Colonial Institute
Trafalgar Square
London S W ENG

Twelve Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

Fair and Warmer.

VOL. LIII., No. 115. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1902. PRICE ONE CENT.

HABEAS CORPUS

Served on Behalf of Messrs. Gaynor and Green.

THEY APPEARED BEFORE MR. LAFONTAINE TO-DAY

STAYING AT THE WINDSOR HOTEL UNDER GUARD—THE TRIP FROM QUEBEC.

'I was greatly surprised when I arrived here this morning to find that there was such a commotion about the arrest of Messrs. Gaynor and Green at Quebec,' said Chief Carpenter, to-day. 'The case is a very ordinary one, and the arrests were made in the regular way, and we believe legitimately. The warrants were issued by Mr. Lafontaine, extradition commissioner, and placed in my hands for execution. It was my duty to serve them; I had no alternative. I went to Quebec on Wednesday with three of my men, we found the accused, showed them our authority, placed them under arrest and brought them to Montreal, as required. This morning they appeared before Mr. Lafontaine and were remanded to next Monday for a hearing.

'On the way up the accused asked me to arrange for them to stay at the Windsor Hotel and to be allowed to consult with friends and counsel. When I spoke to the commissioner he agreed to the proposal and both men are now staying at the Windsor, in my custody. Two of my men are with them, and they are being treated with every consideration which the case will admit of.'

'A writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Andrews, of Quebec, yesterday, was served on me this morning at about 9.30, and I am now awaiting the decision of legal authorities as to which document I am to act upon. If the commissioner's warrant has precedence the accused will remain here till Monday, but if the writ of habeas corpus is regular and valid, they will have to be returned to Quebec. It is immaterial to me which course is taken; I am simply acting on orders, which I am forced to obey.'

The Court House and police offices were practically alive with lawyers, detectives and reporters, this morning, all eager to know the truth about what was considered a great sensation and to know what next was going to happen. The detectives told the story of the arrest and the trip up from Quebec as if they were everyday occurrences. From them it was learned that Colonel Gaynor was arrested by Detectives Sloan and McLaughlin, and Captain Greene was taken in charge by Chief Carpenter and Detective O'Keefe. Both of the accused were shown the warrants before they were placed under arrest and the documents were read by them in the cabs on the way to the boat. The detectives say they were not aware that a boat from Quebec was following them, nor that an attempt was made to head them off if they attempted to go by the Richelieu canal and river to United States territory; nor that officers of the Canadian Secret Service, of this city, had tried to intercept them from this end, until they arrived here about three o'clock this morning.

Shortly after leaving Quebec the accused asked if it would be possible to call at some port on the way up and send some telegrams to their counsel. Their wish in this respect was accorded and the boat called at Batiscan, where the messages were despatched and some provisions which it had been neglected to provide at Quebec were purchased.

There were two beds on the boat and these were placed at the disposal of the accused and accepted by them.

On their arrival at Montreal the accused were met by a few friends and after a short chat they were conducted to the hotel.

About seven o'clock this morning they appeared before Mr. Lafontaine and were remanded as above stated.

Messrs. Cannon and Chauveau are acting as counsel for the accused, and in addition the Hon. L. O. Taillon, the Hon. Senator Dandurand and Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, K.C., have been retained on the case.

Messrs. D. Macmaster and Hickson are conducting the prosecution.

COULD NOT BE SEEN

MESSRS. GAYNOR AND GREEN WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED.

Messrs. Green and Gaynor asked that they might be allowed to have their meals and rooms at the Windsor Hotel, and Mr. MacMaster, who is conducting the prosecution for the United States Government, seeing no objection, readily consented. The two prisoners were then placed in charge of Detectives O'Keefe and Sloan and conveyed to the Windsor, where rooms were provided on the fifth floor. Both prisoners were kept all day under strict surveillance.

Mr. Gaynor received a telegram in the course of the afternoon from his wife, stating that she would join him this evening.

Detective O'Keefe indignantly denied the statement that the detectives were disguised, that they had been drinking at the bar of the Frontenac, dressed as 'hayseeds,' or that the slightest deception was employed towards the prisoners. They had certain warrants to execute and they executed them in the ordinary manner.

'Does this suit look like a disguise?' Detective O'Keefe asked.

'Well, this was the suit I wore at the time that I assisted at the arrest. That is all nonsense, of course, and there will be, to be sure, a lot of exaggeration about the case. The prisoners were shown the warrants; they made no resistance whatever, and came of their own accord, when they perceived that we were armed with proper authority.'

No person can be allowed to see them, and they themselves have made a special request that newspaper men be not introduced to them.

FRAUD CHARGED.

TEXT OF COMPLAINT ON WHICH GAYNOR AND GREEN WERE ARRESTED.

The arrest of Col. John F. Gaynor and Captain Benjamin D. Green yesterday was effected on information and complaint of Mr. Marion Erwin, of Macon, Ga., where he is United States attorney for the Southern District. Mr. Erwin, acting for the government of the United States, appeared before Mr. Lafontaine, police magistrate, the extradition commissioner, on Wednesday, and secured a warrant under the Extradition Act. The main clauses of the complaint are as follows:

'1. That heretofore to wit, on the first day of July, 1897, within the eastern division of the Southern District of Georgia, in the United States of America, Oberlin M. Carter being then and there an officer in the army of the United States, to wit, a captain in the corps of engineers, and, as such officer, being in local charge for the United States of what is usually called the Savannah District, for improvement by the said United States of rivers and harbors, and as such officer being a public officer and having power, duty and discretion in the letting of contracts for the United States for the work of improving the rivers and harbors in said Savannah District; and having power, duty and discretion in the superintendence of work done by contractors under such contracts, and having power, duty and discretion in the approval of just claims and accounts, and in the rejection of unjust claims and accounts, presented to him as such officer by such contractors for work claimed to be done under such contracts, and having power, duty and discretion as a disbursing officer and agent of the United States in the obtaining of money of the United States from the United States for the payment of such claims, and in the payment of such claims so presented to him by such contractors for approval and payment out of such money of the United States, did obtain from the said United States of America the sum of $606,499.78, by falsely pretending and representing to the said United States:

'That said amount of money was due and payable by the said United States, through him as such disbursing officer, on an honest estimate for contract work, pay-rolls and bills, on work done for the United States in Savannah District, said pretence and representation being then and there false and fraudulent in this, that the labor, material and supplies furnished and charged for in said claims, were charged for at high and exorbitant prices, fixed in said contracts by collusion between said Oberlin M. Carter, having charge as such officer of the letting of said contracts, and Benjamin D. Green, John F. Gaynor, William T. Gaynor, Edward H. Gaynor and Michael A. Connolly, acting under the name of the Atlantic Contracting Company; for the secret benefit of said Benjamin D. Green, John F. Gaynor,, William T. Gaynor, Edward H. Gaynor, Michael A. Connolly and Oberlin M. Carter; and in this that the labor, materials and supplies furnished and charged for, for which said claims were then and there made as aforesaid were of inferior quality and not in accordance with the specifications of said contracts under which the same were claimed to have been furnished, and that the work and construction so charged for were inferior to and of less value to the said United States than that required by the specifications of said contracts, and that the quantity of material, charged for in said claims at the contract prices, was largely in excess of the quantity of material actually furnished for which said claims were then and there made.

And deponent further says that said Benjamin D. Green, John F. Gaynor, Edward H. Gaynor, Michael A. Connolly and Oberlin M. Carter, before the said offence was committed as aforesaid, to wit, on the first day of January, A. D. 1897, did unlawfully combine, confederate, conspire and agree together, and each with the other, that the said Oberlin M. Carter should commit said frauds and did afterward, to wit, on the first day of July, A. D. 1897, to effect the object of, in pursuance of, and according to said conspiracy, together with said Oberlin M. Carter, cause said false and fraudulent claims to be presented to him for approval and payment as aforesaid, knowing the same to be false and fraudulent, and so conspiring, did, by and through said conspiracy, and by the causing of said false and fraudulent claims to be presented for approval and payment, as aforesaid, knowing the same to be false and fraudulent, incite, move, procure, aid and command the said Oberlin M. Carter, the said frauds in manner and form aforesaid to do and commit, and did then and there participate in manner and form aforesaid, in said offence of fraud and obtaining money under false pretences.

Clause 2 of the document sets out that on the sixth day of July, 1897, etc., the said Oberlin M. Carter did receive and take into his possession money to the amount of $575,749.90, lawful money of the United States of America, for and on account of the said United States, his employer, and the said money then and there fraudulently and feloniously did embezzle, etc. And deponent further says that Benjamin D. Green, John F. Gaynor, William T. Gaynor, Edward H. Gaynor and Michael A. Connolly, before the said offence was committed as aforesaid, to wit, on the first day of January, A. D. 1897, did unlawfully combine, confederate, conspire and agree with said Oberlin M. Carter and each with the other, that the said Oberlin M. Carter should commit said offence, etc.

In conclusion it is declared that Benjamin D. Green and John F. Gaynor are under indictment in the District Court of the United States, and are fugitives from the justice of the United States, etc. Certified evidence is produced in the case; it is declared that the United States will apply for the extradition of the accused; that deponent is authorized by the United States in the steps he is taking; therefore, a warrant is applied for under the provisions of the Extradition Act.

INDIGNATION IN QUEBEC

GOVERNMENT TO BE ASKED TO AMEND THE ACT TO PROHIBIT A REPETITION OF YESTERDAY'S OCCURRENCE.

Quebec, May 16.—The theme of the hour here continues to be the Gaynor-Green abduction. The facts, however, are now better understood. It is admitted that the arrest was legal, but it was contended that there was no necessity whatever for the sensational accompaniments attending it and that the attempt to transfer Gaynor and Green to the more favorable extradition atmosphere of Montreal is only a repetition of the change of venue which was tried in the Eno case some fifteen years ago and failed. Had there been any intention to spirit the prisoners over the border without proper judicial proceedings international complications would have arisen that would be very serious.

Meanwhile all serious minds here look upon the incident as a piece of Montreal sharp practice at the expense of Quebec which must never be repeated. There is a general demand that the bar must take action in regard to Mr. Macmaster, that the Provincial Government must deal promptly with Detective Carpented and his assistants and that the Federal Government, if the law permits such high-handed proceedings, must amend it as soon as possible. Yesterday's despatch on the subject may be supplemented by the following: About half an hour after the departure of the 'Spray' another tug was engaged by Mrs. Gaynor, who had just heard of her husband's arrest, and, accompanied by Detective Walsh, went in pursuit, but gave up when they reached Cap Rouge, about eight miles from the city. Then the 'Spray,' which is a very fast tug, could be seen away in the distance.

Upon the return of Mrs. Gaynor to the city the lawyers in the case had a short consultation with her and immediately two petitions for writs of habeas corpus for the return of Gaynor and Green to this city were prepared and two orders were signed to that effect by Judge Andrews, in the Superior Court and addressed to Silas Carpenter. In the meantime four members of the provincial police had left by the 1.15 C. P. R. train for Three Rivers with orders to secure a tub there and try to intercept the 'Spray.' The petitions, which were sworn to by Mrs. Gaynor, allege that her husband and Green were taken away against their consent and without giving them time to see their counsel or take legal measures to prevent their arrest. While the petitions were being prepared a special train was ordered over the C. P. R., and at 3.50 the chase began. On the train were Messrs. Cannon and Chauveau, attorneys in the case, who were the bearers of the petitions, High Constable Gale and eight detectives.

NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

MUCH PLEASURE EXPRESSED OVER THE WAY THE WORK WAS DONE.

Washington, B.C., May 16.—The arrest of Messrs. Gaynor and Green at Quebec was the result of a carefully prepared and well-matured plan, devised by the government officials acting under the instructions of the Department of Justice of the United States. Its inception dates back to the time that Gaynor and Green left the United States and took up their residence in Quebec. The officials here then began a consideration of the question of the best means to have them extradited and brought back to Savannah, Ga., for trial. The extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States was carefully studied and the conclusion reached that there existed good grounds for the extradition of the men.

To Mr. Marion Erwin, who has figured prominently in the conduct of the cases at Savannah, was assigned the duty of proceeding to Canada and assisting the government in the attempt to secure the return of the two men to the United States. Considerable delay was occasioned by the fact that certain records pertaining to the case had to be forwarded to Canada. When the officials here satisfied themselves, after a thorough investigation, that Messrs. Gaynor and Green felt reasonably secure from extradition while in Quebec, because of the local conditions existing there, they feared that if the men were arrested in Quebec resort would be had immediately to habeas corpus proceedings, and they would be released. For this reason, and in accordance with Mr. Erwin's views on the matter, the determination was taken to have the warrants sworn out in Montreal and served on Messrs. Gaynor and Green in Quebec, thus bringing the question of holding them for extradition before the Montreal authorities. The arrangements made by Mr. Erwin contemplated the chartering of a boat to take Gaynor and Green from Quebec to Montreal, after they had been arrested in the former place. A dispatch came to the Department of Justice late yesterday afternoon which reported that the scheme for securing the men on board the boat had been successfully carried out.

The officials are highly pleased with the manner in which Mr. Erwin performed the delicate duties assigned to him, and say the methods devised for apprehending the men are entirely legal. The expectation here is that when arraigned before the Montreal authorities Messrs. Gaynor and Green will endeavor to secure their release by habeas corpus proceedings. Any efforts in that line will be vigorously resisted by Mr. Erwin, who has employed a well known firm of attorneys of Montreal to assist him in whatever he decides to do. The confident belief of the officials here is that this government will be able to secure the extradition of the two men, in which case they will be taken to Savannah for trial.

A CHICAGO OPINION.

Chicago, May 16.—Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, discussing the Green-Gaynor case, said of the fugitives:

'This is but another chapter in a long chase. It was more than two years ago that the men were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the United States Government. Last February they jumped their bonds and went to Quebec.

'Then the work began which ended today, though it was originally planned that the dash should be made on Wednesday, Frank Burke reached the Canadian city on March 10. He went under the name of Bennett, and at once began to study the movements of the men. For a time their daily habits were erratic. They had no set movements, as it were. Then, a few weeks ago, they became more firmly settled in their life there. About the time the couple were apprehended one was accustomed to take a walk to the post-office or to the Victoria Hotel; the other usually remained at the Frontenac Hotel. The matter was talked over and it was believed that the best chance to make the arrest offered at this time.

'Five days ago Detective Taylor, of the Washington office, went to Quebec to join Burke,' continued Chief Wilkie. 'Our men could not serve the papers, so it is presumed the men who aided them were Canadian officers—possibly the Dominion police. Two plans had been discussed, one involving the use of a boat, the other of a special train. It was understood that the events of the twenty-four hours prior to the dash should govern which means would be adopted.

'Had the special train been used it was planned that the men should be placed in a cab about twenty minutes before a regular train left for Montreal.'

Chief Wilkie said there was no intention of bringing the men to the United States. All that was wanted was to get them to Montreal where extradition proceedings could be instituted.

GAYNOR'S NEW YORK LAWYER.

New York, May 16.—Colonel Gaynor and Captain Greene have been represented in all the litigation growing out of the Carter fraud by Mr. J. A. Rose, a New York lawyer. Mr. Rose was in constant telephonic communication with Quebec yesterday. He declared yesterday that the bondsmen of Colonel Gaynor and Captain Greene had nothing to do with the Quebec arrests. It is plain that no effort is being made to bring my clients to this counrty immediately. For some reason, Mr. Erwin thinks that the Montreal courts will consider his case more favorably that the Quebec courts. I understand that Gaynor and Greene are charged by Mr. Erwin with embezzlement, which is an extraditable offence; but the charge hitherto has been conspiracy to embezzle. The latter is not an extraditable offence. To prove embezzlement it must be held that the accused had actual control of funds, and no one has ever held that Gaynor and Greene were the disbursing agents of the United States. It will be a simple matter, therefore, to get them free on habeas corpus.

THE HAYTI REBELLION

SITUATION AT PORT AU PRINCE—DEPARTURE OF FORMER PRESIDENT SAM.

Port au Prince, Hayti, May 16.—The French steamer 'Olinde Rodriguez' sailed yesterday afternoon, taking former President Sam and his wife into exile. General Leconte La Roche chief of the general staff; the sons of General Sam and many senators and deputies have left Port au Prince for Gonaives and Cape Haytien.

The situation here is still calm. The imperial guard continues to occupy the palace, and the chief of the guard, Gen. Darius Hippolyte, promises to maintain order here.

All the cities of the south and west of Hayti are in accord with the provisional government, which is entitled to the 'committee of public safety.'

A number of armed men were ordered to-day to plunder the residence of Tancrede Auguste, the former Minister of the Interior, which is situated in the vicinity of the French legation, but the pillage of the house was prevented by an energetic protest made by the French minister.

MUTINY AT MONASTIR

TURKISH GARRISON UP IN REVOLT OVER ARREARS OF PAY.

Constantinople, May 16.—The Turkish garrison at Monastir (Macedonia) has mutinied, and the soldiers have started serious rioting. They have seized the telegraph offices, whence they issue clamorous demands to the Porte for the arrears in their pay.

Bread riots have broken out at Aleppo (in the northern part of Syria), in consequence of the increase in the price of this food due to the operations of speculators in grain.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED DEAD

List of Fatalities on the Island of St, Vincent.

HOSPITALS IN KINGSTOWN FILLED WITH DYING PEOPLE—LATER DETAILS.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, Thursday, May 15.—(Afternoon).—A correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned here from a visit, on horseback, to the devastated district of this island, during which he travelled fifty miles and penetrated to within five miles of the Soufriere crater. The ash-covered area of St. Vincent exceeds that of Martinique, which the correspondent has also explored. The most conservative estimated of the death rate here now places the number at seventeen hundred. About thirteen hundred bodies have been already interred. The entire northern part of the island is covered with ashes to an average depth of eighteen inches, varying from a thin layer at Kingstown to two feet or more at more at Georgetown. The crops are ruined, nothing green can be seen, the streets of Georgetown are cumbered with snow-drift-like heaps of ashes, and ashes rest so heavily on the roofs that in several cases they have caused them to fall in. There will soon be five thousand destitute persons in need of assistance from the government, which is already doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers. There are a hundred injured people in the hospital at Georgetown, gangs of men are searching for the dead or rapidly burying them in trenches, and all that can be done under the circumstances is being accomplished.

The British cruiser 'Indefatigable' brought twenty-five tons of supplies here and returned to the Island of Trinidad to-day for more.

The governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robert Llewellyn, is here, supervising the work of the authorities.

While the outbreak of the volcano on the Island of Martinique killed more people outright, more territory has been ruined in St. Vincent, hence there is greater destitution there.

The injured persons were horribly burned by the hot grit which was driven along with tremendous velocity. Twenty-six persons who sought refuge in a room ten feet by twelve were all killed. One person was brained by a huge stone nine miles from the crater.

Rough coffins are being made to receive the remains of the victims. The hospital here is filled with dying people. Fifty injured persons are lying on the floor of that building, as there are no beds for their accommodation, though cots are being rapidly constructed on boards. This and similar work has been in progress since immediately after the disaster. But two days elapsed before there were any burials, as the negroes refused to dig the necessary trenches, although they were offered three times their usual wages by the local authorities. The nurses employed are incompetent, but they are willing to learn, and are working hard. The negroes are indifferent to all that is happening, and as to what has occurred. They expect to receive government rations, but there have been instances where they have refusd to bury thir own relatives.

It is estimated that the sea has encroached from ten feet to two miles along the coast, near Georgetown, and that a section of the north of the island has dropped into the sea. This is apparently verified by the report of the French cable ship 'Pouyer-Quertier,' that soundings now show seven fathoms where the outbreak there were thirty-six fathoms of water.

Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, commanding the United States steamer 'Potomac,' now in these waters, has called on Governor Llewellyn and offered him the sympathy of the United States and any assistance which it was in his power to render. The 'Potomac' has also landed what she can spare of her food stuffs. The governor expressed his thanks, and added that there was no immediate need of help. The United States steamer carried official despatches to the Island of St. Lucia.

Since midnight on Tuesday the subterannean detonations here have ceased, and the Soufriere, on Wednesday, relapsed into perfect repose, no smoke rising from the crater and the fissures emitting no vapor. The stunted vegetation that formerly adorned the slopes of the mountain has disappeared, having given place to gray colored lava, which greets the eye on every side. The atmosphere is dry, but somewhat agitated. Rain would be welcome, as there is a great deal of dust in the air, which is very disagreeable and irritating to throats and eyes, and is causing the merchants to put all their dry goods under cover. The inhabitants, naturally, meaning the white population, as a rule are anxious to know whether the repose of the volcano is permanent, or whether it is the lull which usually precedes greater paroxysmal activity. Some people, anticipating that there is danger of further volcanic eruptions, are leaving the outlying towns for this city.

The negroes who have remained on the estates are half-starved and the Carib survivors are leaving their caves and pillaging abandoned dwelling houses and shops. A number of arrests have been made in this connection.

As the Colonial Hospital here was found inadequate to accommodate the sufferers, large army tents have been erected for the use of the patients, who are being constantly brought here from other towns on the island. But, even these annex hospitals are overcrowded. The local doctors have been reinforced by a doctor who arrived here from the Island of Grenada, one of the British Windward Islands. He brought with him a number of packages of medical supplies, which were extremely useful.

The arrival here of the first detachment of the ambulance corps, which brought sufferers from Georgetown, caused quite a sensation. The batch consisted of a hundred persons, whose charred bodies exhaled fetid odors and whose loathsome faces made even the hospital attendants shudder. Til these burned persons were suffering terribly from thirst and uttering, when strong enough to do so, agonizing cries for water. It is doubtful whether one of the whole party will recover.

The death rate among the people in the hospitals is still very high, in spite of the best medical efforts on their behalf. All the neighboring British colonies are evincing sympathy with the sufferers here and subscription lists have been started and food and clothing are being forwarded to St. Vincent from all the British Islands.

While the entire community is thankful for this help and sympatny from British sources, on all sides are heard grateful appreciation of the prompt aid furnished by the United States in sending the 'Potomac' here with provisions and other articles for the destitute people of St. Vincent.

The report that the volcanic lake which occupied the top of the mountain, has disappeared appears to be confirmed. A sea of lava, emitting sulphurous fumes, now apparently occupies its place, and several new craters have been formed. The last time the volcano showed activity, Tuesday last, the craters, old and new and numerous fissures in the mountain sides discharged hot vapor and deep subterranean murmurings were heard and the ground trembled at times. From the centre of the volcano huge volumes of steam rose like gigantic pine trees towards the sky, and a dense smoke, mingling with the steam issued from a new and active crater, forming an immense pillar, to the northern hills, lowering into the valleys and then rising and spreading until it enveloped the whole island in a gray mist. Simultaneous action upon the part of the volcanoes of Martinique and Dominica and elsewhere, denote a volcanic connection between the islands and appears to verify the assumption of the volcanic origin of the mountain chains running parallel with the Soufriere in the Windward Islands. As this despatch is sent it is excessively hot and the northern hills retain their foggy appearance.

PARISIANS INDIFFERENT

LIFE MOVES ON JUST AS THOUGH THERE HAD BEEN NO DISASTER AT ST. PIERRE.

Paris, May 16.—The American visitors here cannot understand the seeming indifference of the Parisians in regard to the Martinique disaster. Beyond the half-masted flags over the government office, there are no signs of public mourning. The people flock to their usual resorts, attend the races, fill the theatres, none of which have been closed, no 'extras' are issued, and there is no demand for them. But the evening papers contain bulletins of automobile races.

The various funds raised for the relief of the Martinique sufferers now only total $60,000, including the large subscriptions of the foreign potentates and the $4,000 from the municipality. The provinces seem more interested in the disaster than the capital. They are actively organizing committees to raise funds, and there is much mourning at those ports whose ships were destroyed.

The Opposition is beginning to use the disaster as a club to beat the Government. The Nationalist 'Patrie' says:—'We hoped that the fetes at Brest would have been countermanded on account of the catastrophe over which foreign sovereigns, courts and parliaments are mourning more than our own authorities. The flags are half-masted, but the military bands are playing as if 20,000 Frenchmen had not perished.'

RUSSIA AND COREA

INTERFERANCE WITH TELEGRAPH POLES WHICH MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

New York, May 26.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says: The Cologne 'Gazette' publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that difficulties have arisen between Russia and Corea. Telegraph poles which the Russians erected have been taken down by Coreans and the Russian representative has demanded satisfaction from the Corean Government on the ground that the action of the Corean officials constitutes a violation of international rights.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Cornwall, May 16.—Richard R. Higgins, of Bainsville, was struck and instantly killed, on the G. T. R., on Tuesday afternoon, half a mile east of Bainsville. He was coming to the post-office, when he stepped out of the way of a freight train, only to be hurled to death by No. 4, the east express. Deceased was seventy-one years of age. He leaves a widow, five sons and three daughters to mourn his loss.

COBDEN CLUB PROTESTS.

New York, May 16.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says the meeting called by the Cobden Club to protest against the corn tax was held last night in Free Trade Hall, Manchester. Mr. Asquith was the principal speaker, and the hall, which has seating accommodation for five thousand people, was crowded with an enthusiastic audience.

FAIR AND WARMER

Toronto, May 16, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 58, 48; Kamloops, 62, 48; Qu'Appelle, 74, 44; Winnipeg, 74, 46; Parry Sound, 54, 34; Toronto, 57, 38; Ottawa, 62, 44; Montreal, 56, 46; Quebec, 54, 38; Halifax, 60, 40.

Fair to-day and on Saturday; stationary or slightly higher temperature.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, May 16, 1902.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 29.98; yesterday, 30.22.—

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	63	42
Yesterday	52	39

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—invariably.

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.

FLANAGAN — At 733 Mance street, Montreal Annex, on May 14, 1902, to the Rev. and Mrs. Jas. L. Flanagan, a daughter. 15

MARRIED.

CRUSO — ROBINSON — On April 26, 1902, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, London, England, by the Rev. Canon Pennefather, Vicar of Kensington, assisted by the Rev. H. E. T. Cruso, rector of Tunstall, Kent, father of the bridegroom, Henry Alford Antony Cruso, to Mildred Sophia, daughter of Sir Frederick Lacy Robinson, K.C.B. 15

DAVIS — JOHNSTON — On May 12, 1902, at the residence of J. M. Scissons, 36 Cliff street, Ottawa, by the Rev. John Scanlon, Hugh Berry Davis, Poltimore, Quebec, to Phoebe Johnston, Ottawa.

FARMER — BURRILL — At Burrill Siding, on May 8, 1902, by the Rev. William Barton, of Shawinigan Falls, Frank Lewis Farmer, son of F. F. Farmer, of Three Rivers, P.Q., to Florence Marion Burrill, eldest daughter of Vivian Burrill, of Burrill Siding, near Shawinigan Falls, P.Q. 15

SMALL — IRWIN. — On May 12, 1902, at Chicago, by the Rev. James Stone, D.D., rector of St. James' Church, Arthur Atwell Small, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., of Toronto, to Ida Stella Barnes, daughter of Colonel Irwin of the United States Army.

SMITH — HESSEY —At 67 Metcalfe street, Ottawa, on May 12, 1902, by the Rev. Dr Moore, George Smith, House of Commons staff, to Mrs. Agnes Hessey, both of Ottawa. 15

STEWART — SANDERS — At the residence of the bride's father, on May 12, 1902, by the Rev. J. W. Stewart, Rosella, eldest daughter of Henry D. Sanders, to Herbert Turner, son of Samuel Stewart, all of West York, Ont. 15

DIED.

CLINE.—At the residence of her grandson, A. Vance Cline, North Grimsby, Ont., on May 14, 1902, Mrs. Catherine Cline, widow of the late John Cline, in her 89th year.

CRASKE.—At Dover, England, on May 14, 1902, the wife of Captain Craske, Royal Leinster Regiment, of a son.
Halifax papers please copy. 16

CUZNER — At Aylmer, Que., on May 12, 1902, Johana Stokes, relict of the late Mark Cuzner, in her 79th year. 15

DeLOWIS.—At 100 Bloomfield street, Halifax, N.S., on May 10, 1902, after a long illness, Margaret, wife of Henry DeLowis, in the 68th year of her age.

FINUCANE — At Southsea, Hants, England, on May 10, 1902, Frances Moore, relict of the late Deputy Inspector-General D. Finucane, M.D., R.N.

LOUSON — On Thursday, May 15, 1902, at her late residence, 321 Kensington ave., Westmount, Agnes Smith, widow of the late John Louson, and beloved mother of Mrs. Rufus Holden and John Herbert, William Smith and D. Strathearn Louson.
Funeral on Saturday, 17th instant, at 2.30 p.m. Private.

MARSHALL.—At 163 Agricola street, Halifax, N.S., on May 12, 1902, after a short and very severe illness, Mary, second daughter of the late James and Maria Marshall, in the 64th year of her age. 16

McGEE — On May 12, 1902, at 485 Maria street, Ottawa, William H. McGee, in his 86th year. 15

PAINTER.—At Needham, Mass, on May 9, 1902, Adelaide Elizabeth Painter, second daughter of the late Mr. T. Painter, of Sag Harbor, Long Island, and formerly of the Church School for girls, Windsor, N.S. 16

ROXBURGH — At Wickenburg, Arizona, on May 13, 1902, John M. Roxburgh, formerly of Toronto, a member of Wilton Lodge, No. 242, I.O.O.F. 15

BRANNON.—On May 12, 1902, in this city, Elizabeth Edwards, widow of the late Richard Brannon, in her 66th year. 16

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

Persons 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 (outside Montreal excepted.

Advertisements.

Who erected the 'Spite fence' alongside of Leach's Piano Store, St. Catherine street?

TEES & CO.,

Undertakers and Embalmers,

300 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

FOR GOODNESS SAKE EAT HARRISON'S CAKE if you wish to enjoy the sweet flavor of cake that is well made, from the very choicest of material, and by men who are experts at the trade. You can get our cake and bread from your grocer. **ASK FOR HARRISON'S.**

WHEN WE SAY WE FRENCH CLEAN YOUR GOODS,

WE MEAN THAT WE HAVE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, STILLING AND APPLIANCES BUILT AND USED FOR THIS WORK ONLY BY SPECIALLY TRAINED HANDS

And which no other Dyer or Cleaner in the Dominion possesses. Many who advertise **French Cleaning** have no knowledge of the real meaning of the process and merely run their goods through Benzine.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,

Offices—215 McGill street, 2433 Notre Dame street, and 1595 st. Catherine street.

CENTS FOR SALE,
Apply at 'Witness' Office.

THE S. CARSLEY CO Limited.

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

MAY 16th, 1902.

CONTINUATION SALE OF TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

To-morrow the balance of Ladies' Tailor-made Suits will be placed on sale, marked at such tempting prices that will insure a speedy clearance. Every garment in the house reduced for this great sale, and every garment this season's style.

HERE'S A FEW PRICES.

Ladies' Suit made of navy blue, black and Oxford grey serge, well tailored, Chesterfield front, jacket lined throughout, skirt made full flare, perfect fitting. Regular value, $8.00. Sale price.. .. .. .

FIRE WORSHIPPERS

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, a Parsee Gentleman, Describes an Ancient People and Their Ways

THE BENEFIT OF THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

Five thousand years ago there was a man in Persia who wrote and taught that men should speak good words, cultivate good thoughts, and do good deeds. His name was Zoroaster. He lived and died, and his body was given to the vultures. To-day, in India, one hundred thousand persons live after the manner prescribed by the ancient prophet. They are among the most loyal subjects of the British Empire. They are intelligent, well educated, thrifty, and they possess a genius for trade. They have become, to some extent, Europeanized in dress, but in mental, moral and spiritual texture they are the same as when their prophet first wrote. The Parsees are chiefly settled in Bombay and the districts adjoining. They worship one God. They believe, as do the Christians, in a heaven and hell—in a system of rewards and punishments. They cultivate good thoughts, good words and good deeds. They go to the state colleges; they learn English; they trade and are successful, but they cling to their ancient system, which they believe to be the best in the world. At the same time they hold that all religions have good in them. They do not think that a man is any the worse for being a Christian; at the same time they do not believe, with some Christians, that the heathen, who are out of Christ, will be lost. The Parsee reads his sacred Scripture; his Zenda Vesta; he goes to his temple and listens to the priests, who read the holy book in the Zand tongue; he lives a moral life; he practices monogany, he eats and drinks like other men, but he cannot be changed. The missionaries have tried to convert the Parsees, because they felt that if this most intelligent class would embrace Christianity large numbers of Hindoos and Mohammedans would follow. But the Parsee has remained steadfast. He will adopt western ideas when they suit him; he will follow the lead of the British in trade; he will thankfully accept British rule as the best in the world for India, but he will still retain his ethical and religious system. The Parsee does not really worship fire. It burns day and night in the temple, and is fed by priests, and yet it is not a vital part of worship. It was introduced originally as distraction or diversion to the mind while the priest was saying prayers in a tongue which the people did not understand. But the Parsee has a reverence for fire because fire was one of the forces which God made. He lives a good life; his wife may be seen to-day on the streets of Bombay, happy in her marriage, bringing up her family upon beautiful principles; and then when death comes the body is taken to the Tower of Silence where the flesh is consumed by the vultures, where the blood drips into a well prepared for the purpose, and where the bones will be collected and thrown into a heap.

'This is a repulsive idea to you, of course,' said Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, a Parsee gentleman from Bombay, who is at present in the city, and who intends to be present at the coronation.

Mr. Sethna is a cultured gentleman, speaking perfect English; a man who is informed upon general English literature, and who would be, but for that olive skin and that piercing dark eye, a European in mental texture.

Not that quite, either. Mr. Sethna will tell you that he admires western civilization; he will express his admiration for the British rule in India, which has done wonders for the people; he will dress like a European and trade like one, but he will remain a Parsee.

'No, you would not like that system of disposing of the dead. But it accords with out genius. And we do not, of course, see any of the repulsive feature of it. We look at the corpse before it is taken out of the house; we look at it as it approaches the Towers of Silence, and that is all. Two corpse bearers take the body, which is covered with linen, and which is carried upon an iron stretcher, and convey it to the Tower, of which there are several, about thirty feet high. The body is stripped; it is laid on the tower; the vultures come and the flesh will be stripped in five hours. But nobody sees that process. By and by the bones are gathered together.

Mr. Sethna tells you that every Parsee boy and girl is invested with the 'Fudra' and 'Kusta,' at the age of seven or eight. The 'Fudra' is a shirt with distinctive marks upon it; the 'Kusta' is a sash or girdle, worn inside, composed of seventy-two different threads of silk to correspond with the seventy-two chapters of the Zenda-Vesta, which is composed as a poem in blank verse. That ceremony corresponds to the baptism of the Christians, except that the Christian child is unconscious of the nature of the ceremony, whereas the Parsee child has been instructed in the faith.

