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THE RAILWAY WAR.

The Canadian Pacific's Case.

We are asked to publish the following summary of the position of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in the controversy now in progress between the two great Canadian roads:

The Canadian Pacific has a system of lines of railway in Ontario radiating from Toronto. The only connection between these lines and its main line is via Smith's Falls and Carleton Place. The Grand Trunk owns a line from Toronto northward to a connection with the Canadian Pacific, near North Bay, on Lake Nipissing, a distance of two hundred and twenty-three miles, while the Canadian Pacific distance from Toronto around by way of Smith's Falls is four hundred and forty-four miles. The saving in distance afforded by the Grand Trunk line led to an arrangement ten years ago whereby the freight traffic collected by the Canadian Pacific on its various lines in Ontario, west of Peterborough, and destined to points reached by the lines of the Canadian Pacific west of Lake Nipissing, and freight traffic coming from the western lines of the Canadian Pacific and destined to points on the Ontario lines of the Canadian Pacific, west of Peterborough, should be hauled at a carload rate over the Toronto-North Bay section of the Grand Trunk; all of this freight being controlled by the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk having no claim upon it. As regards this freight the Grand Trunk had simply to hitch on to the cars at one end of its line and haul them to the other, having to bear no part of the expense of collecting, distributing, or shunting, nor to pay for the use of cars or to furnish any cars. The 'car-haul' rate covering this traffic was fixed by a prominent American railway president of large experience in traffic matters, who was agreed upon as arbitrator.

The through rates for all passenger traffic and for freight traffic to and from Grand Trunk lines in Ontario were divided on agreed percentages, but the Grand Trunk was not bound to send any of its own traffic to the Canadian Pacific at North Bay. It was free to send its own traffic by way of Chicago and it notoriously favored the Chicago route even in cases where it lost money by doing so.

The 'car-haul' rate fixed by the arbitrator was fourteen dollars per carload of 24,000 pounds, and six cents per hundred pounds for any excess of that weight. This afforded the Grand Trunk average earnings of about sixteen dollars per car on all Canadian Pacific freight hauled—certainly better earnings than it got on the bulk of the United States freight carried from that time to this, and for which the Grand Trunk had to furnish cars or pay for their use, and had also to bear the whole or greater part of the expense of collecting, distributing and shunting. The 'car-haul' rate as fixed ten years ago has not been reduced notwithstanding the large shrinkage in railway rates which has occurred since that time.

The Grand Trunk Company terminated the North Bay agreement by notice taking effect on Feb. 1, demanding, among the conditions of its continuance an increase of fifty percent in the 'car-haul' rate, and demanding half the passenger traffic for the Chicago route.

For the past twelve years, or ever since the opening of its line north of Lake Superior, the Canadian Pacific has quoted especially low rates for land-seekers and emigrants to the Canadian North-West for the purpose of encouraging the development of that part of the country and to prevent their diversion to the Western States en route, a matter from which Canadian interests suffered so seriously prior to the opening of the all-Canadian line to Winnipeg.

During the life of the agreement the propriety of this rate was not questioned by the Grand Trunk before the advent of the present management, and its proportion of the rate was accepted for its line between Ontario points and North Bay without question.

The statement concerning the diversion of settlers en route to the Canadian North-West is verified by the following extract from the recent application of the Grand Trunk, Northern Pacific, Great Northern and other railway companies to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington for a suspension of the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act so that these lines might be free to strike the Canadian Pacific without hurting themselves. This extract is the very basis of their application and it should not be forgotten that the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada was a party to it.

That prior to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway between the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, the petitioners' lines enjoyed the whole of a large passenger traffic between these provinces, much of which traffic was composed of settlers who were seeking homes in the North-West. Many of the passengers so carried by the United States lines found inducements to settle in Minnesota and other North-Western States. With the low rates established by the Canadian Pacific Railway on the completion of its through line north of Lake Superior, the United States lines could not compete therefor without demoralizing their intermediate rates or sustaining great loss of needed revenue, and as a result, the entire traffic in question was diverted to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Prior to this application another similar application was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to suspend the provisions of the act in respect to Kootenay traffic, and another has since been made in respect to the Pacific coast traffic—both that the American competitors of the Canadian Pacific might freely strike it, and the Grand Trunk was also a party to these applications.

While it is impossible to procure evidence of such a thing the management of the Canadian Pacific is convinced that the breaking of the North Bay arrangement was part of a conspiracy between the Grand Trunk and the Northern Pacific and Great Northern to divert from the Canadian Pacific the large passenger business which was expected to move towards the Klondike during the months of February, March and April, and before the opening of lake navigation would enable the Canadian Pacific to protect itself. It was doubtless believed that being compelled to carry its passengers an extra distance of two hundred and twenty miles the Canadian Pacific could not hold them against the Grand Trunk's Chicago route.

The northern transcontinental lines sold tickets freely at heavy reductions from agreed rates and the agents of the Canadian Pacific bought, for certainty, quantities of these tickets at cut rates for a considerable time before the Canadian Pacific met their action with an open tariff.

The Grand Trunk management apparently disclaims responsibilty for the cut rates on Western traffic in its territory, but its tickets have been furnished in quantities to the Canadian agents of the western lines and have been, and continue to be, used by them for this purpose. After establishing the responsibility of the Grand Trunk by the actual purchase of tickets the Canadian Pacific struck back as best it could.

The Grand Trunk management has spoken of offers to arbitrate the differences concerning the North Bay line and of offers to permit the Canadian Pacific to use this line for through traffic on a train mileage basis or something of that kind.

While the Canadian Pacific has at all times been willing to have the rate which the Grand Trunk should receive for the carriage of Canadian Pacific freight determined by arbitration if necessary, it is not willing to submit to arbitration the question as to whether settlers leaving Ontario to seek new homes shall go to the Western States or to Manitoba, nor is it willing to have arbitrators determine whether the miners going to the Klondike in Canadian territory shall purchase their supplies in Canada or elsewhere; nor is it willing to submit to arbitration the question as to whether it shall make use of and afford support for the Grand Trunk line to North Bay while that company is left free to co-operate with the enemies of the Canadian Pacific in the diversion of its traffic and the destruction of its rates.

A CONFERENCE.

In the conference yesterday with the committee representing all the lines east of Chicago, the C.P.R. took the stand which it has maintained from the beginning, namely, that as a condition antecedent to conference or settlement the western lines should restore the rate which they were the first to cut. The justice of this position was fully admitted by Messrs. McCormick, Daniels and Roberts. Indeed, these gentlemen, from the start, admitted that the western lines were in the wrong, and refused, on the part of the systems they represented to respond to the appeal of the former for co-operation. They desired, however, a conference with the C.P.R. This, on the part of the latter company, was sustained by Mr. McNicoll, the general traffic passenger manager, who maintained a firm attitude, while at the same time professing his entire readiness to meet the western lines in conference after they had restored the rates which they had cut illegally. The committee, fully appreciating this position, sent a telegram to the agents of the western lines at Chicago embodying their own and Mr. McNicoll's views. To this a reply was expected at one o'clock to-day.

'The whole situation may be stated in a nutshell,' said Mr. McNicoll this morning. 'We have done legally what the western lines have done, in the first instance, illegally. They have combined, with the co-operation of the Grand Trunk—and this is the reason why the C.P.R. has met the latter locally—to attack the business of the C.P.R. from every quarter. It is not likely that we would sit still and allow our enemies to capture our business. We simply say to the western lines: "Restore your rates and we will restore ours." This is the position we have taken; from this we will not recede.'

THE WESTERN ROADS.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 26.—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday issued an order relieving the United States lines by suspending the long and short haul clause of the act upon passenger traffic between all points on their lines where they are in competition with the Canadian Pacific Railway and its connections, but prohibited the United States lines from charging lower rates than from time to time are made by the Canadian Pacific, separately, or with its connections. This is an additional order to the suspension of Feb. 16, and is meant to cover all passenger traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific, subject to competition with the Canadian Pacific.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—General Passenger agents of the western roads were in session yesterday, considering the best methods of carrying on the war against the C. P. R. They did not reach any conclusion, and resumed their deliberations to-day. Having secured the suspension of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce Act, the American Railways think they can conserve intermediate rates without confining the cut to any particular routes. They propose to do this by selling tickets on the rebate plan, charging the passenger an amount sufficient to prevent him using tickets to intermediate territory, and refunding him the difference when he arrives at his destination. This is the plan recommended by the committee.

VALLEYFIELD COMPLAINS.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.

The 'Progres de Valleyfield' publishes a report recently made to the mayor of Valleyfield by a general committee of residents appointed to consider certain questions of public interest, which in their turn were submitted to a special sub-committee. The report recommends that the system of exemption from or commutation of taxes be abandoned, and that the bonus system be adopted instead. It recommends specially that the by-law exempting the Montreal Cotton Company from taxes be abolished; that in future the company be obliged to pay annual taxes in accordance with the assessment roll, and that an indemnity of $30,000 be paid the company on account of the electric motive power erected by them.

The report expresses regret at having discovered that in 1897, the provincial government sold to the cotton company, for the sum of $1,500 a strip of land, thus placing all the water power from the basin or canal under the exclusive control of the company, and preventing, by means of such an iniquitous contract, the establishment of new industries and imperilling the future prosperity of Valleyfield.

Referring editorially to the above mentioned sale, the 'Progres' says that it was made secretly, no one having any knowledge of it, with a view to secure the company's influence for Mr. Bourassa's election, but, by a kind of inspiration the people felt that they should drive these men from power.

SMITH UNKNOWN.

BARON ROTHSCHILD DECLARES HE HAS NO CONNECTION WITH HIS HOUSE.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner in London, having been asked by cable to ascertain if Mr. Hamilton Smith, who gave Baron Rothschild as one of his backers in the Yukon Railway offer, had any connection with the Rothschilds, a cablegram was received last night in reply, saying that the house of Rothschild state they know nothing of Hamilton Smith. The following is the text of Lord Strathcona's cablegram:—

Rothschild authorizes to say Hamilton Smith not their agent, and in no sense authorized to make any deposition in their behalf to Canadian government.

The cablegram is dated Feb. 25.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE'S LOSS

THE 'DAILY MAIL' ANNOUNCES THAT NEW ZEALAND HAS DESERTED.

London, Feb. 26.—The 'Daily Mail' announces that 'New Zealand has deserted the Imperial Institute.'

The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the colonies, and India was founded in 1887 as a record of Queen Victoria's golden Jubilee. In the main its aims were to be the formation of complete collections of the natural products of the British Empire, the establishment of a system of commercial intelligence to work with and supplement the display of the specimens, and the practical adaptation of both to the purposes and advancement of trade.

The foundation stone was laid by the Queen on July 4, 1887, and the formal inauguration by Her Majesty took place in May, 1893. Vast quantities of specimen products from all parts of the Empire are in the galleries, and the institute, which is one of the chief sights of London, has from the first been regarded by the Imperial Government as furnishing one of the strongest bonds between the mother country and the colonies, especially the Australian.

HARVEST OUTLOOK IN INDIA.

London, Feb. 26.—The Calcutta correspondent of the 'Times' says there is every prospect of one of the best harvests ever gathered in India.

A THEOLOGICAL CLINIC

PROFESSOR GRAHAM TAYLOR, OF CHICAGO, AND HIS WORK.

This is how Professor Graham Taylor describes the Chicago Commons, of which he is the founder.

If you want to save souls you must live among them, he says. And what could be more reasonable? A few years ago Professor Taylor was in Hartford, Conn., with the problem before him of bringing a stranded down-town church into vital touch with its surrounding population. In a short time the attendance increased from a handful to over a thousand regular worshippers. This was one of the first institutional churches. After eight years of pastoral labor here he was called to a professorship in the Hartford Theological Seminary. He accepted, but still retained his church, and used it as a practical training ground for his students. Theory he taught in the class room. But after that came practice in open-air preaching, evangelistic and many other bits of work neglected by the regular church routine.

Four years later the Chicago Theological Seminary called him to be its professor of sociology. He accepted on condition that he should have liberty to establish here such a 'clinic' as he had in Hartford.

'Five hundred people passing this corner in three minutes,' he exclaimed to himself, after a count one day when out 'prospecting' for a site. 'This is surely the place I need. And there, not long afterwards, near the corner of North Union street and Milwaukee avenue he rented a house and posted his workers. This was in October, 1895. Three students had been working in the district during the whole summer previous, preparing the way.

Thus was started the Chicago Commons pronounced, by the 'Ram's Horn' of Chicago, 'the most typical Christian settlement in the city and in many respects the most interesting of them all.' The work is divided into several general departments, spiritual, educational, music, civic, sanitary, economic, philanthropic, social and publication. The distinctively spiritual phase of the Commons life, says Professor Taylor, is practically that which should characterize the religious life in every Christian community. The household evening prayer is open to the neighborhood, and on Sunday afternoon after the boys' and girls' group meetings have concluded, the 'neighborhood vespers,' a brief service of song, prayer and story, is attended with increasing interest. The bible is used in several of the reading classes. The residents are heartily co-operative in the religious work of the community, chiefly in the Tabernacle Church, whose pastor, the Rev. B. F. Bollet, with his family, lives at the Commons.

A feature of the work which is attracting considerable attention, is the School of Social Economics, held every spring and fall. The theme for last fall's session was 'Social Reconstruction, does the sermon on the mount supply sufficient basis for it?' The ablest representatives of the various theories addressed the conference. The aim is to promote the efficiency and fellowship of those engaged in social, philanthropic, institutional and church work. A monthly paper is published. Its aim is to give all information of settlement work, at home and abroad, to give notes on sociological work in various educational institutions, to furnish reading references to new books and government reports, to report and make suggestions regarding the social ministry of the churches, and to interpret the labor movement and other social influences tending to promote human brotherhood and social unification. The editor of this paper, the Chicago Commons, left for it the position of city editor of a Hartford daily paper.

The residents at the Commons included last summer three family groups, in all nine men, nine women and five children. Forty-three more are non-resident members. One of the latest additions to the working force is a woman physician. About sixty-five meetings and school sessions of various kinds are held every week, attended by one thousand two hundred persons. The superintendent of the kindergarten is a graduate of the Pestalozzi-Froebel House in Berlin. A curious fact about this class is that last summer, out of the whole eighty-seven then attending, only two were American children.

The college settlement idea is growing rapidly, the world over. The movement started in the Toynbee Hall scheme, London, and the majority are still in the world's metropolis. Nine are in Chicago.

The building occupied by the 'Commons' is a large forty-six room building. In the basement is an auditorium for men's and boys' clubs, and a boys' reading-room. On the main floor is the waiting and reading-room, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and class rooms. The second and third floors are devoted to the residents, with a few rooms for visitors.

The residents all pay rent and board, many working in other ways for a living, giving their spare time to settlement work. Money is contributed by associate members, and nominal fees are charged for the educational classes. The entire running expenses amount to about three thousand five hundred dollars a year.

Professor Taylor's lectures this next three days in the Congregational College are being looked forward to with much interest. This evening at 8 p.m. his theme is the 'Social aspects of personality.' Monday, at 3 p.m., he will deal with the 'Readjustment of ministerial training demanded by changed social conditions.' Monday, at 8 p.m., is the 'Social function of the Church. To-morrow at 3 p.m. he speaks at the 'Men's Own' in Calvary Church on the 'Religious Sanction of the labor movement,' and in the evening in Emmanuel Church on 'Social incarnation.'

Professor Taylor will be, while in the city, the guest of Mr. Jeffrey Burland.

SIR G. W. BURTON.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF ONTARIO RECEIVES A KNIGHTHOOD.

London, Feb. 20.—The Hon. G.W. Burton, Chief Justice of Ontario, has been knighted. Mr. Augustus Harvey, Sir Robert Thornburn, and Mr. Philip Cleary, legislative councillors of Newfoundland, retain the title of honorable.

Sir George William Burton, was born on July 21, 1818, at Sandwich, Kent County, England, being the second son of the late Admiral George Guy Burton, of Chatham. He came to Canada in 1836,



SIR GEORGE BURTON.

and studied law under his uncle, Mr. Edmund Burton. He was called to the bar in 1841 and began the practice of his profession at Hamilton. He was appointed a bencher, and subsequently twice elected. He was created a Q.C., in 1863, and in 1864 was raised to the Bench. In 1850 he married a daughter of the late Dr. Perkins, of Jamaica. His family consisted of six children, four daughters and two sons, one of the latter being a barrister at Hamilton, and the other a barrister in Toronto.

CLAIM AGAINST HAYTI.

ENERGETIC ACTION DECIDED UPON TO COMPEL A SETTLEMENT.

London, Feb. 26.—A special despatch from Rome, says:—'The government has decided upon energetic action to compel Hayti to make reparation for the illegal sequestration of the property of an Italian steamer at Port au Prince.'

Italy has long had claims against Hayti, and these, it is alleged, she has frequently tried to press to a settlement. The claim referred to in the foregoing despatch has been pending since 1893. It is the case of a merchant at Port de Paix, whose vessel and cargo, worth $80,000, were, it is alleged, illegally seized and sold by the Haytian Government.

ONTARIO IMMIGRATION RETURNS

Toronto, Feb. 26.—The report of the Department of Immigration of Ontario for the year 1897 has just been issued and shows that 3,718 persons settled in the province during the year, being 723 less than in 1896, and 1,668 less than in 1895. These figures do not include immigrants arriving from the port of New York or other ports than Montreal. The great majority of the immigrants were English and by occupation general laborers were in the majority.

MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 26.—English bondholders of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway are endeavoring to foreclose the mortgage and to sell the entire road. Preliminary steps seeking that end have been begun in the courts here.

MR. DOLE SAILS FOR HOME.

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—President Dole of Hawaii returned to Honolulu on the steamer 'Mariposa,' which sailed at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A number of the Hawaiian delegation was on hand to bid him farewell.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS

SEVERAL IMPORTANT CHANGES MEDITATED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Quebec, Feb. 26. — Owing to the snow blockade, and other causes, the attendence at the meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction was slim, and the business done mostly routine, consisting chiefly of work on the revision of the course of study in the Protestant public schools. In consequence of the elevation of the course of study at McGill University, it has been found necessary to raise that at the public schools leading up to it, for matriculation, and other purposes. Not only will this necessitate the possible introduction of new subjects and the raising of the standard of the present ones, but it will be found more convenient to have some subjects, such as writing, bookkeeping, etc., removed from the list of those coming under control of the government board of school examiners and left instead to the discretion of the school teachers.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

CAMPAIGN A VIGOROUS ONE IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE PROVINCE.

Cornwall, Feb. 26.—No doubt the expectation of hearing such eloquent speakers as the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, M.P., F. D. Monk, M.P., and M. J. F. Quinn, M.P., attracted many of the large crowd of electors of all shades of politics who attended the Conservative rally in the Music Hall last night. Mr. Quinn, however, was the only one of the advertised speakers to put in an appearance. Mr. R. A. Pringle presided and made a very neat little speech. Mr. John McLaughlin, the Conservative candidate, followed, and endeavored to show up the alleged extravagance of Liberal administration in Ontario. He found fault with the Ontario school system, criticised the timber policy of the government and promised that when he was elected and Mr. Whitney was Premier of the province affairs would be managed more economically. Mr. Quinn, as usual, was very eloquent and endeavored to show that Ontario surpassed Quebec in the matter of extravagance. He also touched on the financial issues of the day, but was evidently handicapped by a meagre knowledge of Ontario politics.

The Liberal candidate, Mr. Mulhern, has about completed his tour of Stormont, and has everywhere been received with the greatest enthusiasm. He feels confident of rolling up a large majority.

In Glengarry Mr. McRae's plain, common-sense appeals to the people have done their work, waverers are every hour flocking to his standard and he, too, is confident of victory.

Mr. Mulhern will hold a meeting in the Riverside Hall, Moulinette, this evening.

Mr. Monette, M.P., and others, will say a final word to the electors in Mr. Mulhern's behalf at Cryaler on Monday evening. A final rally will take place in the Music Hall, Cornwall, on Monday evning. Messrs. Chas. Marcil, A. Bourbonnais, M.P., and other speakers, will be present.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—Colonel Clarke, clerk of the Legislative Assembly, has received a despatch from Mr. Robillard, the returning officer for Russell county, stating a new proclamation has been issued for that constituency, so the election there will be held after March 1, and will thus be the first by-election. If the returning officer had availed himself of the provisions of the law such a course could have been avoided. The date of nomination and polling in Russell is not yet known.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 26.—Granby, Que., has been erected into an outport of St. Johns, Que.

The Provision Supply Company of Montreal (Limited) gives notice that its directors shall petition the Governor-in-Council for the issue of supplementary letters patent, with the object of increasing the capital stock of the company to two hundred thousand dollars, and modifying its corporate name by striking off the words 'of Montreal.'

FAIR AND COLDER.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Kamloops, 42, 30; Qu'Appelle, 16, 10; Winnipeg, 8, 10 below; Port Arthur, 16, 19 below; Parry Sound, 32, 4 below; Toronto, 30, 16; Ottawa, 32, 6; Montreal, 30, 20; Quebec, 32, 22; Halifax, 40, 34. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Generally fair to-day and Sunday, and a little colder.

Montreal, Feb. 26, 1898.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day 30.06; yesterday, 29.89. To-day, temperature, max. 34, min. 20; yesterday, max. 35, min. 25.

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 three cents per word extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

FOULIS—At St. Lambert, on Feb. 19th, 1898, the wife of J. L. Foulis, of a son. 26

FORD—At Danville, Que., on Feb. 22, 1898, a son to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ford. 25

HAMILTON—At Bush Glen, Ont., on Feb. 16, 1898, Mrs. Ira Hamilton, of a son. 25

MARRIED.

DUFF—NELLES—At St. George's Church, Guelph, Ont., on Feb. 23, 1898, by the Ven. Archdeacon Dixon, J. Mowat Duff, son of Lieut.-Colonel Duff, Kingston, to Louisa Caroline, daughter of J. A. Nelles, Esq., Guelph. 26

GOODMAN—HICKS—On Feb. 22, 1898, in St. John's Church, Iroquois, Ont., by the Rev. T. J. Stiles, rector, and cousin of the bride, Arthur W. Goodman, of Perth, Ont., to Emma Hicks, daughter of the late James Hicks, of Perth.

PICHE—GREENFIELD—At Richford, Vt., on Feb. 10th, by D. W. Carpenter, Esq., J.P., Joseph Piche, to Louise, daughter of John Greenfield, both of Montreal. 25

DIED.

BARKWELL—Suddenly, at Toronto, on Feb. 23, 1898, Stephen Barkwell, father of the Rev. W. J., J. H., and Dr. F. W. Barkwell. 26

COFFEY—At Quebec, on Feb. 20, 1898, Michael Coffey, aged 76 years, a native of Waterford, Ireland. 26

HOLTBY—Killed at Coteau (C.A. Railway), on Feb. 23, 1898, Wm. D. Holtby, of Ottawa, in his 56th year. 26

LEE—In this city, on the 25th instant, John Lee, jr., aged 25 years, grandson of ex-Alderman John Lee.

The funeral will take place from his grandfather's residence, 1014 Cadieux st., on Monday, 28th instant, at 8.30 a.m., to the Jesuits' Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this invitation without further notice. 26

McGLAUGHLIN—At Montreal West, on Feb. 24th, Douglas Stuart, youngest son of Robert McGlaughlin, aged two years and seven months. 25

McMECHAN—At the old manse, Port Perry, Ont., on Feb. 17, 1898, aged 29 years, Sydney Hamilton Rowan, fourth son of the Rev. J. McMechan, and grandson of the late Sheriff McKellar of Hamilton.

O'MEARA—On Feb. 24, 1898, at Quio, Que., Michael E. O'Meara, aged 42 years, eldest son of the late Edward O'Meara, of Bryson, Que., brother of J. E. O'Meara, of O'Meara & O'Meara, barristers, Ottawa. 26

ROBERTS—At Renfrew, on Monday, Feb. 21, 1898, Willie Gordon, only child of John and Belle Roberts, and grandson of Robt. Gordon, aged 1 year, 11 months. 25

STEPHENSON—At Hudson, Que., on Wednesday, 16th Feb., 1898, Maria Catherine, eldest daughter of the late James Stephenson. 25

STEWART—At Emerson, Man., on Feb. 18, 1898, Hilda Louise Lund, aged 37 years, eldest daughter of the late David Lund, and beloved wife of Andrew Stewart. 26

SUTHERLAND—On Feb. 22, 1898, at No. 20 Leopold street, Toronto, the residence of his son-in-law, Wilson Irwin, W. S. Sutherland, late of Glanallan, Ont. 26

SNELGROVE—At Meaford, Ont., on Feb. 22, 1898, Dr. Charles Frederick Snelgrove, in the 42nd year of his age. 26

STEELE—Suddenly, of heart failure, at Grenville, Que., on the 21st Feb., 1898, John Steele, in the 66th year of his age, father of Mrs. W. H. Eaton, jr., of this city.

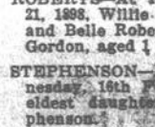
WARNOCK—At Buffalo, N.Y., on Feb. 24th, 1898, after a short illness, Eliza Warnock, formerly of Montreal, sister of Mrs. Robt. Dawes, of this city.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

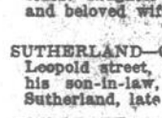
These who attended the Caledonia concert last evening speak highly of the tone and appearance of the Morris Piano supplied by W. H. Leach, 49 Metcalfe street, for the occasion.

TEES & CO., THE UNDERTAKERS, 1800 St. James St., MONTREAL

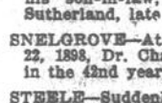


DIAMOND RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!

Genuine Diamonds, 15 karat gold, claw settings, $7.50 to $75.



Genuine Diamond Half-hoop Rings. 3 and 5 stones, $20 to $95.



Wedding Rings, 18 karat gold, $3.50 to $12.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery repaired.

Watches cleaned and warranted for one year, $1.

D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter st.

Opposite "Witness" Office

HALF TONE ETCHINGS,

Equal to the best produced, at 15 cents per square inch. Special rates for large quantities.

'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,

Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Feb. 26, 1898.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF NEW SPRING GOODS.

The element of coming spring pervades the whole store. Every department has its own FASHIONABLE ARRIVALS to announce and NEW GOODS are coming in faster than it is possible to tell you about them.

France, the birthplace of all that is most fashionable, sends many things that we predict will be STYLE LEADERS for 1898. THE BIG STORE blossoms with a dazzling array of SPRING NOVELTIES, the like of which has never before been equalled on this continent.

NEW JACKETS AND CAPES.

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Many of the above lines are worth more than double the prices quoted.

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3,000 yards of Fancy Checked Ginghams and Plaid Effects; also Fine Checks and Plain Colors. Regular value, 25c. Sale price, 12½c.
200 pieces Fancy Dress Muslins, in choice patterns. Values, 25c, 30c, and 35c. Your choice, only 16c.
SWISS APPLIQUE GOODS "AT A SONG."
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Swiss Applique Bureau Covers, 25c, 33c, 40c and 50c.
Swiss Applique Pillow Shams, single, 20c, 25c, 30c.
The above are all slightly damaged, hence these low prices.

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SPRING OPENING

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SCHOOL GIRL FOLLY

THE STORY OF MRS. MAITLAND'S FIRST MARRIAGE.

A few days ago a peculiar case came before Judge DeMontigny in the Recorder's Court, which brought to light interesting facts of an ill-considered marriage. Alex. Buchanan, of Boston, was accused of creating a disturbance on St. Peter street, a short time ago, and also of threatening to take the life of Mr. Maitland, fruit dealer. Yesterday afternoon, Buchanan was found guilty on both counts, and sentence was suspended in the first instance, but he was ordered to furnish one hundred dollars personal security and costs, or go to jail for one month on the second charge. Besides, His Honor told him to leave the country, or he would be arrested and sentenced for creating a disturbance.

It appears that in 1887 Mrs. Maitland, whose mother's name was Werner, contracted a marriage under the name of Georgina Prince with Alex. Buchan, at Southridge. At that time, she was only thirteen years old, and her husband was twenty. His mother separated the pair within three days, as she considered the girl too young. Buchan, or Buchanan, disappeared, and so did the girl eventually. The latter came to Canada and secured a position with Mr. Maitland, fruit dealer, of St. Peter street. In 1895 the latter married his shop girl, and for a few years all went well until Buchanan discovered her whereabout and succeeded in obtaining money for his silence. At last, Mrs. Maitland refused to give him any more money, with the result that he came to Montreal and created a disturbance outside the store on St. Peter street, and further threatened to take Mr. Maitland's life, with the above result. The case was placed in the hands of Mr. James Crankshaw, barrister, whose inquiries revealed more startling news. Buchan, or Buchanan, it seems, two years after his marriage with Miss Prince, evidently treated that marriage as null and void, as he married one Margot Hapney, at Boston, and stated in the certificate that it was his first marriage. Further investigation showed that Mrs. Maitland's marriage with Buchanan is null and void, as according to the laws of Ohio and Illinois, and many other States, the marriage is illegal, if the girl is under the age of eighteen, and the man under the age of twenty-one, without legal proceedings, so that Mrs. Maitland was quite justified in contracting her second marriage.

CHILDREN'S ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The annual Sabbath school festival of the East End Methodist Church was held last evening. The attendance was very large, and the children were evidently bent on making the most of their annual treat, judging from the enthusiasm displayed, and the length of time they tarried at the several well laden supper tables, which were presided over by the lady teachers of the school. After the wants of the 'inner boy' had been satisfied, a lengthy programme of music, vocal and instrumental, recitations, etc., was rendered. Among the children who took part were: Misses Emie and Gertie French, Edith Robins, L. Lingfield, M. McComb, Emma Robins, W. Morse, L. Kelly; Masters F. Robins, Charles Lancey and Clarence Lancey; also Mrs. McMillan, and Misses J. Kneeland, E. Lamb, M. Emberley, Artis, Lister, and Messrs. Pitts, Best, Bristow and McMillan. Mr. Geo. Deacon, superintendent of the school, occupied the chair, and Mrs. A. Ahern presided at the piano, which had been kindly loaned by Messrs. Willis & Co. At the close of the programme, Mr. Deacon distributed the prizes to the successful scholars in the various classes.

SOCIAL AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

The annual social in connection with the Sabbath school of St. Paul's Church was held last night. The hall was pretty well occupied with children, and parents who accompanied the children. A few of the Sabbath scholars had volunteered, some to sing and others to recite, and having rehearsed for a week or two, they did their part in the entertainment very well. The Rev. Dr. Barclay presided, and put the young performers at their ease. The audience was very appreciative, and rewarded the young people with their applause. Those who attended the social enjoyed a most pleasant evening, and those who were unable to attend, were not forgotten, and must have enjoyed the boxes of sweets that were forwarded to them.

IN MUSIC'S MAZES.

A large, fashionable and appreciative audience assembled yesterday to hear the fourth concert this season of the Symphony Orchestra. The programme, as on previous occasions, did ample credit to Professor Goulet's judgment and taste. The care with which the lighter numbers were interspersed among the more sombre items, and contrasted with them, not only relieved mental tension, but also served to heighten the peculiar characteristics of each. The opening selection from Beethoven was finely rendered, and in some respects it might have been preferable if the great master's work had been reserved till later on, so that the audience could have settled down into a humor more calmly critical and less disturbed by the interruptions of late comers. Certainly this number deserved the closest attention, not only for its intrinsic merits, which goes without saying, but for the admirable manner in which it was rendered. The 'Barber of Seville,' which came next, needs little remark, but Greig's 'Holbery Suite' which followed, proved a rare treat, and was listened to with almost painful attention, followed at the conclusion by tumultuous applause. In this and in the selections from Mascagni's 'Preinde,' and 'Siciliana,' which followed, Professor Goulet and his orchestra showed to immense advantage and deserved the highest praise.

Miss Ella Walker, as a soloist, came as near surpassing herself as was in any way possible, and her rendering of Schira's 'Sognai,' followed as an encore by Nevin's 'Oh, that we two were Maying,' was really exquisite. Mr. M. J. Vanpoucke's work on the clarionette also did much to add to the general enjoyment of the afternoon.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Mr. J. H. Ferns, will address the Gospel Temperance meeting in the lecture room of the East End Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon. Subject: 'Individual responsibility in national progress.' Mr. W. J. S. McCormick will preside.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 26.

ST. ANDREWS RAPIDS.

WINNIPEG DEPUTATION BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT ON THE SUBJECT.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—Mayor Andrews of Winnipeg, Mr. Bell, secretary of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. McMillan, Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba, and Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Richardson, members of parliament, waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Tarte and Mr. Sifton yesterday to ask that the St. Andrew's Rapids, seventeen miles from Winnipeg, be improved so as to admit of uninterupted river navigation.

Mayor Andrews opened the case by reminding them that this matter had been before the Ottawa Government for the last twenty years, and all sorts of promises remained unfulfilled. The present mission was to obtain from the government some definite statement of the position. The improvement was not local but would be a direct benefit to the whole province, the saving to the district in the matter of cordwood alone being estimated at a dollar a cord on two hundred and fifty thousand cords per annum. Another feature of the scheme was an estimate by Mr. Coste, chief engineer of the Public Works Department, that he could deliver in Winnipeg two thousand horse-power which could be utilized by Winnipeg, and taken off the hands of the government at from twenty to twenty-five dollars per horse-power per annum. While he could not pledge the city, he had no hesitation in giving it as his opinion that they would do so. In this way the interest on the whole expenditure would be guaranteed to the government. Practically all that would be asked would be the advancing of capital expenditure in the meantime.

Mr. Bell dwelt on the enormous area of territory to be served by the improvement and the extent of continuous river navigation it would assure. A vessel could come from the north end of Lake Winnipeg to the international boundary, a distance of three hundred and fifty or three hundred and seventy-five miles, and further, vessels could come from Edmonton. It would affect an area embracing sixteen degrees of latitude. The cost of locks was estimated at between five and six hundred thousand dollars. As an alternative it had been suggested that if the government would practically loan the money for the locks Winnipeg might consider whether the city would not guarantee the interest on the money, if she could not get other municipalities to join. Winnipeg was perfectly willing to show her bona fides to some extent.

In reply to Mr. Sifton it was stated that the depth of water in the locks would be from seven to nine feet.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said they had brought up features he had never heard before. To provide power in a city like Winnipeg would be a great benefit. He asked them to put in writing what they had said.

Mr. Jamieson said: 'I think the city would prefer to take the whole of the water-power you have to deliver. We do not wish to develop a little town at St. Andrews.'

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—The appeal and cross-appeal in the case of Klock and Lindsay was taken up yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court. This case arises out of the destruction by fire of the Lindsay steam saw-mill, at Aylmer, Que., in May, 1896. The mill was leased to and operated by Klock Bros., and the proprietor claimed that they were responsible for the loss on account of the presumption declared by the Civil Code in case of loss by fire in favor of the landlord, that the fire occurred through the fault or negligence of the tenant, and also because they had made alterations in the buildings, and introduced Dutch ovens to burn the sawdust, which increased the fire risk, without his permission, and he claimed $20,000 damages. The action was dismissed by the trial court at Hull, district of Ottawa, but an appeal was allowed by the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal, and a verdict entered in favor of the plaintiff for $10,000 damages. The defendants asked to have judgment of the trial court restored, and the plaintiff seeks by his cross-appeal to have the amount of the verdict increased to $20,000. Mr. McDougall, Q.C., and Mr. Lafleur, for Klock Bros. Mr. Geoffrion, Q.C., and Mr. Aylen, for Lindsay. On the conclusion of the arguments judgment was reserved.

The case of Raphael vs. Maclaren stands next for hearing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Spring Blossoms.—The Big Store blossoms with Spring Novelties. All the iridescent lines of the rainbow dazzle with a gorgeous beauty seldom equalled and Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Fabrics at Carsley's for spring have set everybody talking about them.

Spring News.—Everybody is telling everybody else about the beautiful things for spring that Clarsleys' are showing. Come and look over the collection of New Silks, New Dress Goods, New Jackets, etc. Thus beauty, harmony and economy in everything for spring.

A TEN WEEKS' SIEGE.

SALVATION ARMY CAMPAIGN ON THE STRONGHOLDS OF SIN.

Toronto, Feb. 26. — Miss Eva Booth, field commissioner of the Salvation Army in Canada, previous to going west, signed and sealed a red-hot proclamation, which is to be issued to-morrow and posted up all over Canada, ordering 'A ten weeks' siege of the strongholds of King Beelzebub.' The first week of the siege, which commences on Sunday, is to be the anti-drink week, and Salvationist volleys of all kinds will be fired at the liquor traffic. While in the West Miss Booth will join her father, General Booth, in his meetings in British Columbia, Washington Territory, and Manitoba. They will spend St. Patrick's Day at Winnipeg, where the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba will preside over the General's meeting. As a result of a council of war held here by the General, a number of changes in the Canadian command have been issued. The most important are: Brigadier Bennett, from Manitoba to Montreal, for the Province of Quebec; Brigadier Sharp, from Toronto to Newfoundland; Major MacMillan, from Newfoundland to the North-West Territories; Major Collier, makes a tour of the east; Staff Captain Gage, goes to Manitoba; Staff Captain Turner, to the State of Washington, and Staff Captain Phillips will look after the Army interests in western Ontario.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

London, Feb. 26. — In the House of Commons yesterday the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. Curzon, replying to Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, as to whether France intended to occupy Hainan, as a naval base in the far East, similar to steps taken by Germany and Russia, said that the French Government had intimated to the British Ambassador at Paris, Sir Edmund Monson, that it had not the least intention of initiating any such policy in China.

London, Feb. 26.—The Pekin correspondent of the 'Times' says: China having issued an imperial decree authorizing a Chinese syndicate to construct with foreign assistance, presumably American, a trunk line from Tien Sin to Ching Kiang, through Shan Tung province, Baron Von Moyking, the German minister, intervened on the ground that Germany had been accorded the refusal of the right to construct any railway in Shan Tung. The project, therefore, is blocked. This is a virtual assumption by Germany of railway monopoly in Shan Tung.

THE PARNELL HOMESTEAD.

Dublin, Feb. 25.—Mr. John H. Parnell, member of Parliament for South Meath, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, is a candidate for the post of city marshal of Dublin. He has issued a circular from Avondale, in which he says: 'The poverty, and almost absolute want which my mother, my sisters and I are facing, render it imperative for me to ask the corporation to intrust me with the duties of city marshal. Through the devotion of my brother to the cause of Ireland, Avondale, the home of my family for generations, must go under the hammer.'

WHALEBACKS IN WRANGELL.

Ottawa, Feb. 26. — The government here last night published the following regarding the Stickeen route: 'Every intimation that has come from Washington within the last few days goes to show that the government there feels like stifling Canadian trade up the Stickeen by way of Wrangell. This they will find it hard to do, as it has now been proven that flat-bottomed whalebacks can be taken in tow all the way from Victoria up the Stickeen without breaking bulk.

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SHAKESPEARE-BACON

The Great Dramatist's Right to His Own Work Disputed.

MR. IGNATIUS DONNELLY'S INTERESTING THEORY.

'Good friend, for Jesus' sake, forbear,
To dig the dust enclosed here;
Blest be the man that spares these stones
And curst be he that moves my bones.'

This is the well-known epitaph upon Shakespeare's tomb, and it means, according to the original formation and order of the words—'Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays.'

Shakespeare was a low, ignorant fellow. He could scarcely, if at all, write his name. There are three signatures extant—two upon his will (which look as if they were copied) and the fac-simile in the British Museum. This is the crudest kind of writing and the name is spelled with nine letters. The name which is appended to the immortal works which bear his name consists of eleven letters. Shakespeare was a lewd, coarse fellow. He seduced the woman he afterwards married. He lent money and made malt at Avon. He went to law with defaulters. He was an actor in London where, in the crude, open air theatres of the day, which were destitute of the least refinement, he took small parts. He went to a school in which even English was not taught; only a kind of dog Latin. His parents were ignorant peasants. His ancestors were low-down people. The man himself had neither learning nor the opportunity to become acquainted with the learned or the refined.

'And yet,' said Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, 'it is claimed for such a character that he wrote 'Venus and Adonis,' as his first essay in poetry, a work which offers the most beautiful diction, the most refined and perfect English, with not the slightest trace of rusticity or provincialism.'

Mr. Donnelly is the author of the famous 'Cryptogram,' which ascribes the works of Shakespeare to Francis Bacon. Mr. Donnelly has been scholar, politician, Licutenant-Governor of the State of Minnesota. He is now in Montreal enjoying his honeymoon, at the residence of his cousin, Mr. M. Donnelly, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Rae & Donnelly, St. James street.

Mr. Donnelly is not in active politics now. He is still the scholar. He has been studying his Baconian theory for over twenty-five years. At this moment he has a new work ready for the press, which will be an elaboration of his original book, which he published ten years ago, and supplemental to its chief features. He acknowledges that in his first book he had not the theory complete. In this latest work upon which he has spent several years, he feels that he has completely and forever demolished the claims of Shakespeare to be the author of the works bearing his name.

The character of Shakespeare thus given is according to Mr. Donnelly, who has studied every fragment of writing connected with his life. Mr. Donnelly believes in the heredity of intellect. 'Every tradition of Shakespeare,' he said, in the course of some talk upon this interesting theme, 'presents him in a coarse, low, licentious light. How could you conceive a man who had never been taught the English language properly, who had no educated associates, who was of low origin, to give us sublime thoughts which to-day are studied even more than the bible, in some respects. I do not mean to derogate one iota from the bible, understand. There are in it passages of unparalleled majesty. But in the historical and other parts of the Old Testament we are coming to regard much as legendary. And yet how anxious we are to discover the authorship of its different books.'

In 1856 Miss Delia Bacon published a philosophical work, proving that Shakespeare could not have written the works attributed to him. The critics fell foul of her and she eventually lost her reason. A judge of the Missouri Supreme Court followed with a book on his own account, upon similar lines. Mr. Donnelly had always been interested in this question. Once he read a book upon cryptography. This arrested his attention. Then he remembered that he had read in Bacon's own works how a Dr. Lopez, who had been sent over to England to poison Queen Elizabeth, had invented a cypher by which he was enabled to tell a friend in Spain by letter how he was faring in his mission. In this correspondence every tenth word had relation to the matter in hand; the whole letter read without this key told nothing whatever.

Also, Bacon, in his works had referred to two kinds of cyphers—the word and the sign cyphers. The thought occurred to him that there might be a cryptography in Shakespeare which would yield up the mystery of authorship. For the purposes of his search he got a copy of the first folio of 1623 from England and started to work. He first noticed that the pages were numbered irregularly. That was not chance. Upon page fifty-three he came across, at the three hundred and seventy-first word, the word 'Bacon.' He divided this number by the number of the pages and got seven. And upon this page he found seven words in italics. This is the foundation or root principle of the cryptogram which he pursued only to find that almost every page yielded further proof of his theory, while in the text, arbitrarily and, apparently whimsically, dragged in, appeared from time to time 'Bacon,' Sir Nicholas,' 'Francis.' This cryptogram appears in the sonnets; it informs the whole works: it appears unmistakably upon the epitaph.

