

TO LET, WEST MONTREAL, A NEW Brick House, water, electric light, Daisy furnace; near G.T.R. and C.P.R. Depots. Apply to W. THOMPSON, Esq., Room 13, 162 St. James street. 18

TO LET, SELF-CONTAINED COTTAGES, 112, 116 Britannia street; healthful situation; modern improvements; electric cars; rent, $9 to good tenants. Apply to MR. MOSS, 75 Inspector street. 17

TO RENT, UPPER AND LOWER TENEMENTS, Nos. 19 and 21 Bishop street; furnace and hoist, etc.; very convenient. Apply to 956 Dorchester street. 14

TO LET, No. 95 MANSFIELD STREET, upper tenement, nicely situated, $17.50 per month and taxes. JOHN HENRY HODGES Temple Building. 14

TO LET, THAT NEW STORE, NO. 801 Craig street, size 19x41, with gas, electric light and steam heated; also large flat, 45x90, on second floor, in same building, suitable for a light manufacturing business, well lighted and with steam power. Apply Montreal Steam Laundry Co., 795 and 797 Craig street. 2

FLATS, NEW, UPPER AND LOWER, FIVE and six rooms, on Arcade street, airy and healthy. Apply 215 Pine avenue. 10

TO LET, SELF-CONTAINED TENEMENTS, Nos. 10 and 12 Hermine street, four and five warm apartments, bath and w.c., $10 and $12 per month, no taxes. Apply 985 Cadieux street. 9

TO LET, SUMMER COTTAGE AT LAKEside, furnished, on the river side of the road; boat house, use of yacht if desired. Apply to R. A. SHORT, 'Witness' Office. 4

TO LET, SELF-CONTAINED TENEMENTS, five and six large apartments, extension kitchens, no dark rooms, bath and w.c., yard and cellar to each, $10 and $11 per month, no taxes. Also small self-contained tenements with w.c., $6 and $8 per month, no taxes. Apply 985 Cadieux street. 9

Houses To Let

49 CRESCENT STREET—
Stone Front House, with Extension Kitchen, Laundry (with stationary wash tubs), in Basement, Daisy Furnace.

70 ST. MATTHEW STREET—
Three Story Cut Stone Front House, with extension kitchen and Concrete Basement.

51 MACKAY STREET—
Three Story Cut Stone Front House, laid out on English plan.

14 TUPPER STREET—
Two and one-half Story Brick Cottage, containing 10 rooms, hot water Furnace.

934 DORCHESTER STREET—
Three and one-half Story Brick House, suitable for a medical man.

41 METCALFE STREET—
Three and one-half Story Brick House; well suited for a first-class Boarding House.

15 DRUMMOND STREET—
Brick Cottage containing six rooms and a Bath-room.

312 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET—
Stone Front House with good sized rooms; rent low to a good tenant.

Tenements.

213 STANLEY STREET—
Sandstone Front Lower Tenement, containing 7 rooms and all modern improvements.

20 MACKAY STREET—
Lower Tenement containing six rooms.

73 ARGYLE AVENUE—
Lower Tenement, Hot Water Furnace; rent $162, no taxes.

Stores.

623 DORCHESTER STREET—
At present, and for some years past occupied by Fred. Stevens, baker.

1956 NOTRE DAME STREET—
Suitable for a Dry Goods or Boot and Shoe Store.

Apply to
MACINTOSH & HYDE,
Standard Building, 157 St. James St. 20

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, situation in any capacity; willing to work; well used to horses; good reference. Address WORK 42, 'Witness' Office. 19

WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Dressmaker, work in private families; cut and fit for ladies and children. Address R.W. 18, 'Witness' Office. 19

WANTED, GENTLEMEN'S OR FAMILY Washing, by a good Laundress; good drying place in open air. Address J.L., 'Witness' Office. 18

WANTED, SITUATION AS CARETAKER, by young married man, age 36, has two children who attend school all day; is painter by trade, sober, steady and has best of city reference; is Protestant. Address A. 862, 'Witness' Office. 18

WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, situation as Ladies' Maid; no objection to travelling; good sewer and hair dresser. Address L. CHESSON, 15 Latour street. Can furnish good references. 18

WANTED, BY AN HONEST COUPLE, without children, situation in an English family, where French is spoken. The woman a first class cook or general servant. The man as coachman, or outside work; understands gardening thoroughly; no objection to go to the country; can furnish the best of references. Address 65 Barre street. 14

WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A SMART, energetic, reliable young man, having 3 years' experience in banking, collecting, and general office work. Address V., 21, 'Witness' Office. 12

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERtisements in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

Rooms and Board.

A PLEASANT FRONT BEDROOM, BATH and w.c., same flat, suitable for two young men; Protestant preferred. No. 1066 St. James street. 19

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board; first class table board, dinner from 12 to 2. 35 Belmont street. 19

ROOMS FURNISHED, No. 2 McGILL COLlege avenue; front sitting room and bedroom; principal flat; bedrooms, second flat; gentlemen only. 19

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM for Lady or Gentleman, private. 206 Prince Arthur street.

ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, for two Ladies or Gentlemen, home comforts, use piano. St. Antoine, near Richmond square. R. 40, 'Witness' Office. 18

TO LET, TO OR THREE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, or flat unfurnished; House heated by hot water, bath-room, w.c. Apply at 80a Bleury street. 13

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERtisements in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

Personal.

WANTED INFORMATION AS TO PRESent address of Maria Williams, who came to Canada in April 1894; left Point Fortune for Montreal, July, 1895. Please address sister, JENNIE WILLIAMS, 750 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, New York. 17

Miscellaneous.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, Warts, etc., skilfully treated without pain by latest methods. ROBERT GOLTMAN, Surgeon Chiropodist. Office, No. 2228 St. Catherine street, opposite Queen's Block. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4, and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ladies and Gentlemen visited at their residence by appointment. Try Emery Boards for beautifying finger nails. Box, 25 cents. Sold at above address. 17

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERtisements in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.' 11

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. Office, open evenings. 13

For Sale.

FOR SALE, A REFRIGERATOR, in first-class order; suitable for grocery; cheap for cash. Apply 2633 St. Catherine street. 20

FOR SALE, DELICIOUS HOME-MADE Marmalade, two pounds for 25 cents. Genuine Home-made Preserves, Pickles and Tomato Catsup, etc., at LUKE'S FRUIT STORE, 2131 St. Catherine street. 9

FOR SALE, GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK, 97 years old; brought out from Germany; in perfect condition; splendid timekeeper; 7 ft. 9 in. high. Address WHITTEKER & SON, Watchmakers, etc., Morrisburg, Ont. 19

FOR SALE, SECONDHAND TYPEWRITers; bar lock; almost new; Remington and Yost; cheap for cash. Apply to EASTWOOD & BRYCE, 110 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal. 17

FOR SALE, 3 PUG PUPPIES, WELL BRED. Apply 17 Latour street. 18

FOR SALE, A LARGE CAGE, SUITABLE for Birds, Squirrels, etc. Apply at 80 Hutchison street. 16

FOR SALE, BARGAIN, FINE FAMILY driving mare, good style, fine condition, 16 hands, used to city; owner leaving town. Apply at STARR'S VICTORIA STABLES. 16

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

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

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERtisements in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

DRY KINDLING WOOD

LARGE LOADS, $2.

HENDERSON BROS.,
Telephone 8211. 344 William street.

TARIFF

FOR

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Prepaid.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BUSINESS CHANCES—35 cts. for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.

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

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

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

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

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

The above-mentioned charge is always the minimum, even though the advertisement does not contain the number of words allowed. Additional words may be had pro rata. 18

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A SMART YOUNG GIRL, aged about 16 or 17, to take care of two children and assist with housework; country girl preferred. Apply 58 Fort street. 20

WANTED, FOR WHOLESALE GROCERY Sundry Room, Young Man who has had some experience in retail grocery business. Apply to CAVERHILL, HUGHES & CO. 20

WANTED, TIDY, ACTIVE, YOUNG WOman, with references, as General Servant. 68 Ste. Famille street. 20

WANTED, A GOOD HOUSE AND TABLEmaid. Apply at Registry Office, 28b. St. Antoine street. 19

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for small family. Apply 24 Lincoln ave. 19

A GOOD VACANCY FOR A GOOD DESK Clerk. Adress, stating age (23 preferred), salary expected, name of present or last employer and church connection. CAREFUL, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal. 19

WANTED, CASH GIRL; MUST HAVE good references. Address in own handwriting, to M. 40, 'Witness' Office. 19

WANTED, STOREMAN FOR RETAIL store; must have good references. Address, stating salary expected, to STOREMAN 786, 'Witness' Office. 19

WANTED, AT 70 MAYOR STREET, A smart young girl for children. References required.

WANTED, WILLING LAD, WITH SOME knowledge of garden work, and to make himself generally useful. Live in. Box 61, Longueuil. 18

WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OF age. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 18

A SERVANT GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork, who will sleep at her own home; references required. Apply at No. 19 Mayor street. 17

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR A FAST-selling household article; good commission given. Apply 2400 St. Catherine st. 9

WE WANT RELIABLE MEN AND WOMEN to work for us; good pay and honest goods; catalogue free. The U.S. Specialty Company, Toronto. 11

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERtisements in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, SMALL BLACK YORKSHIRE TERrier, in vicinity of Bonaventure Station; answers to 'Jack.' Liberal reward on return to 35 Tupper street. 20

LOST, MARCH 19, FROM 23 McGREGOR street, a small White and Brown Blenheim Spaniel. Reward offered. Tel. 4332. 20

LOST. — SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN taken from the 'Witness' Office counter, on Saturday, March 14th, a parcel of books, containing Mr. Millard's 'What Hath God Wrought,' and some publications of Macmillan, etc., etc. Anyone who can give any information in the matter will oblige by communicating with Mr. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office. 19

LOST, ON MONDAY MORNING ON ST. Matthew, St. Catherine, or Bleury street, a Diamond Ring, with initials inside. Return to 1160 Sherbrooke street, and be rewarded. 19

LOST, FROM 4444 ST. CATHERINE ST., small black Cocker Spaniel. Finder will return to above address and be rewarded.

LOST, SMALL PURSE, CONTAINING eight or nine dollars, G.T.R. ticket for Ottawa, trunk cheque and papers, on Notre Dame street, Jacques Cartier square or on river road to St. Lambert. Finder will be rewarded. Apply HEAD NURSE, Western Hospital. 18

ANY PERSON REPLYING TO ADVERtisements in the 'Witness' will oblige both the advertisers and the publishers by saying that they saw the advertisement in the 'Witness.'

Business Chances.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S GOLD STOCK should be bought at the beginning of the Boom Buy now in the celebrated Boston-Colorado Co., and you can't help making money. Prospectus and information free. R. W. V. GRISWOLD, Marquette Building, Chicago. 16

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.
TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION, and BEAVER LINES via Montreal.
NETHERLANDS, GUION, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via NEW YORK.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.
☞ Call or write or lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.
Saloon rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
☞ Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 164 St. James street, opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly, via NEW YORK, 1st Saloon and rail, only $99.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3081.
1

AMERICAN LINE
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York, (Foot of Fulton street.)

New York	Wed., Mar. 25,	11 a.m.
Paris	Wed., Apl. 1,	10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Apl. 8,	10 a.m.
New York	Wed., Apl. 15,	10 a.m.
Paris	Wed., Apl. 22,	10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Apl. 29,	10 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.
Rates of passage to Southampton, London or Havre, $60 and upwards.
Second cabin passage, $35 to $50.
SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage at Very Low Rates.
For Freight or passage apply to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street.
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James st., Montreal.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street, Montreal.
18

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
Vancouver	Mar. 26, 1 p.m.	Mar. 28, 2 p.m.
Labrador	Apl. 9, 1 p.m.	Apl. 11, 2 p.m.
Scotsman	Apl. 23, 1 p.m.	Apl. 25, 2 p.m.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Vancouver	May 2, daylight.	May 3, 9 a.m.
Angloman	May 9, daylight.	May 9, 2 p.m.
Labrador	May 15, daylight.	May 17, 9 a.m.

SS. Canada ..... Building.
Rates of passage: First cabin, Portland or Halifax to Liverpool or Londonderry, $50 to $70; return, $100 to $130, according to steamer and berth. Second cabin to Liverpool or Londonderry, $30; return, $55. Steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, $24.50 and $25.50.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament street. 6

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.
WINTER SERVICE.
Direct Sailings Between
ST. JOHN, N.B., AND LIVERPOOL.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMER.	From ST. JOHN, N.B
Sat., Feb. 29	Lake Superior	Wed., Mar. 18.
Sat., Mar. 14	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., Apr. 1.
Sat., Mar. 21	Lake Huron	Wed., Apr. 8.
Sat., Mar. 28	Lake Ontario	Wed., Apr. 15.
Sat., Apr. 4	Lake Superior	Wed., Apr. 22.