Well, the Parsees remain a distinctive element, not intermarrying with any other. They think they have a superior system. At the same time, they are tolerant of all philosophical and religious systems.

Mr. Sethna will tell you how the Rev. Mr. Wilson and others have tried to get the Parsees and failed. At the same time this gentleman has the greatest respect for the work which the missionaries are doing in India, among the masses. Mark this distinction. The Parsee the missionary cannot get; the educated Hindo or Mohammedan he cannot get, but he can and does get the waifs and strays who, otherwise, would be allowed to grow up in savagery. And in the famine time the missionary does admirable work. Only, he does not convert thinking India. That is all Mr. Sethna would care to say on that subject. Approach him, however, in regard to the effect of British rule in India, and he becomes enthusiastic. Think of a handful of men ruling three hundred million people, throughout a country as large as Canada! And ruling them with justice and equity; ruling them in such sort as to compel the respect of the population. Of course, you have caste, which is a trouble; you have child-marriages, which are cruel; you have the Zenana, which is a hindrance; you have an aloofness which keeps the Indian and the European apart; on the other hand, you have education, which is being widely diffused; you have native lawyers and doctors and judges; you have natives sitting in the council; you have natives judges who receive fourteen hundred dollars per month; and you have order, security, and an enormous advance in all directions.

Of course, Mr. Sethna will tell you that in India you have agitators as you have agitators in Ireland. There will come a time when there will be a still larger participation on the part of the native, in civil affairs, when the native is ready, through education and training. The Indian civil service is the finest in the world and the best paid.

Does England understand India?

Mr. Sethna thinks she does, and the splendid results of her rule show that she does.

Mr. Sethna will see the coronation, of course, as a private person, but there will be a representative of the race as a royal guest—Sir Jamseyae Jee-Jeeiway, Bart., one of the only two baronets made in India by the late Queen, and the other is also a Parsee.

Mr. Sethna, who is so thoroughly Europeanized, will tell you that while among the Parsees there may be a few sceptics, the great bulk of the people might have ruled not merely all Persia, but India, were it not for a certain battle, so long ago that the gentleman forgets the date, accept the Parsee philosophy, with its ethical teaching, its good life, and its Tower of Silence at Malabar as the finale, with pride as being superior to anything else in the world.

Mr. Sethna, who is a merchant at Bombay, represents the Sun Life Company, which is most prosperous in India.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

DIOCESAN COLLEGE.

THE CORPORATION TO APPOINT ALL GOVERNORS.

The governors of the Diocesan College will meet on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, and the corporation will meet in the evening, to receive the governors' report, and to consider a change in the constitution. It is proposed that all of the twelve lay and six clerical members of the Board of Governors should be appointed by the corporation, instead of the Archbishop, appointing four of the latter, as at present.

The lay governors hold office for six years, two retiring every year. Those retiring this year are: Messrs. Geo. E. Drummond and Leslie Gault. They are eligible for re-election.

MAYOR'S WHITE GLOVES

PRESENTATION ON BEHALF OF THE CITY COUNCIL TOOK PLACE THIS MORNING.

This morning Mayor Cochrane was officially presented with the pair of white gloves voted to him at the last meeting of the City Council in commemoration of the fact that the orders of the day were all disposed of. There was a gathering of aldermen, officials and newspaper men on the occasion. Mr. L. O. David, the city clerk, handed His Worship the gloves, with a few complimentary remarks; Ald. Lavallee, in a neat speech, which was supplemented by Ald. Bumbray, gave the Mayor a handsomely engrossed copy of the council's resolution on a sheet of parchment, and Mr. R. Bauset, assistant city clerk, handed His Worship a handsome bouquet.

The Mayor remarked in acknowledging the presentation:

'I can only thank the council, through yourself, Mr. City Clerk, for their kind consideration on this occasion. I accept with pleasure this pair of immaculate white gloves, in commemoration of the unprecedented fact that, in the short space of two hours and forty-five minutes, the City Council last Monday disposed of a list of orders of the day bearing no less than twenty-nine items, exclusive of routine proceedings. This, I may say, is an occurrence which must redound to the credit of the council and must impress the citizens with the fact that business-like methods direct us in our deliberations. You will allow me to remark, sir, that gloves were used in days of great antiquity and held an important place in the equipment and the social and public functions of our ancestors. The formal and symbolic uses of gloves are familiar to all students of history. In modern times, the use of gloves has become general the world over, but it is interesting to note that in England and Scotland white gloves are given by the sheriff to the judge who presides at a maiden assize; that is, sessions of court where there are no cases for trial.

'The council has deemed it proper to extend this time-honored custom to municipal life in cases where, as occurred in last Monday's meeting of the City Council, the Board of Aldermen only rises after having completely disposed of the docket of business submitted to them for consideration. If this precedent has the effect of producing other pleasant functions such as the one we are now engaged in I think I can say that the citizens of Montreal no less than the members and officials of the council, will have occasion to congratulate themselves, for there is no doubt that the city's interests have suffered in the past by the delays proceedings in the council have been subjected to.'

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, May 19, are: The Hon. William Owens, Mr. W. J. White, K.C., Mrs. F. Wolferstan Thomas and Mrs. A. D. Durnford.

THE STRIKES.

NO CHANGE IN THE PLUMBERS' AND IRONMOULDERS' DIFFICULTIES.

The hall of the Iron Moulders on St. James street was crowded last night by the members of the union, who appeared to be in high spirits and confident as to the results of the strike in the C. P. R. shops. An emphatic denial was given by the various speakers to statements which had been circulated that some of the striking moulders had returned to work. A resolution was passed, pledging the union men to stand out until the demand for $2.50 per day was granted.

Upon enquiring at the C. P. R. shops, Hochelaga, this morning, it was stated by the master car builders that up to the present no inconvenience had resulted from the action of the moulders in leaving their work. The foundries were working, though, of course, not so fast as if the full staff of men were in. Six new men had been taken on this morning, and it was expected that in the course of a few days the matter would be finally arranged.

THE PLUMBERS.

The plumbers' strike still continues, without any signs of settlement. The men say they have no intention of yield-

FEDERATED TRADES.

The regular meeting of the Federated Trades and Labor Council was held last night, in the Blue Label Hall, Dorchester street, Mr. Joseph Ainey, president, in the chair. There was a large attendance of delegates. Credentials were presented by Messrs. Ethier and Levesque, representing the Stonemasons' Union, and Mr. J. Blanchford, of the Machinists'. A communication from Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, asked that the label of the newly-formed machine woodworkers be recognized by the council. The president, Mr. Ainey, explained that owing to some difficulties having arisen between the carpenters and joiners and cabinetmakers, and the machine woodworkers, it would be better to leave the matter open for some time.

A delegate from the plumbers, by permission, gave a statement of the present position of the strike.

A vote tendering sympathy and financial aid to the strikers was unanimously adopted.

The delegate from the Machinists' Union gave an address, describing the progress in organization of the machinists. He invited the officers of the council to assist at a mass meeting to be held on Wednesday evening for the purpose of opening a new local union.

STRIKE IN RUTLAND.

A gang of thirty-eight Italian laborers employed by the Rutland Railway struck yesterday and were immediately paid off and discharged. They were grading the road-bed between Rutland and Bellows Falls when they struck. They received $1.25 per day and demanded $1.40. The company is now hiring new men to take their places.

STRIKE AT VICTORIA.

Victoria, B.C., May 16.—The contractor of the new government house wanted to pay his men less than $3 a day, the union wage, yesterday, and rather than submit the men went on strike. A general strike is feared.

A MATTER OF BY-LAWS

DOES THE BUILDING REGULATION AFFECT OLD AS WELL AS NEW STRUCTURES?

In the Recorder's Court this morning an interesting point was raised by Mr. Peers Davidson in connection with the by-law regulating the fire-proofing of buildings. The City Ice Company was summoned by the building inspector under a new by-law for having failed to properly cover a wooden ice house. It was admitted that the roof was fireproof, and that three sides were covered with corrugated iron. Mr. Davidson's point was that the by-law in question tolerated the wooden buildings in existence when the by-law was passed, and that as the building in question had been built prior to the passage of the by-law, it did not come under its provisions, Mr. Recorder Weir took the case en delibere.

The court found it necessary to rebuke the representative of the building inspector's department, who was giving evidence in the case, and who tried to point out exactly which part of the by-law affected ice houses. Hies Honor sternly remarked that this was a common failing of civic officials. If they would leave the application of the law to the court and pay a little more attention to the facts, the city would be much benefited.

THE LINE TO LONGUE POINTE.

Five taxpayers of Longue Pointe and five of Beaurivage formed a delegation which waited on Mr. Wanklyn, manager of the Street Railway Company, yesterday, to ask that a line be run thro terday, to ask that a line be run through their municipalties. Mr. Wanklyn promised that it would be done, as soon as the municipalities gave their permission. The delegates, on their part, were of the opinion that their councils would pass a by-law to that effect early next week.

BUSY BUILDERS

TEARING DOWN OLD STRUCTURES AND ERECTING NEW—THE ANNOYING DUST.

Building preparations have transformed some of our public beauty spots into reminders of showers of cinders and though only in a slight degree, the deadly dust of St. Pierre and St. Vincent. The discomfort has been very trying to eyes, lungs and throat for weeks. The Liverpool & London & Globe building has been throwing clouds of lime dust over Place d'Armes, while the long-suffering citizen asks 'is there no way of keeping down this dust?' Every one wishes there were. Now, nearly all of this nuisance seems at an end, because there are few more walls to pull down. The same may be saidl of the new extension of Birks's building on Phillips square, where clouds of dust in the wind have been the rule for some days past. There, too, the end has come. This morning the old buildings had entirely disappeared, and the prospects are good that comfort will soon again place the dust nuisance.

Quite a nasty lot of debris is being removed from opposite the Baron de Hirsch Institute, and the stone contractor is building a nice stone coping around the property. The large tree which spread across the street directly in front of the institute door, and which was some three or four feet in diameter at the trunk, was cut down and removed yesterday. It was as sound as heart of oak.

In general building operations are said by contractors to be chiefly confined to additions, extensions and repairs, except in the case of the few very large sky scrapers already mentioned very prominently during the past few weeks.

SHIPPING



FIRST FIVE-MASTED STEEL SCHOONER

Bath, Ind., May 16.—The Sewall schooner, which is now well under way in the Sewall yard here, proves to be something of a new idea in American maritime affairs. The Sewalls are one of the few firms in this country which still operate sailing vessels in the foreign trade. Hitherto their foreign business has been done entirely in great square-rigged vessels, while their coastwise cargoes have been carried in their schooners which have all been of wood thus far. The one now building is the first steel schooner to be constructed by the firm, and the first five-masted steel schooner built in America. She is intended for the foreign trade. This probably means the ultimate replacing of ships with fore-and-aft rigged vessels in that branch of commerce. The Sewalls are a very conservative firm. Nevertheless, they have come to the conclusion that the schooner not only is a more economical style of vessel for general purposes than the ship, but is also adaptable for long voyages.

SS. SARDINIAN ARRIVES.

The Allan line SS. Sardinian, Captain W. White, arrived in port from Glasgow at 8 o'clock last evening with 158 second cabin passengers and a large general cargo. The vessel had a good journey until she reached Father Point, but after passing the Point experienced some very cold weather, with considerable snow. Among her passengers was Col. Dickson of Huntlaw, Roxboroughshire, Scotland, whose property adjoins that of Lord Minto. Her officers are Messrs. Alex. Milligan, first officer; G. Hamilton, second officer, who sailed as captain of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, Erin, across the Atlantic; J. A. N. Dick, purser; Dr. C. Chisholm, surgeon, and John Simpson, chief steward. Dr. Chisholm reports that all the passengers were well during the voyage, and that they are a sturdy, healthy crowd, well suited to populate a progressing country.

WHERE IS THE CAMERITE?

London, May 15.—A despatch from Rangoon, British Burmah, says a lifeboat from the British India SS. Camerite, which is missing, with a passenger list of nearly 700 natives and a crew of 90 odd, has been picked up.

THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

Liverpool, May 16.—The 'Evening Express' says Mr. Morgan, through his representatives, has been, and is negotiating with several companies who use the Manchester ship canal, with a view of running steamships direct from Manchester to New York, Boston and other ports. The scheme involves the construction of cotton warehouses.

ing. The master plumbers claim that they are not seriously impeded in execution of work, small or large, and two firms state that their men have returned to work, independent of the union. A meeting will be held of the masters this afternoon at the rooms, St. James street.

SS. DOMINION'S PASSENGERS.

The Dominion line SS. Dominion, Capt. R. O. Jones, sails to-morrow morning at nine o'clock for Liverpool with the following list of saloon passengers: Mrs. S. Armitage, Galt; Dr. Maud Abott, Montreal; Miss Branscombe, Stanstead; Miss Florence Brown, Montreal; Mr. Francis C. Brading, London; Miss C. Bushnell, Westmount; Miss Cassels, Montreal; Mr. Walter Caldecott, Toronto; Mr. H. E. Crawford, London; Mrs. C. J. Chisholm, Mrs. J. P. Cooke, Mr. A. D. Cooke, Mr. R. E. Cummings, Mr. James Coristine, Miss Coristine, Montreal; Mr. W. J. Dyas, Mrs. Dyas, Mr. Dyas, Toronto; Mr. W. Fenteman-Coates, Liverpool; Mr. W. D. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Fee, Montreal; Mr. T. Gibson, Duluth; Miss K. Garrod, Montreal; Mr. J. Arthur G. N. Gillott, New York; Miss Gill, Mrs. Gower, Miss Gower, Miss C. Gower, Montreal; Mr. Henry Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Norwich; Miss Hartley, Miss Gladys Hartley, Milton West; Mr. A. Haiman, Toronto; the Rev. E. L. Jenner, Mrs. Jenner, Master Henry E. L. Jenner, Master John M. L. Jenner, Minneapolis; Miss G. Lightbound, Montreal; Mr. A. O. McBean, Montreal; Mr. Ronald McLeod, Duluth; Mrs. McMullen, Toronto; the Hon. Peter McSweeney, Mrs. McSweeney, Miss McSweeney, Moncton; Mrs. James Minnes, Miss Ethel Minness, Miss Lorraine Minnes, Kingston; Miss Monk, Liverpool; Miss Milhau, Montreal; Mrs. R. L. Ord, Master Ord, Stanstead; Mr. A. B. Packard, Chicago; Miss Percy, Westmount; Mr. T. Poulin, Quebec; Mr. E. Rawlings, Mrs. E. Rawlings, Miss Rawlings. Miss Edith Rawlings, Miss Beatrice Rawlings, Mr. Henry E. Rawlings, Montreal; Miss C. Readshaw, Liverpool; Mr. A. F. Revol, Montreal; Mrs. Rudolph, Toronto; Miss Ranken, Montreal; Miss Strathy, Lachine; Mrs. Sockett, Calgary; Dr. D. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer, Toronto; Mr. T. G. Smith, London; Mr. Homer Taylor Miss A. Taylor, Mrs. Vineberg, Montreal; Miss H. C. Wotherspoon, Quebec; Mrs. Way, Toronto; Mr. W. Walmsley, London.

R.M.S. PRETORIAN'S PASSENGERS.

The Allan line R.M.S. Pretorian, Captain Johnston, sails to-morrow morning with a full general cargo and the following list of saloon passengers: Rev. F. H. Archibald and Mrs. Archibald, Halifax; Mrs. Atkinson, Calgary; Mrs. C. S. Baker, Captain W. H. Benyon, Montreal; Mr. Emond, Quebec; Mr. J. P. Goytino, Chicago; Mr. J. H. Grice, Montreal; Miss Hill, Toronto; Mrs. L. Jones, St. John; Mr. A. Loader, Mrs. Loader, Miss Loader, Miss — Loader, Liverpool; Mr. John Lynch, Chicago; Mr. Mesley, Peterborough; Miss E. Riordan, Montreal; Mr. Rhodes, Halifax; Mrs. Salt, London; Mr. Symthe, Berlin; Mr. John Webster, Ottawa; Miss Wilson, Toronto; Miss Yates, Liverpool.

THE SS. LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

The Beaver line SS. Lake Champlain, Captain Stewart, from Liverpool, has on board the following list of saloon passengers:—Miss Bengough, Mr. H. Birks, Mrs. Birks, Mr. G. W. Birks, Mr. Bridges, Mrs. Bridges, Mr. E. Clements, Nurse Coffey and child, Mrs. W. Ellis, Mr. S. Gilnert, Mr. K. Hallows, Mr. S. A. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Koning, Mr. R. S. Laidlow, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Maclane, Mr. G. R. Meredith, Mr. A. H. Robbins, Mr. W. G. Robinson, Mr. Sandford, Master Sandford, Mr. H. Seferint, Mr. W. J. Simysson, Capt. Thomas Stewart, Miss Thompson, Mr. R. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Wilks and child, Mr. J. Winter, Mr. S. Newbitt. The Lake Champlain has also 75 second cabin and 940 steerage passengers.

The Dominion line SS. Roman sailed from Liverpool for Montreal on May 16, at 8 a.m.

The Dominion line SS. Irishman sailed from Liverpool for Portland on May 14 at 4 p.m.

A VALUABLE CARGO.

The SS. Dunmore Head sailed this morning for Dublin and Pembroke via Quebec with a full general cargo comprising 65,000 bushels grain, 450 sacks of oil cake, 43 standard deals and 85 tons of hay. Messrs. McLean, Kennedy & Co. are the agents.

SS. SKARP CHARTERED.

The SS. Skarp has been chartered to load a cargo of coal from Sydney for Quebec on account of the Dominion Coal Co. After discharging she will come to Montreal to load a full cargo of deals for Hull, consigned by Messrs. Robert Cox & Co. The agents are Messrs. McLean, Kennedy & Co.

NO HARD COAL FOR MONTREAL.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., May 15.—The Ogdensburg Coal and Towing Company which annually carries down the St. Lawrence River from Oswego the hard coal supply for the city of Montreal, has transported the last cargo obtainable at lake ports, owing to the miners' strike. Its fleet of 20 barges four tugs and a lake steamer will go in ordinary arrival from Montreal until the strike is settled. The crews and derrick operatives are being paid off and discharged.

SS. IONIAN SAILS.

The Allan line steamer Ionian, Captain Brown, sailed on Thursday afternoon from Liverpool for the St. Lawrence, with 89 cabin passengers, 155 intermediate and 606 steerage.

The Dominion line SS. Commonwealth, Captain McAuley, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston to-day (Friday) at 7 a.m.

NOTES.

May 16.

The Hansa-St. Lawrence line SS. Birmingham reported inwards from Antwerp at Cape Magdalen yesterday at 9.15 a.m. She will arrive in Quebec to-day and is due in Montreal to-morrow.

Messrs. Elder-Dempster & Co., have chartered the SS. Monarch. She will sail from St. John, N.B., about the middle of June, with 800 horses for South Africa.

The Elder-Dempster & Co.'s Beaver line steamship Lake Champlain, Captain Stewart, passed Fame Point inwards yesterday at noon with passengers and a general cargo. She is due to reach Montreal to-morrow afternoon.

The Allan line SS. Rosarian, Captain Henry, passed Fame Point inwards yesterday morning at 6.30 a.m., after discharging some cargo at Quebec she will proceed to Montreal.

The Manchester line SS. Manchester Importer sailed from Manchester for this port at 4 p.m. yesterday.

The Allan line SS. Numidian, from Liverpool, passed Cape Race westbound at 4.30 a.m. on Friday.

VESSELS IN PORT.

May 16.

Bellona, 1864, Rollo, R. Reford & Co., moored at the Jacques Cartier pier.

Loughrigg Holme, 1317, Johnstone, McLean, Kennedy & Co., moored at the foot of Marlborough street.

Drot, 1862, Hansen, F. Leyland & Co., moored at the Windmill Point.

Inkum, 3074, Pearse, Furness, Withy & Co., moored at the Jacques Cartier wharf.

Brazilian, 1916, Williams, H. & A. Allan, moored at the King Edward pier.

Tiger, 2116, Wold, Canadian Forwarding and Export Company, moored at the canal wharf.

Everingham, 1949, Newlove, McLean, Kennedy & Co., moored at Hochelaga.

Dominion, 4250, Jones, D. Torrance & Co., moored opposite the Customs.

Langford, 1634, Nedland, Canadian Forwarding and Export Company.

Pretorian, 4300, Johnstone, H. & A. Allan, moored opposite the Customs.

Montfort, 3716, Cross, Elder, Dempster & Co., moored at the foot of Berri street.

Belgian, 2364, Stammers, J. R. Ellerman, moored near Sohmer Park.

Lycia, 2117, Jones, Elder-Dempster & Co., moored at the foot of Berri street.

Forest Brook, 1729, Hunter, F. Leyland & Co., moored at the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery wharf.

Sardinian, 4349, White, H. & A. Allan, moored opposite the customs.

Kildona, 2349, Murray, R. Reford & Co., moored at the Victoria pier.

Brigantine.

Mary Hendry, 249, Commons, T. R. McCarthy, moored at the Jacques Cartier wharf.

ARMY LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

'Army Life,' as illustrated by the moving pictures exhibited at the Windsor Hall nightly, is proving very attractive and instructive. A large audience was delighted with the views presented last night, and the applause was almost continuous, greeting practically every picture. A subject that in a lecture would be dry, and to most people, unintelligible, is here treated in a manner that can be understood and appreciated by young children. Many of the views shown could not be seen in actual life without great expense, and seldom to so good advantage as seen here. A special matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon, and the regular performances continue this evening and to-morrow evening.

OBITUARY.

Toronto, May 16.—Walter J. Meneilley died suddenly at his late residence, 123 Wellington street west, on Wednesday. He was an old resident of Toronto, and was well known and highly respected throughout the country. For five years he occupied the position of chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, Marine Department, Ottawa, and gained much respect by the careful manner in which he discharged his duties.

Quebec, May 16.—Mr. Emile Bureau, for many years past guardian of the Quebec Court House, formerly chief of the city police, died somewhat suddenly last night.

Colonial House,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

IRISH and SCOTCH LINENS.

TABLE LINENS, 54 in., 60 in., 64 in., 72 in., 81 in.
TABLE CLOTHS, 8x4, 8x10, 8x12, 10x10, 10x12 10x14, 10x16, 10x18, 10x20, 10x24
NAPKINS to Match Tablecloths, 5-8 and 3-4.
TEA CLOTHS, Hemstitched, Plain and Damask.
TRAY CLOTHS, Damask, Plain and Fringed.
SIDEBOARD COVERS, all sizes.
DOYLIES, in Round, Square and Oval.
HEMSTITCHED LINEN TOWELS, fine goods, from $2.85 to $12.50 per doz.
BEDROOM TOWELS, Fringed, in Huck & Damask.
WHITE BATH TOWELS, all sizes.
BROWN BATH TOWELS, all sizes.
FANCY BATH TOWELS.
KITCHEN, GLASS and ROLLER TOWELS and TOWELLINGS.

A very large variety of HEMSTITCHED LINEN GOODS, in Tablecloths, Napkins, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Carving Cloths, Pillow Shams, Bureau and Sideboard Covers, Round, Square and Oval Doylies, &c., &c.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

Henry Morgan & Co.,

MONTREAL.

Weekly Calendar.

WINDSOR HALL TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AND CONTINUED ALL NEXT WEEK.

Army Life.

Life of the British Soldier in Barracks, Camp and Field.

SPLENDID ANIMATED PHOTOGRAPHY.

Evening Prices, 25c., 35c. and 50c. Seats on sale at Shaw's Music Store.

SPECIAL MATINEES—Every Afternoon at 4 p.m. Saturday Matinee at 3 o'clock.
Afternoon Prices—Children 10c. Adults, 25c.

FRIDAY, MAY 16.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO
THREE GREAT MEETINGS at OUR MISSION, 75 INSPECTOR ST.
First, TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock,
When the Rev. W. J. DOHERTY, of the China Inland Mission, will be the speaker. Do come and hear him.
And on SABBATH MORNING, May 18th,
At 11 o'clock.
We will hold a Children's Service. The Point St. Charles Railway Secretary and his Praying and Singing Band of Boys will be on hand and carry on the service. We think these boys are on the way to be like the Westminster Choir.
In the EVENING at 7
the Pastor is going to present a great big text that will meet the needs of every great big sinner that may be there that night. Come and hear him, and you will disappoint his old master Satan.

Christ Church Cathedral
BAND OF HOPE
CLOSING ENTERTAINMENT.
FRIDAY, May 16th, 8 p.m. sharp.
ADMISSION FREE.
COLLECTION.

Art Association
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
SKETCHING CLASS.
An OUTDOOR SKETCHING CLASS in Oils, under the direction of Mr. EDMOND DYONNET, R.C.A., will be held for one month, commencing THURSDAY, May 15th. For particulars apply at the Gallery.

SATURDAY, MAY 17.

Rev. CHRISTIAN BORUP
of INDIA,
a former member of the Association, and for the last seven years a missionary in the Bombay Presidency, will speak at the
SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING,
this week, at 8 o'clock.
BIBLE-CLASSES, SUNDAY, 9.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.
ON SUNDAY, at 4 p.m.
Rev. JOHN MACKAY, of Glasgow,
will address the Men's Meeting. Special music.
All men heartily invited to these meetings.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, MAY 18.

MEN'S OWN,
CALVARY CHURCH, Guy Street.
SUNDAY, 18th May, 1902, at 3 p.m.
Speaker—Rev. S. SHELDON.
The Dominion Square Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. FRED. HOLLAND, will supply the music.
All men are cordially invited and will receive a hearty welcome.

FAST ATLANTIC LINE

SUBJECT WILL BE DEALT WITH BY THE CORONATION CONFERENCE.

Ottawa, May 16.—With regard to the latest fast line story, by which the government is said to be negotiating for the establishment of a transatlantic service, your correspondent was informed to-day that this subject will certainly be discussed between the Imperial and the Canadian ministers at the coronation conference this summer. As one high in authority put the case to-day the Morgan merger makes it absolutely necessary that Canada should secure for her people a passenger and freight service free from combine influence. The freight competition will, in all probability, be secured by a contract with the Elder-Dempster. Steamship Company, which owns the largest fleet of vessels afloat, and is controlled altogether by British capital. This company is already operating to the port of Montreal, and the head of the firm has taken a lively personal interest in Canadian trade. The Elder-Dempster Line has no connection whatever with the merger. It is very strong financially, and it is not too much to hope that the Canadian and British Governments will take advantage of the existence of this concern to protect their shipping trade. So much for the freight end of the business. But the passenger service is also of importance. The Canadian Pacific will doubtless be on on hand with a fender when the Dominion decides to go into this investment. But no arrangement will be made with the big Canadian railway syndicate before the Elder, Dempster and other existing lines have had a chance to submit figures, too. The Canadian subsidies must amount to a million dollars annually or possibly half as much again. But in the opinion of your informant, who will have a good deal to say in the determination of this question some such expenditure must be made if Canadians are to be guaranteed their rights. Doubtless the British Government would contribute handsomely towards the enterprise.

THE RUSH TO THE WEST.

Toronto, May 16.—The Manitoba Immigration Office in Toronto has received complete returns of the number of colonists and carloads of effects taken from Toronto and other points by way of North Bay by the weekly excursions to the west in March and April. The total figures are:—Settlers, 3,989; cars of effects, 677. The increase over similar excursions last year was very large, the total number of settlers taken west in March and April of 1901 being 1,684.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

For Great Britain, add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

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

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

N.M. 7 | F.M. 22
F.Q. 14 | MAY | L.Q. 30

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The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1902.

Mr. Oscar S. Strauss, representative of the United States on the Hague Peace Commission, who was prime mover in the formation of the Civic Federation for the settlement of labor disputes, has declared his opinion that the coal mine operators are in the wrong. When a hundred and fifty thousand men have grievances which they are willing to submit to arbitration, and are ready to risk their livelihood in case it is refused, the operators stand on the wrong side of the argument. Mr. Mitchell, the miners' president, says that, if the operators are so clearly in the right as they insist, why should they fear an impartial arbitration? At this distance it is not easy to decide on the merits of the dispute, but on the question of arbitration it may be observed that no arbitration can be of much practical utility that is not binding and cannot be enforced. The legal machinery that would secure these objects is not in existence. Even if arbitration were accepted in this case and a decision given, there is nothing to prevent a mine owner closing his mine or to compel a railway to adopt the coal carrying rates ordered. Nor is there any way of making the workmen rest satisfied, should arbitration not result in giving them all they demand. This uncertainty in securing obedience to the decisions of arbitrators, which are nearly always compromises, is a basic difficulty in the settlement of labor disputes. The operators in this case say the men are never satisfied, the men retort that the operators never keep their word. This mutual distrust is another great hindrance to settlement by arbitration. Meantime, both sides seem determined to fight it out. Coal has already advanced fifty cents a ton in New York, and is expected to go much higher. Should the strike extend to the bituminous fields, as feared, there will be a coal famine, with all the dislocation of business and misery that that implies.

We welcome a request to join in the appeal on behalf of the Fresh Air Fund. Few movements have received more deserved and generous support in the past than this one, whose noble development has been largely the work of the 'Star' newspaper. It is now in its fifteenth year, and the amount of good it has accomplished would be hard to estimate. It carries joy and blessing into many a home where cheerlessness is the rule. It has helped tired mothers and feeble children to a new lease of life. Indeed, many a life has, we are assured, been obviously saved by the timely administration of this divine medicine. It has picked up the young out of the dust and grime of the streets and the foul air of the tenement and given them vacation trips to the water side, the green fields and the pure atmosphere of the country. It has taken the wasted and ill-fed and given them a period of wholesome food and fresh air at the Fresh Air Home, at the time of the year when it is most needed. This spring has so far been more than comfortably cool, but the season is at hand when people will look longingly to the seaside, the mountain and the lake shore. How much more will one's vacation be enjoyed if one knows that something has been left behind to aid the devoted persons who are carrying on this Fresh Air movement to give rest and recreation to tired women and little children who will have no other than this fund provides for them. It is now, before the heated season is upon us, that the contributions should be sent in, so that the managers may make their arrangements for the season's work. It is hoped that those who are going away to enjoy the coronation ceremonies will remember the claims of the fund before they leave. Mr. Charles Alexander continues as honorary treasurer.

THE CURE OF CRIME.

That crime is a form of insanity is a theory that has of late years had many able advocates. It is not to be wondered at if this proves a very comforting doctrine to professional criminals, whom it absolves from moral responsibility. Henry Murphy, a thief, with a dozen aliases, was interviewed the other day before going to Sing Sing. He declared that the man who enters on a criminal career is more or less of a lunatic. Out of the forty years of his life he has spent eighteen in prison, and his gains by robbery did not amount to more than a hundred dollars a year. He admitted that crime was the most glaring kind of folly, but, like many another criminal whose crimes are every one else's fault but his own, he declared that it was the way many boys are brought up which made them criminals. Reformatories he stigmatized as schools for crime, from which boys, who could be saved by other means, graduate confirmed in evil ways. Misfortune, hunger, desperation, force men to commit their first crime, and, once they have the prison taint upon them, the world turns its back and they are lost. Murphy had, of course, great contempt for those well-meaning persons who try to reform criminals by giving them much good advice but nothing to eat or to do. One lesson that we learn from Murphy is that conviction of crime does not deliver a man from spiritual pride and self-righteousness, which are usually referred to as monopolies of the pious. Yet there is truth in what he says, which philanthropists have today just as much need as ever to take to heart, and perhaps more. When prisons were simply punitive, with no thought of benefit to the prisoner, there was at all events no confusion of ideas. It is when men attempt the higher duty of reform that they discover their helplessness. They find that, devise what wise methods they please, if they approach criminals on any other terms than those of personal brotherliness, their efforts to reach their hearts and regenerate them are all wasted. The very reformatories are denounced by this expert in crime as schools and universities of crime from which the young graduate into the profession of it. But what makes Murphy specially indignant is good advice without something to eat or something to do. Something to eat is no doubt what most criminals would take to most kindly. Every Murphy of the lot will accept good advice in any quantity so long as it comes as a necessary condiment to food and drink. Free victuals are, however, morally unwholesome. Almost nobody will question that if any moral good is to be done to a man he must learn to earn his own living, a thing which it is only fair to the rest of the community that he should have to do. Yet there are sections of the community which bitterly oppose giving criminals a chance to earn their living. For a man to kill or rob these people no doubt regard as an injury to society, but for a convict to earn his living at a trade is in their notion a still greater crime. Such is the advanced philosophy of some social reformers even in the twentieth century.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

For the ten months of the current fiscal year ending April 30, the United States excess of exports over imports has fallen off some $148,000,000, compared with the corresponding period of 1901, and some of the United States financial authorities confess that they are 'startled.' Other financial writers, however, are of opinion that it would have startled nobody if so much had not been made of what the paragraphers have called 'our gigantic European credit fund.' Analysis of the figures of the trade report shows $70,000,000 decrease in the ten months' exports, but of this decrease fully $63,000,000 is accounted for by the failure last season of the corn and oat crop, while the increase of imports for the same period amounts to $78,000,000. The larger part of that increase has been in foreign raw materials needed by United States manufacturers. So far as all the talk of United States 'foreign credit' is concerned, the economic experts discount it by quoting the other side of the proposition, which includes the fact that United States bankers and stock brokers are 'borrowing in London by the million, day after day, to keep their various "deals" in motion.'

In the United States, 'branch banking' never had so large a consensus of favorable opinion, and the man from 'Sleepy Eye' and his Toronto supporters are discredited even by their former friends. Expert opinion is unanimous in its advocacy and it is certain that even the most ignorant and prejudiced will be convinced in the near future. Even the erstwhile 'wild and woolly west,' where prejudice has been the strongest, is now falling into line, as the joint convention of the bankers of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, proves. Speaking at that convention, Mr. Horace White reviewed its benefits and carried his audience with him. As he told the experts there assembled, with their entire approval, 'the 'sole reason for branch banking is that 'the flow and counter-flow of money takes 'place according to the needs of business, 'with the least loss of time, with the 'smallest amount of friction, and hence, 'with the greatest profit to the bank, 'and, consequently, the greatest ease to 'the customer.' Referring to the branch bank system of Canada, and this is interesting because it is always worth while to consider what an authority in another country thinks of us, Mr. White said:

In Canada there are thirty-four banks with an aggregate capital of $67,591,000, and a surplus of $37,365,000. Thus, the average capital is $2,000,000, and the average surplus $1,000,000 to each bank. No new bank can be established with less than $500,000 subscribed, of which at least $250,000 must be paid before beginning business. All of the larger banks have branches, of which there are 690 in the Dominion, situated in 392 localities. Each bank is allowed to issue notes to an amount equal to its paid capital, but competition and the prompt return of the notes for redemption have always kept the circulation below the authorized amount. All banks are required by law to make arrangements to insure the par value of their circulation in any and every part of Canada, and for this purpose to establish redemption agencies at the chief city of each of the seven provinces, and at such other places as may be determined by the treasury board. In practice, the notes of the different banks are exchanged daily at the clearing-houses in the larger cities. At other places they are exchanged between the nearest branches, and balances are paid either in Dominion notes, or by drafts on the commercial centres. There is, accordingly, no discount on any Canadian bank note in any part of the Dominion.