'We are to think of the character of the works of Shakespeare,' said Mr. Donnelly, 'and then of the man who is is supposed to have written them. I have noted the 'Venus and Adonis,' his first essay in poetry, polished, exalted, beautiful in diction. How could a low peasant, without education, possibly be the author of these? I have been to Stratford-on-Avon, and have been puzzled to make out what the common people said—some low gibberish, less than English. And this is how Shakespeare's parents talked; this is how he talked.' Hume said long ago that the authenticity of Shakespeare might one day be doubted; Palmerston said that it was impossible to believe that Shakespeare wrote Hamlet and Lear; John Bright, after reading my book, doubted the authorship; while General Butler became a convert to my views.'

Why should Bacon be willing to forego the fame of such immortal work? Because, according to Mr. Donnelly, in the first place, to have any connection with the low play houses of those days, was enough to cover a man in his position with infamy; second, because he may have sworn to save himself from the vengeance of Elizabeth; that he had nothing to do with the authorship of Richard the Second, and was obliged to maintain the oath; third, he may have committed the secret to a number of friends who were to hand it on, until at the end of a given period, it was to be divulged to the world. Indeed, Mr. Donnelly entertains more than a suspicion that the Rosicrucian Society was founded by Francis Bacon, partly with this purpose. This developed into modern Masonry, which was in some sort the umbilical cord binding it to the parent society. The secret may have been transmitted from generation to generation; it may be in the breast of living persons; on the other hand, through feeble or unworthy instruments it may have either been destroyed, as was the material Lord Byron left to Tom Moore, or, through neglect, failed to be transmitted from the original society.

At any rate, it is clear as the sun at noon-day that Bacon and not Shakespeare, wrote the plays of Shakespeare. What will you do about Ben Jonson's noble apostrophe to the immortality of Shakespeare? Why, bless you, he was in the plot of the 'cryptogram.' He was a clerk to Bacon. Bacon refers to him as his 'good pen.' And the fact that when both Shakespeare and Bacon were dead, Jonson, in describing fifteen of the immortals of his age, neglected to mention Shakespeare at all, and referred, on the other hand, to the glory and immortality of Bacon, who had given 'numbers' to the world, which no age or language could parallel — all this was proof positive to Mr. Donnelly that he was in the secret of the cypher. In the sonnets themselves there was the confident declaration that the work was immortal, which was congruous enough in the case of a man who was admitted to be a universal genius, but which would have been unspeakably absurd in the case of Shakespeare.

There is the fact that Stratford-on-Avon is not mentioned once in the whole of the works, while St. Albans, the home of Sir Francis Bacon, is mentioned twenty times; the fact that Sir Francis sent to Sir Toby Matthews, in Spain a work which he does not explicitly describe, but which Sir Toby, in reply, refers to as the most immortal which any age or language has produced, and which shall shine to the remotest posterity; the fact that there is not one particle of evidence in the life of Shakespeare which could possibly link him with such high and mighty thoughts, and imagery, and philosophy as abound in the work.

Mr. Donnelly himself is convinced; the critics are becoming convinced, according to the author, Baconian societies are flourishing in England; and the enthusiastic expounder of the 'Cryptogram,' mentions the significant fact that at a debate in which he participated at Oxford University, opinion was divided upon the question, 'Did Shakespeare write the works which bear his name?' And why should there be doubt?

'Because,' answers Mr. Donnelly, 'the English believe in the heredity of intellect. You do not make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. The English believe in the refinement of association and education. Shakespeare was an ignorant, smart fellow: who could barely write his name; his daughter, Judith, could not write at all.'

'Study the theory,' said Mr. Donnelly, impressively.

'Who cares about the authorship, after all, so long as the world has the fruits of genius.'

'Well, the multitude do not care. But we want to know who wrote the bible; and truth is truth; and works which are immortal should have their right authorship.'

Mr. Donnelly, if you show the least earnestness at all, will warm to the subject, will wax eloquent. For he is an able man, even if you do not agree with his theory. Courteous and pleasant is he, with a touch of the brogue, delightful when he quotes a noble sonnet, or discovers Sir Francis Bacon in the allusion of the Second Carrier, in the second act, and first scene of the first part of King Henry the Fourth, when he says, 'I have a gammon of bacon,' or where Falstaff calls his men in buckram 'baconfed cowards,' or when he describes the cryptogram with all the fondness of a partial parent. Mr. Donnelly, who is a Populist by sympathy, and has been in politics for many years, is fresh and supple, with a blue Irish eye and a warm spot in his heart for the 'dear old Tyrone,' of precious memories.

SZUMOWSKA—LITTLE CONCERT.

The Ladies' Morning Musical Club is certainly deserving of great praise for their efforts on behalf of music, and the announcement that another grand recital is to be given under their auspices in the Windsor Hall on Tuesday evening next, will be greeted with pleasure. Madame Szumowska and Miss Lena Little will be the two artists, and the programme to be rendered is a very fine one.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Gent's Silver Patent Lever Watch, guaranteed, $5.00.
Ladies' Silver Watch, $3.50. Solid Gold Chains from $4.50.

This is less than 50c in the $—and all other goods proportionally cheap. As everything must be sold without reserve, don't miss this opportunity.

Remember the Address,
2200—ST. CATHERINE ST.—2200

Walker's Old Stand, opposite English Cathedral.

Cars pass the door. *Open Evenings.*

J. B. WILLIAMSON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE - - Phillips Square.

Mantle Department.

LADIES' BICYCLE SUITS.

For To-morrow, Saturday.

60 LADIES' BICYCLE SUITS, in Halifax Tweed, Homespun, Tweed Effects, and Cotton Drill, to be cleared at 25 percent off.

—ALSO—

A full assortment of LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS at special values.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

'ROYAL DRESDEN' WHITE CHINA DINNER PLATES, $1.50, for 75c dozen.
'DOULTON'S BLUE WATTEAU PATTERN DINNER AND SOUP PLATES, 10 in., $1.20, for 75c doz.; 7 in., 80c, for 60c.
CHILDREN'S PICTURE PLATES, $1.80, for 25c doz.
Not less than 1 doz. plates will be sold to one purchaser.
JAPANESE ART GREEN PLATES, 75c, for 25c each.
ENGLISH 'BARBOTINE' VASES, 50c, for 25c each.
The balance of our WHITE CHINA for Decorating. We have marked all HALF-PRICE.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Special Tables will be laid at centre of FIRST FLOOR for three days with Children's 2 piece Suits, for ages 4 to 7 years. A special lot will be sold at $2.00 each; usual selling prices, $4.50 to $9.00.
A lot of broken lines at HALF-PRICE.
Some SAILOR SUITS, BLOUSES and GALATEA SUITS will be offered at reductions to clear.
We will not send these goods on approbation.

CARPET SQUARES.

Made too late for January Sale, now offered. Entire stock at discount of
33⅓ Percent—2½ x 3 yds. 4 x 5 yds.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Just received special lines of BLACK SICILIAN CLOTH, extraordinary value

600 yards, 54 in., value $1.00, to clear at.... 75c
600 yards, 50 in., value 80c, to clear at.... 60c
600 yards, 44 in., value 65c, to clear at—— 50c

FIVE PERCENT EXTRA FOR CASH.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

★40 PERCENT★ DISCOUNT.

Having purchased the entire stock of the Fairpoint Silver Ware Manufacturing Company, of Bedford, Mass. (now in liquidation), at a BIG REDUCTION, we are offering it for sale at

40 Percent Discount
Off Their Regular Marked Price. . .

These are ALL NEW GOODS, this season's samples, and are Novelties well worthy of inspection. A rare opportunity for getting

Handsome Goods
—AT A—
Low Price.

Call early for choice.

★R. A. DICKSON & CO.★
2261 ST. CATHERINE ST.

CENTS FOR SALE
Apply at the "Witness" Office.

New Designs.



GEO. S. KIMBER,
House and Sign Painter,
2466 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Bell Tel. 3281.

IF IT'S
LOCKER'S TILING,
That Settles it, it's the Best.
Designs and Estimates furnished for every description of Tiling, and for MANTELS in Hardwood, Brick or Tile.
THE G. R. LOCKER CO.,
1749 Notre Dame St.

R. WILSON SMITH,

FINANCIAL AGENT

Government, Municipal and Railway Securities, Bought and Sold. First class Securities Suitable for Trust Funds always on hand. Trust Estates Managed.

STANDARD LIFE CHAMBERS, 151 St. James st.
Montreal.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'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 TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH 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. ARTHUR FRANCHERE,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 10th February, 1898.

Weekly Calendar.

ANTOINETTE
SZUMOWSKA
NEXT TUESDAY EVENING,
WINDSOR HALL.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26.

SCHOOL OF ART
AND APPLIED DESIGN,
2278 St. Catherine street.
CLASSES RE-OPENED ON MONDAY, Jan. 3rd.
The School will be open to visitors the FIRST SATURDAY of each Month from 2 to 6 p.m.

ART ASSOCIATION,
Phillips Square.
GALLERIES OPEN DAILY
9 a. m. TO DUSK.
ADMISSION, 25 cts, SATURDAY, FREE.
Reading Room open to Members till 6 p. m.

BY THE COURTESY of Mrs. Burnett, 27 Ontario avenue; Andrew Allan, Esq., 'Iononteh,' 361 Peel street; Robert Meighen, Esq., 140 Drummond street; H. Montague Allan, Esq., 'Ravenscrag,' 505 Pine avenue; R. B. Angus, Esq., 240 Drummond street; Jas. Ross, Esq., 360 Peel street; City Gardens, Logan's Park and Mount Royal Cemetery, their Conservatories will be open to the members of the Montreal Horticultural Society and their friends on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 26th, 1898.
W. ORMISTON ROY, Sec-Treas.
P. O. Box 778, Montreal.

SATURDAY NIGHT — FEB. 26.
POPULAR CONCERT.
PLANCON
D'ALVIGNY
DuDUMAINE
DeBLANCK
WINDSOR HALL.
Reserved Seats, $1.00 each.
Sale at Shaw's and Hardy's, Monday, 21st.

MR. FRED MYERS
Speaks to Young men at the SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING this week, 8 o'clock. A bright, helpful, popular service. All young men cordially invited.
BIBLE STUDY CLASSES.
SUNDAY, 9.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.
Young Men's Christian Association,
Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, FEB. 27.

MEN'S OWN.
Speaker—Professor GRAHAM TAYLOR, Chicago University.
Special Music has been arranged.
SUNDAY, 27th FEBY., 1898.
25

COURSE OF
SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS
—IN—
CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Subject, "RELIGION."
Preacher, REV. J. LYALL GEORGE.
SUNDAY, Feb. 27, "Religion, the Crown and Glory of Man's Life."

Anniversary Services
OF THE
EAST END METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL
SUNDAY, February 27th.
10.30 a.m.—Preacher, the Rev. Melvin Taylor.
2.30 p.m.—Open Meeting of the School. Speakers W. H. Rosevear, J. H. Ferns and Thos. McComb.
7 p.m.—Platform Meeting, Speakers—the Rev. G. C. Huxtable and Dr. Robins.
Soloists—Miss Clark and Mr. S. Dunn.

EMMANUEL
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
(Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Sts.)
REV. E. C. EVANS, D.D., Pastor,
Morning service, at 11 a.m., Preacher, the pastor. Subject:—"An Unexpected Call."
Evening service at 7 p.m.
Preacher—Prof. GRAHAM TAYLOR, D.D., OF CHICAGO.
Subject, "The Social Incarnation."
Seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed.
26

MONDAY, FEB. 21.

A MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF VERDUN
Will be held in the school house on MONDAY, 28th February, at 7.30 p.m., to consider the Drainage, Water and Loan By-laws.
HENRY HADLEY,
Mayor.

MONDAY, FEB. 28.

MONTREAL WOMEN'S CLUB.
HON. PRESIDENT:
Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen.
Paper by MISS C. DERICK.
"PRODUCERS and CONSUMERS."
Feb. 28th, 4 o'clock, Y.M.C.A.
Admission, by Member's Ticket. Non-members (Gentleman or Lady) 25 cts.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.
RECITAL OF SACRED MUSIC,
TUESDAY, March 1st, 1898, at 7.45 p.m.
PROGRAMME.
Organ Solo, "Andante," .... Guilmant
MR. A. L. BINDLEY.
Hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," .... Hymnal 377
Solo, "La Salutation Angelique," .. Gounod
Miss ALICE LINDSAY. Violin Obligato, PROF. J. J. GOULET.
Anthem, "Seek ye the Lord." .. .. Roberts
CHOIR.
Solo, "Pieta Signore (Pity O Saviour)," .... Stradella
MISS FRANCES MURPHY.
Organ Solo .. ..
MR. R. W. B. BOTCHERBY.
Solo, "The Soft Southern Breeze," .. .. .. Barnby
MR. ERNEST ALEXANDER.
Solo, "O Rest in the Lord," .. .. Mendelssohn
MRS. MUIR (pupil Madame Nilca.)
Organ Solo, "Grand Offertoire in D." .. .. L. Wely
MR. R. W. B. BOTCHERBY.
Solo, "Nazareth," .. .. Gounod
MR. A. E. MAY.
Organ Solo, "Grand Offertoine in D." .. .. Batiste
MR. R. W. B. BOTCHERBY.
Duet (vocal), "Love Divine," .. .. Stainer
MISS ALICE LINDSAY and MR. ERNEST ALEXANDER.
Anthem, "Hark, Hark, My Soul," .. .. .. Shelley
CHOIR.
Hymn, "Abide with Me," .... Hymnal No. 820.
Accompanists—Pianoforte, Miss Florence M. Evans. Organ, Mr. A. L. Bindley.
Collection in aid of the choir fund.
Pianoforte kindly lent by Messrs. P. E. Layton & Bro., 146 Peel street.

SIXTH BATTALION
FUSILIERS.
The Non-Commissioned Officers' Class will meet for Drill at 8 p.m. every Tuesday and Friday until further orders, commencing on Tuesday, the 1st of March. Absence without leave may result in dismissal from the Battalion.
By order,
T. ATKINSON,
Bt. Major and Adjt.
26

W. C. T. U.
MEMORIAL MEETING.
Every Christian Temperance Union in the city and suburbs is invited to send representatives to a Memorial Meeting to be held in honor of Miss Willard, at three o'clock on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 1st, in the lower hall of the Y.M.C.A. Building.
J. E. DOUGALL
President, Co. W.C.T.U.

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC.
Miss MARIE HOLLINSHEAD will give a Concert of Sacred Music under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society
In St. Bartholomew's Church,
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 1st,
At 8 o'clock.
The following artists will take part:—Miss Hollinshead, Miss C. Russell, Miss R. Whitham, Dr. A. F. Ibbotson, Miss Maud Arkinson, Miss S. Crawford, Miss May Reynolds, the Misses Crawford. Accompanist, Miss C. Russell.
Tickets, 25 cents, at the door.
Piano loaned by Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.
25

1st PRINCE of WALES REGIMENT.
Regimental Orders,
ANNUAL DRILL.
1. The Regiment will parade at the Armory in Drill Order, at 8 p.m., as follows:
Right half Battalion on 1st and 15th March.
Left half Battalion on 8th and 22nd March.
The entire Regiment on the 29th March.
2. The N.C.O.'s class will, on and after the 3rd March, be held each Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, instead of on Tuesdays as heretofore.
3. Recruits will parade each Friday evening at 8 o'clock, beginning the 25th February. By order,
W. L. BOND, Capt.,
Adjutant.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

A CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
SABREVOIS FRENCH MISSION,
To be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 4th, at eight o'clock, in the Collegiate Institute, 465 Guy street.
TICKETS, 25 cents. 19

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CANADA PAPER COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Canada Paper Company (Limited) will be held at the Company's Office, No. 580 Craig street, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 8th MARCH, at 3 o'clock p.m.
By order of the Board.
JOHN G. YOUNG,
Secretary Treasurer.
Montreal, 23rd February, 1898.

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, corner Notre Dame and St. Alexis streets, Montreal, on MONDAY, April 2nd, next, at 2.00 o'clock p.m.
T. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary.
Sun Life Building,
Montreal, February 22nd, 1898. 23

FEBRUARY

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F. M. 6 L. Q. 13 — N. M. 20 F. Q. 28

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Witness $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 30c; 10 copies to one address, $2.25; 20, $4.40; 50, $10.50 100, $20.
For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 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.

ADVERTISING RATES.
DAILY WITNESS
Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms.
WEEKLY WITNESS.
With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

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.'

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

A Manitoba correspondent expresses disapprobation of our jubilee symposium, which he finds very uninteresting. In inviting those reminiscences we could not expect them to be interesting to persons who did not know Canada fifty years ago or the localities and events described or any of the persons whose early history has been recalled. We hoped, however, that those who were indifferent to the bygone era referred to would still take pleasure in observing the keen pleasure these memories awaked in those who for one reason or another had an interest in them. To persons who have read one paper for fifty years, and who have reached the time of life when it becomes a habit to dwell upon the past, the opportunity for intercourse and the exchange of memories with those who, unknown to them, had passed through like experiences, was a delight that none would deny to declining years, even though such alone had shared it. Those who travel the seas to-day on steamships and the land on railway cars should reverence the robust heroism of those who under far different conditions laid the foundations of the ease we enjoy to-day. Apart from such considerations, these papers have proved contributions to history, valued by those whose part it is to verify the records of past events.

SONG COMPETITION.

Like the swelling of mountain rills, poetry flows in freshets in the springtime. The muse comes laughing and singing with the swallows and the flowers, and it is meet that every youth and maiden should sing too with very gladness. What with Eldorados and imperial expansion, stately statesmen and what not, some predict a whelming flood this year. It is eminently right that every one who feels like singing should sing, but not that every one should print. Many write poetry who can, but more who cannot, whose ear gives them no hint of a false rhyme or a false measure, or who, not erring in these, have nothing to contribute to the common store of thought. We are inclined to print every piece of verse sent us, so far as we can. Bad spelling we can correct, bad grammar, bad rhyme, bad measure we sometimes can, to the distress, no doubt, of the poet. But poetry itself we do not undertake to contribute, and poetry does not come to us every day. We wish it did; but perhaps it is the better of being scarce. Was it Horace who bade the young poet keep his work by him for nine years before giving it to the world? If this were done by some of our young poets they would at the end of that period thank their foresight. We want to be thanked by all the poets, great and small, both by those whose work we print and by those whose lines, sometimes for one reason and sometimes for another, not always because they are bad verse, we do not print. Sometimes perhaps we fail to print what we should; sometimes we print what we should not; sometimes we leave out what is better than something else that we have printed. Which writer in that case have we served the best turn?

We sometimes print what some might think childish and simple; but there is nothing so great as simplicity, and of the realm of art it may be said, he that cannot become as a little child has not found the door to it. The greatest preacher is he who can be followed by every youth of twelve years old. One of the chief defects of the more ambitious poetry of to-day, as of other kinds of art, is nebulosity. One can imagine almost anything behind a mist, and so the poet or painter thinks he has created something great when he has made a mist—a work that is not only without form but void. There never was an age in which the human brain could less afford to be fuddled. We see great masses of people with untrained minds struggling with thronging facts and opinions. He is a benefactor almost divine who sees clearly and helps them to see clearly, who thinks clearly and helps them to think clearly, who sets men's thoughts in order for them. He is no benefactor who confuses them with chaotic presentations of he himself knows not what. Whatever else we have in poetry or prose, let us have simplicity so far as possible. It is not always possible to speak clearly. Some utterers of dark sayings, Browning for one, have been much hurt by the accusation of being wilfully obscure. That is only additional testimony to the fact that simplicity is the greatest greatness.

Not with a view to making more poets, but with a view to finding those that are and to showing that there is still great work to be done, we propose to offer a prize. Canada has as yet no accepted national song. We doubt if a national song can be produced by the method we propose, but we know of no other. Poets sing because they must, and it is their most spontaneous notes that trill the sweetest. Of a good song it might almost be said, 'Nascitur non fit'—it is born, not made—so utterly artless is it. The anthem, 'God Save the Queen,' which holds its own above all others for Britain, is not the deliberate effort of a genius; it is an evolution of history. We doubt if a literary critic would ever have given a prize to either it or 'Yankee Doodle.' Hinting thus what are the conquering qualities in a song, we propose to offer a prize for the best Canadian patriotic song sent us before the first of May. We shall put no trammels upon its construction, but we may say that eight verses would probably kill the best song. It is not necessary to go over the rose, thistle and shamrock, nor to mention our mountains, mines, prairies, rivers, farms and cities. This line has been followed so often with unsuccess that he will need to have a peculiarly delicate touch who seeks it again. If a good song is evolved we may then be able to offer a prize for good music. The terms of competition will appear next week.

VAPORINGS.

The first thought evoked by the 'Maine' disaster—in some minds at least—was: this has saved the world a war. It is often hard to analyze the unconscious reasoning by which the mind seems to receive instinctive impressions; but it was probably something like this. Anger is a sort of insanity, which is more likely to be controlled when one is aroused to full consciousness. The United States was, a year or two ago, startled to find itself almost at war with its nearest relative and best friend, hardly knowing why, so inadequate was the cause. When the nation fully waked up to what it was saying and doing, it drew back in horror, a horror which it does not seem yet to have forgotten, as it is for the most part bearing itself admirably towards Spain at a time when there is far more to excite wrath. The more intelligent newspapers resent very bitterly the criminal recklessness of the sensational press, which, though probably only meant to win popularity among the narrow-minded and foolish looks as though born of a set purpose to get the United States into war with anybody and everybody, to get the people into a fury of hatred against all other nations, and, as a consequence, to win for it the animosity of all peoples. The New York 'Independent' calls it Satanic, and admits that only the untold services rendered to freedom by a free press prevent it from demanding the legal suppression of such tremendous mischief-making. The same paper is brave enough to publish an article by Dr. Washburn, the grand veteran president of Robert College, an American university situated near Constantinople, discussing the ill-will which, as proclaimed by an Austrian statesman, is held by all European peoples towards the United States. It places the follies of legislators and the licentious malignity of the American press among the causes. The kind of folly which it deplores finds a new illustration in the conduct of State Senator Fick, of Ohio, who, without any evidence, brought into the legislature a resolution setting forth that 'the preponderance of evidence shows that the battleship 'Maine' was blown up by Spaniards,' and declaring the sense of the Ohio people that the time has come for interference in Cuba. Strange that the real cause of the late disaster should have been first ascertained in Ohio! It must be remembered, however, that the United States will abroad be as much, and possibly more justly, held responsible for possessing Mr. Fick as Spain would be for the 'Maine' disaster, supposing it was proved that it was the work of some crazy Cuban Spaniard. Mr. Fick must be a member of the Duckworth Club, another Ohio production which, when Britain was splendidly isolated over the Armenian embroglio, passed a resolution declaring that the club would stand by Mr. Cleveland 'should he declare war against Great Britain over—Venezuela, was it not? The real feeling of the nation towards such hysterics as those of Mr. Fick is summed up in the words of the chairman of the Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs: 'I feel 'that any man who by spoken or written 'ten utterance adds a spark to inflame 'public sentiment at this juncture is as 'guilty as the man who would touch a 'match to the powder magazine of a 'vessel. This is a time for the calmest 'judgment instead of unguarded talk 'wholly without basis of established fact, 'of a war which would entail the loss 'of hundreds and thousands of our 'people.'

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

The principle upon which the exemption from taxation of certain species of property is excused is professedly based on the theory that the public derives benefit from such property in excess of the assessment which might be ordinarily leviable thereon. Hence places of public worship, charitable institutions and education establishments are on this continent generally regarded as exempt from taxation. In the State of California it is not so. There, places of worship are regarded as being quasi-private property from which the public at large derive no immediate benefit, and this view appears to become more and more acceptable to large numbers in other states, and in the cities as fiscal burdens increase. Even in such an ultra-conservative state as Maryland the commissioners on taxation have been moved to say: 'Church 'members who entertain the proper and 'laudable desire to gratify their taste or 'minister to their comfort by means of 'handsome and costly church property 'should do so at their own expense, and 'it cannot be claimed that religious 'bodies have any right to enhance their 'wealth by participating in the increased 'value of land which results from the 'improvement of the neighborhood without paying the state and county the 'same tax paid by others for the benefits of government which render them 'secure in the possession of land. We 'have believed it judicious to go so far 'as to recommend the taxation of parsonages and all other church property, 'except the house of worship itself and 'the ground necessary for the use thereof, which we have thought it best to 'limit to ten feet on either side of the 'building.'

In most of the states of the union the opinion appears to prevail, that while charitable institutions are entitled for the most part to be treated with exceptional liberality, yet the question of exemption or non-exemption should be determined in each particular case with strict regard to the benefits derivable therefrom by the public at large rather than by a limited class. While the general consensus of opinion nearly everywhere in the United States favors the exemption of properly dedicated to the purposes of higher education, this view does not extend to strictly denominational colleges and the like; nor, except in states where there is no legislative provision for common education, does it apply to middle-class and proprietary schools. It is the duty of the state, it is argued, to provide facilities for educating all its citizens, and only where this duty is neglected should private or corporate enterprise be given public recognition by exemption from taxation. The argument here may be somewhat defective, as public schools are not the ideal form of education, but the limitations fixed upon are evidently the result of experiences of abuses. In the case of universities and technical colleges, on the other hand, which are open to all classes, and in the management of which profit is an entirely secondary object, since they are subserving one of the highest functions of the state, it is considered by many that they should be public beneficiaries to the extent at least of exemption from taxation.

While there is a tendency among the reforming class in the United States towards the curtailment, if not absolute abolition, of exemption privileges, there is side by side with this a growing feeling that in every case where such public bounty is enjoyed there should be within certain limits a right of public inspection and information. It may be added that one of the most cogent arguments urged against exemptions is the allegation that in proportion as exemptions are multiplied or the unearned increment of value of existing exemptions increases, much of the civic sentiment which tends to keep official extravagance in check is weakened; that, in fact, it is often to the interest of exempted parties to encourage lavish expenditure, which must necessarily be borne by non-exempted citizens, while materially adding to the value of exempted property. This last argument would be fully met by the compromise proposed by Mr. Wilson-Smith, that in certain cases the land be taxed and the buildings left untaxed. The unearned increment, that is, the increase of value due to the growth of a city or the improvement of a country, accrues on the land only and not on the buildings.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

It is somewhat disappointing, on examination of the rather bulky 'blue-book' for the year 1897 issued by the Department of Inland Revenue, under the above suggestive caption, to find that the labors of the official analysts have been confined to the inspection of pepper, vinegar, ginger, honey, mustard, cream of tartar, white lead, fertilizers and well waters. The report upon the analysis of well waters has already been exhaustively treated of in these columns, and it does not seem unreasonable to expect that the department should be in a position to impart some information to the public touching the comparative purity of staple articles of food outside of pepper, ginger and the like. The results of analysis of the five articles alone dealt with in this report are not reassuring, and emphasize the desirability, or rather absolute necessity, of extending the scope of official investigation. Moreover, what is the use of investigation without action? The 'Witness' has sometimes assumed for the public good the very ungrateful task of publishing the names of the persons with whom adulterations have been found. But each case evoked endless disputation and threats. Makers and dealers can go on adulterating as they choose so long as the exposure is held within the recesses of a blue book and no prosecutions follow.

Some adulterations are harmless; some are well understood by the public, as those of coffee and chocolate, for instance, while others are dishonest, and others again are most mischievous. Of one hundred and sixty samples of honey examined, a hundred and thirty-nine were found to be genuine; a hundred and thirty-one samples of pepper afforded only eighty-six of the pure article; ninety-eight of ginger contained but sixty-one, that were free from adulteration. Of a hundred and twenty samples of vinegar, only forty-four were genuine, while of sixty-six samples of mustard only three were unadulterated. It will no doubt interest the housekeepers of Montreal to learn that the official analyst of this city reports that out of twenty-two samples of vinegar inspected by him only one was genuine; of eleven samples of mustard, none were genuine; of seventeen of ginger only eight stood the test; of twenty-eight of pepper, seventeen were genuine; and of twenty-seven of honey, twenty-two were unadulterated. It is right to mention, however, that neither were all these samples obtained in Montreal, nor were they all prepared for market in this city. Turning to the other substances most incongruously grouped in this report upon the adulteration of food, it is found that of

a hundred and six samples of white lead analyzed, only forty-seven were genuine; ninety-nine samples of cream of tartar yielded sixty-two which were unadulterated, while of seventy-eight fertilizers inspected, only forty-one were genuine.

The adulterants chiefly noticed are, in the case of honey, additions of glucose and sucrose; vinegar frequently contains impure acetic acid and pyroligneous acid, occasionally also a mineral acid and bitartrate of potassium. Pepper, as retailed, appears to be a very complex substance, consisting largely of rice and wheat starch, powdered olive stone, roasted shells, charcoal, pea starch, mustard husks, buckwheat flour and occasionally a little cayenne. One specimen microscopically examined revealed 'wheat flour and much dirt and a little pepper.' Ginger also contains much more than meets the eye generally—turmeric, rice and wheat flour, maize, mustard husks and millings. The purchaser of mustard may apparently be almost morally certain that in lieu of that excellent condiment he is being served with a doubtful compound of turmeric, wheat and pea flour, maize, cayenne, millings, buckwheat flour, mustard husks, possibly a little ginger, and a substratum of mustard, in some instances not exceeding twenty percent of the whole. This, as it seems, is true even when the article is described by the vendor as entitled to bear the time-honored trade name of 'Colman' or 'Keen.' It is also true, however, that the three only genuine samples reported were described as manufactured by these English firms, a fact which suggests that the inscriptions in other instances were as spurious as the samples themselves. Of the cream of tartar examined the analyst is occasionally able to dispose of a sample with the curt remark, 'No cream of tartar, a mixture of alum and a little wheat flour,' or, 'Not cream of tartar, a mixture of acid phosphate with starch.' In other cases the most notable additions are calcium sulphate and phosphate, alum, and corn starch. White lead is for the most part adulterated with that old stand-by barium sulphate, occasionally to the amount of fifty percent. Sometimes also zinc oxide figures in the analysis, and the examiner may even be able to say occasionally, 'Contains no white lead, but 14.08 percent zinc oxide.'

THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII.

The annexation of Hawaii by the United States seems more doubtful at present than at any time during the present administration, since it was announced that President McKinley had changed his views upon it, and would recommend the treaty of annexation to the approval of the Senate. The President was understood at the time of the election, and long after, to be fully in accord with that resolution of the Republican convention which recommended the 'protection' rather than the 'annexation' of Hawaii by the United States. His message to Congress recommending annexation was therefore something of a surprise, and it was supposed that his course ended all doubts as to what the end would be. It soon appeared, however, that the project was less, instead of more, popular in the Senate than it had been a year ago. Whether the leprosy scare has influenced the Senate, or whether the influences of the sugar interests have been too unscrupulously used, certain it is that nearly half the Senate is now opposed to annexation, and it requires a two-thirds vote to carry. We are not sorry at all that the intrigue between the members of the Provisional Government of Hawaii and a United States minister, with United States naval power at his back, for the overthrow of a friendly government and the annexation of it to the United States should fail in part owing to the reluctance of successive United States administrations and congresses to carry it through. It speaks well for the democracy of the United States that the deal has not been carried through with a rush. In the interests of the islands themselves, however, it is to be hoped that they will be annexed by the United States. The Provisional Government which now rules is in all but name an oligarchy, which governs fairly well and maintains law and order, but if it becomes a permanent government it will either become despotic and corrupt or it will become divided, and there will be a scramble for power, which the Japanese, the Portuguese and the native Hawaiians will be invited to enter as allies by one side or other, and then will follow anarchy. Much as we sympathize with the wrongs of the queen and her dynasty, we do not believe that the kingdom can ever be set up again, any more than Humpty Dumpty. Under the rule of the United States the Sandwich Islands would develop rapidly and prosper, and her people, white and colored, would enjoy order and peace. But the United States has no method or agency under its constitution for ruling dependencies; it is a federation of self-ruling states and territories. Were the islands annexed and constituted a territory or state, doubtless the colored races would be in practice allowed about the same share in the government that they are in the Southern States. The situation would then be preferable a great deal to one which would constantly threaten anarchy, and there would be the hope of a gradual solution of the problem, in common with the similar one in the South.

EMPIRE NOTES.

There is danger that the spot in Africa where Livingstone died, and where his heart was buried, will soon become unknown. A traveller, recently returning from the eastern shores of Lake Bengueln, passed through Chitambo, the place where Livingstone's hut stood, is practically unmarked, and the tree close to it is liable to be destroyed by the first bush or grass fire. Surely, if the place in Westminster Abbey, where his body is interred, be of such deep and reverent interest to the whole nation, and to all Christendom, the place where he died on his knees while praying for Africa, and the spot where that heart which was once wont to beat in sympathy with its people is resting, might be marked in some substantial and permanent way, however plain and inexpensive the memorial might be.

The British gunboats on the Nile have cleared the river of all Dervish boats except three, which the Dervishes, it is believed, sank to prevent their capture. These have now been raised, and are being used for transferring Dervish troops from Metemmeh, on the left bank, to Shendy, on the right. The purpose of this reinforcement of Shendy is not known. Patrols sent out by Captain Anley from Suakim to Adarama, on the Attara river have communicated with the patrols sent to that place from Kassala. The whole country is reported quiet. The caravans, which, for the last three weeks, have been stopped owing to the intelligence received of intended raids, have now begun again to leave Suakim for Berber. The occupation of the Oi and Tendara wells, between Suakim and Berber, by the Hadendoa militia, has caused the liveliest satisfaction to the Arabs of those localities, who now feel that that they are protected from the dreaded Baggara raiders.

A Russian paper called 'Publicity,' has discovered a new Slavophil luminary, who is a rich nephew of the late millionnaire, Baron Stieglitz, and that gentleman has discovered a new method of furthering the Slavophil cause, which is nothing less startling than an alliance between Russia and England against the oldest and greatest enemies and oppressors of the Slavs, Germany and Austria.' At a banquet given by him to the chief members of the St. Petersburg Slavonic Society and various Bulgarians, Servians, Croatians, and other Slavs from Austria and the Balkan Peninsula now in the capital, M. Stieglitz delivered a speech, in which he eulogized England and everything English, satirized the personal policy of the German Emperor, and called upon all those present to aid him in trying to propagate the idea of an Anglo-Russian understanding. It is not so strange that an Anglophil should be found among the Russian Slavophils, for the latter have always hated Germany and not England, but it certainly is a rare thing at present to find such pro-English sentiments in the mouth of any Russian.

An attempt to calculate the value of the gold in the Rand district of the Transvaal has been recently made. The little strip of the Rand, which once upon a time was a layer of loose pebbles and sand, is now a hard and heavy rock, of which twelve cubic feet weigh a ton, therefore the whole strip weighs 625,000,000 tons, or, after deducting what has already been taken out, 605,000,000 tons. The money value which this enormous tonnage can reasonably be estimated to yield in the course of time can be approximately determined. The money value of the average yield per ton milled in the last months of the past year (September to November) was 41s. It was increasing by a few pence every month—40s 6d in September, 41s 1d in October, and 41s 7d in November. This yield is not arrived at by crushing indiscriminately everything that is mined. The stones are sorted, and perhaps one-tenth is at present being thrown away as barren. In this way the 605,000,000 tons would be reduced to 540,000,000. At 41s they should yield £1,100,000,000.

Again attention is being directed in Britain to the course of Russia in Central Asia. The Czar has ordered the establishment of a course of instruction in Hindustani (Urdu) at Tashkend, in the military district of Turkestan. All general staff officers who can be spared from their ordinary duties, and one officer from each brigade of rifles, artillery, Cossacks, and infantry, and of every detachment not belonging to a brigade, are to attend it. The course will last two years, from Oct. 1 to May 1. The instructors will be officers, aided by natives, for practice in conversation. The officers who pass the course successfully are to receive six months' additional pay, and one of them may be sent to India every year to perfect himself in the language, after which he will have to serve two years in Turkestan. In connection with this order, it is noteworthy that the whole of Russian Central Asia is to be united under a Governor-General, who will be almost independent, thus occupying a position somewhat akin to that of Viceroy of India.

SHERBROOKE ACCIDENT.

EYE WITNESSES OF THE DISASTER TELL THEIR STORY.

Sherbrooke, Que., Feb. 26.—Mr. W. H. Meagher, of Napanee, Ont., the well-known traveller for the Dominion Hat Company of Toronto, who was among the injured in Thursday night's accident on the G. T. R. near here, gives a vivid description of the accident. He boarded the train at St. Hyacinthe. Mr. Meagher states that he has always had a fear of railway accidents, and as the train sped rapidly along, after pulling out of Brompton, the thought came to him, 'What if we should be thrown over the bank into the river?' A moment later the wheels left the track, and the car swayed and bounded along over the ties. He sprang from his seat and ran for the rear of the car, intending to jump, but he was suddenly seised with the impression that there was another car attached to the rear. He then ran the full length of the car and seized hold of the door. In awful suspense he awaited the result. The other passengers were all standing, and all realized the terrible possibilities of the next moment. There was a second's pause as the car was torn from the rest of the train, and the next instant it went over the embankment, turning completely over twice. The lights were extinguished, and in the darkness the confusion was beyond description. Mr. Meagher believed the car was in the river, and expected every second that the waters would rush in. Being at the front and lower end of the car, he found himself buried under broken seats and struggling passengers. He united in the cries for help, and it seemed a long time before assistance came, although it was probably not more than five or six minutes. The doors were then opened by those returning from the other portion of the train, and the car was soon lighted. Willing hands helped him out of the car and up the bank. Mr. Meagher received a bad cut on the head and some injuries to his back. He is at the Grand Central, where he will remain for the present.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

Mr. D. M. Campbell, traveller, of Montreal, was sitting in the first-class smoker when the accident occurred. He says that he felt the brakes being suddenly applied and the train brought to a sudden stand. He went to the door of the car and saw that the hind truck of the smoker was off the track. He went back through the second class car. The passengers had all left it. As he neared the end of the car he met a brakeman, and asked him where the first class coach was, for he could see that it was not attached to the train. 'It's down there in the ditch,' answered the brakeman. It was right side up on the bottom about twenty feet below the track. The trucks had been torn from the car. One was some distance to the rear, and the other was a little in front. The work of rescue was at once begun, and was not attended by any great difficulties. The car being right side up, it could be easily entered. The seats on the left hand side were nearly all torn from their places. It was on this side that nearly all the passengers were sitting. One by one the injured travellers were assisted from the wreck and carefully conducted or carried to the train. Mr. Campbell spoke highly of the energy with which uninjured passengers and trainmen took part in the work of rescue. He thought that the accident occurred on the curve, and that after being thrown from the track the car was dragged about two hundred yards on the ties. From the position of the car, he was under the impression that the car did not turn over, though some of the passengers in it thought that it went over a couple of times. It looked as if it slid down the embankment, and, leaving the trucks, still remained in its upright position. The body of the car did not appear to be badly smashed; a few of the windows were broken.

THE VICTIMS.

Mrs. (Rev. Dr.) Williams is reported as doing well. She received a cut on the back of the head and some bruises on her arms, but her injuries are not serious. She was returning from a visit to her daughter at Pembroke.

Miss McKechnie's injuries are not of a serious nature, and she is reported as comfortable.

Mrs. Mullins, of Windsor Mills, was taken to the American House. She sustained a bad fracture of the arm at the shoulder. She appears to be comfortable. It is feared, however, that she may have sustained internal injuries. Mrs. Mullins is a sister of Mr. Richard Collins, of this city.

Mrs. Small and her daughter, of Concord, stopped at the Montreal House on Thursday, and went on yesterday morning. Their injuries were very slight.

Miss Bosse, of Windsor Mills, returned home on Thursday night. Her injuries wer not serious.

Mr. Arthur Dusault, of Windsor Mills, received some bad cuts about the head, but no serious injuries.

The Rev. Mr. Craik, of Waterville, had a bad shaking up, but was not injured. He was able to take part in the rescue.

Mr. Binning, of Montreal, suffered severely from the accident. He really did not realize his condition until after reaching Sherbrooke. He stepped from the car with his valise in his hand, and had taken but a step or two when he fell flat on his face. He was carried to the Magog House, where some bad wounds in his head were dressed. He insisted on returning to Montreal yesterday morning.

Mr. Dupont, M. P. for Bagot, appears to have received the most serious injuries of any of the victims of the accident. He was taken to the Continental Hotel, where he remained on Thursday night in an unconscious condition. Yesterday morning he was taken to the Roman Catholic Hospital. His injuries are very serious, and it is feared will prove fatal. Mr. Dupont is a well-known member of the House, and was booked for an important speech next week.

A wrecking train came up from Richmond on Thursday night.

The most plausible explanation of the accident at present is that the car was thrown from the track in rounding the sharp curve below Ross's siding.

THE GREEK LOAN.

STATEMENT BY LORD SALISBURY IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, Feb. 26.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Salisbury said that the negotiations for the Greek loan for the payment of the war indemnity to Turkey had been delayed because of the necessity of agreeing that portions of the Greek revenue should be security for the loan. 'I believe,' he added, 'that the Anglo-Russo-French guarantee is now on the point of taking effect, and hope for a speedy issue of the loan. When the loan is announced and offered in the market, the Sultan's liability to evacuate Thessaly will begin. Great Britain has guaranteed the loan, but she has not guaranteed the execution of the treaty of peace. 'We have reason to believe that a state of things will be speedily reached wherein the Sultan will be under the obligation of evacuating Thessaly. I quite agree that that is a consummation devoutly to be wished, because the sufferings of those people in the interval must be perfectly terrible.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

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I guarantee every truss to give perfect satisfaction and comfort. Private offices, 2413 St. Catherine street; phone, 4651. B. Lindman, proprietor.

Physic weakens. Shredded Wheat Biscuit builds the strong, healthy body; brings natural conditions without the use of medicines. Call at the exhibit. F. H. Barr's, 2375 St. Catherine street.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try Brown's Bronchial Troches, a simple and effectual remedy. They contain nothing injurious, and may be used at all times with perfect safety.

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New Goods now coming in. Newest things in CARPETS, OILCLOTH and LINOLEUM. If you intend furnishing a house, you ought to do it now. QUALITY could not be BETTER. STYLES could not be NEWER. PRICES could not be LOWER. TERMS could not be EASIER.

Goods bought now will be stored until wanted.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

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SUCCESSFUL LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Montreal Loan and Investment Company of Montreal was held in the Company's office, 107 St. James street, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1898, at 4 o'clock p.m., to receive the financial report of the Company and statement of the business done for the past year which was considered and unanimously adopted.

The following is a short summary and comparative statement showing growth of Company:

	Total Assets.	Loans on Real Estate and Shares.	Profits
Dec. 31, 1895,	$121,691.21	$21,275.00	$1,802.62
Dec. 31, 1896,	43,971.66	43,975.00	4,239.18
Dec. 31, 1897,	106,610.30	104,505.00	15,298.44

We believe the above showing will be satisfactory to our shareholders, as it will be seen that the profits have increased proportionately with the assets, which shows that the Company is very carefully managed.

Also, we are pleased to state the Company has been able to earn an average dividend of 12 percent for the past three years for its shareholders.

We are the leading Company on this plan in the province of Quebec. Now is the time to subscribe for some of our stock. Send for a prospectus and financial report.

L. O. DAVID, Pres. ALFRED JOYCE, Vice Pres.

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HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE NEW YORK CABINET, GRAND UPRIGHT PIANO, BRUSSELS CARPETS, Etc., Etc.