WINTER RATES OF PASSAGE.
St. John to Liverpool.
FIRST CABIN—$40 and $45. Round trip, $80 and $85, according to steamer and accommodation.
SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool, $30.00; round trip, $55.00. To London, Cardiff, and Bristol $32.00; round trip, $61.00.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, $24.50.
NOTE—Steerage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding, and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge.
Specially low rail rates from Montreal and all points from St. John via Short Line.
Steamers sail after arrival of C. P. R'y Express, due at 1.30 p.m.
Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important points both in Canada and Great Britain, on through bills lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.
For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to
D. & C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, Liverpool. D. W. CAMPBELL, Manager, 18 Hospital st., Montreal.
15

Winter Resorts.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., ON THE OCEAN FRONT,
Has enlarged to more than its former capacity. Will hereafter remain open throughout the year.
Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

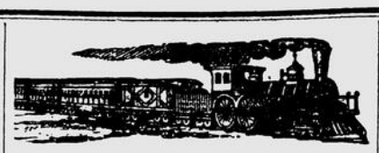
Housefurnishings, &c.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, Etc.
New TAPESTRY CARPETS, New ART SQUARES, WINDOW CURTAINS and SHADES.
A choice assortment at lowest prices, for Spring Furnishing. Prompt attention given to Altering and Re-Fitting Old Carpets, by competent men.
W. & J. M. FARQUHAR, 354 St. James st.
4

J. E. TOWNSHEND,
EST. 24 YEARS.
PURE BEDDING PATENTED.
Call or ring up 1906 and get prices for Remaking Mattresses, Pillows, &c., before removing. Also every description of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cots, &c., Hair, Moss and Wool Mattresses.
1 LITTLE ST. ANTOINE STREET,
Cor. St. James street, only.
NO BRANCH STORES

GET TO THE BOTTOM OF IT.
Sickness, perhaps, death, lurks in an insanitary mattress. Have it examined and re-made at the CANADIAN BEDDING MANUFACTORY,
1170 ST. LAWRENCE ST.. Bell Tel. 6585.
Mattresses and Pillows, Curled Hair, Moss and African Fibre kept in stock. Feathers cleaned and purified. A. COWPER (late Mgr. Canada Fibre Co.)
30

HOUSEKEEPERS' NOTICE.
BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
ALL NEW PATTERNS.
Carpet and Upholstering work in all its branches neatly and promptly executed. Carpets beaten.
HENRY HAMMOND, 222 & 224 St. Urbain st.
TELEPHONE 1749. 1



CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
Easter Holidays
Return Tickets will be issued at First Class
SINGLE FARE
On April 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, good for return until April 7th, 1896.
Students and Teachers
FARE AND ONE-THIRD
on presentation of standard certificate, signed by the principal. Good going March 19th to April 4th, inclusive. Good to return until April 13th, 1896. Special rates to points on Intercolonial Railway.
City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post-Office.
19

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
Easter Holidays
RETURN TICKETS AT FIRST CLASS
SINGLE FARE
Between Detroit, Port Huron and all stations east in Canada, including stations to Massena Springs, N.Y., Rouse's Point, N.Y., and Island Pond, Vt., inclusive. Tickets will be sold at above rate, good going
APRIL 2 to 6 INCLUSIVE,
and will be valid for return not later than April 7th, 1896.
SCHOOL VACATIONS.
Students and Teachers of Schools and Colleges, on surrender of Standard Certificates, signed by Principals, will be ticketed at First Class Single Fare and One-Third between stations in Canada; also from and to Detroit and Port Huron, from March 19th to April 4th inclusive, valid to return leaving destination not later than April 13th, 1896. For particulars as to Reduced Fares to points on Intercolonial Railway and other Canadian lines apply to Grand Trunk agents. Tickets for sale at City Ticket Office, 143 St. James street and Bonaventure Station. 19

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARRIAGES!

Furniture and Bedding
COME AND SEE.
Place Your Orders Early.
Goods Stored Free Until Wanted.
H. A. WILDER & CO.,
232 to 238 McGill st.
Uptown—2415 St. Catherine st.
Near Peel street.
19

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS
For Poultry, one dollar a hundred pound bag; the best cure for soft-shell Eggs and for Egg Eating Fowls; also Eggs for Hatching from First Prize Winners of Light Brahmas, Silver Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, $2.00 a setting. Pineland Incubators and Brooders for Sale. Send for my New Catalogue.
W. H. ULLEY, 76 Victoria sq., Montreal.
17

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

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

Financial.

R. WILSON SMITH,
Investment Broker,
Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold. First-class Securities Suitable for Trust Funds always on hand.
1724 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

What is
CASTORIA
Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.
"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,
The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

USE JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF
IT STRENGTHENS

UP TO DATE

For Style, Wearing Qualities, Comfort and Economy,
You should examine our Stock of
Spring Boots and Shoes.
Ladies' Button Boots, at $2, $2.50 and $3.
Extra Good Value.
W. H. STEWART,
2295 St. Catherine street.

Neat Job Printing is turned out by the "Witness" Printing House.

LOTS FOR SALE
Of Choice DOUGHNUTS made only with pure lard (no compound).
Something new, our CORN BREAD, it is delicious.
ICE CREAM in quantities to order. Only Pure Cream used.
GRAHAM BROS., Cor. GUY and ST. ANTOINE Sts. Tel. 8188.

"DON'T HIDE YOUR LIGHT UNDER A BUSHEL." THAT'S JUST WHY WE TALK ABOUT
SAPOLIO

SCOTLAND AND EDUCATION.
('Westminster Review.')

This desire for education is, indeed, the best feature in the intellectual temperament of the Scottish people. The well-known ambition of the Scottish mother to have her son 'wag his pow in a pu'pit' is now somewhat weakened by the opening up of other paths of intellectual achievement, but there is still a widely diffused desire for intellectual in preference to commercial pursuits. It is an indication of the craving which exists for knowledge in general that for every young man who goes to college in England seven go to college in Scotland. In 1885 Scotland, with a population of 3,725,000, had 6,500 students attending her four universities, while England, with 26,000,000 of population, had 6,000 attending her four teaching universities. This, it may be supposed, has some connection with the large percentage of Scotch lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and schoolmasters to be met with throughout the English-speaking world. The success of 'the Scot abroad' is perhaps not entirely, or even mainly, due to his theology, but it was, at any rate, the Scottish Kirk that founded and fostered the Scottish educational system, and as to theology itself if it has tended to confirm in him that quality of 'high seriousness' which Matthew Arnold considered so important a feature in the best type of character, then the Scotsman's theology and its associations have borne a not inconsiderable part in making him what he is.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to acknowledge, with sincere thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations:—J. W. Marling, T. C. Brainerd, C. Cheney, $5 each; Stevenson, Blackader & Co., $3; C. F. Smith, $2; R. Mainwaring, $5; R. Hemsley, $2; E. S. Clouston, $5; F. Cooper, $5; T. H. Christmas, $3; Thos. Davidson, $5; T. L. Morrissey, $1; Bacon Bros., $5; Geo. R. Starke, $3; Hon. A. Boyer, $5; Thomas Ecroyd, $3; John Beattie, $5; Hudon, Hebert & Co., $3; F. W. Evans, $2; Evans Bros., $2; Hermann H. Wolf & Co., $3; Brayley Sons, $5; H. R. Ives & Co., $5; W. & F. P. Currie & Co., $5; John Lee & Co., $3; David Torrance, $5; R. B. Angus, $10; Chas. Alexander, $5; Louis Sutherland, $5; John Gault, $3; James Johnston & Co., $10; Mrs. F. C. Henshaw, $5; F. C. Henshaw, $5; J. Coristine & Co., $3; H. Mackenzie, $10; J. Hagar, $5; And. Allan, $5; Alex. Robertson, $5; B. E. McGale, $10; P. McKenzie, $3; Walter Wilson, $5; H. J. Mudge, $3; J. M. Aird, $2; Jesse Joseph, $10; E. K. Greene, $5; S. Davis Sons & Co., $5; the Robt. Miller Co., $2; Major Evans, $2; Jas. Moore, $10; Mrs. J. E. Kirkpatrick, $3; Robt. Mackay, $10; Geo. Caverhill, $3; J. B. Learmont & Co., $3; F. Caverhill, $3; Dowker McIntosh, $4; Thos. Peck, $3; W. D. Stroud & Sons, $5; C. B. Esdaile, $3; L. Dillon, $1; H. C. Scott, $3; H. McLennan, $5; Lansing Lewis, $3; C. A. Farmer, $5; R. MacCulloch, $5; W. H. Ramsay, $5; Selkirk Crosse, $3; R. Bickerdike, $3; W. C. Murray, $5; F. S. Lyman, $1; the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., $5; Walter Drake, $5; F. B. McNamee, $5; Robt. Archer, $3; Randall Davidson, $3; J. McD. Paterson, $5; C. F. Benson, $5; J. P. Cleghorn, $5; R. R. Grindley, $5; Miss M. S. Gillespie, $3; G. Ogden, $5; Davis & Lawrence Co., $5; the Thos. Davidson M'f'g Co., $5; Robt. Munro, $3; Watson, Foster & Co., $5; W. W. Ogden, $5; R. W. Shepherd, $1; Geo. Hyde, $2; Hugh A. Allan, $5; A. Joyce, $3; Dr. G. Bruneau, $2; Fraser Bros., $2; G. W. Reed, $3; T. Robertson & Co., $3; Lionel J. Smith, $5; C. L. Thomson, $5; Wm. T. Bonner, $5; James S. Gillespie, $5; L. H. Hebert, $2; H. Lamontagne, $1; A. H. Lapierre, $3; T. Berthiaume, $3; Daniel Hatton, $5; S. Bethune, $1; Canada Paper Co., $5; the Laing M'f'g Co., $3; R. Campbell Nelles, $1; M. B. Davis, $3; Geo. Hague, $5; —. Lyman, $1; Hugh Paton, $10; Mrs. Hugh Paton, $10.

The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges with thanks from M.D., $50; Mr. John Pinder, $5; Mr. John Porter, $5; One who would like to help, $3; Messrs. Henry Birks & Son, second donation, $50, and from 'R.' $1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RHEUMATIC PAINS BANISHED LIKE MAGIC.

A Dozen Boxes of Pills Failed to Help a Well-Known Citizen of Arnprior—Where a Few Doses of South American Rheumatic Cure Brought Relief.

The almost instantaneous relief that comes from the use of South American Rheumatic Cure, finds an apt illustration in the case of Mr. Theophite Gadbois, who had suffered intensely from rheumatism. Employing this own language:—'I had taken several kinds of medicines, but found no benefit from them. I took a dozen boxes of a pill advertised to cure rheumatism, but got no help. Before I had taken half a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure I found very great benefit, and a little further perseverance banished altogether this terribly painful trouble.' Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street; Laviolette & Nelson, 1605 Notre Dame street.
20

GREEN CUT BONES
Will make hens lay double the quantity of eggs, and make chickens grow faster.
20 lbs for 50c.
Mr. HENRICHON, Feed Store, 3643 Notre Dame street, St. Henri.
20

Builders and Carpenters.

J. T. HENDERSON,
Carpenter,
Real Estate Proprietors and Agents, get repairs done NOW and get them done cheap. Price furnished for alterations and all work in building line.
Note Address,
7½ St. Edwardst., cor. Bleury & St. Catherine
TEL. 3228.
13

TELEPHONE 3826
LIGHT & SCOTT,
Carpenters and Joiners,
65½ MACKAY STREET.
Estate work in all its branches personally attended to
26

'IS LOVE ENOUGH?'

(By Elizabeth Preston Allan.)

'Here is your ticket, my dear, and the morning paper. Is your seat comfortable? Let me lower that shade a little—there!'

'I am comfortable enough, thank you, Henry, but—' in a lower tone, 'I am homesick already.'

'See that you don't stay long, then,' the husband answered gayly, but into his eyes there came a little glow, and he held her hand in a tight farewell clasp. There was a shrill whistle, and Mr. Henry Ballagh swung himself down to the platform just as the Express pulled out from Union station.

Mrs. Ballagh waved him a fluttering and smiling goodbye, but the smile gradually died out of her eyes, leaving a tired look very sad to see on young faces. She did not read 'The Scottish Minister;' she did not even open the morning paper; half-unconsciously she was going back to thoughts of her ardent, sentimental girlhood when she and her sister Marie had dreamed of life and its possibilities.

Marie had married a poor man. Henry Ballagh was rich; but Mrs. Ballagh's had been a love match as less than Marie's, and she and Henry were as devoted a pair of lovers as Mayfair could show.

And yet—and yet—there was not that supreme satisfaction in life that she had expected; that she—if any woman could—ought to have found. The bitterness of it was that Henry felt it too. She knew that he dy though either would have died before owning such an experience to the other.

Mr. Ballagh attended carefully to his business and the wife presided well over her establishment; both filled the places society demanded and both went into the usual charitable schemes of the day. What else was there to do? Yet the days often seemed colorless and vain, and life not worth even the small trouble it cost them to live.

Was it only because the man lacked the spur of necessity? Was it only because she had no child in her arms? But Mrs. Ballagh had asked herself these questions long ago. To-day, as she flew along, lying back at ease in the cushioned chair, she was playing herself with various forms of a new conundrum: How was it with Marie, whom she was about to see after a long separation? Marie had had a liberal supply of poverty and of children; would she prove a victim of monotony too?

. . . 'And is this my old Julie, this tremendous swell? But, my dear, how thin you are!'

'That's a reproach I can never return, you round creature!' laughed Mrs. Ballagh tremulously. For so the two sisters played with their emotion at meeting.

'Come, now,' cried Mr. Frank Moore, who was driving the two sisters up from the station to Marie's village home, 'drop personalities, if you please. Julie will be telling me presently that I am getting bald.'

'Oh, no, not "getting," Frank,' teased the wife.

It was a small, rather plain home, over-full, it seemed to Mrs. Ballagh, of restless children. 'Poor Marie has a rather hard life,' was her first report in her home letter. And then, 'Marie and Frank are as gay as two children, spite of cares.' Finally, 'You can't think what a spiritless sort of creature I seem to be beside Marie; she carries a heavy burden, but whistles along the road in gay fashion.' Mrs. Ballagh was much too loyal a wife to acknowledge, even to herself, that she saw the same contrast between the two husbands.