Nor is there any discount on the notes of failed banks. The law provides for the protection of note-holders (1) by giving them a prior lien on all the assets of failed banks, including a double liability of the shareholders; (2) by a bank circulation redemption fund contributed by all the banks, equal to 5 percent of the average circulation of each; and (3) by a provision that the notes of failed banks shall draw 5 percent interest from the time of default till public announcement is made of readiness to redeem them. There have been three bank failures since 1890, when these provisions of law took effect, but the note-holders lost nothing; nor did the other banks lose anything from the common redemption fund.

The Canadian system of branches tends to equalize the rates of interest in different parts of the Dominion. A bank receiving deposits in Halifax, Montreal and Toronto may lend them the following day, through its branches, and by the issue of its own notes, at Winnipeg, Vancouver, and Victoria, the branches redeeming the notes by drafts on the head office. The rate of interest in the smaller towns of the West is only 1 or 2 percent higher than in the large cities of the East on the same kind of loans. To this equalization of the rate of interest, both the branch system and the freedom of note issue contribute. Under the branch system in Canada, the parent bank is like a reservoir, having pipes of different sizes running to different consumers, each of whom can draw as much from the general supply as he can advantageously use and give security for.

In the science of banking, at least, then, we are the acknowledged superiors of our neighbors, according to their highest authorities, and this ought to give us moderate satisfaction and make us very conservative when appeals may be made to change the provisions of the Canadian Bank Act.

Branch banking has reached its highest development in Scotland. As Mr. White pointed out, there are ten banks in that country with an aggregate capital of $46,000,000, and a surplus of $35,000,000. This makes an average, if the capital and surplus were equally distributed, of $8,000,000 each. These ten banks have altogether 1,065 branches, of which the Commercial Bank, with head office in Edinburgh, has 139, and the Union Bank, with head office in Glasgow, has 143. This system in Scotland has grown up during the past two hundred years to its present state of perfection, and during that time there have been very few failures. The only important failures have been that of the Ayr Bank in 1792, the Western Bank in 1857, and the City of Glasgow Bank in 1878. These were all due to disreputable speculation, carried on with the money of the banks by the connivance of the directors. There is no hamlet in Scotland so small that it cannot obtain banking facilities adapted to its needs, and whatever assistance banks can give to industry is available to the poor and to the rich on equal terms. Speaking with authority, Mr. White says, that in no country in the world, with the possible exception of France, has the doctrine of equality in bank favors been carried so far, and he asserts that the countries where the democratic principle has reached its widest application in the matter of loans and discounts are those where the branch-bank system has reached its highest development and has been pushed to the greatest extreme. The circulating notes of the Scotch banks are exchanged daily at the Edinburgh Clearing House, and settlements are made between banks by drafts on London. No deposited security for bank notes has ever been required in Scotland, but noteholders have a prior lien on the assets, and the liability of shareholders for note issues is unlimited. For these reasons the note issues of insolvent banks in Scotland are always accepted at par by the other banks, and are never depreciated. Although deposits are received and loans are made at each branch, the branches pay out only the notes of the parent bank, which are redeemable at the head office. So it is necessary to have real money only in one place, instead of one hundred different places. Undoubtedly Scotland is the country where agriculture has received and still receives the greatest help from banks. As Mr. White has noted, the branch bank adjoins the inglenook everywhere, and 'cash credits' are available for every farmer of good character. A cash credit is a permission extended by the bank to a borrower to draw money as it is wanted, not exceeding a certain sum, paying interest for the time and amount actually used. As a corollary to the cash credit system the banks allow interest on all deposits, and thus the habit of saving is stimulated among the people.

The present session of parliament closed in a tornado of criticism, as usual, on the part of the Opposition, concerning the increase of expenditure generally, but when sections of the country were particularized even the great Liberal-Conservative party was dumb. It too often affected their own constituents and it would never do in such cases to deprecate the loaves and fishes. So far as Montreal is concerned, finding that so much public money is being spent everywhere but in our port, there may be much occasion for growling, and especially in the fact that a million dollars is to be spent to develop the terminal facilities of Quebec. In spite of all the parliamentary and other talk of Montreal being the national port not a penny of public money has been spent here, and so for some time to come we must continue our present harbor dues, while Quebec may make better terms to attract commerce. This is a decided grievance, and while having no jealousy of Quebec and distinctly wishing her well, we may at least have the luxury of grumbling that we are not being treated fairly. At the same time we must congratulate the Hon. Mr. Sutherland upon his care for the St. Lawrence route. The minister granted two interviews to the shipping interests of Montreal and took great interest in the proceedings, and these interests consider that the improvements foreshadowed will help greatly towards making the St. Lawrence more attractive to ship owners. The aids to navigation include better lights and signals from the entrance of the St. Lawrence to Montreal and we at least and the country in general ought not grudge the expenditure.

The bank statements are beginning to come in daily now, and so far, without exception, they have been very cheerful reading. In the Banque Nationale statement we find an example of what we have long insisted upon, and that is, that the banks whose circulation has nearly reached the limit would better serve their purpose by an increase of capital than in trying to alter in this regard the provisions of the Bank Act. The Banque Nationale has power to increase its paid-up capital to $2,000,000, and it has actually increased it from $1,200,000 last year to $1,430,550. At the same time it has increased its 'rest' from $275,000 to $350,000, and its note circulation from $1,187,828 to $1,370,024, showing how the note circulation has kept pace with the increase of capital. The net profits of the bank for the year were $154,993, or 10.83 percent, compared with $142,730 last year. Dividends at the rate of six percent per annum have been paid and $75,000 has been transferred to 'rest' account. The deposits bearing interest have increased from $3,709,494 to $3,978,511, and the current loans and discounts have expanded from $5,838,696 to $6,627,306. The total assets this year amount to $8,049,942, compared with $7,251,770, and the total assets immediately available amount to $1,037,928. The statement is not sensational in any respect, but it is good evidence that the clientele of the bank is steadily growing and that the sound and conservative policy of the management continues to result in public favor and profitable transactions.

The thirtieth annual statement of the Dominion Bank is another of those tokens of abounding prosperity that are 'enough to make the mouths water' of the majority of financial institutions. The profits for the year on a paid up capital of $2,500,000 have been $307,996, or 14.12 percent, and the reserve fund now equals the capital. Ten percent has been paid to the shareholders, and over two hundred thousand dollars has been carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account. Compared with last year, the note circulation has increased from $1,790,639 to $2,228,166, the total deposits of the public have increased from $18,577,617 to $20,862,559, and the bills discounted and current advances have increased from $13,245,000 to $17,101,052. The total assets now amount to $28,999,571, compared with $25,623,245 last year, and of the twenty-eight million odd of assets some eleven million odd are practically cash. The bank has increased its paid up capital by a million dollars during the past few years, and the wisdom of the step is abundantly proved by the figures we have quoted. The statement is one to gladden the heart of the shareholder.

CANADIANS IN MASSACHUSETTS

(Boston 'Herald.')

A writer to 'L'Etoile,' the French-Canadian paper of Lowell, takes exception to a statement recently made by us, that, while there were more than 50,000 persons of Canadian birth residing in Boston, the number of those classed as French-Canadians was less than 3,000. The writer in question states that an estimate made some years ago gave the number of French-Canadians much larger than was given by us, and he, therefore, thinks that we must be in error in not giving a sufficient credit to the French-Canadians.

We would say in reply that our figures were not estimates of our own, but were taken literally from the first volume on population of the United States census for the year 1900. This gives the number of English-Canadians residing in the State of Massachusetts as 158,753; of French-Canadians, 134,416, making a total of 293,169. This constitutes the largest group of residents of Massachusetts of foreign birth, exceeding even those from Ireland, who number in this census 249,916. But, while the number of English and French-Canadians in Massachusetts does not materially differ, there is a decided difference when one takes into account the parts of the state in which they reside. In the County of Suffolk, which includes Boston, Chelsea and Winthrop, there were found to be 56,293 Canadians. Of these, 53,010 were English and 3,283 French. In Middlesex County there are more than twice as many French-Canadians as there are English-Canadians, and in Bristol County, while there were 33,430 French-Canadians, there were only 5,665 English-Canadians. We wish to point out to our French-Canadian friends that this is not a matter of theorizing, but of simply reproducing the returns as printed in the United States census.

HIS ONE CONDITION.

(Brooklyn 'Eagle.')

An amusing episode is going the rounds concerning President Roosevelt Senator Perkins and a constituent from San Francisco, who presented to the President his list of extraordinary qualifications.

'And do you believe the Senator will give you his indorsement for this place?' asked the President.

'I haven't a doubt of it,' the applicant answered. 'I am quite willing to rest my chances on what the Senator will say.'

'Very well,' said the President, turning to the Senator.

'But on one condition,' the applicant added, with haste. 'I must be permitted to leave this room after the Senator.'

A MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE.

Fort William, May 16.—The by-law for the installation of a municipal telephone system here carried by a majority of 272. The by-law at Port Arthur for a similar purpose was carried by 163 majority.

Any one of the many articles in 'World Wide' will give two cents worth of pleasure. 'World Wide' is to be found on all news stands to-day. The contents of this week's issue are given below.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

The following are the contents of this week's issue of 'World Wide':

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Martinique—From 'The West Indies,' by Amos Kidder Fiske, A.M.
The Hopes of Peace—'The Graphic,' London.
England through French Spectacles—'Illustrated London News.'
The Position in Russia—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Russia's Metropolis in the Far East—By Edwin Maxey, D.C.L., LL.D., in the 'Anglo-American Magazine.'
The Unrest in Russia—'The Spectator,' London.
The Banks and the Trust Companies—New York 'Evening Post.'
The Causes of the Dearness of Beef—'The Sphere,' London.
South Africa and the Empire—'The Times,' London.
Decline in Birthrate—'American Medicine.'
Princess Radziwill—'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Is Society on the Down Grade?—By George W. E. Russell, in 'Daily News,' London.
Village Improvement—By Sylvester Baxter, in the May 'Century.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Life and Morals of the Modern Painter—By M. Camille Mauclair, in the 'Revue Bleue.'
Theatrical Vogues—'The Mail,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

To His Friend the Author—Verse, by Thos. Heygate (1616).
Sunset—Verse, by Walter Herries Pollock, in 'Longman's Magazine.'
At Cool of Day—Poem, by Katherine A. Brock, in 'Good Words.'
Paul Leicester Ford—New York 'Herald.'
The Vigil of Venus—'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
A Brave and Bonnie Tale—The 'Commercial Advertiser.'
The Persistency of Byron—'Academy and Literature,' London.
The Bacon Cypher—'Illustrated London News.'
Mr. Herbert Spencer's Notebook—'Daily News,' London.
Kanne Iou Spik Inegliche?—'Westminster Budget.'
Mountain Silence and Valley Song—By Canon Rownsley, in 'Manchester Guardian.'
The Coronation Bible—'Daily News,' London.
How Many Loaves have ye?—From sermon by Phillips Brooks.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Free Lecture Movement—'The Nation,' New York.
New Airship under Construction for the British War Office—English correspondence of 'Scientific American.'

One dollar a year. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

THE SUPREME COURT

SEVERAL JUDGMENTS RENDERED YESTERDAY.

Ottawa, May 16.—In the Supreme Court yesterday judgments were rendered as follows:—

Grimmer vs. the County of Gloucester, N. B. The action was on bonds issued by the municipality for the purpose of building an almshouse in the parish of Bathurst. Difficulties arose through the misapplication of funds raised by taxation to meet the bonds. The appellant secured a verdict at the trial, which was set aside by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. Appeal allowed with costs, and motion for non-suit or new trial refused in court below. Plaintiff to have his costs of motion for new trial or non-suit, and judgment to be entered for plaintiff for amount of verdict for the reasons given in the judgment of the court, prepared by Sedgewick, J.

Boston Rubber Shoe Company vs. the Boston Rubber Company, of Montreal. The appellants are manufacturers at Boston, Mass., and brought action against the respondents, who are manufacturers of similar goods at St. Jerome, Que., for infringement of their registered trade mark, and for an injunction. The action was dismissed in the court below. Appeal allowed with costs for reasons, and to the extent stated in judgment of Davies, J.

Finnie vs. City of Montreal.—The action is by the manager of the Bank of Ottawa, at Ottawa, to recover a deposit of $15,000, deposited with the city of Montreal in 1893, with a tender for street lighting, the depositor having assigned his rights to Finnie, whose bank advanced the money deposited. The city claims that the deposit was made by a company which had forfeited the money deposited by failure to perform the contract for lighting. The judgment appealed from affirmed the trial court judgment dismissing the plaintiff's action. Appeal allowed with costs, and judgment to be entered for amount claimed, as stated in the judgment prepared by Girouard, J.

Renaud vs. Lamothe.—The dispute involves the construction of a codicil to the will of the late Hon. Louis Renaud, which provided that any of his children who should marry outside the Roman Catholic Church, or grandchildren born of such marriages or not brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, should be excluded from taking any benefit out of his estate. The appellant claims an account and his share as a grandson of the testator. His father married in Illinois in civil form before a magistrate in 1876, after the date of the codicil, and the executors contend that appellant is excluded on account of the civil marriage, and that he is not a member of the Roman Catholic Church, nor baptized in it. The appellant claimed that the condition imposed by the codicil was illegal and contrary to public policy, and that under article 760 of the Civil Code it should not be considered as written and that he was entitled to his share, as if it had never been inserted in the will. He succeeded in the trial court, where Mr. Justice Taschereau held the condition void and ordered the executors to account. The appeal was from the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, reversing this decision and holding that the clause excluded all heirs who were not of the Roman Catholic religion. Appeal dismissed with costs for the reasons given in the judgment prepared by Judge Girouard.

Cullom vs. Manly—Appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. The dispute relates to the irregularity which took place in the relocation of the 'Arlington Fraction' as the 'Native Silver Fractional,' or Springer Creek, in Slocan Mining Division, West Kootenay, B.C., and objection taken by the locatee to the issue of a certificate of improvements to appellant for the 'Arlington No. 1 Fractional Claim.' The court below held that the irregularities were cured by section 28 of the B. C. Mineral Act. Appeal allowed with costs, and judgment to be entered as stated in judgment prepared by Judge Sedgewick.

Briggs vs. Newsander et al.—The plaintiff, Briggs, claimed specific performance of two agreements in relation to mineral claims on Kaslo Creek, in British Columbia, known as 'Ben Hur,' 'Essex,' 'Two Kids,' 'Monarch,' 'Cork,' and 'Dublin' locations. A proposed company, in which plaintiff was to be allotted what might amicably be settled upon as a reasonable number of shares, was never organized by the promoters, Newsander, Dores and Darginac, and the plaintiff claimed relief for breach of the agreement, and alternatively an interest in the 'Cork' and 'Dublin' locations, or $100,000 damages. The full court affirmed the judgment of the trial court, dismissing the action. Appeal allowed with costs, and judgment to be entered as stated in the judgment prepared by Judge Sedgewick.

Fawcett vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company—Plaintiff sued the company to recover damages for the death of his son, a conductor, on the branch line between Nelson and Robson, B.C., who was killed while using a defective brake on a passenger car at Robson, B.C. The accident occurred on account of the want of a nut on the head of the brakemast, which allowed the brake-wheel to fly off, throwing the deceased under the wheels of the car. The defence was that deceased, by neglecting to see that the nut was in place, had disobeyed the running rules, and been the cause of his own death. The plaintiff appeals from the Supreme Court of British Columbia, which affirmed the trial court judgment, dismissing the action. Appeal dismissed with costs for the reasons given in court below.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company vs. Guigere—Plaintiff sued on a policy on the life of her deceased husband, who was killed in an elevator accident in his factory at Quebec four days after the delivery of the policy to him, and before he had paid the premium ni cash, the agent having agreed to wait till towards the end of the month for the money. The trial judge dismissed the action on the ground that payment was a condition precedent to the formation of the contract, but the King's Bench reversed this judgment on the ground that the policy in terms acknowledge payment of the premium. Appeal allowed, with costs and judgment to be entered as stated by the judgment prepared by Judge Girouard.

Union Steamship Company vs. Drysdale—Appeal allowed with costs and the action dismissed with costs for the reasons stated in judgment prepared by Judge Davies, Judge Mills dissenting.

Cleary vs. Boscowitz—Appeal dismissed with costs for the reasons stated in judgment prepared by Judge Sedgewick.

OTHER CASES HEARD.

Shortly before adjournment of the Supreme Court on Wednesday the case of Gilmour vs. Corey was taken up. The action was by the appellants as beneficiaries under the will of the widow of the late J. C. Baker, of Stanbridge, Que., against the executors for an account and share of deceased testator's estate, alleged to be worth about $60,000. The appeal is from the judgment of the Court of King's Bench affirming the judgment of the Superior Court, district of Bedford, which dismissed the action on the ground that the provisions of the will excused the executors from an account and distribution until the majority of minor children, for whose education and care provision was made in the will. The arguments were continued yesterday morning, and on their conclusion judgment was reserved.

Lord vs. the King was next heard. The claim of appellant was by petition of right for damages against the government of the Province of Quebec for breach of contract in 1881, to supply him with trains of cars on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway for the transportation of hay to points in the United States. The Superior Court dismissed the petition on the ground that there was no binding contract on the part of the Crown as representing the Quebec Government. On conclusion of the arguments the appeal was dismisesd with costs, Mr. Justice Sedgewick dissenting.

The next case heard was Hanson vs. the village of Grand'Mere. The appeal is from the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, affirming the judgment of the Superior Court, district of Montreal, which had dismissed plaintiff's action to recover the amount of a waterworks debenture, on the ground principally that the corporation had issued the debentures as guaranteed by it without authority to do so, the statute merely giving it power to act as trustee in the collection of water rates from the Water Company's consumers, and paying the moneys on the debentures as they fell due. In the present case the works are still incomplete and yield no revenues. The issues raised are similar to those decided in the case of Hanson v. the village of Gatineau Point, but in which the amount in controversy was insufficient to allow of appeal in order to obtain a final decision from the Supreme Court. The arguments were incomplete when the court adjourned, and will be continued to-day.

Advertisements.

ASTHMA IS DECREASING

Because hundreds of Asthmatics are being cured by CLARKE'S KOLA COMPOUND. Patients are finding out one way and another that this wonderful remedy is the only one that actually cures. It builds up the system by a constitutional treatment, thereby removing the cause of the disease, stops the spasmodic contraction and speedily cures. Send 10c for sample. 3 bottles $5.00, prepaid from The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto

An Essential For Health Building.

Malt Breakfast Food is now recognized as a prime essential for health building. The ablest physicians as well as the most noted food experts, after repeated tests and experiments, have found to their satisfaction that Malt Breakfast Food contains a much larger proportion of the elements necessary for the building of flesh, bone and muscle, than any other food now on the market.

This expert testimony in favor of Malt Breakfast Food will strengthen the faith of present users of the popular cereal food, and will exercise a telling influence on those who now use oatmeal and other starchy food preparations at the morning meal.

While Malt Breakfast Food is the chosen and popular breakfast dish of the strong and well, it is the physician's favorite diet for the weak and frail, for the invalid and convalescent. A few weeks of dieting on Malt Breakfast Food will banish the ailments of the dyspeptic, and establish permanent health. All Grocers.

GAUNTLET THROWN DOWN.

UNITED MINE WORKERS DETERMINE ON A GENERAL STRIKE.

Hazleton, Pa., May 16.—The anthracite mine workers in convention late yesterday afternoon decided to continue the strike of the 145,000 men against the mine owners, and to fight it out to the bitter end. The matter of calling out the engineers, firemen and pump runners will be decided by the delegates to-day.

The vote to continue the suspension was as follows: Total vote cast, 811; for strike, 461½; against strike, 349 3-4; majority for strike, 111½.

The president, Mr. Mitchell, however, in compliance with the rules of the United Mine Workers, announced to the public that the action of the convention was unanimous. The step taken by the miners after practically considering the matter for two months, has wiped out the uncertainty of the situation, and it is freely predicted that the most serious labor struggle in the history of the country is about to begin. That is the view taken by nearly every miner. While the leaders are cautious and will not forecast their actions, it is not unlikely that the miners' fight will be carried into the bituminous coal regions and into other fields of industry. Mine workers for eighteen months have been looking forward to the strike that is now upon them. They have saved their money and are considered to be in better shape to-day for a fight than they were in the great strike of 1900. That struggle ended in the mine owners giving the men a ten percent advance after a six weeks' suspension.

The operators are on record as being unalterably opposed to granting the men any concessions and they have possibly informed the mine workers' leaders of that fact. The workmen fear that the present fight may mean the destruction of their organization, because they believe that the miners are bent more on wrecking their union than they are in opposing the demands for higher wages and shorter work days.

A PLEASING FUNCTION

RECEPTION TENDERED TO THE REV. DYSON AND MRS. HAGUE AT ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

It has no doubt been largely due to the crowded sequence of events that have recently placed the rector of St. George's Church in the episcopal chair, that no social reception had been tendered the Rev. Dyson Hague on his taking up the duties of assistant minister. But the delay enabled the occasion to be more fittingly celebrated and coupled with the congratulations of the congregation extended to the rector on his elevation to the bishopric.

The affair, which was held in St. George's schoolroom, was very largely attended, not only by those immediately connected with the church, but also by a large number of guests and almost in a body by the clergy of the city and suburbs.

The schoolroom was very brilliantly and beautifully decorated with flags, and the platform abundantly lined with flowers, palms and other hothouse plants.

The gathering was almost entirely a social occasion and speeches were few and short. The Archbishop extended a very cordial welcome to the Rev. Dyson Hague, and spoke very highly of his work elsewhere, and the work which it was anticipated that he would do in his new charge. He believed that his influence would be felt for the greatest good in every department of the work of the church. The newly-elected bishop also spoke very happily and to the point. He thanked God for leading Mr. and Mrs. Dyson Hague to St. George's, and hoped that both he and Mrs. Hague would be as happy in their connection with the church as had been himself and Mrs. Carmichael.

The Rev. Dyson Hague made a short reply, in which he thanked them all very warmly for the cordial welcome which he and his wife had received. He felt that it was no easy matter to tread in the footsteps of such men as the Archbishop, Bishop Sullivan and Bishop Carmichael. It was always a difficult thing to do into a new place and make new friends, but the warmth of the Christian welcome that he had received reassured him, inspired us he was by the example of those who had gone before him.

The congregation were represented by Mr. George E. Drummond, who said how glad they all were to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Hague among them. He referred in very happy terms to the many years during which their beloved rector had been in their midst and shared in all the sorrows and joys of his congregation. They were all deeply touched by a sense of the new honors and responsibilities that devolved upon him. Bishop Carmichael responded very shortly, and it was evident that he was greatly touched by the warmth of feeling that was manifested.

Bouquets of roses were presented to Mrs. Carmichael and Mrs. Hague. During the evening Ratto's orchestra played, and Mr. Richard Smith sang 'Lover's Lane' from 'Dolly Varden,' and Dr. W. H. Drummond recited some of his poems. Refreshments were afterwards served in the classrooms downstairs.

Among those present were His Grace Archbishop Bond, Ven. Archdeacon Norton, Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Ker, the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Baylis, the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Renaud, the Rev. Canon Evans, the Rev. F. G., Mrs. and Miss Johnson, the Rev. F. J. Steen, the Rev. A. J. Doull, the Rev. Elson I. and Mrs. Rexford, the Rev. F. Charters, the Rev. Rural Dean Sanders, the Rev. C. McManus, the Rev. J. I. Stringer, the Rev. T. and Mrs. Everett, the Rev. G. Osborne and Mrs. Troop, the Rev. Principal and Mrs. Hackett, the Rev. Professor and Mrs. Abbott Smith, Mr. Jas. Crathern, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Hague, Dr. A. and the Misses Johnson, Mr. R. R., Mrs. and Miss Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Stevenson, Mrs. W. A. C. Hamilton, Dr. D. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Lansing Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Mathewson, Mr. A. T. Higginson, Mr. R. W. and Miss Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Lamplough, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Lovejoy, Mrs. and Miss Burke, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. F. Minden Cole, Mrs. and Miss Cole, Capt. Cole, Lieut.-Col. Frank, Mrs. and Miss Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mrs. and Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Drury, Miss Morkill, Mrs. James Ross, Dr. W. H. Drummond, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. P. J. Illsley, Mr. Saumarez Carmichael, Mrs. and Miss Robert Reford, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. A. Bacon, Mr., Mrs. and Miss McDougall, Mr. Coo, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Niven, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lily, Mr., Mrs. and Miss J. Stevenson Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Pelton, Mr. and Mrs. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Mudge.

MR. GIBSON APPRECIATED.

Mr. G. F. Gibson, who has been for several years past accountant of the Terminal Railway Company, and who is leaving to fill the responsible position of secretary to the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, to which he has recently been appointed, was last evening pleasantly surprised by the Terminal staff. Mr. J. Rowley, the superintendent, in the name of all the employees, presented Mr. Gibson with a handsome gold chain and locket, and a case of dull gold studs and links. Mr. Rowley also gave expression to the high esteem in which Mr. Gibson is held by all who know him, and the sincere regret of all the men employed by the railway that he was leaving the company's service, coupled with congratulations over the fact that the new outlook before him was so promising. Mr. Gibson made a suitable reply and there was a last handshake and mutual expressions of regret.

[OFFICIAL REPORT].

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

Annual Statement 1902.

The Forty-second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this institution was held at the office of the Bank, on Wednesday, the 14th of May, 1902, at three o'clock p.m.

There were present:—

The Honorable Judge A. Chauveau, Rev. F. C. Gagnon, Tancrède J. Paquet and Herménégilde Roger, Messrs. Rodolphe Audette, A. B. Dupuis, Victor Chateauvert, Naz. Fortier, Narcisse Rioux, J. B. Laliberté, Charles Brochu, Thos. Breen, E. Thos. Couillard, O. Léon Hardy, Geo. Demers, Cyrille F. Délage, notary, M.P.P., J. B. E. Letellier, Jas. McCone, Dr. Elzéar Labrecque, Joseph Garneau, J. E. L'Arrivée N.P., C. Narcisse Hamel, Chas. A. Lefèvre, Cyrille Kirouac, Joseph L. Hardy, J. F. Demers, M.D., Chas. A. Chauveau, Arthur Bruneau, Nap. G. Kirouac, etc., etc.

Mr. R. Audette was called to the chair and P. Lafrance was required to act as secretary.

Before proceeding to the reading of the annual report, the following gentlemen were elected scrutineers, viz.: Rev. Herm. Roger, Messrs. Cyr F. Délage, notary, M.P.P., and Chas. A. Lefevre.

The president read the following report of the affairs of the Bank:

LA BANQUE NATIONALE

Forty-second Annual Report of the Directors of La Banque Nationale to the Shareholders.

Gentlemen,—Your Directors have the honor of submitting you the forty-second annual report of the operations of La Banque Nationale for the year ending 30th April, 1902, with usual statement of assets and liabilities.

The Profit and Loss account stands as follows, say:

By balance at credit of Profit and Loss on 30th April, 1901	$ 54,738.01
By Profits of the year, after providing for interest accrued on deposits, and for bad and doubtful debts	154,993.33
Forming a total of	$209,732.34
Which was appropriated as follows, say:	
Dividend No. 74, 3 per cent, payable 2nd Nov., 1901	$ 36,000.00
Dividend No. 75, 3 per cent, payable 1st May 1902	38,571.03
Transferred to Rest Account	75,000.00
	149,571.03
Leaving a balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of	$60,161.16

Last fall your Directors, considering the increase of the business of the Bank, thought it was expedient that the capital of the institution should be increased. In consequence they have asked, at a general special meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 13th of November last, to be authorized to increase the capital by $800,000, which was granted by an unanimous vote. After having obtained from the Treasury Board the sanction of that By-law, your Directors have issued $200,000 of new capital for subscription. Of this sum there were subscribed on the 30th of April, 8,990 shares, value $269,700, on which $220,550 were paid, having only the sum of $39,150 to be paid by monthly instalments. The balance of 1,010 unsubscribed shares could not be given to the numerous intending purchasers wanting them, on account of the delay granted by law to the shareholders to give their answer, viz.: to the 1st of August next.

The intention of your Directors is that when they issue the balance of authorized capital, it will be at a premium.

Our several branches have been inspected during the year and all are found to be progressing.

During the year, your Directors have opened branches at Nicolet, Costicook and Baie St. Paul, which promise good results. It is also their intention of opening another branch at Plessisville at the end of this month.

We are happy to acknowledge the valuable services of our numerous staff during the year, and to their zeal and attention are largely due our successful operations.

The whole humbly submitted,

R. AUDETTE, President.

Quebec, 14th May, 1902.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

30th APRIL 1902.

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation		$1,370,024.00
Deposits bearing Interest	$3,978,511.95	
Deposits not bearing interest	712,338.11	
		4,690,850.06
Unclaimed dividends	637.50	
Dividend No. 75, payable May 1, 1902	38,571.03	
		39,208.53
Due to other Banks in Canada	15,293.96	
Due to agencies of the Bank in the United Kingdom	78,755.04	
		94,149.00
Total Liabilities to the public		$6,194,331.61
Capital paid up	$1,430,550.00	
Reserve Fund	350,000.00	
Accrued Interest and Exchange	15,000.00	
Profit and Loss Account	60,161.16	
		1,855,711.16
		$8,049,942.80

ASSETS.

Specie	$ 85,204.47	
Dominion Notes	256,819.00	
		342,023.47
Notes of and cheques on other Banks in Canada	258,898.52	
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	52,132.70	
Balances due from agencies of the Bank in Foreign countries	57,911.89	
		368,943.11
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note circulation	$ 60,000.00	
Dominion Debentures	35,000.00	
Call loans on Stocks and Bonds	231,961.51	
		326,961.51
Total Assets immediately available		$1,037,928.09
Current loans, discount and advances to the public	$6,627,306.37	
Notes and bills discounted overdue (loss provided for)	30,812.93	
Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises)	44,611.36	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	7,250.00	
Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads	84,000.00	
		6,793,981.21
Bank Premises, Furniture and Stationery		218,033.50
		$8,049,942.80

N. LAVOIE, Inspector. P. LAFRANCE, Manager.

Moved by the Rev. F. C. Gagnon, seconded by the Rev. T. J. Paquet, 'That the report of the directors and the statements now read, be adopted, printed and published for distribution among the shareholders.' Adopted.

The election being then proceeded with, the following gentlemen obtained the largest number of votes, and were consequently duly elected directors for the ensuing year: Mr. Rodolphe Audette, the Hon. Judge A. Chauveau, Messrs. Victor Chateauvert, A. B. Dupuis, J. B. Laliberté, Naz. Fortier and Narcisse Rioux.

The President left the chair, and Mr. Charles Brochu, being called thereto, it was moved by Mr. J. E. L'Arrivée, N.P., seconded by Mr. N. Rioux, 'That the thanks of this meeting are due and tendered to Mr. R. Audette for his services in the chair, as also to the scrutineers and secretary for the fulfilment of their respective duties.'

The motion was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

R. AUDETTE, President.
P. LAFRANCE, Manager.

Quebec, May 14, 1902.

At a meeting of the directors, held on the same day, Mr. R. Audette was re-elected president, and Mr. A. B. Dupuis, vice-president of the Bank for the ensuing year.

P. LAFRANCE, Manager.

LATE HON. F. G. M. DECHENE

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE ADOPTED BY COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

At a special meeting of the Council of Arts and Manufactures, held on Wednesday evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Proposed by the president, Mr. Thomas Gauthier, seconded by Mr. S. Coulson, and unanimously resolved:

'That the members of the Council of Arts and Manufactures have learned with deep sorrow the unexpected death of the Hon. F. G. M. Dechene, Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec. They desire to transmit to Mrs. Dechene and other members of the family of the deceased gentleman the sincere sympathy they extend to them in their sad bereavement.'

It was agreed that a copy of said resolution be addressed to the family of the deceased gentleman and to the press.

Present at the meeting, Messrs. T. Gauthier, president; Coghlin, Mercier and Coulson.

THOMAS GAUTHIER, President.
J. P. L. BERUBE, Assistant Secretary.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

London, May 16.—While returning from the races at Newmarket yesterday afternoon the carriage in which Prince Christian and some friends were riding, met with an accident. One of the doors of the carriage was wrenched off, but the occupants escaped with a shaking up.

WILL NOT OPPOSE THE MARRIAGE.

The case of J. B. Gariepy, who petitioned to stop the intended marriage of his sister, Mrs. A. S. Compain (widow), with her cousin, Louis Gagnon, has been satisfactorily settled Judge Mathieu examined Mrs. Compain and was fully convinced that there was no foundation for the allegation that her mind was unsound, and she having consented to modify certain clauses in the settlement of her estate, the plaintiff agreed to withdraw his opposition to the marriage.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

C. P. R. Ottawa Sleeping Car Service.—Last sleeper will leave Montreal (Windsor street) 10.05 p.m., Monday, May 19; returning, leaving Ottawa, Wednesday, 4.13 a.m., May 21, 1902.

Advertisements.

SCOTLAND'S BEST!