FRASER BROS. are instructed by MR. HENRY HOLGATE, who is removing to Jamaica, to sell by auction at his residence, No. 411 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, On MONDAY MORNING, 28th Feb., All his Superior Household Furniture, etc., including: Hardman & Son's, New York, Upright Grand Piano (a beautiful instrument and very rich tone), cost recently in New York $450 cash; Brussels Carpets, several odd pieces Drawing Room Furniture, wire back Easy Chairs, Mahogany Inlaid Rockers and Chairs, Portieres and Curtains, Lady's Secretaire and Bookcase combined, in curly birch; Pictures and Ornaments, Fancy Tables, Japanese Screen, Oak Sideboard, with Extension Table and Leather Upholstered Chairs to match; French China Dinner Set; China Tea Set, Silver and Glassware, Brass and Iron Bedsteads (single, three-quarter and double), neat odd Bureaus and Washstands, Chamber Crockery, Good Bedroom Carpets, very nice Walnut Bedroom Set, Hair Mattresses and Spring Beds, Feather Pillows, Ladies' Oak Toilet tables, with plate glass mirrors, Writing Desk, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Singer Hand Sewing Machine, Draughtsman's Blue Printing Frame and Surveyor's Poles, Deer's Head and Antlers, John Bull Gurney Combination Range for coal and gas, with hot water attachments (in beautiful order, cost $35), Refrigerator, Wringer, superior lot of Kitchen Requisites, Laundry, Round Pot Stove, etc., etc. All perfectly clean, in fine order and for positive sale.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers. 26

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SPRING, 1898.

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Lists for MARCH and APRIL Now Open.

We have to request early intimation from those who intend to favor us with the conducting of their sale, so as to secure choice of date.

Valuations made, charges moderate, and prompt returns can be relied on.

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We have placed on view on the Second Floor of our premises a large collection of the above Fine Goods, which we offer at private Sale at very low prices, so as to close out consignments.

The prices quoted will be lower than what we obtain at auction.

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Belfast Linens, Manchester Quilts, Swiss and Nottingham Curtains, Etc.

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Nos. 1821 and 1823 NOTRE DAME STREET, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 1st,

New consignments of Pure Linen Goods from a leading Belfast manufacturer,

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Table and House Linens, White, Fancy and Colored Quilts and Bedspreads, Fine Lace Curtains and General Furnishing Goods.

This Sale should be largely attended, as the goods are the finest made, and offers a grand chance to replenish your linen press. SALE AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.

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RUMOR DISPELLED.

No Fear Now of a Collision Between France and Britain in Africa.

IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT MEASURE A POPULAR ONE—CABLE NOTES.

London, Feb. 26.—The West African war scare of a week ago has crumbled, hardly leaving an echo. If there is any fighting it will be on the initiative of the Royal Niger Company, which proposes that any French troops in the company's territories shall be immediately ejected by the Company's troops, which Captain Luggard commands. The company, unlike the government, has a comparatively free hand, being in the position of an individual ejecting trespassers from his property, and the officials of the company say they intend to act vigorously.

Though the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, announced on Friday, in the House of Commons, that the Cabinet was a unit on the question of West Africa, parliamentary gossip insists that the Marquis of Salisbury gained the deciding trick of his game with Mr. Chamberlain in announcing the despatch of the ambassador at Paris, Sir Edmund Monson, in the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the Premier, both in the manner and matter taking great delight in snubbing Mr. Chamberlain. This is evident from the fact that the despatch, which in substance, set forth that France had no hostile intention in West Africa, and had no knowledge of the presence of French troops in the Sokoto country, was not communicated to the House of Commons by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, for the reason that he 'had not seen the Foreign Secretary that day.' Certainly Mr. Chamberlain was most annoyed, more particularly so as many of the Conservatives have expressed anger at his false alarm.

IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Irish Local Governmnet bill, on the whole, is received with general favor by Irishmen in the House of Commons, so much so that the members on Monday seemed to be basking in the millennium. Messrs. Dillon, Healy and Redmond find themselves more in accord than for years past. Mr. Redmond, in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, said: 'The bill, so far as it goes, is satisfactory. It places the management of all purely local affairs absolutely in the hands of the people. Of course, it is not a substitute for home rule. On the contrary, if it works well, it will be a powerful weapon in our hands to forward home rule. It will prove that our people are capable of governing themselves with good sense and toleration.'

A conference of the Irish members, of all parties, on Tuesday, unanimously decided to place the conduct of the question this year in the hands of Mr. Redmond, who has given notice of a motion raising the whole question of Ireland's over-taxation on the presentation of the budget.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

The London social season was officially opened with the Prince of Wales's levee on Tuesday and the Queen's drawing-room yesterday. Her Majesty, as usual, only received the diplomats and a few persons having the entrée, leaving the rest to the Princess of Wales. The Queen seems to be enjoying wonderfully good health. She walked better than she did at the time of her jubilee. There are large and enthusiastic crowds about the palace whenever she drives out, and when Her Majesty arrived in London on Thursday last she seemed to be the only occupant of the open carriage who did not feel the cold east wind. Later in the afternoon the same day she again went out in an open landau and took a long drive through Pall Mall, Piccadilly, Hyde Park, Chelsea and Battersea Park. On Friday, after the drawing-room, the Queen drove to Kensington Palace, which will shortly be opened to the public, and in the evening she gave a large dinner, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife were present.

Lord Rosebery's ball on Monday in honor of his daughter attracted all the smartest society, including the Prince of Wales, numerous Duchesses and a sprinkling of diplomats. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White and Mrs. Arthur Paget were the only Americans there.

NOTES.

The change or weather to cold and raw, with snow, etc., has not checked the epidemic of measles, which has mainly attacked grown-up people. During the past week over twenty balls and receptions have been postponed in consequence of the epidemic, and several schools have been closed for the same reason.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will start in a few days on a tour of Italy, which will last several months.

The late Signor Niccolini left the sum of £20,000 to his widow, Adelina Patti, and to his three children by his first marriage .Madame Patti, however, has renounced the legacy

Prince Oscar of Sweden, second son of the King of Sweden and Norway, made his first appearance on Sunday last at Copenhagen as a mission preacher for the Young Men's Christian Association of Stockholm His wife also addressed the audience, which numbered about two thousand people Both the Prince and Princess speak fluently and simply

MR. BURGESS DEAD.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—Mr. A. M. Burgess, for years Deputy Minister of the Interior and lately Commissioner of Crown Lands, died at midnight of apoplexy. He leaves a widow and eight children.

SOUTH SHORE MOVEMENTS.

It is stated that a movement is on foot in St. Lambert towards the including of the municipalities of Montreal South and Longueuil West with St. Lambert in one large municipality. At the same time further extension in a westerly direction is desired by the authorities of Longueuil. The former movement is the most likely to succeed as the business of St. Lambert Council is conducted in English and that of Longueuil in French, besides which some changes have been made in the Longueuil charter which are rather detrimental to non-residents. Should the scheme be carried into effect the Protestants of Longueuil parish will have to include St. Lambert for school purposes.

IS GOING TO RENFREW.

Dr. A. S. Wade, a graduate of McGill University, who has been in practice in Montreal and at St. Lambert for some years past, is leaving on Monday next for Renfrew, where he will practice his profession. The doctor has made many friends during the time he has engaged in practice who will wish him every success in the new field he has chosen.

IMMIGRANT SHEDS.

The C. P. R. have thoroughly renovated the immigrant sheds at the Windsor Station, in view of the near opening of the immigration season. The ceilings have been freshly boarded and painted; the walls and floors have been cleaned and made to look fresh and sweet; and when the immigrants arrive in the spring they will find comfortable quarters capable of accommodating one thousand people, where they can rest and eat and sleep.

THOSE ILLEGAL DEBTS.

FINANCE COMMITTEE SCARCELY KNOWS WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

When the Finance Committee met yesteday afternoon the question of paying the debt of $65,000, incurred over and above appropriations by the Fire and Light Committees again came up.

The chairman, Ald. Rainville, said the two committees, for some reason or other, refused to formally ask the Finance Committee to recognize these accounts and until the accounts were presented to the Finance Committee in the regular way he would not favor paying any of them.

Ald. Archambault—Can the city be made to pay accounts that have not passed committees in the authorized way?

Ald. Rainville—The city attorney has given a written opinion that the debts incurred by these committees are illegal and that we cannot pay them out of the annual revenue. The legislature is generally asked to specially provide for such unlooked for debts; we have only $80,000 in the reserve and it would take almost all of it to pay off these strange debts.

Both Aldermen Sadler and Mc.Bride thought the committees which had incurred these debts should formally submit their accounts to the Finance Committee for consideration and report; the committee would then be in a position to report to council on the matter.

It transpired that the City Hall Committee had not settled a number of small accounts contracted last year. It was decided to ask all committees that had spent in excess of expropriations to make detailed reports regarding same.

A letter from the Salvation Army was read asking for a grant to help in its rescue work. The request had to be refused on account of there being no funds for such purposes.

The Mayor appeared before the committee and asked that the sum of a thousand dollars be allowed the Mayor for contingencies, as had been customary in former years. The money could be left in the hands of the treasurer, who should pay amounts out of it to poor people when ordered by the Mayor. The request was granted.

Before the committee adjourned it was decided that something should be done at the next meeting to get repairs made to the drains, etc., at the City Hall.

WILL BE A FINE STORE.

Mr. Thos. Ligget, the well-known carpet and oil-cloth merchant, is having a handsome new front constructed at his store, 1884 Notre Dame stret. This will bring the front of the store on a line with the others in the street, and when finished will present a very fine appearance.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John S. Knapp, of Merrickville, Ont., is at the Victoria Hospital, where he has undergone a simple operation and expects to return home on Monday. His son, Mr. Wm. Knapp, attended him here.

Mr. William J. Patterson, accompanied by Mrs. Patterson, formerly Miss Annie E. Jennings, are the guests of their cousin, Mrs. James Scott, 28 Donegani street. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are on their way home to the north of Ireland, after a brief sojourn in Canada.

NINE LIVES LOST

IN A TENEMENT HOUSE FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S.C.

Charleston, S.C., Feb. 26.—Nine lives were lost in a fearful fire which raged a short time in Church street this morning. At 2.10 a policeman on duty noticed big sparks flying from the tenement house at 160 Church street. The officer found that a blaze was issuing from one of the windows on the first floor. The doors were broken open and the family on that floor were taken out without any damage. Somebody yelled that a family of women were sleeping on the third floor. The police rushed upstairs and when they reached the top story the life-saving work was stopped by the flames, which seemed to be playing over the entire building. Screams from dying women were heard and officer Bagby rushed in and pulled out three charred bodies. The quick work of the fire department checked the fire and it was soon under control, but not until nine lives on the third story had been lost.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

HOW THE C.P.R. OFFICIALS COPED WITH IT.

During the recent snow blockade which interrupted the traffic of the C.P.R. to some extent, Mr. Tait, the assistant manager, and Mr. Spencer, the superintendent of the eastern division, were continuously at work for forty-eight hours each. Mr. Miller, the station agent at the Windsor station, got four hours' sleep in two days and two nights. Mr. Tait was occupied in giving general directions and in superintending the work of removing obstructions; Mr. Spencer sat with his finger on the telegraph instrument, directing the movement of trains, and the providing for emergencies, while Mr. Miller had the execution of most of the orders devolving upon him. The work was exceedingly onerous. There were peremptory orders for two hundred shovels; for one hundred men; for a special train, which was cancelled; for the providing of four hundred hungry men with food; for the covering of every point at which obstruction had been reported, and for the seeing to the comfort of the detained passengers. Credit is due to all the officers who were specially concerned in restoring the business to its normal character for the energy and devotion with which they accomplished the task with the minimum of inconvenience and delay.

VERCHERES ELECTION.

The enquete in the case of the contested election of Mr. Etienne Blanchard, M.P.P., was continued before Judge Gill, at Vercheres, on Thursday. The defendant himself was the first witness examined and he admitted having given his note for eight hundred dollars as a subscription to the election fund. He also admitted having sealed and sent to one Louis Malo an envelope containing money.

Aimé Langlois testified that he had received from Victor Cusson the sum of five dollars for trips made, and considered the money more as a reward than as the actual price of his services.

After the hearing of a few more witnesses, among them Philibert Dalpré, a former hotel keeper, who admitted having recived a hundred dollars from Mr. Victor Cusson for general 'treating,' on the night of the election, the case was continued to March 10.

MGR. LANGEVIN.

REPLY TO A CHARGE AGAINST SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The 'Signal' replies to a recent article published in the 'Verité,' throwing the responsibility for the religious agitation since the promulgation of the Greenway settlement upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the ground that if he had consulted Archbishop Langevin a 'modus vivendi' would easily have been arrived at. The 'Signal' thinks, on the contrary, that Mgr. Langevin would have refused any advance made by the Liberal leader and would have repeated his former cry that he wanted the whole and would accept no partial remedy. The article then adds: 'Any way, in a matter of such importance, touchiness is out of place, and Mgr. Langevin could very well have done in 1896 what he does to-day, approach Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with a view to come to an understanding, to an acceptation of a state of things uncontrollable for the moment, under full reserve of the rights and privileges of the Catholic Church. If Mgr. Langevin had then adopted the line of conduct which he commenced to follow only after the decision of the Court of Rome, Catholics would perhaps not be, at the present day, far away from definite victory. The responsibility for all that has occurred cannot then rest upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier; on the contrary, the responsibility must rest in whole upon Mgr. Langevin and those who denounced the Liberals with a bitterness and violence which religion did not permit and no trace of which can be found in the encyclical.'

VETERANS' MEDALS.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—The following quotation from a letter from the Minister of Militia may be interesting and satisfying to the many enquirers who are especially interested: 'Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to grant a medal to the veterans of 1866 and 1870, together with an additional clasp to those who may have served in either of these campaigns and in the 1885 campaign as well. This department is now gathering information to enable it to make a list of those who are entitled to the decoration. It will necessarily be some time before the formal presentation can be made.'

NEW FISHING REGULATIONS.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries has decided to extend the season for hoop net fishing in the Bay of Quinte till May 1, the season thus far having been rather a failure. Fishery Inspector Sheppard, of Toronto, has reported to the Fisheries Department the report of enquiry into the fisheries along the river St. Clair and the Canadian shores of Lake Huron. He calls attention to the rumor that the American government is about to abolish the use of seines in their waters, as being far too destructive to the fish, and suggests that possibly Canada would do well to follow the same course.

THE REV. DR. HUNTER.

It is understood that the Rev. Dr. Hunter will return to his pastorate in June next, his health being quite restored. He has been engaged to supply the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Holmes, of Coaticook, during the months of March, April and May, Mr. Holmes having gone South for the benefit of his health.

LETTERS BY SIR JULIAN

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO FORCE HIM OUT OF THE UNITED STATES.

London, Feb. 26.—The 'Daily Mail' alleges that attempts have been made by newspapers in London and New York to obtain some letters that the British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is supposed to have written, containing strong expressions regarding the American Senate's rejection of the arbitration treaty.

The idea, according to the 'Daily Mail,' was to compel Sir Julian to follow Senor Dupuy de Lome. The paper adds:—'The campaign failed, but it is evident that Sir Julian Pauncefote will have to tread warily.'

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Under the leadership of Mr. McKee, the Acme Musical Comedy Company, wended their way out to Verdun last evening, and gave the patients a variety entertainment, which was thoroughly enjoyed. Feats of legerdemain by Mr. C. Leroux; a triple jig by Messrs. Jones, Higginbottom and Kearns; a quartette by Messrs. McBrine, Jeffrey, Corran and Palmer; and a comic character musical olio by Messrs. Palmer, Dowe, McKee and O'Toole, were especially worthy of mention, and elicited enthusiastic applause. The other gentlemen taking part were:—Messrs. Dunlop, Havard, Chambers, Tobin, Malin, Woods and Callahan. Mr. J. T. Smith, as accompanist, left nothing to be desired.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1898.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were:—London, Feb. 26, 1898. Cargoes off coast, wheat and maize, nothing doing. On passage, wheat quieter; maize dull.

Liverpool, spot wheat, dull; maize steady. Futures—Wheat, quiet, 7s 10½d March, 7s 4¾d May, 7s 1⅝d July, 6s 6½d July; maize quiet, 3s 4¼d March, 3s 2¾d May, 3s 2⅝d July. Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 26s.

OPENING MARKETS.

Chicago—Wheat, $1.03 May, 89¾c July; corn, 29⅝c May, 30⅝c July; oats, 26c May, 24½c July; pork, $10.45 May, $10.50 July; lard, $5.20 May, 91⅝c July.
New York—Wheat, 99⅝c May, 91⅝c July.
Detroit—Wheat, 96½c May, 88c July.
Toledo—Wheat, 97⅝c May, 88¼c July.
St. Louis—Wheat, 84¼c July.
Duluth—Wheat, 97⅜c b. May.
Milwaukee—Wheat, $1.01½ May.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 26, 1898.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 15,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 25,400; shipments, 4,362; left over, 3,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 32,000 market active, steady to strong. Light mixed, $3.80 to $4; mixed packing, $3.90 to $4.07½; heavy shipping, $3.85 to $4.07½; rough grades, $3.85 to $3.90. The receipts of cattle were 300. Market steady. Receipts of sheep 3,500; market steady.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Feb. 26, 1898.—Spring wheat, 8s 2d; red winter, 7s 10½d; No. 1 Cala., 8s to 8s 1d; corn, 3s 6¼d; peas, 5s 4d; pork, 51s 3d; lard, 27s 3d; tallow, 19s; bacon, heavy, 30s 6d; light, 30s; cheese, 40s.

CONSOLS.

London, Feb. 26, 12.30 p.m., 1898.—Consols—Money, 112 13-16; account, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 26.—London prices were above parity this morning and the opening here responded in sympathy. Advances did not exceed ⅜ however, except in a few cases. Metropolitan Street Railway showed a gain of two points, and Chicago Great Western advanced ¾. A few stocks showed small losses, but the market tended upwards after the opening.

Opening prices—Atchison, 13⅛; sugar, 123¼; People's Gas, 91; Burlington, 54⅛; St. Paul, 92¾; Rock Island, 85⅛; Louisville, 54⅝; Western Union, 87⅝; Leather, preferred, 61¼ Southern, preferred, 28½; Manhattan, 102½; Missouri Pacific, 27.

CALEDONIAN CHILDREN'S SOCIAL.

The second children's social held under the auspices of the Caledonian Society took place last evening at the Windsor Hall. To say that it was largely attended would not adequately describe the number of both children and adults who were present. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity and numbers of would-be visitors had to be turned away from the doors, there being no room for them.

The social itself consisted of two parts, namely, a tea which was served to the children from five to seven o'clock, and which they much appreciated, and a lively entertainment that commenced at eight o'clock and which lasted upwards of two hours. With the exception of one number on the programme the entertainment was by children for children and above all it was Scotch, intensely Scotch, from commencement to conclusion. The object of these socials is to implant in the children a love of everything Scottish and to this end the promoters of last night's entertainment took good care that the programme would be as Scotch in all its essentials as they could make it.

Mr. S. S. Bain, the president of the Caledonian Society, occupied the chair, and after he made a few preparatory remarks the programme commenced with a fine chorus sung by a juvenile choir of one hundred voices, each member of which was dressed uniformly in white, under the direction of Mr. Bain. During the evening several other choruses were sung by this choir which were loudly applauded.

A juvenile orchestra of twenty-three pieces played some selections in an excellent manner and met with enthusiastic hand-clapping.

Master Clarence Lyon, of Arnprior, Ont., the youngest piper in America, played some lively selections on the national instrument, some fine recitations were given by Miss Nettie Shields and Miss Cathella Maclean, Master Jos. Ross danced a nimble sailors' hornpipe and also joined with Miss Lyalla Smith, Miss Ettie Fyfe and Master Albert Thorpe in some clever Highland dances.

The Riverside School Cadets, both boys and girls, gave a splendid exhibition of fancy drills and Mr. Robert McGlaughlin excited the risible faculties of everyone with some of his funny monologues. The entertainment concluded with 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'God Save the Queen' which were heartily sung by all present.

'HUMAN SACRIFICES IN THE SCHOOLS.'

The 'Signal,' taking up the caption above previously used by the 'Monde Canadien,' says: 'The human sacrifices offered by the barbarian tribes of Africa to their gods are inspired by a false, but generous view, and they are much less numerous than those which find in the infected and unventilated hovels where poor, innocent children are shut up.'

Further on, referring to the fact that the Provincial Board of Health can interfere with the schools upon the demand of the superintendent only, the writer adds:—'Meanwhile, the two hundred thousand children who attend our schools are deprived of the protection which is generously given to convicts, vagrants and cattle.'

LACHINE SKATING CLUB.

The Lachine Skating and Curling Club will hold a grand masquerade on Monday evening next weather permitting. This will be the last of the season and every effort has been made to ensure success. Should the weather, however, prove unfavorable, the event will be postponed till the following Saturday.

A WESTMOUNT SENTENCE.

For stealing tools from Mr. Nelson Lemarre, carpenter, Jean Baptiste Ouelette, was this morning condemned by Magistrate McMahon, at Westmount, to six months in the common jail with hard labor. Sentence was suspended on a similar charge made against the prisoner by a fellow workman, Mr. Joseph Chartrand.

SHIPPING NEWS.

New York, Feb. 26.—Arrived SS. Paris, from Southampton.

The Allan Line SS. Corean sailed from Glasgow for New York on Saturday afternoon.

The Allan Line SS. Hibernian sailed from Glasgow for Portland on Saturday afternoon.

The Beaver Line R.M.S. Lake Superior left Liverpool at 3 p.m. to-day with 120 passengers for St. John, N.B.

The Thomson line SS. Cervona, from Newcastle on the 12th, arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday.

The Allan line SS. Siberian, from Philadelphia, arrived out yesterday afternoon.

DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.

London, Feb. 25.—The British steamer Clieveden collided with and sank the foreign ship Agostino Terrizano, last reported from Rosario, Nov. 15, for Hamburg, near the Wolf Rock light house, off Land's End, this morning. Fifteen of the crew were rescued and landed at Penzance, but the captain and three others, who did not leave the ship with those saved, it is feared are lost.

STEAMER A WEEK IN ICE.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 26.—The British steamer Terra Nova, from Dundee, reached port yesterday. When thirty days out she met a hurricane. Two of her boats were smashed, her bulwarks stove in and her sails blown away. The vessel was caught in ice fields for a week. She reports immense floes, 250 miles off the coast and extending to the route of the ocean steamships.

THE SS. PRINCE EDWARD DAMAGED.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 25.—A despatch from Yarmouth states that SS. Prince Edward on her last trip from Boston, was out thirty-two hours, and arrived at Yarmouth with five feet of water in her hold, badly strained, plates started, and stanchions bent and broken loose. One of her engines was disabled, and two pumps were kept going to keep her free from water. A survey was completed to-day, and it was decided to send the steamer to Boston to go into dock for further examination and repair.

SHIP BUILDING INCREASING.

Glasgow, Feb. 25.—There is a great boom in the Clyde shipbuilding industry, 50,000 tons having been ordered in February, against 26,000 tons in January. Builders have raised their rates for new work and will not promise any delivery within eighteen months. They have also made extensive purchaes ahead in order to protect themselves against a rise of prices in material.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

En Route to Klondike.—Mr. Phaneuf and a large party left yesterday en route to the Klondike. They carry with them a most complete outfit, supplied by The S. Carsley Co., Limited. This party goes by way of Edmonton and expect to reach the gold fields about the middle of April.

Old Klondike Travellers.—What old Klondike travellers say about outfits may be interesting. They say that those shown in the Klondike Outfitting Department at The S. Carsley Co., Limited, are the most suitable for the climate they have ever seen in all their travels and inexpensive, too.

CITY SCAVENGING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—What has become of the city scavenger? For many days no vehicle has been seen in the lane between Victoria street and McGill College avenue, and the residents are blockaded by barrels of ashes, etc. Has the contract terminated?

RESIDENT.

Feb. 26, 1898.

BIRTHS.

GEORGE—On Feb. 25th, at 60 McTavish st, to Principal and Mrs. George, a son. 26

MARRIED.

GARDNER—GREENLAY—At the residence of the bride's father, on Feb. 23, 1898, by the Rev. Charles A. Tanner, of Windsor Mills, Mr. Simon A. Gardner, to Miss Mary Mildred, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Greenlay, all of the Township of Brompton. 26

HUTCHCROFT—RIDLEY—At the residence of the bride's mother, Feb. 24, 1898, by the Rev. E. Butler, M.A., Mr. Thornton Hutchcroft, of Hanesville, Matilda, to Miss Lucy Ridley, eldest daughter of the late W. J. Ridley, South Mountain, Ont. 26

DIED.

FINLAY—At Kingsey Falls, Que., Feb. 15, 1898, W. Guy, eldest son of W. Finlay, superintendent of the Paper Mills, aged 14 years. 26

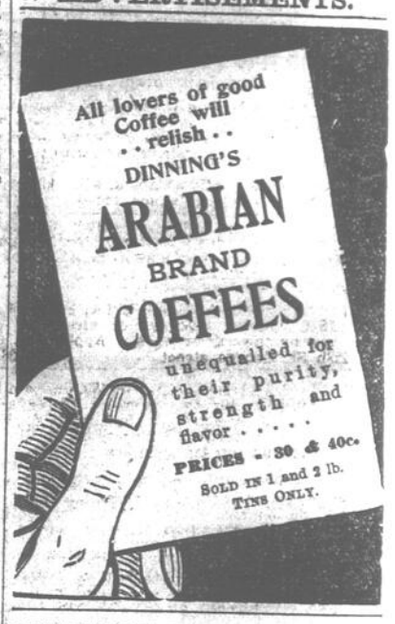
HAMILTON—At Pueblo, Colorado, U. S. A., on her 25th birthday, Feb. 19, 1898, Maud Alice, daughter of Robert Prior, of Bayonne, N.J., and wife of Edward Henry Hamilton. 26

NEVILLE—On Saturday, 26th instant, Kate, only daughter of the late John Neville. Funeral on Monday morning at 8 sharp from her brother's residence, J. F. Neville, 662 St. Urbain street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 26

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. T. J. Mansell, pastor. Sabbath services—Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. The Rev. J. J. Blyth, S.T.L., will preach at both services. Solos by Miss Hollinshead. Sabbath school and bible classes at three o'clock Prayer services on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



BUSINESS MAN WOULD INVEST, WITH working interest, $1,000 or $1,500 in business in or about the city, bearing investigation. Address T.B., 10, 'Witness' Office. 26

EYES TESTED THIS EVENING, FREE. THOS. ALLAN & CO., Opticians, 2235 St. Catherine street. 26

FOR SALE, SECOND HAND Typewriters, of all standard makes, fifty percent below manufacturers' prices. THE TYPEWRITERIUM, 116 St. Peter street. ALBERT BRYCE, Agent. Telephone 1176. 26

FOR SALE, MILK ROUND, Complete outfit; about 50 gallons daily. Address B., 103, 'Witness' Office. 26

TO LET, 103 UNION AVENUE, three story and basement; 'Daisy' furnaces. Apply, JAMES TASKER, 180 St. James street. 26

TO LET, AT 107 IRVINE Avenue, Westmount, a lower tenement of 7 rooms. Heated by landlord. Apply No. 111 Irvine avenue. 26

TO LET, NO. 2 Tara Hall avenue, Self-contained house, eight rooms, heated by 'Daisy' furnace; will be tinted and painted throughout; ready for occupation by April. Apply to GEO. H. MAY, 1748 or 1750 Notre Dame street. 26

TO RENT, THAT VERY Convenient Tenement, 36a Cathcart street, eight rooms; 'Daisy' furnace. Apply to 956 Dorchester street. 26

TO RENT, UPPER AND LOWER TENEMENTS, 19 and 20 Bishop street; 'Daisy' furnaces. Apply to 956 Dorchester st. 26

TO LET, No. 2 CORNER St. Peter and Lemoine, 66 McGill, 94 corner McGill and William, 8 Lemoine. Light flats, McGill street. JESSE JOSEPH, 2 St. Sacrament street. 26

TO LET, SELF CONTAINED House, No. 778 Dorchester street, eight rooms and a bathroom; furnace; modern improvements; perfect order; also shop, 67 Beaver Hall Hill. Apply to L. D. PERHAM, Registry and Shipping Office, Custom House.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS Carpenter or Handy man; willing to do any kind of work. Address HANDY MAN, 'Witness' Office. 26

WANTED, AT ONCE, An Energetic Young man for a grocery store. Apply at 398 Mt. Royal avenue. 26

35 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE — This house must be sold to close an estate, and immediate possession can be had to allow for any improvements or alterations; very roomy. THOS. FRASER, 8 Young st. Telephone 1149. 26

74 MANCE STREET—TO BE SOLD, ON very easy terms. This house is now being painted throughout; hot water furnace; extension kitchen. THOS. FRASER, 8 Young street. Telephone 1149. 26

Situations Vacant.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come. Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday 3 p.m. Sharp. 18

WANTED, FOR A SMALL FAMILY, where a man is kept, a quiet, respectable young woman, for general housework, and plain cooking; washing given out; wages, $7.00 month. Apply by letter to R., 19, 'Witness' Office. 24

WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT BOY TO Learn Lithographing; also Girl who understands embossing. Apply to Canada Engraving and Lithographing Company, 3 Bleury street. 26

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO assist with house work; small family. Apply 111 Belmont Place, Westmount.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, no washing or ironing, must have references 4063 Dorchester street. 25

WANTED, GOOD COOK, FOR FAMILY OF four, no washing or ironing, references required. Apply at No. 417 Metcalfe ave., Westmount. 25

WANTED, A GOOD COOK, Young Girl preferred, for family of three; washing given out; must have best of references. Apply 1256 Dorchester street, between 7 and 8.30 p.m. 24

WANTED, A TIDY BOY FOR A STORE, Reference required. Apply at 2229 St. Catherine street. 24

WANTED, APPRENTICE TO LEARN all kinds of family sewing. Apply to No. 76 St. Mark street. 24

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKkeeper for a Wholesale Produce business; one speaking both languages preferred. Apply in applicant's hand-writing to B. 1456, 'Witness' Office. 23

WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT EDUCATed lad to learn a Chemical and Manufacturing business; also a message boy; best of references required. Apply 9 Bleury street, city. 23

WANTED, A STRONG BOY, ABOUT 17 years of age; one accustomed to drive a horse preferred. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 23

Employment Wanted.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, BY MARRIED MAN, any kind of light factory work, or night watchman; does not understand firing boilers; no education; no reference; strictly honest, reliable and steady; staunch teetotaller; speaks both languages. Address, COOPER, 59½ St. Ignace street. 19

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN work by the day, washing, ironing and housecleaning. Apply 86 Plymouth Grove, head of Canning street, upstairs. 14

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH widow, washing, or any kind of work by the day or week. Apply Mrs. G. 228b St. George street. 26

FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS Wants Family washing at her own home. Shirts and collars a specialty. Splendid drying ground. Charges moderate. Apply to 56 Lusignan street, upstairs.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, situation as cook or general servant, in city or country. Apply MRS. CALVERT, 54 St. Bernard street, in rear.

ENGLISHMAN, AGED 23, with sound business education and experience, wants a situation; moderate salary, and willing to work. Address, H.E.B., 1278 Notre Dame street. 25

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, work of any kind by the day. 214 St. George street, down stairs. 25

WANTED, WORK BY THE DAY, WASHing or Housecleaning; good references. Address WORK 19, 'Witness' Office. 25

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER WISH TO obtain a situation together, as housekeeper and assistant, or cook and housemaid. Address A.J., 81 Conway street, city. 24

WANTED, BY STENOGRAPHER AND Typewriter, night work. Address ALIGNMENT, 'Witness' Office. 21

WANTED, OFFICE WORK as Bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper or cashier, by a person of considerable experience at that class of work; can give best of references. For particulars apply to J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office. 29

Notices.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

85th DIVIDEND

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR PERCENT upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to 31st March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager.

Montreal, 22nd February, 1898.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS,

Addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 8th day of March next, for the purchase of

104 SHARES OF 60 PERCENT PAID-UP STOCK OF THIS COMPANY.

(of issue 15th April, 1897.)

Said shares, representing the aggregate of the fractions of shares allotted under the said issue, are being disposed of for account of the holders thereof, under Resolution of the Board of Directors, of this date, and will rank for dividends, from the 1st January, 1898.

Tenderers have the option of bidding for all or any portion of these shares.

The full amount of the purchase price must be paid at time of transfer.

By order of the Board.

MARTIN H. WATTS, Secretary.

Montreal, 24th February, 1898. 26

Bargains.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

FOR SALE — THREE PENS OF PURE BRED FOWL, as follows:—5 hens and cockerel, Cornish Indian game; 10 hens and cockerel, Partridge Cochin; 10 hens and cockerel, Light Brahmas. All the male birds are imported from Shoemaker, Freeport, Ill. Price, per pen, $10. Address, H. CROSS, Longueuil. 21

ENGLISH COOKED MEAT, Boiled Ham, Roast Pork, Roast and Boiled Beef, Tripe, Head Cheese, White Pudding, Harper's Sausages, Pigs' Feet, Meat and Fruit Pies, Creamery Butter, Eggs, Oysters, Haddies, fresh daily; parties supplied. C. B. BACHE, 645 St. Lawrence Main street. 26

FOR SALE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and gasaliers, practically new. Will be sold cheap. 113 Prince Arthur. 26

FOR SALE, A SINGER Sewing Machine, in good order, $5.00. 111 Bleury street. 26

FOR SALE, CHEAP, CERTIFICATE OF Membership of the Montreal Board of Trade. Address P. Office Box 855, Montreal. 25

BARGAINS JUST RECEIVED. — Butcher Linens, Towelling, Table Linen, Towels, Halifax Tweed Samples, Ladies' Merino Undervests, Half Price. ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR, 3 Cypress street, opposite Windsor Hall. 24

FOR SALE, 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 3353. 8

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, A HOUSE OR FLAT OF 5 or 6 rooms in western part of the city, above St. Antoine street; rent about $10. Address HOUSE 14, 'Witness' Office. 26

WANTED FOR THE SEASON, a Summer Residence, with good daily train service to the city; 5 bedrooms preferred; airy situation; boating. Address, stating rent for the season, with full particulars, to MODERATE, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal. 21

Rooms and Board.

ROOMS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE, Bathroom flat; gas, hot water heating; telephone; private family of two; not moving; terms moderate. 2686 St. Catherine street. 26

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, on bath-room flat; hot water heating; Auer light, etc. 3 McGill College avenue. 25

WANTED, FURNISHED ROOM, in respectable French Protestant family; state terms, which must be moderate. Address, S., 504, 'Witness' Office. 24

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished Front Room, suitable for two young men, with or without board, 24 Aylmer street, near Morgan's; very central. 21

ROOM, LARGE AND NICELY Furnished, for one or two gentlemen; private family; no children. 272a St. Antoine street. 19

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, IN THE VICINITY OF the Grand Trunk Station, a medium sized black dog (long haired), answering to the name of "Jack." Suitable reward at No. 48 William street. 25

Personal.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1858 Notre Dame. Beautiful sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate. 18

Pupils Wanted.

PUPILS WANTED — WILL YOU SPEAK French in three months? Apply to Miss TROULX, 158a Sanguinet street. New method; progress guaranteed. 25

PIANOFORTE PUPILS WANTED, BY A Young Lady who has studied in Europe. Terms moderate. Aply at 267 Mountain street. 16

PUPILS WANTED.—A CAPABLE COACH (B.A. of McGill, 'first rank honors'), will prepare pupils for Matriculation and Sessional Exams. Subjects: Classics, German, French, Mathematics, Literature, History, English, etc. Terms, 50 cents per lesson. Apply 267 Mountain street. 16

Miscellaneous.

MISS A. B. PHELAN, 2447 St. Catherine street, corner of Drummond, having sold her millinery business, wishes all accounts settled by the 15th of March. Present address, 97 Drummond street. 26

Music and Art.

MISS WILSON, A. Mus., Teacher of the Pianoforte and Theory, 58 Coursol Street.

Entertainments Given.

R. McGLAUGHLIN, HUMORIST AND ELOCUTIONIST, Open for Concert Engagements. Private Musicales, Etc. For terms apply 196 BERRI STREET, Montreal. 5

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN, $4,000 to $20,000. CARL WARNECKE, Real Estate and Financial Agent, Standard Building, 157 St. James street. 25

MONEY TO LEND— On First Mortgage at current rates of interest. Security must be first class. W. VAUGHAN, Secretary, McGill College.

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, SOME IRON bound boxes, suitable for packing clothing, etc., Address P.O. Box 765, city.

Property.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

FOR SALE.—A 'For Sale' or 'To Let' placard is included with every such advertisement inserted in the 'Witness' to the extent of twenty-five cents or over. A large variety of such placards are always kept in stock. 9

SMALL COTTAGE, 731 CADIEUX STREET, must be sold; corporation value, $2,500; will take less from a prompt buyer; good airy locality. R. K. THOMAS, 174 St. James street. 21

FOR SALE, DESIRABLE RESIDENCE with one hundred acres of land, prettily situated on Bank St. Francis River, two miles from City of Sherbbrooke. Comfortable house with kitchen, woodshed and three barns all in good order; good spring water; Bell telephone in house; forty acres under first-class cultivation, balance valuable woodland; fine garden and apple orchard. Boating on river. Famous lake fishing and hunting grounds within easy access. For terms, address H. FROST, 73 Imperial Building Montreal. 16

FOR SALE, SEVEN TABLES and Shelving cherry finish, suitable for any business; six mirrors; five feet and six feet; heavily gilt frames; will sell separate, or together, at a sacrifice, before Tuesday next. Apply 27 St. Lawrence Main st. 25

ON BEST PART OF Drummond Street, Frontage, 98½ feet with house; exceptionally well constructed; any desired alterations easily made, foreseen and provided for. Also, adjoining lots, 23 and 25 feet respectively, for sale. J. FAIRBAIRN. 26

FOR SALE, STONE QUARRY, within a mile of centre of city; best quality building stone. Apply to G. W. STEPHENS, jr., 18 St. Alexis street. 25

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS ON Canal Bank, St. Henri; size to suit purchasers; suitable for manufactories, lumber or stone yards. Apply to G. W. STEPHENS, jr., 18 St. Alexis street. 25

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE for good built City Property, a very desirable Gentleman's Suburban Residence, close to Steam and Electric Cars; contains nine large rooms with bathroom, w.c., and marble wash basin on bedroom flat, and two soap stone wash tubs with hot and cold water, coal room, cold larder and Daisy furnace in basement, all in very best condition. The house is fitted up with electric light throughout and supplied with fresh water from water works; grounds cover about 15,000 feet; price, $8,000.00. CARL WARNECKE, Standard Building, 157 St. James street. 25

FOR SALE OR TO LET, Country Property at Point Fortune; the residence and grounds of Mr. St Denis, on the river front; garden well stocked with fruit; good train service. H. M. SIMPSON, 153 Hutchison street. Telephone 3233. m

FOR SALE, IN WESTMOUNT, Three Lots, on Columbia avenue, 23 x 92; first lots south of Dorchester street. Apply to HUGH BECKHAM, Real Estate Agent, Room 40, Temple Building, 185 St. James street. Telephone 1413. 19

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, Stone Front Brick Cottage, ten rooms, hot water heating. Apply on the premises, 90 Fort st., Montreal. 19

FOR SALE, A SOLID BRICK HOUSE, containing six rooms, pantry, and all modern conveniences, situated on St. Hyppolite st., above Sherbrooke. Address S.B.H., 'Witness' Office. 5

A SNAP FOR SOMEONE.

$1,200 will buy a recently completed Cottage in Longueuil, with extension kitchen, bath, w.c., wash basin, verandahs, and 3,000 feet of land, convenient to boat or train, and electric service in the near future.

Monthly payments, if desired. Also, Cottages and lots for sale or to let. Apply ALF'D T. HOLLAND, Temple Building.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT.

We have been instructed by the owner to offer for sale that fine block of handsome cut stone front houses, forming the south-east corner of

Sherbrooke and Mackay Streets,

comprising six houses on Sherbrooke street and two semi-detached houses on Mackay street. All occupied by first class tenants. The best situation in the city for renting purposes. For particular and terms apply to

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO. 181 ST. JAMES STREET. 26

House for Sale. 102 CRESCENT STREET.

Suitable for a small family. Has all modern conveniences, Daisy Boiler, etc. Would be sold on conditions to suit purchaser.

Address, J. E. LOWDEN, 1150 Sherbrooke street.

FRED. B. ALLEY, RICHARD COSTIGAN.

ALLEY & COSTIGAN,

Real Estate and Investment Brokers, 116 St. James St., Montreal.

TEL. 1251.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

PROPERTIES RENTED, RENTS COLLECTED. VALUATIONS MADE.

Money to loan on first and second mortgages. Bonds and debentures bought and sold. Commercial paper negotiated. 24

To Let.

FLATS TO LET.

TWO FLATS, 40 x 40 feet each, adjoining 'Witness' Office.

Good Light.

Heated by Steam.

Suitable for Offices, Light Manufacturing or Warehouse.

Goods Entrance.

Central Location.

Apply, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office. 17

To Let.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

TO LET.—A 'To Let' or 'For Sale' placard is included with every such advertisement inserted in the 'Witness' to the extent of twenty-five cents or over. A large variety of such placards are always kept in stock.

TO LET, CORNER St. Catherine and Guy streets, sub divided as two shops if required; also Cottage adjoining on Guy. Apply J. FAIRBAIRN, 153 Drummond st. 26

TO LET, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, No. 624 Dorchester street and Dufferin square; pleasant, healthy locality, and central. J. FAIRBAIRN, 153 Drummond st. 26

TO LET, UPPER DWELLING, 47 Sussex street, near West End square, 10 rooms, hot water heating. Apply 109 Tupper st., or Robert Seath & Sons, 1317 Notre Dame street. Telephone 2976.