The weeks of her visit went by, and Julia Ballagh would probably have gone back to her own downlined nest with her problem unsolved if—but there are no ifs in God's great scheme of providence and grace.

The two sisters were walking up and down the porch about ten o'clock one moonlight night waiting for Frank's home-coming. He had been at the mill since breakfast, sending a messenger back to say that he would probably be detained there all day; they were not to wait dinner for him; he might not get back even to tea.

And now it was bedtime. The children were all asleep, but Frank was still absent.

'You are anxious, Marie?' said her sister.

'Yes; to tell you a secret, Julie, Frank has been fearing for some weeks that a crisis was coming at the mills. I can't help thinking it has come, and that Frank has been busy to-day with some sort of settling up.'

'And what would that mean to you, dear?' asked Mrs. Ballagh, to whom business crises were vague affairs.

'Starvation,' answered her sister promptly; but quickly catching herself up, 'Oh, not that, of course, but Frank will lose his place.'

'How dreadful! But I am sure Henry can—'

'Thank you, Julie. I know how good Henry is: but I must not be crossing that bridge, much less dragging you across it, yet.'

'Marie,' said her sister in a voice that shook a little, 'if this blow falls, and your home is broken up, and you

...more hardship, can you still say, ...used to think we could, "Love ...ugh" ?'

'...no,' answered Marie coolly. 'I ...the fallacy of that long ago.'

... Ballagh drew her hand away, ...dropping into the hammock be... to sob like a disappointed child: ...all a mistake, then : I did think ...at least you and Frank would ...happy, in spite of everything. ...now you say—'

'...Julie, did I say we were not ...? Why, I have had good mea... pressed down and running over; ...Frank's love alone could not have ...it.'

...weeper's eyes were dry now ...very surprise. 'Then what on ..., dear,' she began, but Marie ...rupted her again.

'Nothing on earth, dear,' she said ...but Frank and I both learned ...ago that nothing but God him... could satisfy "whom only God ...ated." Since then our love for ...one another has been far sweeter ...than before, and more and more it ...grows to be a part of that "Love di...vine, all love excelling, joy of heaven ...to earth come down."'

So earnestly had they talked that Frank had come up the walk and was ...standing beside them before they ...knew it.

'...is good to hear you quote those ...words, darling,' he said, in a ... stirred with feeling ; 'we have ...to lean hard upon this love di...vine, for to-day we have been ship...wrecked.'

'...cannot fail us, Frank,' said the ... steadily, 'and you know "He that ...spared not his own Son, but deliv...ered him up for us all, how shall he ...not with him also freely give us all ...things ?"'

They seemed to have forgotten their ...grief, and she slipped away, leaving ...them counting up the blessings of ...their lives.

'This is what it is to be a Christian, ...then,' the hungry-hearted woman of ...the world confessed to herself. 'They ...surely "inherit the earth," those two, ...and heaven besides, I suppose. Oh, ...Henry—Henry, is this what we have ...looked all these years ?' And the ...answer seemed to echo back from the ...poet's solemn words quoted by her ...sister :

'Nor man nor nature satisfy
Whom only God created.'

—'American Messenger.'

DAILY FOOD.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the *Lord, the righteous* judge, shall give ...at that day.—Behold, I come ...quickly ; hold that fast which thou ...that no man take thy crown.—...Tim. iv., 8 ; Rev. iii., 11.

...When I was in Switzerland I saw a ...bald eagle, but it was chained to ... There was the king of birds, ...not to soar into heaven, bound to ...earth ! That is the life of mul...titudes of believers. Are you allow...ing business, or the pleasures of the ...world, or the flesh to chain you down, ...so that you cannot rise ? God forbid ...it should be so. You ask : 'How can ...I get these eagle's wings ?' I an...swer : 'How did the eagle gets its ...wings ?' It was born a royal eagle, ...and it got its wings at its birth. So ...the children of God are born with ...eagle's wings ; but alas ! they know ...it not. This truth is not sufficiently ...preached, or the knowledge of it suf...ficiently sought from God. As chil...dren of God we have within us a ...divine nature—the very Spirit of ...Christ Jesus, to draw us heavenward. ...But how many believers there are ...who do not know this, or who just ...barely know it ; they do not accept ...and rejoice in it. How many there ...are who begin by having an inkling ...of it, but who prove unfaithful and ...turn back to the world again.—Rev. ...Andrew Murray.

...There is a difference between wish...ing for a thing and willing it. In a ...wise hour we may wish for a hun...dred differing objects, and forget ...them. But how different from this ...is a fixed determination, the set...tled purpose of the will ! The lad ...at the sight of some equipment for ...his use, the student of a precious ...book, the lover of a rare and jewelled ...ornament which he covets for the one ...he loves—in each case the will is ...brought upon till it resolves to ac...quire at any cost. Then privation ...and self-sacrifice and delay are cheer...fully encountered. Nothing can ex...haust or slacken the determination ...that follows hard after its quest. So ...must we. We must hunger and ...thirst, we must be possessed by ...strong and passionate desire ; we ...must be resolved even to use violence ...to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. The ...expressions of Scripture are all so in...tense. The hart pants for the water-...brooks. Jacob will not let the angel ...go. The widow troubles the unjust ...judge day and night. We, too, may ...have this strong desire if we will let ...the love of God produce it within ...us. But the merchantman ...is bent on seeking and finding ...the goodly pearl. We must strive ...to enter the strait gate. We must ...use the Apostle's word, as ...we run for the crown.—Rev. F. B. ...Meyer.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

DRIVER ANTS.

(By Eva Best.)

When I was a child of twelve my father, who was a missionary, was sent to Africa. It was thought that if I should take the ocean voyage my health, which had been none of the best, would be restored. Mother was willing to let me go, since father was to stay only so long a time as might be necessary to establish a mission school at Umondi, a native village in the Genguela district, in western Africa.

During the journey thither I found myself fearing, in prospective, the encounters I might experience with wild elephants, lions, panthers and other ferocious animals, and somewhat, I am now sure, to my father's amusement, made a thousand anxious inquiries concerning the manner of living of these beasts—their modes of onslaught, and the likelihood of their attacking people without provocation.

Patiently father answered my many questions, and, seeing that I was unnerved (more on account of my lack of health than from any natural cowardice), he tried to comfort and reassure me by explaining to me that the frightful things I was allowing my mind to picture were all idle fancies ; that elephants kept to the jungles ; that lions had not been seen in the neighborhood of Umondi for years; that panthers seldom visited villages.

We should probably see plenty of monkeys, he said, smilingly, as we were to occupy a hut built in the shade of a great baobab—a tree dear to the little imitators of humanity. His description of the chattering little creatures made me forget the larger animals, and it was not until we were snugly housed upon the outskirts of the scattering village of Umondi that I began again to fear a sudden appearance of the three four-footed chiefs of the African wilds.

I at once 'scraped acquaintance,' in true Yankee fashion, with my father's native assistant, a black man, who had become a Christian some years before, and who spoke English amazingly well for the short time he had lived among white people. If I could master any language as speedily and as well as had Gogoamba, I should think myself (and with excuse) a very clever person indeed.

Gogoamba soon allayed my every fear concerning the coming into the village of any beast of prey, laughing at my questions until the ivory white of his big, even, gleaming teeth made his sable skin, by sharp contrast, the blacker.

'No, no, Bano Mdogo' (little master), he said ; 'you need not fear the great beasts ever. It is the little ones of which to be afraid. I, myself, was once as you, and trembled at things I feared might devour me. But I no longer do so. I find the little foes worse to do battle with than the big ones, for the first are real ; the last are those that come in the mind only to trouble the heart.

'Yes, yes, the little ones are real, Bana Mdogo, and surround one before the victim is aware of his danger, and, though you could crush each one between thumb and finger, they are a terrible foe to meet.'

I begged Gogoamba to explain his meaning ; whereupon he gave me a description of the dreadful traveller —the 'driver ant' of Africa.

'They are like little sins, Bana Mdogo, that are not noticed nor heeded until they fasten upon you, and destroy you with their piercing hold. They do not frighten you with their great size, nor do they seem an enemy of much importance ; but let them once head toward your dwelling —let them enter, and find lodgment—and you will prefer an elephant for a foe ! The gray king you can see, and avoid ; he is a great sin at which you tremble in your soul, and from which you instinctively shrink—an evil so evident that your senses need no warning to be up in arms against it. But the "drivers"—they are the little evils that seem nothing until they bite into the heart !'

'But, Gogoamba, don't you see them coming ? Can't you ward them off ?'

'You see them, yes, just as you see the little sins, which, at first, scarcely seem worth attention. Their advance guard come in single file, each insect a sort of scout sent ahead of a tremendous army numbering millions —just as the first committed little evils head a long line of misdeeds. An ant or two—a sin or two—what are they ? Things, we think, most easily quelled—small things, indeed, to fear in either soul or dwelling !

'But see them come, see them creep, see them gathering in force and numbers, watch them (once they have obtained an entrance) force their way into your hut or heart, witness their devastating march, feel the pain of their vicious bites !'

'But is there nothing that can be done ?' I asked Gogoamba.

'How would you keep from the first evil that threatened you, Bana Mdogo —how ? Meet it and do battle with it ? Right ; for, if vanquished, it will turn aside and lead its army of despoilers else.'

'But how, Gogoamba ?'

'Fight the first "driver" with fire—as you fight crime with the burning torch of righteousness ! As the white heat of divine impulse destroys the power of evil, so the flame will drive away the earthly pests. Oh, Bana Mdogo, there are lessons to learn in all things—the Maker has printed upon the pages of his great book of creation, wisdom for all his children, and nature is the alphabet by which we learn to spell out the beautiful parables !'

As may be inferred, Gogoamba was a natural orator and preacher, and father found him not only a zealous and worthy helpmate, but a real companion and friend.

Once—and that one time amply sufficed—during our stay in Africa, this new friend was given an opportunity to illustrate his worded simile by an object lesson. We were sitting out in the shade of the big baobab, which, after all, to my great disappointment, had been untenanted by monkeys, enjoying the cool of the late afternoon breeze.

Suddenly, with a shriek that sent us to our feet in consternation, Gogoamba pointed to the ground near him, crying, 'The "drivers"! the "drivers"! They are upon us ! Fetch fire, paper, faggots, torches—everything !'

He dashed into the hut, and in another instant reappeared, his arms full of papers and bamboo fibre, to which he set fire with his flaming torch.

Gogoamba dropped this burning stuff in front of the place toward which he had first pointed in such affright, and hastily laid and set fire to a train of paper between us and that which my father and I only now noticed—a long, thick, 'creepy'-looking black stripe, about three or four inches wide, leading from close in front of us, clear into the shade of a small acacia grove, nearly a hundred feet away !

In a short time, that is as soon as father and I could collect our wits, and see just how aid could best be rendered, we were all fighting the enemy.

In spite, however, of all our doughty battling, father and I, who did not realize how much care was really necessary in dealing with the 'drivers,' were both severely bitten, and the stings of conscience only could be outdone by such agonizing stings of the flesh !

By dint of a free application of our burning torches we managed to head off this great, threatening army of little foes, whose bite is venom and whose persistent advances toward the habitations of living beings did, indeed, aptly illustrate that short but never-to-be-forgotten sermon given me by the dusky and eloquent Gogoamba.—'The Independent.'

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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the list of electors to vote at the election of members of the Quebec Legislature has been prepared according to law, and that a duplicate thereof has been lodged in the office of the undersigned at the disposal and for the information of all persons interested.

Any person who deems himself aggrieved either by the insertion in or omission of his name from the list may, either by himself or through his agent, file in the office of the undersigned, a complaint in writing to such effect within the fifteen days next after the publication of the present notice.

Moreover any person believing, that the name of any person entered on the list should not have been so entered, owing to his not possessing the qualifications required for an elector, or believing that the name of any other person not entered thereon should be so entered, owing to his possessing the qualifications required, may file, in the office of the undersigned, a complaint in writing to such effect within a like delay of fifteen days.

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L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A civil engineer says that, while he was overlooking a gang of men, a friend of his, a ventriloquist, came up and stood by his side, watching the men at work. Presently a mule, driven by a big fiery-tempered Irishman, balked right in front of the spot where the two friends were standing. The Irishman soon lost his temper and began to belabor the animal with his whip. Now and then the mule would turn his head and look reproachfully at the Irishman, but still refused to budge. 'Just watch the Irishman,' whispered the ventriloquist in his friend's ear. At that moment Pat, losing all patience, gave the animal a tremendous kick in the ribs with his heavy boot. The mule turned his head, and, looking the Irishman in the face, opened his mouth, and, as Pat thought, said, 'Don't do that again!' The words sounded as though they came direct from between the mule's parted lips. The whip dropped from the Irishman's hand; for a moment he stared at the mule, then, without uttering a word, he turned and bolted down the street as fast as his legs could carry him.—London 'Family Herald.'

Don't advertise your house to let in the 'Witness' if you want a tenant that will rampage round and damage your property. The 'Witness reaches nice people. 8

'It's a bad thing not to write a legible hand,' said Green. 'Sometimes most unpleasant complications arise from the habit of not writing clearly. I remember a row I once had with my friend Darby because of it. Darby had sent me a photograph of his wife with her four little ones, two on her lap and one peering over each shoulder. The children were great friends of mine, and he knew I'd like to have it. I immediately acknowledged its receipt to Mrs. Darby and ended by saying that she looked like a beautiful rose-tree, the idea being that she was the tree and the children the roses.' 'Very nice idea!' said I. 'Yes,' returned Green sadly. 'But my handwriting ruined it all. Darby met me in the street a few days later, and coldly inquired what I meant by writing to his wife and telling her she looked like a "dutiful rooster."'