We have just received, ex Allan Line SS. SARMATIAN, probably the very finest assortment of

Fancy Biscuits, Wafers, Cakes, Shortbread, etc., etc.,

that ever came to Canada, from MACFARLANE, LANG & CO., GLASGOW. Here they are:

Rich Oat Cakes, in 'Special' Tins	$0.75 per tin
Granola Biscuits, in 'Cabinet' Tins	0.80 per tin
Parmena (Savory) Biscuits, in 'Special Tins	0.85 per tin
Cafe Noir Biscuits, in 'No. 1' Tins	0.50 per tin
Italian Maccaroons, in 'No. 2' Tins	1.25 per tin
Marie Biscuits, in 'No. 2' Tins	0.70 per tin
Parisian Wafers, in 'Special' Tins	0.50 per tin
Parisian Wafers, in large square tins of about 7 lbs. each	0.60 per lb.
Rich Tea Biscuits, small, in 'No. 2' Tins	0.50 per tin
Cornish Cream Biscuits, in 'No. 2' Tins	0.50 per tin
Extra Toast Biscuits, in 'Cabinet' Tins	0.50 per tin
Abernethy Thin Biscuits, in 2 lb. Tins	0.50 per tin
Scotch Shortbread, in 'Tartan' Tins, small	0.50 per tin
Cream Crackers, in 'Cabinet' Tins	0.50 per tin
Cream Sandwich Biscuits, Lemon or Raspberry Flavor, in 'Imperial' Tins	0.50 per tin
Chocolate Biscuits, in 'Special' Tins	0.50 per tin
Cabinet Biscuits, assorted, in Small Tins	0.60 per tin
Kiel Finger, in 'Special' Tins	0.50 per tin
Chocolate Wafers, in 'Special' Tins	0.60 per tin
Glace Lemon Wafers, in 'Special' Tins	0.50 per tin
Glace Raspberry Wafers, in 'Special' Tins	0.50 per tin
Sandringham Wafers, in 'Special' Tins	0.25 per tin
Scotch Shortbread, 4 cakes in a tin	0.50 per tin
Iced Cherry Cakes, in tins of about 9 lbs. each	0.40 per lb.
Fairy Cakes, in tins of about 9 lbs. each	0.40 per lb.
Albion Madeira Cakes, in tin boxes	0.50 each
Albion Currant Cakes, in tin boxes	0.50 each
Albion Sultana Cakes, in tin boxes	0.50 each

(Each Cake in separate soldered tin.)

FRASER, VIGER & CO., IMPORTERS, Italian Warehouse, 207, 209 and 211 St. James St.

LAMB'S MARKET POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Are offering some very choice Roasting Chickens, Spring Chickens, Philadelphia Broilers, large Capons, young Turkeys, Ducks, Squabs, fattened expressly for our market.

Telephone your orders early, as we do a large business and it must be done methodical.

24 UNIVERSITY STREET.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT,
107 St. James Street and 36 Drummond Street.

Do you want a baking powder that you can depend upon, that has been good wholesome and pure for more than forty years? Then buy COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

R. A. DUNTON, B. C. L.
NOTARY, Etc.,
TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St. James Street.
FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
MONEY TO LEND.
Cushing & Barron
NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,
Merchants Bank, Main Entrance,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

Auction Sales.

Fraser Brothers.

Bedding & Ornamental Plants, Hardy Roses.

(In the very finest varieties only).

LILAC (pot grown, sure to live); CLEMATIS (2 years old, finest sorts); PEAONIA LINENSIS, named sorts; RUDBECKIA, golden glow; PHLOX (hardy), and a full collection of BEDDING and ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, together with a lot of PALMS, etc., etc.

We are instructed by MR. S. S. BAIN to sell by auction as above at our rooms,

453 AND 455 ST. JAMES STREET,

To-Morrow Morning,

at TEN o'clock

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers

Note.—This will be the only sale this season of hardy roses and flowering shrubs.

John J. Griffith.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the Matter of

HERBERT CAIRNS,

of Sawyerville, P.Q.,

Insolvent.

I have received instructions from the Curator, Mr. JOHN McD. HAINS, 43 St. Sacrament street, Montreal, to sell by Public Auction, at my Office, Wellington street, Sherbrooke, P.Q., on

Thursday, the 22nd day of May, 1902 at 2 o'clock p.m.

the Assets of the above Estate, consisting of a fine assortment of goods, as follows, viz.:—

Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings	$2,641.25
Hardware, Paints and Oils	959.82
Ready-made Clothing	858.75
Boots and Shoes	809.09
Hats, Caps and Furs	342.29
Stationery and Fancy Goods	226.87
Crockery	225.66
Groceries	203.73
Patent Medicines	102.40
Furniture and Fixtures	185.00
	$6,554.86

Stock may be seen, with Inventory, at Sawyerville, up to May, the 21st, and all information obtained at the Office of the Curator.

Terms—CASH.

JOHN McD. HAINS, Curator.

J. J. GRIFFITHS, Auctioneer.

THE GAYNOR CASE.

Provincial Authorities Order His Return to Quebec

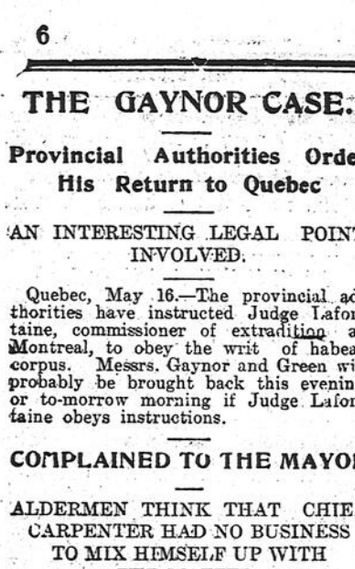
AN INTERESTING LEGAL POINT INVOLVED.

Quebec, May 16.—The provincial authorities have instructed Judge Lafontaine, commissioner of extradition at Montreal, to obey the writ of habeas corpus. Messrs. Gaynor and Green will probably be brought back this evening or to-morrow morning if Judge Lafontaine obeys instructions.

COMPLAINED TO THE MAYOR

ALDERMEN THINK THAT CHIEF CARPENTER HAD NO BUSINESS TO MIX HIMSELF UP WITH THE MATTER.

Several aldermen this morning made complaints to the Mayor about Chief Detective Carpenter's action in connection with the Quebec sensational arrests. These aldermen alleged that Mr. Carpenter had no business to leave the city



MR. JOHN F. GAYNOR.

from which he derives his salary, without permission, and further stated that the city's interests had actually suffered during his absence.

The Mayor declined to take any action in the matter, though it was urged that this was a case in which he should exercise his authority for suspension. His Worship said that it appeared to him that Mr. Carpenter's action had been ill-advised, and it was decided that the subject should be discussed at Monday's meeting of the City Council.

AN INTERESTING LEGAL POINT INVOLVED IN THE CASE.

The warrant issued under the Extradition Act by Mr. Lafontaine, as extradition commissioner, reads as follows:

'To all or any of the constables or other peace officers in the district of Montreal:—Whereas Benjamin D. Green and John F. Gaynor, late of the Eastern Division of the Southern District of Georgia, United States of America, and now suspected of being in the Dominion of Canada and Province of Quebec, have this day been charged upon oath before the undersigned Ulric Lafontaine, Esquire, commissioner, etc., for that they are accused of participation in the crime of fraud, committed by Oberlin M. Carter, an officer and agent of the United States of America, and in the crime of obtaining money by false pretences committed by said officer and agent, and in the crime of embezzlement and theft, committed by said officer and agent, etc.'

This document is dated May 14, 1902, and signed by Mr. Lafontaine, magistrate and commissioner of extradition.

The lawyers for the prosecution claimed this morning that the extradition commissioner had as much authority as a judge of the Superior Court in this case. They also claimed that the service of the writ of habeas corpus while the accused were under remand for hearing was irregular and further that it was unusual, if not invalid, for a writ of habeas corpus to be issued, effective outside of the district in which it was issued. The defendants claim that the extradition order should have been taken in Quebec, and that the habeas corpus writ has precedence in any case.

MR. MEREDITH BACK

RETURNED TO-DAY FROM HIS EUROPEAN HOLIDAY.

Mr. H. V. Meredith, local manager of the Bank of Montreal, returned this morning after some months' absence on a delightful European holiday. He had but two days of rain during his absence, and London, Paris, Florence, Rome and elsewhere were really charming. There was a very pleasant visit to the Vatican and a private audience with His Holiness, the delights of Italian art and the soft airs under southern skies that made the whole a veritable dream of pleasure—to be returned to later and continued briefly again. Both Mr. and Mrs. Meredith are in the pink of health.

PERSONAL.

Dean Bovey returned to town yesterday after a few days' absence in Boston.

Mr. F. G. Veary and Miss Winnie Veary leave for England on the SS. 'Pretorian' to-morrow.

Messrs. Thomas Gibson and Ronald McLeod, two leading citizens of Duluth, Minn., are at the Windsor Hotel on their way to Scotland to visit their birthplace, the Island of Lewis.

Miss Eva Maude Smith, the contralto of the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church choir, sang at the concert in Victoria Hall, Lachute, for the benefit of the new Methodist Sunday-school room.

PETITION FOR HABEAS CORPUS.

A petition was filed in the Practice Court this morning by Dame Celina Nantel, widow of Francois McNichol, asking the issue of a writ of habeas corpus, in forma pauperis, against Gervais Lambert, to force him to bring before the court her minor son, Joseph, aged six years. The petitioner alleges that the child was taken away from the Ste. Cunegonde Asylum, where she had placed him, and is being illegally detained by the defendant.

At the request of the defendant's attorney, the petition was continued to May 19.

OZONE THE SUBJECT OF AN INJUNCTION.

A petition has been filed in court by the Ozone Company of Toronto, Limited, asking a writ of injunction against John T. Lyons, druggist, of this city. The petitioner alleges that, in April last, the drug section of the Retail Merchants' Association issued a letter to all the druggists informing them that the company had agreed not to sell ozone at less than the schedule prices and requesting them to join in preventing the cutting of prices. It is further alleged that the defendant Lyons agreed not to sell lower than the list price, but that, nevertheless, having subsequently purchased a quantity of Ozone, he has been advertising and selling it at a reduced price. The company complain that this will cause them damage and prejudice, and they ask for an immediate interlocutory injunction forbidding the defendant from continuing such sales at a reduced price, and a subsequent peremptory injunction.

A GRAND TATTOO

FOR JUNE 25—TO BUILD A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Preparations are in progress for a grand military tattoo to be held on the M. A. A. A. grounds on the evening of June 25. Its success already seems assured, and it is expected to eclipse that held a few years ago. All the city regimental bands are hard at work practicing for the event, as well as several outside bands.

The committee, which met last evening to complete the arrangements is composed of Lieut.-Colonel Labelle, chairman; Lieut. E. W. Bonham, 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers; Major Pelletier, 65th Battalion; Major Piché, Duke of York's Hussars; Lieut. W. A. Bentham, 2nd Canadian Artillery; Lieut. McCuaig, Montreal Field Battery; Captain W. T. Rodden, 3rd Victoria Rifles; Captain Armstrong, 5th Royal Scots; Major Lockerby, Army Reserve Corps; Dr. Cameron, Bearer Company; Colonel Ibbotson, and Major Costigan, reserve

The eve of the coronation was chosen in order not to interfere with the military review on June 26.

The proceeds will be devoted to the soldiers' memorial fund for the erection of a monument to Canadian soldiers in South Africa.

THE TUNNEL NOW

After the rejection by the Railway Committee of the House of Commons of the Montreal Bridge Company's petition for an extension of their charter little hope was entertained of the success of other efforts made to get it through during the past session, and notwithstanding that the Senate passed the bill, its rejection by a single objector made it too easy a mark for a successful fight when it came back again to the House of Commons, where it was required to pass in order to become law.

One of the American directors of the bridge company remarked to-day, after expressing some chagrin, that at all events they were in no worse a position than they were a year ago, though the delay, of course, would be against them.

Mr. H. A. Hodge, president of the Quebec Southern Railway, when asked prior to his visit to New York yesterday what his next move would be as to the subway or tunnel, said he had not yet had a copy of the charter and conditions added by the Governor-in-Council. He would be in a better position to say later. What his railway wanted was ingress to Montreal. He had no doubt that the government's charter would prove quite workable. He would be able to say more clearly when it came into his hands. All he wanted was a business proposition.

MORE WAR HORSES

Dr. William Patterson, V.S., who has been inspecting horses for the government in this district, received an order to-day from Mr. John Carson, of Kingston, to proceed to the stock yards this afternoon and inspect a car load of horses for the fourth contingent. Dr. Patterson was under the impression that the last lot of the horses for the fourth contingent had already been sent forward, inspected by him at St. Louis de Gonzague quite recently, and was quite surprised that there were more required. The horses, which averaged $125 each, the doctor says, are a splendid lot. He says Mr. Carson has been very successful in the animals selected by him.

DEATHS AND ACCIDENTS.

Mrs. Mary Monahan, of 21 Smith street, was struck by a street car on Wellington street last night. Her ankle was broken, and she was taken to the General Hospital.

Michael Parizeau, 43 years old, fell from the gallery of his home, 133 Duvernay street, last night, and broke his hip. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

Marie Louise Simard, 14 years old, fell down a shaft at the Dominion Cotton Mills yesterday, and received a severe shaking up, and a scalp wound. She was taken to the General Hospital.

A horse owned by Joseph Lefrancois, of Cote St. Paul, was killed by a street car at the corner of McGill and William streets last evening. The driver was not hurt.

An inquest was held this morning on the body of Dr. J. E. A. Bouchard, who shot himself at the Jacques Cartier Hotel yesterday morning. A verdict of 'suicide' was returned.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE

The Citizens' Petitions are Presented to the Mayor

SOME REASONS WHY THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE LAW SHOULD NOT PASS.

Another large and influential deputation of the 'Lord's Day Alliance' waited upon His Worship Mayor Cochrane at noon to-day with regard to the proposed amendments to the Sunday by-law. The direct object of the meeting was to lay before the Mayor the petitions against the proposed amendments which have been in circulation during the past few weeks. The deputation included Mr. John McKergow, president of the Alliance; the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, the Rev. Principal MacVicar, the Rev. Dr. Williams, the Rev. Canon Renaud, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, the Rev. J. L. George, the Rev. John McKillican, the Rev. Melvin Taylor, Mr. McFee, president of the Board of Trade; Mr. Walter Paul, Dr. Bazin, the Rev. Mr. Everett, Mr. D. Bentley, Mr. W. E. Muir, Mr. H. A. Hodgson, the Rev. C. E. Bland, the Rev. F. M. Dewey, the Rev. J. R. Webb, the Rev. W. R. Harvey, the Rev. D. Mackenzie, the Rev. Jas. Fleck, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, the Rev. Dr. Griffith, the Rev. Jas. Patterson and the Rev. Mr. Huxtable.

Mr. McKergow briefly explained the object of the visit. There was a feeling of unrest and anxiety abroad, he remarked, as a result of the assault being made upon the sanctity of the Sabbath. The members of the Alliance and the citizens as a whole would like to see the law enforced. The Alliance could speak with authority for it had taken the advice of the citizens on the subject, and they had signed petitions which the deputation would lay before His Worship.

The Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill presented the petitions, which he explained were signed by between six and seven thousand citizens who asked that the existing law be not changed but be strictly enforced. Dr. Hill asked that these petitions be considered as supplementing those presented in September last containing five thousand signatures along with letters of approval from Archbishop Bruchesi and Archbishop Bond and the petition signed by most of the parochial clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Hill explained that the petitioners objected to the proposed change in the by-law—first, because it was impracticable, it being impossible to discriminate between the small stores it was proposed to allow to open, and the large ones it was intended to keep closed. The second objection was that the amendment was uncalled for. He had not heard of any demand for the change by the citizens. It was true that there had been a petition from those who at present kept their places open on Sunday, but they as deliberate law-breakers had put themselves out of court.

The police reports showed that no less than 1,000 stores of various kinds kept open on Sundays. That was surely a most alarming showing. Dr. Hill said that the members of the deputation regarded the Sabbath as God's good gift to man. Sabbath rest was essential and necessary. Nothing but danger could result from the infringement of a blessed institution like the Sabbath. In view of the proposed change in the law they believed conscientiously that they were approaching a grave religious and social crisis. The citizens had nothing to gain by throwing the city wide open Sundays.

The Rev. Principal MacVicar said that while the Sunday by-law as it stood was wholesome it of itself amounted to nothing; the power behind the law is everything. As to the power to discriminate between the large and small trader, he believed that to be impossible. The charge had been unjustly made that those who insisted upon the enforcement of this wholesome law were actuated by a spirit of unkindness towards the poor. The class of men who composed this deputation was the best answer to that argument. None of those present, men who devoted their lives to ministrations among the poor could be charged with harboring unkind feelings towards them. They, however, knew that it was the poor who had the deepest and most direct interest in this question. To violate the law of God or of any wholesome law of man, is to perpetuate poverty, and to injure the whole community.

The Rev. Dr. Williams dwelt upon the fact that it was recognized by employers of labor that the Sabbath rest was absolutely necessary to men. The extension of business could not benefit the poor, for it meant simply that workmen would have to do seven days' work for six days' pay.

Mr. McFee pointed out that the trader who is satisfied with six days' trading has the right, under the law, to look for protection against the competition of the man who insists on doing business seven days out of seven. He found from the travellers for wholesale grocery firms that reputable grocers were complaining of the competition of people who kept their places of business open on Sunday.

Dr. Bazin took the ground that the Mayor, by virtue of his oath of office, ought to insist upon the enforcement of the law. There was no question for debate at issue that he could see.

Mr. Walter Paul pointed out that those who were clamoring for changes in the law could not be considered the best class of the citizens.

The Rev. Canon Renaud spoke of the alarming increase of the evil of Sunday trading in the east end. The matter had been the subject of misgivings among all the clergy of the east end, Roman Catholic and Protestant. This trading resulted in great temptations for little children.

The Rev. Hugh Pedley spoke of a big store on St. Catherine street, near his church (Emmanuel) which kept open on Sunday. He could not understand by what right it kept open while the boot store and the crockery store near by were closed. If he were in business in a large way he would feel disposed to keep his place open to test the law and as a protest against the absurdity of such ridiculous and unjust discrimination.

The Mayor thanked the deputation for waiting upon him and promised to lay the petitions before council at next Monday's meeting. He had never changed his mind on the subject. The law as it stood should be enforced in its entirety. With regard to the big stores kept open Sundays on St. Catherine street west, he would like to say he had been surprised at the class of people who rented the stores. The other day another of these Sunday opening stores had been opened at the corner of St. Catherine and University streets. He was much surprised to learn who the proprietor was. The fault lay too often with church members, men who prided themselves upon their standing in the community, but who rented their property to people who intended to carry on Sunday business.

His Worship remarked that there were many awkward problems to be dealt with. There was the question of the Jews, of whom there are fifteen thousand in Montreal, maintaining six or seven synagogues and observing their own Sabbath laws strictly to the very letter. Saturday was their Sabbath and that day they closed their places of business and did not even do any cooking. They kept their provision stores open Sunday and their bakers did their business that day. Surely these people could not be deprived of bread on our Sabbath. According to the law, as it stands, they can be, would it not be unjust?

The Mayor went on to refer to the question of the larger stores which keep open Sundays. He thought they should be closed and would confer with the proper officials without delay and give orders that if they could be closed to close them.

The deputation on withdrawing thanked the Mayor for his courteous reception.

THE SAXE CIVIL CASE

ARGUMENT ON THE PETITION TO QUASH THE CAPIAS.

Argument on the petition to quash the capias in the case of Henry and Samuel Saxe was held before Judge Robidoux in the Practice Court this morning. Mr. Perron, who appeared for the petitioners, based his argument specially on the allegation that, an abandonment having been made, no capias could lie, unless there was some intention on the part of the insolvents to leave the province. No such intention had been alleged, and the only charge was that of secretion. Under such a charge all that could be done after the judicial abandonment was to contest the statement, and if that was found to be fraudulent, then the insolvents could be imprisoned.

Mr. Macdougall, who appeared on behalf of the creditors, argued that the capias being based on allegations of fraud subsequent to the judicial abandonment, that circumstance fully justified the proceeding.

The question of the examination of the two Saxes and of David Levy, in the insolvency case, had been continued to this morning, but Mr. Perron made application for a further postponement on account of the proceedings going on in the Police Court. Judge Robidoux fixed the examination for Wednesday next peremptorily.

FRANCE SENDS THANKS

FOR CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO RELIEF FUND.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has received the following telegram from the Consul-General of France, in connection with the vote by parliament of $25,000 for the Martinique sufferers:—

'Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier, Ottawa.

'Being informed of the vote of parliament to assist the victims of the Martinique catastrophe, the government of the Republic orders me to transmit to the government and people of Canada the expression of its deep gratitude for this evidence of generous sympathy.

'KLECZKOWSKI,
'Consul-General of France.'

ELECTION FRAUD CASE.

The Hetu-Desy case in which the accused are charged with being connected with an election fraud at the time of the St. James contest was called again for enquete yesterday before Judge Choquet, but had to be further adjourned owing to the absence of two important witnesses. The absentees are believed to be in the United States and it is understood that a commission will be asked for to proceed to the United States and take their evidence. The enquete was fixed to go on next Monday.

CORONATION CELEBRATION

HALIFAX WILL OBSERVE THE OCCASION IN UNUSUAL STYLE.

Halifax, N.S., May 16.—The coronation celebration in Halifax will be held on a grand scale. The celebration will probably cover two days.

This morning Lieut.-Governor Jones, General Sir Charles Parsons and Mayor Crosby held a conference at the military headquarters, and talked over various proposals. It is understood there will be two military parades, in which all the imperial troops, the militia corps and the navy will take part. One will be held in the morning and the other in the afternoon of the day on which the celebration will be held. The dates will probably be June 26 and 27. In the morning there will be a church service, and in the afternoon after the parade the troops will be lined up and the South African monument will be unveiled.

CITY ITEMS.

The interior decorations of the Court House which were commenced last summer are now again resumed, the corridor and rooms of the second floor will be decorated this season.

In the case of the contested election of Ald. Ouimet, St. Jean Baptiste ward, Judge Robidoux this morning ordered the hearing of evidence on the defendant's motion to set aside the proceedings, on acount of alleged irregularities.

LOCAL STOCKS

'Witness' Office,
May 16, 1902.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Can. Pac.—100 at 127¼, 50 at 127¾, 25 at 127¼, 150 at 127⅝, 100 at 127½, 50 at 127¾, 25 at 127⅞. New—50 at 122¼, 100 at 122¼.
Dom. Coal—45 at 135.
Virtue—500 at 10.
Dom. Steel—25 at 54, 100 at 54, 50 at 54, 500 at 53¾, 50 at 53¾, 25 at 53¾, 25 at 53¾, 25 at 53¾, 5 at 53¾, 50 at 53¾.
R. & O. N. Co.—20 at 111¾.
Dom. Cotton—100 at 59½, 25 at 59.
Toronto Ry.—50 at 119, 75 at 120, 150 at 120, 100 at 120, 50 at 120, 50 at 120.
Twin—5 at 119¾, 5 at 119¼, 100 at 119¼.
Scotia—30 at 110.
Montreal Cotton—10 at 126.
North Star—3,000 at 25, 1,000 at 25.
Merchants Bank—2 at 145.
Steel Bonds—3,000 at 92.
M.S.R. Bonds—1,500 at 105¼, 5,000 at 105¼.

Reported by Messrs Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers 1734 Notre Dame Street.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Stocks	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100	Stocks	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100
Can. Pacific	127⅝	127½	Com. Cable	160¾	160
Duluth Com.	....	....	Richelieu	112¼	111¾
Do. Pfd.	....	....			
West India Ry	....	....	Detroit Electric	....	....
STREET RAILWAYS.					
Montreal St.	268	266	Toronto St.	120½	120
" New	....	....	Twin City Tr	119	118½
Mon't St. Rts.	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
Halifax Elec	103	100	St. John Ry	....	117
Ottawa Elec.	....	....	Winnipeg Elxr	....	....
New Pacific	....	....			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Mntl. Teleg	....	....	Bell Tel	....	....
Mont'l Gas	....	....	Hlfx H & L	....	....
Mont'l Power	103¾	100	Dom. Coal	136	134
do. new stock	....	....	" pfd	....	....
Windsor Htl.	....	....	Peo. H & L	....	....
COTTONS.					
Mon'l. Cot.	130	126	Dominion	59½	59
Can. Col. Cot.	....	....	Merchants.	....	....
Mont'cy Cot. Co	....	....			
MINES					
War Eagle	....	....	Payne Min.	21	20
Repub Con.	....	8	Mont. Lond	....	....
Virtue Mg. Co	10	9½	North Star.	25	....
Laurentide Pulp	100	....	National Salt	....	....
Dom. Steel Com	54	53¾	" pfd.	....	....
pfd	95½	95¼	Inter. Coalcom.	....	....
Nova Scotia Steel	110	108			
" " " pfd	....	....			
BANKS.					
Montreal*	261	....	E. Townships	....	....
Ontario*	130	....	Quebec*	....	117
Moisons	210	206	Union*	....	123
Toronto*	....	240	Commerce*	....	....
Jcq. Cartier	....	....	Dominion	....	....
Merchants*	....	145	National	....	....
Royal	180	....	Hochelaga	....	....
Nova Scotia	....	....	Brit. N. Am.	....	....
Imperial	....	....	Ottawa	....	....
Laurentide	....	....			
BONDS.					
Dom. Cotton	....	....	Com. Cable	....	....
Hlfx. Ht. & Lt	....	....	" " Rgd.	....	....
Hlfx. Tram	....	....	Col. Cotton	....	....
Land Grant	....	....	Bell Tel	....	....
N. W. Land pfd	....	....	Dom. Coal	....	....
" " com	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
Halifax Ry.	....	....	R. & O. N. C.	....	....
W. L'n Trust	....	....	L. & Mor. Co.	....	....
Fgtn Coke & Cl.	....	....	In'l Coal Co.	....	....
D'md Gl's Co.	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
P. H. & L.	....	....	Cable Coup.	....	....
M'cy. Cotton	....	....	" Reg	....	....
Dom Iron & S	92¼	92	Laurentide	....	....
*xd					

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, May 16.—Wall Street.—The decision of the anthracite miners to make their strike permanent carried prices down sharply throughout the list when trading commenced this morning. The sale of 2,500 shares of Reading caused a drop of 1⅜ in that stock and the price receded a fraction further. There were losses of 1 to 1½ in Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania, Reading second preferred, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Atchison, Canadian Pacific and Cotton Oil.

New York, May 16.—Noon—Money on call steady at 5 percent. Prime mercantile paper 4½ to 5 percent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers bills at 4.86⅞ to 4.87 1-8 for demand, and at 4.84¼ to 4.84½ for sixty days. Posted rates, 4.85 to 4.85½ and 4.87½ to 4.88. Commercial bills, 4.83¾ to 4.84¾. Bar silver, 51⅝; Mexican dollars, 41½. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railway bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Specially reported for the 'Witness' by C. D. Monk 16 St. Sacrement street, Local Manager for J. S. Bache & Co., New York, our direct wire

Opening and Closing Prices, 3 p.m.

Stocks.	May 15. Op'g.	May 15. Close	May 16. Op'g.	May 16. Close.
Amalgamated Copper	68¼	68½	68	67½
American Loco. Co.	31¾	31¾	31½	31½
Do. do. pref	....	93	92⅞	92¾
Amer. Sugar Refining Co.	128¼	127¾	127	126¼
Do. do pref	....	....	....	....
Am. Sm'l't'g & Refining Co.	46⅜	46	45½	45¾
Anaconda Mining Co.	112½	112¼	112	112
A. Top & St. Fe all pd.	79	78⅛	78	77¾
Do. do. pref.	....	97¾	97½	97⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	106¾	106¼	106¼	105⅞
Do. do pref	....	....	....	....
Brooklyn. R. T.	66¼	66	65¾	65¼
Chic. & Alton Com.	38¼	38¼	37½	37¼
Canadian Pacific, ex rts.	128¾	128½	127¾	126⅞
Canada Southern.	95	96⅜	95	95
Ches. & Ohio.	....	47¼	45¼	46⅛
Chic. Bur. & Quincy	....	....	....	....
Chic. & N. W.	....	254	....	248
Chic R. I. & P., com	174½	174	....	....
Chic. Mil. & St. P.	169¼	168¾	168	167⅜
Colorado Southern	30½	30¼	....	29½
" " 1. pfd.	....	....	....	....
" " II. pfd.	....	....	....	....
Consolidated Gas N. Y.	....	222¼	221¾	222½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	101⅜	101⅝	100⅝	98⅞
Cleveland C. C. & St. L.	....	....	106	106
Delaware L. & W.	....	2 5½	....	....
Dilaware & Hudson	....	....	174	174⅜
Denver & Rio G. com.	....	....	....	....
Do. do. pref.	....	....	90	89½
Duluth, South Shore & Atl	16	16	....	....
" " pfd.	....	29¼	29½	28¾
Great Northern pref.	....	....	....	....
General Electric	....	327¼	325	322
Iowa Cen., com.	46½	....	....	....
" " pfd.	....	46¼	....	....
Jersey Central	....	....	....	....
Kansas & Texas com.	25½	25¾	25¼	25
Do. do. pref.	56½	56⅝	56	55¾
Louisville & Nashville	141¾	144¾	140½	140
Manhattan Elevated	133	133⅜	132¼	137⅛
Missouri Pacific	100¾	99¾	99⅝	99
M. S. M. com	57¼	56	....	....
pref.	....	....	120	121½
Metropolitan Trac.	....	148¾	148	148
Nor. Pac. com. new	....	....	....	....
Do. do. pref.	....	....	....	....
N. Y Central & Hud.	157¼	157½	156½	155¾
N. Y. Lake Erie & West.	37¼	37¼	36½	36¾
Do. do. I. pref.	68	68¼	67½	67¼
Do. do. II. pref.	....	....	....	....
N. Y. Ontario & West.	32¾	33	32½	33⅛
Norfolk & West., com.	57¼	57¼	56¾	56½
Omaha, com.	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	40	38⅝	38½	38⅜
Pennsylvania R. R.	149½	149¾	149	148¾
Pressed Steel, com	....	44¼	44¼	....
Pressed Steel, pref.	....	....	84¼	84
Peoples Gas	102¼	101¾	102	101¼
Phila. & Read.	64¾	64⅝	63¼	64½
do do I. pref.	84	84	83	82¾
do do II. pref.	69	69	68	67⅞
Pullman	....	....	....	....
Southern Ry. com.	37⅝	37¼	37¼	36⅞
do do pref.	97¾	95½	95	95
Southern Pacific	66	65½	65¼	64¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	63½	64	63½	62¾
Texas Pacific	41¾	41¾	41¼	40½
Twin City	119	119	....	118½
U. S. Leather, com.	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
U. S. Leather, pref.	....	84¾	84½	84½
U. S. Steel, com	41½	41	40¾	40⅜
U. S. steel, pfd.	91½	91½	90⅞	90⅝
U. S. Rubber, com.	....	....	....	....
" " pfd.	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific, com.	105⅜	105½	104¼	103⅞
do do pref.	....	87½	....	....
Wabash	27¼	27½	26¾	26¼
do pref.	45	44¾	44½	43⅝
Western Union Tel	91¼	91¾	91½	90½
Wis. Cen., com.	27	27	26½	26⅛
do pfd.	48½	48¾	47½	47½
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FINANCIAL NOTES.

London, May 16, 4 p.m.—Consols for money, 95 1-8; do., for account, 95¼; Anaconda, 5¾; Atchison, 80⅝; do., preferred, 100¼; B. and O., 109½; C.P.R., 121¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48 1-8; Chicago, Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 173; Denver and Rio Grande, 43; do., preferred, 93; Erie, 38⅝; do., first preferred, 69⅝; do., second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 157; Louisville and Nashville, 143½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26; do., preferred, 161; New York Central, 161; Norfolk and Western, 58½; do., preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 76½; Reading, 32¼; do., first preferred, 43; do., second preferred, 34¾; Southern Railway, 38½; do., preferred, 98¼; Southern Pacific, 66⅞; Union Pacific, 107¼; do., preferred, 90; United States Steel, 41¾; do., preferred, 93¾; Wabash, 27½; do., preferred, 45½; Spanish fours, 78; Rand Mines, 12⅜; De Beers, 44⅝; bar silver, uncertain, 23¾d per ounce; money, 2½ to 2¾ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ to 2 13-16 percent; do., for three months' bills is 2¾ to 2 13-16 percent.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE.

Reported for the 'Witness' by G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame st.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-32 dis	par	⅛ to ¼ prem
Sterling, 60 days	8 15-16	9	9⅜ to 9¼
Sterling, Demand	9½	9 9-16	9⅝ to 9¾
Sterling Cable	9⅝	9 11-16	9¾
Paris Cheques	5.16⅞		

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, My 16.—Sales:
Mountain Lion—500 at 24.
Republic—250 at 9, 250 at 10.
White Bear—1,000 at 36.
Fairview—2,550 at 4¾.
C.P.R.—100 at 127, 100 at 127, 50 at 127½. 100 at 127½, 50 at 127¼, 75 at 127⅜.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices today as follows

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
May	....	75⅝	75⅝	74⅝
July	75½	75⅞	74⅞	75
Corn—				
May	61½	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
July	62⅝	62⅝	61⅝	61⅞
Oats—				
May	....	43	43	43
July	34⅜	34⅜	34½	34⅜
Pork—				
May	17.37	....	....	17.22
July	17.35	17.40	17.35	17.35
Lard—				
May	....	....	....	10.27
July	10.30	10.35	10.30	10.32
Short Ribs—				
May	9.75	....	....	9.75
July	9.67	9.72	9.67	9.72

PLAYED 'PENNY ANTE' POKER.

Kansas City, Mo., May 16.—A special from Keytesville, Missouri, says:—Mr. Harry B. Hawes, president of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners; Congressmen W. W. Rucker, of this district, William Flynn, of St. Louis, and about thirty other men, including several mayors of small Missouri towns, and a judge from the Missouri Supreme Court, have been indicted by the grand jury of Chariton County on a charge of gambling. The specific charge, it is said, is that the defendants played 'penny ante' poker. The gambling is alleged to have occurred last summer during a fishing trip to the Grand River in Chariton County.

Auction Sales.

Important Sale Real Estate.

To close an Estate the undersigned will sell at public auction at rooms, 453 St. James street, on

TUESDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF MAY, 1902

four stone front dwelling houses, known as Nos. 10, 14, 16 and 18 Lincoln avenue, St. Antoine Ward, separately, or en bloc, size of lots about 21x116. Houses in excellent order and well rented.

Plan and particulars of sale can be had at office of A. W. Stevenson, 260 St. James street.

Sale at 11 o'clock.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

BY AUCTION.

City Property.

The City of Montreal will offer to public competition those most eligible properties:

1. Quarry Watchman's House, at Outremont.

2. Lot corner Dorion and DeMontigny streets.

3. Lots on St. Catherine street, between Dorion street and Papineau avenue.

The City calls especial attention to the lots on

ST. CATHERINE ST.

Presently occupied as a lumber yard, being cadastre No. 615 of St. Mary's Ward. They are centrally located, have great facilities of access and are admirably suited for any purpose.

Each lot shall be sold separately.

Terms:—1-5 cash, and the balance in five (5) years at 5 percent interest, with the option to pay the whole before the expiration of five years.

SALE to take place, corner of DeMontigny and Dorion (formerly Shaw) streets, at 11 o'clock a.m.

On May 27th, Instant,

By MARCOTTE FRERES.

Financial.

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES GUARANTEED

BEAUDRY & BROWN.