TO LET, NO. 23 STANLEY ST., one only of those stone front Cottages; ten rooms; rent moderate. Apply 26 Stanley street. 26

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT, 141 St. Hypolite street, eight rooms. Lower tenement, 542 St. Dominique street; rent low. Apply W. HIGGINS, 1795 Notree Dame st. 26

TO LET, NICE UPPER TENEMENT, eight rooms and bathroom, four bedrooms. 253 Guy street. 26

TO LET, STORE AND Upper Dwelling, 2344 St. Catherine street. Apply 194 Mountain street. 26

TO LET, FIRST CLASS Upper and lower dwellings, Nos. 51 to 61 Bishop street. 7 Place Royale or 528 St. Paul street. 24

TO LET, OPPOSITE A LARGE GARDEN, well situate, 132, 138, 142 Cherrier street, near St. Louis square, 6 and 7 rooms. R. DES RIVIERES, Banque du Peuple's Building, 97 St. James street. Tel. 1658. 21

TO LET, STORE, 792 DORCHESTER street, occupied by Miss Byrne as a first-class Millinery Establishment for the past 25 years; also house overhead, and houses 21 and 15 Brunswick street. Apply to J. A. HARTE, 1780 Notre Dame street. 21

2454 ST. CATHERINE STREET, two nice flats, 20 x 90, suitable for clubs, lodges, etc.; splendid location; rental moderate. apply to G. W. STEPHENS, Jr., 18 St. Alexis street. 21

2466 ST. CATHERINE STREET, between Mountain and Drummond, two nice flats, one fitted as a dwelling the other as a hall. Rental moderate. Apply G. W. STEPHENS, Jr., 18 St. Alexis street. 21

TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, A SMALL Cottage, containing five rooms with garden, bath and w.c., four minutes' walk from station. Apply to JAMES MATTINSON, St. Lambert, or EDWARD MORRISON, 'Witness' Press Room, Craig street. 11

40 ST. ANTOINE STREET, Stone front store, extension, yard and stabling. Rent moderate. Apply G. W. STEPHENS, Jr., 18 St. Alexis street. 21

TO LET, A GOOD SHOP AND DWELLING, all modern improvements, 2429 Notre Dame, near Richmond; to be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply 2433. 21

TO LET, SEVERAL HOUSES IN GOOD order, on Mackay street, above and below St. Catherine street. Apply to A. McINTYRE, 132 Mackay street, or CRADOCK SIMPSON, St. James street. 18

TO LET, AT WESTMOUNT, Stone Front House, ten rooms, bathroom and w.c.; furnace; rent moderate. Apply 135 Greene avenue, or 2229 St. Catherine street. 21

TO LET, 58 CATHCART STREET, Large 4 story brick house; good stand for a first-class boarding house. R. K. THOMAS, 174 St. James street. 21

TO LET—A STONE FRONT COTTAGE, No. 9 Essex avenue, seven rooms, bath and w.c.; 'Daisy' furnace, etc. Apply to DAVID MILLER, 35 Bleury street. 10

TO RENT OR SELL on Easy Monthly payments, nice, new cottages, built for winter; well finished and well situated; lots contain 8,000 feet fronting on Gardenville avenue, sixty feet wide. Apply to A. HARDIE, Gardenville avenue, Longueuil, West End. 13

TO LET, 23 BALMORAL STREET, Upper and lower part, $11 and $12; five rooms and w.c. JOHN BURRELL, Temple Building. 12

TO LET, CUT STONE COTTAGE, NO. 243 University street, with extension, Daisy furnace, etc., everything in first-class order. Apply to JAMES MOORE, 732 Pine avenue, head of Guy street, or between 12 and 1 o'clock at Mechanics' Hall Reading room, St. James street, or Bell Telephone, No. 5149, morning or evening. 11

HOUSES TO LET.

364 St. Antoine st., upper dwelling, 7 rooms, $15 per month.
252 Chatham st., lower dwelling, 5 rooms, $10 per month.
472 Lagauchetiere st., cut stone house, 14 rooms, $30 per month.
102 Farm street, upper dwelling, 4 rooms, $7.00 per month.
106 Farm street, upper dwelling, 4 rooms, $7.00 per month.
110 Farm street, upper dwelling, 4 rooms, $7.00 per month.
8 Fournier avenue, lower dwelling, 3 rooms, $7.00 per month.
14 Fournier ave., lower dwelling, 3 rooms, $7.00 per month.
18 Fournier ave., lower dwelling, 3 rooms, $7.00 per month.
388 Seigneurs street, lower dwelling, 3 rs., $7.00 per month.
385 St. Dominique street, lower dwelling, 6 rooms, $8.00 per month.
385½ St. Dominique street, upper dwelling, 10 rooms, $13 per month.
131 Coursol street, upper dwelling, 6 rooms, $12.00 per month.
137 Coursol streeet, upper dwelling, $12 per month.
141 Coursol street, upper dwelling, $12.00 per month.
236 Coursol street, lower dwelling, $8.00.
242 Coursol street, lower dwelling, $8.00
250 Coursol street, upper dwelling, $9.00.
Very comfortable house with large garden, at Longueuil, $20 per month.
Also, nice residence, with 11 acres of land, with large garden, fruit trees, etc., etc., $50 per month.
And several fine properties for sale.
J. M. M. DUFF, Imperial Building, 107 St. James street, Montreal.

To Let.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

TO LET.—A 'To Let' or 'For Sale' placard is included with every such advertisement inserted in the 'Witness' to the extent of twenty-five cents or over. A large variety of such placards are always kept in stock. 9

TO LET, A SMALL COTTAGE, With Furniture complete, bath, water closet, situated at Valois, Que., five minutes' walk from the station. Apply JOS. HUDON, sr., 41 St. Sulpice street, or 115 Champ de Mars street.

TO LET, 17 LEMOINE ST., four stories, and basement; rent low to suitable tenant. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Agent Estate John Timin, 318 St. Paul street. 26

TO LET, ST. URBAIN STREET (near Sherbrooke street), Nos. 273 and 277, stylish and comfortable residences, of 12 to 14 rooms each, with 'Daisy' heaters, Ontario street, No. 1726, with 'Daisy' furnace; No. 1724, stoves, 12 and 14 rooms each; also No. 1720½, very large upper tenement; 'Daisy' heater. City Hall ave. No. 59 and 63, spacious houses of 12 to 14 rooms each. Montcalm street, No. 23, a most comfortable residence, nine rooms, near river front. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Agent Estate John Timin, 318 St. Paul street.

TO LET, Handsome Offices in Nordheimer's Building, electric passenger and freight elevators; terms moderate. Apply 213 St. James street. 26

TO LET, UPPER AND LOWER FLAT, five rooms, bath and closet; rent, $7.50. 167 Roy street, near St. Denis street. 26

TO LET, SHOP AND DWELLING, 696 and 696a Sherbrooke street. To Let, Factory and office, heated, 778½ and 780 Craig st. To Let, Store, 782 Craig street, immediate possession. To Let, two story building, formerly used as a furniture factory and planing mill, with large vacant lot in the rear; situated between Shannon and Colborne streets, on Wellington street. For full particulars, apply to W. A. MURRAY, Room 19, 17 St. John street.

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, a Furnished Summer House, beautifully situated in the centre of a fruit garden. It contains eight rooms with a summer kitchen attached. Spring and soft water is also supplied. Possession can be given at any time. For further particulars apply to G. BEATTY, St. Lambert, or J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office. 5

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, ONE OF THE best solid brick houses in the place, situated on the bank of the river. It contains nine apartments, with a well lighted warm basement, in which there is a Daisy furnace. There is also a bathroom, well fitted with wash basins, and w.c. The house, which is within about ten minutes' walk from the railway station, has a fruit garden and spring well in the rear, and plenty of shade trees in front. Apply to G. BEATTY, St. Lambert, or to J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office. 12

TO LET, 211a, 213b BLEURY, EIGHT Rooms, in nice order. 169 St. Timothee street, eight rooms, lower part, nice location. JOHN BURRELL, Temple Building. 14

TO LET, TWO-STORY BRICK COTTAGE, situated and facing on lane running back between Nos. 247 and 251 University street, very comfortable, containing eight apartments all in two flats. Apply to JAMES MOORE, 732 Pine avenue, head of Guy street, or between 12 and 1 o'clock at Mechanics' Hall Reading Room, St. James street. 11

TO LET, TWO CHEERFUL Modern Upper Tenements, and one lower; 148, 150 and 152 Coursol st.; 4 rooms each; w.c.'s ventilated through roof; good yard, sheds, asphalt street; rent $8.50 and $9. Apply 81 Coursol street. 26

TO LET.

886 St. Denis street, large brick cottage, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, stable, large yard, all in first-class order.

369 Notre Dame, self-contained, 10 rooms, stone and brick, trees in front, large yard and shed, all in first-class order. Cheap to good tenant.

Nos. 31, 47 and 57 Greene ave. residential flats, no outside stairs. Trees and green plots in front, all in first-class order. Rents, $10.00 lower, $11.00 upper.

Apply A. DAVIS, Proprietor, Room 5, Mechanics' Institute, 204 St. James street. 23

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

That Fine Factory, Nos. 141, 143 St. Maurice street, 45 x 60; good light and fireproof staircase; cheap rent; also, on Argyle ave., two tenements, and self-contained houses. Mayor street, No. 7, 11, two self-contained houses. Bleury street, fine cut stone store, No. 43; plate glass front, with tenement; will rent separately. Osborne street, No. 105, a fine upper tenement, nine rooms. Berthelet street, No. 6, self-contained house, 12 rooms. St. Paul street, tenements; rent, six and nine dollars per month. No. 1862 Notre Dame street, fine rooms, suitable for offices; rent, $2.00 per month and upwards. American House, yard and stables, with fifty stalls; well known as the oldest and best stand in the city for the horse trade.

Apply to W. H. EVANS, No. 1862 Notre Dame street. 5

HOUSES TO LET.

SELF-CONTAINED.

2738 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
485 GUY STREET.
392 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
37 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.
62 ST. MATTHEW STREET
55 MACKAY STREET.
114 MACKAY STREET.
271 UNIVERSITY STREET.
149 METCALFE STREET.
944 DORCHESTER STREET.
229 STANLEY STREET.
232 STANLEY STREET.
24 BAYLE STREET.
55 ARGYLE AVENUE.
69 ARGYLE AVENUE.
79 BLEURY STREET.
664 SHERBROOKE STREET.
4267 DORCHESTER STREET (Westmount).
411 METCALFE AVENUE (Westmount).

UPPER TENEMENTS.

317 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
317 STANLEY STREET.
631a DORCHESTER STREET.

LOWER TENEMENTS.

25 CRESCENT STREET.
94 MACKAY STREET.
213 STANLEY STREET.
141½ STANLEY STREET.
307 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
704 ST. URBAIN STREET.

FLATS.

208 PEEL STREET.
94 BURNSIDE PLACE.

Apply to MACINTOSH & HYDE, Standard Building, 157 St. James St. 24

To Let.

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TO LET.—A 'To Let' or 'For Sale' placard is included with every such advertisement inserted in the 'Witness' to the extent of twenty-five cents or over. A large variety of such placards are always kept in stock. 9

TO LET, A SUITE OF TWO, THREE OR five offices; large fireproof safes. Apply to G. W. STEPHENS, jr., 18 St. Alexis st. 25

TO LET, 1084 SHERBROOKE STREET, Stone Front House, 11 rooms, heated by hot water; modern in every way. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., No. 181 St. James street.

WAREHOUSES, FLATS AND STORES TO Let, 393 St. Paul, 694 Craig, 852½ Craig, 231 St. James, 754 Craig, 497 St. Lawrence streets. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO. 25

TO LET, 1 SHUTER STREET, Stone Cottage, eight rooms, 'Daisy' furnace. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., No. 181 St. James street. 25

TO LET, FURNISHED HOUSES IN THE best parts of the city. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 25

TO LET, 89 OSBORNE STREET, BRICK Cottage, extension kitchen, 8 rooms; moderate rent. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 25

TO LET, IN WESTMOUNT, Semi-Detached Brick Cottage, containing seven rooms, beside b. and w.c.; heated by Daisy furnace. Apply 93 Somerville avenue. 25

TO LET, WARM, COMFORTABLE House, 582a Rivard street, six apartments, $7.00 per month. Also, small house, 4 apartments, 584 Rivard street; fine cellar, use of lawn, etc. R. HERBERT, 586 Rivard street. 25

TO LET, NEW FLATS, With all Modern improvements; rent from $11 to $20 per month; Cottages, $12; Westmount and city; also store and dwelling, Point St. Charles, $15. Apply to W. G. CRUIKSHANK, 107 St. James street. 25

TO LET, IN ONE OF THE NICEST SPOTS of Westmount, cor. St. Catherine and Victoria avenue, first-class, 7 large rooms with gas, electric light, furnace, open plumbing and all modern conveniences. Apply 714 St. Antoine street. 11

32 ST. ANTOINE STREET, Comfortable double house with yard and stable in rear. Rental moderate. Apply G. W. STEPHENS, Jr., 18 St. Alexis street. 21

TO LET, AT POINTE CLAIRE, Store and Dwelling; good chance for an English-speaking man; rent low. Apply to M. PAQUETTE, 585 St. James street. 19

TO LET, THE FOLLOWING VERY DEsirable houses in good order. Low rent. 12 Oxenden avenue, 13 Shuter street, cottages, daisy furnace, etc. 515 and 526 St. Urbain street, flats, 5 rooms, b. and w.c. 677 and 679 Lagauchetiere street, self-contained, extension kitchens, near Bleury street. Leclerc avenue, off Richmond street, 8 rooms and w.c., $10 and $11. 12 Coursol street, upper tenement, six rooms, $10. 10 Coursol street, four large rooms, $8. Smaller houses in different parts of the city at $6 and $7 per month. Apply JOHN DWANE, 199 McGill street. 11

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, A House, containing seven rooms, including bathroom and w.c. It is very nicely situated on the bank of the river, in shade trees, and a summer kitchen is attached. Apply to G. BEATTY, St. Lambert, or J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office. 5

TO LET, HOUSES OF THREE Apartments; rent, five and six dollars; also four apartments, rent $6 and $6.50; seven apartments, rent, nine and ten dollars. Apply, 64 Murray street. 19

TO LET, CERTAIN PREMISES IN THE 'Witness' Building, consisting of a Store on the street level, and two well-lighted, well-finished, heated flats, immediately above said Store. These premises would be very suitable for a wholesale establishment requiring a shop or office on the ground floor, or would be let separately. Only first class tenants need apply. Full particulars on application, to Mr. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office. 17

TO LET.

Comfortable roomy house, corner of Argyle avenue, 14 rooms, and modern conveniences; rent $20; no taxes.

Apply W. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James st. 12

TO LET.

Splendid opportunity. The well-known premises, 710 Craig street, occupied for the last twenty years by the Royal Dye Works. The situation commands the business. For all other particulars, apply to F. HUSTON, 204 St. James st 15

HOUSES TO LET,

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

ALSO

WAREHOUSES, OFFICES, and other business properties.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James Street. 19

1084 SHERBROOKE ST.

HOUSE TO LET.

A beautifully situated attractive house in good order throughout. Moderate rent. Every convenience.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO. 181 ST. JAMES STREET. 26

WAREHOUSE TO LET, 160 McGill street.

Immediately opposite Lemoine street; suitable for a wholesale business of any kind. Rent low to a good tenant.

E. E. THOMAS, 174 St. James street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

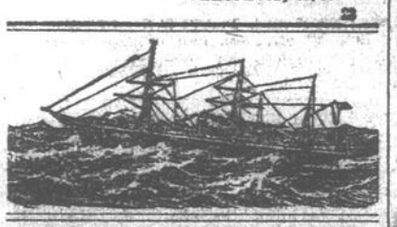
KLONDYKE.

Start from VANCOUVER because:

1. VANCOUVER is the Best Outfitting Point on the Coast. Goods being Considerably Cheaper than in the United States.
2. VANCOUVER is the Nearest Port of Departure to the Yukon District.
3. VANCOUVER is the Terminus of the C. P. Railway, whose Steamers will start from Vancouver this Spring.
4. All North-bound Steamers call at Vancouver.
5. Direct Steamers to Yukon Ports have now commenced to run from Vancouver.
6. VANCOUVER is the only Canadian Port where Passengers Transfer Direct from Train to Steamer.
7. KLONDYKE is in CANADA. OUTFIT in VANCOUVER, and Save 30 Percent Customs Duty. W. GODFREY,

President, Board of Trade, Vancouver, B.C.

3



EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES,
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES, via Montreal.
HOLLAND-AMERICA, HAMBURG-AMERICAN WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via New York.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, etc.

☞ Call or write for lowest quotations before looking else where.

Saloon rates, $45 upwards; steerage at lowest rates. ☞ Send for monthly pamphlet of rates and sailings, or call at my new address. My special winter rates, MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly via New York, 1st Saloon and rail, only $103.

D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
178 St. James St., Opposite Temple Bldg.
Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3061

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

New York	Wed., Feb. 23, 10 a.m.
Paris	Wed., Mar. 2, 10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Mar. 9, 10 a.m.
St. Louis	Wed., Mar. 16, 10 a.m.
New York	Wed., Mar. 23, 10 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special twin-screw Channel steamers.
Rates of passage to Southampton, $75 and upwards.
Second Cabin passage, $45 and upwards.
SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage at Very Low Rates.
For freight or passage apply to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. HENRY,
116 St. Peter st., Mechanics' Building
W. F. EGG, 129½ St. James street, Montreal.
UNION TICKET OFFICE:
Windsor Hotel, Montreal.
D. BATTERSBY,
178 St. James Street, opp. Temple Bdg. Montreal.

16

1897—WINTER SAILINGS—1898.

BEAVER LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Sailing Weekly Between St. John, N. B., and Liverpool.
Calling at Halifax and Moville, Ireland, each way.

From LIVERPOOL.	Steamers.	From ST. JOHN.	From HALIFAX
Sat. Jan. 29.	Gallia.	Wed. Feb. 16.	Thu. Feb. 17
Sat. Feb. 5.	Lake Winnipeg.	Wed. Feb. 23.	Thu. Feb 24
Sat. Feb. 19.	Lake Huron.	Wed. Mar 9.	Thu. Mar. 10
Sat. Feb. 26.	Lake Superior.	Wed. Mar. 16.	Thu. Mar. 17
Sat. Mar. 5.	Gallia.	Wed. Mar. 23.	Thu. Mar. 24

FIRST CABIN—Single, $50 to $60. Return, $100.00 to $114.00, according to steamer selected.
SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34. Return, $66.75. To Glasgow, $37.85. Return, $74.05. To Belfast, $35.25 Return, $69.25.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, and Belfast, $22.50.
For further particulars as to freight or passage apply to

D. & C. McIVER, Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, LIVERPOOL.
D. W. CAMPBELL, General Manager, 18 Hospital Street, MONTREAL. And ST. JOHN, N. B.
T. A. S. DeWOLF & SON, Halifax.

16

DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Portland
Feb. 10	SCOTSMAN	Feb. 26, 1 p.m
Feb. 24	LABRADOR	Mch. 12, 1 p.m
Mch. 3	VANCOUVER	Mch. 19, 1 p.m
Mch. 17	SCOTSMAN	April 2, 1 p.m
Mch. 31	LABRADOR	April 16, 1 p.m

From Liverpool.	Steamer	From Boston.
Mch. 9	CANADA	Mch. 26, noon.
April 13	CANADA	April 30, 4 p.m.

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" Trois Pistoles	19.03	
" Rimouski	20.14	
" Ste. Flavie	20.55	
" Little Metis	21.19	
" Campbellton	24.30	
" Dalhousie	1.55	
" Bathurst	2.36	
" Newcastle	4.00	
" Moncton	6.30	15.55
" St. John	10.30	12.00
" Halifax	13.30	22.10

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.
The buffet sleeping car and other cars of express trains leaving Montreal at 7.50 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.
The trains of the Intercolonial Division are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax, via Levis, are lighted by electricity.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
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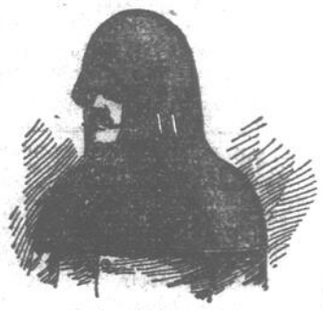
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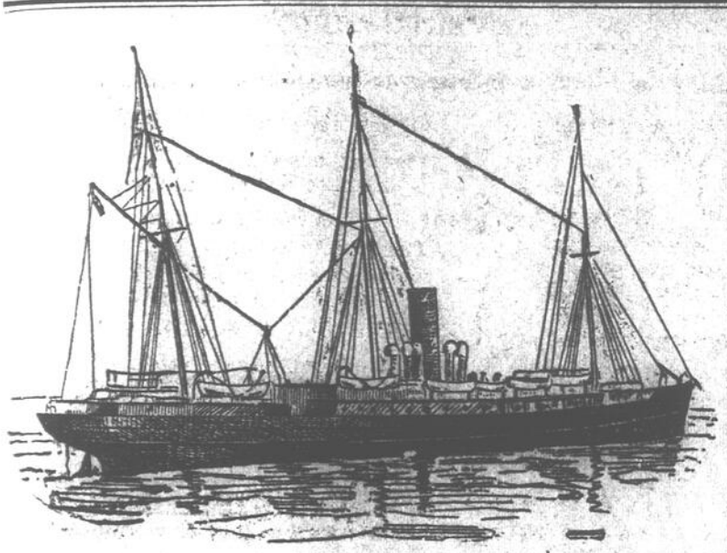
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Of course that means failure, and we are anxious to see everyone who braves the hardships of a
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meet with unprecedented success. But the trouble with so many is that they will not PAN OUT properly at the start. If they would ALL secure A CAMP OUTFIT of our ALUMINUM Pans and Utensils, of course ALL must succeed.
They save freight, never break. Are clean, non-corrosive, and everlasting. Outfits for 3 to 6 persons, in sets, nested in the largest pan, 10 x 6½.
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We also make 17-inch Steel Washing Pans. Write for Catalogue and "Pan Out" properly before you start.
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FROM ENGLAND TO THE YUKON—SS. 'TARTAR.'

Great interest was excited at Southampton on Saturday by the departure of the first vessel to sail from England to Klondike. This was the 'Tartar,' a well-known steamer of the Union Line, which has just been purchased by the Central Pacific Company, together with the 'Athenian.' There was a great crowd to wish the voyagers a successful visit to the Canadian goldfields, and as the adventurers came from all parts of the country the scene was a remarkable one. The 'Tartar' left for Vancouver, but calls en route at Teneriffe, Rio, and Callao. The vessels are due to arrive at Vancouver on April 1, and from that date a weekly service will be run from Vancouver to Wrangell, at the mouth of the Stickeen river, from which point connection will be made by light draught steamers to Glenora, the head water of the Yukon river, from which passengers will find their way to the Klondike. This is the shortest route to the Klondike.—'St. James's Budget,' Feb. 11.

THE SONG OF KLONDIKE.

[It is sometimes pleasing to see how bravely the muse soars when her wings are unclipped by the rules of speech and verse.]

Away to the Klondike, boys!
Sounds loud from every quarter,
Away to the Klondike, boys,
By overland or water!
Away, regardless of the tears
Of mother, wife or daughter;
Away, away, without delay,
It will not do to loiter.

'To Dawson City haste, O haste!'
The oracles are saying,
For near that place o'er hill and dale,
The gold in lumps is laying.
Then linger not; a fortune's lost
For every hour's delaying,
So haste away, for nothing stay,
For all is lost by staying.

Away, away! the Yukon's wave
O'er mines of gold is rolling.
Let not affection's hand detain,
Don't stop with friends condoling.
To wife and sweetheart bid adieu,
And check the tear that's strolling
A-down the cheek, then haste away,
For gold is all consoling.

Away, for Dame Fortuna's tide
In your affairs is flowing;
Away, away, to Klondike then
Where she is now bestowing,
With open hand, alike to all
Who'll catch it while 'tis going.
Then do not stay, for fear she may
Her fickle hand be showing.

Away from verdant mountain slopes,
To mountains bright and yellow,
Away from all green vales and hills,
Where cattle roam and bellow.
From fields where crops in plenty grow,
On soil so rich and mellow;
Away, away, for if you stay
You are a stupid fellow.

Away from town and city start,
From every street and alley,
Let all creation hear the cry
And all creation rally.
Leave plough and workshop, haste away
To the enchanted valley,
Away, away, and sport and play
With millions without tally.

Away, away, from classic halls—
An idle thing is learning—
Go turn the leaves of virgin gold,
They'll pay you well for turning.
Yes, haste away, while youthful fires
In youthful veins are burning;
Away, away, and show to-day
You truly are discerning.

Shut off the steam and down the gates,
No further need of spinning
The thread of cotton, flax or wool;
But gold of your own winning;
And warp and woof of shining stuff
We'll wear instead of linen;
Then haste away, nor lose a day,
To linger would be sinning.

The doctor there may fill his purse
Without his neighbor dying,
The lawyer, too, may wealthy grow
And cease forever lying.
And ministers in worldly pelf
May with them both be vying;
Then haste away, for sure you may
Move slow enough by flying.

Up the Yukon a pleasure trip,
We'll sail in ships so cheery,
Or else by the all-Canadian route
A pleasant journey merely,
To that delightful promised land
Where all is gold, or nearly;
Then haste away, why will you stay,
Where starve you will most clearly?

But I must haste and end my song,
If I can find an ending,
Amidst a crowd of useful thought
All to your welfare tending.
Once more I say Awake, awake!
And on your way be wending,
Then haste away, or soon the day
Will come to you heart-rending.

C. B.

Crystal Fall, Que.

KLONDIKE MISSION.

('Presbyterian Review,' Feb. 12.)

The Rev. Dr. Cochrane sends an interesting letter just to his hand from the Rev. Andrew S. Grant, the last appointed missionary to the Klondike. Mr. Grant reports his departure from Vancouver for the north and his prospects of meeting Mr. Dickie, who is still at Skaguay.

There is a great deal of bad blood, says Mr. Grant, among Canadians over the conduct of Americans on questions of customs, trade, and their aggressive policy in claiming portions of land in British territory. The Americans are determined to make Dyea and Skaguay the popular route into Klondike. 'From what I can learn the Stickeen route will be open in February, and although the distances from Fort Wrangell to Fort Selkirk is much greater than from Skaguay, yet the former way is more accessible. The rush is on already. The 'City of Seattle' left Vancouver last week with over six hundred passengers, many of them the off-scourings of the republic. On board the 'Danube' we have about four hundred, many of the Americans of the same type. I met a man in Vancouver who has over two thousand passengers booked from Chicago via the Stickeen route for Klondike. They are to be out-fitted at Vancouver so as to evade customs duty. Everything is Klondike. The classes of people going in are of such a mixed multitude, the majority so low down in the scale of being, that it is going to make our work very difficult. We must push the work with vigor, in faith, since, he who sends us has all power in heaven and on earth, and his word is quick and powerful. I have been used of God all the way in this work, and beyond my expectations, already permanent work has been done. I expect that my knowledge of the healing art will give me access to many a man.'

ANDREW S. GRANT.

('The Westminster,' Feb. 12.)

The following breezy letter from the Rev. R. M Dickey, Canadian missionary to the Klondike, addressed to the Rev. C. W. Gordon, Winnipeg, came to hand this week:—

Skaguay, Alaska,
January 15, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Gordon,—Since last I wrote you things have been progressing steadily. School was opened on Jan. 3, and we have now thirty pupils. The school is free, and supported by voluntary contributions. On Monday evening the reading-room was opened, and is open every evening from six to ten o'clock. I was enabled to furnish it without asking anything from the people here, through the kindness of a gentleman in the east to whose son I had the privilege of showing some little attention. Those who get magazines and papers bring them here, so that we have a fair amount of reading matter. Of course it is not fitted up very luxuriously. I offered some apology last night to a gentleman who was sitting on a nail keg. 'Oh,' he said, 'don't mention it—we have not a seat of any kind in our own cabin.'

Almost every night we have a meeting of some sort going on in the church. Monday, Endeavor; Tuesday, Literary Society; Wednesday, mid-week service; Friday, singing practice. On Thursday and Saturday we usually have a little singing or public reading. At last I have moved into my cabin at the back of the church. It is not yet finished, but it is better than the place I was in. I had moved again since I wrote to you. People are crowding in at a rapid rate, and every place is occupied. A lot of lumber has come in these last few weeks, but there are so many buildings going up that it is scarcely landed till it is sold. The price now runs from forty to fifty dollars a thousand feet. The price of real estate is going up every day. Our church lot is worth ten or twelve times as much as when we bought it.

I sometimes fear you are bringing my name too prominently before the people—they soon tire of it. To myself it is also somewhat inconvenient. It brings hosts of letters from every part of the country upon every imaginable subject. I don't object when mothers write about their sons, nor when a brother minister writes about a boat which was stolen (and which I found here for him), nor even when an old friend in Winnipeg sends a tabulated list of twenty-three questions, most of which I am unable to answer. These are all a pleasure to receive, and if time permitted it easily it would be a pleasure to answer them all fully. But when an utter stranger writes, and bases his claim to my time on the fact that he had once sat under a minister of my name, and then goes on to ask the usual Klondike questions, finally winding up by saying that he has no thoughts of coming, just wants the information to satisfy his curiosity—well, I found it hard to reply very fully or very civilly.

Then a great many of the people here come to me for information and advice upon all manner of questions. A week ago a young girl came, telling me that her mother was starting a bar and gambling place. She left home, and went to wait in a temperance hotel. Later on she came and said that her people were threatening what they would do if she did not go back. I said, 'Don't you think of going back?' 'No,' she replied, 'I will die before I go back.' One of the men about whom I told you meeting with an accident found the Saviour, and is now, I believe, living a consistent Christian life. There are a number of cases of sickness at present. One doctor has had to leave for the south on account of hemorrhage of the lungs. Another poor woman is dying of consumption. The first time I visited her she was telling me how her memory was failing, so that she could scarcely remember even the name of the town. I said, 'I hope you don't forget Christ.' Her face shone, and she said, 'I never forget him—what would I do without him now?' She is a Roman Catholic, and from all I can hear did not live as she ought, but on the bed of languishing for several months he seems to have purified her and brought her near to himself. Yesterday they brought back a young girl who had taken ill on the trail. It cost two hundred and fifty dollars. And another party brought back a young man who was frozen to death on the summit. His funeral is to be held to-day.

We are doing everything in our power to get a hospital established, as we fear much sickness in spring. I am in communication with the city council, and they promise to take the matter up, depending on our assistance. I told them that I believed the ladies of our church would send a qualified matron for the first year. The expense would not be so very great, and I know the ladies are contemplating helping the mission. In no better way could they assist than by sending a consecrated woman to take charge of the hospital. There will be in it great opportunities for working for the Master. Bring the matter before them, and let me know. There was recently formed a Presbyterial in Vancouver, which would, I know, co-operate with the Winnipeg Presbyterial.

Last week the council asked for the use of the church to hold a citizens' meeting. We had a C. E. meeting at 7.30, but I said that if it would suit them we would cut ours short a little. They gathered in large numbers, and lots of them who had never been in our church before. When they heard the old hymns, they joined heartily in the singing. Soon after eight I brought our meeting to a close, and gave the citizens a hearty welcome to the use of the church. The president of the council thanked me and said that as we had extended the kindness to them, some consideration in return from them should be shown, and he would suggest that no smoking, chewing, or spitting be indulged in while the meeting was in session. The suggestion was loyally carried out, with the exception of one man called 'Angel Joe.' He runs a dance house. Even in his case I think it was habit and thoughtlessness more than disrespect for the church. He kept the cigar stump in his mouth all the time, and when he would get excited he always lighted a match. Only once, however, did he get the length of lighting, for a gambler who sat near punched his ribs as often as he lighted a match. Towards the close of the meeting, we were startled by a continuous firing of shots a few blocks distant. The marshal and a few others left the meeting and soon came back, saying that a band of men had broken in the fence round the first settlers' reserve and were trying to locate lots. He called for volunteers to protect the property. After a lively discussion the meeting went in a body to the scene of action. But the battle was over, no one was hurt; only a broken fence and trampled snow showed the spot where the struggle had been.

The announcement of the council that they have marked fifty men whom they mean to deport at an early date, gained the enthusiastic applause of the people. The moral tone is certainly rising. The gamblers are not tolerated on the streets. A number of the stores close part of the Sabbath, at least, and on a few of them is to be seen the welcome notice, 'This place closed on Sundays.' The Lord's day would be much better observed if it were not for the steamers, but it seems as if that were fated to be the day on which, more than any other steamers arrive and depart. Our bell arrived last Monday, and we have got it mounted in a neat little belfry where it is now silently waiting to call God's people to worship to-morrow morning. It will be invaluable to us here; not only to remind the people of the Sabbath, but to give a standard time to come to church. When we compare, sometimes there are variations of a whole hour in our time. I have been waiting every boat for the arrival of Mr. Grant or else for a letter from you. Neither has yet come. I earnestly hope Mr. Grant will come soon, as the work is pressing heavily on me. For him I think it will be easier, as he has more experience. There are gathered round us now a band of men that are heart and soul in the work and that can be depended on in every good work. Our week night meetings are sometimes entirely composed of men.

A gentleman from Tagish promised fifty dollars and a thousand feet of lumber to start a church there when I come. Others have promised help at other points. I shall, of course, feel keenly the parting with the people here, as we have grown attached to one another. But when they speak of it I tell them simply that the work I was sent to do lies across the mountains, and I must go. I am glad to say my health is excellent, with the exception of a slight rheumatic pain in my knee. It gave me a little uneasiness in view of the journey ahead, but I think it is almost better now. I am glad to hear of Dr. Robertson's improvement in health.

With kindest regards, yours very truly,

R. M. DICKEY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUNTING DYSPEPSIA

With Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets is Always Successful.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Always Kill Dyspepsia, Indigestion and All Other Stomach Diseases, except Cancer —A Fair Test Will Prove it.

When a hunter fires at a tiger he doesn't shoot all around it. He shoots to kill, and makes one shot do the business.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets do their work that way. They don't shoot all round their mark. They score a bull's eye every time. That is, they never fail to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Waterbrash, Foul Breath, and all other stomach diseases.

DO YOU suffer from any of these complaints? If you do, there's no need to tell you their symptoms and effects. You know all about them—only too well.

WOULD YOU like to get rid of your complaint and all its miseries? Of course you would. You are not an idiot. You use the brains your Maker gave you.

WILL YOU give Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets a chance? You only need to take a couple of them after each meal. You swallow them; they'll do the rest.

YOU WILL find that your Indigestion, Dyspepsia or Biliousness will not torture you after you begin to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

If you are constipated, just take the little brown Tablets, that come in every box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, according to directions. They are the best regulators of the bowels ever made. With Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and them you can't help being healthy.

If you don't believe it—test them. They'll convince you by curing you.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box (containing full double treatment) six boxes $2.50, or will be sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

HALF TONE ETCHINGS

Equal to the best produced, at 15 cents per square inch. Special rates for large quantities.

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ALL BUSINESS PRINTING And ART WORK. WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



RISKY.

Mr. O'Fluke (whose shooting has been a bit wild)—'Very odd, Robins, that I don't hit anything?'

Robins (dodging muzzle)—'Ah, but A 'm afeard it's ower good luck to continue, sir!'—'Punch.'

The old adage 'An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure,' remains true. Therefore, feed your infants on Robinson's Patent Barley, and keep them in perfect health. Free samples. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street. 26

A POSER.

Lady of the House—'Why don't you go to work? Don't you know that a rolling stone gathers no moss?'

Tramp—'Madam, not to evade your question at all, but merely to obtain information, may I ask of what practical utility moss is to a man like me?'

On the Stump.—'In the days of the Whigs I was a Tory; in the days of the Liberals I am a Conservative. I have always been consistent,' said the political candidate. 'You have, indeed,' said his rival. 'But, gentlemen,' he added, 'I have been equally consistent, though I am not a Conservatory.' And then he wondered why everybody smiled.—'Harlem Life.'

WHY THEY LAUGHED.

The nurse had been giving the twins a bath. Later, hearing the children laughing in bed, she said, 'What are you children laughing about?'

'Oh, nothing,' replied Edna, 'only you have given Edith two baths, and haven't given me any!'

BLOOD THAT IS BAD.

Blood that is bad makes the whole body sick. Blood that is good makes the whole body healthy and vigorous. Burdock Blood Bitters makes good, rich, ruddy blood. 'I regard B. B. B. as the best medicine in the world to make rich, red blood. It cured me after two years suffering from weak, thin blood.' Jennie A. Gleason, Centreton, Ont. 22

HE WAS SURE.

Arthur: 'Are you sure she loves you?'

Jack: 'Yes; when I told her I had no money to marry on, she asked me if I couldn't borrow some.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agreeable to Taste.
Quick to Act.
Sure to Cure
No Cure, No Pay.



RICE'S STUDIO,

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS, all Sizes, Made from Amateur Negatives, also Developing, Printing and Finishing of Amateur Negatives, at moderate prices.

Tel. 331. 141 St. Peter Street.

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We are now Making New Lines of FANCY PHOTO FRAMES.
New Lines of READY FRAMED PICTURES.
New Lines of PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.
The Cheapest House in Montreal.
G. W. WILLSON,
Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames,
688 CRAIG ST., next door to the 'Witness' Office

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

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

A. D. MANN'S,
Corner Mountain and St. Antoine street.

In the Kitchen You need Vimbos Fluid Beef

For enriching Soups & Gravies.

CHEAPER THAN ANYTHING YOU CAN BUY.
BETTER THAN ANYTHING YOU CAN MAKE.

The VIMBOS FLUID BEEF CO. Ltd., of Edinburgh & London,
53 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

SOME ICE JAM.

In the Klondike.—First Blue-Nosed Miner—'Why, yes. Have some preserves with your hard tack?'

Second Blue-Nosed Miner—'Preserves? I don't see any.'

First Blue-Nosed Miner—'Why, yes. Take some of the ice-jam.'

A tourist, stopping at a small hotel, seeing the ostler expert and tractable, inquired how long he had lived there, and what countryman he was. 'I'se Yorkshire,' said the man, 'and ha' lived sixteen years here.' 'I wonder,' replied the gentleman, 'that in so long a period so clever a fellow as you seem to be have not come to be master of the hotel yourself.' 'Aye,' answered the ostler, 'but maister's Yorkshire, too.'

Connoisseurs use the colloquial expression of 'Not in it' when speaking of other infant foods as compared to Robinson's Patent Barley or Groats. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street. 23

WHAT JACK MEANS.

Mother (reading)—'Every name means something: Charley means brave; Philip means fond; what does Jack mean?'

Daughter (who also is reading)—'Oh, Jack? Why, he means business! He told me so last night.'

'They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen,' Sold by all stationers.
Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., Edinburgh.

Mamma—'Well, Elsie, what did you learn at school to-day?' Elsie (aged six)—'Learned to spell.' Mamma—'Now, what did you learn to spell?' Elsie—'Man.' Mamma—'And how do you spell man?' Elsie (promptly)—'M-a-n, man.' Mamma—'Now, how do you spell boy?' Elsie (after a moment's reflection)—'The same way only in little letters.'

IT SOUNDED LIKE A COW.

Fond Mother—'Oh, Harry, baby can say "cow!" Say "cow" baby.'

Baby—'Moo.'

Fond Mother—'There! Isn't that too cute?'

HOW TO KEEP WELL.

Without regular action of the bowels good health is impossible. Laxa-Liver Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache and all affections of the organs of digestion. Price 25c. All druggists. 22

A SUFFICIENT REASON.

Maude—'Why doesn't Laura marry Dick Hobson? I thought she liked him.'

Clara—'She does; but she says it shall never be said of her that she was Hobson's choice.'

'Oh, yes; Miss Birdling is a cultivated singer, but she will never pass for a great artist, you know.' 'And why not, pray?' 'Because she can sing in nothing but English.' 'Oh, dear! is that so?' 'Yes; and it's such horridly good English, too. Why, you can understand every word she says.'

DON'T LET IT ACHE.

If your stomach, liver and bowels are working properly you will have no headache. Burdock Blood Bitters will keep you right, so there is no need to let your head ache. There is lots of proof that this is so. 'I had severe headache for over three years and was not free from it for a single day. Finally, I used Burdock Blood Bitters, with the result that it has completely cured me.' Mrs. Affleck, Toronto. 22

Useless.—'What do you think of that bill I have prepared to introduce?' inquired one member of the Legislature. 'It is a sheer waste of time,' replied the other. 'It isn't pratical enough to become a law, nor foolish enough to get your name into the newspapers.'—Washington 'Star.'

What is the use of suffering from chapped hands and lips. One tube of Jelly of Cucumber and Roses will effectually cure them. Try it. Telephone 4094. John Lewis, Druggist. 25

The little maiden had a nurse of whom she was very fond, and who supplied her with most of her amusement. One day this nurse departed, and her small charge didn't know what to do with herself. She wandered about the house, upstairs and down, into the garden and back again, and finally hung about her mother, who was busy just then with the baby. Receiving no attention, she turned away, saying dejectedly—'Nobody loves me. I'll just go down to the garden and eat worms. I ate free yes'day—two smoove ones and one woolly one.'

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.
CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.
CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Lady (in general store)—'Have you any powder?' New Clerk—'Yes'm. What kind—gun, baking, or face?'—'Chicago News.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

GYMNASIUM WORK

Miss Barnjum's Classes for Girls.

THE SUCCESS OF HER SYSTEM OF TRAINING.

'Do I believe that the gymnasium is a good thing for women? Certainly I do, and that, notwithstanding the article I saw by some woman the other day to the effect that women could get all the exercise they need at their housework.'

'Perhaps you are of the opinion of Mrs. Hughes, of Toronto. She says she does outside work that she may be kept fresh for her home duties.'

'Exactly, I met a well known doctor the other day coming from a turn in a gymnasium himself. 'Why,' I said, 'what in the world do you go in for that sort of thing for? You don't need it?' His answer was, 'To keep young, my dear fellow, to keep young.'

'So, there you are. If all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, what about Jill? If a strong, healthy man needs something besides his daily occupation, why does not a woman, too? At least, I know if I were doing housework it would not be enough for me. I should want something else,' and the speaker, big, healthy, downtown business man, looked as though if there were only time he could say much more on the subject.



MISS BARNJUM.

And that man is wise. How wise any woman who has ever had any gymnasium training will tell you. How does she prove it to you? Why, by sending her own children, of course, just as soon as they are big enougr, and keeping them there year after year.

Step into the old Barnjum Gymnasium some afternoon and ask Miss Barnjum how many pupils she has whose mothers and fathers were pupils of her brother. The late Mr. Barnjum was a man not without honor in his own country. But even so, it is to be doubted if all who knew him realized his full importance as a pioneer of physical education in this city, and even in the whole country. When he first suggested teaching Indian clubs to girls and young women he was laughed at, as, at best, a harmless visionary.

'Teach girls the clubs! Nonsense, impossible! Why girls can't even run. They run just like a cow,' was the contemptuous reply.

But teach them he did, and that for many a long year, and so successfully that even the most carping of his critics were silenced and convinced. The idea had only been of great heavy clubs such as prize athletes boasted their skill in using. But in that Mr. Barnjum saw as much reason as in harnessing a young trotter to a heavy dray. His ideal of a healthy girl was not a muscular monstrosity, but a lithe, erect, graceful body, under perfect control, because perfectly developed, one part answering to another as the parts of an exquisitely adjusted machine. The clubs his young lady pupils were taught to swing with much grace and precision, were never more than a pound in weight, and they were given these only after a thorough training with bar-bells and dumb-bells, the latter weighing never more than half a pound. The Barnjum bar-bell exercises are used wherever there is a gymnasium the world over. New dumb-bell drills have come into vogue, but none which any Barnjum pupil values as well. 'Quite as effective as any since invented,' they will tell you, 'and especially for girls, so much more graceful.'

On Mr. Barnjum's death the work of the young ladies' and children's classes naturally devolved upon Miss Barnjum, and with what success the work has gone on is a matter too well known to require special comment here. It grew till it became far more than any one could do alone, and now Miss Barnjum is assisted by four young ladies.

These all are her personal friends, her 'Aids' she calls them, and are as able lieutenants as one could wish. Miss B. May Hamilton is loved of the Lilliputians, the class of tiny girls and boys, who meet on Monday and Friday afternoons. Miss Mabel Norton Evans has special oversight of the Donalda class, formed wholly of McGill lady students, and Miss Mary Walker and Miss Lillian Norton Evans assist with the junior and senior classes. Some time ago Miss Barnjum was laid aside by a somewhat severe spell of illness, but she is now her old self again.