Nice people make good tenants and good landlords. The 'Witness' reaches them. To let advts. in the 'Witness' are only half a cent a word, cash with order. Try the 'Witness.' 18

A correspondent sends the following sample of English made in Germany. It relates to an apparatus beautifully called 'The Refresher.' 'This apparatus differs advantageously from those employed hitherto by the want of all complicated mechanisms, as valves, producers for air, et cetera. For its small form it may be easily carried in the pocket. Directions for use—The mouth being unscrewed and the apparatus filled to the middle with liquor ; the former is again screwed upon closely; this done, the apparatus is ready for use. By showing the upper plate aside till the centre of gravity, and pressing the apparatus from both sides, as may be seen in the above picture, it is put into function.'

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The Boys' Page.

As he Might Have Sung Himself.

BY ROBERT BEVERLY HALE.

(From N. Y. 'Independent.')

On a wet evening in March, Arthur Baldwin plunged through the snow and slush at a pace which brought him to the Annisville Town Hall ten minutes before singing school began. He rather looked down on singing school. 'So many girls are there who sing off the key,' he said, 'and the boys would too, only the boys never come.' But his mother had asked him to go, so he went just to oblige her.

Early as he was, someone else was before him. Bending over the stove in the furthest corner of the room, was Jean Monet, the old Frenchman who played the organ at church and the piano at singing school. He played very well; much better than any of the Annisville girls who performed at musicals. But old Monet was certainly very queer. Once when the congregation was singing 'Duke Street' at different rates of speed and a little more off the key than usual, the organist suddenly clapped his hands over his ears and muttered in French that he could stand it no longer. However, he began playing again almost immediately, and, as most of the singers had been some distance behind the organ, there was not much harm done. At the meeting of the Standing Committee, there was some discussion as to whether the organist ought not to be reprimanded. But when kind-hearted old Mr. Lawrence said that he did not doubt he would have done the same if he had had an ear for music, the general wrath was appeased, and since then old Monet had not sinned again.

It was such a disagreeable evening that a great many singers had stayed at home. When Mr. Atkins, the teacher, struck his little stick on the piano to attract the general attention, the dense masses of settees in front of him were very sparsely inhabited. Mr. Atkins was the auctioneer of Annisville; and if lung power had been the only requisite for a good singer, he could have sung side by side with Patti. The amazing strength of his voice stood in his way as a singing teacher, for he could seldom resist the temptation of joining in with his scholars; and while his own notes were surging above the general uproar, he could scarcely be expected to distinguish the more delicate shades of error on the part of his pupils. On this particular evening the school practised a number of choruses with less success than usual, for most of the good singers were absent. Old Jean Monet, however, made no demonstration of pain this time, but played on with dignity, if not with pleasure.

When the lesson was over, Mrs. Atkins stepped up to the platform and whispered something to her husband. The auctioneer nodded, and exclaimed, in the same tone of voice with which he would have proclaimed the excellence of a picture at an auction: 'The next number on the programme is a solo from Mr. Baldwin.'

Arthur stammered out some apology; but there was such a clamor of applause that he was obliged to mount the platform and confer with little old Mr. Monet as to what he should sing.

'Vat shall we have?' asked the old Frenchman, with as kind a look as his stern little face could give.

'I only know three or four ballads and a few hymn tunes,' said Arthur. 'I might sing "Lead, Kindly Light."'

It is so much easier to sing to people than to speak to them! Arthur soon lost himself in the passionate prayer he was singing. The only thing that embarrassed him was the remarkable behaviour of old Monet. The old man would turn round on his stool and look at him in a most earnest way, playing all the time perfectly correctly. Sometimes he seemed to be trying to peer into the young fellow's mouth. When the song was over, and all were uniting in praise of the singer, old Monet still sat at the piano, rubbing his hands, and muttering to himself in French.

Arthur had, in fact, sung remarkably well. His voice had changed very early, and now his man's voice had come, clear and strong. He had thrown his whole self into the song, too, with a fervor that is seldom seen in one so young. While he was putting on his overcoat, he was surprised to see old Mr. Monet coming up to speak to him.

'You flat badly on your middle notes' said the little Frenchman.

After so much praise it was a little hard to receive such a needless rebuke; but Arthur tried his best to smile.

'I'm afraid that isn't the only bad thing I do,' he said.

'Oh no; but that is the vorst. But I vill teach you better eef you vill come to me some time. Ven shall it be?'

Arthur started. There were great stories around about Mr. Monet's musical abilities. The boy was curious.

'Shall I come to-morrow night at eight?' he asked.

'At eight; yes, at eight,' and the little Frenchman withdrew, rubbing his hands and talking to himself. 'At eight; yes, at eight; dat vill be de time. Yes, at eight vill be de best time.'

When Arthur entered Mr. Monet's room the next evening, he was amazed to see what a pleasant place it was. There was an upright piano; there was a bookcase with more music in it than Arthur had ever dreamed of; and on the walls there were pictures of all the great musicians. There was even a vase of flowers on the table in the centre of the room. But the boy had no time to look about him.

'Now, ve vill begin right avay,' said Mr. Monet, eagerly. 'And I vill try your voice first, and see what are de limits. But you must not stand so! Ven I learnt to sing I should have been vipt if I had stood so.'

When Arthur had at last managed to stand properly, the energetic little Frenchman made him sing as high and then as low as his voice would go. 'Ah, you must get your voice out of de t'roat,' he said; 'but in time you vill be a tenor singer; ah yes, you vill have a high voice in time.'

'Mr. Atkins sings tenor, doesn't he?' Arthur asked.

The Frenchman's face clouded. 'Meester Atkeens cannot sing at all,' he said, 'he can only bellow; but you must not talk and ask questions; you are learning to sing, not to speak de orations!'

So the lesson went on, Mr. Monet finding fault all the time, till, when it was nine o'clock, Arthur was fairly discouraged. 'I'm doing my best, sir,' he said, after a final rebuke which summed up all the others.

'Yes; but your best is not very good. Can you come to-morrow at eight?'

'No, to-morrow I must'—

'Never mind vat. De next night at eight?'

'Yes; but I don't want to bother you.'

'Eet ees no boder. Come den at eight hours, and I vill be ready vid a lot more of de scoldings like vat you have had to-night.'

Arthur laughed, shook hands with his new teacher, and withdrew.

The lessons were continued through the spring three times a week. In all that time Arthur did not receive a single compliment from his teacher. 'Dat ees a leetle better,' was the highest praise he had yet won. It was impossible, however, not to catch some of his master's enthusiasm and love of music. The boy practiced faithfully at home, and could see that he improved, even if his instructor never told him so. But he was troubled about paying for the lessons, for old Mr. Monet had never spoken about that, and Arthur did not like to introduce the subject. At last he spoke to his father about it; and Mr. Baldwin called on Mr. Monet the next day. The little man greeted him very politely.

'I am glad to see your son's fader,' he said.

'Thank you,' said Mr. Baldwin. 'It was about my son I wished to speak. You have taught him so long now that I think it is time we should speak about some remuneration. I am sure'—

'Excuse me—excuse me,' interrupted the Frenchman. 'Anyt'ing but dat! I vill talk about anyt'ing else. De vedder, politics, anyt'ing but remun—I cannot say the vord. I vant not de payment. Eet ees—vat you call eet?—a labor of love.'

To all Mr. Baldwin's entreaties he turned a deaf ear. Finally the business man was obliged to withdraw before the self-denying energy of the musician.

'Is the boy doing well?' asked Mr. Baldwin, just before he went out.

'Ah, I must beg to be excused as to dat! I myself vill tell him vat is good to know. As for you, sir, I vill tell you dat he is a very good boy; yes, a very good boy!'

Four years went by and Arthur was twenty-one years old. He had kept up his singing lessons steadily, and though he felt that he had improved, he had never received a compliment from his teacher. Mr. Monet never allowed him to sing in church or in public. 'You vill get more of de praise dan you deserve, and dat vill spoil you,' he said. Arthur had left school and had gone into his father's business; but singing took more and more of his time and attention. Mr. Baldwin saw that the boy was really devoted to his music and let him have his way. Finally, one hot day in August old Mr. Monet made a state call on Mr. Baldwin. Arthur never heard exactly what was said; but the result of the conversation was that his father asked him if he would like to study singing in Paris, and Arthur said without a moment's hesitation, that he would.

It was a sad occasion when the young man went to take his last lesson before going abroad. The tears were in the old Frenchman's eyes when he opened the door to his pupil for the last time, and he sat down and played a few chords on the piano to cover his emotion.

'Eet ees de last lesson, my boy.'

'Yes, sir.'

'I have never told you much about myself, my boy. I vas a singer vonce, ven I vas your age, and I sang very vell—yes, very vell, I know; but before I came before de public, before I vas vell known, I vas taken sick, very sick; I vas very nearly a dead man. But no, I recovered; I t'ought I vas all vell again; but ven I came to sing'— The old man stopped a moment to get control of himself, and when he went on his voice was firm again: 'Ven I began to sing, I could not sing. Dat vas in France; and den I came to Amerique, and I got a place to play here in Annisville. I cannot play—but I could sing—vonce. But I have looked out for some vone dat might perhaps some time sing as I could have sung, and— And I can teach as few men can teach now det my teacher has died. So ven you sing, my boy, you sing for me and for you; and eef you succeed eet vill be partly your poor old teacher's success.' Again he stopped to control himself. 'Eef you ever become a good singer, you vill remember dat I taught you; you vill remember dat, vill you not?'

'I shall remember,' said Arthur.'

'And now ve vill take de lesson.'

The lesson for that day was a part of Sullivan's oratorio, 'The Prodigal Son.' The accompaniment rose and fell a long time in pathetic cadences till suddenly Arthur's beautiful voice joined it with a wonderful pathos and passion. It was singing such as one seldom hears. When old Monet turned round to criticise, the tears were still in his eyes; but true to his principle, he gave no compliment

'Not kvite so spasmodic on the fader in dat place vere you say, 'Fader, fader, I have sinned!' But ve vill go over it again. Good-bye, my boy! God bless you.'

'Good-by, Mr. Monet. I can never tell you how much I owe you.

Arthur went out, closing the door behind him, while his teacher sat at the piano with his head in his hands. In all his lonely life he had never felt so lonely before.

Arthur did not return for five years His teacher in Paris, who was at that time considered the greatest teacher in the world, wrote such enthusiastic letters describing the young man's progress that Mr. Baldwin was content to let his boy stay as long as he liked. But at the end of the fifth year there was a rumor current in Annisville that he was coming back. That Arthur Baldwin, who had taken the part of leading tenor in the Grand Opera in Europe, who had actually sung before crowned heads, and who had won all sorts of splendid honors—that this great man was coming back to pay his old home a visit, was almost too wonderful to be believed. As to Jean Monet, he was beside himself with joy. The old man had a book in which he pasted the programme of every opera, oratorio, and concert in which Arthur had taken part. He had pored over these programmes again and again during the last few years. And now he was going to hear his boy sing, as he himself might have sung if only things had gone a little differently.

The old Annisville Town Hall had never been so crowded as it was on the evening of Arthur Baldwin's first concert. The aisles were jammed, in defiance of the law. There was a moment of breathless suspense when all was ready and the singer had not yet appeared. When he finally stepped out upon the platform, a little older and stouter in build than five years ago, but their own Arthur Baldwin still, the clapping and cheering and shouting were louder than even at the loudest town meeting. It seemed as if the singer would never have a chance to sing; but after a while the noise subsided, and after Arthur had said a few words of greeting to his old neighbors and friends, the recital began.

In the very front row sat old Mr. Monet. He had refused to play the accompaniments because he said he wanted to hear his boy sing. At any less enthralling entertainment it would have been worth while to watch the old Frenchman's behaviour. He swayed to and fro, he nodded approvingly, he smiled appreciation: but he never clapped. He seemed to feel too strongly for that. But the others clapped. They had never heard such singing before. Arthur's wonderful voice held them at its mercy. Now he had them all silently grieving, now he raised them all to such a thrilling sense of patriotism that they could hardly keep their seats. And, last of all, the last song on the programme, came the tenor solo from 'The Prodigal Son,' a special compliment to old Monet. Quietly and sadly rose and fell the cadences of the accompaniment until they were joined by a voice of almost heavenly purity and sweetness. Arthur's whole being seemed to be carried away with what he was singing. He seemed to feel himself the outcast, wretched prodigal who wished he were a servant in his father's house.

'How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare,' he sang sadly and bitterly, and then, breaking into an excess of despair, 'while I perish with hunger!' His audience followed him breathless. It seemed almost supernatural. They too felt that it was the prodigal son himself who was singing to them. It was something which no person in the hall ever forgot; and when the end came, all was still. Clapping seemed a desecration. Only a few sobs broke the complete silence.

When Arthur had recovered himself, the first thing he did was to go down to speak to his old teacher. Jean Monet's face, withered and worn as it was, looked handsome as he stumbled up to his pupil.

He tried to speak as sternly as of old: 'Not kvite so spasmodic on de "fader" in dat place'—but the strain was too much for the old man. He stopped in the middle of his criticism and threw his arms around his pupil's neck.

'Oh, my boy—my boy!' he cried; 'you sang de vay I sing in my dreams, ven I dream I am in heaven!'

[For the Boys' Page.

A Drop of Turpentine

BY J. C. SUTHERLAND, Richmond.