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS,

107 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

A Sluggish Inactive Liver

Brings Biliousness, Indigestion and Most Painful Bodily Derangements —The Wonderful Curative Influence of

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Not only is the liver the largest and one of the most important organs in the human body, but when deranged it becomes the source of endless suffering. When the liver is clogged by the inactivity of the kidneys and bowels, it becomes torpid and fails to filter the bile from the blood, thus producing biliousness and general impairment of the digestive system.

The tongue is coated, the head aches, digestion is imperfect; there is aching of the limbs, and back, feelings of fullness, weight and soreness over the stomach and liver; the eye becomes yellow and jaundiced, and the complexion muddy; the urine is scanty and highly colored, and the bowels irregular, constipation and looseness alternating. There is little use of treating the liver separately, as it can never be set right until the kidneys and bowels are made active in removing the waste matter from the body. It is for this very reason that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have always proved so wonderfully successful in curing the most chronic cases of liver complaint, biliousness and complicated ailments of the kidney, liver and bowels.

Mr. James Clark, Consecon, Prince Edward Co., Ont., states: 'Eleven years ago I was taken with pains in my back, settling in my hips and extending up my spine. The pain was very severe, and at times almost unedurable, and many days I was not able to do an hour's work. My weight was reduced from 190 to 160 pounds, and though I had consulted many first-class physicians and tried several advertised medicines, I could get no relief.

'At this time my father-in-law told me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and said he knew they would cure me. I secured a box, and great was my surprise when I began to feel better after using only one box. I continued their use until I had taken about four boxes, which made me a sound man, and I also regained my usual weight, 190 pounds. I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which have done so much for me. I have recommended them to a number of my friends, and have never met with one case where they did not meet with good success. My daughter, Mrs. Chas. Phillips, has also been cured of a severe stomach trouble by the use of these pills.'

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

LOCAL STOCKS

TONE IS EASY AND INACTIVE.

'Witness' Office,
May 16, 1902.

The tone on this morning's stock exchange was rather quieter, with slight reactions in prices, and outside of Canadian Pacific, a very thin market. In Pacific some 1,500 shares selling at from 126¾ to 127¾, closing at 127¼. Steel Common sold down to 54¼.

Can. Pac.—50 at 126¾, 25 127⅝, 150 at 127½, 100 at 127⅜, 150 at 127, 50 at 127 1-8, 10 at 127¼, 150 at 127¾, 25 at 127⅝, 10 at 127¾, 25 at 127½, 75 at 127, 525 at 127¼, 10 at 127½, 100 at 127, 25 at 127¼. New—53 at 122, 20 at 123, 400 at 122¾, 9 at 122½.

Dom. Cotton—100 at 58, 25 at 58¼, 25 at 58½, 25 at 58¼, 10 at 58¼, 25 at 59, 25 at 59¼.

Dom. Steel—50 at 56, 15 at 56½, 25 at 56½, 75 at 54, 25 at 54½, 100 at 54⅞, 25 at 55, 50 at 54½, 75 at 54¼.

M.S.R.—10 at 266.

North Star—11,000 at 24, 5,000 at 25, 7,500 at 25.

Power—25 at 100½, 50 at 100¼, 100 at 100, 25 at 100¾, 25 at 100¾, 125 at 100½.

Twins—5 at 119¾.

Payne—2,000 at 20½.

R. & O. N. Co.—50 at 112, 50 at 112, 25 at 112.

Nova Scotia—50 at 109¾, 50 at 110, 25 at 109¾.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Business in Manitoba wheat continues very quiet and prices are rather lower. Oats on the other hand are somewhat higher and very firm. Other grains are not in great demand. There is a continuously good demand for Manitoba flour for foreign account and Ontario flours are firm at recent advance. Other cereal products remain steady. There is also a firmer feeling in the local market for provisions under pressure of a good demand, but prices are unchanged. Cheese, butter and eggs continue steady in tone.

GRAIN—Manitoba wheat at Port Arthur, spot and May, No. 1, 75½c; No. 2, 73½c; Ontario, No. 1 spring wheat, afloat, May, 78c; No. 2, 76½c; No. 2 oats, locally, 48c, and barley, 56c; buckwheat, 67c afloat May, low freights; peas, 87½c; rye, 62½c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $3.90 to $4.30, and strong bakers, $3.55 to $3.90; Ontario—spot and May, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 72½c; Onand strong bakers, $3.55 to $4.00; Ontario—Straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.60; in bags, $1.70 to $1.77; Ontario patents, $3.70 to $4.00.

ROLLED OATS—Millers prices to jobbers, $2.20 to $2.25 in bags, and $4.65 to $4.75 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $20 to $21; shorts, $22 to $23, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $21; shorts in bulk, $23 nominal.

HAY—No. 1, $9 to $9.50; No. 2, $8 to $8.50; clover, $7.50 to $8 in car lots.

BEANS—Choice primes, car lots on the track, $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $21.50; selected, $22.50; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9¼c; pure Canadian lard, 11½c to 12c; finest lard, 12c to 12¾c; hams, 13c to 14c; bacon, 14c to 15c; dressed hogs, $7.50; fresh killed abattoir, $8.75 per 100 lbs.

CHEESE—Ontario colored, 11½c to 12c; Eastern Townships, 11⅝c to 11½c; Quebec, 11c to 11¼c; April makes, 10½c to 11c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, current receipts in jobbing lots, 19c to 19½c; seconds 11c.

POTATOES — Choice stock, 80c to 85c; seconds, 70c to 75c per bag on track.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup at 5½c to 5¾c per lb., in wood; tins, 55c to 60c; sugar, 8c to 8½c.

ASHES — Potash, firsts, $4.30 to $4.35; seconds, 50c to 55c per bag on track.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

New York, May 16.—A special to the 'Tribune' from London says there was renewed inquiry for Great Central Railway stocks yesterday. The demand is due to the expectation that the railway will profit if an arrangement should be arrived at between the Morgan syndicate and the Manchester Canal Company.

London, Ont., May 16.—Another heavy frost visited this section last night. The damage done, however, was not great. Strawberries blossoms were blackened and gooseberries and currant bushes suffered, and early potatoes just showing through the ground were nipped.

Toronto, May 16.—Mr. Jarvis, secretary of the Board of Trade, received a reply from Vancouver Board to-day to the invitation to attend the trade conference to be held here in June. The distance, the letter stated, rendered it impossible to send delegates. The board, however, heartily approved of the object of the gathering.

The local money market remains unchanged, with call loans at 4½ to 5 percent.

The Montreal Clearing House statemen for the week shows:—

	Clearings.	Balances.
Total for week ending May 15, 1902	$21,550,983	$2,811,593
Corresponding week of 1901	20,389,339	2,697,416
Corresponding week of 1900	15,208,193	2,185,865
Corresponding week of 1899	15,821,294	2,093,305

The annual meeting of the Montreal Temple Company was held last evening in the building in Dorchester street. The financial statement submitted to the shareholders was announced to be satisfactory, and the old board of officers were re-elected.

Peoria, Illinois, May 16.—The large grain elevator, owned by Smith, Hippen & Co., of Pekin, Illinois, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The elevator contained 60,000 bushels of grain. The loss is estimated at between $85,000 and $100,000.

Helena, Montana, May 16.—Counsel for the Amalgamated Copper Company, and the Boston and Montana Company, have applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining F. Augustus Heinze and the Montana Ore Purchasing Company from operating the Minnie Healy Mine, pending the appeal in the suit of the now celebrated Minnie Healy case, which only reached the Supreme tribunal this week. The Court set the application for hearing on Tuesday, May 20.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, May 17, will say of Montreal trade—Reports as to trade conditions in the Montreal district continue of a generally favorable nature. The number of failures is gratifyingly few, onl ythree being reported for the week and collections are fair to good. The weather continues too cool to be altogether favorable to the retailer of dry goods, clothing ,etc., but the wholesale movement in most lines is good for the season. The most of the wholesale dry goods houses are preparing for the semi-annual stock-taking ,and a fair number of buyers have been in town during the last few days picking up jobs which are offered at stock-taking seasons, some houses reporting excellent house sales. Wholesale hardware and heavy metal men report continued briskness of demand. Few important changes in values are to be noted. Turpentine has recovered two cents. The quarterly meeting of the Lead Grinders' Association was held on Friday, but no important changes in the list are looked for. Ingot tin is from one to two cents dearer. Lambskins are advanced to 15 cents. Currants and Valencia raisins are more firmly held on spot, owing to firmer markets at primary points. Cheese cloths are advanced this week from 5 to 7 percent.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, MAY 16.

There was a fair attendance of both farmers and market gardeners at the Bonsecours market this forenoon, and the buyers seemed to be out in larger numbers than usual, and business was brisk at about former rates, excepting for rhubarb and lettuce, which have been greatly damaged by the severe frost of last week, which destroyed many thousand dollars' worth of early plants on the island of Montreal, the tomato plants being nearly all killed, which will cause a dearth of early tomatoes this summer. Potatoes are still advancing in price, and sell at from 90c to $1 per bag of 80 lbs.; turnips, 45c to 50c do.; beets, 90c the barrel; carrots, $3 to $3.50 do.; young carrots, 75c the dozen bunches; oats, $1.05 to $1.20 the bag; buckwheat, at $1.25 do.; lettuce, 25c to 50c the dozen; radishes, 20c to 25c do.; shalots, 5c to 8c the large bunch; dead turkeys, 13c to 15c per lb.; geese, 10c do.; chickens, 12c to 15c do.; fowls, $1 to $1.40 the pair; tub butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; print butter, 22c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 17c to 20c the dozen; oranges, $3 to $3.50 the box; lemons, $2.25 to $2.75 do.; strawberries, 13c to 15c the box; bananas, $1.25 to $1.75 the bunch; hay, $7 to $8.50 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Brockville, May 15.—There was the usual large attendance of buyers and sellers at to-day's cheese market, which was firm in tone. The total registrations were 2,036 boxes, of which 1,061 were colored, and 975 white. The buyers adopted the usual hanging-back policy, and the farmers were coaxed for some time at 10¾c and 11c, without success. Mr. Bissell finally offered 11 1-8c, and the first sales were recorded. Th board price ruled on the street, and every factoryman let his offerings go; the demand being keen at 11 1-8c. The total sales for the day are credited as follows: Lovell & Christmas, 300; How, 150; Dickey, 300; Hodgson Brothers, 500; Alexander, 800; Ayer, 1,000; in all, 3,050 boxes. Next week the board will meet at 11 a.m. on Thursday, and the following week the meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 20, at 2 p.m., so as not to conflict with the Ontario elections on Thursday, the regular meeting day of the board.

Vankleek Hill, May 15.—There were 482 boxes of cheese boarded to-day. Sales were: 177 to McRae, and 111 to Gibson, all white; 86 to Welsh, and 70 to Brunnell, all colored; total sales, 444. The remaining 38 were sold off the board at 11 1-8c; the sales on the board being at 11c.

Madoc, Ont., May 15.—On the cheese board 75 boxes offered; all sold at 11c.

KINGSTON BOARD OF TRADE.

Kingston, May 16.—Messrs. John Gaskin, G. Y. Choan and Thomas Donnelly, are the Board of Trade delegates to the Toronto convention in June. The board, at its meeting, approved of imperial defence, and payment for this protection, either by cash contribution or establishment of reserves. It advocated a complete line of British cables about the world, and that Britain and all her colonies should have uniform postal rates, and sustained a resolution calling for a tax preference by Britain to products of the colonies. It also recommended continuance of the deepening of the St. Lawrence by the government, and assistance to ship building industry.

GOLD AT THE 'SOO.'

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, May 15 — Gold has been discovered in a gravel pit owned by Mr. R. I. Stuart, three miles from this city. Several days ago the workmen unearthed an apparently large deposit of black sand heavily mineralized with iron pyrites, and a test has now developed the fact that the precious metal is also present in liberal quantities. Several hundred tons of the sand are already in sight and there has been a large advance in the price of that particular kind of 'gravel.'

TOMATOES ARE FRUIT.

Hamilton, May 16.—Superintendent Wm. Hill, of the Central Market, has written to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, asking if the law relating to fruit baskets that contain fruit for sale applies to baskets containing tomatoes for sale, and the Minister has replied to the effect that the Department of Justice has given the opinion that tomatoes should be classed in this case as fruit. The Minister, however, has not yet instructed his inspectors on the matter.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

At Montreal this week there has been a fair amount of activity in wholesale trade circles for this season of the year, considering the backward weather, and the fact that the farmers are now busy with spring work, and that retail trade at country trade centres is a little slow, as is usual under such conditions. The demand for general staple goods continues fairly good, and a large expansion is looked for with the first appearance of hot, summer weather. The season has certainly been a little backward in regard to the inquiry for sorting stocks of seasonable goods, but this demand is expected to come with a rush with the first smart rise in the temperature. The shipping business is very active, and the railways are busy bringing grain and other produce from interior points for export. Values of staple goods continue to be very firmly held, and the mills are refusing to make concessions on cotton goods, having apparently all they can do to fill orders at current values. There is a good demand for money, and rates continue firm.

Wholesale trade at Toronto has been moderately active this week. In dry goods the weather conditions have continued more or less unfavorable to any expansion in the demand for hot weather goods, and, owing to the lack of development in that direction, the jobbers are not anxious yet to push the sales of fall goods. The orders booked for the latter, however, compares well with the business done in previous years at this season.

At Quebec, the cool weather of the past week has had a dampening effect on the demand for summer goods. General trade conditions are healthy, and the prospects generally point to a good summer's trade.

There is a good, active demand for staple goods at Winnipeg, the retailers throughout the province being impressed with the fact that the needs of their various sections of the country will be much larger as a result of the increased number of settlers coming into the country, and the generally better times that still prevail. The backward season for seeding has made some impression in trade circles, but in spite of that the demand has been very good.

Trade at the Pacific Coast cities, as reported to Bradstreet's, has been quiet, and collections are disappointing, being quite as slow as is usual at this season of the year. The expansion in wholesale trade has been coming slowly, and jobbers seem to be cautious. The prospects for trade, however, are encouraging.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 16.—There were seventy-four car loads of cattle in to-day, including 1,685 hogs, 206 sheep and lambs, and 52 calves. Export cattle, choice, $6.00 to $6.25; do., export, medium, $5.50 to $5.85; do., cows, $4.50 to $5.00; do., bulls, $4.75 to $5.00; butchers' cattle, picked lots, at $5.25 to $5.60; do., medium, mixed, $5.00 to $5.25; do., common, $4.50 to $5.00; feeders, short keep, $4.75 to $5.00; do., medium, at $4.25 to $4.50; stockers, $4.00 to $4.25; do., light, $4.25 to $4.50; milch cows, each, $30 to $50; calves, each, $2.00 to $10.00. Trade dull.

WILL REMAIN.

Owing to the success of the animated pictures of 'Army Life,' Mr. J. W. Shaw, manager of Windsor Hall, has made arrangements to have the pictures continued here for another week. Several new and up-to-date subjects have just arrived from England, and will be added to the week's programme.

Advertisements.

CONSTIPATION

Is an indication of a disordered stomach, and if not attended to promptly will undermine your constitution and leave your system in a generally unhealthy condition, thus making you more susceptible to disease.

Hunyadi János

NATURAL MINERAL LAXATIVE WATER

Is the best and safest Laxative for the Positive cure of CONSTIPATION. Taken immediately upon arising, its wonderful and satisfying effects will surprise you. Try it once and you will use no other Laxative. Be sure you ask for HUNYADI JANOS (full name.)

DON'T BE INDUCED to buy Substitutes. They are WORTHLESS and often HARMFUL. LABEL IS BLUE WITH RED CENTRE.

BOOTS AND SHOES



SAMPLES, 1,250 Pairs.

About 2,800 pairs jobs, (all good boots) to be sold at ridiculous prices, viz:—

LADIES' OXFORD SHOES in Dongola, White Kid, White Satin, Canvas, from 50c a pair to $1.00.

MISSES' SHOES, from 40c to 75c. CHILDREN'S, from 30c up.

Other lines in proportion. Stock must be cleared off immediately to make room for another large Bankrupt Stock which we bought this week.

Also, we have added a department of shoe findings. . . .

L. LEONARD CO.,

1351 ST. CATHERINE ST.,

BETWEEN PANET AND PLESSIS, BARSALOU'S STONE BLOCK.

Open Every Night Till 10 O'clock.

WANT ADS.

—FOR THE—

WITNESS

May be left with

WM. DRYSDALE & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
2478 St. Catherine street,

OR WITH

R. TURNER, Grocer,
Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington Street, West of Subway.

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant.
Situation Wanted.
Pupils Wanted.
Rooms To Let.
Articles Found.
Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale.

20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS

½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles For Sale.

25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS

1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals
Agents Wanted.

25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

Desk Room Wanted.

WANTED, DESK ROOM IN AN OFFICE. Address F. 70, 'Witness' Office. 16
Office. 16

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, BETWEEN CHESTERFIELD Ave. and Grace Baptist Church, by way of Victoria, Sherbrooke, Westmount Park and Western avenue, Lady's Pearl Star Pendant. Finder will be rewarded upon returning same to 27 Chesterfield avenue, Westmount, or 65 Shannon street, city.

Property

FOR SALE, AT WESTMOUNT, A FINE corner lot, clear title, 30c per foot, cash only; also, a larger lot for 28c per foot; terms easy. Address WESTMOUNT, 'Witness' Office.

WESTMOUNT BUILDING LOTS

For Sale at a Low Price.

THREE LOTS, each 50 feet front by 187½ feet on Argyle avenue, above Montrose street.

EIGHT LOTS of 50 feet by 109 feet each, on Lansdowne avenue, above the Boulevard. Will be sold separately.

Sure to increase in value.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED — TWO ENGLISH-SPEAKING Life Assurance Agents will find immediate employment at the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. Apply to O LEGER, Manager Montreal and District.

WANTED, A SMART YOUNG BOY FOR the grocery business; one with a little experience preferred. Apply J. G. COTE, 2699 St. Catherine street. 16

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A HOUSE and tablemaid, willing to go to the country; must have city references. Apply 195 University street. 16

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT AND young nurse girl. Apply 19 St. Luke st.

WANTED, ENERGETIC WORKERS everywhere to distribute circulars, samples, booklets, etc., good pay. DISTRIBUTORS LEAGUE, 40 West 28th, New York.

COOK AND HOUSEMAID WANTED; Good wages. Apply 227 Peel street. 16

WANTED, A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND to cash sales in a retail store. Apply promptly, in applicant's handwriting, to P.O. Box 2311, City. 16

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK ; ALSO a housemaid, willing to go to Dorval. Apply with references, to 946 Dorchester st.

WANTED, GOOD PLAIN COOK; MUST DO plain washing; references required; only two in family. 1209 Dorchester street. 16

WANTED, LABORING MEN, STEADY work,overtime work extra pay; wtges $5.00 per week. 173 Common street. 16

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,A COOK; must be willing to go to the seaside; city references absolutely necessary. Apply at 74 University street, after 7.30 in the evening. 16

WANTED, AT ONCE, HOUSEMAID and good plain cook. Apply at 13 Rosemount avenue. 16

GROOM WANTED, SINGLE MAN Preferred. Apply, 9 a.m., 8 p.m., at No. 873 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; also, house-tablemaid, willing to go to country for summer. Apply at 248 Mountain street. 15

WANTED,TWO TABLE MAIDS FOR THE Royal Victoria Hospital. Apply to the Housekeeper, after 7 p.m.

WANTED, AN OFFICE BOY. Apply at No. 7 St. Peter street. 15

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL Servant, who understands plain cooking; no washing; references required. Apply at 158 Mansfield street. 15

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE Young Girl. Apply, 439 St. Lawrence street. 15

WANTED, RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL or Woman as General Servant in small family; good wages. 104 St. George st.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, GOOD home, $12.00 per month; no washing; references. Apply 4065 Dorchester street.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, one who can cook; references required. Apply at 162 Mansfield street, after 4 p.m.

WANTED, FOR OFFICE AN ENGLISH-speaking young man of 18 to 20 with some experience in office work. Apply, with letter in own hand-writing. THE LAING PACKING & PROVISION CO., LTD., 839 St. Catherine street east. 14

WANTED, OFFICE BOY WITH SOME experience, at once. Apply THE LAING PACKING & PROVISION CO., LTD., 839 St Catherine street east.

WANTED, A HEALTHY AND WILLING young woman to go to the country to take charge of two young children; this is a desirable position; applicant must be a Protestant, and good-natured. Apply, stating references, to HELP 10, 'Witness' Office. 14

COOK WANTED, FOR 20th MAY, 898 Dorchester street. Apply after 7 in the evening. Good wages.

WANTED, AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY,immediately to MUNDERLOH & CO., 61 St. Sulpice street. 13

WANTED, GOOD, STRONG GIRL FOR the kitchen, at MR. JOYCE'S, Outremont. Apply to A. JOYCE, 29 Union avenue. 13

WANTED First-class Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and Wood Machine Men, at the Canadian Pacific Railway Car shops, Hochelaga.

TWO SECOND-HAND SAFES

Lot Shelving and Office Furniture and Stationery Supply for sale cheap. THE TIMMIS-NOBLE CO., 759 Craig Street.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Middle-aged woman, work by the day; references. Apply at 21 Jurors street. 16

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT AT ONCE AS Book-keeper, general office hand, or collector, etc.; good references. Address C. 176, 'Witness' Office. 16

WANTED, FAMILY WASHING AT HER own home; best of references; good drying ground. 145 Colborne street. 16

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, HAVING had ten years experience in General Store, position as storeman, collector or city traveller; speaks English and French; well acquainted with city; good references. Address T.F., 17, 'Witness' Office. 15

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, a situtionas Watchman or similar work; references. Address EMPLOYMENT 18, 'Witness' Office. 14

WANTED, POSITION BY YOUNG MAN (23), 8 years general office experience; also has fair knowledge of illustrating and designing. Address D. 12, 'Witness' Office. 14

AN ELDERLY, HEALTHY, BUT DEAF woman, wants employment in a household. Address WILLING, 'Witness' Office. 13

WORK WANTED BY THE DAY, WASHing, ironing or housecleaning. Apply at 66 Young street.

Farms Wanted.

WANTED, AT ONCE, A SMALL FARM, near Montreal. State price and terms to FARM, 60, 'Witness' Office.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, THIS WEEK ONLY, FINEST Roast Beef and Steaks, 15c per lb; Spring Lamb, Veal and Mutton. JOSEPH LEVESQUE, 120 Bleury street. 16

FOR SALE—$150 TO $200 CASH WILL secure wonderful bargains in Upright Pianos at LEACH'S, 2440 St. Catherine street, between Stanley and Drummond; also bargains for people able to pay $25 cash and $7 monthly. Open evenings. 16

FOR SALE, LADIES' CARRIAGE. Apply Snowdon Junction, near Mount Royal Vale, JOHN J. SNOWDON. 16

FOR SALE — EMPIRE TYPEWRITER, in good order; private party will sell cheap for cash. Address CASH 19, 'Witness' Office. 15

FOR SALE — REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, in good order, cheap for cash. Address REMINGTON, 'Witness' Office. 15

FOR SALE, FOR CASH, OR ON EASY terms of payments, Parlor, Bedroom and Dining-Room Furniture, as well as Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains, Stoves, etc. THE J. S. PRINCE CO., 31, 33, 35, 37 St. Lawrence street 16

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50, cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond Square, Bell Telephone Up 2553.

To Let.

TO LET, LACHINE, EAST OF WHARF station, two brick houses, all modern improvements. T. A. DAWES, jr., Lachine. 13

TO LET, NO. 103 COTE ST. Catherine Road, Outremont, house and garden, in good order; hot and cold water, furnace and bathroom. Apply to A. JOYCE, Phillips square.

TO LET, AT LITTLE METIS, EIGHT roomed furnished cottage, water in kitchen. Address THOS. MOODIE, 30 St. John street. 12

TO LET, HOUSE 22 CONWAY; 6 Rooms, bath and w.c., $7 per month. Apply 30 Conway street. 12

OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, ST. Peter street, between Merchants Bank and 'Witness' Office. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

FURNISHED FLAT TO LET, Light, Heated, 8 or 9 rooms, good library, modern plumbing, gas and coal, ranges and grates, near corner Sherbrooke and University; nice outlook; immediate possession. R. McGLAUGHLIN, 142 St. Peter street. 29

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, A HANDsome Brick Cottage, eight apartments, extension kitchen, large verandah and nice grounds; Daisy furnace, hot and cold water, splendid situation; rent moderate. To Let, also in St. Lambert, for summer months, on the bank of the river, two Cottages, one partly furnished. Apply to D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street, Montreal, or J. BEATTY, St. Lambert. 25

TO LET, WAREHOUSE, 146 McGill street; good location; excellent shipping facilities; alterations to suit tenant. Phone Up 2033. 25

TO LET, AT LAKESIDE WELL FINished Cottage, with large verandah, close to water, and furnished. Apply by letter to R. A. SHORT, 'Witness' Office. House can be seen at any time. 18

TO LET, SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE,large yard, 81 Cathcart street, 7 rooms, hot water, etc.

TO LET, LONGUEUIL WEST, ON VICtoria avenue, semi-detached Brick Cottages, eight apartments. WM. COOPER, 251 St. James street. 41

SEASIDE COTTAGE AT LITTLE METIS To Let—"Merlinwood," 12 rooms; pretty, nicely situated, newly furnished; best drinking water, extensive grounds; view, beach, bathing, boating, all unexcelled. Address, for further particulars, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal. 10

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

Summer Houses To Let, Furnished or Unfurnished. Fine Boarding Houses. Excellent boating, fishing and bathing. Fruits in abundance. Send for circular to DR. W. GRIGNON, Mayor, St. Adele, P.Q.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

ROOMS — TWO FURNISHED ROOMS wanted, with or without breakfast, for the 1st of June; must be in good locality. Address W.A.R., P.O. Box 242, Montreal Post-Office.

Summer Board.

WANTED, BOARD FOR FAMILY OF seven, easy of access to city. Address, with terms, Box 115 P.O., city. 16

A YOUNG MAN, OR TWO YOUNG MEN, can be accommodated with a furnished bedroom and board at Ahuntsic, Back River, for the summer months. Pleasant location, near the river. Address, SAULT, 'Witness' Office.

ORCHARD COTTAGE — GOOD BOARD: pleaty shade; fine sand beach; boating, fishing; send for circular. MRS. GRANVILLE HILL, Chebeague Island, Maine, Box 54. 15

Personal.

IF THE MOTHER OF Lizzie Crowley does not call at the Protestant Infants' Home within three weeks, her child will be given for adoption.

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal laws to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the price of the advertisement covers expenses in connection therewith, including the forwarding of letters.

Wanted.

WANTED, A COOKING STOVE IN good order, a No. 8 or 9 Leader preferred. Address, giving price to P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' AND Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Household Furniture of all descriptions, Pictures, Paintings, Musical Instruments, Firearms, Bicycles; best prices paid. Address MAX FRANK, 493 Craig street. Post-Office Box, 423, formerly of 539 Craig street.

The Boys' Page.

The Tornado Judicial

A SUDDEN CHANGE OF VENUE.

(Earl W. Mayo, in 'Ainslee's.')

'Back in the early summer of 1893 two men were sitting on one claim in western Oklahoma. They had been sitting there for some months—in fact, ever since the opening of that particular part of the territory. In the rush that had attended the opening one man had staked out the section. The other had been first at the land office and filed a claim to the same piece of land before attempting to occupy it. Thus arose a controversy such as was matched by hundreds of others in different parts of the territory.

'The two men had entrenched themselves and watched each other with shotguns in their hands for the first few days. Then one hoisted a flag of truce and proposed a temporary compromise. The terms of this compromise were that a line was to be drawn across the quarter section, and that each was to keep to his respective side of the line. Each was to build himself a temporary shack and put in crops with the understanding that both crops and shacks should revert to the legal owner of the section when the case came to be decided by the processes of the slow-going courts of law. The fact that each permitted the other to do this was not to prejudice the case of either when it finally came up in court, and it was understood that if either one ventured over the dividing line the other was at liberty to have recourse to the shotgun.

'Thus the matter stood for some months, and each man kept a sharp eye on the shack of his neighbor and left his loaded shotgun within easy reach. Then, one day, when the sun beat down with scalding heat that made ploughing impossible, a strong wind blew up—a wind that seemed to blow out of the very mouth of Inferno.

'Great masses of clouds, swiftly shifting and changing hue, now black, now purple, now greenish-yellow, rolled up in the south-east. The farmers that had come from Kansas and Missouri retired to their cellars, if they possessed such luxuries, and the tenderfeet got out their cameras and prepared to photograph the wonderful cloud effects. The clouds shut out the sun, and there arose a subdued murmur that developed first into a tremulous buzzing and then into a sullen roar.

'Then out of the dark cloud masses came a wonderful pillar, a dusty-grey column that looked like the lower end of a gigantic balloon. The column was indistinct at first, but it advanced across the prairies with the speed of an express train, and as it came nearer and nearer the buzzing sound increased to a roar that was like a hundred Niagaras.

'Smith, the man who occupied one side of the dead line on the disputed quarter section, was from Northern Missouri. When he saw the shape of the yellow balloon tail he called to his wife and they made a run for a little hole he had dug in his front yard. They let themselves in and closed the trap door that covered it, and then both lay low, waiting for the shock they knew was coming.

'Jones, on the other side of the line saw these manoeuvres, but being from Eastern Tennessee, he thought only that his neighbor might be intending to reopen hostilities, and so he took down his shotgun and sat in his shack, with his aiming eye and his trigger cocked toward the dead line.

'The roaring that came from the approaching column increased in intensity; the earth trembled; the air sang with a hissing noise. Suddenly day was blotted out and Hades was let loose. Smith and his wife could neither see nor think, but they instinctively tried to hold on to the very earth beneath them, which seemed to be hurled up into the air and whirled about like a scrap of paper.

'In a few minutes the roaring sound began to lessen, the reeling earth became still again, and the swift patter of pouring rain was heard falling on the trapdoor. After fifteen minutes of suspense Smith cautiously raised the door and peered out. The rain had slackened and the sun was shining.

'Smith looked about him. There stood his shack uninjured. His cotton and corn had suffered only in the loss of a few leaves. Then he looked over beyond the dead line and gave a great shout. Jones had disappeared; so had his shack; so had his waggon and tools, and the shed where he had kept his team.

'There was a broad, smooth track across the prairie where these had stood—a track from which the grass was gone, and which looked as though an army of Kansas grasshoppers had passed over it.

'Some men would have sat down to think over such a remarkable occurrence, but Smith did not. He hurried out his mules, hitched up his plough and ran a furrow around the whole claim, while his wife stood guard with the gun to await Jones's return. Smith was going to establish his claim to that quarter section then and there, but he might have spared his haste, for Jones did not reappear, and nothing was heard of him for several weeks. Then Smith received a letter dated from a town forty miles away in an adjoining county. The letter read:

'"Dear Sir,—I write to let you know that you can have that farm all to yourself, for I will never come back to that country or make any fight in the court. When the cyclone came along that day I felt as though I was flying up and apart, like a bag of feathers, and that was the last I knew until I came to about six miles from here with part of my own front porch heaped on top of me. A fellow came along and dug me out, and I found I had nothing broken except one rib. I found one of my mules close by, still tied to the scantling to which he had been hitched, and the other one I heard of the next day about three miles away. These weren't hurt, so I have my team and myself, and there is a claim here whose owner was blown away and hasn't been heard of, so I have taken that. I'll stay here unless another cyclone comes along. Then you may hear from me in Arkansas, or back in Tennessee. Hoping you are still there. Respectfully, A. JONES."

'This is a cyclone story that can be verified, for Smith filed the letter with the court in establishing his title to the quarter section. For that reason the story is worth repeating, but, of course, it is not one that would attract much attention out in the cyclone country except that it is the only case on record where the storm usurped the functions of judge and jury.'

Our Note Book.

THREE ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS.

There are a lot of little arithmetical problems with a single 'catch,' to them floating around the country. Perhaps there is nothing more vexatious than one of these puzzlers for minds that are not used to mental arithmetic. They annoy and worry and disturb the puzzled one, and yet there is a fascination about the hunt for a solution that keeps him fast on the rack. Here are three little problems of this tantalizing sort that have furnished considerable amusement for many years:

A banker found a ten-dollar bill. At home he gave it to his wife, who paid the butcher in settlement of his account. The butcher paid it to the farmer for a calf and the farmer paid it to the merchant, who, in turn, paid it to the washerwoman; and she, owing the banker a note of ten dollars, went to the banker and paid the note. The banker recognized the bill as the one he had found and which up to that time had settled fifty dollars of debt. On a careful examination he found that the bill was counterfeit. Of course, the problem is, who lost in the transaction?

Here is another, but along a different line, though it is extremely simple:—A man bought a horse and buggy for one hundred and ten dollars. The horse cost one hundred dollars more than the buggy. What did the buggy cost the owner?

There is one, a very old one, but it is good and not nearly so easy as the others: A man went into a shoemaker's shop and bought a pair of shoes for five dollars. He gave the shoemaker a ten-dollar bill. The shoemaker had no change; but went to a neighbor and got the ten changed. He returned and gave the purchaser his change, five dollars. A short time afterwards the neighbor came in and claimed the ten was counterfeit. As he was right, the shoemaker was compelled to make the ten good, which he did by giving a good ten for the counterfeit. Now, how much was the shoemaker out on the whole transaction?

A SLANDER ON THE OSTRICH.

A well-known hunter and taxidermist tells this story of personal experience in South Africa. It goes far toward dispelling a slander that has long clouded the fair name of the ostrich.

'Arriving at one of the monster hills of the white ant, I climbed upon it and raised my observation glasses to my eyes for a careful survey of the region. My first glance showed me, arising from the dead level of the plain beyond, two objects, each having the form of a capital S. These I knew were the heads and necks of two ostriches. Though I believed that they had sighted me I remained immovable until their necks were suddenly drawn down to the level of the tops of the bushes which screened their bodies. Then I knew for a certainty that they were aware of my presence and would make a quick retreat.

'Without losing an instant's time I ran to the spot where the birds had been standing and found their tracks. These I followed as far as they were distinguishable and then took a course which I believed the birds would naturally follow. No sooner had I reached the top of the ravine than I saw one of the ostriches climbing the side-hill. Estimating the distance, I took sight and fired. The ball passed immediately between his legs and struck in the sand of the side-hill behind him.