'A few years ago the Delsarte fever struck Montreal and some people said, "Now we shall see rivalry. The Delsarte system is so much more suited to the delicate physical system of ladies, it will rapidly replace the old violent gymnastics"'

But not so. In the first place, there was no rivalry, but the utmost co-operation and good fellowship. Mrs. Emily Bishop, of Chautauqua fame, came here and lectured and men and women were fascinated. But where was the rivalry? Miss Barnjum appeared on the platform of the Y.M.C.A. Hall with Mrs. Bishop, introduced her to her first Montreal audience, and spoke in the warmest terms of the instruction she had received from her, and how she had benefited by it, and urged all who could do so to take a course of Delsarte lessons. Then Miss Dorothy Bishop organized classes, and a room of the gymnasium was given up to her use.

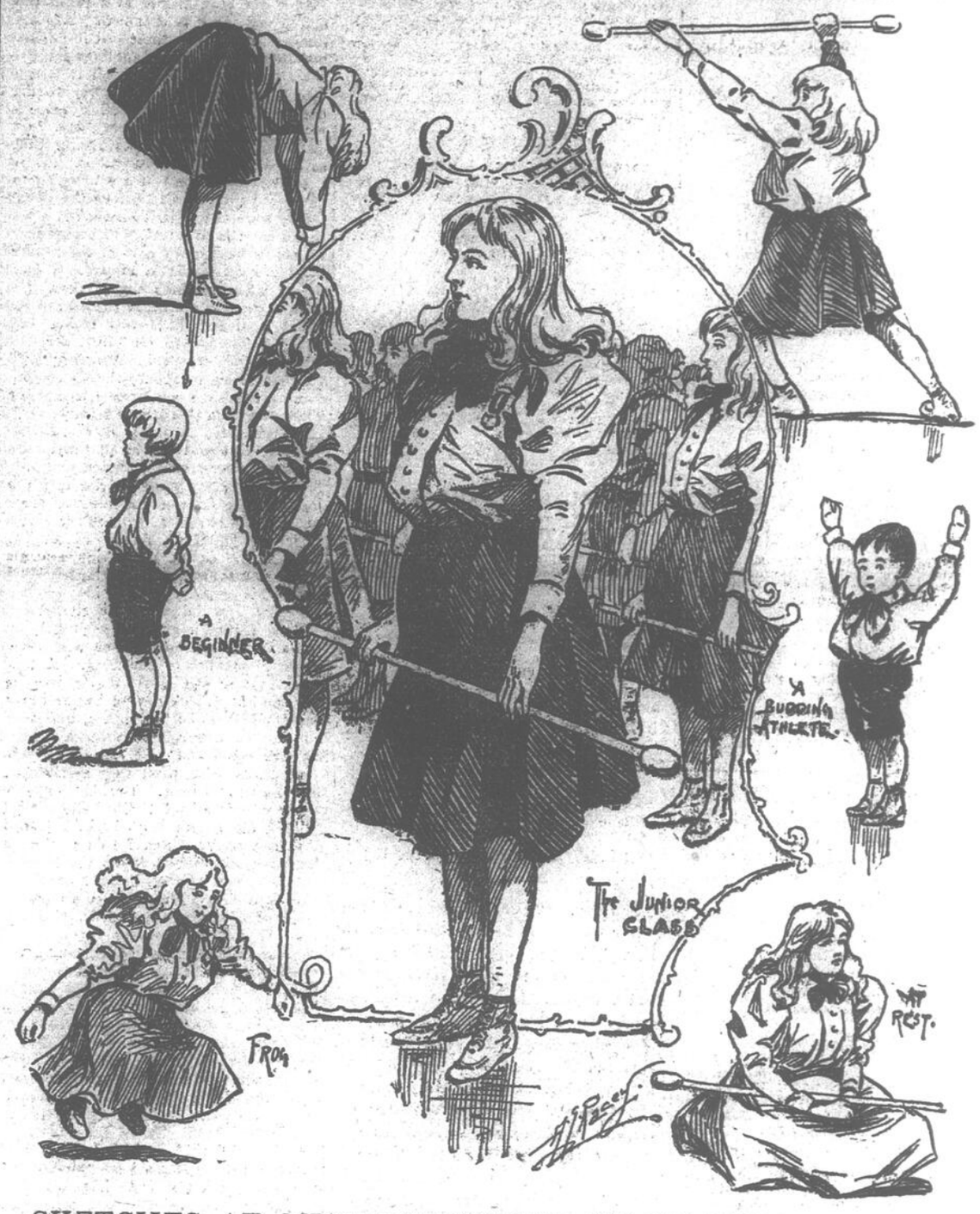
But the one system shows no signs of outdoing the other. Some few, chiefly of the sterner sex, seem to cling to the idea that the old system is too 'violent' for feminine strength, but they are only those who have not looked into the system thoroughly for themselves. Doctors say otherwise. Doctors come to act as judges at the annual competitions, and doctors no longer dose their delicate girl patients with various nostrums. They advocate instead a course of sleep, fresh air and a bi-weekly, or even a daily training under Miss Barnjum's supervision.

One of the quickest to see the value of Miss Barnjum's training was Her Excellency Lady Aberdeen. While the Vice-regal family was in the city Lady Marjorie Gordon and her two younger brothers were constant attendants at Miss Barnjum's classes and when they were in Ottawa Miss Barnjum went regularly to the Capital to continue her instruction. And the only fault Lady Marjorie ever complained of was that the lesson could not be made to last two hours instead of one.

If any one wants to see girls having a thoroughly good time then drop into the old gymnasium on University street some afternoon when the girls' classes are on. The high spirits are fairly contagious and you will have hard work to keep yourself from jumping down and joining in the throng. But through and around all this jolity is the most careful method. Miss Barnjum and her 'Aids' know the physical capacity of each individual pupil, and no one is allowed to go beyond or even up to her ability. There is rivalry, too, among the pupils. But it is rivalry of the wholesomest kind. Rather a provoking of one another to good works. Rank is a strong element in all the classes and 'Empresses,' 'Queens,' 'Princesses,' 'Generals' and 'Captains' rise and fall, and rise again a half dozen times in an hour. A proud 'Empress' maybe is for one slip suddenly replaced by a seemingly obscure 'private' from the rear. But no matter. The dethroned 'Empress' runs as gleefully from her high post, even more so than does the 'private' to take her place. There is no jealousy. Every one rejoices in the other's advance.

And nowhere more than here is stress laid on the grace of good manners. In Miss Barnjum's classes politeness everywhere and always is taught as one of the cardinal virtues.

Another charm of these pupils is the absence of all self-consciousness. From little to big they are ready to face an audience without apparent tremor. 'Lack of modesty,' whispers one croaker, but no, the reason is that self is wholly lost sight of. They are thinking not of themselves, or of other folks' opinion of them. They forget themselves in their work.



SKETCHES AT MISS BARNJUM'S GYMNASIUM CLASSES.

PARENTAL INFLUENCE.

FUTURE OF CHILDREN LARGELY DUE TO THEIR EARLY TRAINING.

Strathclair, Man., Feb. 18.—The following is a summary of an address by Mr. David Ross before the recent Sabbath-school convention here on the subject of 'Sunday-school teaching and parental training: The men of Jericho said unto Elisha . . . the situation of the city is pleasant, but the water is naught and the land is barren. And he said bring me a new cruse and put salt therein . . . and he went unto the spring of the waters and cast the salt therein, and said: Thus saith the Lord, I have healed these waters, form henceforth, there shall be no more death or barren land. (II. Kings ii., 19, 2.)

So parental influence by the Spirit of God touches child life at the fountain-head, imparting cleansing and eternal vitality to the soul. The promise is to you and to your children: 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved, and thy house.' Believing parents should hold themselves as much responsible for the spiritual welfare of their children as the salvation of their own souls.

The neglect to contend for and maintain this vital part of the faith once delivered to the saints has been the chief cause of the slow progress of the Gospel in the world during the last eighteen centuries. After Simon Peter's fall and restoration our Lord said unto him, feed my lambs and feed my sheep. Two points are plain here, (1) Christ Jesus claims the lambs; (2), if the lambs are not fed there will be soon no sheep. The Sunday-school, then, seems in one sense to be the nursery of the church, but no one can do the nurse's part so well as the mother.

When God needed a man to lead Israel out of Egyptian slavery and leave them the best organized nation in the world, with an army invincible, he raised up a mother who appears many ages afterwards in God's list of the heroes of faith, and gave her a son about whom his wise little sister said to Pharaoh's daughter, 'Shall I get a nurse for the of the Hebrew women?' and brought her mother, to whom Pharaoh's daughter said: 'Take the child and nurse him for me, and I will give thee thy wages.' About this child God could say, when his work was well done, there arose no such prophet as Moses.

About four hundred years later, when Israel had relapsed into idolatry, God raised up Hannah, the mother of Samuel, under whose influence Israel was delivered, educated, consolidated and started on the national career that culminated in the glory of Solomon's reign. And through the mother of Samuel the Church was given a song that echoed down the ages and helped in no small degree to fit Mary to be the mother of the Perfect Man, the Lord Jesus Christ And that unique song of Lemuel's, thirty-first chapter of Proverbs, which he calls the prophecy his mother taught him, has been moulding and purifying the streams of human life at the fountain-head and showing how God can use a man known only to history as the son of a mother's vows. Through Monica's tears and prayers St. Augustin was given to the Christian Church; through the mother of the Wesleys, the great revival of the eighteenth century and Methodism. Catherine Booth was the mother of the Salvation Army, and who can estimate the influence of the godly parents of Charles H. Spurgeon, D. L. Moody, Dr. Talmage, our own beloved Frances E. Willard and President McKinley, and all the good men and women through whom is shining the light of God in this dark world?

Look at the men and women who have scattered the germs of moral blight in the world. Not one of them had a real, godly, praying mother. Infidelity does not come from such a source. When Satan was preparing to horrify the world by the atrocities of the French revolution he robbed fair France of her best fathers and mothers by the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the expatriation of the Huguenots.

And now let me give a word to any of God's children who may be asking themselves the question, how can I most effectively help to spread the good news in all the world and hasten the coming of our Lord. By unceasing prayer to God to raise up a great many godly fathers and mothers who will consecrate their children to God and train them in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and that there may be a great revival of parental teaching of the bible all over the world. 'And he shall turn the hearts of the fathers to the children and the hearts of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse,' Malachi, iv., 6.

THE COMPANY MUST PAY.

Judge Belanger rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Miss M. J. A. Kelly vs. the Montreal Street Railway Company. The plaintiff claimed damages on account of injuries received. She was a passenger on one of the street cars, and when getting off at St. Henri was struck by the bar connecting the car with the electric wire which fell on her head. The court held that the company was responsible and rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff for $375 damages.

MISS BARNJUM'S 'AIDS.'



MISS LILIAN NORTON EVANS. MISS B. MAY HAMILTON. MISS MARY WALKER. MISS MABEL NORTON EVANS.

WITH HOCKEYISTS.

An Exciting Game Scheduled for To-Night.

OTHER INTERESTING SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

HOCKEY.

Victoria Rink—Mcntreal vs. Victoria.
Twin City Rink—Le Montagnard vs. West End.
Beaver Rink—P.A.A.A. vs. St. Lambert.

CURLING.

At Quebec—St. Lawrence (Montreal) vs. Victorias (Quebec).
On Montreal ice, Arnprior vs. Montreal Clubs, for a district medal.

SNOWSHOEING.

Red Cross Knights will tramp to Lachine.

HOCKEY.

TO-NIGHT'S TEAMS.

The championship match to-night is causing considerable excitement in hockey circles. The following will be the teams:

Montreal—Collins, goal; Norris, point; Charleton, cover point; Horsfall, McKerrow, Howard and Locke, forwards.

Victoria—Lewis, goal; H. Macdougall, pt.; Grant, cover point; McLea, Drinkwater, Davidson and R. Macdougall, forwards.

Referee—H. Trihey.

G.T.R. WON.

The G.N.W. and G.T.R. teams met in their league match last night on the Beaver rink, the result being four to three in favor of the G.T.R. boys.

A POOR GAME.

There was a peculiar hockey match played in the Victoria rink last night between the Crescents, of Quebec, and the Capitals, of Ottawa. The match was the final in the intermediate championship, and resulted in a victory of six goals to two in favor of the Capitals. The latter occasionally showed some signs of knowing the game, and probably would have done better if pitted against more even antagonists. The teams played neither hockey nor anything else as the game is understood in Montreal.

WILL TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY.

The West End Drive, which was to have taken place on Thursday night, will be held on Monday night next, Feb. 28. The sleighs will leave corner of Vinet and St. James streets at 8 o'clock. The friends of the club are invited to come and enjoy themselves on this occasion. A good time is guaranteed.

A FRIENDLY GAME.

On Thursday night, on the Mount Royal rink, the St. Laurent Hockey Club met and defeated a picked combination from Stuart & Herbert's and James M. Aird, by the score of three goals to one.

FREIGHT DEFEATED.

A game was played on Thursday night on the Jubilee rink between the C.P.R. Delorimier avenue offices and the Local Freight offices, resulting in favor of the Delorimier avenue offices, by a score of five goals to nil.

A SENIOR SCHOOL II. VICTORY.

The second team of the Senior School played a friendly game of hockey with the McGill and Model School, on the Montagnard rink, last night. When the time was called the score stood two to nothing in favor of the Senior School. The Senior School II. is ready to play all teams sixteen years and under. All communications to be addressed to E. R. McNiece, secretary Senior School.

SKATING.

A COMING CARNIVAL.

The last masquerade of the season at the Montagnard rink has been fixed to take place next Saturday, March 5. The Harmony band, under Mr. Hard's direction, will supply the musical part.

CURLING.

When at Ormstown this winter the Caledonia curlers were presented with an owl as a Mascot. It has brought luck and was duly honored by the victorious club last night in the club house. On its shrine libations were poured and around it were heard the sounds of triumph and celebration. Next to the feelings appropriate to the winning of the Governor-General's cup, are those connected with the visit to Buckingham. The club there had almost ceased to exist, and had asked the Caledonia to give it a boost, as several of its members used to play in the Caledonia Club. Mr. McLaren, of Buckingham, especially, was attentive to the visitors. He drove them in a six-horse sleigh the four miles from the station and provided a magnificent lunch and the Caledonias hardly knew how to adequately express their appreciation of Buckingham hospitality.

THE AFTERMATH.

When the Caledonians arrived in Montreal with the Governor-General's trophy last night, they were met by a crowd of enthusiastic curlers. At the rink speeches were made and a jolly evening was indulged in. Refreshments were served, and there was a good programme of songs and recitations.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

The Caledonian curlers on their way home yesterday, called at Buckingham, where they opposed the curlers of that place, with the following scores:

Rink No. 1.

Caledonia.	Buckingham.
D. McLean	A. McLaren
Wm. Lamb	W. A. McCallum
J. H. Robertson	G. F. Parker
J. H. Hutchison, skip,	W. E. Middleton, skip
29	5

Rink No. 2.

D. Wilson	W. Brunelle
J. Brown	— German
W. H. Hughes	C. Pierson
J. Paton, skip,	J. Higginson, skip,
17	7
Total..46	12

WHEELING.

LE MONTAGNARD'S ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the above club will be held on Wednesday evening, March 2, at 8 o'clock sharp, at 139a Ste. Elizabeth street.

ABOUT OFFICIAL HANDICAPPERS.

New York, Feb. 25.—The appointment of official handicappers throughout the country this year is causing the officers of the league considerable trouble. In this state there is a strong feeling among clubs and racing men that the present handicapper is entitled to a reappointment. Chief Consul Hopkins and Chairman Waite of the State Racing Board, recommend a reappointment, but President Potter is said to oppose such action. In New Jersey the league division is in variance with President Potter and Chairman Mott, of the Racing Board, in relation to the selection of a handicapper in that state. Objections have also been raised with the league officers from Illinois against the choice in that division. The 'Sun' reporter learned from an authoritative source yesterday that President Potter has submitted the following names to Chairman Mott for appointment as handicappers: District No. 1—New England States, R. F. Kelsey, Hartford. District No. 4—New York, George McCarthy. District No. 9—Ohio and West Virginia, C. W. Mears, Cleveland. District No. 10—Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, Charles P. Root, Chicago.

RACQUETS.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 25.—Quincy A. Shaw, of the Boston Athletic Association, defeated J. S. Hoyt, of New York, in the second game of the American racquet championship, played at the club house of the Boston Athletic Association this evening.

GOLF.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Club last night the following officers were elected:—President, the Rev. W. W. McCuaig; vice-president, Mr. F. Fournier; treasurer, L. O. Grothe; secretary, J. A. Ouimet. Green committee, Captain F. Loye, C. Legault and J. McClannigan. General committee, Captain F. Loye, Dr. Barclay, Dr. Macdonald, Dr. J. A. Joyal, T. Johnston and J. H. Gardiner.

QUOITING.

MONTREAL QUOITING CLUB.

The annual meeting of the above club will be held next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in Mr. Scullion's feed store, 671 St. James street. A full attendance of members is requested, to elect officers for the current year.

CHESS.

CERCLE ST. DENIS VS. QUEBEC.

The telegraphic match between the Quebec Chess Club and the Chess Club of the Cercle St. Denis commenced last night, shortly before eight o'clock, and finished about 3.30 this morning. The players numbered eight on each side, and there was a fine exhibition of slow chess. The affair was managed in an able manner by Mr. A. L. Kent.

The following is the score:

Cercle St. Denis.		Quebec C. C.	
1. J. Pelletier	.—.	C. P. Champion	.—.
2. A. Goldstein	.1.	E. Pope	.0.
3. H. Bertrand	.—.	H. P. Bignell	.—.
4. G. Breeze	.—.	H. McLimont	.—.
5. J. E. Lamer	.—.	A. Robertson	.—.
6. A. P. Beauchemin	..0	L. A. Taschereau	..1
7. C. Germain	.½.	Dr. Simard	.½.
8. E. Kent	.½.	C. E. Taschereau	..½

The score is, therefore, two each; but there remain the games at tables 1, 3, 4 and 5, which when adjudicated should give a majority to the Cercle St. Denis.

BOWLING.

Capital bowlers played two interesting matches yesterday. One match was played against the M.A.A.A., when the latter won with a majority of 261 pins. The other match was played against the Vics. when the Capital men won, and by a strange coincidence the figures of their majority were reversed, their victory being counted by 162. After the matches the bowlers had a pleasant social time.

AQUATICS.

THERE WAS A HOT DISCUSSION.

New York, Feb. 26.—The executive committee of the Inter-Collegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America held a four hours' conference last night, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. One of the members said there was a hot discussion over the refusal of the English universities to accept the challenge of the American Collegians for a series of games.

FOR THE KLONDIKE.

A special train left the Bonaventure station of the Grand Trunk last night at ten o'clock having on board the largest party of prospectors for the Klondike that has yet left Montreal. The party, which is headed by Mr. Joseph Deroche, is almost entirely composed of French-Canadians from this city, from other parts of the province and from points in the Eastern States. They take with them complete outfits, which have been purchased in Montreal, but the provisions will be purchased in Vancouver. The special train which will take the party through to the coast consists of a colonist Pullman, a tourist sleeper, a baggage car and a special car for the dogs, of which the party take some forty or fifty. The departure of the gold-seekers created much interest.

ROYAL ELECTRIC ENGINEERS.

The first regular meeting of the Royal Electric Engineering Society, took place on Thursday evening at the Zingari Banjo and Glee Club rooms, St. Catherine street.

The following were elected officers for the present session: Hon. president, Mr. William H. Browne, general manager Royal Electric Company; president, Wm. Bucke; vice-president, W. S. Dix; corresponding secretary, R. F. Morkill; recording secretary, W. G. Angus; treasurer, L. A. Howland; librarian and curator, F. Cushing; committee, J. Burnett, L. Mudge, K. B. Thornton.

This society has been formed by the members of the engineering staff of the Royal Electric Company, and has as its primary object the advancement of knowledge in engineering subjects.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, of Toronto, held a meeting of their local board yesterday in the company's offices, 260 St. James street, Mr. Robert Archer being in the chair. Mr. J. F. Junkin, the general manager, who has been spending a few days in the city, laid before the board statements of the company's business in this province, as well as the general annual statement, which shows marked progress. The business of this province shows a steady increase, and in the city of Montreal the Manufacturers' Life is rapidly increasing under Mr. E. W. Wilson, local manager.

TERRA NOVA LODGE.

At the weekly meeting of the above lodge on Wednesday evening last, it being temperance night, a short programme was arranged, composed of recitations, songs, etc., bearing solely upon temperance. Miss Marquardt gave a song, Miss N. Deacon a reading, and Miss Annie Mitchell a song, all of which were much appreciated. Mr. R. M. Adams also gave a recitation 'Turning the Tables' in good style. On Wednesday evening, March 9, a lecture will be given by Dr. H. Walton Jones, when all friends of the cause are cordially invited to attend.

A WELSH CELEBRATION.

Since the Welsh Union of Montreal was instituted about ten years ago by the late Mr. Jabez Jones, the Welsh colony in this city has celebrated St. David's Day. The year 1898 will be no exception. A first class concert is to be held at the Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig street, on Tuesday next, March 1, at 8 o'clock sharp, the Rev. Elsion C. Evans, D.D., in the chair. Refreshments will be served and a silver collection taken to defray expenses.

THE IMPERIAL VETERANS.

The following letter has been received in response to the message of sympathy the Montreal Imperial Naval Veterans sent recently to the United States Navy Department, concerning the 'Maine' disaster:

Navy Department,
Washington, Feb. 23, 1898.

Sir,—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, transmitting the resolution of the Imperial Army and Navy Veterans' Association, expressing its sympathy with the families and relatives of those whose lives were lost in the blowing up of the 'Maine,' and begs to thank you, and through you, the above organization, for its courteous action.

Very respectfully,
JOHN D. LONG,
Secretary.

M. H. W. Snelling,
Secretary Imperial Army and Navy Veterans' Association, Montreal.

THE M'DONALD LECTURES.

Mr. A. J. McDonald, of Toronto, delivered his first lecture in Montreal, at the Archambault School, to the principals and teachers of the Catholic schools of the city. His subject was 'Astronomy, or the fundamental laws of the universe,' as demonstrated by apparatus of his own invention. The lecture was a masterly effort of nearly two hours, in clear cut language, forcible demonstration, and mathematical proofs of the value of his system. This is the first of a course of lectures that Mr. McDonald proposes to give under the auspices of the various educational institutions of the city, to make known his methods, which have been adopted in the public and separate schools and colleges of Toronto and other cities.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, has written to Archbishop Bruchesi, praising the work of the Catholic Sailors' Club and informing him that the Pope has granted two yearly plenary indulgences to all its members.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Archbishop Bruchesi has made the following new appointments: Rev. M. Laporte, assistant chaplain of the Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum; Rev. J. O. Forest, vicar at St. Cuthbert; Rev. M. Beauparlant, vicar at Hochelaga; Rev. T. McDermott, vicar at St. Patrick's Church.

WANT RENTS REDUCED.

BUTCHERS AND THEIR STALLS.

The Market Committee met yesterday afternoon. A petition was read from butchers in Bonsecours market, asking for a reduction in rents. Mr. Giguere, president of the Butchers' Association, on behalf of the petitioners, explained that the lessees of the stalls were compelled to ask that rents be reduced, for the reason that the retail trade was falling off on account of the ever-increasing number of private stalls in the city. Those latter only paid a license fee of fifty dollars, while each butcher in the market was assessed at a hundred dollars each, many of them having three and four stalls. It was also pointed out that the people occupying the stalls on the Commissioners street side of the market paid three hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

The committee decided to discuss the matter fully at a subsequent meeting, and report to council.

Acting upon the opinion of the city attorney the committee decided to report to council in favor of paying claims to the amount of four hundred dollars to certain tenants of Bonsecours market whose stalls had been flooded.

At the next meeting of the committee attention will be given to various markets that are not paying the corporation to keep them open; it is not unlikely that some of them will be closed up.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

Yesterday morning, ten bags of oats were seized on the Bonsecours Market for underweight. The bags, according to the market by-laws, must weigh sixty-eight pounds. The bags in question only weighed sixty pounds. The oats were immediately confiscated and distributed among the hospitals of the city.

The practice of peddling hay on the streets, which is contrary to the market by-laws, it is the intention of the committee to put a stop to. Yesterday morning a farmer from Chambly named Alphonse Demers was caught in the act by the hay inspector. Demers was taken before the recorder and fined and warned not to repeat the offence.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

The auditors of the municipal council of St. Henri are preparing their report, and it is hinted that a deficit will appear in last year's affairs.

Twelve applications for hotel licenses have come before the council, and of these nine have been granted.

Mr. George Drummond has written to the council stating that he is ready to accept sixty cents per foot for the expropriation of the property formerly belonging to the Street Railway Company.

The report of the auditors of the municipality of Ste. Cunegonde for the past year shows that the receipts were $143,833, and the expenses $140,046, leaving a surplus of $3,787.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN LEE, JR.

The death took place last evening from consumption of Mr. John Lee, jr., of John Lee & Son, the well-known ship liners, and grandson of ex-Ald. Lee. Young Mr. Lee was favorably known in commercial circles of this city. He was educated at the Montreal Business College and also at St. Mary's College. He contracted a cold when on a visit to Ireland about a year ago, which turned to consumption on his return to Canada. Mr. Lee had been in business with his grandfather for the last six years.

QUEBEC SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

CONCLUSION OF THE ANNUAL MEETING—DIPLOMAS AWARDED.

Yesterday afternoon's session of the annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Sunday-school Union, which was held in the Stanley Street Church, was very well attended, especially by teachers from the different city Sunday-schools. The proceedings were both interesting and instructive and were followed by all present with the keenest attention.

At the conclusion of the usual devotional exercises the meeting, with Mr. G. H. Archibald in the chair, got down to work, the first item being a conference on 'Front line primary work,' which was led by Miss Bertha F. Vella.

In advising the teachers who were present as to how best to train 'the very young in religious ideas, Miss Vella was able to speak from her vast experience and in so doing stated some very interesting facts, which showed the remarkable growth of primary unions within the last five years, the number of which, she said, was still growing and enlarging the sphere of their influence. Working with a blackboard Miss Vella illustrated several ways by which religious truths could be brought home to the minds of even infants and further explained several systems of work for children of a more advanced age.

The Rev. W. R. Cruikshank followed Miss Vella with an exposition of the way in which a Sunday-school lesson might be studied, after which Miss Vella, taking the same lesson, showed the way in which she would teach the same to young children.

At the conclusion of the meeting tea was served in the basement of the church by the ladies of the Montreal Primary Union.

The chief business of the evening session was the election of the new council, which will be composed as follows:—

President, Mr. C. T. Williams; vice-presidents, the Rev. E. T. Capel, Mr. O. M. Moulton, Mr. John Knox, the Rev. E. I. Rexford, Mr. L. H. Packard, the Rev. Principal Shaw, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Mr. Thomas Moodie, Mr. A. A. Ayer, Mr. William Yuile, the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, the Rev. D. W. Morison, the Rev. C. E. Bland, Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay, Mr. W. A. Marsh, Mr. J. A. Tomkins, Mr. J. W. Kilgour, the Rev. T. B. Jeakins, Mr. H. C. Muir, the Rev. A. Main; treasurer, Mr. S. P. Leet; general committee, Mr. W. Neill, Mr. J. Wesley McKee, the Rev. J. W. Clipsham, the Rev. W. Shearer, the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, the Rev. W. Sanders, Mr. G. B. Capel, Dr. F. W. Kelley, Mr. R. H. Buchanan, Mr. S. J. Carter, Mr. D. Torrance Fraser, Mr. W. K. Grafty, Mr. S. P. Leet, Mr. G. M. Webster, Mr. C. E. Gault, Mr. Charles Morton, Mr. H. J. Mudge, Mr. J. H. Cayford, Mr. George Hodge, jr., Dr. J. A. Bazin, Mr. J. R. Lawden; auditor, Mr. W. K. Grafty.

Dr. F. W. Kelley presented diplomas to the following graduates of the teachers' normal class: Mr. W. B. Court, Mr. G. S. Rorke, Mr. E. A. Meakings, Miss M. Smith, Miss Ada D. James, Miss S. Aston Phillips, Mr. George M. Burnie, Miss M. A. Johnson, Mrs. Rachel Forbes, Mr. George D. Anderson, Miss A. L. Thompson, Miss Higgins, Miss Lily Higgins, Mr. George Jeffrey, Miss Jeffrey, Mr. John Ramage and Mr. Nesbitt.

An address on 'Sunday-school success' was given by Miss Vella. She instanced many things that could be made to contribute to this success, showing how the ambition of the scholars could be aroused and their coöperation obtained. To have an outwardly thriving Sunday-school, however, was not the end aimed at, but definite results. There must be personal work. Only by such could the Sunday-school be brought into the Church.

The teachers were asked to keep in mind the summer school at Georgeville, Que., during the last two weeks of August, when the annual convention of the union will also be held.

DEATH OF LADY ABBOTT.

The death of Lady Abbott, widow of the Hon. Sir John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, formerly Premier of Canada, which took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of her son, Mr. J. B. Abbott, on Crescent street, came as a shock to a great number of the deceased lady's friends, who were unaware of her serious condition. Lady Abbott had suffered for some time with pneumonia, but it was not until Thursday afternoon that dangerous symptoms appeared.

Lady Abbott was the daughter of the late Very Rev. John Bethune, D.D., Dean of Montreal, and sister of Mr. Strachan Bethune, Q.C., chancellor of the Diocese of Montreal. She married the late Sir John Abbott in 1849, and leaves a family of four sons and four daughters, namely, Mr. J. B. Abbott, Mr. Harry Abbott, Q.C., Mr. William Abbott and Mr. Arthur Abbott, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Phillips, wife of the Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Hawkesbury, Mrs. Heneker and Miss Harriet Abbott.

Great sympathy will be felt with the family in their bereavement and also for the fact that Mr. Harry Abbott, who was forced to go to Florida some time ago for his health, is reported as being dangerously ill. His brother, Mr. Arthur Abbott, was on his way to join him at the time of Lady Abbott's death. Lady Abbott's funeral, which will take place on Monday afternoon from Mr. J. B. Abbott's residence, will be private.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LENTEN GOODS.
BUTTER, 18c and 20c.
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BUTTER is the Finest Fall Creamery made by some of the best Creameries in Canada.
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SHERBROOKE MILITARY NOTES.

Sherbrooke, Que., Feb. 25.—At the annual meeting of the officers of the 53rd Battalion last evening the question of the amalgamation of the Harmonie and Victoria bands received a good deal of consideration. It was felt that if the arrangement could be consummated it would be a good thing for the 53rd, as they would then have one good band. It was thought that the city grant of a hundred dollars for each would be continued. The regimental committee was told off as follows: Major H. R. Fraser, Captains R. J. Shearing T. Somers and J. P. Wells. Band committee, Capt. Farwell, Lieut. C. K. Fraser and Lieut. Simpson. Capt. J. P. Wells was appointed treasurer.

The annual drill will begin on Wednesday, March 30.

It was decided that should the government not grant the application for gaiters to the battalion, that the regiment should secure them themselves. New clothing has been applied for, and a number of the younger officers have made application to go to St. Johns, Que., for a short course.

A letter was read from Capt. Ryerson, of the Queen's Own Reserve, asking the co-operation of the battalion in the scheme to form reserve corps in connection with each battalion.

BROCKVILLE PRESBYTERY MEETING.

Cardinal, Ont., Feb. 25.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Brockville, held at Lyn on, Feb. 21, the Rev. Dr. Torrance, of Guelph, was nominated Moderator of the General Assembly. The Rev. Geo. Macarthur, B.A., of Cardinal, Clerk of the Presbytery, was nominated Moderator of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa. The following delegates to the General Assembly were appointed:—Messrs. John J. Cameron, Duncan McEachern, John A. Sinclair, John McC. Kellock, James Stuart, ministers; and, Messrs. Wm. Campbell, James Cumming, Wm. B. Smellie, Wm. Clark, Wm. Deeks, sr., elders. The Rev. Wm. G. Jordan, of Strathroy, Ont., was nominated successor to Prof. Robinson, of Knox College. A call from Laguerre and Port Lewis to the Rev. Donald Stewart, of Dunbar, was accepted. Mr. McEachern was appointed Moderator of the Dunbar Session. The next meeting will be held at Morrisburg, on July 12, next.

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WE'LL FINISH THE WORK

THE FIRE BEGAN

OUR STORE was visited by Burglars a few mornings ago. Besides robbing our safe of its usefulness and a few other movable articles, they set fire to the premises. The prompt arrival of the fire brigade prevented the fire from spreading, but water and smoke have done considerable damage. A few days before the fire we started a campaign of price-cutting to reduce our stock, to make room for the workmen who were going to enlarge our store. What we started to do we'll finish, and will also finish the work the fire began, i. e., clear out all the stock we can, and also clear out every line that has the least taint of fire, water, or smoke. All lines that are in any way damaged shall be greatly reduced. All other lines shall be greatly reduced. We do this to make a

GENERAL CLEARINC SALE.

This is not a sale of trash; indeed, in many instances the goods we have marked down are as good as ever, perhaps slightly discolored in places, some of them not even that. In addition to the large reductions on special lines, the balance will be sold at a reduction of **TEN percent.**

This Sale is for Cash and No Goods Exchanged.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, BLOUSES, WRAPPERS, SKIRTS, SHAWLS, CLOUDS, CORSETS, DRESS SKIRTS.	In this department we suffered most, and we are going to give goods away at prices which won't make it a long job to clear the whole lot Whitewear at 25c on the dollar in many instances. Corsets 25 to 50 percent off. Wool Shawls, half price. Maids' Caps, half price.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.	These were wet through by water, but the price will clear them. Every umbrella and parasol in the store at half price.
FLANNELETTES HALF-PRICE.	Damage not perceptible, but a big lot laid out at exactly half price.
EIDERDOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS.	Not really damaged, but we will put them on at prices which are sure to please. 33 1-3 off. Blankets 20 percent off.
DRESS GOODS.	Marked at reduction prices. 50c goods for 12 1-2c. 95c goods for 29c. Too many lines to enumerate. Inspection will illustrate the genuine bargains. All goods marked plainly in red, and all lines not already reduced, 10 percent discount.
CURTAINS.	Lace Curtains. No perceptible damage, but 33 1-3 off all lines. This applies to Curtain Nets and Muslins.
TABLE LINENS. TABLE CLOTHS. NAPKINS.	In this department we excel, and the slight damage some lines have sustained by water will not affect their looks or wear qualities in the slightest degree. Reduction 10, 20 and 25 percent, all marked in red.
MUSLINS AND LINENS.	These were nearer the fire, but, being below, suffered very little damage, if any. Prices range from 27c, 45c, 55c up to 75c, all at 12 1-2c per yard.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.	Black Cashmere, 43c, for 29c " " 50c, for 37c " Grenadine, 75c, for 50c Figured Monair, 30c, for 19c " " 50c for 29c All other Black Dress Goods 10 percent off.
SILKS.	Several choice lines of Blouse Silks, cheap at 50c, for 25c. Many other lines in the same proportion. 10 percent off all other silks.
VELVETS.	All our coloured silk velvets, $1.10, for 66c.
TWEEDS.	A large assortment of wool tweeds for boys' wear, 75c to $1.00, at about half regular prices.
KNITTING WOOLS.	Smell slightly of smoke but cannot retain the odor long. All at clearing prices. Baldwin & Walker's 4-ply plain colors, $1.40, for $1.05. Paton's Scotch alloa, 88c, for 67c. Lay in a stock for summer knitting.
DENIMS, HALF-PRICE.	A quantity of these goods, in plain and fancy colors, were beneath the sky-light and got a little water, not much. They are worth 25c. We have marked them 12½c per yard.
WHITE PIQUES.	A big lot slightly damaged by smoke. We have them marked down as follows:—19c for 15c; 22c for 18c; 29c for 23c; 33c for 26c; 35c for 28c.
COTTON DRESS GOODS. 7½c.	Muslins, Organdies, Cambrics, Canvas Weaves, goods worth 25c to 35c per yard, 7½c.
CASHMERE and COTTON HOSIERY.	A big lot of Odd Lines laid out on tables, all at Half-price. Don't miss this lot.
CHENILLE CURTAIN LOOPS	This lot got slightly damaged by water, worth 50c, for 20c.
TOWELS.	10 percent off Towels of all descriptions; 25 percent on several lots; one lot 13c for 10c.

All Goods sold During this Sale Strictly Cash.

NO GOODS EXCHANGED WHICH ARE SOLD DURING SALE.

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Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 26.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

A NEW ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

Will There be a Massacre of Jews in France?

In correspondence cabled from Paris to New York, Count Esterhazy is quoted as having said to an interviewer on Feb. 14:

'If Dreyfus were ever to set foot in France again there would be one hundred thousand corpses of Jews on the soil. If Zola is acquitted there will be a revolution in Paris. The people will put me at their head in a massacre of the Jews.'

Esterhazy is probably right in his assertion that the vindication of Dreyfus by Zola would be the signal for a fearful outbreak against the Jews.

On Aug. 24, 1572, on the ringing of the tocsin in the tower of the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois in Paris, began a massacre of Protestants which has left a permanent bloodstain on French history. Before the slaughter had ceased a multitude, variously estimated at thirty to a hundred thousand, had been massacred. From that day St. Bartholomew has become synonymous with cold-blooded, widespread conspiracy to massacre. Lest the world should forget its significance, the Supreme Pontiff struck a medal in honor of the extermination of the heretics, sang a Te Deum in praise of the massacre, and proclaimed a year of jubilee.

And now it appears, upon the testimony of the leaders of the opposing camps in France, the world is once more threatened with a St. Bartholomew massacre. The victims this time will be the Jews, not the Huguenots. That is a detail. Huguenot and Jew alike are human.

In France it is always the unexpected which happens. Therefore those who shrug their shoulders and ridicule the absurdity of the notion that France, France of the third republic, could possibly reproduce the sanguinary horrors of St. Bartholomew a century after the French revolution, will do well not to be too cock-sure. Meanwhile, let them listen for a moment to the voice—the potent voice—of M. Drumont, whose paper day by day sounds like a tocsin peal the summons to the new St. Bartholomew.

Edouard Drumont lives in a quaint, out-of-the-way corner of Paris, a narrow thoroughfare that runs into the Rue de l'Université, a few minutes' walk from the Eiffel Tower. A [illegible] opens the front door of the musty and rather uninviting edifice in answer to my bell, and ushers me into a conventional French parlor. M. Drumont is at home.

Presently the door opens and Drumont enters. The great high priest of anti-Semitism looks his part to a T—which is that of a 'fin-de-siecle' Peter the Hermit. Despite a slight stoop—due no doubt to sedentary occupations and the consumption of midnight oil—the first characteristic that impresses the observer is the man's superlative strength, both physical and intellectual. He possesses to an unusual degree that gift of polemics, the delight of every true Parisian newspaper reader, combined with rare power of analysis and a remarkable clearness of expression.

ENGLAND AND HER JEWS.

'Mon Dieu, Monsieur. What use is there of my saying anything for the benefit of the English-speaking peoples? As far as I can judge from the English press, the Jewish side of the story is the only one that seems to pass current on



M. DRUMONT.

her side of the channel. Yet England has little reason to con[illegible] herself on her alliance with the Shem. The Jew Disraeli ren[illegible] her a poor service when he left legacy of Russia's hatred and [illegible]. Nor has she profited very the Jameson raid organized by [illegible]s. Lionel Phillips, Alfred Beit, [illegible]nato, and the rest of them, usual the Aryan acted as the catspaw and received cold lead [illegible]ains.'

[illegible]NIT BUT BY REVOLUTION.

[illegible] way out of the present awful excepting by a general revolu[illegible]h will sweep away our present [illegible]nd replace them with some [illegible]-man power—not necessarily [illegible]or or a king, but some kind of [illegible] strong, patriotic man who will [illegible]nd to Jewish supremacy and [illegible] our Augean stables of vice and [illegible]n!'

[illegible]g so far this far, the speaker's heavy [illegible]ened over, and swaying his arms in characteristic fashion, he plunged earnestly into the subject, scarcely stopping for breath.

THE JEW BEFORE 1789 AND SINCE 1870.

'Que voulez vous, Monsieur? When a malady is as far advanced as ours, heroic remedies alone avail. Let us glance back a little. Before 1789 there was no need of anti-Semitism, and none existed. Why? Becuse at that period France possessed a stable, well-organized government. The Jew was properly considered an enemy of Aryan and Christian society, and without being abused or ill-treated he was kept in his place, and was subjected to certain necessary restrictions which rendered him harmless. When the Jew came upon the scene, les mains libres, enfranchised, untrammeled by restrictive legislation—the Jew, with his marvellous cohesion, his thorough organization, his racial solidarity—the Jew, with his mind disciplined, his wits sharpened by ages of battling against mankind—the Jew, I say, was bound to become the master. And he has become so with a vengeance. Look at the situation at present. Does he not control everything in France?'

THE DOOM OF THE JEWISH MONEY-KINGS.

The speaker having paused for breath, I ventured to suggest that a rigid and impartial application of existing laws against usury, monopoly, disloyal competition, and the other misdeeds laid to the door of Israel might suffice to eliminate abuses and evils of which the anti-Semites complain.

'No, a thousand times no,' returned M. Drumont with energy. 'The existing laws would never meet the requirements of the situation. What we demand is special legislation, such as existed to some extent before 1789, that will make it impossible for the Jew to despoil us further. The Jewish money-kings who rule this country must be rendered harmless, their shameless financial manoeuvres, their monopoly of the country's wealth must end, the tentacles of the monster must be severed. If their immoral sources of revenue are cut off the Jews may begin to listen to Dr. Herzl's sensible advice, and decide to return to Palestine en masse.'

AN UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

'Do you anticipate any legislation of the kind in the near future?'

'I certainly expect nothing from the present government. As I said at first, there seems no salvation for France excepting in an uprising of the people. Half the Jews you meet will tell you even at this hour that anti-Semitism is a transitory mania, confined to a weak but loud-mouthed minority.'

Nothing seems to open their eyes to the danger threatening their own race. It has grown to be a veritable mania with them, this determination to ride rough-shod over the feelings, desires, and convictions of the Aryan community, justifying but once more the ancient saying that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

PROSCRIPTION OR MASSACRE!

'It is this blindness which would cause them to fight tooth and nail any attempt to introduce the special legislation. I alluded to just now, even though their only hope of salvation lies therein. For, after all, it is better to have one's wings clipped than to be killed outright—which is the fate that awaits a large number on the grand day of reckoning—'la grande lessive!' For my own part, as a humanitarian, I would much rather this day never came, and that, instead, our evils were abolished by an evolutionary process. That is why I am really acting as a friend to the Jews when I advocate the introduction of laws placing them on a different footing from the rest of us and withdrawing from them certain rights of citizenship. They never should have been admitted into the great French family, anyhow. They are as different from us as night is from day. Their ideals, their methods of thought, their whole mental make-up, are different from ours. They have formed part of the body politic for over a hundred years, and yet they have never understood us—they have never succeeded in comprehending the national genius of France, they have never desired to become assimilated with us. On the contrary, they have done everything in their power to lower our standards and degrade our civilization. Our present condition of decadence, with its filth, its vice, its pornography, can be traced directly to Jewish sources. Not content with robbing us of our worldly goods, they have attacked the ramparts of our virtues, our morality, and our religion. But the day of reckoning will come!'