So near the close of this great century, it almost seems unnecessary to tell anybody that the commonest things of everyday life are full of deep and rich interest if one's eyes are open to observe. During the last hundred years true poets have been teaching the world very beautifully, and true scientists very practically, the great truth which a Christian apostle learned in a vision, namely, that nothing is common or unclean.

I have been importuned by a certain young person to tell the readers of the Boys' Page of the 'Witness' how to make a simple experiment with a drop of common spirits of turpentine, and to explain what the experiment teaches. It is not a very difficult thing to do—I mean to make the experiment—and it requires only a cash outlay of five cents.

Procure, then, firstly, from a drug store about two drachms of powdered chlorate of potash and a teaspoonful (take a small bottle with you) of muriatic acid. Put the chlorate of potash in a tumbler, and pour the muriatic acid over the chlorate. Then place a piece of stiff paper or of cardboard over the tumbler. In a few minutes a greenish-yellow gas will have filled the vessel. While it is forming cut a strip of blotting paper, say an inch wide and three inches long. Stick a knitting needle or a pen-holder through one end of the strip (as a handle) and dip the other end in turpentine. Now it will be time to take the cardboard cover from off the gas in the tumbler, but be careful not to inhale the gas. It is unpleasant, and dangerous also when inhaled too directly. It is chlorine. Then dip the saturated end of the blotting paper into the tumbler of gas. Almost immediately there is a burst of flame. The moment that happens look at the air above you. You will see a crowd of black, shiny specks falling down. Are they the 'ashes' of the blotting paper? Look at the blotting paper. Even the edges do not appear scorched. The suddenness of the burst of flame startled you, and the involuntary jerk of your arm put the flame out at once. Nothing was burned, apparently, but the turpentine on the blotting paper. It will be making, therefore, a fair and proper use of your reason to decide that there must be some intimate connection between the black, shiny specks and the turpentine. Repeat the experiment several times, if you have enough materials to do so; remembering, though, that the same caution which is used the first time must be observed always. No chemist, nor indeed any man of science, can ever afford to be careless when he is addressing Dame Nature. That lady is very severe on those who may fall into the contempt of familiarity. She does not mind how often she is interrogated, but she does insist on the questions being properly put. Note, by the way, how modest and polite were the great Darwins, Faradays, Agassizs and Lyells. They learned that in the old lady's school. Some of them were quite 'bumptious' as boys.

But let us now inquire why it is that chlorine gas and spirits of turpentine cause a burst of flame when they are brought together, and, incidentally, what the black specks are which float in the air after the experiment.

As with many other problems of science, the explanation begins by considering what the substances are composed of. Let us take the chlorine first. This gas has been examined by many chemists and has been found to consist of—chlorine. Simply that and nothing more. That is to say, chlorine gas is not a mixture or a combination of any other known gases, but is a complete entity or 'element' by itself. It cannot be 'split up,' as the chemists say, into two or more parts that differ from one another in their properties. But if chlorine is an element, it is found that turpentine is a compound. The chemists find it to be composed of two elements, namely, carbon and hydrogen. For this article, it will not be necessary for us to consider the exact proportion in which they are combined, although the natural laws which govern this proportion are very beautiful. It is worth while, however, to note in passing that this clear liquid, spirits of turpentine, is made up of one substance that we know chiefly as a solid (carbon in the form of diamond or of graphite) and a perfect gas (the hydrogen).

Now the real interest of the story begins with the manner in which nature unites these two elements together. Turpentine is obtained from various species of balsam and fir trees. The laboratory in which it is really made is a tree. Plants obtain the food by which they live and grow from two directions. From below they obtain, through their roots, water and different kinds of salts; from above they obtain, through their leaves, a compound gas known now as carbonic dioxide, but more frequently as carbonic acid gas. In mysterious ways the living plant changes its food into sap, into fibre, into bark, into leaf and sometimes into gums and resins and oils. When we think of what the food is composed, the transformations are really as wonderful as (if not more so) Mr. Edison's great inventions. One of the 'resins' thus formed is our turpentine. It comes from the trees in a thick, sticky state, and is then distilled by man (but without change of its chemical nature)—solid rosin being left in the retort and spirits of turpentine coming over in the tubes.

The living tree builds up its turpentine from the carbon of the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere, and from the hydrogen of the water drawn from the soil. That seems a simple enough thing at first sight, but it will stand some examination. Take the case, first, of the carbonic acid gas. We must remember that every smallest portion of this gas consists of millions of atoms of carbon and millions of atoms of oxygen locked together very tightly, and that they can only be separated by work, and hard work at that. So, too, with water. Every drop of it consists of millions of atoms of oxygen and millions of hydrogen closed in fast embrace. By the aid of heat, man can break the water up into little masses of water vapor (as in a tea kettle), which are still water, but he has to use a current of electricity to detach the oxygen from the hydrogen atoms. That is to say, he has to use a stronger force than mere heat.

We must realize, then, that the tree in taking away the carbon from the carbonic acid gas and the hydrogen from the water, and uniting them together as turpentine, is doing work, is using force, and the burst of flame in our experiment is a measure of that work. For the union of the carbon and hydrogen in the turpentine is of the same kind as that of the carbon and oxygen in the carbonic acid gas and of the hydrogen and oxygen in the water, and our experiment shows how strong that kind of union is.

How? Not to be too technical, but to be accurate at the same time, I am going to represent the burst of flame as a burst of angry pain. That is exactly what it is. The atoms of chlorine have at all times what is called a strong affinity (or love) for the atoms of hydrogen. Now, when you presented the drop of turpentine on the blotting paper to the chlorine, the latter fairly leaped forth and wrenched the hydrogen atoms of the turpentine from the embrace of the carbon atoms. Remembering that there are millions of atoms of hydrogen and millions of atoms of carbon in every drop of turpentine, it is not difficult to imagine the awful commotion, the violent jostlings and, indeed, the flaming insurrection that would be produced in this tiny area by the separation of the one kind of atoms from the other kind of atoms. And a feeling of pity arises for those evicted brethren, the carbon atoms, which are falling everywhere as black, shiny specks.

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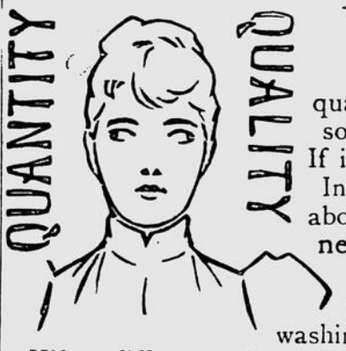

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...Remedial Bill Secures a Second Reading.

THE VOTE INTERESTING.

...N LIBERALS SUPPORTED AND ...TEEN CONSERVATIVES OPPOSED THE BILL.

...wa, March 19.—When this parliament ...closed yesterday Mr. La... was continuing the debate on the ...al bill in its favor. The House ...n sitting continuously for twen... hours. Col. Prior followed. As ... member of the administration it ... scarcely necessary to say that he de...ed for the bill.

Sir Donald Smith's rising created great interest and he was listened to very attentively by both sides of the House. He recalled the time when he was sent ... sooner to the Red River settle... and indulged at length in that ... Separate schools were not ... in the bill of rights adopted by ... River Convention, but it was ... that $25,000 a year should be ...ated for schools, roads and ... At that time the schools were ...ary, both Catholic and Protestant. ...not much was said at that time ... separate schools, but it was un... the settlers were to have every ... they then enjoyed. That pro... had given himself as authorized ... Canada. He gave an account ... recent trip to Winnipeg. He said ... not go at the instance of the ...rnment. It was true that he had ... privilege of communicating with ...overnor-General, not as Her Ma... representative here but as one ... taken a very warm and deep ...est in everything that tended to ... the welfare of the country. ...was met,' said Sir Donald, 'by Mr. ...way and his colleagues so that I ... they had an honest endeavor to ...at was right in the matter. (Hear, ... Of course I am not able to give ...particular conversation that passed ...n us but it is only just to say ... they appeared to be most anxious ... the matter settled so as to do ...ial justice to the minority as ... to the majority. I was permit... to represent this to the government ...and I did. I cannot see myself ... there is any necessity for a com... to work for weeks or months. ... do wish, I trust and I desire that ... may be at any rate a personal ... together of the two governments ... there shall be a conference. I ...said that while I may say many ... in the right direction have been ... by the ministry to effect what ... believed would be a satisfactory ...on of this matter, they have not ...ally come together in such a way ... be able to exchange each other's ...and wishes and ideas, and seeing ...ould best be done under the cir...es.' (Hear, hear.)

...ntinued, 'I should like to see this ...al bill passed to its second read... acclamation. I do not look upon ... by voting for the second reading ... bill the gentlemen are necessarily ...ed for the third. I hope and ...at there will be no remedial bill ...'

...Mulock—Why proceed at all if you ...satisfied that it will be settled?

...Donald Smith—Having gone so far ...ed that the principle should be ...ed.

...ald's speech pleased the Liber... its whole tone and force went ...ish both the desirability and the ...that this matter should and could ...de outside of coercive legislation, ...is is Mr. Laurier's policy. In ... Donald practically endorsed Mr. ... position. The fate of the bill ...ed.

...Macdonald eulogized and defended ...der of the House. In the heat of ... enthusiasm he declared that Sir ... had come over from England to ... his knife into the liver of the ...t party.'

...Mr. McNeill, Conservative, opposed the ... replied with some heat to Mr. ...'s statement the other evening ...g to those who were leaving their ...he motives that they were doing ...se they had not reached the posi... received the consideration from ... to which they thought they ...titled. That was an improper ... to make. The government had ...ut this question in a wrong way. ...set about its settlement with ...coercion instead of negotiation ...iation. (Hear, hear.) If the ... had pursued a different pol...ed that an amicable arrange... have been arrived at. He ...ort the second reading of ... if he did so he would ...e principle of the bill. ...Tupper had described in ...ence the Nova Scotian ...mier which he said the ...ation of that province en...ights in reference to ... act than which he de...ter act could be desired. ...was to all intents and pur...e as the act which parlia...day asked to destroy in ... What possible justification ...e for seeking to deprive the ...oba of the system which ...had so eloquently described?

...n, Conservative, went for the ...ing of the bill on its ... but he found fault with ...nt for the inefficient charac... He looked for the adop...endments in committee to ...efficient as a remedy. He ...French Liberals for oppos...

...l, Liberal, while in favor of ...injustice, did not like this ...d vote for the six months' ...

...illvray. Conservative, spoke ...es and argued himself into saying that he would vote against the six months' hoist. How he would vote on the main question he did not indicate.

Mr. Charbonneau spoke in French in favor of the six months' hoist and held that the Manitoba school act of 1890 was repealed by a subsequent amending act of 1892 and the remedial order issued after that was null and void. He therefore moved the adjournment of the debate.

This gave rise to some feeling apparently and Mr. Lister who spoke afterward was frequently interrupted. At one point Mr. Ives interjected 'Hear, hear,' whereupon it being nearly four in the morning Mr. Lister said: 'The Minister of Trade and Commerce had better go down stairs again where he has been all evening.' Mr. Ives, who was sitting with his feet in the vacant chair of the leader of the House and all Mr. Lister could see was the back of his head, took no notice of this admonition. Mr. Lister twitted Mr. McGillivray with want of courage in stating his position, after asking the electors of North Ontario to trust him until he had seen the bill. He had seen the bill over a month ago and was yet in the dark as far as the House or public were concerned.

Mr. Davies asked the Minister of Justice for his opinion as to the point raised by Mr. Charbonneau.

Mr. Dickey thought it could not operate to prevent the second reading. It was true that the act of 1890 was displaced by a consolidation in 1892 but the act was continued and not repealed. Mr. Charbonneau said the act was actually and absolutely repealed.

Mr. Clarke Wallace made a highly interesting series of statements at this point and very important, too, as will be found on an examination of dates and pledges. His opening remarks were adorned by a 'scrap' with the member for North Grey, Mr. Masson, a budding county judge. He intimated to Mr. Masson that he was not going back to his constituents or he would have more respect for the Grand Sovereign. Replying to Sir Hibbert Tupper's recent attack in the House on him as to his position in remaining in the government to so late a period as he did, Mr. Wallace said: 'When I became a member of the government I had a conversation with Sir John Thompson. He then thought this question would never come before parliament. He thought the Barrett case would cover the second appeal. He said to me, 'If unfortunately this case should come before the House it would be a political question.' When Sir Mackenzie Bowell passed the remedial order I protested and before I delivered my Twelfth of July speech in Ottawa I told the Premier of it. I told him that if the views I held were inconsistent with my position I would resign. He said it was not necessary, that he did not expect this question to come before parliament at all that Manitoba would settle the question.'

The pledge given to parliament by the Premier was on July 8 or three days earlier than this interview. The rest of Mr. Wallace's speech consisted of lively passages of arms between Mr. Wallace and Mr. McGillivray as to pledges said to have been given by Mr. McGillivray in the North Ontario contest against remedial legislation.

Major Hughes spoke for three-quarters of an hour; during nearly the whole time nothing could be heard of his speech owing to the uproar caused by two or three members of the Opposition who got together in the back benches and made strange parliamentary noises, cat-calls, crowing, quack-quack and scraping of desks and occasional howls. Mr. Speaker appeared to think this was justifiable after two nights and two days and did not interfere.

THE VOTE.

A division was reached at five o'clock this morning. The following Conservatives voted for the amendment: Messrs. Wallace, McCarthy, Sproule, O'Brien, McNeill, Cockburn, Weldon, Tyrwhitt, Maclean, Craig, Hodgins, Stubbs, Bennett, Wilson, Henderson, Rosamond, Calvin, Carscallen.—18.