'In an instant the bird darted away like an arrow in the direction of a small clump of bushes in the centre of an open space. That he would pause behind this bush and then finally emerge on the other side seemed certain, and I aimed to catch him as he made a fresh start from behind the thorn. He flew over the sand at a terrific rate and reached the bushes. Then I waited fully five minutes for him to emerge from his hiding, with my rifle ready sighted so that I could pull the trigger the second he reappeared, but finally went forward to rout him out. When I reached the clump of bushes, an examination of the sand showed that the crafty old bird had shifted his course at a right angle, making the turn so suddenly that his feet had ploughed up the sand for a distance of several inches. His wary tact had placed the bushes between the bird and myself and he had made his way to new cover while I was innocently waiting for him on the other side of the ambush. An Apache Indian could not have executed this manoeuvre more cleverly, and I smiled at myself for having ever been foolish enough to believe the traditional story of how the silly ostrich buries his head in the sand and believes that he is thereby concealed.—'Saturday Evening Post.'

TAKING LIBERTIES WITH NAMES.

English-speaking people are slow at acquiring a foreign language, but they do not allow this defect to trouble them greatly. In a volume published before the South African War began are some amusing examples of the way in which names and titles were simplified and made easy by Englishmen in Africa.

'Johnny' was the name by which the British soldier always addressed himself to every native. Boy was invariably used by volunteers from Cape Colony when addressing a colored man. The name of a chief, however, was worth retaining in memory, or rather, something to remind the Englishman of it. So it was that the chief Mankoroane was called Macaroni 'for short,' and of course no one forgot that.

The commander's orderly announced the visit to headquarters of a native chief: 'The chief Catch-it-easy, sir, has come and wishes to see you.'

'The chief who?'

'Catch-it-easy, sir.'

It turned out that it was the chief Haseitsiwe who had called to pay his respects to the representative of the Queen.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

AN AGGRAVATING UNCLE.

The nephew had to find out how many soldiers were in the box, being told that 'if he placed them three in a row, there would be one over; if he placed them four in a row there would be two over; if five in a row, three over; if six in a row, he would have four over. The total number was under a hundred.

The number of soldiers was 58.

On examination of the conditions of the puzzle, it will be found that in each case, whether divided by 3, 4, 5, or 6, there are always two short of an even division. All that is needed, therefore, is to find the least common multiple of 3, 4, 5 and 6, and deduct two from it. The least common multiple of 3, 4, 5 and 6 is 60, and 60 minus 2 equals 58, the required number.

A CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

One that always hates.
One that always waits.
One that will search and explore.
And another who is no more.
One filled with light.
One with fight.
And one with fright.
One forever on the road.
One greatly given to explode.
One breathes air most pure and clear.
And one of a dread disease has no fear.

Ans.—Abomination, procrastination, examination, extermination, illumination, indignation, consternation, peregrination, detonation, oxygenation, vaccination.

WORD DIAMOND.

S
CAB
SARAH
BAD
H

RIDDLE.

The more of them one has,
The greater they be,
So much the richer
And grander is he.

The more another has,
And the greater they are,
He's so much the poorer
And shabbier by far.

Ans.—Rents.

Advertisements.

CANCER GERMS KILLED.

New Constitutional Treatment That Destroys the Germs of Cancer Without Doing Injury to the Patient.

German and French scientists have demonstrated that Cancer is due to a special germ or microbe in the blood. This being so, the folly of operations at once becomes apparent, as by this means, only the outward manifestation of the disease is removed, as its true cause and origin is not reached. That is why cancers generally return after operations. The germ is left in the system to do its deadly work. Our new constitutional treatment attacks and destroys the Cancer germ and removes the cancer poisons which it has elaborated, completely from the system. That is how it is the cures our remedy makes are always permanent. We have cases on record that have been cured six, eight and ten years, and there has never been any indication of the disease returning. Write at once, enclosing 2 stamps and get full particulars of this pleasant and effectual home treatment. W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

This spring you will need something to take away that tired, listless feeling brought on by the system being clogged with impurities which have accumulated during the winter.

Burdock Blood Bitters is the remedy you require.

It has no equal as a spring medicine. It has been used by thousands for a quarter of a century with unequalled success.

HERE IS PROOF.

Mrs. J. T. Skine of Shigawake, Que., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring medicine for the past four years and don't think there is its equal. When I feel drowsy, tired and have no desire to eat I get a bottle of B.B.B. It purifies the blood and builds up the constitution better than any other remedy."



LOW RATES WEST.
SS. PERSIA and OCEAN
Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 3 p.m.
TORONTO.....$6.00. Return, $10.00
HAMILTON ..
ST. CATHARINES } $6.50 " $11.00.
MEALS AND BERTH INCLUDED.
Tickets and all information.
BATTERSBY'S TOURIST AGENCY,
NORMAN L. LUSHER, Mgr.
Tel. M. 1507. 178 St. James St.

R. & O. NAVIGATION CO.
LOW RATES WEST,
INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTHS.
$6.50.....to Toronto Return.....$11.50
$7.00 .... to Hamilton Return.....$12.00
STEAMERS FOR HAMILTON, via 1000 Islands, Bay of Quinte, Toronto and way ports leave Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 p.m.
STEAMER FOR QUEBEC leave daily, except Sunday, at 7 p.m.
STEAMERS FOR SAGUENAY leave Quebec Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 a.m.
City Ticket Office, 128 St. James street.

—THE—
OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.
MARKET LINES.
FREIGHT FOR ALL PORTS
—ON—
OTTAWA RIVER
RECEIVED
TUESDAYS & FRIDAYS.
161 and 165 COMMON ST.,
Canal Basin, foot of Nazareth Street.
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Has Removed to his OLD OFFICES,
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ADVOCATE & SOLICITOR,
608 New York Life Building.
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Summer Resorts.

BROOK KNOLL LODGE TO RENT FURNISHED; wood, ice, linen and silver, supplied. $400. Address E. M. CRAWFORD, Keene Valley, N.Y.

ADIRONDACK HOUSE, Keene Valley, N.Y., modern up-to-date Hotel; accommodates 150; good fishing and hunting. EMILY MATTHEWS CRAWFORD, Proprietress. Booklet. $10 to $16. Also, Cottages to rent.

TO LET — FAIRFELD, Summerstown, Ont. This large and beautiful residence, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, opposite Stanley Island, can be rented furnished for the summer at a moderate rental. Good driving, boating and fishing. Two hours by train from Montreal. For further particulars apply to A. R. McMASTER, 308 New York Life Building, Montreal.

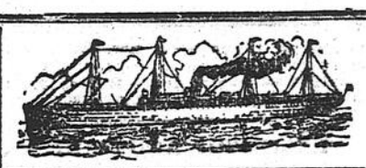
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Peak's Island, Portland Harbor, Maine.
Beautifully located near the shore, within three minutes' walk of steamboat landing.
For Montreal reference and further particulars apply at this office or W. S. DYER, Prop'r.

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Near Portland. One of the most beautiful spots on the rocky coast of Maine, to spend a Summer Vacation.
Send for descriptive booklets.
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FRANKLIN HOUSE,
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Open June to October. On Lake Champlain.
Send for circular. JUDSON L. & OTT, Proprietor.

In the Adirondacks.
THE TAHAWUS HOUSE,
G. W. EGGLEFIELD & CO.,
Keene Valley, N.Y.
Folders at 'Witness' and 'Star' Offices.

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OF ALL KINDS NEATLY DONE,
At the "Witness" Office
JOB DEPARTMENT.



DOMINION LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

From Portland.	From Portland.
*Turcoman.....May 17	Californian....June 7
Colonian.....May 24	Norseman.....June 14
Irishman.....May 31	*Turcoman....June 17

*These steamers do not carry passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Saloon, $65 and upwards, single, according to steamer and service.
Second Cabin, $37.50 and upwards, single, according to steamer and service.
Third Class, $23.

From Montreal.	From Boston.
Dominion.....May 17	*Ottoman.....May 14
*Roman.....May 31	Commonwealth..May 21
*Manxman....June 14	Merion.....May 23

Boston to the Mediterranean.
Cambroman.....May 21 | Cambroman....July 2
For further information apply to any agents of the Company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal. General Agents.

REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE.
Glasgow Service
From MONTREAL.
SS. MARINA (cold storage).....May 10
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage).....May 15
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage).....May 31
SS. ALCIDES.....May 23
SS. TRITONIA (cool air).....June 4
—Agents—
Glasgow, Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE.
London Service.
From MONTREAL.
SS. CERVONA (cool air).....May 11
SS KILDONA (cold storage and cool air)..May 23
SS. IONA (cold storage).....May 30
Leith Service.
SS. BELLONA.....May 19
Aberdeen Service.
SS. ESCALOSA.....May 25
Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Sons & Co., 7 Fenchurch avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.
LORD LINE.
Cardiff Service.
From Montreal.
SS. LORD CHARLEMONT.....May 25
COLD STORAGE.
Fitted in special steamers of both lines.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St. MONTREAL

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.
BEAVER LINE.
MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool	Steamer	From Montreal
Tues., April 22	Lake Manitoba	Thurs., May 8
" May 6	Lake Champlain	" " 22
" " 13	Lake Ontario	" " 29
" " 20	Lake Simcoe	" June 5
" " 27	Lake Manitoba	" " 12

First Cabin—Single, $52.50 and upwards. Round Trip, $100 and upwards, according to steamer.
Second Cabin—Single, $35.00 and upwards. Round trip, $63.88 and upwards, according to steamer.
Steerage rates to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, $24.50.
THE KING'S CORONATION IN LONDON, June 26th, 1902.
The fine new and large SS. "Lake Manitoba," 8,800 tons, twin screws, side keels, sailing from Montreal at daybreak, June 12th, will land her passengers in England in good time to view this great event. Passengers wishing accommodation on that date should make early arrangements for same.
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

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MANCHESTER LINERS, LIMITED.
The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA and MANCHESTER.
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates—
MONTREAL and MANCHESTER.

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April 27	*Manchester City	May 15
May 10	*Manchester Trader	May 29

Accommodation for a limited number of passengers
*Fitted with cold storage.
QUEBEC and MANCHESTER.

From Manchester,		From Quebec.
May 3	Manchester Importer	May 22

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April 21	Ipkum	May 12
" 24	Birmingham	—
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Montreal and Hamburg.

From Hamburg.		From Montreal
April 15	Frisia	May 10
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May 16	Teutonia	June 11

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

LAKE SHORE DELIVERY.
WALTER PAUL takes pleasure in announcing to his patrons along the Lake Shore, that his waggons will commence on SATURDAY first, 17th May, and will go as far as Ste. Anne's. As the waggons leave EARLY IN THE MORNING, all orders must be sent in BEFORE 6 O'CLOCK ON FRIDAY EVENING. All orders by mail, wire or telephone, will receive careful and prompt attention.
2355 St. Catherine St., Corner Metcalfe.
Bell Phones, Up 1237, 1238

OLD NEWSPAPERS
suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 16-lb. packages at $1 per 100 lbs.



CANADIAN PACIFIC
VICTORIA DAY 1902.
Round Trip Tickets will be issued to all Canadian Pacific Railway Stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Detroit, Mich., and East at
SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE
—ON—
MAY 23rd and 24th.
Good for Return until May 26th.
Cafe Dining Cars on Day trains between Montreal and Toronto and Toronto and Detroit.
QUEBEC TRAIN SERVICE.
(From Place Viger):
†8.30 a.m., †2 p.m., *11.00 p.m.
*Daily. †Week days.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
THROUGH COACH AND SLEEPING CAR,
From Windsor St. 7.15 p.m. daily ex. Sunday.
MONTREAL—OTTAWA.
Sleeping Car Service on Train leaving Montreal (Windsor street), at 10.05 p.m. daily. Passengers from Montreal can remain in Sleeper until 9 a.m., and passengers from Ottawa can board Sleeper any time after 9 p.m. Last car will leave Montreal Monday May 19th, and from Ottawa Wednesday, May 21st.
CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE
129 ST. JAMES ST. (next Post Office.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
VICTORIA DAY.
MAY 24, 1902.
Return Tickets will be issued at first class
SINGLE FARE
between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N.Y., Massena Springs, Rouse's Point, N.Y.
Tickets good going May 23 and 24.
Return limit May 26, 1902.
THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
leaves Montreal daily at 9.00 a.m., arrives Toronto at 4.50 p.m., Hamilton 5.50 p.m., London 7.40 p.m., Detroit 9.40 p.m. (Central Time), and Chicago at 7.20 a.m. A Cafe Parlor Car is attached to this train, serving meals a la carte and refreshments at any hour during the day.
MONTREAL AND SPRINGFIELD, MASS

SHORT LINE.		DOUBLE SERVICE.
Lv. Montreal	†9.01 a.m.	*3.40 p.m.
Ar. Springfield	6.18 p.m.	7.25 a.m.
Lv. Springfield	†9.05 a.m.	*3.10 p.m.
Ar. Montreal	6.20 p.m.	7.25 a.m.

Signifies daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Through coaches are run on day and night trains and Pullman sleepers on night trains in both directions.
CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
VICTORIA DAY.
Tickets will be issued at
ONE SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE FOR ROUND TRIP.
Good Going May 23rd and 24th, Returning May 26th.
ENGLISH MAIL TRAIN
Commencing May 3rd,
and continuing during the season,
SPECIAL FAST TRAIN
Will leave at 7.45 p.m. every Saturday for
RIMOUSKI
stopping at the following places:
St. Hyacinthe, St. Rosalie, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Montmagny, L'Islet, Ste. Anne, St. Paschal, Rivere du Loup, Cacouna, Trois Pistoles, &c.
City Ticket Office,
143 ST. JAMES STREET.
E. TIFFIN, Traffic Mgr. Moncton.
H. A. PRICE, A. G. P. A., Montreal.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.
DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
345 St. James Street.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL
Popular Patent Medicines
Lowest Cut Prices.
J. A. HARTE,
DRUGGIST. 1780 Notre Dame Street.

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Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

Advertisements.

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

BILLS ASSENTED TO

RECORD OF LEGISLATION BY THE LATE PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, May 16.—The following bills have passed into law and been assented to, in His Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor-General, namely:

An act relating to the Regina Law Library.
An act respecting the Orford Mountain Railway Company.
An act respecting the Canada Southern Railway Company.
An act respecting the Canada and Michigan Bridge and Tunnel Company.
An act respecting the River St. Clair Railway, Bridge and Tunnel Company.
An act respecting the Edmonton and Slave Lake Railway Company.
An act respecting the Quebec and Lake Huron Railway Company.
An act respecting the Port Dover, Brantford, Berlin and Goderich Railway Company, and to change its name to 'The Grand Valley Railway Company.'
An act respecting the Buffalo Railway Company, and the International Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Battleford and Lake Lenore Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Velvet (Rossland) Mine Railway Company.
An act respecting the St. Claire and Erie Ship Canal Company.
An act respecting the Tilsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific Railway Company.
An act respecting the Windsor and Detroit Union Bridge Company.
An act to incorporate the Indian River Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Board of the Presbyterian College, Halifax.
An act to incorporate the Sprague's Falls Manufacturing Company (Limited).
An act to incorporate the Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada.
An act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Northern Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Nipissing and Ottawa Railway Company.
An act to confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of John Westren.
An act to incorporate the Strait of Canso Bridge Company.
An act to incorporate the Crown Bank of Canada.
An act respecting the Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls.
An act respecting the Central Counties Railway Company.
An act respecting the Medicine Hat Railway and Coal Company.
An act respecting the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company.
An act to incorporate the Medicine Hat and Northern Alberta Railway Company.
An act respecting the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company of Canada.
An act to incorporate the Knapp Tubular Steamship Company.
An act respecting the James' Bay Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Cosmos Cotton Company.
An act to incorporate the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
An act respecting pensions to officers of the North-West Mounted Police.
An act respecting the Klondike Mines Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Pacific Northern and Omenica Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Ross Rifle Company (Limited).
An act to incorporate the Canadian Northern Express Company.
An act respecting the Dominion Cotton Mills Company (Limited).
An act respecting the Timagami Railway Company.
An act respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company.
An act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
An act respecting the Ottawa, Brockville and St. Lawrence Railway Company.
An act respecting the Trans-Canada Railway Company.
An act respecting the Bay of Quinte Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Essex Terminal Railway Company.
An act respecting the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Ship Canal Company.
An act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act.
An act further to amend the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.
An act further to amend the Unorganized Territories' Game Preservation Act, 1894.
An act further to amend the acts respecting the North-West Territories.
An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, 1898.
An act to amend the Rocky Mountains' Park Act.
An act respecting the Hudson's Bay and North-West Railways Company.
An act further to amend the Yukon Territory Act and the acts in amendment thereof.
An act for the relief of James Brown.
An act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company.
An act incorporating the Molsons Bank Pension Fund.
An act to amend the act respecting the incorporation of Boards of Trade.
An act further to amend the Pilotage Act.
An act respecting the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Toronto and Niagara Power Company.
An act to incorporate the Bishop of Moosonee.
An act to amend the Exchequer Court Act.
An act to amend the provision with regard to tolls of chapter 1 of the statutes of 1881, respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway.
An act to amend chapter 41 of the Statutes of 1901 respecting the administration of justice in the Yukon Territory.
An act to amend the act respecting the judges of provincial courts.
An act to incorporate the Dyment Securities, Loan and Savings Company.
An act to amend the act respecting the packing and sale of certain staple commodities.
An act to amend the Land Titles' Act, 1894.
An act to amend the Chinese Immigration Act, 1900.
An act to amend the Post-Office Act.
An act to amend the Mounted Police Act, 1894.
An act to authorize the raising, by way of loan, of certain sums of money for the public service.
An act to amend the Naturalization Act.
An act to amend the acts relating to the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Yukon Pacific Railway Company.
An act respecting the United Gold Fields of British Columbia.
An act respecting La Compagnie du Chemin de Fer de Colonisation du Nord.
An act to incorporate the Manitoba and Keewatin Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Canada Eastern Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Nepigon Railway Company.
An act respecting the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company.
An act respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada.
An act respecting the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.
An act respecting the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association.
An act respecting the Quebec Southern Railway Company.
An act further to amend the Yukon Territory Act.
An act to amend the Railway Act.
An act to amend the act of 1899 respecting the City of Ottawa.
An act to incorporate the Dominion Institute of Chartered Accountants.
An act respecting the South Shore Railway Company.
An act respecting the Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Canada Central Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the Montreal Suburban Railway Company.
An act to incorporate the North Shore Power, Railway & Navigation Company.
An act to provide for the establishment of a Medical Council in Canada.
An act to amend the Immigration Act.
An act to amend the Fruit Marks Act, 1901.
An act to incorporate the Securities Bank of Canada.
An act to incorporate the Metropolitan Bank.
An act to incorporate the Union Life Assurance Company.
An act respecting the Royal Marine Insurance Company.
An act for the relief of Samuel Nelson Chipman.
An act further to amend the provisions of chapter 183 of the Revised Statutes, with respect to the Halifax Industrial School and St. Patrick's Home at Halifax.
An act respecting the representation of the Yukon Territory in the House of Commons.
An act further to amend the General Inspection Act.
An act to amend the Manitoba Grain Act, 1900.
An act respecting the coasting trade of Canada.
An act to amend the Customs Tariff, 1897.
An act respecting the remission of penalties.
An act to incorporate the Canadian Northern Telegraph Company.
An act respecting the incorporation of joint stock companies by letters patent.

CALLED ON THE FRENCH MINISTER.

Paris, May 15.—The Canadian Commissioner here, M. Fabre, called on the Minister of Colonies, M. Decraz, to-day and expressed, in behalf of the Government of Canada, the profound sympathy of the Canadian people with France in regard to the Martinique disaster, and adding that he had received a cable message from the Minister of Finance, the Hon. Mr. Fielding, stating that the Government of Canada had subscribed $25,000 to the relief fund, which amount was held at the disposition of the relief committee.

CANADA ATLANTIC DEAL.

Rutland, Vt., May 15.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Rutland Railway, held here to-day, to take action on the purchase of a majority of the capital stock of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, resulted in postponement until June 28.

Advertisements.

GRIFFITH'S MENTHOL LINIMENT

The ideal liniment for killing any pain of any kind.

Large Bottles, 25 & 75c

Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Sore Throat, Hoarseness,

BIBLE LIGHT.

FRIDAY, MAY 16.

THE HOLY SPIRIT, NO 5.

I. In Job xxxiii., 4, Elihu says, 'The Spirit of God hath made me.' Luke i., 35, is an instance of His creative power. As His brooding over dead matter (Gen. i., 2) produced living organisms, so He created that holy body as the tabernacle for the Son of the Most High. (See Heb. x., 5.) II. Prov. i., 23, 'I will pour out My Spirit,' may not mean, as it does not always mean in the New Testament, the personality of the Spirit, but His influences or gifts. The word 'spirit' is often so used to convey the idea of animating and controlling, but influence belongs to personality. He influences, directs, restrains, invests. The use of the definite article always means personality, its absence shows the action of the Spirit. III. Isa. xi., 2, refers to the Anointed Lord Jesus. Isa. xxxii., 15-18, deals with the blessings resulting from the Spirit's coming upon Israel. Isaiah and Ezekiel abound in teaching about the Spirit as the source and sustainer of spiritual life and the channel of all blessing. Specially notice Eze. xxxvii., 5-14, where the word 'breath' should be 'spirit.' God breathed into man and he became a living soul. IV. Ezekiel, (xiii., 3) speaks of prophets who follow their own spirit. They have their imitators in those who are spoken of by Paul, in I. Cor. ii., 12, 13; by the Lord in Matt. xv., 6, 9, and by Jude as 'soulical men, having not the spirit.'

Habits of prayer are enforced by Christ's example. A place, a time, a habit, these are the essentials of a growing intimacy with God in prayer. Get acquainted with your Father by being with him every day.

An unforgiving spirit shuts the petitioner from God's presence. 'Unless ye forgive others their trespasses, your heavenly Father will not forgive your trespasses.' Mechanical prayers do not fly high to the throne of God. Vain repetitions have no weight with God. Prayers without faith have no life. 'We must believe that God is, and that he is the rewarder of those who diligently seek him.' Wandering prayers never find their way home to God.

Do we know how to talk with God, as did men like George Muller (Bristol), Samuel Rutherford, and many other Scotch worthies, or as many of God's precious ones to-day who are numbered as God's intercessors? I leave the answer to each one, but as for myself, I confess there is a great lack, and as I look around I cannot but say, we are losing touch with God. In the present day, what do we see? A tremendous amount of doing — the church organized almost to death. Activity on all sides. Work! work! work! seems the watchword in these go-ahead times. But what is the result? Pastors, church-workers, Sunday-school teachers, itinerant preachers—starved to death! their spiritual life ebbing fast. It is no use laughing at this as being 'far-fetched,' — you can see it at home and abroad. Look into the faces of some of these 'busy workers,' and what do you see? Restlessness, unwillingness to enter into the deep things of God, a critical ear, a carping spirit, a hungry, dissatisfied look, a fact which tells its own tale. Lest you may judge me harshly let me say that better men than myself, and keen observers of character, have said the same. Only a few years back, an American bishop, addressing an assembly of missionaries in Shanghai, said: 'Brethren! you are suffering from spiritual starvation. I can see it in your faces! The work is eating your spiritual life away, and what is needed is that you have less work and more prayer!'—John S. Stoke.

Advertisements.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, 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.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D. *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

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PURE WHITE LEAD.

"ISLAND CITY" NON-POISONOUS PURE WHITE PAINT.

Most salubrious for indoor work and painters' health.

PAINTS PREPARED IN 56 COLORS.

TRADE ISLAND CITY MARK

OUR FLOOR PAINTS DRY IN 8 HOURS.

P. D. DODS & CO.,

Montreal and Toronto.

ROOFING.—Sparham Fireproof Cement Roof

Protected by Trade Mark and Patent.

The Only Reliable Roof for our climate—20 years' proof.

.....ADVANTAGES.....

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

Roofs guaranteed 10 years / Roofs guaranteed 5 years } Prices accordingly.

GUARANTEE.

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

Apply 300 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE SPARHAM FIREPROOF ROOFING CO'Y.

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Out To-day.

Advertisements.

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2261 ST. CATHERINE ST., Over Bell Piano Store.

Portraits in every Style, Size and Finish up to date. Bell Telephone Up 2472.

BEDDING HOUSE, Estab'd 1869

S. J. TOWNSHEND, Sole Proprietor of the Business of the late J. E. Townshend, has Removed to 2504 St. Catherine Street, corner Crescent, where he will Manufacture, Renovate and Repair Spring Beds and Bedding of every description at short notice. Lowest Prices. Work guaranteed. Tel. Up 2465

JERRY BRITTON

Late with Henry Birks & Sons,

OPTICIAN,

2311 ST. CATHERINE ST.

S·H·&·M· Bias Velvet Brush Edge Skirt Bindings, having no braid top, cannot chafe the shoes. 201



THERMOMETERS

are a nice and handy instrument for home or office. We have them from 25c to $5.00, worth far more. We guarantee their accuracy. Eye sight properly tested free by our expert, Dr. Mecklenburg, optician. Satisfaction guaranteed. At prices about one-half what you pay others.

LYONS, "Cut Rate" Druggist, Phone Main 1544. Montreal.

PROMISE OF GOOD WORK,

Because we have the experience, skilled workpeople and the plant. Test us with dress or coat or suit that you want dyed or cleaned at this season of the year.

R. PARKER & CO.,

Dyers and Cleaners,
1958 Notre Dame st., Montreal, Que.
Phones: Bell, (Main) 1597, (Merchants) 23.

The LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., Limited.

Mills at Keewatin and Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

CAPACITY, 3,500 BARRELS DAILY.

Eastern Office:
No. 10 C. P. R. Telegraph Building, St. Francois Xavier St.

ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,

76 VICTORIA SQUARE—78.

House-cleaning Brushes

Of every description sold at factory prices.
Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Tel. 2740.

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FRAMING PICTURES.
We carry a Larger Stock and Frame Cheaper than any House in the city.
C. W. WILLSON & SON,
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NOW is the time to have your BLINDS REPAIRED and PAINTED.
JOBBING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY DONE.

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FINE CONFECTIONERY STORE,

Cor. Atwater Ave. and St. Antoine St.

The choicest of Candies, Cakes and Confectionery, in infinite variety. Only the purest and best materials used. High quality of goods at exceedingly low prices guaranteed.

Prize-winning Bread of every kind. Tel. Mount. 13.

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PLUMBERS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

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LATEST STYLES OF DECORATIONS & SIGNS

General repairing of woodwork, plastering, etc.

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C. ROUSSEL, Manager
331 AMHERST ST., MONTREAL.

OGILVIE BROS.

Sanitary & Heating Engineers,
249 BLEURY STREET.
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CARPENTER & BUILDER,

Shop—636 St. Lawrence St.
House—541 St. Dominique St.
Jobbing of every description Orders promptly attended to. Estimates furnished.

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PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, ELECTRIC WIRING A SPECIALTY.

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Practical Decorator and Painter,
48 BEAVER HALL HILL.

Handsome Window Shades to Order, Paper Hanging, etc. All orders promptly and personally attended to. TEL. UP 2796.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A LINGUIST.

'Mamma,' exclaimed little Gertrude, rushing into the house, terribly excited, 'I thought you said Mr. Fritz couldn't talk anything but German.'

'Well, he can't, dear. He has been in this country only a few weeks, and——'

'But, mamma, when the boys were snowballing Fred. Williams and Charley Johnson fell over each other and he laughed right out loud in our very own language.—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

PAT'S TEST.

A good story is told of an Irishman, more patriotic than clever, who enlisted in one of the smart cavalry regiments. The fencing instructor had experienced rather a difficult job in the matter of explaining to him the various ways of using the sword. 'Now,' he said, 'how would you use the sword if your opponent feinted?' 'Bedad,' said Pat, with gleaming eyes, 'I'd just tickle him with the point to see if he was shamming.'—St. James's 'Gazette.'

TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

An amusing story is told of the late Lord Vernon, when giving a dinner to his tenantry. One old farmer had been informed that his lordship, who was very hospitable, would be much offended if he refused anything which his lordship offered him. The guests sat down to the dinner, and the old farmer, whose name was Johnson, partook freely of soup, fish, entrées, and roast beef, and then the plum-pudding was produced.

'Now, Mr. Johnson,' said Lord Vernon, 'let me give you a little plum-pudding.'

Johnson looked at his lordship with anguish written in every line of his face, and said: 'No, thank you, my lord; I would rather quit my farm!'

'How is the earth divided?' asked a pompous examiner, who had already worn out the patience of the class.

'By earthquakes,' replied one boy, after which the examiner found that he had had enough of that class.

Chumpley—'That hypnotist is a fraud. He couldn't control my mind at all last night.'

Pokely—'Of course he had some excuse.'

Chumpley—'Yes. He said there was no material to work on. You ought to have heard the audience give him a laugh.'

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

FOR HARMONY'S SAKE.

'Here are a few letters I wish you would post for me, dear,' said Mrs. De Style, to her husband, who was preparing to go out.

As Mr. De Style took them he glanced at the stamps and asked:

'My dear, why did you put sixpenny stamps on these letters? Penny ones would have carried them.'

'I know it,' replied his wife, 'but how would a mauve stamp look on envelopes of that lovely shade? This new stationery is of an exquisite color, and I couldn't spoil its effects with stamps that did not harmonize. These sixpenny stamps are the nearest match I could get.'—London 'Tit Bits.'

AND SAVE THE FEES.

Mrs. Pigg, a very charming and vivacious widow, called recently on a legal friend of hers—a widower—to consult him on a matter of interest to her.

'You know, sir,' she said to him, 'that when the late Mr. Pigg died he left me all his fortune, much to my satisfaction, of course, but he handicapped it with the name of Pigg, which I must say I don't like.'

'Well,' ventured the lawyer, 'I presume a handsome woman isn't especially complimented by being left a Pigg.'

'I should say not,' she laughed. 'Now, what I came to see you about was whether or not I must execute what you call a deed-poll to get it changed.'

'Um—er,' he hesitated, as if wrestling with a great legal problem, 'um—er—yes; but an easier way is to apply to a parson, and I'll pay all the expenses myself.'

It was sudden, but a widow is never caught napping, and she appointed that evening for another consultation.

Goldringski (the rich pawnbroker)—'No, mein young frendt, I can'd be your fader-in-law; but (sunvely) I vill be an uncle to you.'

Johnny and Harry had been left at home with their big sister, mother having gone out. At bedtime they wanted to 'stay up for mother,' but their sister relentlessly put them to bed. Harry maintained a stolid indifference, but Johnny cried lustily. Their sister listened at the foot of the stairs, hoping they would soon be good. At last Johnny stopped, and the listener heard him say, 'You cry a bit, Harry; I'm tired.'

'Anything new in your neighborhood?' we asked of a farmer.

'Yes, the whole neighborhood is stirred up,' he replied.

'What is the cause?' we asked eagerly.

'Ploughing,' drily answered the farmer.

Advertisements.



J. D. RACETTE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

GRADUATE OF Highest Cutting School in the United States
123 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

DOWNHAM & HASTINGS,

Office—Tel. Up 2796.
Electricians, 48 BEAVER HALL HILL.
ELECTRIC HOUSE WIRING A SPECIALTY.
Electric and Gas Fixture work of all kinds neatly executed. Electrical and Mechanical Bells and Annunciators Installed and Repaired. Also Telephone work of all kinds. All orders promptly and personally attended to. Night Service—Tel. East 630.

DOG SHOW A GREAT SUCCESS.

Best Collection of Dogs Ever Shown in Montreal now at the Arena.

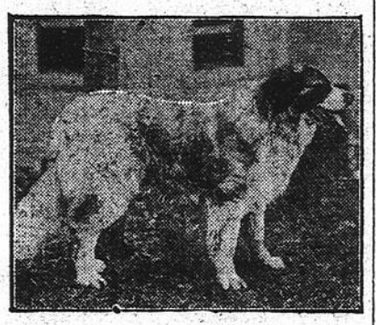
NATIONAL AMATEUR LACROSSE LEAGUE HELD A SPECIAL MEETING YESTERDAY.

The Proposed Intermediate Lacrosse League Scheme has Been Abandoned.

KAVANAGH HAS JOINED THE SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB—TO ORGANIZE A BULLDOG ASSOCIATION—TORONTO LACROSSE TEAM WON IN IRELAND

The dog show is a decided success. This was clearly demonstrated last evening at the Arena Auditorium when the large building was comfortably filled with interested and highly pleased audience, to see the beautiful dogs which are gathered together at that place this week, under the auspices of the Montreal Canine Association. Never before in the history of dog shows in Canada has such a number of notable canines of all classes and breeds been housed in one building, and it was not surprising that the fanciers of the dogs were simply delighted at the exhibition.

The howl of the St. Bernard, the bark of the collie, the snarl of the bull dog, the whine of the lap pet, all seemed to echo the success of the occasion, and while the dogs give out their hideous and particular



'ROVER,'
The property of Mr. William Greening, Montreal.

barks, the public is content to withstand all because the beauty and affection of the dog tribe are on trial.

Everything in and about the show is neatly and systematically arranged, and the large crowd present last evening had little or no difficulty in examining and enjoying what there was to be seen and heard, while to all appearances the dogs greatly appreciated the kind words and caresses bestowed upon them, especially by the lady visitors.

It was undoubtedly a happy idea that instigated the Canine Association management to make the dog show an international affair, as the number of beautiful and costly dogs on exhibition from across the line is a special feature of the show.

The judging was carried on in a most satisfactory and straightforward manner, and up to noon to-day, although there were naturally certain disappointments regarding the decisions, every award was accepted as a conscientious decision, and nothing but praise in coming to the judges for their excellent judgment in placing the winners in each particular class.

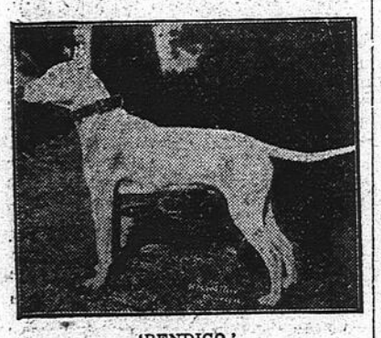
The collie class is probably the most attractive on exhibition, while the great prize winner, 'St. Elmo,' is the centre of much attention and admiration.

The Irish terrier display is well represented.

The St. Bernards furnish a fine class, and an interesting one. Among the notable dogs in this class are 'Prince' and 'Baden Powell,' and they are very much admired.

In Great Danes there were practically only two entries, 'Nellie' and 'Sandor's Ladysmith.' In Russian wolfhounds, Mr. Coulson's 'St. Ivans' was easily the best of the bunch. In deerhounds, 'Athole' won four blue ribbons. The field dogs made a splendid exhibit.

Irish water spaniels made up a small class, and are well worth looking over.



'BENDIGO.'
Winner of many first prizes. Owned by Mr. Sydney Britcher.

Boston terriers had a fairly good entry list, and they ran to the small size.