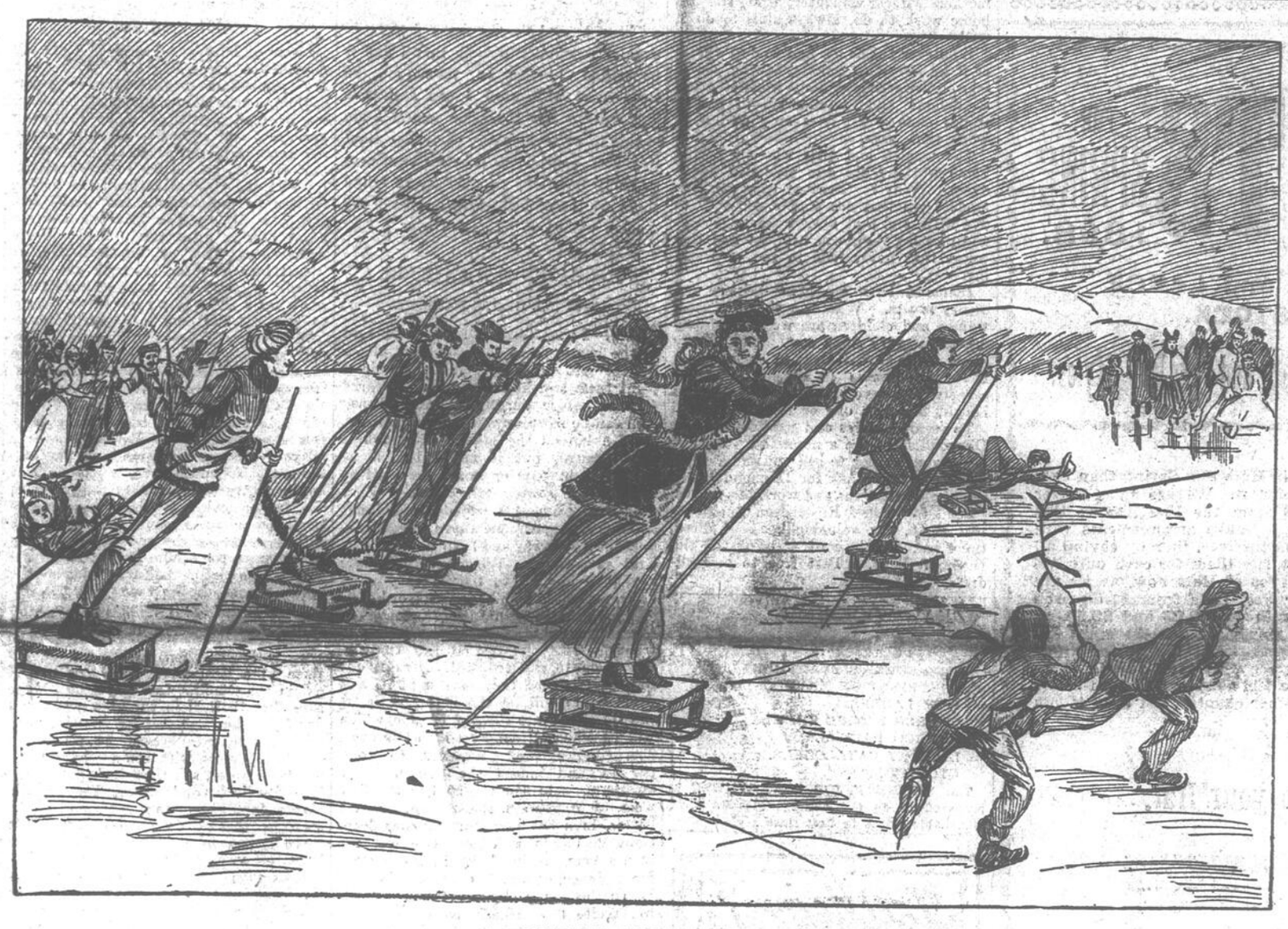
This was said with much warmth and energy, and in a tone of unmistakable conviction.

THE ANGLO-SAXON A MATCH FOR THE JEW.

'But, M. Drumont,' I remarked, 'there are Jews enough in England, and a million of them in the Uniter States, and yet in neither country can it be said that anti-Semitism exists in the same way that it does in France?'

'Ah, that is altogether a different proposition,' answered the speaker, raising his eyebrows and throwing his head back. 'That is a different proposition. But you must not compare our people with the Anglo-Saxons. The Englishman, for example, is fitted much better by nature to cope with the Jew than the Frenchman. He is coldblooded, prudent, long-sighted and a born "shopkeeper"—I use the word in the less offensive sense, of course. But what renders him unassailable even more than this are his admirable political institutions, the slow and solid work of successive ages. England has for centuries enjoyed a degree of liberty unknown to us in France. Her citizens are adults, politically speaking, while ours are the veriest children. That is why the English can hold their own against the onset of the Jewish hordes, while our people succumb. See how quickly the people of the United States disposed of the Chinese question. It did not need a bloody revolution to settle that. The Jew would fare the same way both in the United States and in England if he proved too dangerous. He knows it himself, and not having been blinded over there by a hundred years of battening on the public wealth, as in France, he is comparatively innocuous. It is not in the temperament of the French to resist encroachments and oppression by sober systematic action. You could not even organize a successful boycott against the Jews here. The Frenchman will mildly stand every form of injustice and tyranny up to a certain point, but once beyond that, he will suddenly arise and sweep everything before him. French history is full of these examples. The Jews are preparing things for just such another; they are sowing the wind and will reap the whirlwind.'

By no one in Paris is a more alarmist view of the present anti-Semitic agitation in France taken than by Dr. Max Nordau. Received by him in the little study of his modest apartment in the Avenue de Villiers, he said, in answer to my inquiry whether anything was to be feared from the present state of things: 'We are quite simply marching in France toward a new St. Bartholomew's Eve, to a massacre which will only be limited by the number of Jews whom the Catholics can find to knock on the head. I believe, and most emphatically, that the slightest relaxation in the present display for force on the part of the government would lead to a general slaughter of the Jews throughout the country. This massacre would only be limited by this: that it is not in France, as in other Latin or Ligurian countries, an easy matter, as it is in the Slavonic and Teutonic countries, to distinguish the Jew from the Christian. For instance, the type of the southern Frenchman is most pronouncedly a Jewish one. So that the rioters might hesitate in striking down as a Jew a man who might be only a southern Frenchman.'



A NEW ICE SPORT.

This picture represents a common scene on one of the numerous lakes of the Oberspree, near Berlin. Considerable skill is necessary for balancing oneself on the little sledges, which are propelled by the aid of two long sticks shod with pointed iron; but the speed attained is almost incredible. Races are frequent, and, as may be imagined, 'spills' are of common occurrence, especially at the finish.—'Illustrated London News.'

[For the 'Witness.'

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Sweet guiding spirit of that warrior-band,
Whose conquering swords are love and earnest prayer,
Whose foes are all the vices, all whate'er
That would disthrone the Holy One's command.
Now hath the sceptre fallen from thy hand,
And far beyond the range of our dim eyes,
Beyond the utmost depths of those gray skies,
Thy spirit hath flown into a sinless land.
Now is thine the warrior's rest; thy brow
Is radiant with the victor's fadeless crown;
And, from the empyreal dwellings, even now,
Upon our mourning band thou dost look down,
And to each sorrowing heart doth whisper, 'Peace,
And till the white flag triumph, let the war not cease.'

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

PARENT AND SCHOOL.

The Intimate Relations Which Should Subsist Between the Two.

VIEWS OF BOTH SIDES AIRED

The following very interesting papers were read at the last meeting of the Teachers' Association, at the Normal School. So interesting did they prove that the 'Witness' has been asked to publish them:

'The first paper we give contains the views of a parent on the 'Relation of the parent to the school.'

'The relation of the parent to the school is one of the most difficult to maintain. In the majority of cases the parent does not feel that he has the slightest responsibility in connection with the school. He does not even concern himself as to whether the school which his child attends is a good one or not. The child is sent to that particular school because it is not expensive, because some of his companions attend it or because the head of the school is a particular friend of the parent. This is not as it should be. The parent should make particular enquiries as to the surroundings of the school, the sanitary arrangements, the method of heating and ventilating as well as the course of study. The parent should not leave all the responsibility of the training of the child with the teacher and then find fault with everything the teacher does and this in the presence of the child. True is it that the child spends a great part of his early years with the teacher. The parent should consult with the teacher in regard to the best ways of dealing with his child, and should let the teacher know any little peculiarities the child may have. If the child is dull of hearing, or has poor eyesight, or a weak heart or is troubled with nervousness, let the teacher know at once. The lack of this knowledge on the part of the teacher often leads to a good deal of trouble which could be avoided if the parent stood in the proper relation to the school.

'Parents!' — visit the school as frequently as possible, not to talk to the teacher and so distract his attention from the class, but to spend an hour or two sitting in the class-room listening to the way in which the work is done. But do not go in order to see what faults you can find. Go in a spirit of kindness and sympathy and if you see or hear anything you do not like, be extremely careful not to show it at the time by word or look, but speak quietly to the teacher about it at some other time. Teachers are not infallible, and are apt to make mistakes, just like other people. Above all, never speak disparagingly about the teacher before the child, or even in the hearing of the child.

'Support the teacher always in whatever he does unless there has been manifest injustice, and even then do not attempt to straighten matters yourself, but let the teacher set things right. Remember there are always two sides to a story and before you take the part of the child against the teacher see that you have the true facts before you. Now I fancy I hear some parent say: My child always tells the truth, I can rely implicitly on his statement of the case. I will not listen to you when you tell me to verify his story. That is all very well, I do not mean to imply that your child is untruthful. But, remember, he is stating the case from his point of view, and in many instances he does not know all the facts; if he did he would have a different opinion about the matter.

'Do not be afraid to show the child that you take an interest in his school. Question him in order to find out what he is doing, and help him whenever you can, but never do his work for him. Encourage the child to make the school as bright, cheerful and interesting as possible. Help him to do so by sending a book for the library, a picture for the wall, a plant for the window, specimens of birds, animals, or minerals or any of the thousand and one things in which children delight.

'Above all treat the teacher courteously and cordially, not as an inferior, but as an equal; nay, I think I might say, as a superior.

The relation of the parent to the school was treated of in the following paper by a teacher:—

'Could the Dominion of fifty years ago have a glimpse of one of our educational establishments he would certainly think the world turned upside down and the school changed into a pleasure resort. Picture to yourself the school-house of half a century ago, with its rough, uncomfortable-looking benches and desks, bad heating, worse ventilation, and the dull monotony of study for old and young pupils alike. But the picture is incomplete without the old pedagogue himself, unpolished in exterior, abrupt in manner, yet with all the ologies at his finger ends and a head well stocked with the dead languages. See him draw from his pocket the ever-ready-to-be-used tawse, a daily application of which was considered as a necessary aid to the digestion of Latin and algebra; aye, a kind of cure-all for every evil, like the patent medicine, which, if it fails to accomplish the desired result, is given in larger doses, as sure to be of general benefit. Contrast with this the beautifully appointed buildings in which our youth of to-day are led by easy and charming stages along the path to knowledge. Taught by cultivated ladies and gentlemen, controlled by a word or the touch of a bell, and, like the honey bees among the garden flowers, permitted to take dips into such delightful subjects as art, literature and botany.

'Surely, to be able to claim relationship with an institution of this kind should be a pleasure and an honor. But many things are not as they should be, and this is one of them. There are facts which we would fain ignore; duties which we gladly pass on to our neighbor if possible. The desire of human nature is to shift responsibility, I was going to say from the cradle, certainly from the hour when a child can lisp out, "Not my fault." If the conscience be very elastic, the neglected duty, which some one must perform, gives scarcely a twinge, and the owner of that conscience experiences no feeling of discomfort until the day of reckoning comes, as come it will.

'The parent's relation to the school is a responsible one, and does not comprise merely a periodical connection, when the school fee is parted with reluctantly and followed by fond looks and sighs. As the child is supposed to be a most precious and sacred trust to the parent, therefore all that concerns his bodily, mental and spiritual welfare should be of paramount importance. School, where the greatest part of the child's life is spent, where his mind is moulded, and his future career mapped out—this nursery of youth should be selected with care. Taking for granted that you have attended to this important matter, pray do not fancy that the time has come when you can rest on your oars and allow others to do the rowing, but show a lively interest in and help on the work, so far as your time and ability permit.

'Impress upon the child that school is not just for fun nor is the teacher a disagreeable taskmaster who plagues with lessons and delights in punishing. Instil into his mind the importance of treating his teachers with the utmost respect, listening attentively to instruction and obeying implicitly. Never permit absence from school without very good reason, nor countenance dawdling in five or ten minutes' after the opening exercises.

'Visit the school as opportunity offers, become acquainted with the teachers, treat them cordially and give words of encouragement.

'As for home lessons, provide what books of reference you can, encourage the child to place lessons always before pleasure, and give him a suitable place in which to prepare them. Above all, show yourself as much interested in their perfect preparation as the teacher is. Sacrifice it may be, a half hour of your resting time to hear and explain a difficult lesson or throw some light upon a knotty problem.

'Do not try to throw your share of the burden upon the already overtasked teacher, but realize your responsibility, shoulder it like a man, and glory in it as a parent.'

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COTTAGE GARDENING.

This department is conducted by Mr. S. S. Bain, nurseryman and florist, to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

There have been so many letters of enquiry received this week that I find it impossible to answer them all, so some must wait until I can find time and space. For the same reason I am unable to write upon any particular plant this week, considering it better to answer as many questions as possible, as I find these are the difficulties that some of my readers wished to be helped over.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

HOW TO GROW PANSIES.

H.M.—I wish to start some pansy seed in the house, so as to have them bloom by the last of May. When should I plant them and how must they be cared for to ensure success? Ans.—Pansy seed can be sown any time from this out. If in a hotbed the middle of March is time enough, but if no hotbed is at hand sow in pots or boxes prepared as directed for sowing other seed. Cover over with glass, and when the seedlings make their appearance above the ground, take the glass away and keep as near the light as possible. Whenever the plants are large enough to handle they must be transplanted into other pots, or boxes, and when they grow large enough to touch each other, they must be again transplanted. Do not at any time allow them to get crowded. Transplant them every time they may need it, and your plants will be the better of it by the time they are planted outside, which will be when all danger of frost is over. The simplest way, however, to grow pansies, and indeed the best way for amateurs, is to sow the seed in the first week of August in the garden, or still better, in a flat box, three inches deep, eighteen inches wide and two feet six inches long, having holes in the bottom for drainage, or slits between the boards. When the young plants are large enough to handle they should be transplanted singly into a warm border, or bed, in the open ground, where the soil has received a good quantity of rotten manure and made very fine by the spade and rake. Place the young plants eight or twelve inches apart each way and give them a good watering. When they begin to grow keep the Dutch hoe going once or twice a week to keep the soil clean from weeds, and soft about the plants. If any flower buds appear pick them off, for if you allow them to flower you will cause the plants to suffer. The best place to have the plants grow is in a cool, partially shaded situation. Give them a slight covering of dry leaves in winter, or if it is possible to get some evergreen branches to stick in a slanting form over the young plants to protect them during the cold weather it will help them very much, but remember they must not be planted on a plot of ground where water will lodge. In such a place you will lose every plant by winter killing. In spring, should you wish to have very large flowers, the best way is to nip away all the first flower-buds which make their appearance, thus giving the plants a chance to grow strong before allowing them to flower. They will then give you very much stronger flowers. Another way to grow pansies is to sow them in the open whenever the ground is open, transplant them when large enough to handle, to the place where you wish to flower them. Such plants will give you a large quantity of flowers in the late summer and fall, and if they are kept over winter will flower again in spring. In order to grow first-class prize pansies there are two things you must not forget. In the first place you must get first-class seed, and when you grow first-class flowers save your own seed from the finest flowers only, and, secondly, you must give your plants a very rich soil. For this purpose use only cow manure well rotted. It has a cooling quality which is suitable to the nature of the pansy, and in which it loves to grow. I may say that had H.M. kept the 'Witness' articles on 'Cottage Gardening' he would have found what he asks for in a previous article on 'Pansies.' I write this thinking that perchance he did not cut the article out.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—CINERARIA.

L. R.—Will you kindly tell me in 'Cottage Gardening,' if Polyanthus Narcissus is of any use after being once forced. Also the proper treatment of Cinerarias? Ans.—Some growers save the bulbs which they have forced, and plant them out the following season, but it is the general verdict that they are not worth the trouble. Better far to throw them away and buy fresh stock. 2. Cinerarias are better grown from seed every year, unless an extra fine plant has been grown, and you want to have the same flower for another year. Then the best way is to take off the young shoots which grow from the base of the old plant. Cut them off with a heel, that is a small portion of the old plant attached to the cutting, insert them in sand, keep them wet until they root, then pot them into thumb pots, singly; and grow them on as you do primulas. (See former article.) The great difficulty of growing Cineraras is that of keeping them clean from green fly, and constant attention must be given to keep them clean. We find dipping in strong tobacco water is the best way to kill green fly on this class of plants. The way to grow large heads is to attend to potting, and feeding. Cinerarias require larger pots than primulas to grow them well. In all stages of their growth give plenty of space between the plants, and allow the air to get between them. This will cause them to grow strong and short-jointed, and to grow a large head of flower. No answer can be given to the last questions, as I think it out of place to use 'Cottage Gardening,' as an advertising medium, for any firm, much less for myself.

PELARGONIUMS.

Lover of Flowers.—Please give me full information respecting the culture and the particulars respecting the pelargonium, a rare flower, of which I seldom see or read anything. Ans.—Pelargoniums are a very extensive genus of plants. All geraniums are pelargoniums, and if that is what you desire to know about, I would call your attention to an article written on geraniums a few weeks ago. But it is my opinion that you wish to know how to grow the. 'Lady Washington Geraniums,' or 'Royal George,' or 'Regal Pelargoniums,' as they are often called. To propagate pelargoniums on a small scale there is no better way than to put the cuttings into small thumb pots at once. Proceed in this way: Prepare as much soil as is necessary for the number of cuttings to be put into pots, composed of two-thirds sand, and one-third soil, mixed well together. Fill up the pots loosely, and stand them in a row upon the table. Before this have all your cuttings made ready to put into the pots. When all is ready make a hole in the centre of the soil in the pot with the finger and into this hole drop a small qauantity of sand; then place the cutting, allowing the end of the cutting to rest upon the sand. Do not insert the cutting too deep, half-way down the pot is a good depth; then pack the soil tightly round the cutting; give a good watering and the work is finished as far as the preparing of the cuttings is concerned. When all are potted, set them in a hot-bed, if you have one, if not in the window near the light. Make sure that the soil in the pots never gets dry from the time they are put in, until they are rooted. When the plants fill the thumb pots with roots have them put into larger, say three-inch pots, then into four-inch, and so on, keeping the plants from becoming pot-bound. As soon as the plants have grown about three inches high the top should be taken off so as to cause them to branch, and as soon as the branches grow about the same length the points should be cut off. This will cause them to throw out more branches. Keep doing this until the fall, when you can allow the plants to grow as they choose. Keep them growing, and when a branch requires staking, put a nice green-painted stake to it and tie it to the stake. When the plants show flower buds, give them a watering twice a week of weak liquid manure water. This will make the flowers much larger and finer; after the plants have flowered they should be cut down—that is; the branches all shortened to within three eyes of the main stem—the plants shaken out of the pots and re-potted into as small pots as the roots will go after shaking the soil from them. This will give them a fresh start in fresh soil. As they grow shift them into larger pots, as at the first, giving them the same treatment. The cuttings taken off can be grown as cuttings.

ABOUT PALMS AND HYACINTHS.

Beginner.—Is a pot five inches in diameter by seven inches deep too small for an ordinary-sized palm? If so, and as this is a healthy-growing plant, how had I better proceed in re-potting it? Can hyacinths be kept over from year to year, and how best are they taken care of? Ans.—Your question is hard to answer, not knowing the variety or state of your palm; but, if the plant has filled the pot with roots and is in a healthy state, it requires a shift into a larger pot. The month of March is a very good time to do this; about two sizes larger is the proper thing. Re-pot this plant as recommended to others. Make sure that the drainage is attended to, and that the soil is packed quite tight in the pot. When the plant is turned out of the present pot, take away any crocks (broken pieces of pots) which may be at the bottom of the ball of earth; then, with a pointed stick, somewhat like a pencil, pick away any hard soil about the roots. Then clean away the top soil from the plant; do not reduce the ball of soil too much. Having before this prepared the larger pot to receive the plant by placing some crocks in the bottom of the pot and over the hole, then some of the roughest parts of the soil, then a little finer soil over this to raise the ground just high enough to cause the ball of the palm to be about two inches below the top of the pot, place the same in the centre of the pot, holding the plant with the left hand and with the right fill up the pot with soil; when this is done, take a rather thin stick and pack the soil all round the plant and firm it down tight; when this is done fill up the pot again with soil. Pack it down until about one inch only is left of the pot to be filled; this is to allow room for the plant to be watered. After the plant is potted give it a liberal watering until pot and soil are wet through and through. 2. The hyacinths which are forced in winter are of very little use. Sometimes they are saved and planted in the open ground the following season, but where there is no place to ripen the bulbs after flowering it is very seldom that they have proved worth the keeping over; besides, bulbs are now sold so cheap that it would be very much better for you to try fresh bulbs every year than to keep them over. My advice to you is—throw them away.

S. S. BAIN

A HERO.

A tale of bravery comes from Colonel Plowden's command, which formed part of General Hamilton's rear-guard in the recent operations in the Khyber Pass. Early one afternoon as the command was passing a Buddhist tope, they were fired upon and three men were wounded. Two could walk but the third was disabled. After he had been attended to by Col. Plowden, the men had to retire across a bit of exposed ground, where



LIEUT. L. J. CARTER.

Corporal Bell was killed by a bullet in the head. Colonel Plowden, Lieutenant Owen and Lieutenant Fielden dragged him away up the nullah until they had to cross another exposed spot. Here Private Butler was hit in the leg and Captain Parr and Lieutenant Carter having dressed his wound, the last named officer took him on his back and carried him across the exposed piece of ground, but in the middle of this Private Butler was again hit and this time he was killed, the force of the blow knocking Lieut. Carter over. Fielden then came to the rescue and both officers got him under cover, while Colonel Plowden and Lieutenant Owen carried Bell's corpse across the dangerous bit and were both wounded in doing so. Lieutenant Lindsay J. Carter belongs to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. He entered the army in January, 1893, and is the son of Colonel J. Colebrooke Carter.

NO PLACE FOR GREAT MEN IN AUSTRIA.

I must take passing notice of another point in the government's measures for maintaining tranquillity. Everybody says it does not like to see any individual attain to commanding influence in the country, since such a man can become a disturber and an inconvenience. 'We have as much talent as the other nations,' says the citizen resignedly, and without bitterness, 'but for the sake of the general good of the country we are discouraged from making it over-conspicuous; and not only discouraged, but tactfully and skilfully prevented from doing it, if we show too much persistence. Consequently we have no renowned men; in centuries we have seldom produced one—that is, seldom allowed one to produce himself. We can say to-day what no other nation of first importance in the family of Christian civilization can say: that there exists no Austrian who has made an enduring name for himself which is familiar all around the globe.'—From 'Stirring Times in Austria,' by Mark Twain, in 'Harper's Magazine' for March.

THE 'ANGLO-AMERICAN.'

Those citizens of the New England States who are of British birth are now represented by an organ peculiarly their own, partaking of the characteristics of the 'British-American,' 'Canadian-American' and the 'Scottish-American,' which are published in Chicago and New York respectively. The new journal, which is published in Boston, is called the 'Anglo-American,' and its promoters claim that it is representative of over half a million people resident in the New England States who have been born under the British flag. The 'Anglo-American' is thoroughly independent and emphatically non-sectarian, and, while preserving an American sentiment, its editorial contributions are primarily on subjects of Anglo-American interest, always in a vein tending to foster and perpetuate the present pronounced spirit of friendliness between Greater Britain and the United States.

EASTNOR CASTLE.

A Visit to Lady Henry Somerset.

Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, a well-known American W. C. T. U. worker and the leader of the 'Y' movement, has given in the 'Household' the following account of a visit paid to Eastnor Castle a year or two ago. She says :—

The May meeting of the British Woman's Temperance Association was over. Lady Henry Somerset had accepted the presidency made vacant by the death of Margaret Bright Lucas, the sister of John Bright. The great temperance demonstration in Hyde Park had caused two 'Compensation Clauses' to be withdrawn from parliament. The London season was at its height, and societies of all sorts were holding anniversaries when I again met Lady Henry Somer-



LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

set at the annual Temperance Garden Party, and an invitation to visit Eastnor Castle was renewed, the time being appointed for the following Saturday.

I took the eleven o'clock train for Ledbury. Arriving at Ledbury, I met Lady Somerset, the castle being nearly twelve miles from the station. Leaving the little village and church of Eastnor to the right, the lodge gate is reached, and after a drive through the lawns, studded with rare specimens of trees and shrubs, the courtyard is approached through the castellated gateway, whose embattled towers guard the entrance on either side.

It seemed so delightful to me to get into the country again, I exclaimed enthusiastically. 'Lady Henry, aren't you glad to get back to Eastnor ?'

To which she replied, very quietly, 'I think I am happier in my little cottage at Reigate.' I could not understand, and to my look of questioning she replied :

'There are twenty-two thousand acres of land in this estate, and about five hundred persons employed, which brings much care, and with the best attention and management it only meets expenses. I cannot close it without turning out of occupation all these employees. Then came my thoroughly democratic and Yankee rejoinder : 'Why not cut it up in farms and sell it, that is what we would do in America ?' I wonder now at such a sacrilegious remark, but I had not then learned that this valuable property had only changed hands three times in six hundred years.

The reply that Lady Henry Somerset made to this was that 'there was no sale for farming land in Herefordshire,' which I found quite true from auction sales, advertised in the papers, of fine farms, although it is one of the best grazing shires of England.

Quoting from a printed description : 'Eastnor Castle now comes in sight ; majestic in character, commanding in situation, picturesque in its surroundings, it stands on a richly wooded hill above the lake.'

On the nearest island, the spot marked by a clump of trees, stood Castleditch, an ancient Manor House, moated and fortified, where the Corks lived from the sixteenth century until it was taken down on the removal of the family to the castle, in 1812.

The grand entrance is through a lofty, grained porch of fine proportions, leading through great doors up a flight of stone steps into the entrance hall. As the carriage stopped at this entrance hall, quickly and quietly the great doors were opened by two men in sombre livery of very dark blue cloth and steel buttons.

We passed through the grand hall, which is sixty feet long, thirty feet wide and sixty-five feet high, to the Gothic drawing-room, where, under a fragrant heliotrope tree in full flower, tea was waiting. All the attendants manifested a dignified sense of pleasure that her ladyship had returned.

Lady Somerset went with me to my apartments in one corner of the castle, which consisted of two large rooms in pink and white, the huge brass bedstead with canopy of white over pink, the furniture of white enamel and gold.

The windows looked out on the Malvern Hills and deer park ; just below in the court were flocks of white pigeons who seemed to inhabit the tower at the corner ; it was a beautiful picture, and so like English story-books I had read that I felt like rubbing my eyes, and pinching myself to see if I were alive or dreaming, but it was 'really true.'

I learned afterwards that the picture from two windows included Snowdrop Valley, so called from the numbers of snowdrops which have grown there for at least a century and a half ; and above rose the summit of one of the highest ridges of the Malvern Hills, the Herefordshire Beacon. From remote ages this hill has been used for beacon fires, and the rocks below are charred by the heat. A fire lighted on this elevation could be distinctly seen by watchers on ten Welsh hills.

At the time of the Spanish Armada, 'twelve fair counties saw the blaze on Malvern's lonely height.' The last time the beacon was lighted was in June, 1887, to celebrate the peaceful, joyous jubilee of Queen Victoria.

After dinner, at eight o'clock, in Lady Henry's home-like sitting-room, we talked over the interests of Young Women's Temperance Work. On retiring, I heard the order given for 'the trap to be at the door at 8.30 in the morning.' Having heard of the Mission Chapel on the estate, I begged Lady Henry to allow me to go with her to this lovely service, which I shall never forget. It was the sweetest hour of worship experienced while in the Old World.

Lady Henry drove a fine sorrel horse, who seemed conscious that a gentlewoman held in the reins. We took the housekeeper in behind, and on arriving at the unpretentious edifice several men came forward to hold the horse and help us alight. Here the plain country folk had gathered, and the young evangelist conducted a simple service, in which, without fear or ostentation, every one took part. Lady Henry led the singing, offered heart-felt prayer and gave a brief gospel talk.

As we drove back through the fragrant air, with new-mown hay upon every side, she told me that these mission chapels had been established and young evangelists employed to hold services and visit the families all about, because in the past Mormon prophets from the United States had come over and enticed scores of men and women to leave their homes and go to Utah. This had been largely done by the house-to-house visitation and teaching of these false prophets.

This was a sorrowful truth to learn, and I could only unite in desiring that the wise measures she had undertaken might be thoroughly effectual in enlightening and restraining her people.

It was after another evening talk in Lady Henry's apartments that I came out into the great hall where the lights in the chandelier had been put out. A maid was waiting with a candle to light the way, but I wanted the experience of going alone past the thirty-three armored men that, like gray ghosts of bygone chivalry and adventure, are ranged around the wall ; to pass up the broad staircase, and hurry by the four long benches with carved-wood dragons, and the bride's-chest, which looked as if it might open of its own accord and take one in after the manner of the 'Mistletoe-bough legend.'

As the children say, I should have been 'dreadfully frightened' if a witched person had lived there, but the true, loving, Christian spirit of Lady Henry Somerset pervades every corner of that grand old baronial castle, and made the journey to my corner of the tower that night a fascinating reality and a treasured remembrance.

Eastnor Castle is considered a modern building, having been erected by John, first Earl Somers, in 1812, after designs by Sir Robert Smirke, R.A. It is castellated in the style of Norman architecture of the time of Edward I., combining the comfort and convenience of a modern home with the stately grandeur of a feudal fortress.

The stones employed in building it were brought on the backs of mules from the forests of Dean, and cost some £12,000 before they were touched with a chisel.

The masonry is said to be remarkable for its regularity and excellence, and the timber used throughout the house is oak, grown and cut upon the estate. Since the days of the first Earl Somers both the exterior and interior of the castle have been greatly improved by Charles, third Earl Somers, and his wife, Countess Somers, the father and mother of Lady Henry Somerset.

Rare collections have been made of statuary, paintings, articles of vertu and ancient tapestries, some of which were brought from the Corsini Palace, Florence, designed by Luini in 1460-1530, and must have been carried out in Flemish looms, as there were no Italian tapestry works.

The terraces and gardens at Eastnor Castle are amongst its greatest attractions. The terraces were built by the late Earl Somers from his own designs, carried out by Mr. Fox, on the south side of which a fountain has been recently erected by Lady Henry Somerset, after designs suggested to Mr. Fox by a fountain at Viterbo. A laurel tree carved in stone bears a shield with her ladyship's armorial device, and is supported by two archaic lions. The water is conveyed through a stone trough, which terminates in a carved stag's head, whence the water falls into reservoir bordered with white marble.

Sitting by this fountain in the long twilight of that early summer day, with rosy clouds forming a tinted background to the dark gray towers, there was spread out before me a grander and more beautiful picture of the castle than any artist has been able to reproduce.

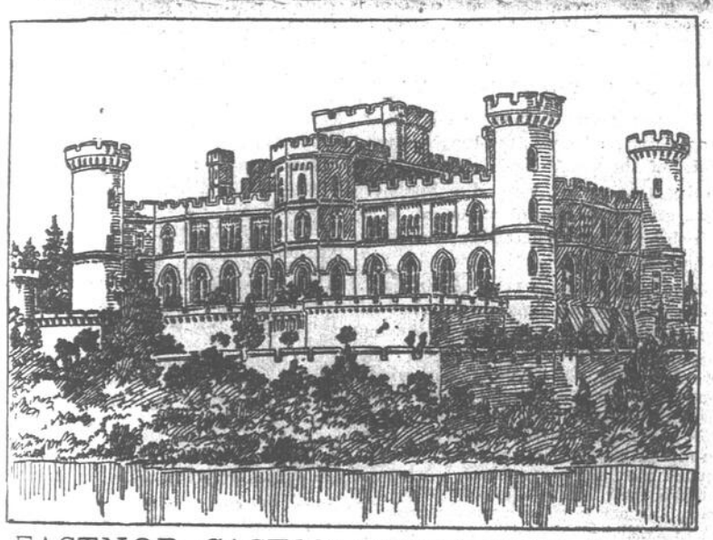
Before leaving the home of this gracious lady, brief mention should be made of the kitchen and fruit gardens, of the conservatories, vineries, peach houses, etc., which are very extensive and widely known.

The head gardener, Mr. Coleman, who has been at Eastnor Castle for more than thirty years, is one of the most accomplished in his profession, being a member of the Horticultural Society, and one of the greatest authorities on the growth of hot-house fruits in England. He took great pains in describing everything, and told me he was in frequent correspondence with the chief of the agricultural department in Washington.

One grape-vine was seventy-two feet long, entirely filling a grapery. It is nearly the same age as the famous one at Hampton Court.

Even prisoners of pleasure in a castle cannot remain at will ; engagements in London necessitated departing on Monday morning.

I felt, as I returned, like one of the famous spies from the promised land, for I was laden with the Book of the Castle, some of the choice grapes, an armful of roses and, best of all, a picture of the rich possessor, whose wealth consisted not alone in this earthly inheritance, but who looked beyond that to the city whose builder and maker is God, and who thought most of laying up treasure in heaven, and of having 'a title clear to mansions in the skies.'



EASTNOR CASTLE FROM THE LAKE.

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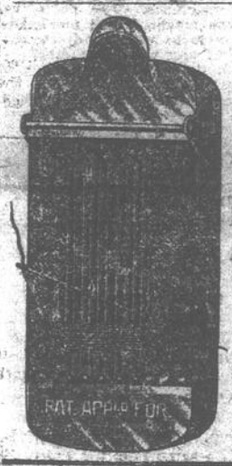
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The 'Witness' Printing House has a thoroughly equipped department for each class of work and the motto is good work at reasonable prices, without loss of time. The address is Corner of Craig and St. Peter Streets.



WORK FOR US AT HOME.

As a special inducement for the next two months we offer every lady a chance to make $6 to $9 per week making sample Darns at home. We use them to show what wonderful work can be done on

THE SWISS DARNER.

Will put a fresh heel or toe in a stocking in two minutes. Mends Tablecloths, Curtains, Underwear, and all Fabrics. A most wonderful success, and the greatest addition to a lady's work-table. Saves the eyes and temper and does away with that tedious old-fashioned way of picking up the stitches.

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Nothing has ever been made for washing clothes as good as

QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR.

Its purity and excellence make it the Ideal Soap for Flannels and Laces.

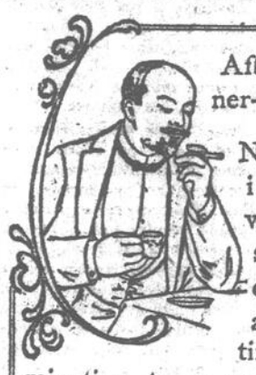
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Nothing in the world is so necessary as a fitting termination to a perfectly served dinner.

At no time does the true merit of coffee become so manifest. To produce that delicious, aromatic beverage that delights the hearts of epicures and acts as a delightful conclusion to a well-enjoyed meal, only the finest material should be used. They are represented by

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Grocers sell it in pound and two-pound tin cans, and the signature of these famous importers, together with their seal, guarantees its matchless excellence.

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Great Nerve Restorer !
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Eruptions, rashes of all descriptions, and the varied forms of skin diseases are essentially the result of impure blood.

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It makes the skin clear by making the blood pure.

No better beautifier than B.B.B.

Mrs. R. E. Lees, Fenelon Falls, Ont., says: "I feel thankful to say that through the use of B.B.B. I am strong and healthy to-day. I was troubled with eczema, which broke out all over my body in a scarlet rash and then turned to large sores, some as large as a 25 cent piece. I tried two doctors and they did me little good. At last I got Burdock Blood Bitters and took four bottles which entirely cured me and I cannot say too much in its praise. It has made my skin clear and smooth."

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with self-measuring pumps. Measure one or two quarts each stroke as desired.
OIL TANKS, all descriptions.
By having a Cabinet such as we make, the Insurance Companies make no extra rates for large quantities of oil on premises.
Mend the Roof Yourself.
You can do it with
REED'S PATENT PLASTIC ASPHALT,
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For Machinists, Newspaper proprietors and Manufacturers, if they will study carefully the undermentioned list of articles for sale:

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No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
3	5¼ in.	2¼ in.	1¼ in.
1	12 in.	3½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1¼ in.
1	14 in.	13 in.	1 7-16 in.
1	13¼ in.	6½ in.	115-16 in.
1	13¾ in.	3½ in.	1¼ in.
1	16½ in.	7½ in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1⅞ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	115-16 in.
1	17 in.	6 in.	115-16 in.
1	1 in.	½ in.	23-16 in

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	16¼ in.	10 in.	115-16 in.
1	24 in.	4½ in.	27-16 in.
1	10 in.	4 in.	27-16 bushed to 1¾ in
1	16 in.	6 in.	2⅞ in " 1⅞ in

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	4 speeds 14 in. to 6½ in.		27-16 in. bore.
1	3 "	6 in. to 4 in.	1¼ in. in bore.
1	3 "	6 in. to 4 in.	1⅞ in. in bore.

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Diam.	Face.
14 in.	5 in.

1 Wood Pully, 32 diam. 6½ face.

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One Attachment Folder for extra fold, Mailing.
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These machines will cut, fold and paste, and will be sold for $100 each.
One Stereo Casting Box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 7 ft. 6 in.
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2. THE ACCOUNT OF THE CREATION. Pictures from Cylinders in the British Museum.
3. KHUENATEN AND HIS QUEEN, Probably the Pharaoh of Joseph's time.
4. THE GODDESS ISTAR, BORNE IN PROCESSION.
5. ROYAL LION HUNT. From the Palace of Assur-nazirpal, Nimrud.
6. SACRIFICE. Image of the King on a rock. Procession and sacrifice at the source of the Tigris; carving the image of the King on the rock.
7. THE CONQUEST OF LACHISH, by Sennacherib. The king receiving prisoners.
8. CARCHEMISH: FORTIFICATIONS ON THE BANK OF THE RIVER EUPHRATES.
9. THE FIGHT BETWEEN MERODACH (LIGHT) AND TIAMET (DARKNESS). Bas-relief.
10. ASSYRIAN DOCUMENT RELATING TO THE SON OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR.
11. A CHART, showing authorities used in various versions of the Bible.
12. THE MOABITE STONE. Date about 900 years before Christ. Found in 1863.
13. THE SINAITIC MANUSCRIPT. One of the oldest Manuscripts of the Septuagint, from one of the sheets found by Dr. Tischendorf in 1844, in an old fuel basket at Mount Sinai.
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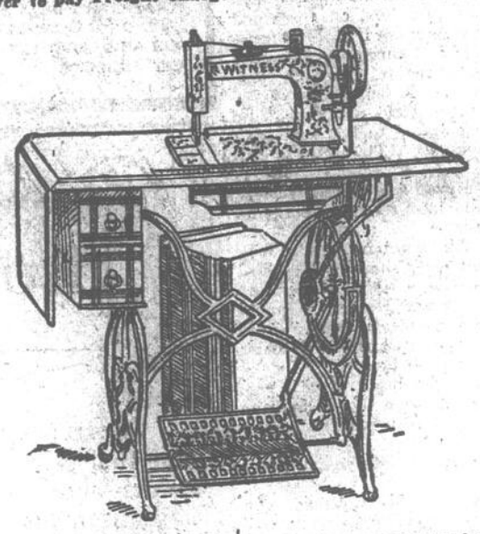
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$25.50 **Including the 'Daily Witness' one year or absolutely Free for Twenty-five Subscribers to the 'Daily Witness' at three dollars each.**

The Receiver to pay Freight Charges in each case from Montreal.



This Machine is manufactured for us by one of the very best sewing machine manufacturers on this continent, is fully guaranteed, and must be a good article, or we would not name it after the 'Witness.'

It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long as the $80 machine. The regular price of this machine is $45, and it is frequently sold at $50. By a special arrangement we are enabled to make the above very low offers to 'Witness' subscribers. Remember this Machine is as advertised, there is no risk as each purchaser is guaranteed that if the Machine is not as represented, when seen, it can be returned, and the money will be refunded.

The machine embodies all the good points found on other machines. The parts, as far as possible are made of steel and hardened at points liable to wear. Adjustment is provided so that any wear that may occur can be taken up by simply turning a screw.

The machine is specially adapted to general family use, dressmakers, manufacturers of shirts, underwear, etc.

It is a quick and light running Machine, and has the very latest improvements. Is Strong, Durable and Speedy.

This Sewing Machine us s a straight self-setting needle, and is so simple and easy to manage that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours' practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each Machine, so that no teacher is required. The Machine will be delivered threaded, ready for operation.

The following outfit is supplied:

Thread Cutter, which we adjust before delivery.

One Tucker, with Gauge, showing correct width of tucks, from one-eighth of an inch, thus obviating the tedious 'picking out' of early days.

One Rumor and Shirring Plate, a Braider (foot and slide), Narrow Hemmer and Feller Foot, one piece, and a set of Hemmers, four widths.

A Binder, also a Quilter, which is so simple to attach, it will be found a great convenience in country subscriber's homes. The book of instructions gives explicit directions and an illustration of each of the above is operated.

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can.

The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extension with a strong spring support. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a $50 machine in use in her home.

To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

FARM GLEANINGS.

If all the persons who figure in the concern were legitimate middlemen and only sought for an honest living, no remedy for the present unsatisfactory condition of things would be needed. But when men try to manipulate the product, as in the case of wheat, so as to make a fortune for themselves, it is perhaps time that the farmers co-operated in some way so as to reach the consumer in a more direct way. There is no doubt that if some co-operative scheme were evolved by which the profits of farm labor could be divided directly between the farmer and the consumer, we would have cheaper bread and the farmer a better living.

No one should ever borrow anything which he can well do without, but when a thing is borrowed it should be returned in as good condition as when the loan was effected. All tools in particular, should be returned promptly, and clean and sharp, no matter what their condition was when borrowed for the use of a fork or shovel, a plough, harrow or pulverizer, should be worth the time required to clean it, and a scythe, a saw or a straw cutter should always be carefully sharpened before it is taken back to its owner.

A man needs to work more than a single season to become familiar with his employer's methods of work. The longer he remains the better hand he will be. Hiring by the year is perhaps the most satisfactory. Of course this cannot be done with all help, as the summer requires extra help. But wherever practicable, secure the same help for succeeding seasons when you find a reliable one. This is as beneficial to the farmer as to the merchant, who finds his clerks are more valuable to him the longer they stay. The trouble is, that the best hired men soon go to farming for themselves.

The seedsmen and poultrymen are surpassing themselves this season in their annual catalogues. It is remarkable how much valuable information they manage to crowd into the pages of their books. The farmer who does not send for them and study them carefully is missing an opportunity of learning many new things.