The following Liberals voted against the amendment: Fremont Beausoleil, Vaillancourt, McIsaac, Devlin, Delisle and Angers—7.

The vote stood—Yeas, 91; nays, 115, a majority of 24 against the amendment.

The announcement of the vote was received in dead silence.

A vote was taken on the main motion, Would the bill be now read the second time? Messrs. Hughes, McGillivray, Bennett, McNeill, and Ingram demanding the yeas and nays. The vote stood for the second reading 112, against 94, a government majority of only 18. Two hundred and six members voted each time.

The only changes in the vote were that Major Hughes, North Victoria, Major McGillivray, North Ontario, and Hugo Ross of Dundas, who voted first against the six months hoist now voted against the bill making a difference of six on a division.

There was only one pair, Sir Donald Smith for the bill and Mr. Rowand against. The Speaker declared the motion carried.

It was now six o'clock in the morning and the House had been sitting for thirty-nine hours without rising, from Wednesday afternoon to Friday morning and Sir Charles Tupper moved the House into committee on the bill. Mr. Laurier indignantly protested but Sir Charles Tupper persisted and Mr. Laurier remained firm so after a delay Sir Charles Tupper, with very bad grace, substituted three o'clock this afternoon. The House then adjourned. Thus ended one of the most memorable debates in the history of the Canadian Parliament. There will be many political graves in Ontario over this vote and as the bill can never become law the government will lose the confidence even of their allies in Quebec.

The seven Liberals who voted for the bill make fourteen on a division so that fourteen from eighteen leaves the size of the government's own majority for the bill—four. A bill carried by only four of the ruling majority is as good as dead. Unlike its introducers it will never be even resurrected.

After the announcement of the second vote both Ministerials and Liberals cheered. The galleries remained crowded all night, the Speaker's gallery being filled with ladies in brilliant evening costumes.

The following is the first division list for the six months hoist:—

Yeas—Allan, Bain, Bechard, Beith, Bennett, Bernier, Borden, Boston, Bourassa, Bowers, Bowman, Brodeur, Brown, Bruneau, Calvin, Cameron (Huron), Campbell, Carroll, Carscallen, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Charbonneau, Charlton, Choquette, Christie, Cockburn, Colter, Craig, Davies, Dawson, Edgar, Edwards, Fauvel, Featherston, Flint, Forbes, Fraser, Geoffrion, Gibson, Gillmore, Godbout, Grieve, Guay, Harwood, Henderson, Hodgins, Innes, Landerkin, Langelier, Laurier, Lavergne, Leduc, Legris, Lister, Livingston, Lowell, Macdonald (Huron), MacLean (York), McCarthy, McGregor, McMillan, McMullen, McNeill, McShane, Martin, Mignault, Mills (Bothwell), Monet, Mulock, O'Brien, Paterson (Brant), Perry, Prefontaine, Proulx, Rider, Rinfret, Rosamond, Sanborn, Scriver, Semple, Somerville, Sproule, Stubbs, Sutherland, Tarte, Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Weldon, Welsh, Wilson, Yeo.—91.

Nays—Amyot, Angers, Baird, Barnard, Beausoleil, Belley, Bergeron, Bergin, Blanchard, Boyle, Boyd, Burnham, Cameron (Inverness), Cargill, Carignan, Carling (Sir John), Carpenter, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Chesley, Cleveland, Coatsworth, Cochrane, Corbould, Costigan, Daly, Davin, Davis, Delisle, Desaulniers, Devlin, Dickey, Dugas, Dupont, Dyer, Earle, Fairbairn, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Renfrew), Foster, Frechette, Fremont, Gillies, Girouard, Grandbois, Grant (Sir James), Guillet, Haggart, Haslam, Hazen, Hughes, Hutchins, Ingram, Ives, Jeannotte, Joncas, Kaulbach, Lachapelle, Langevin (Sir Hector), Lariviere, Leclair, Lepine, Lippe, Macdonald (King's), Macdonnell (Algoma), MacDowell, McAllister, McDonald (Assiniboia), Macdonald (Victoria), McDugald (Pictou), McDougall (Cape Breton), McGillivray, McGreevy, McInerney, McIsaac, McKay, McLean (King's), McLennan, McLeod, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Metcalfe, Miller, Mills (Annapolis), Moncrieff, Northrup, Ouimet, Patterson (Colchester), Pelletier, Pope, Powell, Pridham, Prior, Putnam, Reid, Robillard, Robinson, Roome, Ross (Lisgar), Ryckman, Smith (Ontario), Stairs, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Tisdale, Tupper (Sir Charles), Tupper (Sir Charles Hibbert), Turcotte, Vaillancourt, White (Shelburne), Wilmot, Wood.—Total, 112.

Nays—Allan, Bain, Bechard, Beith, Bennett, Bernier, Borden, Boston, Bourassa, Bowers, Bowman, Brodeur, Brown, Bruneau, Calvin, Cameron (Huron), Campbell, Carroll, Carscallen, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Charbonneau, Charlton, Choquette, Christie, Cockburn, Colter, Craig, Davies, Dawson, Edgar, Edwards, Fauvel, Featherston, Flint, Forbes, Fraser, Geoffrion, Gibson, Gillmore, Godbout, Grieve, Guay, Harwood, Henderson, Hodgins, Hughes, Innes, Landerkin, Langelier, Laurier, Lavergne, Leduc, Legris, Lister, Livingston, Lowell, Macdonald (Huron), MacLean (York), McCarthy, McGillivray, McGregor, McMillan, McMullen, McNeill, McShane, Martin, Mignault, Mills (Bothwell), Monet, Mulock, O'Brien, Paterson (Brant), Perry, Prefontaine, Proulx, Rider, Rinfret, Rosamond, Ross (Dundas), Sanborn, Scriver, Semple, Somerville, Sproule, Stubbs, Sutherland, Tarte, Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Weldon, Welsh, Wilson, Yeo.—Total, 94.

THE SENATE.

Ottawa, March 20.—In the Senate yesterday afternoon Senator Perley had a long question on the order paper asking about the movements of Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh of the North-West Territories, which he allowed to drop, as he said he had been informed that the Lieutenant-Governor intended to return to the discharge of his official duties at Regina.

Senator Ogilvie defended the Lieutenant-Governor, and said that Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh's record as Mayor of the city of Ottawa and member of Parliament left no doubt as to his ability and usefulness as a public official.

Senator Ferguson said that though the question had been dropped he would give the House the information asked for in justice to the lieutenant-governor, as the question had gone on record. He read from a letter written by the lieutenant-governor, stating that he had come to Ottawa at the request of the Minister of the Interior to consult with him in regard to the estimates. While in the capital he had also been engaged in consultation with the government in reference to the disallowed school ordinance, and in preparing a revision of the Magistracy law of the Territories. Senator Ferguson also read from a report from Mr. Angus McKay, the Chairman of the Territorial Exhibition, to the effect that the overdraft, or outstanding accounts in connection with the exhibition, had been incurred in providing for the unexpectedly large entries of live stock at the exhibition. The amount of the outstanding accounts was, he said, $14,234.

The rest of the afternoon was spent in committee, discussing the provisions of the bill to prevent the feeding of sugar to bees.

THE TORONTO PRESS.

Toronto, March 20.—The 'Mail and Empire' devotes over a column editorial to praising Mr. Mills's constitutional argument on the remedial bill, claiming that it vindicates the government's course.

The 'Globe' says in concluding a leader headed 'Coercion and Conciliation': 'One thing is certain, if the government persist in pushing their measure through the subsequent stages, the vigilance of its opponents ought to be relaxed by the hope that the matter may be settled. Some of the weaker brethren may be hoodwinked in this way, but the bill ought to be fought strenuously, inch by inch, just so long as the attempt to enact it is persisted in. If there are negotiations they ought to be free, not with a club held over the head of one of the parties.'

BOOKS AND ART.

PAPER READ AT A MEETING OF THE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

A very enjoyable entertainment was provided by the Teachers' Association in the McGill Normal School last night, consisting of music, recitations, readings and essays. Mr. MacArthur of Mount Royal School delivered an address on books and art. He said that it was most important that children should be taught something of art. They should see good pictures of various kinds. Care should be taken that works of art of real merit be observed by the young. Often calendars and advertisements are more artistic and correct in taste than more pretentious productions. Parents and teachers should be on their guard, however, as to how they advertise certain things. Advertisements of tobacco, cigars, etc., should not be exhibited. Even if the children are not led to use the articles in question they will at least be likely to think that their use is excusable. Books whose contents are not known should not be allowed to come into a family unless recommended by some reliable authority. A strange book should not be brought into a family without an introduction, any more than should a strange person. In many cases the name of the author or even the publisher is a sufficient guarantee of the purity and tone of the book. Bishop Potter has said: 'Do not try to read much or fast. It is no shame to confess ignorance on some subjects.' There are two highways to knowledge: Experience and books. Instruction in the first is compulsory; in the second it is not.

Mr. Oman gave a very interesting address on 'The primary teacher as a moral artist.' Seneca taught that education never wholly eradicated a vice but merely modified or decreased it. But we in the nineteenth century believe that proper instruction will if imparted at a sufficiently early period develop children into moral and good living men and women. A primary teacher is as much entitled to be called an artist as is an architect, a painter or a musician. A teacher should have an ideal and it should be a high one. As is the teacher so is the school also, as is the man or woman so is the teacher. Teachers who are enthusiastic for their profession and begin with high ideals, often have so much trouble with boards of uneducated trustees that in disgust they abandon teaching and enter other professions or go into business. Mr. Oman thought that the primary subjects—reading and writing—should not be neglected for more abstruse subjects in any part of the school course. Where there is a state church religious instruction should be compulsory but religious instruction should not be enforced in the absence of an established church.

FODDER CHEESE.

A RESOLUTION AGAINST ITS MANUFACTURE THIS SPRING.

The Butter and Cheese Association held a meeting at the Board of Trade yesterday, Mr. A. W. Grant in the chair. The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. J. C. Warrington, J. A. Vaillancourt, J. J. Kirkpatrick, J. S. Wait, J. Oliver, A. J. Brice and H. A. Hodgson.

The object of the meeting was called to discuss what action should be taken to limit, or prevent if possible, the manufacture of fodder cheese during the coming spring. Mr. Wadding moved a resolution to the effect that whereas the market in Great Britain is overstocked with cheese at present low and unremunerative prices, and whereas spring fodder cheese arrive in England in competition with the best of the Australasian cheese and just at the time the dairymen of Canada are about to market their grass cheese and as the production of a further quantity of the undesirable quality of fodder cheese will only result in abnormally low prices for Canadian cheese, it is resolved that it is inadvisable in the best interests of the dairymen of Canada to make hay or fodder cheese this spring, and it is further resolved that in view of legislation in England to protect their own cheese industry, that it is most inexpedient at the present time to ship to that country an admitedly inferior article. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Brice and carried unanimously. It was further resolved to send a copy of the resolution to the various dairymen's associations in Canada and to each and every cheese factory.

REMEMBERED THE SUTHERLAND EVICTIONS.

There has just died at Kirtomey, on the north-east coast of Sutherland, Mrs. Betsy Mackay, at the age of 102. She was a native of Strathnaver, and was a grown-up woman when that fertile and once populous strath—about eighteen miles long—was ruthlessly cleared of its inhabitants in the second decade of this century. She had a vivid recollection and many stories to tell of the harrowing scenes witnessed when old and young, weak and strong, were turned out of their homes. The people got half-an-hour's notice to pack up their belongings before the torch was applied to the thatch of their dwellings. The burning lasted six days, and from one eminence over 250 blazing cottages could be counted! A very different state of things, it is pleasing to record, prevails on the Sutherland property nowadays.—'Westminster Gazette.'

FIGHTING ALCOHOLISM.

There is some danger apparently of the French losing their general character for sobriety. Last August M. Poincare, French Minister of Education, ordered 'anti-alcoholic instruction' to be given in the normal schools in which teachers are trained, and Mr. Combes, his successor, now directs that this example shall be followed in elementary and secondary schools. He states that the increase of drunkenness is causing anxiety. Teachers of philosophy and political economy must therefore demonstrate its pernicious consequences on families and states, while teachers of natural history and physiology must give proofs of the disease and of the premature death caused by it, and teachers of hygiene and chemistry must find as many opportunities as possible of uttering warnings against the abuse of alcohol. 'Thus from their school days, says M. Combes, 'all those destined to play a role in society and especially those who will become large employers will be impressed with the dangers of alcoholism, and will be able to warn their workmen of its dangers.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Asquith, in a recent speech, thus stated some of the grievances of village teachers in England:—'In the 8,000 parishes where there are only church schools the teacher can hardly obtain a place unless he is a member of the Church of England. He is often required to fulfil duties which would naturally fall to the curate, the organist or the verger, and he is liable to dismissal at the caprice of his clergyman. Is it any wonder, asked Mr. Asquith, 'that the best teachers gravitate to the Board of Common Schools? So long as this system of petty tyranny prevails in the villages, the denominational schools have not made a case for further assistance.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
Bargain Day
At JUST. VANIER'S,
127 St. Lawrence st., *few doors above Lagauchetiere.*

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

To attract customers to our Men's Department on Saturday we will sell a good Low SHOE, sewed, for men, a big wearer. The regular $1.40 kind, at..... 89c

72 Pairs MEN'S "YARD-WIDE" DONGOLA KID LOW SHOES, for wide feet. Regular, $2.50, SATURDAY..... $1.73

Just received 120 Pairs MEN'S SEWED LACED BOOTS, sold usually $1.75. SATURDAY..... 1.27

MEN'S $2 CONGRESS, SATURDAY..... 1.43

MEN'S DONGOLA CONGRESS, the $2 kind. SATURDAY..... 1.39

SPECIAL.—MEN'S LACED BOOTS, two different widths, a perfect imitation of Calfskin — usually retailed $2.25. SATURDAY..... 1.68

MEN'S CARPET SLIPPERS, 45c. SATURDAY..... 29c

MEN'S DEPARTMENT (Continued.)