In judging the toy dogs, Mrs. Pitt had a considerably difficult task to do, as the dogs were of different breeds, points counting differently. When the two classes were judged, Mrs. Pitt was presented with a very handsome bouquet of white and red roses on behalf of the committee. Mr. Ogilvie made the presentation.

The show will be open to-day and to-morrow, and every fancier of the dog should not miss paying a visit to the Arena before the close to-morrow night.

Following is the summary of the awards yesterday afternoon and evening:

ST. BERNARDS.

Class 2—St. Bernards, rough and smooth, novice, dogs—Barrie, Dr. A. Lesperance, 1; 'King Afton,' J. McDougall, 2; 'Blanco,' E. L. Betts, 3; 'Turic,' Edouard Charlier, V.H.C.; 'Allan A,' Allan Austin, H.C.

Advertisements.

CATARRH

JAPANESE CATARRH CURE removes that stuffy feeling in the head and nose, clears out the throat and stops the droppings of the catarrhal secretions, then heals and purifies the diseased parts. Every breath carries its healing properties throughout the entire breathing apparatus. Don't suffer longer. JAPANESE CATARRH CURE will cure you. Send 5c for sample. 50c at all Druggists, or postpaid from The Griffiths & Macpherson Co, Limited, Toronto.

Class 3—St. Bernards, rough and smooth, limit, dogs—'Prince,' Mrs. Alfred Belasco, 1; 'Barrie,' Dr. A. Lesperance, 2; 'King Afton,' Quo. McDougall, 3; 'Blanco,' E. L. Betts, res.

Class 4—St. Bernards, rough and smooth, open, dogs—'Bayview, Baden-Powell,' Fred. W. Miller, 1; 'Prince,' Mrs. Alfred Belasco, 2; 'Barrie,' Dr. A. Lesperance, 3; 'Blanco,' E. L. Betts, res.

Class 5—St. Bernards rough and smooth, winners, dogs—'Bayview, 'Baden-Powell,' Fred. W. Miller, 1; 'Prince,' Mrs. Alfred Balasco, res.

Class 6—St. Bernards, rough and smooth, puppies, bitches—'Alpine Peggy,' F. and A. Stuart, 3.

Class 7—St. Bernards, rough and smooth, novice, bitches—'Alpine Abbess,' Thos. F. J. Moore, 1; 'Lady Ormonde,' Burdett Browne, 2; 'Miss Clio,' F. and A. Stuart, 3; 'Trilby,' Donald Brown, V.H.C.; 'Lady Juno,' Lillie Burns, H.C.; 'Alpine Nixy,' Jas. O'Leary, H.C.

Class 8—St. Bernards, rough and smooth, limit, bitches—'Alpine Abbess,' Thos. F. J. Moore, 1; 'Lady Ormonde,' Burdett Browne, 2; 'Rosie O'Grady,' F. and A. Stuart, 3; 'Trilby,' Donald Brown, V.H.C.; 'Lady Juno,' Lillie Burns, H.C.

Class 9—St. Bernards, rough and smooth, open, bitches—'Bayview Queen Regent,' Fred. W. Miller, 1; 'Rosie O'Grady,' F. and A. Stuart, 2; 'Trilby,' Donald Brown, 3; 'Lady Juno,' Lillie Burns, H.C.

Class 10—St. Bernards, rough and smooth, winners, bitches—'Bayview, Queen Regent,' Fred. W. Miller, 1; 'Alpine Abbess,' Thos. F. J. Moore, res.

Class 11—St. Bernards, rough and smooth, local, novice, dogs—'Turc,' Edouard Charlier, 1; 'Allan A,' Allan Austin, 2; 'Glencoe,' Alex. A. Robertson, 3.

'Blazy Belle,' George Perrault, V.H.C.; 'Lady White,' Ed. Outhet H.C.

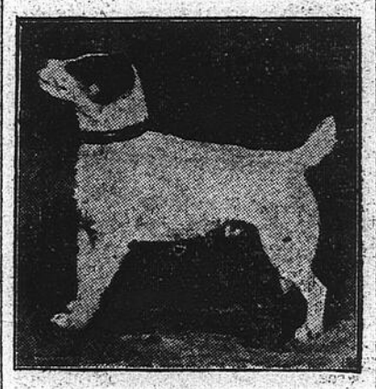
Class 74—Pointers, open, bitches—'Rose,' Dr. Henri L. Pache, 1; 'Blazeaway,' Arch. Allan, 2; 'Glory Jingo,' A. J. Taylor and agent, 3; 'Rose,' Dr. Henri L. Pache, res.; 'Blazy Belle,' Geo. Perrault, V.H.C.

Class 75, pointers, winners, bitches—'Malva of Kent,' A. J. Taylor and agent, 1; 'Blazeaway,' Arch. Allan, res.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Class 76, English setters, puppies, dogs—'Rex,' Richard Price, 1; 'Max,' Richard Price, 2; 'Duke of York,' Riley Brooke, 3.

J Class 77, English setters, novice dogs—'Sutton Boy,' H. H. Wooton, 1; 'Sutton Nip,' H. H. Wooton, 2; 'Max,' Richard Price, 3; 'Maplehurst Go,' A. J. Taylor and agent, res.; 'Spence,' Mr. Day, V.H.C.; 'Sutton Tuck,' H. H. Wooton, H.C.; 'St. Hubert Jack,' H. H. Wooton, H.C.; 'St. Hubert Jack,' V. Remillard, H.C.; 'Sport,' H. J. Adams, H.C.; 'Duke of York,' Riley Brooke, H.C.; 'Royal Bang,' H. H. Learmont and H. M. Walters, H.C.



'MEERSBROOK CRIB,'
Owned by Mr. Archibald Allan, Montreal.

Class 78, English setters, open, dogs—'Rex,' Richard Price, 1; 'Sutton Boy,' H. H. Wooton, 2; 'Sutton Nip,' H. H. Wooton, 3; 'Maplehurse Go,' A. J. Taylor and agent, res.; 'Duke of York,' Riley Brooke, V.H.C.; 'Dick Swiveller,' Hibbard and Westover, V.H.C.; 'Speed,' Mr. Day, V.H.C.; 'Sutton Tuck,' H. H. Wooton, H.C.; 'St Hubert Jack,' V. Remillard, H.C.; 'Sport,' H. F. Adams, H.C.

Class 79, English setters, winners, dogs—'Rex,' Richard Price, 1; 'Sutton Boy,' H. H. Wooton, res.

Class 80, English setters, puppies, bitches—'Selkirk Mona,' H. S. Hall, 1; 'Duchess of York,' Riley Brooke, 2.

Class 81, English setters, novice, bitches—'Royal Belle,' H. H. Learmont and H. M. Walters, 1; 'Sutton Tess,' Hibbard and Westover, 2; 'Nellie,' A. Berthiaume, 3; 'Duchess of York,' Riley Brooke, V.H.C.

Class 82, English setters, open, bitches—'Royal Belle,' H. M. Walters and H. H. Learmont, 1; 'Sutton Tess,' Hibbard and Westover, 2; 'Nellie,' A. Berthiaume, 3; 'Duchess of York,' Riley Brooke, V.H.C.

Class 83—English setters, winners, bitches—'Royal Belle,' Walters and H. H. Learmont, 1; 'Sutton Tess,' Hibbard and West over, res.

Class 84—English setters, local, open, dogs—'Sutton Boy,' H. H. Wooton, 1; 'Sutton Nip,' H. H. Wooton, 2; 'Speed,' Mr. Day, 3.

Class 85—English setters, local, open, bitches—'Royal Belle,' H. M. Walters and H. H. Learmont, 1; 'Nellie,' A. Berthiaume, 2.

IRISH SETTERS.

Class 86—Irish setters, puppies, dogs—'Royal Rosslyn,' H. H. Learmont and H. Walters, 1.

Class 87—Novice, dogs—'Royal Grand,' H. M. Walters and H. H. Learmont, 1; 'St. Olave,' A. H. Brittain, 2; 'Merlin l'Enchanteur,' Miss L. Frechette, 3; 'Royal Rosslyn,' V.H.C.; 'Bob,' J. Carson, H.C.

Class 88—Open, dogs—'St. Elvin,' A. H. Brittain, 1; 'Royal Grand,' Learmont and



'PRINCE,'
Owned by Miss Lilian Burns, Montreal.

Walters, 2; 'St. Olave,' A. H. Brittain, 3; 'Merlin l'Enchanteur,' Miss L. Frechette, res.; 'Bob,' J. Carson, V.H.C.

Class 89—Winners, dogs—'St. Elvin,' A. H. Brittain, 1; 'Royal Grand,' res.

Class 90—Puppies and bitches—'St. Lambert Kathleen,' H. H. Curtis, 1.

Class 91—Novice, bitches—'St. Lambert Kathleen,' 1; 'Alice May,' Learmont and Walters, 2; 'Mona,' T. R. Smith, 3.

Class 92—Open, bitches—'St. Lambert Kathleen,' H. H. Curtis, 1; 'C. H. Sig's Girl,' 2; 'St. Lambert's Molly,' Learmont and Walters, 2; 'St Lambert's Nora,' Learmont and Walters, res.; 'Mona,' T. R. Smith, V.H.C.

Class 93—Winners, bitches—'St. Lambert Kathleen,' 1; 'C. H. Sig's Girl,' res.

Class 94—Local, open, dogs—'St. Elvin,' A. H. Brittain, 1; 'Royal Grand,' Learmont and Walters, 2; 'St. Olave,' A. H. Brittain, 3.

Class 95—Local, open, bitches—'St. Lambert's Molly,' Learmont and Walters, 1; 'St. Lambert's Nora,' Learmont and Walters, 2; 'Alice May,' Learmon and Walters, 3; 'Mona,' T. R. Smith, res.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.

Class 98—Open, dogs and bitches—'Mollie Bawn,' A. Wooton, 1; 'Brian Boru,' Monteith, 2; 'Pat,' E. Pitt, 3; 'Venture,' J. Stewart, V.H.C.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.

Class 325—King Charles spaniels, novices, dogs and bitches—'Beaconsfield II.' Mrs. B. B. Beeman, 1.

Class 326—Open, dogs and bitches—'Merry Don,' Mrs. Frank Dole, 1; 'Beaconsfield II.' Mrs. B. B. Beeman, 2.

BLENHEIM, RUBY AND JAPANESE.

Class 329—'Nanki Poo,' Miss Marjory Dowling, 1; 'Arbutus,' Mrs. B. B. Beeman, 1; 'Robert,' Miss Fannie L. Moose, 2; 'Smoodles,' Mrs. F. G. Woostie, 3; 'Duke,' R. Marois, V.H.C.

Class 330—Open, dogs and bitches—'Nanki Poo,' 1; 'Duke,' 2; 'Smoodles,' 3.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

Class 331—Novice, dogs and bitches—'Dandy,' Mr. Johnson Mitchell, 1 equal; 'Beauty,' Mr. Johnson Mitchell, 1 equal; 'Paddy,' Miss Stafford, 2; 'Brandy,' J. Phelan, 3; 'Yorkshire Queen,' J. Phelan, res.; 'Soda,' J. Phelan, V.H.C.

Class 332—Open, dogs and bitches—'Dandy,' Johnson Mitchell, 1 equal; 'Beauty,' Johnson Mitchell, 1 equal; 'Paddy,' Misses Stafford, 2; 'Brandy,' J. Phelan, 3; 'Yorkshire Queen,' J. Phelan, V.H.C.; 'Soda,' J. Phelan, H.C.; 'Veda,' Mrs. J. H. Smith, res.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Class 333—Novice, dogs and bitches, under 25 lbs.—1st prize, withheld; 'Bijou,' R. Patton, 2; 'Bijou,' E. Levede, 3.

Class 334—Open, dogs and bitches, under 25 lbs.—'Crick,' H. Roach, 1; 'Dandy,' H. Roach, 2; 'Bijou,' E. Levede, 3.

Class 335—Novice, dogs and bitches, over 25 lbs.—'Chin,' A. D. MacTier, 1.

Class 336—Open, dogs and bitches, over 25 lbs.—'Chin,' A. D. MacTier, 1.

CRICKET

CRICKET LEAGUE GAMES TO BE PLAYED TO-MORROW.

The M. and D. A.C.L. opens its season of league games on Saturday. The following matches will be played:

Montreal Woollen Mills vs. Montreal II., at Point St. Charles Driving Park.

Victoria vs. Y.M.C.A., at Mascotte baseball grounds.

Westmount vs. Mount Royal, at Westmount Park.

Matches commence at 3 p.m.

VICTORIA AND Y.M.C.A. TEAMS CHOSEN.

The following are the teams for the Victoria and Y.M.C.A. match:

Victoria—J. Mather, captain; R. A. Walker, A. Rowland, J. Lidgate, A. Holt, J. Anderson, J. Thackwell, H. Parr, F. Reinhardt, D. Clark, C. Annan; reserves, J. May, H. Kenning.

Y.M.C.A.—Hornbrook, Lomax, Hicks, Fryer, Lewis, Cropper, Champion, Bogart, Cunha, Somers, Martin; reserves, Chubb, Dunlop, Hanson.

THE MOUNT ROYAL TEAM ARE READY FOR THE WESTMOUNT ELEVEN.

Mount Royal cricketers will meet the Westmounts to-morrow afternoon on the Westmount Park. This will be the first league match of the season.

Following are the Mount Royal eleven:—M. H. Gurney, J. Bothomley, J. W. Layton, W. O'Farrell, J. H. Taylor, R. W. Urwin, R. L. Vickery, R. Barry, W. L. Macdonald, W. P. Biggs, W. D. Duckit, captain.

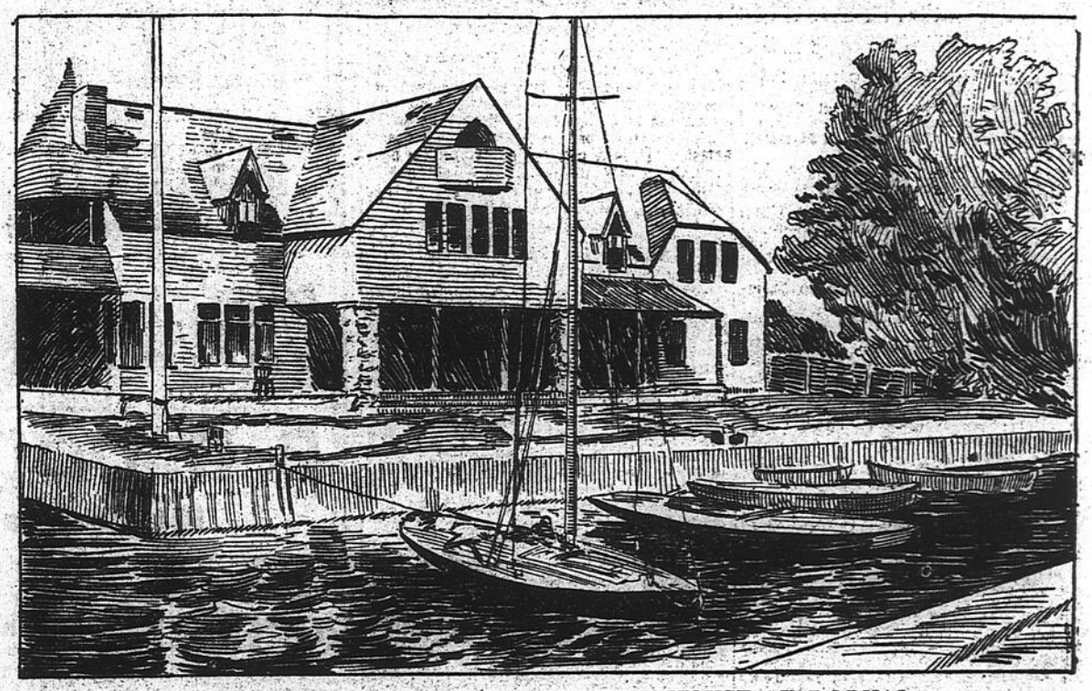
R. ST. L. Y. C. OPENING

THE CLUB HOUSE AND GROUNDS OFFICIALLY OPENED YESTERDAY.

The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht club house and grounds at Dorval were officially opened from the season yesterday afternoon, when a large number of the members from the city were present. It is expected that not less than fifteen to twenty members will room at the club quarters during the boating season, and necessary preparations have been made for their reception.

The building has been renovated throughout, while the grounds surrounding the club house have received careful attention.

The new defenders at the workshops at Dorval are slowly, but surely, nearing completion, and it is expected they will be ready for the water within the next couple of weeks.



ROYAL ST. LAWRENCE YACHT CLUB HOUSE AT DORVAL.

BULLDOG SOCIETY

A MEETING WILL BE HELD THIS EVENING TO ORGANIZE AN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting has been called for this evening, which is to be held at the Arent Auditorium, in the office of the Montreal Canine Show, for the purpose of organizing a bulldog association for the city of Montreal and district. The gentlemen interested in the new club are Messrs. H. Thomas and W. S. Tallis, both enthusiastic admirers of this special class of dogs. Mr. Thomas will be remembered as the founder of the Collie Club which is to-day, after only a year in existence, the strongest of its kind in Canada.

FOOTBALL

THE STRATHCONA TEAMS CHOSEN FOR TO-MORROW TO MEET M.A.A.A. REPRESENTATIVES.

The teams to represent the Strathconas in their senior game on the above grounds, and the intermediate game on the M.A.A.A. grounds on Saturday, May 17, will be chosen from the following players:

Senior—J. Butler, J. Brown, S. Shoemaker, G. Porter, E. Gillard, J. Duffy, W. Messer, Duckworth, R. Couil, McClure, T. Douglas, Ralph, E. Nettleship.

Intermediate—Johnson, Lambton, Lambton, Leahan, Douglas, Evans, Brown, Popham, W. May, C. Moore, Douglas, Bolster, Hensworth, Tompkins.

SENIOR LACROSSE LEAGUE.

Held Meeting at St. Lawrence Hall Yesterday

INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE IDEA TO BE DROPPED, AS SUGGESTED.

The special meeting of the National Amateur Lacrosse Union convened at the St. Lawrence Hall yesterday, and did considerable work of special importance to the Senior League especially. In the absence of the president, Mr. Rutter, of Toronto, the chair was occupied by Ald. Lamarche, vice-president of the league.

The duties of secretary were attended to by Mr. Foran, of Ottawa.

Considerable routine business relative to the immediate welfare of the Senior Lacrosse League, was discussed, but nothing serious, or of a sensational order, was touched throughout the meeting.

There was a great deal of rotunda work, and corner arguments carried on at intervals.

The sub-committee's report, considering several applications for membership in the Intermediate League, was read by Mr. Bramley, and then held over till the next annual meeting. One reason of this was that some of the applicants would not consent to play out of town.

It was then moved by Mr. Bramley, seconded by Mr. Nelson, that a match be played at the close of the regular season for the benefit of the Beers's memorial fund. The opposing teams will be picked from the clubs of Ontario and Quebec, which are members of the league. This was unanimously adopted.

The formation of a new Intermediate League, as proposed by the N.A.L.U., at its annual meeting about a month ago, will not materialize, as not enough clubs have interested themselves in the organization of the new circuit, consequently, the Senior League could do nothing in the matter for the present, at least. It is now quite likely that the old Interprovincial League will re-form, and arrange for the season's work.

The delegates present at the meeting were: Ald. Lamarche, National; Mr. Wm. Bramley, Montreal; Mr. Thomas O'Connell, Shamrock; Mr. W. Foran, Capital; Mr. G. Nelson, Toronto.

The league delegates were jubilant over the prospects of the present season.

TORONTOS IN IRELAND

THE CANADIAN STICKHANDLERS WERE GIVEN A HARD MATCH BY THE COUNTY DOWN PLAYERS.

Toronto, May 16.—An 'Evening Telegram's' special cable says: Belfast, May 15.—The touring lacrosse team from Toronto played their first match in Ireland to-day, and won without much difficulty.

One thousand persons, nearly all novices at the game, gathered at the Ards Recreation Grounds to witness the twelve men from the County Down play the Canadians. Lacrosse is comparatively new in Ireland, but it has a number of enthusiastic admirers, and to-day's match will benefit the devotees of the new sport in this country. The weather was rainy and the grounds poor.

In the first period the Torontos scored four goals, and the Irishmen one, and at half time the standing was: Toronto, 7; County Down, 1.

In the last half the Irish team surprised the Torontos, and put enough dash and energy in their play to score four goals in the forty minutes, while Toronto only tallied three. The Canadians won the match by ten goals to five.

KAVANAGH FOR SHAMROCKS

THE DEFENCE PLAYER OF THE NATIONALS WILL PLAY ON THE CHAMPION TEAM.

The latest report in local lacrosse circles is to the effect that Mr. James Kavanagh, the clever and stonewall defence of the



MR. JAMES KAVANAGH.

National lacrosse team, has become a member of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, and that he will replace Hayes on the defence division of the champion team this season.

Captain O'Connell, when spoken to this morning on the matter, acknowledged that Kavanagh was now a member of the Shamrock Club, and that he was certain of a place on the team. It was the express wish of the player that he should figure on the champion twelve and naturally enough the winged foot people were glad to receive Kavanagh into their ranks. He is a clean and powerful player, and his presence on the Shamrock defence should greatly strengthen it.

CALEDONIA FIELD DAY

THE SOCIETY WILL HOLD ANNUAL SPORTS ON AGU. 2 NEXT.

A special meeting of the Caledonia sports committee was held last evening for the purpose of deciding upon a date for the annual field sports and games. It was decided to hold the games on Saturday, Aug. 2 next on the M.A.A.A. grounds, Westmount.

PLAYED A FAST GAME

ROYALS DEFEATED THE WORCESTER NINE IN AN EASY MANNER—RESULT OF OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Worcester, Mass., May 16.—Worcester was not in it with Montreal at any stage of the game yesterday, the visitors winning easily, 9 to 4. Montreal outbatted and outfielded Worcester. Shearon's home run in the eighth inning, with two men on bases, was a feature. Attendance, 500. Score:

MONTREAL.

	Ab.	R.	Bh.	Po.	A.	E.
Stafford, 3b	3	1	1	0	3	1
Kelly, l.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Shearon, r.f.	4	3	2	4	0	0
Odwell, c.f.	5	2	2	1	0	1
Dooley, 1b.	5	1	1	9	1	0
Johnson, 2b	4	1	2	4	5	0
Quinlan, s.s.	5	0	2	2	6	1
Diggins, c	5	1	0	4	0	0
Lee, p.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Total	39	9	12	27	15	3

WORCESTER.

	Ab.	R.	Bh.	Po.	A.	E.
Sebring, r.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Frisbe, c.f.	5	0	3	3	0	1
Delehanty, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1	1
Clancy, 1b	4	0	0	11	1	0
Rickert, l.f.	4	0	2	3	0	1
Wrigley, 2b	4	2	1	1	4	0
Madison, s.s.	4	1	1	1	3	1
Goodwin, c	4	0	0	3	2	0
xCrisham	1	1	1	0	0	0
McFall, p	4	0	0	1	1	1
Total	38	4	8	27	12	5

xBatted for Goodwin in ninth.

By innings—

Montreal	2 0 1 3 0 0 3 0—9
Worcester	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—4

Summary.

Two-base hits, Rickert, Wrigley, Madison, Quinlan. Three-base hit, Odwell. Home run, Shearon. Stolen base, Shearon. Double plays, Clancy to McFall; Goodwin to Clancy. Bases on balls, off Lee, 1; off McFall, 4. Hit by pitched ball, by McFall, 1. Struck out, by Lee, 3; by McFall, 2. Umpire, Kelly. Time, 1.55.

NEWARK NOW LEADS THE EASTERN LEAGUE CLUBS.

Newark, N.J., May 16.—Newark defeated Rochester yesterday in the first game of the series, scoring three runs in the eighth on two singles, a dropped fly by Grey, an error by Henry, and two bases on balls. McIntyre, Blake, Garry and Kellogg, distinguished themselves by fine catches. Score by innings—

Newark	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 x—4
Rochester	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

JERSEY CITY WON FIRST MATCH AGAINST BUFFALO.

Jersey City, May 16.—The Buffalo and Jersey City teams began a series of four games at Jersey City yesterday. The home team was outbatted, but supported its pitcher in fine shape. Jersey City got its two runs on errors, by Grimshaw and Shaw. Score by innings:—

Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Jersey City	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 x—2

Providence, R.I., May 16. — Toronto bunched hits and ran bases in great style in the first inning yesterday, but a bad decision by Egan at the plate in the ninth probably saved them from defeat. Carr was hit in the head by a pitched ball, and rendered unconscious. Attendance, 1,200. Score by innings—

Toronto	4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 x—5
Providence	2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—4

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Newark	9	5	.643
Rochester	8	5	.615
Buffalo	7	5	.583
Toronto	7	6	.538
Providence	8	7	.533
Jersey City	7	7	.500
Worcester	4	9	.308
Montreal	3	9	.250

RESULT OF NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

	R.	H.	E.
At Pittsburg—			
Pittsburg	0 1 0 0 1 2 0 1 x—5	9	3
Boston	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	4	2
At Cincinnati—			
Cincinnati	0 1 2 0 0 4 1 0 x—8	9	1
Philadelphia	0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—4	7	2
At Chicago—			
Chicago	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 1—8	12	4
Brooklyn	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0—7	11	7

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Pittsburg	20	4	.833
Chicago	13	7	.650
New York	13	9	.591
Boston	10	11	.476
Philadelphia	10	12	.455
Brooklyn	9	15	.375
St. Louis	7	14	.333
Cincinnati	8	16	.333

RESULT OF AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

At Philadelphia—

Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3	7	0
Boston	0 0 0 2 1 2 0 1 x—6	13	4

At Washington—

Washington	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	7	1
Baltimore	1 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0—6	12	3

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Detroit	9	5	.643
St. Louis	10	6	.625
Philadelphia	11	7	.611
Boston	11	8	.579
Chicago	9	8	.529
Baltimore	8	11	.421
Washington	8	12	.400
Cleveland	4	14	.222

WESTMOUNT BASEBALL TEAM WILL PRACTICE TO-MORROW.

The Westmount Baseball Club will turn out for practice to-morrow afternoon at Westmount Park, when a large attendance is requested, as the team to represent the club in its game with the Y.M.C.A. on Victoria Day will be picked after practice.

REWARD FOR BRAVERY.

Windsor, May 16.—The Humane Society of the United States will present John Michael, of Windsor, with a gold medal, for saving the lives of Mr. Kencil, of Detroit, and his five-year-old son. While sailing on the river a few weeks ago, Mr. Kencil was capsized by a sudden squall. He and his son would have perished had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by Michael, who put out in a small boat through the heavy seas and rescued the drowning pair.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. JOHN McCARTER, OF THE MONTREAL JEWISH MISSION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A man of unobtrusive goodness is about to leave this city, and it is fitting that some notice should be taken of this event. Mr. McCarter is a native of Edinburgh, and studied at the university of that city, where he took a high place. About the time he completed his theological studies a deputation from the Dutch Reformed Church of Holland came to Edinburgh with the object of getting men of ability and missionary spirit to go to South Africa. Mr. McCarter volunteered to go, and after studying the Dutch language in Holland he proceeded to the mission field in Natal, and took charge of the church at Ladysmith. Here he worked faithfully for upwards of twelve years. His health failing, he returned to Scotland.

After recruiting he came to Canada and has had charge of four churches in connection with the Presbyterian Church—one in New Brunswick, one in Ontario, and two in Quebec. In all these he did good work for his Divine Master.

Having long had an interest in the Jews, he resolved to settle in Montreal and begin a mission for them. He offered his services to the Presbyterian Church in this connection, but they were declined. He then began the mission on undenominational lines, trusting in God for help. For six years he carried on the mission at his own risk, aided by voluntary subscriptions. In addition to personal expenses he had to find means for a hall and an assistant, which through God's goodness he was enabled to do.

Mr. McCarter has all along been ably supported by Mrs. McCarter, who not only encouraged him, but took an active part in the work.

For obvious reasons a Christian mission to the Jews is a work of peculiar delicacy and difficulty, calling for much forbearance on both sides. The mission in Montreal has now been handed over to the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, whose experience in such work has covered nearly a hundred years. Mr. Trebitsch, who acted as assistant to Mr. McCarter, is expected to have charge of the mission.

Mr. McCaretr, who is about returning to Scotland, will bear with him the prayers and good wishes of all who know him. His patient fidelity to his chosen work in the face of many and great difficulties has won for him both respect and admiration.

G. OSBORNE TROOP.

St. Martin's Rectory, Montreal, May 14, 1902.

THE PREMIER IN OIL.

PRESENTED WITH A PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF BY SOME OF HIS ADMIRERS.

Ottawa, May 16.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was yesterday made the recipient of an oil portrait of himself painted by Mr. Colin Forbes, R.C.A. The gift came from a group of friends and admirers, and was accompanied by the following address, read by the chief whip of the Liberal party, Mr. W. S. Calvert, M.P., as follows:

'We, your friends and admirers of the Liberal party, beg to present you with an oil portrait of yourself as a token of the high esteem and regard in which we hold you.

'Others have performed a like duty, but we desire that this souvenir shall especially be our contribution as expressing our loyalty to you as a man and our devotion to the cause you so conspicuously lead. We are attached to you personally as well as proud of you as our leader. Your life's work has been given up to fostering concord and harmony among all classes of the people regardless of creed or origin and your success in that great and noble task will live to your honor and glory, a grand example for Canadian statesmen for all time.

'Your leadership, when in Opposition or as Premier, has won our unstinted fealty. You have cemented in both positions the great Liberal party, of which you are the noblest chief. As you look at this memento remember that back of it is our ungrudging attachment, and that you can rely on our devotion and at all times feel secure of its continuance.

'You are again to visit our new King, as you visited his illustrious mother. We have no fear but that Canada now as then will be represented in you with greater glory to our Dominion than it would be by any other Canadian. All faithful Liberals and true Canadians are with you in all your efforts to enhance our common heritage and secure for it greater recognition. Whether the donors accompany you or not, they will all be with you in spirit and will applaud your actions. We will enthusiastically welcome you back to continue your great work of building up a united Canada, free from prejudice, loyal in sentiment, and prosperous in all that makes a country glorious.

'We pray that Providence may extend to Lady Laurier and yourself the blessings of a long and happy life, of which this great international visit that you are about to undertake shall be one of the most brilliant and pleasant episodes, and that you both will return to your native shores to enjoy the love and esteem of the Canadian people for many long years to come.'

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

Sir Wilfrid, who was received with loud cheers, said: 'Mr. Calvert, ladies and gentlemen, it is with a very sincere heart indeed that both in my own name and in the name of my wife, I accept from the unknown friends—unknown in the sense that their names are not known to me at this moment—this memento which is the work of a great Canadian artist. It is a gift which would be acceptible to me under all circumstances. Under existing circumstances, it is doubly precious. It is precious in this, that it is the work of a great Canadian artist. The name of Mr. Forbes is well known throughout Canada and throughout the Mother Land, and is somewhat famous also in the land to our south. Unfortunately, Canada, which is still a young country, has not afforded to artists all the help it might have given in the past. I trust that in the future Canadian artists and talent will receive more encouragement from the Canadian people than they have received hitherto. (Hear, hear.) For my part, it is with some regret I acknowledge that perhaps the government might have done more than it has for the encouragement of native artistic talent.

'There is a scheme which I have long had in mind, which might serve to encourage Canadian artists. Perhaps if we were to propose some time in the near future to have these walls adorned by paintings repeating Canadian history and commemorating the names of Canadian artists, such a proposition would meet with universal favor. (Applause.) I venture to hope that if the government brings forward such a proposition my friend, Mr. Borden, for whose presence I am especially grateful, will find it possible to second such a motion.

'Some two hundred years ago the government of the French monarchy instituted a way of encouraging native talent by establishing "le grand prix de Rome," under which prizes are given to the best students in painting, sculpture, architecture and music. They are sent to Rome for four years, there to study the art to which they are especially to devote themselves. Perhaps this would be too ambitious a scheme for young Canada to undertake, but if we were to do something of the kind I think the Canadian people would respond generously.

'With regard to the sentiments which you have expressed in this address, I have only one fault to find. That is, they are altogether too flattering to me. It is now fourteen years since I assumed the position of leader of the Liberal party, and I have endeavored since that time to discharge to the best of my ability the duties then entrusted to me. Of course, we all know that in matters of this kind we cannot all feel alike. On this side of the House we hold one set of views and on the other side they look at matters from a different standpoint. Nevertheless, we differ only in means. We do not differ in purpose either on one side or the other. What we aim at is the prosperity and the glory of our country and the great empire to which we belong. (Cheers.) In the discharge of my duties it has been my lot, of course, to have to differ from those to whom I was opposed. Nevertheless, I have endeavored to carry on the warfare, at all events as far as I was concerned, by methods directly inspired by those of the British Parliament—that is to say, treating opponents not as enemies, but as friends. In this matter I sometimes have perhaps transgressed, although I am not conscious of having done so. If I have done so I hope the example will not be followed by any one. On the contrary, I take this occasion, since we are all here on the floor of parliament, to extend to my fellow citizens who occupy the seats that were long held by gentlemen on this side, the cordial hand of fellowship and hope that, notwithstanding all our differences, we shall always behave as patriotic Canadians. (Cheers.)

'You were kind enough to allude to the part which I have endeavored to play in so far as I am a Canadian to promote harmony and peace amongst us. This is indeed a very congenial task, and there should be no other one in the parliament or throughout the broad Dominion. We cannot unmake the history of the past. We have been separated, and it is more to the future that we should look than to the history of the past. As to the history of the future, I hope it will continue to be what it is to-day, that is, prosperity, cordiality, good fellowship and good will amongst all those whose privilege it is to be inhabitants of this good land of Canada. (Cheers.)

'You were kind enough to refer to my previous visit to the Motherland. I am conscious that in this I shall have thrust upon me perhaps more than ever a very severe task, and a very important one I cannot hope to perform that task to the satisfaction of all. I cannot hope to be free from mistakes. But you can rest assured that I shall endeavor to discharge the duties which are imposed upon me not simply as the leader of the Liberal party, but in a manner that befits the premier of Canada—that is to say, to speak for Canada as a whole.

'Please accept my own thanks and the thanks of my wife for this souvenir. It shall occupy a prominent place in my house. I am sorry indeed to say that I have no children to leave it to. I wish it were otherwise, but I must accept fate as it is. Some day I hope it will be in the National Museum, not with a view to remembering me to posterity, but for the glory of Mr. Forbes, the artist who painted it. Once more accept my sincere thanks and my sorrow that I cannot find expressions adequate to convey to you as I wish the fulness of my heart.' (Loud cheers.)