To make the best maple sweets, the sap will have to be boiled to syrup within twenty-four hours after it leaves the tree, and the sooner it is boiled the better for flavor and color. For the first twenty-four hours the change is not so perceptible, but from that time there will be a noticeable deterioration, and sap that has stood in bucket or holding tank for forty-eight hours will never make 'gilt-edge' product.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

We sowed the oats for feed on June 15 and cut them just when they began to show a yellow color. The grain is very light on the sheaves, but the straw is nice and green, and we are satisfied that it is the best feed for horses that we have used since we came to Manitoba, which is twenty-four years ago last June. We give to the idle horses one sheaf each thrice a day, no other feed is given; we make no change in the amount, with the exception of foals and year-olds, which get a little less than a whole sheaf.

We water all horses first thing in the morning, before they are fed, and also just before night, at trough in yard, and pump the water as they drink (particularly in winter), as we think it better to let them have water at the temperature it is in the well, instead of pumping a trough full and letting it stand, as the temperature of the water soon falls to the freezing point. We consider the watering of horses a very important matter, and feel satisfied that they should get most of their water before being fed; if idle, should have water twice a day; and if working, not less than three times.

Before the use of the silo, the habit of spring and summer calves was so common that in this climate, the number of April and May calves was two-thirds of the whole number during the year. The silo has come to meet the special wants of the dairyman in having fresh cows, and at their best during every month in the year. Ensilage, if properly stored, can be kept fresh and green during the whole year, and used just when there is a shortage of other green food. By this arrangement, calves may be fed as well in the winter as in the summer.

The Cape Prime Minister has furnished the editor of the 'Cape Times' with some interesting information regarding the serum treatment of rinderpest in Griqualand East. The general experience is that admirable results are obtained, especially if the serum be fresh, or if defibrinated blood newly drawn from highly fortified animals be used. The latest report is as follows: 'Where cattle have not been inoculated disease is committing great havoc, but amongst inoculated cattle it is making no progress. In Mount Currie, Maclear, and the European section of Matabele the disease is no longer dreaded, as it is found early treatment with serum is efficacious. The losses have been very heavy amongst the natives, but amongst Europeans, so far as our information goes at present, we do not think they exceed ten percent.'

HOME BIBLE STUDY.

(Rev. W. H. Withrow, Toronto.)

The result of Sunday-school work in enlisting some twenty million persons in the systematic study of the bible is a noteworthy feature of modern times. It has created a vast literature and engaged the generous and unpaid services of two millions of teachers. This system of bible instruction is receiving a striking expansion. It is being carried to the homes of the people and is embracing not merely the young people in the schools but the adults of the family, who cannot, or do not, attend the schools. Most of the denominations have their vigorous Home Department of bible study. Its members are enrolled as part of the Sunday-school, study the same lessons as the school, and receive the same lesson helps.

There are many persons who are unable to attend the Sunday-school—mothers engrossed in household cares, invalids, the poor, who will not go for lack of suitable clothing, unlettered persons who shrink from comparison with the bright boys and girls in the classes, and those in country places who are remote from the school.

The vital link between the home class and the Sunday-school is the quarterly visitor. The visitor is generally a young lady of leisure and culture and winsome ways, who first secures the promise of the Home Department scholar to spend, at least, half an hour in the study of the scriptures every week, and then makes periodical visits to receive reports, help with difficulties, and distribute the lesson literature. The genial influence of such visits to the homes of the poor and neglected, or those who are shut out from social intercourse by sickness or isolation, is in itself an unspeakable benefit. It is an exhibition of Christian altruism that overcomes prejudice and wins confidence. It is a proof that the churches are not mere social clubs of the well-to-do, but that they seek to remember the forgotten, to visit the neglected, and to benefit the needy.

The intellectual stimulus of such study upon even sluggish minds is very great. They feel the inspiration of keeping step with the great army of twenty millions, who are every week studying the same chapter of the bible. They share the advantage of the cheap but valuable literature which is prepared for the explanation of the selected lessons.

They are encouraged to give written answers to questions on the text. They acquire a new interest in the greatest classic of all the ages; and many are led to lead reformed lives.

The domestic effect is scarcely less striking. Parents take a new interest in the bible studies of their children, and feel a new sympathy for the Sunday-school. Fresh themes of thought take the place of mental vacuity, new topics of conversation are suggested instead of trivial gossip, a love of books is fostered. The Sunday-school libraries and books of bible comment and illustration are drawn upon. These libraries possess great possibilties of popular education. They already far outnumber all the other libraries in the country, and they may be greatly developed in size and scope, and elevated in tone. In the church with which I am most familiar they number 375,000 volumes, and about $125,000 are expended yearly for Sunday-school literature. Other churches have similar libraries and expenditure. By the Home Department a new opportunity of circulating good reading in the homes of the people is made easy.

It will be seen what large possibilities for the mental development, moral training, and social betterment of the people, —for the brightening of dark lives, and the cheering of solitary souls, the Home Department offers. The number reached by this means in our country might be readily doubled by general and systematic co-operation. These sentences are written to awaken more general sympathy and effort on behalf of this movement. All the Church publishing houses, I think, will gladly furnish leaflets for organizing this system. Those who are most familiar with it are loudest in its praise. It has been tried in many parts of Canada, from Newfoundland to the Pacific coast, and needs only to be better known to win heartiest commendation and support.

MISS MACPHERSON'S BOYS.

At the Aldersgate-street noonday prayer meeting on Monday the Rev. A. Saunders, of the China Inland Mission, formerly a co-worker with Miss Macpherson, gave an interesting statement as to his observations while coming home from China by the Canadian route. He had visited once more the home at Stratford, Ont., and had found many whom he had known as rescue boys now occupying high positions in various callings. The work in Canada is admirably supervised, and the placed-out children are most carefully looked after in every way. Until they reach years of discretion they are frequently visited, their education inquired into, and every means is taken to ensure their health and happiness; in fact, the new regulations introduced by the Canadian Government are largely in the line of the precautions adopted by Miss Macpherson's helpers in Canada. An official inspector who lately visited the Stratford Home, and inquired into the whole plan of working, has expressed himself as highly satisfied with the careful registration and oversight of the children. Mr. Saunders asked prayer and sympathy for this juvenile emigration work. A new party, to start in the spring, is even now gathering at the Hackney Home. Mr. Saunders himself, with his wife and family, and four ladies, hope to sail per steamer 'Australian' for China. They will be thankful for prayer on their behalf. A most agreeable episode followed, in the rising from among the audience of a young man, who called himself 'Tom,' and stated that he and his brother—their mother having died—were sent out by Miss Macpherson to Canada in 1871, were settled in a Christian home, were led to the Saviour, and are now doing well.—'The Christian.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Miss Susan Cator, who nursed Sir Evelyn Wood when a subaltern in the Crimean war forty-two years ago, is the latest recipient of the Royal Red Cross.

Dr. Margaret M. Traill Christie has been specially appointed by the India Office to study the bubonic plague in the hospitals for native women at Bombay.

The largest congregation in America is that of St. Stanislaus Kostka, in Chicago, which has thirty thousand communicants. The number of attendants at the several Sunday services frequently exceeds a hundred and fifty thousand.

Chicago is reported to have 583 orthodox Protestant churches, with an aggregate membership of 153,326, and an average of 263 members to each church. This is exclusive of Unitarian, Universalist, Jewish and Roman Catholic churches.

Pundita Ramabai is now on her way from Bombay to the United States, where she expects to spend a month or two. The charge of the schools at Poona and of the famine orphan settlement at Mukti have meanwhile been undertaken by Sunderbai Powar and Miss Abrams.

The movement going on all over Scotland at present for the restoration of the old cathedrals is an interesting one. Brechin Cathedral, which was one of the religious edifices erected by that 'sair saint for the Crown,' King David I., who was a son of the saintly Queen Margaret, is to cost ten thousand pounds, and the townspeople have taken up the matter with much enthusiasm.

The Union Evangelist Services in Vancouver under the leadership of Dr. L. W. Munhall, are being largely attended and much good is being done. Over three hundred have already signified their anxiety for a more Christ-like life and the interest deepens as the work progresses. After Dr. Munhall has completed his engagement in Vancouver he is to go to Victoria to enter upon a similar campaign there.

The students of Edinburgh University recently held a service in commemoration of the practice of the late Professor Henry Drummond of giving lectures to the students on Sunday evenings. Professor Marcus Dods and Professor Geo. Adam Smith, the late professor's intimate acquaintances, were the chief speakers, and Professor Smith's eulogy was that Professor Drummond's was the rarest and most Christlike he had ever known.

The late Mr. Thomas Porter, of Manchester, has left seventy thousand pounds the interest of which is to be expended in assisting orphan children from orphanages to make their first start in life. Under the disadvantage of the loss of parent, or parents, it is often difficult to know how to place girls as well as boys so that they may be able to prepare for an honorable position in society. When a promising lad is apprenticed or articled his foot is on the lowest rung of the ladder. A good apprenticeship is a splendid training and qualification. Many a young and lonely life has been dwarfed for the want of just that practised Christain thoughtfulness which led Mr. Porter to make this generous provision.—'Christian.'

An important bill is now before Congress, which should have the support of all those interested in the welfare of American boys. It is the Terry bill, which is intended to enable the states to prohibit the importation of cigarettes in 'original packages.' It will be remembered that the Supreme Court decided some years ago that the inter-state commerce law prevented a state from interfering with the entry of goods in their 'original packages,' and a remedial law was found necessary to sustain the police power of the states in enforcing the prohibitory legislation. The same question now arises concerning cigarettes. State cigarette laws will be evaded with impunity until Congress passes some such act as the Terry bill. The wealthy manufacturers of cigarettes are making a strong fight against the bill.

The generation which saw the beginnings and rise of Mormonism is fast passing away. Mr. Spencer G. Beers, a Baptist brother of Darlington, Wis., told me the other day of a lady—Mrs. Sawtell—who had seen and had heard parts of the 'Book of Mormon' read before it came into the hands of Joseph Smith. The story as this lady told Mr. Beers is: 'The author of what afterwards became the "Book of Mormon" was a minister who boarded in her father's family. The book was written in her father's house and the author often read parts of the book to her mother and herself and other members of the family. Mrs. Sawtell resided in Darlington, Wis., for years, and was a member of the Baptist church. She died some two years ago.' —F. A. Remper.

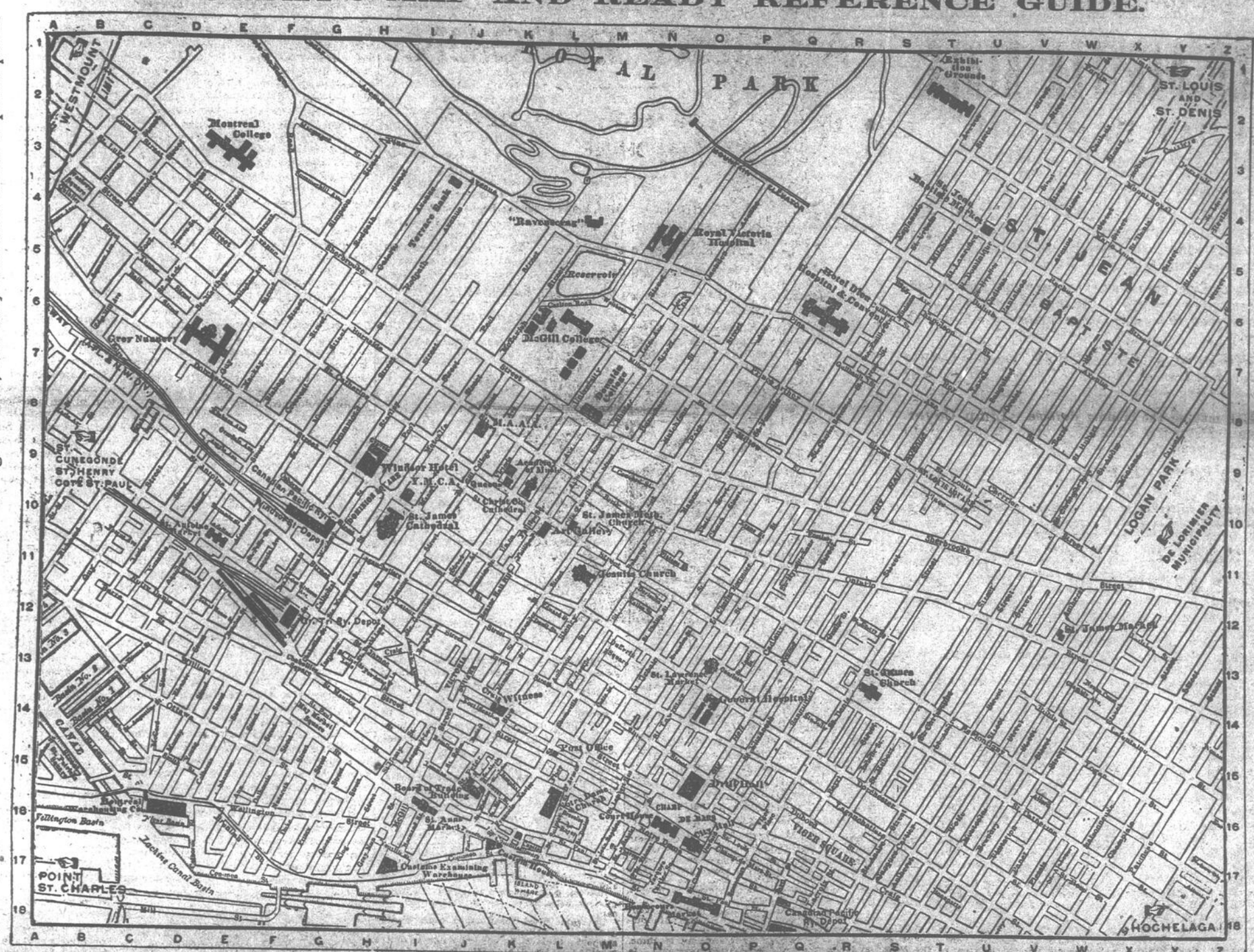
Mr. Moody asks the prayers of all Christians for the meetings to be held in Grand Central Palace, New York City, March 13 to 20. He writes: 'It is our intention to hold meetings morning, noon and night. The building is one of the finest for the purpose that I know of on this continent. There is seating capacity in the main auditorium for seven thousand people and upwards, with two smaller halls on the same floor that can be used for overflow and enquiry meetings. It is easily accessible from all points, by suburban railways and street car lines. It is by location the very heart of a population of over three million people. All the appointments of that kind are favorable, and now if we can call down blessings from heaven, great good may be done. If New York catches fire, is it too much to hope that the good work may be spread from Maine to California?'

Mark Guy Pearse, preaching recently on London's bettered condition, said: Bitterly as we deplore the curse of drink amongst us, still the social habits of England in that respect have undergone a change that is simply tremendous. The works of Dickens are not ancient history, yet to-day it would be simply impossible for him to speak of any such impossible drinking as he describes. Many of us who are not old men remember when in gatherings of the good old saints the evening devotions were followed by the introduction of a tray of tumblers and the decanters of spirit. Now it is a very rare thing to see any intoxicants upon the tables of those amongst whom we move. In matters of education, in deep and tender interest in the condition of the people, in social comfort, in refinement, in the increase of the parks, in the provision of music and art for the people, the London of to-day is almost a new city.

SATURDAY'S MAP AND READY REFERENCE GUIDE.

Ready Reference Map,

Designed to assist readers in quickly locating the geographical position of advertisers in the "Witness" Ready Reference Guide." A corresponding letter and number to that in margin of Map will be added to each advertiser's card. For instance, to find Fire Alarm Department, City Hall, O, 16. Draw a line from letter O, top or bottom, and another from number 16, right or left, and they will meet at the required point.



HOME DEPARTMENT

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Character Bits from Her 'Glimpses of Fifty Years.'

THE VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES.

A GODSEND TO WOMEN—LET THE SUNSHINE IN—LITERATURE FOR LUMBER CAMPS—LET READERS BE WRITERS — GRANDMOTHER'S COUNSEL — TOO MUCH SUNDAY DINNER—A SNAP SHOT—A NEW FOOD.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Frances E. Willard has passed away from us, but the influence of her calm, sweet, persuasive voice, her bright, alert manner, her wide, comprehensive knowledge of men and affairs, her power of enlisting strong personalities and widely different characters under one banner, her generalship, her high ideals for womanhood and her power of infusing these into the minds and purpose of others will remain with those who knew her a bright memory while life shall last. A sketch of her life has already appeared in the 'Witness,' but the Home cannot refrain from giving something further—some characteristic bits culled almost at random from a hasty glance over her 'Glimpses of fifty years.'

Here is the first: 'I hardly know what it would be to freely choose what one would like, but the next best thing is to like what one must choose.'

Is not that an inspiration for most people in this work-a-day world, and can you not hear in it the key-note of success whichever line of work circumstances may thrust us?



(From Photographs of Bas-Reliefs.)

The writer never talked with Miss Willard but once, and that was 'business.' But one business talk with her meant more pleasure and inspiration than you would get from many in days of holidaying. It was when she was in Montreal last, after her recovery from her long illness. She was looking fresh and well, though never quite losing a certain fragile, spirituelle appearance. She had recently learned to ride the bicycle and was as full of enthusiasm over it as a girl of sixteen. With whimsical delight she showed the photographs of herself in the different stages of learning, told how long it had taken her to learn. She had been so weak when she first began it that she could not take a lesson for more than ten minutes at a time. But at last she mastered it and her triumph was complete. 'I call my wheel 'Gladys,' ' she said, 'because it has given me so many glad hours. And, my dear, you may call yours 'Frances,' for me, if you will.'

But would you? Hardly. That would be doing an inanimate thing too much honor.

NOT AFRAID TO TELL HER AGE.

Miss Willard was that refreshing being, one who never felt the slightest objection to telling her age. In 1860, when only twenty-one years old she writes:

'We are immortal, and for aught we know, eternal. We never regard Gabriel as old, though the prophet Daniel first introduced him to us. Our baby brothers and sisters who have died are babies still to us, lambs in the flock that the gentle shepherd leads. If we do not think of age when we think about eternity, why should we in time, which is only eternity cut off at both ends? And yet we do regard it very much. This was accounted for to me recently, in the case of ladies, on the ground that their attractions diminish as their years increase, after a certain point, and that consequently, the number of years is made a mystery. Ah, I have it! If 'one' is beautiful, there is some reason in keeping one's age a secret, but if one is not, one has little or nothing to lose by the flight of years in this respect, while one is constantly adding to one's attractions in other ways, that is, in knowledge of the world, intelligence, culture, conversational ability, etc.; therefore, if one is not beautiful, it is foolish to make a secret of one's age. Corollory:—My course is plain, because I myself am plain! It shall always be in order for any one to propound to me the usually much-dreaded question, 'How old are you—if I may be so bold?'

'Why should men, universally tell their ages? Because a man is an individual and not depending upon others for his support. I early resolved that I would not be dependent, either, and later that I would try to help all other women to the same vantage-ground of self-help and self-respect. I determined also that I would set them a good example by always freely speaking of my age, which I have not shunned to declare, my mother facetiously contending that I keep it, and here, too, for that matter, just one year ahead of the current calendar.

'I used,' she says, 'to get so angry, I used to declare that that was not the proper lot of woman. Oh, my dear, old father, he lived to say to my mother, "I am glad she has to earn her own bread, and knows how to do it." '

'This woman question,' she continued in a talk to an English interviewer only a few years ago, 'has been a craze of mine all my life, and many of my ideas I learned from my brother Oliver. As long ago as 1871 I wrote a lecture on

"THE NEW CHIVALRY,"

the substance of which was that the chivalry of the nineteenth century is not that of knights and troubadours, but the plain, practical chivalry of justice, which gives a woman a fair chance to be all that God gave her power to be. There have been many marvellous discoveries in this much-lauded nineteenth century, but chief among them is woman's discovery of herself, and to come to consciousness is to come to power.'

'When women come to consciousness they must inevitably ask questions like these: Why should we have no voice in making the laws under which we may be imprisoned or executed? Why should women have no hand in pleading woman's cause, or determining her penalties? Why should men and men alone have the power of life and death over women? And in all cases of indecorous, cruel or outrageous conduct towards us, why should men, and men only, fix the penalties for their own crimes against the other half of the human race, and appoint themselves legislature, judge, jury, and executive in every case like this? Who has so great a stake in the government as the nation's motherhood? Yet every law and penalty in every statue book of this and every land was placed there by men and men alone.'

'The woman's voice is needed; first, for the woman herself, for self respect is permanently impaired when you tell any class of persons that they are, as it were, born under an irrevocable curse, which renders their opinions valueless to the state. But it is needed, secondly, for the man. It is not good for man to be alone in Church and State any more than in the family. Man deteriorates when deprived of the constant alliance and co-operation of women. Imagine how idiotic we should think it to confer the whole government of the world upon women, and women only. They would not be so brutal, but they would be just as mistaken as men. The half is less than the whole, whether the half is the male half or the female half, and if each is to do its best it must be joined to its natural complement. It has been said that the best gauge of the civilization of any society is the estimate it has of its women. We women must be set at liberty, and indeed we are even now being set at liberty. Women are slowly and surely coming to their own. Their own is to work side by side with men everywhere, for the place in which a pure woman may not work no man should ever enter. In the illimitable future I see a long avenue stately and fair, in which through every line of life the two shall go together blessing and being blessed.'

'And I confess,' remarks the London newspaper man, to whom these remarks were addressed, 'that though by no means convinced, and though indeed in many respects absolutely differing from her, I was yet very nearly silenced by the force and cogency of her beautiful arguments. How far they will hold water has yet to be proved, but if the woman of the future is only one-half as able, as earnest, as high cultured, and as charmingly feminine as Miss Willard is, then indeed the world has but little to fear by the fulfilment of her prophecies.'

Here is a bit of her history given by her mother:

'In 1868 Frank went to Europe. Her good friend Kate Jackson paid all the expenses of their trip, which cost $12,000 in gold at the time when gold was at a premium. . . . Frank and Kate returned in September of 1870 and we three re-opened Rest Cottage where I have lived ever since.

'That winter we did all our own work, not because we could not have a girl, for Kate had no lack of money, but after such a tremendous outing as those two had been through, they seemed to enjoy hugely the idea of hiding away out of sight and hearing and keeping house for themselves. Frank occupied herself chiefly with the out door part, chopping kindling, bringing in wood and coal and doing the rougher work, while Kate and I attended to the culinary and ornamental department. One day, when Frank was busy nailing down the stair carpet, Mrs. Dr. Kidder, whose husband was then leading professor in the Theological Seminary, came from her home across the street, and taking a seat on the stairs, said, "Frank, I am amazed at you. Let some one else tack down carpets and do you take charge of the new college." "Very well," answered Frank; "I shall be glad to do so. I was only waiting to be asked." '

NOTHING ESSENTIAL BUT TRUTH.

Speaking of the trial and difficulties of founding the 'Evanston College for Ladies,' she remarks:

'How much of life's present friction will be avoided when the average mind discovers that the central aim of any life is best considered by choosing for one's motto, "In non-essentials, liberty." But the trouble is, only a great mind can so take in the scope of life as to perceive that most things are relatively, and all things are absolutely, non-essential, except "truth in the inward parts," and that to apply that truth more perfectly to heart and home, to state and world affairs, is more than all burnt offerings and sacrifices. Dr. Haven saw the truth of family government—the fatherly pluck, the motherly eye, applied to the problem of educating young people; and he followed it more grandly than any other educator of his time.'

Her three years as Dean of Evanston College were to her years of delight. Her hobby was what she was fond of calling 'Moral Horticulture.' 'Every day each pupil had twenty minutes alone in her room. We did not at all prescribe what should be done, but what we hoped was perfectly well known; it was a breathing place for heavenly thoughts. I valued this more than any other, except evening prayers. I constantly visited the young ladies in their rooms, never once being met with coldness, and almost always we knelt together to ask God's blessing on those at home, and those here, who were often lonely because home was far away.'

BELIEVED IN EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

By nature Frances Willard was an ardent believer in equal suffrage. Her father used to say to her:

'Ah, my girl, you'll have to look after the dish cloths.'

'I have not done much these years, but God knows I will try to make up if he will spare me, and somehow, I believe he will.'

HER HOME-KEEPING INSTINCT.

Her home-keeping instinct was very strong. A bit from her journal when she was teaching in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, in 1866, reads:—

'Prepared talks to my girls about room-keeping. This is my hobby. I believe, whatever I cannot do, I can make a home attractive. My own room I delight to have a pleasant place to dwell in. For this I care more than to dress.'

'Nov. 26, 1866.—I went down town in the rain to see about my new dress, bonnet, etc. These evils of a lady's life are very irksome to me, yet quite inevitable. For, to express in toilet, manners, and the room (some day I hope the house) I live in, that I am civilized of soul, I expect and intend.'

Her favorite motto was Goethe's 'Without haste, without rest.'

'TIS HE THAT STRIVETH NOT IS DEAD.

(By Curtis Hidden Page.)

Greater by far than thou art dead,
Strive not! Die also thou.'
—Matthew Arnold, after Homer.

Greater by far than we they were,
But why? Because they strove!
Refused blind fate for arbiter,
Subjected doubt to love.

Feared not to fight the losing fight,
Used all the strength they had;
And, dying, left their fame a light
To make the ages glad.

Yet think; though death cut off their days
Thom nam'st them, call'st them great,
They force thy unbelief to praise,
They shame thy sluggard state.

They live! Then be it better said,
While each renews his vow:
'Tis he that striveth not, is dead,
Die not! Strive also thou!'

BOILING WITH INDIGNATION.

Dear Friends,—I am an interested reader, and could not keep house without the 'Witness.' Long may success crown its efforts for a reliable family paper. Its tone is so broad and liberal, and so clean and pure, may it always be a 'Witness' for the right. What has come of the old writers? 'Ulah,' Where are you? Have you ever secured that needful hired girl? I can sympathize with you in that line. I wish every success may attend the Victorian Order of Nurses. It will be a godsend to suffering women.

I was boiling over with indignation to think of that meeting of M.D.'s puffing all their ideas up in smoke. We might say, returning silent contempt to Lady Aberdeen's kindness. 'Thistle,' are you Scotch? Your name infers it. Would you be so kind as to give me that lumber camp address that you wrote of some time ago. I have a lot of good papers which are too good to burn, and often think that in a place like that, they might break the monotony. Mrs. Neville, how painfully true you portray prairie life. Your letter was just practical every-day life. I could say so much, but this is my first. I do not wish it to fall into the waste paper basket.

ONLOOKER.

LET THE SUNSHINE IN.

Dear Home Folk—Do we ever stop to think of the beauty, of the privilege, of the necessity of sunshine? What a wonderful blessing. Yet we see so many people, and as we believe them to be educated people, who neglect to use it. Instead, they shut the doors and draw down the heavy blinds, to keep it out. They do not know what a mistake they make; but we can see when we look at the children's faces and bodies. They remind us of plants grown in the cellar. There is growth, but the quality is not good. These same people build a place of glass in which to grow plants, and yet neglect to use the windows they have in their houses for the sake of the human beings who occupy them.

We have been in houses where if we wanted to look out we would have to stoop to bring our eyes below the blinds.

Dear friends, raise the blinds; raise them within a foot of the top of the windows. Never mind the looks; every thing looks right when common sense sees it. Never mind the carpets and furniture. Think of the persons who occupy the houses. What are things compared to health and strength?

There was a question asked in the Home Department a few months ago, 'Is it not best to teach our children all the laws of nature, both animal and vegetable.' No person has given an opinion yet. Will some one give her views on the question?

COLUMBUS.

LITERATURE FOR THE LUMBER CAMPS.

Dear Editor Home Department,—If 'Subscriber' will send papers to the 'Men of Hale and Booth's Camp,' Whitefish, Algoma District, Ontario, or 'To the Men of Campbell & McLeod's Camp,' (No. 1, 2 or 3), Whitefish, Algoma, Ontario, they will be appreciated. In Hale & Booth's Camp, there are about a hundred men. In Campbell & McLeod's camp over two hundred. If some prohibition literature is enclosed, also, it may be the means of doing some good.

A. M.

Whitefish, Ont., Feb. 18, 1898.

LET READERS BE WRITERS.

Dear Editor Home,—I am going to ask the sisters of this department if any of them can give me, through its columns, the words and author of the poem of which the first verse runs as follows:

'Upon the shore of Evermore
We spent like children at their play,
And gather shells where sinks and swells
The rolling deep from far away.'

Also, the poem, I think, by Susan Coolidge, which begins:

'If I should die to-night
My friends would look upon
My quiet face.'

I enjoy the Home page of the 'Witness' very much, when it is not made too much a medium of controversy, and often think if its readers would be also its writers, telling us something of their home life, and what they are doing along literary lines, these long winter evenings, it would be still more interesting.

I have been reading some of 'Ian Maclaren's' works, and must say I like them very much, even if they are considered not quite 'orthodox.'

Hoping that the dear old 'Witness' may always sustain its reputation for clean reading, I am yours, very truly,

MARITIME.

Sheffield Mills, N.S., Feb. 14th, 1898.

GRANDMOTHER'S COUNSEL.

Grandmother says in her quaint old way:
'World wasn't made in a day—a day.
And that blue sky where the white clouds flit,
Why the Lord was six days painting it!

'The way ain't sunny,
But don't you fret!
Cheer up, honey!
You'll get there yet!'

Grandmother says in her quaint old way:
'World wasn't made in a day—a day.
The meadow there, where you love to sit,
Why, the Lord took time to carpet it!

'The way ain't sunny,
But don't you fret!
Cheer up, honey!
You'll get there yet!'

And still to me in the fields and dells
Her sweet voice rings like a chime of bells,
And I dream brave dreams as I hear her say:
'World wasn't made in a day—a day.

'The way ain't sunny,
But don't you fret!
Cheer up, honey!
You'll get there yet!'

—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

TOO MUCH SUNDAY DINNER.

Recently Dr. Grace Peckham-Murray devoted an earnest paragraph in an address on hygiene to this special subject. 'A large proportion of the citizens of New York,' she said 'are subject to Monday dyspepsia on account of their Sunday irregularity.' A man who is the manager of a large office, where between sixty and seventy clerks are employed, commented the other night to his wife on the fact, which he has long observed, that Monday is sure to be a strained day in the office. 'Instead,' said he, 'of being refreshed from the rest over Sunday, the men, as a rule, are heavy-eyed, sluggish, and as cross as they dare be.' His listener promptly diagnosed the case as that of Monday indigestion. The experience is almost too common to need emphasizing. A reform in Sunday eating is all that is required. After six days of regularity almost to the minute, the human system cannot be upturned on the seventh day without a protest on the eighth.

The Sunday breakfast is later by half an hour to an hour, and is from several ounces to a pound of food heartier; then the one or two o'clock elaborate dinner is substituted for the light midday luncheon of the rest of the week. Supper becomes a meal of highly seasoned salads—scallops and the like—with usually a preponderance of sweets in the way of cakes and preserved fruits, that is also quite at variance with the food eaten the rest of the week at that hour. At bedtime there is often a desire for a little more nibbling, which is really a form of indigestion brought about by the surfeit of the day. A three months' trial of duplicating the weekly meal service, both in kind and hour of partaking, on Sunday would convince the most sceptical of its hygienic value.

A SNAP SHOT.

(Mrs. McVean Adams in 'The New Crusade.')

A young mother, holding up her first baby for papa's kisses. 'Now see him shake his fist at his old fader! Isn't that cunning? Did you ever see anything so cute and sweet?' The soft, rosy, dimpled fist is covered with kisses. Baby learns what will bring the applause of his little world.

Time rolls on—a way time has—the same three parsons five years older. Papa speaks, 'Come out here into the woodhouse with me, sir! I'll teach you to shake your fist at me, young man! Off with that jacket, now!' Mother lies on her bed, vainly trying to shut out the sound of blows, and shrieks for mercy. Ah! the time to have shown mercy was years ago. Father may say, 'I'll teach you, young man!' but the wee baby was taught, and he has only learned what was taught him.

O, for justice, wisdom, and common sense, in Christian homes!

A NEW FOOD.

'Children get their morals from their diet,' says some wise man. This may be open to debate, but that from our diet we get our teeth, muscles, brains and nerves, will hardly be questioned. With this as a text and 'Shredded Wheat' as a topic, the Cereal Machine Company of Worcester, Mass., publish a most attractively gotten up health sermon, entitled 'The Vital Question.' It deals first with the value of whole wheat, which possesses, when properly cooked, all the foods required by the body, and more nearly in the correct proportions, than any other available food product.

Next it describes

HOW 'SHREDDED WHEAT' IS MADE.

The best of wheat is bought directly from farmers, cleaned of chaff, dust, and foreign seeds, etc. Then the stones and other substances are removed.

After thorough washing in cold water, the wheat next goes into great wire tumblers



MUSHROOMS IN SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT BASKETS.

which are submerged in large kettles, where it remains in and under boiling water until thoroughly cooked, during which time the tumbler has been constantly revolving.

The boiling water loosens the woody trush, while the constant rapidly revolving motion of the tumbler in the boiling water, causes the wheat by abrasion, one grain against another and the whole against the steel wire tumbler, to be thoroughly washed and cleansed and the foreign substances to be carried off into the water.



SHREDDED WHEAT FISH CHOPS.

This operation leaves the wheat berry in the whole state. This is the first cooking.

By further agitation out of water, the wheat is prepared for and spouted to the hoppers of the shredding machine. The shredding machine is one hundred and four feet long, contains thirty-six pairs of shredding rolls, each of which deposits continuously about eighty shreds in a space of four inches wide, and into wooden troughs carried by a belt so that when the troughs have passed under all the rolls the thickness of a biscuit is in the troughs. Continuing, these troughs one against the other, end to end, pass under the knives and the shreds are cut into biscuits 3 x 4 inches. Here the shreds, now in biscuit form, are lifted with clean wooden paddles on to wire pans, and placed in racks, rolled to the oven and put in to bake. About thirty minutes in five hundred and sixty degrees of heat suffices. The ovens are of the Farris wheel style, and are the largest in the world.

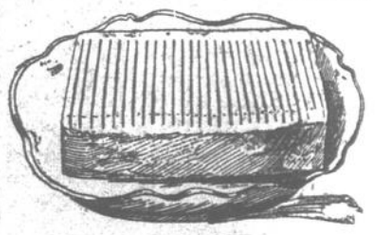


SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUITS.

As the shreds are light and porous it will be seen that the high degree of heat thoroughly bakes them. This is the second cooking.

Still in the wire pans the biscuits are now returned to the rack, which holds one hundred and fifty-two dozen biscuits, and rolled into a furnace of lower degree of heat where the biscuit remain from five to six hours. This is the third and last cooking, and by which processes the starch in the wheat is changed to dextrine, making the same a proper food for a person with the weakest stomach or for the hardiest man.

After removing from this furnace, the biscuit, still on the pans in the racks, are allowed to cool. They are then deposited on metal slides, carrying them to the packing table; here for the first time the hand touches them, but where absolute cleanliness and



SHREDDED WHEAT FIG PIE.

tidiness is required of the packing girls. The latter place one dozen biscuits in each paper carton, placing an insert paper between the layers of biscuit. Fifty of these cartons—fifty dozens biscuits—are nailed securely in neat, clean, wooden cases, and are then shipped to the wholesale trade—an absolutely clean and perfect food, without an equal or competitor.

With these biscuits as a basis, endless toothsome dishes may be made, and a handsome book containing one hundred and fifty recipes, is published by the company. Whole wheat flour and a shredded wheat drink to take the place of tea and coffee are also made by the same firm. These may be ordered here of any grocer.

[For the Home.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

O would that my lips were gifted
With words of living fire!
O would that my tongue could utter
The depth of my heart's desire!
To see our fair Dominion
Set free from the cruel chain,
That was forged for man's enslavement
In Satan's dark domain.

O mothers, and wives and sisters,
Through the length and breadth of the land,
For the sake of your own beloved ones,
Will you lend a helping hand?
To break the power of the tempter
Who strives their souls to win,
Who binds them as helpless captives
In the reeking haunts of sin?

Think not that you are helpless
To influence for good;
The power you have is mighty,
If you use it as you should.
With earnest, faithful counsel
And by example bright,
Lead those who are around you
To choose the path of right

O take your part in the struggle,
And earnestly work and pray
That we soon may see the dawning
Of a new and brighter day,
When the cause of Prohibition
Shall triumph everywhere;
And if you pray, believing,
God will surely answer prayer.

Go forth then to the conflict,
And, though the foe be strong,
Fear not, for Right is on your side
And Right shall conquer Wrong.
May God lead on to victory,
And nerve each faltering hand,
Till the evil of Intemperance
Is driven from the land.

DORA LYNN.

Ayr.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Established 1780.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE

Cocoas and Chocolates



on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufactures. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

LITERARY NOTES.

A letter of Tennyson's to Marie Corelli has lately been published. It ran:

Aldworth, Haslemere, Surrey.

Dear Madam,—I thank you very heartily for your kind letter and your gift of 'Ardath,' a remarkable work, and a truly powerful creation. You do well, in my opinion, not to care for fame. Modern fame is too often a cross of thorns, and brings all the coarseness and vulgarity of the world upon you. I sometimes wish I had never written a line. Yours,

TENNYSON.

The 'Daily Mail, however, unearthed a strikingly similar letter in the second edition of an anonymously published novel, 'The Silver Domino.' This version was:

Aldworth, Haslemere, Surrey.

My Dear———, I thank you heartily for your kind letter and welcome gift. You do well not to care for fame. Modern fame is too often a mere crown of thorns, and brings all the vulgarity of the world upon you. I sometimes wish I had never written a line. Your friend,

TENNYSON.

Did the poet keep a blank form for that sort of thing?

* * * *

The Life of Alfred Lord Tennyson, by his son, has already taken rank with the great biographies of all time. It contains four pages that will be read with particular interest in Montreal, embodying as they do a deserved compliment to Mr. S. E. Dawson, now Queen's Printer at Ottawa, and for many years an honored citizen of Montreal. In 1881 Mr. Dawson read a paper on 'The Princess' before the Athenaeum Club of this city, and afterwards expanded it into a monograph which he published. His essay, now in its second edition, includes the following letter from the poet, quoted in full in the biography:—

'I thank you for your able and thoughtful essay on 'The Princess.' You have seen amongst other things that if women ever were to play such freaks, the burlesque and the tragic might go hand in hand. Your explanatory notes are very much to the purpose, and I do not object to your finding parallelisms. They must always occur. A man (a Chinese scholar) some time ago wrote me saying that in an unknown, untranslated Chinese poem there were two whole lines of mine almost word for word. Why not? Are not human eyes all over the world looking at the same objects, and must there not constantly be coincidences of thought, and impressions, and expressions? It is scarcely possible for anybody in this late time of the world to say or write anything to which, in the rest of the literature of the world, a parallel could not somewhere be found. But when you say that this passage or that was suggested by Wordsworth or Shelley, or another, I demur; and more, I wholly disagree. There was a period in my life when, as an artist, Turner for instance, takes rough sketches of landscape, etc., in order to work them eventually into some great picture, so I was in the habit of chronicling, in four or five words, or more, whatever might strike me as picturesque in nature. I never put these down, and many and many a line has gone away on the north wind, but some remain:

A full sea glazed with muffled moolight.

Suggestion.

The sea one night at Torquay, when Torquay was the most lovely sea village in England, though now a smoky town. The sky was covered with thin vapor and the moon behind it:

A great black cloud
Drags inward from the deep.

Suggestion.

A coming storm seen from the top of Snowdon:

In the 'Idylls of the King,'

With all
Its stormy crests that smote the skies.

Suggestion.

A storm that came upon us in the middle of the North Sea:

As the water lily starts and slides.

Suggestion.

Water lilies in my own pond, seen on a windy day with my own eyes. They did start and slide in the sudden puffs of wind till caught and stayed by the tether of their own stalks, quite as true as Wordsworth's simile and more in detail:

A wild wind shook,——
Follow, follow, thou shalt win.

Suggestion.

I was walking in the New Forest. A wind did arise and

Make the songs, the whispers and the shrieks
Of the wild wood together.

The wind I believe was a west wind, but because I wished the Prince to go south, I turned the wind to the south, and naturally the wind said 'follow.' I believe the resemblance which you note is just a chance one. Shelley's lines are not familiar to me, though of course, if they occur in the Prometheus, I must have read them. I could multiply instances, but I will not bore you, and far indeed am I from asserting that books as well as nature are not, and ought not to be, suggestive to the poet. I am sure that I myself, and many others, find a peculiar charm in those passages of such great masters as Virgil or Milton where they adopt the creation of a bygone poet, and reclothe it, more or less, according to their own fancy. But there is, I fear, a prosaic set growing up among us, editors of booklets, book-worms, index-hunters, or men of great memories and no imagination, who impute themselves to the poet, and so believe that he, too, has no imagination, but is for ever poking his nose between the pages of some old volume in order to see what he can appropriate. They will not allow one to say "Ring the bell" without finding that we have taken it from Sir P. Sidney, or even to use such a simple expression as the ocean "roars," without finding out the precise verse in Homer or Horace from which we have plagiarized it (fact!).

'I have known an old fishwife, who had lost two sons at sea, clench her fist at the advancing tide on a stormy day, and cry out, "Ay! roar, do! How I hates to see thee show thy white teeth." Now, if I had adopted her exclamation and put it into the mouth of some old woman in one of my poems, I daresay the critics would have thought it original enough, but would have advised me most likely to go to Nature for my old women, and not to my imagination; and indeed it is a strong figure.

'Here is another anecdote about suggestion. When I was about twenty or twenty-one I went on a tour to the Pyrenees. Lying among these mountains before a waterfall that comes down a thousand or twelve hundred feet I sketched it (according to my custom then) in these words:

Slow-dropping veils of thinnest lawn.

When I printed this a critic informed me that "lawn" was the material used in theatres to imitate a waterfall, and graciously added, "Mr. T. should not go to the boards of a theatre but to Nature herself for his suggestions." And I had gone to Nature herself.

'I think it is a moot point whether, if I had known how that effect was produced on the stage, I should have ventured to publish the line.

'I find that I have written, quite contrary to my custom, a letter, when I had merely intended to thank you for your interesting commentary.

'Thanking you again for it, I beg you to believe me.

'Very faithfully yours,

'A. TENNYSON.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

SPENCER VS. LAVELEYE ON COLLECTIVISM.

When a man who has given the world a work of many volumes and much weight in every sense, dips his pen in the commoner ink to treat of minor matters, something more than the ordinary fondness for running after celebrities will induce many to read his words with eagerness. If we cannot fathom his dictum or follow his arguments on great subjects, we will at least endeavor to discern something of the man from his manner, and make up our minds how far we shall respect opinions quoted as his on the ground of their eminent source. A number of letters and short articles contributed by Mr. Herbert Spencer to different publications, collected in a small volume entitled, 'Various Fragments,' (D. Appleton & Company), will have this attraction for many, though in themselves slight, and sometimes only of local interest. Perhaps the most important of the fragments is a reply to M. de Laveleye, who, in advocating an increase of legislation with regard to industrial conditions, had, it would seem, opposed some of Mr. Spencer's views and misunderstood others. Mr. Spencer's position with regard to government interference is that the state should enforce justice, but that generosity must be left to personal effort, on the ground that the state cannot be generous without ceasing to be just. He declared himself thus:

While contending for the diminution of State-action of the positively-regulative kind, I have contended for the increase of State-action of the negatively-regulative kind—that kind which restrains the activities of citizens within the limits imposed by the existence of other citizens who have like claims to carry on their activities.