MEN'S DONGOLA KID OXFORDS—We feel confident that in this line we are offering something better than can be produced elsewhere. It is a Shoe with the greatest amount of wear and style. Regular, $2 value. Our SATURDAY BARGAIN PRICE..... $1.39

See Our Bargain Window To-morrow.

—o—

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The quality of SHOES we keep in this department is the best procurable. The prices always the lowest. To-morrow's offerings in LADIES' FOOTWEAR will outclass and outsell all past, present or near future efforts in this line.

300 Pairs LADIES' KID BUTTON BOOTS, good value at $1.50. SATURDAY ONLY. 87c

See in our Bargain Window to morrow, our LADIES' FANCY PATENT LEATHER SHOE, high heel, at..... $1.04

LADIES' DEPARTMENT (Continued).

We will sell to-morrow a KID LOW SHOE at 75c, advertised elsewhere $1.00.

100 Pairs OLD LADY COMMON SENSE LOW SHOE, hand turn, wide toe and low heel. Always sold $1.50. Our SATURDAY BARGAIN PRICE..... 99c

200 Pairs LADIES' CARPET SLIPPERS, 30c. SATURDAY..... 19c

SPECIAL.—TO-MORROW we will offer a good DONGOLA KID OXFORD, Flexible Sole, New Spring Style, that retail at $1.50, SATURDAY..... 99c

LADIES' KID BUTTON BOOTS, new pointed toe and toe cap. Regular $1.75. SATURDAY..... $1.23

Our Leading Value for TO-MORROW'S SALE—LADIES' DONGOLA KID BUTTON BOOTS, $1.75, SATURDAY..... $1.26

See Our Bargain Window, To-morrow.

BOYS', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S DEPT.

We look for a crowd in this Department TO-MORROW. Our assortment is immense.

A big lot of MISSES' KID BUTTON BOOTS, Spring Heel, sizes 11, 12, 13, 1 and 2, good value at $1.25, SATURDAY..... 81c

BOYS' BOOTS, sizes 11, 12, 13, 1, 2, $1.00, SATURDAY..... 66c

CHILDREN'S DOUBLE SOLE PEBBLED BUTTON BOOTS, heels, sizes 7, 8, 9, 10, regular 75c, SATURDAY..... 59c

CHILDREN'S DOUBLE SOLE KID SPRING HEEL BUTTON BOOTS, sizes 8, 9, 10; cheap at $1.00, SATURDAY..... 76c

BOYS' BOOTS, sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, all Solid Leather, $1.50, SATURDAY..... 99c

60 Pairs BOYS' LOW LACE SHOES, sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, $1.50; here TO-MORROW.... 89c

BOYS' SEWED LACED BOOTS, sizes 11, 12, 13, $1.50; SATURDAY..... 99c

See our Bargain Window To-morrow. Mail Orders promptly and carefully attended to.

THE MANUFACTURER MAKES THE GOODS,
But Vanier Makes the Price.
JUST A WORD ABOUT
The Busy SATURDAY at Vanier's.

The usual dull Saturdays of the ordinary retailer—why it is we don't know—is at our stores an extra busy one.

Read how Vanier's Saturdays lend themselves to thrifty buyers.

BARGAINS IN FOOTWEAR.

The Newest Thing
For Skirts

And wraps to give them the lasting stiffness which every one desires is

RIGBY PROOFED FIBRE CHAMOIS.

The Rigby process makes it non-absorbent and waterproof, but does not alter the qualities or appearance of the goods in any way. You can buy it for the same price, 35c per yard, and will enjoy an uncrushable stiffness and grace which even a wetting can't destroy in all garments so interlined.

No imitations give good results, so find the **NEW RED STAR LABEL** on each yard.

TROUBLE IN THE
SALVATION ARMY

Has startled the world. Our trouble is that we cannot get our famous BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS made quick enough. Our DOUBLE BREAST BOYS' SUITS, made from All Wool Tweeds, at $3.00, surpass everything heretofore attempted; the sizes run from 6 to 15 years of age. We placed a large lot in stock yesterday. They sell so fast we can scarce keep up with the demand. One price only. Your money back if you want it.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 St. Lawrence St.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WEST END PROVISION STORE
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 2721 St. Catherine Street.
ONLY ONE BLOCK WEST OF OLD STAND

J. H. E. DAVIS begs to thank his numerous customers and the public generally for their patronage, and hopes they will continue to give him their orders, which will have his personal attention, and will be filled with New Groceries, Choicest Provisions and Table Delicacies, also Fresh Fruits and Vegetables at the lowest possible CASH PRICES.

DAVIS', 2721 St. Catherine St.
TELEPHONE 4458.

ONTARIO YOUNG LIBERALS.

THEY EXPRESS UNBOUNDED CONFIDENCE IN MR. LAURIER AND SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

AND UNALTERABLE FEALTY TO THE BRITISH CROWN — THE NEW OFFICERS.

Ottawa March 20.—At the meeting of the Ontario Federation of Liberal Clubs here yesterday, after addresses by the president, Mr. Stewart Lyon, of Toronto, and Messrs. Charles Russell, Ottawa, and C. T. Adams of Sault Ste. Marie, the committee on resolutions reported the following draft of resolutions for submission to the meeting, all of which were enthusiastically carried:—

Moved by Mr. H. M. Mowat, Toronto, seconded by Mr. Davis, of London:—'The Young Liberals of Ontario, in convention assembled, following the patriotic examples of Parliament and the Legislature, desire to again express their unswerving loyalty to the Crown, and, also, while devoutly hoping always to live in social and commercial amity with both neighboring and distant peoples, we assure the Mother Country that the Young Liberals will never be found wanting should it ever be necessary to maintain the traditions of this self-respecting people in protecting Canadian homes and institutions.'

The resolution was supported both by the mover and seconder in stirring speeches, which were greeted at intervals with cheers, and the resolution was carried by a standing vote, the convention singing 'God Save the Queen.'

The next resolution presented was as follows:—Moved by Mr. O. K. Fraser, seconded by Mr. Duff, 'That this convention desires to express its unbounded confidence in the distinguished leader of the Liberal party, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, its great admiration of his brilliant eloquence and of his noble and charming personal qualities, and its hearty accord with his broad and statesmanlike attitude on the great public questions of the day, and this convention also desires to express its entire confidence in Ontario's Grand Old Man, Sir Oliver Mowat, and its hearty approval of his wise and careful administration of provincial affairs.'

Resolutions were also carried endorsing the Liberal platform and endorsing Mr. Laurier's policy on the school question.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—Hon. presidents, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Oliver Mowat; president, Mr. Charles Murphy, Ottawa; 1st vice-president, Dr. Davis, London; 2nd vice-president, Mr. Bruce Carruthers, Kingston; secretary, Mr. J. B. Holden, Toronto; treasurer, Mr. Thos. Reid, London. Executive committee, by districts—Hamilton, Mr. Wm. M. Findlay; London, Mr. John Purdom; Windsor, Dr. Smith; Kingston, Mr. James Farrell; Ottawa, Mr. A. W. Fraser; Welland, Mr. J. F. Grose; Guelph, Mr. A. Stirton; Guelph, Mr. Hugh Guthrie; Uptergrove, Mr. F. J. Gillespie; Belleville, Mr. J. L. Biggar; Toronto, Messrs W. J. Elliott, J. V. R. McInnis, Stewart Lyon; Orangeville, Mr. W. Wallace; Prescott, Mr. John A. Mundle; Sarnia, Mr. F. Pardee; Addington, Mr. J. N. Carey; Glengarry, Mr. A. G. Macdonald; Algoma, Messrs. C. T. Adams, C. I. Matthews; Renfrew, Mr. W. E. O'Meara; Brantford, Mr. George Hayde; Brockville; Mr. O. K. Fraser, and Orillia, Dr. Macdonald.

Votes of thanks to the retiring officers were passed amid cheers.

In the evening a large mass meeting was held in the Opera House, which was addressed by the chairman, Mr. C. Murphy; Messrs. Paterson, M.P.; Mulock, M.P.; Fraser, M.P.; Lister, M.P.; Edwards, M.P., and Gillmor, M.P.

LINCOLN CONSERVATIVES.

St. Catherines, Ont., March 19.—The adjourned convention of the Lincoln County Conservative Association was held in the Court House here this afternoon. The constitution was amended to take in Pelham and Gainsboro' Townships. The question of nominating a candidate for the coming general election was brought up. Mr. E. H. Shepherd caught the meeting by proposing Mr. J. C. Rykert. When his name was mentioned a burst of applause ensued, which could not be quelled for several minutes. Some half dozen other names were put in nomination, but all the nominees declined in favor of Mr. Rykert, who, in response to repeated calls, promised conditionally to accept.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Quebec, March 19.—A young man named Roy, residing at Ste. Flavie, met his death on Saturday, at Rimouski, under the following circumstances:—He was greasing the wheels of a train standing there, and for that purpose was obliged to pass under the cars. The engineer, unaware of the fact, set the train in motion to take a siding, and it was only when it came to a stop that the body of the unfortunate man was found fastened to the wheels of a car, and so mutilated as to be unrecognizable. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned.

THE PICKERING INSURANCE CASE.

AN AFFECTING SCENE IN COURT — MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST ACCUSED.

Whitby, Ont., March 19.—In spite of the terrible snow and sleet storm raging to-day, the attendance at the Alger trial is very large, one very noticeable feature being the number of ladies. On opening this morning Dr. Ferguson's cross-examination was continued by Mr. Clute.

Mr. Broughall's evidence, given at the preliminary trial in December last, was read to the jury by Crown Attorney Farewell.

Mr. W. J. Stark, private banker at Stouffville, related his transactions with Alger, by which Alger got a line of credit for $5,500, secured by mortgage on a farm in Pickering, the south half of lot 26, in the 6th Concession of that township. This mortgage was given by Mrs. Alger, who inherited the farm from her father, Mr. Hubbard, who died in January, 1894. Alger carried on extensive farming operations. He built large barns and stables, and kept many milch cows, as well as bought cattle, sheep and swine by the carload for fattening, hence his use of so much money. The line of credit was fully used up by January, a year ago.

An affecting incident of the trial was when Mr. Farewell was examining the next witness, Edward Wilson, first cousin of the dead woman. The Algers, he said, were married nineteen years ago. For two years they lived at Colborne, where Alger's family resided. Then Mrs. Alger came back alone, for a time living in the town of Whitby, finally returning to her father's home in Pickering. It was only upon the judge insisting that witness should tell what he knew of this unhappy period in his relative's married life that he told it, his feelings being relieved in tears, which he pitifully wiped away as he related the sorrowful story. Alger's daughter, Nellie, a very pretty girl, who was one of the occupants of the gallery, was so overcome here as to necessitate her withdrawal.

Mr. Wilson told of the delicate state of Mrs. Alger's health for more than a year before her husband's effecting the insurance upon her life, of her cough and feebleness.

Mr. John Elliott, manager of the Standard Bank branch at Stouffville, at the time of the insurance transaction, and now at Bradford, gave evidence of Alger's borrowing money and assigning the Equitable policy to the bank as security. When the suit against the Equitable was brought on, the policy was re-transferred by order of the General Manager of the Standard.

At 12.30 the Court adjourned for an hour's recess.