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Mr. R. L. Borden came forward in response to a call from his friends and said this was one of the occasions when the Opposition had no amendment to offer. He esteemed it a great pleasure to be present. While they fought their battles on the floor of parliament with a good deal of vigor, on an occasion like this all could join in offering hearty congratulations to Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and wishing them God-speed on their approaching visit to the Motherland. He added his congratulations to those of the gentlemen who had shown their esteem and affection for the premier by presenting him with this very beautiful portrait. Mr. Borden then advanced and shook hands with the Prime Minister, the proceedings coming to a close.

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL.

A petition was presented in the Court of Appeal yesterday for a reserved case in the matter of the King vs. Drew. Continued to Saturday.

A motion for the dismissal of the appeal in a case of Gagnon and Bourgoin was granted.

The three cases of Fraser et al and Crilly Crothers and Green, were heard jointly. This is an appeal by the heirs of the late Levi Traver, who were condemned to pay the respondents certain sums for services rendered to deceased during his last illness.

TRADE RETURNS.

Large Increase in Exports During the Past Ten Months.

Ottawa, May 16.—Canada's foreign trade for the month of April shows a phenomenal increase in exports and imports alike. The indications now are that for the current year the trade returns will run far beyond the best records of all previous years. There is for the ten months of the current fiscal year an import trade of $162,508,163, as against $146,340,349, in the same months of 1901. The exports of domestic produce amounted to $158,190,071, as against $144,806,615 in 1901. Along with the exports of foreign produce this made a total foreign trade of $333,522,149, for the current year so far, as against $306,075,920 in the same period of the last twelvemonth.

The detail is as follows for the ten months' periods of 1900 and 1901:

Imports—	1901.	1900.
Dutiable goods	$ 86,408,129	$ 95,372,429
Free goods	56,534,291	62,406,900
Coin and bullion	3,397,929	4,728,839
Total imports	$146,340,349	$162,508,163
Duty collected	23,824,195	26,245,191
Exports of domestic produce—		
Minerals	$ 30,163,967	$ 27,775,527
Fish	8,665,271	12,076,766
Forest produce	23,065,604	24,515,865
Animals and their produce	48,299,828	50,049,772
Agriculture	21,448,758	29,163,033
Manufactures	12,834,520	14,579,236
Miscellaneous	42,956	29,372
Coin and bullion	285,712	.....
Total exports domestic produce	$144,806,615	$158,190,071
Total exports foreign produce	14,928,965	12,823,910
Grand total foreign trade	306,075,929	333,522,149

For the month of April alone there have been imports of $17,104,523, as against $13,999,282 last year. The domestic exports amounted to $13,643,198, as against $9,122,694 in the same month of 1901. The exceptional development in exports for the month is shared in by most lines of goods which Canadians are shipping to foreign markets. The chief increases in agricultural produce have been: Apples, $11,000; wheat, $2,833,000; flour, $37,000; hay, $283,000; potatoes, $58,000. Bacon is the chief increase in the item 'animals and their produce.' In forest produce the chief gain has been in sales of planks and boards.

The following are the chief increases among the fisheries: Lobsters, $37,000; canned lobsters, $46,000; cod, $15,000; canned salmon, $256,000; other fresh fish, $30,000; herring, $7,000. Among the manufactures the following increases occur: Explosives, $50,000; household effects, $54,000; castings, $16,000; pig iron, $146,000; leather, $58,000; boots and shoes, $10,000; whiskey, $18,000; other metals, $29,000.

A SHAM BATTLE

THE ROYAL SCOTS AND VICTORIA RIFLES DID PRACTICAL WORK LAST NIGHT.

An interesting sham battle took place last night on the mountain between the 5th Royal Scots, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Carson, and the 3rd Victoria Rifles under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton. The besieged party consisted of the Victoria Rifles and the Royal Scots were the besiegers. It was a warm fight while it lasted and resulted in a victory for the Royal Scots. The tactics of attack were in regular extended order. The firing line consisted of companies No. 1 and 4, under Major Meighen, the supports of No. 2 and 5 companies, under Major Cantlie, battalion major-adjutant, the reserve being made up of companies 3 and 6, under command of Major Miller. After the signal 'cease fire' was given the regimental call was sounded and the battalion returned to the Drill Hall in formation of fours. The officers wore no swords, and the men no bayonets, and numbered, all ranks included, 258.

GOVERNMENT IS UNDECIDED

THE PLANS OF THE PROPOSED NEW ELEVATOR TO BE SUBMITTED TO THEM FIRST.

A deputation composed of the Hon. Senator Mackay, His Worship Mayor Cochrane, and Messrs. Jonathan Hodgson, L. E. Geoffrion, Wm. Doran, Robt. Bickerdike, John Kennedy and David Seath, representing the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Messrs. Tarte, Mulock, Fisher and Sutherland yesterday and asked that the government grant permission to the Grand Trunk Railway to construct elevators at Windmill Point, the site formerly chosen for the Conners elevator. The Premier, in the name of his colleagues, expressed approval of the representations of the delegation, but reserved their final answer until the plans had been submitted to them. This will be done in a short time in order that work may be commenced as soon as possible.

ASPHALT PAVEMENTS

CONTRACT FOR REPAIRS LET TO THE SICILY ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY.

The Road Committee met yesterday and awarded contracts for the repairs to cuts made in the asphalt pavements for sewers and water pipes to the Sicily Asphalt Paving Company. Some of the members of the company thought that for these repairs a cheaper composition might be used, and there was in consequence a delay about awarding the contract. The city surveyor reported strongly against the suggestion, contending that if they repaired asphalt pavements with any other material than asphalt they might as well have their boots repaired with cloth or cotton. The price of the contract was $2.25 for rock asphalt and $2.04 for Trinidad.

It was decided to permit the town of Delorimier to empty its sewage into the city's sewer at the corner of Frontenac street, with the condition that the city surveyor will declare there is no danger of flooding. This report will be sent to the council. The town of Delorimier is willing to assume all damages which may result.

A communication was read from the city attorneys to the effect that the committee could not change the material of a new sidewalk, decided on by the council without once more bringing up the matter in the council for approval.

Ald. Hebert pointed out that the Montreal Street Railway had not constructed a line of track on Frontenac street, as it was obliged to do. A formal request will be sent to the company asking to have the work done.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Following is the medical superintendent's report for the week ending May 13: Admissions, 7; discharged cured, 5; discharged on trial, 4; deaths, 1.

The visiting governors for the week commencing May 19 are Messrs. A. T. Paterson, Hugh Paton, the Rev. Dr. Shaw and the Hon. G. W. Stephens.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

Tonight

If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

Chorea OR St. Vitus' Dance

Has Its Origin In Weak and Debilitated Nerves.

Children of Nervous Temperament Are Usually The Sufferers.

Paine's Celery Compound

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE TERRIBLE DISEASE

While Chorea is common with children of nervous temperament, it also affects older people. It has its origin in debilitated nerves.

Parents can easily note the leading symptoms: Unusual movements and jerkings of the limbs, and twitching of the muscles of the face. Frequently the limbs are so seriously affected, that the gait becomes awkward and unsteady. The hands and arms fail to obey the will, and the victim is unable to raise a glass of water to the mouth. The tongue at times is involved, and speech is stammering.

Dear parents, when any of the symptoms just mentioned are manifest, it is your imperative duty to exercise all necessary care, and have your dear ones use Paine's Celery Compound, the great nerve feeder and nerve bracer.

Paine's Celery Compound has already achieved a marvellous record in the cure of St. Vitus' Dance. It has made strong boys and girls out of puny and almost helpless children, and the hearts of thousands of fathers and mothers have been gladdened.

Bear in mind, dear parents, that it is folly on your part to delay the use of Paine's Celery Compound when you note the symptoms of nervous troubles in your children. The great medicine will free them from disease and enable them to grow up strong, happy and contented. Do not make it possible for your children to look back upon their childhood years and find in them a lack of care on your part which allowed bodily disablement and disease to make them weak and wretched.

CHEAP FUEL.

COKE

18 Bushels, $1.75.
36 " $3.50.

Delivered free; if in bags 5c per 18 Bushels extra (Ground Floor only). Sent C. O. D.

TEL. EAST, 510.

If taken at the Works, Hochelaga, in your own carts, a reduction of 20c per 18 Bushels is allowed. Apply

The MONTREAL GAS COMPANY,
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING,
HAVRE STREET and
CORNER of ANN and OTTAWA STS.

Advertisements.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT for the current half-year, (making a total distribution for the year of Ten percent), upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the Second Day of JUNE next.

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

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the Second day of June next.

The chair to be taken at One o'clock.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 11th April, 1902.

THE BANK OF TORONTO. DIVIDEND No. 92.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT and a BONUS OF ONE PERCENT for the current half year, upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the second day of June next.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-first days of May, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Wednesday, the Eighteenth day of June next. The Chair to be taken at Noon.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, 24th April, 1902.

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

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

J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 13th May, 1902.

PARKS DEPARTMENT.

Tenders for the Construction of a Green-House and Two Water-Closets

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for the construction of a Green House and two Water Closets,' will be received at the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, up to noon on TUESDAY, the 27th May inst.:—

1. For the construction of a Green House in Mount Royal Park;

2. For the construction of two Water Closets, one on Fletcher's Field, and the other on LaFontaine Park.

Separate prices must be given for the Green House, and for each of the Water Closets, and the Parks Committee reserves the right to award the contract in whole or in part, at its discretion.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque to the amount of 10 percent of the price asked for the execution of the work, such cheque to be deposited with the City Treasurer.

The plans and specifications of said works may be seen at the office of Mr. L. R. Montbriant, Architect, 230 St. Andre street, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

For further information, apply at the office of the Secretary of the Committee, City Hall.

The lowest or any tender will not be necessarily accepted.

(By order),

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 15th May, 1902.

VETERAN FIREMEN

The Montreal Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association held their ninth annual meeting at the Central Fire Station last night. The chair was taken by Mr. Wm. Cunningham, and the meeting was well attended by members of the old Montreal, Union, Protector, Phoenix, Queen, Hero, Neptune, Hook and Ladder and Hose Companies of former days.

Very satisfactory reports were presented, and the election of officers resulted as follows:

Hon. president, Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher; president, Wm. Cunningham; first vice-president, D. Bickerstaff; second vice-president, C. Hebert; treasurer, J. T. Barlow; secretary, Thomas Jones. Committee:—T. Richardson, Johnson Cairns, Thomas Waddell, Edward Jackson and Andrew Young.

A vote of condolence was adopted with the family of Captain Thomas Mangan, and it was decided that the members of the Association would attend the funeral.

Advertisements.

ALEX. NELSON & CO.



BUY YOUR
SILK HATS,
OPERA HATS,
CLERICAL HATS
LADIES' RIDING AND OUTING HATS,
FROM DIRECT IMPORTERS.

2 STORES, 1864 Notre Dame and 2288 St. Catherine Street.

SCENES AT ST. PIERRE

Representatives of Commercial Houses Digging in the Debris.

TWO THOUSAND BODIES RECOVERED THUS FAR—EYE WITNESSES' STORY.

Fort de France, May 16.—The approach to St. Pierre is easier. The fires in the wrecked buildings of the city are extinguished, and the representatives of commercial houses from Fort de France are digging in the debris of houses and stores in search of documents and valuables. The town is a mass of indescribable ruins which bear a striking resemblance to those of Pompeii. In the lower part of the town, called Mouillage, the outlines of the streets can be made out, and in places here and there are stretches of walls of houses several yards long which are still erect, but battered and crushed in at the top. The number of the victims is so great in places that in the great heaps of commingled dead identification of individuals is very difficult.

The deadly odor of the putrifying bodies makes the work of handling them not only horribly offensive, but dangerous to the searchers as well. Thus far two thousand bodies have been found, and disentangled from the ruins. Of these, 592 have been buried. A noticeable thing is that petroleum does not catch fire when it is thrown on the bodies. On the ground floor room of the hospital there is a mass of twisted iron beds to be seen, but no trace of fire. It is supposed that an enormous puff of gas produced a great atmospheric pressure. The formation of sulphuretted-hydrogen gas doubtless caused thousands to die of sheer suffocation before the fire itself reached them. This would explain the condition of the bodies, which are covered with superficial swellings and superficial burns caused by the great cloud of fire which followed the first gust of gas from the volcano. After this there came a shower of stones, some as large as apples, and consisting of pumice stone. Certain bodies have the marks of wounds produced by this awful hail of stones. All the dead are covered by a layer of ashes, ranging in depth from a few inches to a foot or more.

An inhabitant of Morne Rouge, a town of six hundred inhabitants, seven kilometres from St. Pierre, who was watching the volcano at the moment of the catastrophe, says that there were seven luminous points on the volcano's side just before it burst. He says that all about him when the explosion came there was a terrible suction of air, which seemed to be dragging him irresistibly toward the mountain, in spite of all his resistance. The volcano then emitted sheets of flame, which swept down toward St. Pierre. There was no sharp distinct roar of explosion, as when a great cannon is fired, but only awful jarring rumblings. He thinks that the entire outburst that did all the work of havoc did not last more than thirty seconds. There was complete darkness for ten minutes, caused by the dense volumes of sulphurous smoke and clouds of dust and scattered rocks.

The entire country all about St. Pierre was turned into a chaotic waste. All the trees were either torn up by the roots or snapped off and lie level with the ground. A few trunks of trees still standing show that the wave of fire stopped about two hundred metres from the suburb of Carbet. The houses are almost all destroyed in that place. On the Cluse estate, near St. Pierre, a few buildings are untouched. Those who were in them, however, were all found dead. They had been suffocated, but were not disfigured, and the identity of each one of them was easily made out.

The body of an old man was found lying by a carriage to which a pair of dead horses were harnessed. The old man was still holding the reins in his hands as though about to get into the carriage when stricken down. A boy lay dead by his side. The features of both were calm. Inside the house and behind a parlor door was the body of a young girl. Her hair was down and terror was stamped on her features.

In the streets of St. Pierre heaps of melted copper and of silver have been found.

In the neighborhood of the telegraph offices, the instruments were found, but some of them had been hurled to a distance of fifty yards. The metal of the instruments was melted, but the instruments themselves could be recognized.

During the greater part of the day of May 10 Mount Pelée was for some time free from smoke. Not a trace apparently was left on the slope of the mountain toward St. Pierre of the avalanche of fire that had swept down it. On the other hand, on the slope towards Basse Point, the aspect was terrifying and threatening. A great mass of smoke hung over the mountain for several days.

CANADIAN SYMPATHY

COMMISSIONER TO PARIS WAITS ON M. DECRAIS.

Paris, May 16.—The Canadian commissioner here, M. Fabre, called on the Minister of the Colonies, M. Decrais, yesterday, and expressed, in behalf of the government of Canada, the profound sympathy of the Canadian people with France in regard to the Martinique disaster, adding that he had received a cable message from the Minister of Finance, Mr. Fielding, to the effect that the government of Canada had subscribed $25,000 to the relief amount, which amount was held at the disposition of M. Decrais.

ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT

ANOTHER OUTBREAK PREDICTED TO OCCUR SHORTLY.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, B. W. I., May 16.—Scientists who have come here from the British Island of Trinidad, predict another volcanic eruption on St. Vincent, within a short time.

No person has yet been able to approach within eight miles of the new crater of the Soufriere volcano, but, judging from what can be seen from a considerable distance, the old lake at the summit of the mountain has disappeared. The numerous fissures in the mountain's sides continue to throw out vapor, and the subterranean murmurings and tremblings indicate continued unrest. During the afternoon of Monday a dense volume of steam and smoke rose from the volcano, and the whole island was covered by a peculiar mist. The inhalation of noxious vapors is increasing the spread of sickness.

The damage done to St. Vincent by the volcanic eruptions is now known to be considerably greater than was at first estimated. The present uneasiness of the inhabitants of the island is increased by the continuous agitations of the volcanic craters. On Friday morning, May 9, large stones and volcanic dust fell in the neighborhood of Georgetown for two hours, terrifying the people there. A cloud of hot vapor then passed over that port. Two eruptions of less magnitude than the first occurred Saturday, May 10, and from then until to-day, fire and smoke have been ascending at intervals from the craters. Owing to the great heat it is still impossible to approach the Soufriere volcano from the leeward side.

PHYSICAL CHANGES.

Interesting discoveries have been made in regard to the physical changes on St. Vincent resulting from the eruptions. Several fissures have been observed on La Soufriere.

The estate of Walibou has disappeared and has been replaced by an inlet of the sea.

Richmond, an estate formerly adjacent to Walibou, which was formerly flat and upon which there were a number of laborers' cottages, has been completely burned and out of the estate there now arises a large ridge of ground.

It is believed that the Rabbacai crater, in the Windward district of the island, has also erupted.

From a distance La Soufriere, although less violent, still wears a cap of dark clouds, which is illumined every now and then by flashes of red light.

Volcanic dust fell here again yesterday, but fortunately there have been also several heavy rain showers, which have washed away the dust from the grass and restored the verdure of the fields. The condition of the atmosphere is also apparently improving.

DEATH AND DESTITUTION.

Owing to the destruction of several estates, the sugar and arrowroot industry of St. Vincent are seriously injured. Destitution prevails among the laboring classes, who are without homes, without clothing, and hungry. Nearly 2,000 deaths on this island have been reported. Bodies have been discovered in houses in life-like attitudes. These present a gruesome spectacle. There are decomposed bodies in many houses, and, in order to guard against disease, it will probably be necessary for the authorities to burn these dwellings down. Owing to the many difficulties in the way of those who have the matter in hand, hundreds of bodies have not yet been interred.

As wide areas of ground which formerly produced foodstuffs have been devastated there is to-day an abnormal demand for breadstuffs, and a consequent scarcity of food supplies. The price of food is advancing. The destruction of live stock of the island has also caused a rise in the price of meat.

A British warship has arrived here from Trinidad. She brings provisions for the relief of the sufferers.

The local government is feeding and sheltering about 3,000 refugees.

Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers are being raised in all the British West India Islands.

UNITED STATES SYMPATHY.

Washington, D. C., May 16.—By direction of the President, Secretary Hay, on May 12, sent the following cablegram to Ambassador Choate, at London: 'Express to British Government the sympathy of the President and the people of this country in the affliction which has befallen St. Vincent, and our desire to share in the work of aid and rescue.'

QUESTION OF RELIEF

MATTER DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY.

New York, May 16.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says: Mr. Balfour announced yesterday in the House of Commons the measures which have been adopted by the government for the relief of the people of St. Vincent and Martinique. Mr. Dillon failed in an attempt to move the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the matter but he undoubtedly scored a point when he stated, for Mr. Balfour's edification, that the House had voted a hundred thousand pounds for the relief of the sufferers by the Lisbon earthquake in 1775. There was a precedent for the government. The First Lord of the Treasury thought, however, that the earthquake was not a sufficient recent occurrence. The government was not prepared to grant a vote, but would let the Lord Mayor receive subscriptions for the relief of distress in the British island, and would send provisions and medical comforts for the unfortunate people in the French colony. Already six thousand pounds has been received at the Mansion House in response to the Lord Mayor's appeal.

OTHER ISLANDS IN DANGER.

The 'Daily Mail' despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says lava dust is falling in fairly large quantities on the highest points of the island and less on the plains. It is estimated that fifty tons per day are falling, presumably borne from St. Vincent on the trade wind. The distance covered is 1,200 miles. The dust can be seen falling in a blue haze around the peaks like blue flame. The weather is curious. The sun rises every morning perfectly white. The phenomenon is causing much speculation, especially among superstitious natives. Prof. Seeley, the famous geologist and mineralogist, declares that we have by no means heard the last of the deplorable eruptions in the West Indies. He deems it highly probable that before long some of the large volcanoes in Dominica, Guadloupe and other islands of the Lesser Antilles, and possibly some of the volcanoes in the Greater Antilles also will begin to pour forth ashes and lava in almost as great, if not actually as great a volume as Mounts Pelee and Le Soufriere have done.

TRINIDAD THREATENED

ERUPTION CONSIDERED IMMINENT.

Marseilles, May 16.—A resident of Trinidad, British West Indies, who is now here, has received a telegram from his family stating that they have been compelled to leave their home in Trinidad because an eruption is considered imminent.

'RORAIMA'S' SURVIVORS

THEY ARE ON BOARD THE 'KORONA' BOUND FOR NEW YORK.

New York, May 16.—At the office of the Quebec Steamship Company, a cablegram was received yesterday saying that the steamer 'Korona,' with survivors of the 'Roraima,' left St. Croix yesterday, and will proceed direct to New York. She would arrive here on the afternoon of May 19 or the morning of May 20.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

RESULT OF THE VEREENIGING CONFERENCE AWAITED WITH ANXIETY IN LONDON.

New York, May 16.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says the result of the conference of the Boer leaders at Vereeniging is anxiously awaited here. The government is hopeful, if not sanguine. The uncertainty with regard to the decision of the Boers and the fear that negotiations may be still further prolonged are interfering seriously with business. When the delegates left Pretoria nearly a month ago to consult the various commandos with the countenance and assistance of the British military authorities, most people thought the long-looked-for end was at last in sight. Various rumors, some hopeful, others despondent, have been current ever since, and to-day the situation is as clouded as ever. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach says the government is unaware of the intentions of the Boers, but Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener must have some idea of what has been going on among the commandos during the last few weeks. The South African winter has now commenced and military men anticipate that this fact will go a long way toward inducing the Boers to surrender.

BUSINESS REVIVAL AT JOHANNESBURG.

London, May 16.—A correspondent of the 'Times,' wiring from Johannesburg, says two more mines, together having a hundred stamps, have been started. More than two thousand are now in operation, and it is believed that more than half the gold-mining industry will be working by July. A thousand natives arrived from the East Coast on Monday, and there will be at least six thousand new arrivals this month. A great majority of the refugees have returned, and the restoration of the people to their homes has been smoothly effected.

The correspondent says that many of those who have returned to Johannesburg have been impoverished by the war, but they show a praiseworthy spirit of independence.

SECOND MOUNTED RIFLES.

FRICTION BETWEEN COL. EVANS AND COL. MERRITT.

Toronto, May 15.—The 'Evening Telegram' gives prominence to the following: It is understood that Col. Evans, commanding the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa, has asked that Col. Merritt, second in command of the regiment, be recalled. In the meantime Col. Cameron, who was junior major, has been given the place of Col. Merritt. The matter is now under the consideration of the Minister of Militia. The reasons which are given by Col. Evans are said to be of a rather peculiar, if not startling character. It is said that upon arriving in South Africa, Col. Merritt endeavored to get himself promoted, so that he would be senior to Col. Evans, and also tried to get the name of the regiment changed.

THE WEST INDIES

MR. MUNRO ON THE TRADE POSSIBILITIES.

Toronto, May 16.—At a banquet of business men held here last night, Mr. Robert Munro, of Montreal, president, and Mr. J. F. M. Stewart, assistant secretary, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, gave the results of a recent visit to the West Indies, made in the interests of the Association with a view ot the development of Canadian Trade there. Their reports were to the effect that while there was a good field there, better steamship facilities were required, and they particularly advocated a direct steamship line between St. John, N.B., and Kingston, Jamaica. They also advised that the Association establish representatives on the Islands, to represent Canadian firms and considered that the latter must if they desired to secure trade that is now going to the United States, have the islands thoroughly canvassed by travellers. They found the people of the West Indies favorable to dealing with Canadians if quick and frequent steamship service were given.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS COLLIDE.

Malta, May 16.—The British torpedo boat destroyers 'Coquette' and 'Thrasher' have been in collision off here. The bows of the 'Coquette' were stove in and the stern o the 'Thrasher' damaged.

WANT AN ANNEX

The Y.M.C.A. Wishes to Take Technical Training for the Industrial Classes

ENCOURAGING REPORTS PRESENTED AND ADDRESSES GIVEN AT THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held last night. There was a large attendance and great interest was taken in the reports of the different departments which were of a very encouraging nature. The proceedings were also made additionally attractive by the presence of Mr. C. C. Michener, of New York, field secretary of the International Committee. His address to the young men will undoubtedly leave a lasting impression.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Mr. C. T. Williams, the president, occupied the chair and after the meeting had been opened with devotional exer-



MR. C. T. WILLIAMS,
President of the Y.M.C.A.

cises the several reports, ten in number, were submitted.

That of the Membership Committee stated that the Association now has a membership of 2,115, an increase of 45 over last year, made up as follows: Limited, 267; regular, 1,085; sustaining, 239; juniors, 283; honorary, 92; life, 21; subscribers, 137.

The receipts from membership fees during the year ending April 30, 1902, were $8,582.51, an increase of $417.67. The committee suggest the formation of



MR. D. A. BUDGE,
General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

a 'membership endowment fund,' the income of which could be used to pay the membership fees of any deserving young man or boy who would benefit by same. The person making such donation could nominate the person to take advantage of same, or the Association might do so. In conjunction with the Social Committee, this committee added two ping-pong tables to the recreation rooms of the Association, which have been largely used.

The educational report shows that instruction was given in twelve subjects during the season from October 1st to April 1st, and that 359 different students were enrolled in thirty-five weekly classes. As in former years the subjects were mainly for the commercial branches, but this year classes in physics and mathematics, were added with good result. Special mention was made of the course of lectures on 'Municipal government and its betterment,' delivered by Alderman H. B. Ames last fall, and attended by over forty young men, many of whom were newly enfranchised. Forty-three students wrote on the international examinations at the end of the season. The Glee Club, under the leadership of Mr. Horace W. Reyner, and the Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club, under Mr. J. J. Levert, were also mentioned. The committee reported several new featurs under conreported several new features under con-

The Library and Reading Room Committee reported 152 papers and periodicals on file in the reading room. The library had been recatalogued during the year, and now contains 4,091 volumes. Improvements had also been made in the shelvings and fittings. These privileges were more largely used than ever.

The Social Committee reported a series of six 'At Homes' for members at intervals during the year, to which the members were invited in alphabetical order. The Strangers' Tea has been changed from a monthly to a weekly function, and was now held each Sunday evening when special efforts were made to secure the presence of young men coming as strangers to the city. So far the plan had proved entirely successful.

The religious meetings of the Association compare favorably in attendance with previous years and the individual results have been better.

The Invitation Committee has followed aggressive methods in seeking to reach young men and strangers outside of the building. Seventy-two young men were introduced to pastors. Seventeen had begun the Christian life through the efforts of the Association, and nineteen Associate members had united with the church, thirteen of whom were influenced directly to this step through the Association. A large tent with a secretary in charge was placed at the militia camp at Three Rivers last June, when reading and correspondence room and other privileges were freely accorded the soldiers and religious meetings held as opportunity offered.

Special attention was given to Bible study during the week of prayer, Nov. 9, 17, when the Rev. Elmore Harris, D. D., of Toronto, conducted a series of meetings with satisfactory results. During the year a series of conferences on the religious work of the Association was held at intervals, which did much to educate and stimulate the interest of the members. On March 21, Mr. John R. Mott, senior college secretary of the International Committee, reported on his recent tour of the Orient, and his meetings for young men in the large cities of Japan, China and India. The weekly young men's meetings and Bible classes show that the religious work is being actively pushed, and the looking up of strangers, visitation of the hospitals, the use of the employment bureau, etc., show that the practical side has not been forgotten.

In the physical department the past season has been most successful, both in interest and attendance. There has been a growth of fellowship amongst the members. At the beginning of the season it was found necessary to divide the elementary and school boys' classes into two sections to accommodate the number. Instead of the usual closing exhibition a physical department banquet was held on April 26, which greatly strengthened the social feeling amongst the members, as well as showed the growth of the department in all branches. The leader's corps of twenty-two members came in for praise for their efficient, voluntary service rendered in leading the gymnasium classes during the year. The class attendance shows 631 different men and boys enrolled, a gain of 59 over last season; 596 sessions of the different classes were held, with a total attendance of 13,985; 443 men and boys passed the medical examination, in addition to a number of re-examinations. The reports of the different clubs show that they are all in a prosperous condition.

One unique club—the Gymnasium Men's Bible Study Club—deserves mention. This club was organized on Nov. 3, 1901, and met each Sunday afternoon for twenty-six weeks, with an average attendance of 32. The club has been representative of all the classes, and has given a higher tone to all the work done in the gymnasium. A picture of the club was presented to the Association at the physical department banquet, and in the group of men comprising the picture were 11 leaders, 15 elementary class men, 8 intermediate class men, 4 advanced and 7 others.

The boys' department shows a membership of 283, made up of 171 school boys and 112 business boys, an increase of fifty. Thirty boys graduated into the senior department during the year. Two branches have been formed, one for boys in the north-east end of the city, at 98 Mitcheson avenue, and the other at the Railway Building at Point St. Charles. A hundred and seventeen new boys have thus been brought under the influence of the Association.

There has been splendid growth in the weekly religious meetings and Bible classes among the boys in the central building, as well as in the gymnasium classes. Evening classes in penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic and shorthand were conducted, with fifty-one different boys in attendance. The receptions to new members, annual sleigh drive, camp reunion and the usual opening and closing entertainment filled out a good social programme. The closing exhibition in the gymnasium on April 17, and the closing entertainment on April 29, were largely attended by parents and friends of the boys. The business boys have lately formed a 'Mutual Improvement Club' with a membership of thirty-seven. Sixty boys were out at the summer camp, June 15 to July 13, last year. Seventeen members were in the business boys' camp in charge of Mr. C. S. Paterson, and forty-three in the schoolboys' camp, in charge of Mr. John Brown. The division of the camp into tyo sections has been necessitated by its growing popularity. As a result of the religious work of the department, nine boys have been directly led to unite with their churches.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The report of the directors was read by Mr. D. A. Budge, the secretary. It stated that, in reviewing the past year's work, the directors are filled with gratitude to God for the results secured. In every department increase and advancement has been apparent. This work must grow as the city grows. No thoughtful citizen can fail to be impressed with the future of this city. From all sections of the world young men are coming to our doors. In looking toward the future the directors realize that constant calls for larger expenditure will be inevitable if we are to fulfil our trust. The necessity for securing a larger contributing constituency is emphastzed each year. Increased amounts should be sought from our present subscribers who are familiar with the work, and in addition the committee should endeavor to secure at least two hundred new contributors who would give from five to ten dollars annually.

The Association entered the present building eleven years ago. Many thousands of young men have passed through its membership and been materially helped by means of the privileges offered. It was then felt that sufficient space had been provided for many years to come, but all the departments have shown such a steady and permanent growth, that enlargement is absolutely necessary. The more recent buildings are being equipped with two gymnasiums—one for men, and one for boys. This need is most urgent here. It would enable the Association to take immediate advantage of the unparalleled opportunity now open of doing a more extensive physical work for the young men and boys of the city.

In addition to the present Educational class accommodation a whole floor is needed where technical training may be afforded to the ever increasing number of the industrial class of young men in our city. This field is absolutely free for the Association to enter, and would produce excellent results both to the young men who are seeking such help, and to the manufacturers of the city, who are always on the outlook for men with better training and experience.

The work for boys is perhaps the most urgent. Unusual progress has been made during the past year. Two branches have been opened in other sections of the city, and the work in this building increased. The committee has rendered most loyal and efficient service. The possibilities for this field of work are very great. Prevention is so much better and more economical than reformation. In other cities separate buildings are now being erected and devoted wholly to work for boys. The unwisdom as well as the difficulty of carrying on work for men and boys in the same rooms is apparent. A great mass of boys leave school at twelve and fourteen years of age for business. Work for these must be done at night. They require separate educational classes and privileges in all departments. The Association is the only agency in the field equipped to do this work. The importance is paramount. Fortunately, this Association owns a lot adjoining the present building, 66x64. Here an annex could be erected at comparatively small cost, which would give the gymnasium space needed, also a floor for this junior work and another for educational work. It could be added to the present plant so that its supervision might be economically administered. What a splendid investment with such immediate returns in sight.

We confidently hope that this opportunity may be accepted by some friend or friends of the boys and young men of our city.

We had expected to be able to report the Railway branch building as completed, but delays over which we had no control have prevented. These now seem to have been providential. A new site has been selected and the architects are now completing plans for the same. Last year subscriptions to the amount of over eleven thousand dollars were secured, and this will be added to the appropriation offered by the Grand Trunk Railway authorities. The question of a branch in the east end of the city is also under consideration. A strong Christian desire and purpose has pervaded the entire work of the Association, largely due to the influence and effectiveness of the weekly religious meetings and Bible classes. These have been regularly maintained, with good results, comparing favorably with former years.

The financial statement was presented, showing the receipts on current account as follows: Membership fees, $8,622.51: lockers, $706; subscriptions, regular, $6,811.90; special, $900; free-will offering, $1,750.52; total, $18,790.93. The expenses for the year were $18.777.31, leaving a balance on hand of $13.62.

INTERESTING ADDRESSES.

After the reports had been unanimously adopted Mr. C. C. Michener gave an address on the 'Influence of the city upon the life of a country.' Twenty-five years more, he said, and the balance of power in the United States and Canada would be in cities of over ten thousand population. The problem of a city was the problem of its men. The tendency of the present time in business was for a man to know some one thing and to excel in it. There was no organization in a city that was ministering more actually to commercial needs than the Young Men's Christian Association. It was teaching them to be manly and straightforward Christians, and it was giving many the last chance they would have to get an education. The secret of the success of Y. M. C. A. work had been that it was along definite lines—work of men for men. He believed that the great future of the work in cities was going to be with the industrial classes. He emphasized the religious need in this connection, and suggested the holding in manufacturing establishments of a twenty-minute Bible class once a week. He spoke of manufactories in which the proprietors had organized a Y. M. C. A. department for the employees, and said that the development of railway work was going to be in connection with a class of men that had not yet been much thought about, street railway men. He touched on Y. M. C. A. work in connection with the army and navy, and was of opinion that there is a great development coming in the work for boys. He believed that the Y. M. C. A. should take hold of the problem of a special definite work for boys, which should be religious, to overcome the influence of some of the boys' clubs which left out this feature.

After a vote of thanks had been tendered to Mr. Michener the following gentlemen were unanimously elected on the directorate: Messrs. John Kennedy, Charles Cushing, R. H. Buchanan, Robert Munro, C. C. Holland, R. L. Charlton and W. M. Birks.

KING ALFONSO

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN MADRID TO ATTEND THE CORONATION.

Madrid, May 16.—The Queen Regent yesterday received in audience the foreign missions appointed to attend the coronation of King Alfonso. The function was surrounded with great ceremonial. Her Majesty and chiefs of the missions exchanged the most cordial expressions of esteem.

PAPAL CORONATION MISSION.

Rome, May 16.—The papal commission to the coronation of King Edward has just been announced. It will consist of Mgr. Merry Del Val, who has been mentioned as a possible successor of Cardinal Martinelli at Washington; Mgr. Montagnini, secretary to the Nunciature at Paris, and Count Orsini, of the Vatican Garde Noble.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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