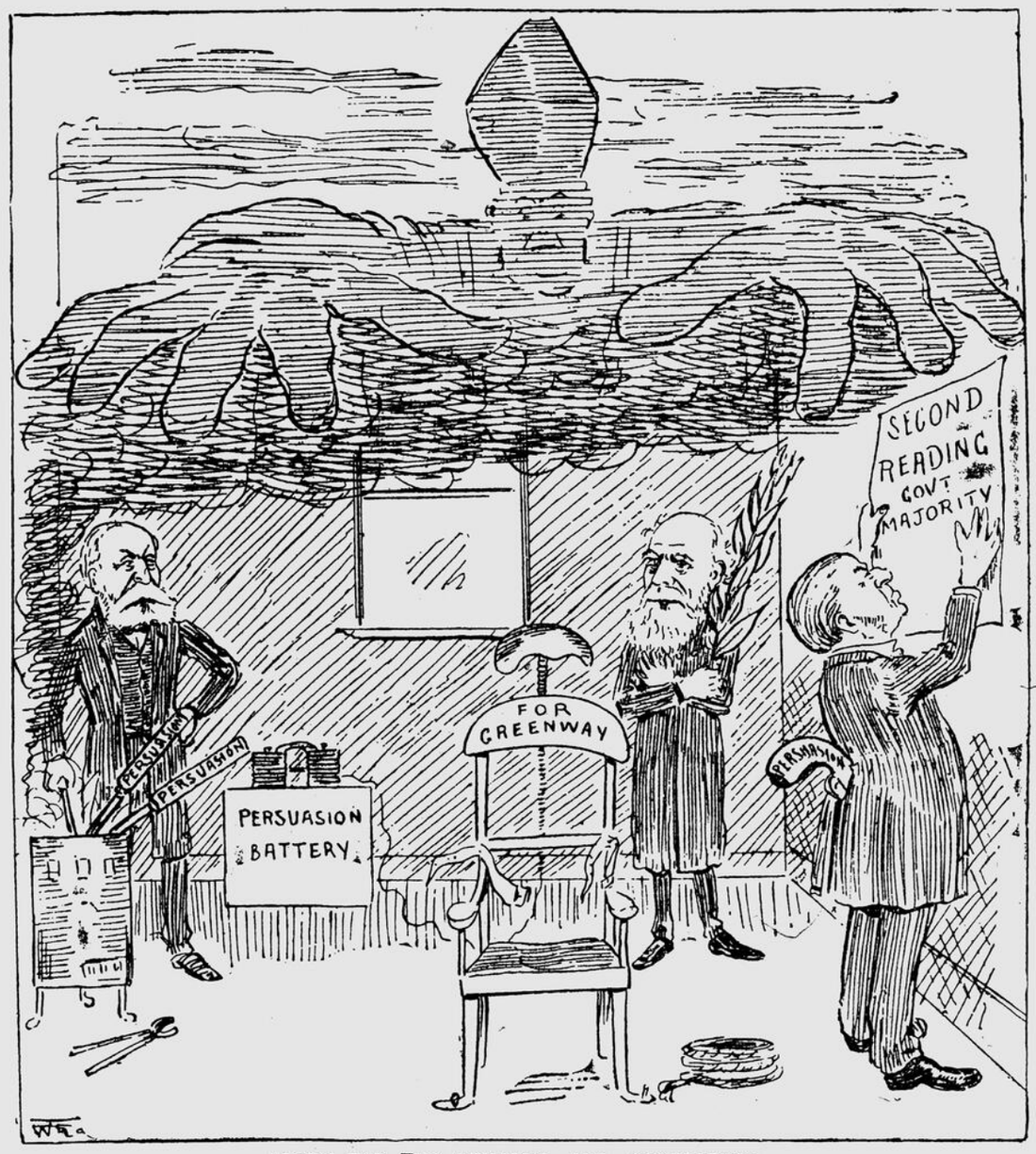
The afternoon session was devoted to the defence. Alger himself went into the box, and his story, with the exception of one or two pointblank denials of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, was a corroboration of the Crown's case. Alger undertook a talk with the County Attorney, and their big bass voices became so boisterous that the Judge had to interfere, ordering Alger to simply answer questions and not to argue. Nor were the defence any more fortunate in the evidence of the medical expert whom they called Dr. Anderson, Pathologist of Trinity Medical College and of the Toronto General Hospital. The point made by the Crown is that Mrs. Alger was a chronic consumptive. Drs. Ferguson and Bingham gave it as their opinion, after having conducted the post-mortem examination, as well as a subsequent more careful microscopical test of the organs, made in Toronto. Dr. Eastwood swore Mrs. Alger had consumption as long ago as 1888, when first called in to examine her. Dr. Francey confirmed Dr. Eastwood's diagnosis of Mrs. Alger, when he examined her in January, 1894, months before the alleged conspiracy between Alger and Francey as to effecting the Equitable Life insurance.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

A MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF BOTH COUNTRIES CALLED TO DISCUSS THE ARBITRATION.

Washington, March 19.—A circular letetr, containing the following invitation, has been mailed to over one thousand representative men throughout the United States:

A widespread desire has been manifested, both in the United States and in Great Britain for the establishment between these two countries of a permanent system of arbitration. With a view to the accomplishment of that end, we hereby invite you to attend a national conference to be held in the city of Washington, on Wednesday and Thursday, April 22 and 23 next, to express the general conviction that such a system of arbitration be speedily provided for by the proper authorities, and with the most comprehensive application practicable. The letter is signed by about fifty eminent citizens, including Chief Justice Fuller, Admiral Walker, Abram S. Hewitt, Cardinal Gibbons, and Presidents Dow, of Columbia; Dwight, of Yale; and Elliot, of Harvard.



READY FOR THE REMEDIAL BILL CONFERENCE.

QUEBEC W. C. A.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED ON WEDNESDAY.

THE DAY MARKED BY THE INAUGURATION OF THE SPLENDID NEW ADDITION TO THE ASSOCIATION'S BUILDING.

Quebec, March 20.—The Women's Christian Association of this city held their twenty-first annual meeting on Wednesday, there being a large attendance of members and friends present to honor the coming of age of the institution, as well as to inaugurate the splendid new addition to its building erected with the aid of the ten thousand dollars coming to it from the distribution of the trust estate of the late Hon. J. G. Ross. The Rev. Mr. Love, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, presided.

In her annual report, the secretary, Miss Pope made a touching reference to the deaths of Miss Stewart, Miss Latimer and Mrs. C. A. Scott, by which the ranks of the association had been thinned during the year. Alluding more particularly to Miss Latimer, the report said:

'Miss Latimer's loss was also keenly felt. Her strong individuality, and her long and faithful labors on behalf of the poor are identified with the history of the city. She was warmly attached to the association, and always willing to spend and be spent in its service. In addition to a donation of $500, given during her last illness, and a stated legacy of $500, her executors, after the winding up of the estate, in accordance with her testamentary desire, handed over the residue to the association.'

The report supplied a quantity of other interesting information, showing the work done by the association during the past twelve months, which included the accommodation of fifty-three persons in the boarding home, a much less number than usual owing to the alterations going on in the building. It also returned thanks, among others, to the proprietor of the Montreal 'Daily Witness' for a daily copy of his paper and other kindness. During the year the hospital committee paid about seventy visits to the Jeffery Hale Hospital, where they were enabled to bring comfort and consolation to the suffering and to smooth the paths to the grave of several strangers who died there last summer. The services of the jail committee were not much required, as there are not many Protestant female prisoners in the Quebec jail, but the report adds that when cases do occur they are sure to be difficult, and that when such are about to be discharged the committee take trouble to arrange for their welfare and, if possible, procure situations for them, and, when necessary, a ticket for their journey, but too often the girls prefer to return to their evil courses. The report also says: 'We have had no regular committee for the Beauport Asylum since the removal of most of the Protestants to Verdun, but two of our members have paid two interesting visits to the institution and they continue to receive letters from the father of one of the patients, who appears to be a helpless case, and also from one who was discharged and sent back to his native land.' In moving the adoption of the report and other resolutions, appropriate speeches were made by the Rev. Mr. Mansell, Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Dean Norman, Mr. Peter Johnston and others, after which the election of office-bearers took place. Mrs. W. R. Dean was re-elected president, Miss Clint treasurer and Miss Pope, secretary.

CABLE NOTES.

The preliminary examination of the members of the Johanneesburg reform committee, who are charged with sedition, was concluded yesterday. All the acused reserved their defence.

An attempt was made yesterday to float the new cruiser 'Dido,' which, while being launched in the Clyde on Tuesday stuck on the ways and remained half in the water and half on land. The attempt was not successful.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker, who has been appointed to the command of the Salvation Army in the United States, and his wife will sail from Southampton for New York on board the steamer 'St. Louis' to-morrow.

The ceremony of the coronation of the Czar has been finally fixed for May 26. The official programme has been published. The Czar and Czarina will make a triumphal entry into Moscow on May 21 and will leave that city on June 7. The interim will be filled with ceremonies, religious services, receptions, balls, fetes and reviews. The preparations for the event are on the most lavish scale, and the ceremony of coronation will be one of the most impressive and magnificent ever seen in the Russian capital.

SALE OF TIMBER LIMITS.

Ottawa, March 19.—A sale of limits took place at Hull to-day. The first limit is situated near Quyon, and in extent is some eleven miles square. It was bought by Messrs. Gillis Bros., of Braeside, Ont., for $225 a square mile, or a total of $2,475. The second limit, situated near the Cologne River, is six miles square in extent. It was bought by Mr. Thacray, Ottawa, for $95 a square mile. The third limit is near Lake Temiscamingue, and is thirteen miles square. This limit was withdrawn there being no bidders.

PAID TWO CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Toronto, March 19.—The Toronto creditors of the estate of W. T. Wickham, grocer, of Brantford, have received a first and final dividend on the estate, amounting to two cents on the dollar. The assets realized $2,750, and the preferred claims, rent, wages, amounted to $1,252. After the law costs, advertising, assignee's fee, had been paid, there remained a balance of $634 to pay off liabilities amounting to $31,873.

THE ENGLAND CASE.

ALL THE EVIDENCE NOW IN.

The hearing of witnesses in the jury trial of Dr. England vs. Kerry, Watson & Co., was concluded yesterday.

Dr. G. P. Girdwood, Professor of Chemistry at McGill, and Public Analyst, testified that an excessive dose of tartar emetic acted as its own antidote. Death was not likely to follow the taking of such a dose as that said to have been taken by Mrs. England, except the shock to the system was so great as to cause death shortly after the poison was taken. He was of opinion that the supposed attack of indigestion for which Mrs. England had decided to take bismuth, was really the pain preceding the peritonitis and pericarditis which developed afterwards.

In cross-examination, Dr. Girdwood testified as to having often been called upon to give his opinion as an expert in cases of disputed genuineness of handwriting. In reply to a question put by Mr. Greenshields, he said that about eight years ago he had given the opinion that the Pope-Macdonald letter had been written by a Mr. Palmer.

'You were wrong then?'

'I am of the same opinion still.'

'Although the man who wrote the letter swore that it was he and not Palmer?'

'I still believe it was Palmer.'

Further on, the doctor gave it as his absolute opinion that tartar emetic did not produce peritonitis in this case.

Dr. Garceau testified to having attended a case of tartar emetic poisoning in 1889, and the patient recovered the following day.

Mr. Muir, secretary of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, described the manner in which druggists' clerks mark the jars, and was followed by Professor Adami of McGill, who gave expert evidence.

This closed the evidence and the court then adjourned until Monday morning, when counsel will address the jury. The counsels stated that they thought the jury would be able to give their verdict before one o'clock p.m. on Monday.

CURIOUS PREHISTORIC MONKEYS.

In several places in Cape Colony and Orange Free State of South Africa caves have been explored which yielded hundreds of mummified bodies of a queer species of six-fingered monkey. All of the full-grown specimens of this remarkable species of quadrumana have the tail situated high on the back—from three to five inches further up than that on the modern monkey—and other distinguishing marks, such as two sets of canine teeth, beards on the males, etc. Whether these creatures were mummified by human beings, who formerly held them in reverence, or were overtaken by some catastrophe, such as a sudden convulsion of nature or a cataclysm which entombed them in their caves, and thus preserved them, is a secret that can never be known.—'Public Opinion.'

THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

FRANCE OPPOSED TO BRITAIN USING EGYPTIAN FUNDS.

THE SUBJECT UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT AND THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTES.

London, March 19.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Curzon, Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, announced that M. Berthelot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, had informed Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador [illegible] that he repudiated all responsibility for the statements made in reporting the report of the interview between the Minister and the Ambassador on Tuesday, which the former is represented having demanded to know the reasons for the British expedition up the Nile and as having pointed out the gravity and consequences of the movement. These statements, M. Berthelot had said, must have been published by mistake or persons. France, Mr. Curzon said, had been informed of the intended plans of Great Britain in the Nile Valley, but the French Government had not as yet made any reply. The Italian Government, Mr. Curzon continued, had informed Great Britain, that Italy would not evacuate Kassala unless the military authorities there should find it impossible to hold the place.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and the government leader in the House, said that the British ambassadors to Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and St. Petersburg, had been instructed to communicate to the respective governments to which they were accredited the grounds upon which the British advance up the Nile Valley had been made and also to point out the fact that in order to meet the expenditures required it might be necessary to use a larger sum than was at the disposal of the Egyptian treasury, and that the government hoped that the commission of the Egyptian Public Debt would assent to the expenditure of £500,000 from the reserve fund, which was now £2,500,000. The governments of Germany, Italy and Austria had given replies assenting to this, but Russia and France had not answered. As the operations were in the interest of Egypt, Mr. Balfour said the costs should naturally be defrayed from the reserve fund. It was not possible to form an exact estimate of the expense at present.

Paris, March 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said there were serious objections, both financial and political to the British expedition against Dongola, and that representations should be made by France to the governments of England and at Cairo, negotiations resulting from which were now proceeding. M. Berthelot added that France had declined to accede to Great Britain's request to take £500,000 from the Egyptian reserve to meet the expenses of the expedition. The expedition was not a defensive but an offensive act.

Rome, March 19.—Private despatches from Massowah state that Major Salsa, who was sent from the Italian headquarters to obtain from King Menelek permission to bury the Italians killed in battle at Adowa and to succor the wounded, has returned to the Italian camp. He states that the Abyssinians hold fifteen hundred Italian prisoners.

A DEFAULTER SENTENCED.

Victoria, B.C., March 19.—Charles Warwick, defaulting government agent at New Westminster, came up for trial to-day before Judge Walker. He pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzling over nine thousand dollars and stated that he had nothing to say except that he had done everything possible to make restitution. Judge Walker sentenced him to four years penal servitude.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, March 20.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of Cardinal Taschereau's episcopal consecration was honored yesterday by thanksgiving masses in all the Roman Catholic churches of this diocese.

The news that Bishop Hamilton of Niagara has been elected Bishop of the new diocese of Ottawa was received with the greatest pleasure in Quebec, his native place, where His Lordship was the popular rector of St. Matthew's for many years and where his brother, Mr. Robert Hamilton, still resides.

JOGGINS MINE STRIKE.

Amherst, N.S., March 19.—Twelve of the Joggins mine rioters came to Amherst to-day, pleaded guilty to common assault and were fined ten dollars each. It is expected that the strike will be settled in a day or two. Mr. Watson, of Montreal, Secretary of the Coal Company, has arrived at Joggins to endeavor to arrange matters.

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