M. de Laveleye brings up as an evidence of the advantage of the state's supervision of industry the fact that crime is rapidly decreasing in England. Mr. Spencer attributes this to other causes and says that M. de Laveleye 'ignores those two factors, far more important than all others, which have produced a social revolution—railways and free trade—the last resulting from the abolition of governmental restraint after a long struggle, and the first effected by private enterprise carried out in spite of strenuous opposition for some time made in the legislature. Beyond all question, the prosperity due to these factors has greatly ameliorated the condition of the working classes, and by so doing has diminished crimes, for undoubtedly, diminishing the difficulties of getting food diminishes one of the temptations to crime.' Another rather obvious point is interesting as being made by the great Herbert Spencer.

If M. De Laveleye refers to a more recent diminution (of crime), then, unless he denies the alleged relations between drunkenness and crime, he must admit that the temperance agitation with its pledges, its 'Bands of Hope,' and its Blue Ribbon League, has had a good deal to do with it.

THE DECIMAL MENSURATION.

The subject of another 'Fragment' is the metric system. Mr. Spencer opposes the adoption of a uniform decimal system of measures, but does not approve of the present unconnected standards of weight and measurement. He urges the adoption of a uniform system based on the number twelve. Twelve has halves, thirds, fourths and sixths, and its use would be in this regard a great advantage to those who are constantly weighing out small quantities and counting out small change. Ten has 'only a makeshift fourth and no exact third.' To alter notation to a scale of twelve (which would be necessary for the complete systematization of all computation, using that scale) we would require to substitute two single signs for those we now use to denote ten and eleven. To the objection that this would involve a change so far-reaching and radical as to be impossible, Mr. Spencer makes an eloquent reply.

If our cannibal ancestors, who in the forests of Northern Europe, two thousand or more years ago, sheltered in wigwams and clothed themselves in skins, had been told that some of their descendants would live in massive towers of stone and cover their bodies with metal plates, explanations even could they have been understood, would have left them utterly incredulous. Or, again, if the mediaeval barons had been told that in a few centuries after their deaths, nobles, instead of needing castles and armor, would live in houses, which even a solitary thief could break into, and would walk about unarmed without attendants, would have thought their informant insane. Yet with such cases before them, cultivated classes in our own day, suppose that future usages will be like present ones, and that the culture, ideas and sentiments now prevailing, will always prevail, and they suppose this though men's feelings and thoughts have become more plastic than they ever were before. They cannot conceive that hereafter people may think it worth while to make a revolution for the purpose of greatly facilitating the billions of transactions, commercial, industrial and otherwise, daily gone through by mankind.

We presume every arithmetician has noticed the enormous advantage the world would have derived from a duodecimal as compared with a decimal system, and has wished that numeration had developed in that way. As a fact, however, the numeration of all peoples has been decimal, probably because man has ten fingers, and far from becoming less imperative the decimal system has become more and more dominant in all calculations. If it proved beyond the power of the Caesars to give permanently new letters to the alphabet, though they tried, how much more appalling this task which Mr. Spencer does not blench at, of changing what is so deeply ingrained into all human thought, tradition and knowledge. ($1.25.)

CHRONICLES OF TAXWOOD.

'Chronicles of the Parish of Taxwood,' by the late J. R. Macduff, D.D., (Hodder & Stoughton, London), was originally published long before kailyard and briar-bush became the scene and subject of countless tales, some of enduring beauty. Its old-fashioned deliberateness makes it very different from a modern book of character sketches. The author seems to pause and consider, 'how shall I best say this?' Seems almost, sometimes, to consult the reader as to whether he shall tell the story at all, or, rather, go on with the description, for there is nowhere that which can be called a story. Nevertheless, the characters described are very taking in their gentle way, and occasional humor brightens the page, as when the following anecdote is told apropos of the sketch of the 'factor,' or manager of an estate:

I remember at a well known spot in the Highlands, meeting a humble official, who acted as gatekeeper to a private path leading to a very picturesque glen. He had only a few weeks before had the rare honor of conducting the Queen down to witness the grandeur of rock and waterfall. I asked him what his sensations were, and how he felt in the presence of royalty. His reply was, 'Ou, naething ava'. I wid be fearder far at the Factor.'

In its method, 'The Bonnie Brier Bush,' may have followed 'The Parish of Taxwood,' for in both the writer mentions himself only as a spectator and brings in "the minister' whose experiences must have been partly his own, as a different person. Mr. Macduff was probably himself the object of the old woman's ire, as recorded, on accepting an appointment to another parish from a 'patron of the kirk.'

However sore the provocation it was a sad pass to find Jenny (yes, no other word can describe it) 'enraged' at her pastor; and tenfold more so at the patron who had tried, or was trying, to swerve him from his allegiance to his flock, and whom she regarded and spoke of in the light of a modern Ahithophel. Pent up human nature must be relieved. 'Oh, Jenny, Jenny! can that day ever be forgotten, when on the other side of the village green I saw you plying, in very defiant mood, your bare, withered arm, every muscle distended for the occasion—the minister standing contemplating at his gate, and you screaming across, so that all within reach might hear, and specially the clerical culprit himself—his tempter (I mean the patron) coming in duly for his share in the malediction: 'May the counsels of Aheethophil be tirned into fullishnes!'

(The W. Drysdale Co.. $1.00.)

WASHINGTON'S NOTES.

The 'Orderly Book of General George Washington, Valley Forge, 18 May-11 June, 1778,' is a curiosity for antiquarians. The original of this book is preserved in the Boston Athenaeum, Some of the details contained may be of interest to the careful student of American history, but on the surface nothing more important appears then the court-martial of a certain captain for 'being so far ellivated with liquor when on the parade for Exercising, as rendered him incapable in doing his Duty with precission': or instructions such as this:—

'If there are any persons in the Army who understand making thin paper such as bank notes are struck upon, they are desired to apply immediately to the Orderly Office, where they will be shown a sample of the paper.'

(Lamson, Wolfe & Co., Boston, $1.00.)

DANGEROUS SPORT.

The pleasures of elephant-hunting were described in a paper recently read before the Royal Geographical Society by Mr. H. S. H. Cavendish, giving an account of his journeys in Somaliland and around Lake Rudolf. Pursuing an elephant he had wounded, the animal turned and charged, and Mr. Cavendish was forced to retreat:—

'I tried to dodge him, but he was too quick for me, and as I neared the thin mimosa bush I saw him just over me with his trunk in the air, so I threw myself to the left on my face and kept still, thinking that the elephant might go on, he, however, stopped immediately, and, spinning round, knelt down behind me with his head right over me, and took a drive at me with his tusks, which I luckily avoided by rolling in close under his chest. He then pushed me under him with his trunk and tried to pound me with his knees, but, as luck would have it, I was just out of his reach; I kept dodging his legs as they came down. This continued, my boys said, for half an hour; but he was very much occupied watching my gun-bearers, who were shooting and shouting from some distance off. At one moment he lay on me, and I expected every moment to hear the bones crack, but suddenly his weight was lifted off me, and I pretended that I was dead, and, not wishing to see the coup de grace, closed my eyes and remained quite still. The boys told me afterwards that he got up and backed off my body, and knocked his leg against a log of wood lying close behind. Mistaking the log for me, he vented his rage on it; he must have been badly wounded. After a time I heard the boys coming closer, and, waiting until they were fairly near, in case the elephant might not have gone far, I looked carefully round and saw him standing some hundred and seventy yards off. I got on my legs as fast as my bruises would let me, and staggered towards my pony. The boys, on seeing me get up, were dumbfounded, and my groom, who was a great hulking fellow, wanted to carry me, thinking I must have some bones broken; but although my left leg was seriously bruised and my scalp damaged, I was in other respects unhurt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"77"

BREAKS UP

COLDS

If It's a Cold
Take "Seventy-seven."

If it is La Grippe—It's a Cold.
Take 'Seventy-seven.'
If it is Influenza—It's a Cold.
Take 'Seventy-seven.'
If your Throat is sore—It's a Cold.
Take 'Seventy-seven.'
If you Cough—It's a Cold.
Take 'Seventy-seven.'
If you have Catarrh—It's a Cold.
Take 'Seventy-seven.'
If your Chest hurts—It's a Cold.
Take 'Seventy-seven.'
If it is Bronchitis—It's a Cold.
Take 'Seventy-seven.'

At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c, 50c or $1.00.
Ask for Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed free.
Humphreys' Medicine Company. New York.

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR BOOKS
CATALOGUES, ETC.
Supplied from drawings or photographs by competent artists, and etched on zinc at moderate rates, by
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. Coderre's
RED PILLS
For Pale and Weak Women.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANOTHER VICTORY

Won in Grey County by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Thomas Hughes Tells her Story. N. Leflar, J.P., Corroborates It. Dodd's Kidney Pills, and They Alone, Cure all Kidney Diseases.

Morley, Ont., Feb. 25.—This little town is excited over an occurrence that would, in early days, have been looked upon as a manifestation of magic. The circumstances are clearly detailed in the following letter sent by Mrs. Thomas Hughes, of this place to The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto:—

'I cheerfully testify to the wonderful work done by Dodd's Kidney Pills, believing that too much praise cannot be given them. I was for four years a great sufferer from pains in my back, along my spine, in my head, especially over the eyes, in my left, and occasionally in my right side.

'Five doctors treated me, and I also had the care and advice of an American specialist. All failed to help me. I tried nearly all the patent medicines I could get, but none of them did me any good.

'For two and three nights at a time I could not close my eyes in sleep. I was bloated so terribly that I could neither sit nor walk. My agony was simply indescribable. For nearly three years I was bed-fast.

'Finally, I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. From the first dose I began to mend. I have used fourteen boxes, and am completely cured, and as strong as I ever was, and can do a big day's work, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills.'—Mrs. Thomas Hughes.

'I have known Mrs. T. Hughes for a number of years, and I can truthfully state that the foregoing statements are strictly true.'—N. Leflar, J.P.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, the only cure on earth for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Diseases of Women, and all other Kidney Diseases, are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or will be sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR
Advertising in Cars.

Sealed Tenders, marked 'Tender for Advertising Privilege," addressed to The Montreal Street Railway Company, will be received up to the 1st April next for the privilege of advertising in the Company's cars. The conditions under which the said privilege would be granted may be had upon application to the undersigned at the Head Office of the Company, in Montreal. The Company does not bind itself to accept the highest of any tender.

MARTIN H. WATTS,
Secretary.
Montreal, 4th February, 1898.
12

HARTSHORN OR AMMONIA
—FOR—
FAMILY USE,
FOR THE
TOILET, KITCHEN, LAUNDRY,
Put up in pint bottles, two dozen in a case.
Ask your grocer for it.
MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED PURE
—BY—
JOHN COWAN,
3 Dalhousie street, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRIFTING

Down the Rapids to Death.

The two innocent children in this frail canoe are not more certainly approaching swift destruction than are the delicate young persons who, through sheer ignorance and indifference, are neglecting a persistent cough, for their frail bark of life also is drifting to eternity. No time should be lost in



rescuing these unsuspecting ones from their danger. It is the duty of their elders, their parents, their guardians, or their friends to extend the hand of help and rescue to them at once, and save them from an untimely end.

Mothers, do not permit your dear ones to neglect a cold! See to it that their general health is improved by a good herbal tonic and alterative, and simultaneously soothe and heal their inflamed and irritated air-passages by a course of Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure. This grand old remedy, in use for the past fifty years, is a sovereign remedy for throat and lung troubles, being carefully prepared from special balms, herbs and barks. Try it and save a big doctor's bill. You run no risk, because you can get your money back if it fails to cure. United States and Canada, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle; England, 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y. GENTLEMEN:—After my baby was sick 10 months, the doctors gave him up. I decided to try Shiloh's Cough Cure, and it worked wonders from the first. He is 9lb. fat and hearty today.

MRS. LIZZIE SMITH, Portsmouth, Ohio.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries.
WOODS AND FORESTS.

Quebec, 5th February, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that conformably to sections 1334, 1335 and 1336 of the consolidated statutes of the Province of Quebec, the timber limits hereinafter mentioned, at their estimated area, more or less, and in their present state, will be offered for sale by public auction, in the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 22nd of MARCH next, at ELEVEN A.M., at the upset price per mile hereinafter mentioned opposite each limit.

Lake Saint John North-West—No. 90, 20m, $10; No. 91, 35 m., $10; No. 92, 21 m., $10; riv. Mistassini, 9 m., $20; riv. au Rat, 8 m., $20; riv. Mistassibi No. 1, 6 m., $20; riv. Mistassibi, No. 2, 35 m., $15; riv. Mistassibi, No. 3, 18 m., $15.

Lake St. John West—Township Ross No. 2, 4 m., $30; No. 93, 48 m., $10.

Limits north of Lake St. John—1st range, No. 4, 26¼ m., $10; No. 5, 26¾ m., $10; No. 6, 38¾ m., $10; 2nd range, No. 5, 32½ m., $10; No. 6, 34 m., $10; No. 7, 27 m., $10; No. 8, 18 m., $10; 3rd range, No. 5, 35 m., $10; No. 6, 30 m., $10; No. 7, 25 m., $10; No. 8, 18¾ m., $10; No. 9, 26¼ m., $10.

Lake St. John Centre—Township Mesy, 7½ m., $20.

Lake St. John East—Ile Moncouche, 40½ m., $30; riv. Shipshaw, No. 120, 48 m., $15; riv. Shipshaw, No. 121, 36 m., $25; riv. Shipshaw, No. 122, 36 m., $25; riv. Shipshaw, No. 23, 25 m., $10; riv. Shipshaw, No. 124, 25 m., $10; riv. Shipshaw, No. 125, 16 m., $10; riv. du Moulin No. 1, 9¾ m., $10; riv. du Moulin, No. 2, 6 m., $10; riv. du Moulin, No. 3, 1¾ miles, $10; riv. a Mars, No. 1, 50 m., $15; riv. a Mars, No. 2, 50 m., $10; lake Kenogami, 5 m., $10; township Simard, 5½ m., $10; township Otis, No. 1, 20 m., $15; township Otis, No. 2, 50 m., $15; township Ferland, No. 1, 26 m., $15; township Ferland, No. 2, 20 m., $15; township Hebert, 54 m., $20; township Tremblay, 2 m., $15; riv. Valin, No. 65, 9 m., $10.

Saint Charles—Riv. Upika, No. 1, 43¾ m., $12; riv. Upika, No. 2, 44 m., $10; riv. aux Ecorces, No. 1, 32½ m., $25; riv. aux Ecorces, No. 2, 29¼ m., $20; riv. aux Ecorces, No. 3 38½ m., $25; riv. aux Ecorces, No. 4, 33½ m., $25; No. 141 East 17 m., $10; No. 142, 25 m., $10; No. 144 North, 20 m., $10.

Saguenay—Saguenay West, No. 1a, 9 m., $15; township Albert, No. 89, 36 m., $15; Bergeronnes-Tadousac, 3¾ m., $15; riv. Blanche (township Laval), 7 m., $15; township Laval, 7 p.m., $15; township Laval, No. 3, 1½ m., $25.

Saint Francois—Township Chesham, 4¾ m., $400.

Saint Maurice—Rear Manouan E., 50 m., $50; rear Manouan F., 40 m., $50.

Lower Ottawa—Township Wentworth, No. 2, 6 a.m., $200.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The above limits will be adjudged to the highest bidder on payment of the purchase price in cash, or by cheque accepted by a duly incorporated bank. Failing payment, they will be immediately reoffered for sale.

The annual ground rent of three dollars per mile, with fire tax, is also payable immediately.

Those timber limits, when adjudged, will be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force or which may be enacted hereafter.

Plans of limits offered for sale are opened for inspection in the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, in this city, and at the office of the Crown Lands and timber agents in the different agencies in which said limits are situated, up to the day of sale.

N.B.—No account for publication of this notice will be recognized, if such publication has not been authorized by the Department.

S. N. PARENT,
Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries.

RESURRECTION PLANTS.

A fresh consignment just received.
ORDER AT ONCE.
25 cents each. Three for 50 cents.
S. S. BAIN,
NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST,
66 BEAVER HALL HILL, Montreal
21

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH
23 and 25 St. Maurice street
(Cor. St. Henry st.)
Quick Service, Good Work, and Low Prices

The Boys' Page.

Tommy's 'Day Off.'

(Bessie Pegg, in N. Y. 'Independent.')

'Botheration!' said Tommy Trent, as he slammed the door very hard.

He was playing marbles with Jim Coe in the front yard, and his mother had called him in to amuse the baby a few minutes before school-time.

'I wish a feller could do as he's a mineter,' he continued, giving a fling to his cap.

Mrs. Trent looked pained but made no reply. The baby sat on the floor, with his big blue eyes fixed upon Tommy.

'Who yer starin' at?' ejaculated that amiable young gentleman, contorting his freckled countenance until he resembled a Chinese idol.

'Tommy,' said Sister Sue, who was writing her grammar exercise, 'if you do not keep your hands out of your pockets I shall sew them up.'

'The hands or the pockets?' queried the incorrigible Thomas, withdrawing one grimy fist in order to throw a worsted doll at the baby.

'You're a dirty, bad boy!' retorted Sue.

'You needn't put on airs, and pretend to be so orful good,' answered Tommy, 'Jim Coe and me, we seed you an' 'Rier Mills— There, you needn't make eyes at me, neither. We seed you eatin' choklit kallermels behind the blackboard yesterday, when you wuz copyin' sums.'

'I wouldn't be a tell-tale,' said Sue, loftily.

'Children!' said Grandfather Trent, sternly, lowering the 'Morning Intelligencer,' and pushing up his spectacles.

Just here the baby put in a powerful protest against the state of the domestic atmosphere. Mrs. Trent dropped her sewing to pacify the child, and the school-bell began to ring.

'You needn't wait for me, Tommy Trent,' said Sue, with rather suspicious sweetness.

'Whose a'goin' to?' replied Tommy, catching up a dilapidated 'Greenleaf,' and a cracked slate, and scrambling over the back of the sofa for his cap, which, when last seen, was flying rapidly in that direction.

'Thomas,' said his mother, when he emerged, with a very red face, 'what is the matter with you.'

'I don't see why I can't ever do as I druther,' grumbled Tommy, rattling the door-knob. 'I never was havin' enny fun yet, but I had to quit and run errands, or 'tend the baby, or go to that mean old school. I hate errands, and the baby's a bother, and I can't bear school. Our new teacher's got one glass eye; but he sees more with that than most folks do outer two good ones, and there ain't no chance to sling paper wads. Then I can't never sit up nights, and I know there's apples and nuts just the moment you think I'm asleep; but I wuzzent. I peeked through the stove-pipe hole. And then in the morning everybody hollers at me to get up. I hate to get up. I wish I wuz big. Big folks don't have to mind.' And Tommy kicked up the corner of the rug, by way of variation.

Mrs. Trent had been gazing thoughtfully out into the garden. When Tommy ended his remarks, there was a faintly perceptible smile about her mouth as she replied:

'Grown people do not always please themselves, my son; but I am sorry that my little boy has such a hard life. All overworked people should occasionally have a day off, so I have decided that from supper-time to-night until bed-time to-morrw night you shall do nothing but 'have fun,' You shall sit up as late as the rest of the family, lie abed in the morning, and stay home from school. If you like, you may throw paper wads at the chickens.'

Tommy looked puzzled.

'Do you really mean it?' he said.

'Certainly I do,' she replied.

Grandpapa's eyes were twinkling behind his paper.

'How jolly!' exclaimed Tommy. 'Hold on, Snapper!' he cried, in the same breath, as he saw one of the school-boys passing the house.

There was a rush, a slam, and he was gone.

'What shall I do with him?' said poor Mrs. Trent, turning tearful eyes toward Grandfather.

'I think, Car'line,' said the old gentleman, as he slowly polished his glasses on his silk handkerchief—'I think you've fixed him this time.'

'I hope so,' sighed the weary mother.

'Now,' said Tommy, that night, at the tea-table, after he had finished his fifth biscuit and drank a third glass of milk—'now I'm goin' to have fun.'

Nobody appeared to pay the slightest attention to his remark. Papa Trent was discussing politics with Grandfather. Mamma Trent was listening patiently to an old lady who had 'dropped in' to tea. Sue sat twirling her napkin-ring in the absent-minded manner which she sometimes adopted, when she wished to impress her brother with an idea of his utter insignificance; but Tommy was not easily impressed. As the family adjourned to the sitting-room he went and stood by a window. The old lady gathered up her knitting and departed. Tommy repeated his remark; but with the same result as before.

Sue had taken her history for half an hour's study. Tommy felt almost overpowered by his new independence. What to do with it he didn't know. How he wished Sue would ask him if he had done his multiplication sums, that he might wither her with a word; but no. Sue was rocking backward and forward, tying her apron-strings into hard knots, and muttering: 'America was discovered in fourteen hundred and ninety-two — fourteen hundred and ninety-two, and two—and ninety-two.'

Tommy felt that each moment he stood there idle he was losing dignity. Suddenly a bright thought struck him. He would go down to the village. Perhaps Sue would say he'd better not go, and oh! the joy of walking away from under her very eyes.

It was raining fast as he slipped into the hall, took his hat and umbrella, and returned to the sitting-room.

'I think,' he said faintly, Nobody looked at him. He gathered courage. 'I think I will go down to the village.'

Unconsciously he imitated his father so perfectly that the family nearly spoiled the effect by a general burst of laughter; but Grandfather did not raise his eyes from the 'Life of William Pitt'; Mamma did not lose a note in the lullaby she was humming to the baby; Sue continued to discover America in 1492; and Papa simply replied, 'Very well, my son.'

The truth of the matter was that Tommy was a great coward and terribly afraid of the 'dark,' and there was not the least danger of his carrying his threat into execution. The thought of opposition was all that had braced him to make the venturesome decision. How he wished that umbrella back in the rack. He stood a moment or two, quaking inwardly. Sue began to look sarcastic. She evidently thought he was afraid. The idea was madness. He would go into the hall, anyway. So he went, leaving the sitting-room door open a few inches. He heard Sue say;

'Papa, mayn't Tommy shut the door? I feel a draught.'

'Close the door, Thomas!' said Papa.

Poor Tommy obeyed. How gloomy the hall was! What was that tall dark thing in the corner? Ugh! Tommy began to tremble. Hark! he thought he heard Sue laugh. That was enough. He hurried to the front door, opened it, stepped out, shutting it with all his might, and stood alone on the wet, dark verandah, with the wind rattling the leafless vines, and the elms tapping the roof with their long, bony fingers. He thought how pleasant it was inside, and how nice it had been to sit beside his father, with his slate and book. No, he would not cry, not for a hundred agates. Somebody came up the path. It was Maria Mills, who had agreed to spend the night with Sue.

'Why, Tommy Trent,' she said, 'what are you doing?'

'Wanted to see if it was going to clear off,' said Tommy.

He went in with Maria, and Sue asked him what he saw 'down to the village.' She had not forgotten the 'kallermel' story.

Perhaps it was his hearty supper or his subsequent adventure; but somehow Tommy was very sleepy and the clock had only just struck eight. Mr. Trent brought out the backgammon board for a game with his wife. Sue and Maria were playing duets and the grandfather nodded over his book. Tommy thought he would make pictures on his slate; but after delineating a few horses and dogs, which looked like the sole survivors of a long siege, the pursuit lost its charms. Why would his eyelids draw together? He sat up very straight and winked fast. He even pinched himself.

'Having fun, Tommy' said Sue, whirling around on the piano-stool; but Tommy was fast asleep.

Next morning he awoke, and saw the sunshine falling across the floor and heard a faint clatter of dishes. There was a pleasant, savory odor of breakfast in the room; but Tommy dozed, and woke, and dozed again, until he felt quite ready to encounter this weary world once more. The house was very still as he went down-stairs. The dining-room was deserted. There was nothing on the table but some work Mrs. Trent had been cutting out. The clock struck 'ten.' Tommy was tremendously hungry. He could have eaten mackerel, which he particularly detested. Bridget was in the kitchen, paring vegetables for dinner.

'I want my breakfast!' snapped Tommy.

'Hear the biy!' exclaimed Bridget. 'Thin why were yez not here to ate it with the rist? Yer mar's gone ridin' wid the babby.'

Tommy wandered into the pantry, and was obliged to content himself with bread and butter and a baked apple. He started out to find a boy to have a game of marbles; but there seemed to be a sudden dearth of boys in the village. How the time dragged. He ventured down to the post-office, and somebody asked him if he was 'playing hookey.' He saw his Sunday-school teacher coming, and, turning a corner, to avoid her, met the carriage containing his father and mother and the baby.

'Oh! Papa, take me in!' he cried.

His father stopped the horse.

'What lazy boy is this?' said Mr. Trent. 'All respectable boys are in school.' Then they drove on.

Tommy went toward home. School was just out.

'Hello, Trent!' cried several voices. 'You missed it this morning. Snapper got a lickin'. He hollered awful.'

'Had a good time?' said Sue, at the dinner-table. 'Played marbles with Bridget or the cat?'

Tommy could bear no more.

'You shut up!' he said.

'Thomas, leave the room!' commanded his father.

Poor Tommy! He hadn't finished his roast-beef and there was a delicious meringue pudding in the near future.

'Weren't you rather hard on the child?' said Mamma.

'No, my dear; he was getting quite unbearable.'

Tommy longed to go to school; but he was too proud. He spent most of the afternoon on the side steps, the pangs of his solitude being somewhat soothed by an immense dish of pudding which Sue had purloined in a sudden moment of penitence.

About four o'clock he disappeared. When the supper-bell rang, he took his place at the table, with a pair of very red eyes.

As Mrs. Trent turned over her plate she found a tear-stained, blotted, and dirty piece of paper, which read thus:

'my Deer ma i think this Is plaide Out. i druther do as you druther i aint Had no Fun please Forgive me and i Will be a Betar boy i wux goin To ask you to do Suthin to su but i Changed my mind She is A brik.

'p.S. i like the baby kinder.

'p.s. i Hed jest ax leaf go on eranta ef you want Enny rayzons.

'P.s. i doant Want to stay Away from Schule Enny moar, a fellar got Licked to day and i Dident see Him.

'P.S. Wus their Enny moar uv that Pudin left this Noon.

your Lovin son
'tomas e Trent.'

[For the Boys' Page.

The Reciter.

A youth, who heard the other night,
An elocutionist recite
A tragic tale of former years,
Which moved the audience to tears,
Resolved, e'en from that very night,
T'apply himself with all his might
To learn the noble art which could
Move as it pleased to any mood—
Make grave men laugh, and glad men sigh,
And bring the tears to every eye.
So, when his garret room he reached,
He 'gan to practice what he preached.
He got a Shakespeare, dirty, worn,
With more than half its pages torn;
And sitting down upon his bed,
'To be or not to be,' he said,
In tones that made the rafters rattle
Like clash of swords in thick of battle.
And each time he repeated o'er
This phrase, upon the garret floor,
He stamped his foot, with all his might,
As he had seen it done that night.
His parents, who, short time before,
Had just composed themselves to snore,
Awakened, and in tones of wonder,
Asked if the noise they heard was thunder,
Or if the roof was falling under.
So spake, and scarcely closed their eyes,
When up they both jumped in surprise.
A rumbling, thumping bang, once more
Resounded from the upper floor.
'Why, what on earth can that noise be!
Get up, my dear; get up and see.'
'Burglars, I fear,' the father said,
As he got slowly out of bed.
For, truth to say, he did not care
To meet such men just then and there.
But donning half his clothes, he sought
The gun, which he had lately bought.
It was an old one, rather rusty,
And not by any means too trusty.
This done, he stealthily drew near,
(Not, be it known, quite free from fear),
The garret-stairs, when thump and bang,
Once more the very rafters rang.
'To be, or not to be's the question!'
Stunned on his ears with strange suggestion.
He stood, uncertain what to do,
Then ventured up a step or two,
Holding his old gun out at arm's reach
So that he might be out of harm's reach;
For, as I've said before, the gun
Was not a very trusty one;
Could shoot behind, as well's before,
And fizz and splutter at a score.
But, to resume, he thought he'd mount
And trace the mischief to its fount.
So, one by one, the steps he crept up,
Until the very last he stept up,
There, all was silent and in gloom,
But thro' the door of Jimmy's room
A candle shot a ray of light,
('Twas now not far from morning light).
He entered not—but stood without
To see what next would come about,
Not long he stood—a bellowing roar,
A fearful bang upon the floor,—
'To be, or not to be,' rang thro' the gloom,
And came, 'twas no mistake, from Jimmy's room.
He op'ed the door and in he bounced;
On unsuspecting Jimmy pounced,
And ask'd him why it was, or how
He dared to kick up such a row
At such a time of night when all
Should be consoled beneath the pall
Of kindly sleep? Did he not know
That people slept just down below?
This speech he set off with a whack
Upon the poor reciter's back,
Which made poor Jimmy, glad to hide
Beneath the blanket's friendly shade,
Though, to confess, it hurt his pride
To think that he himself was made
To weep at what alone should rise
The tears in other people's eyes.

Now all ye young reciters, who
Are with the same desire inspired,
Be sure, however well you do,
Your efforts will not be admired
If you, like little Jim, recite
Within an upper room at night.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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and other bowel complaints to which children are liable there is no medicine equal to

AYER'S PILLS"

MRS. A. CASEY, Pigott, Ark.

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A Treatise and general rules sent with each Sample.

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CURES
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

PRICE 25c. OR 5 FOR $1.00

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Great Reduction

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Running Electric Elevators

Our new Electric Elevator lifts one thousand pounds 85 feet per minute, with 3 electrical horse-power, actual test. It will pay you to get in our Electric, Hydraulic Steam and Hand Power Elevators for passenger and freight service.

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CHEVALLIER'S PASTE

Of Red Spruce Gum and Tolu CURES speedily Coughs, Colds and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs. 25c per box. At all druggists. Try it.

House Letting Placards, &c.

The following announcements, printed on good paper, are For Sale at the 'Witness' Office.

Many of them are in both the French and English languages:—

CELLAR TO LET.
CLOSES AT ONE O'CLOCK.
COTTAGE FOR SALE.
DRESSMAKING DONE HERE.
DRESSMAKING.
DWELLING TO LET.
FACTORY TO LET.
FLAT TO LET.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.
FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
HOUSE TO LET.
HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.
HOUSE FOR SALE.
LEASE FORMS.
LOT TO LET.
LOT FOR SALE.
LOWER DWELLING TO LET.
LOWER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
NO SMOKING.
OFFICE TO LET.
OFFICES TO LET.
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SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET.
STABLE TO LET.
STORE TO LET.
STORE AND DWELLING TO LET.
TABLE BOARD.
THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE.
TO LET.
UPPER DWELLING TO LET.
UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.
YARD TO LET.

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A lady has been appointed on the directorate of a limited liability company at Redruth.

The roofs of broughams, says London 'Truth,' have been raised of late in order to accommodate the hats of ladies.

The Marquis of Salisbury has just completed his sixty-eighth year. Mr. John Ruskin has entered his seventy-ninth year.

A pig escaping from the slaughterer's hands at Bolton dashed into a newspaper office, and was caught and killed by the printing machine.

Mr. H. C. Smith, Governor of the Bank of England, was thrown from his cart in the Mall, his pony having taken fright at a motor car.

A Birmingham tram-car toppled over, and ten passengers were injured. Most of the twenty-six passengers were women and children going to places of amusement.

The Queen collects and keeps photographs of her departed friends. On the recent death of her state coachman the Queen, in keeping with her usual custom, applied to the family for the latest photograph of her old servant.

As the express dashed through Huntingdon station the apparatus failed to catch the mail-bag, but tore it open and scattered the contents in all directions. The majority of the letters were reduced to fragments and many were lost.

We often see odd announcements taken from ancient church accounts. What will people who live a century or two hence think of the following from the Bishop Burton Church accounts for 1807: 'To killing worms in the bust of John Wesley, 15s?'

The chief feature of the autumn manœuvres to be held upon Salisbury Plain this year will be the employment of a considerable force of militia. In all probability thirty battalions, including the whole of the Lancashire battalions, will be included in an army of 55,000 men.

There is every prospect that the electric tramway from Bridlington to Flamborough will get on to its legs. The Board of Trade has agreed to confirm the order of the Light Railway Commissioners for its construction. Hopes are entertained that the tramway may be ready for the next season.

The Royal Irish Regiment goes back to the frontier, and will take part in the Tirah campaign when it is renewed. It was not the Afridis who said things about the Royal Irish Regiment; but it is they who will suffer for it, if any fighting occurs. An Irish regiment on whose fighting qualities doubts have been cast is one of those things that are better not met next time.—London 'Globe.'

A windfall for creditors has occurred at Macclesfield as a result of an investigation by the Court of Chancery. Thomas Parrott, for fifty years town clerk of Macclesfield, died in 1879, his property being heavily mortgaged. Nothing apparently was left for the creditors, whose claims amounted to a considerable sum. After nineteen years the creditors have now been paid twenty shillings in the pound.

The Hull 'Times' reports that a marriage was celebrated at the Hull Registry Office on Jan. 22 between Count Alexander Tolstoi, son of the Marshal of the Russian Emperor, and the daughter of a merchant's clerk. The young lady, whose age is given as twenty-three in the entry of marriage, resides in Hull, and, it is said, met the Count at a fancy dress ball at Covent Garden. The Count is thirty-two years of age.

The Bishop of Hull, in the unavoidable absence of the Archbishop of York, recently dedicated at Christ Church, Scarborough, the new Church Army Mission and Colportage Van which has been presented to the society for work in the East Riding archdeaconry, at a cost of a hundred guineas. One-half of the cost was given by 'A Yorkshire Woman,' and the remainder has been contributed chiefly by clergy in the diocese. The Church Army has now forty-four of these vans, which carry on the work all the year round, summer and winter.

The Queen starts for the south of France on March 9. Her Majesty's stay at Cimiez may extend to five weeks. She will occupy the west wing of the Hotel Regina, which is completely shut off from communication with the rest of the building. The hotel is a large white building, and is visible from most of the eminences around Nice. The Queen's private sitting-room commands a magnificent view of the Mediterranean and the mountains. Her bedroom has windows facing north and south. Princess Beatrice's apartments are directly above the Queen's.

It is proposed to run an electric railway up Ingleborough, one of the highest peaks in Yorkshire. Ingleborough rises to a total height of 2,373 feet, and is comparatively easy to climb. The tramway, four miles and seven chains long, would be formed up to within seventy feet of the summit. The steepest gradient is one in thirteen—not worse than some of the roads in that hilly district—and the sharpest curves are eight chains radius. There is one level crossing, eight culverts, and one bridge. The cost is estimated at from £20,000 to £25,000, and the promoters talk of twenty percent profit. Eight million people live within two hours' railway ride.

The Lord Mayor of London will convene and preside over a meeting at the Mansion House on March 18 to consider the proposed King Alfred celebrations. Among those who heartily approve of the commemoration (and most of whom will attend the meeting) are the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Vaughan, the Duke of Westminster, Lord Tennyson, Mr. Alfred Austin (poet laureate), the Bishop of London, the Bishops of Winchester and Oxford, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Walter Besant, Mr. Bryce, M.P., Sir F. Burne-Jones, Prof. Montague Burrows, the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Sir E. J. Poynter, P.R.A., Lord Davey, Prof. Gardiner, Prof. Yorke Powell, Bishop Virtue of Portsmouth, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Mr. John Morley, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Clifford, Sir Wemyss Reid, Sir William Richmond, R.A., Mr. Leslie Stephens, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre and others.

Sir Robert Peel, who succeeded to the family estates in 1895, on the death of his father, has found the income of about £5,000 a year insufficient, and no fewer than forty-four bankruptcy notices are out against him. A few days ago an execution was put in at Drayton Manor, and everything belonging to him, even his clothes, went to the hammer. An application was made in Chancery for an injunction to prevent his removing certain pictures for sale, which are claimed to be heirlooms of the Peel family. It was only in June last year that Sir Robert Peel married the daughter of a German baron. The present baronet was born in April, 1867, and is therefore a little over thirty years old. The estates he owns are computed at ten thousand acres. He is a grandson of the great Sir Robert Peel, and a nephew of the late Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. Charles Wolseley, a nephew of the commander-in-chief, an engineer's apprentice, in the employ of Messrs. Whitworth & Co., of Westminster, met with a serious accident recently. Mr. Wolseley was engaged at the station of the Waterloo & City Railway, now in course of erection at the York-road approach to the London & South-Western Railway at Waterloo station, and was at work riveting on a girder fifty feet high, when he overbalanced himself, and fell the whole distance to the ground, falling on a number of iron rails. The accident was witnessed by several of the workmen, who promptly descended from their respective scaffolds and went to the assistance of the young apprentice. He was found 'coiled like a ball,' and breathing heavily, but, nevertheless, was able, between gasps, to give an explanation of how the accident occurred. The ambulance of the South-Western Railway Company was speedily summoned, and the injured man was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a fracture of the thigh and right arm. He had also sustained serious internal injuries. His condition is reported to be precarious.

GEN. MIDDLETON'S SUCCESSOR.

The successor of the late Sir Frederick Middleton as Keeper of the Crown Jewels, has been appointed in the person of General Sir Hugh Henry Gough, G.C.B., V.C. Sir Hugh Gough is of Irish birth, having been born at Rathronan House,



SIR HUGH H. GOUGH, G.C.B., V.C., New Keeper of the Crown Jewels.

County Tipperary, in 1833. Sir Hugh served throughout the Seige of Delhi and at the relief of Lucknow. He was decorated with the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery at Alun Bagh, when in command of a party of the Irregular Cavalry Corps, by charging across a swamp and capturing two guns defended by a vastly superior body of the rebels. While engaged with three Sepoys his turban was slashed through, and his horse wounded in two places.



Scotland is advancing in the adoption of motor cars. A regular service of motor cars is to be run next summer in such popular watering places as Dunoon, Rothsea, Largs, Millport and other suitable districts. The cars will each carry about eight persons.

It was recently stated that the Gordon Highlanders were mainly Cockneys; and this having been brought under the notice of Colonel Cunyngham, commanding the Gordon Highlanders, he has sent the following reply:—'The story is entirely untrue. The battalion contains a very large percentage of Scotchmen—about ninety percent I should think. None but Scotchmen have joined the regiment for two years, and they have been men of very superior type.'

A large committee of representatives of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches, two of the largest Nonconformist bodies in Scotland, have lately been engaged at Edinburgh in considering the question of the proposed union of the two denominations. The questions discussed had reference to the formula for a united church, provision for the ministry, and the training of ministers. Substantially an agreement was arrived at. The matter, however, has to come before the supreme courts of each church in May. Should the union be accomplished, the united church will be the largest in Scotland.

At a recent meeting of the town council of Culross the proposed Kincardine and Dumfermline Railway was discussed. It is proposed that the railway should skirt the foreshore at Culross, and it appears that a question which has given rise to a good deal of feeling in the burgh is the difficulty of having access to the river. Correspondence was read which the clerk had had with the solicitor of the North Bridge Railway Company, from which it appeared that the company wished to meet the views of the council and the people of Culross as much as possible. The meeting expressed a preference for Culross Station being to the east of the burgh, and for the space between the railway and the foreshore being filled with earth.

The late severe storm was accompanied in the neighborhood of Black Isle, Inverness-shire by a mysterious light. It was observed in the north between eight and nine o'clock, and was visible for the best part of an hour. Its brightness equalled that of the moon. The phenomenon was neither the Aurora Borealis, a lunar rainbow, nor a bright cloud. There was no moon at that hour of the night, and the sun was too far below the horizon to cause such an appearance by refraction. During the height of the storm the Moray and Beauly Firths were in a tremendous state of commotion, being just one mass of waves and spindrift. The ferry boats at Kessock had great difficulty in keeping the connection between the north and south sides—in fact, there was one part of the day when it was absolutely impossible for the boats to put out.

The executive committee of the Scottish Home Rule Association have issued a leaflet entitled 'The evils of centralization and its cure.' It is in the form of an address to parliament which 'humbly showeth that the constitutional government of the country is imperilled' for various reasons. The severe pressure upon the time of the House of Commons prevented members exercising any real control over Imperial finance. The dignity and usefulness of the Imperial Parliament were destroyed by a mass of petty details of bills, while their time was so occupied that vast interests concerning the whole Empire were neglected. There was only one cure for these evils, and that was to devolve upon each of the historical divisions of the country the absolute control over its own local and national affairs.

At the sale of the library of the late A. C. Lamb, F.S.A., Dundee, in Edinburgh, a copy of the first Kilmarnock edition of the poems of Burns was sold for five hundred and forty-five guineas. The copy commanding this record price was a fine uncut one in perfect condition. One or two copies of this edition have recently appeared at important book sales, but not one had the special peculiarities which made this copy unique. Gibson Craig's copy sold for a hundred and eleven pounds; and a very fine copy disposed of in 1896, and described as 'in splendid condition,' realized the sum of a hundred and twenty-one pounds. Other copies sold within the past two years, which were either 'torn and soiled' or disfigured in the binding, brought from seventy to eighty-six pounds. The general opinion was that Mr. Lamb's copy might run up to three hundred pounds; but no one anticipated that it would reach the sum finally attained.

THE CALEDONIAN LINE AT LEITH.

Messrs. William Beattie & Sons, contractors, have been entrusted by the company with the contract for the first section of their Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven extension lines. The new line leaves the present line of the company to Leith at Lixmount, and crosses Craighall Road, Ferry Road, the North British Railway Company's lines and the Water of Leith at Chancelot, thence to the Old Toll at Bonington Road, down by the back of Pilrig House to Jane street, where the railway crosses Leith Walk. After crossing Easter Road it proceeds to Lochend Road and Restalrig Road, onward to Portobello Road, and terminates on the company's ground to the east of the Edinburgh Dock. There is also a loop line from Seafield to the east of Bath street, and another loop line from the vicinity of Ferry Road to the present Leith line at Cherrybank.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

A most disastrous collision between two trains occurred on Feb. 11 on the Glasgow & South-Western Railway, the results being that seven persons lost their lives, and a number of others were more or less seriously injured. The accident occurred at the small wayside station of Barassie, near Troon, outside of which there is a junction. The colliding trains were the 7 a.m. passenger from Kilmarnock to Ayr and a goods express from Ayr to Glasgow. From some cause which has not been made clear, the two trains, each going at about forty miles an hour, ran full tilt into each other at the junction, and the smash is described as terrific. The two engines were reduced to a mass of scrap iron, the van and the first carriage of the passenger train were splintered into matchwood, while the second carriage was forced right on to the top of the wreckage. The goods waggons, with the exception of the last one, were completely destroyed. Of the passengers in the wrecked carriages, four were killed on the spot, while the driver and fireman of the goods train shared a similar fate. The fireman of the engine of the passenger train was alive when rescued, but he subsequently died, and the driver is amongst the seriously injured.

A DUNDEE SHIP CAPTAIN'S ERROR.

In Dundee on Feb. 7 judgment was given in the Board of Trade enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Dundee steamer 'Gerona,' belonging to Messrs. William Thomson & Sons, Dundee. Sheriff Campbell Smith, in giving the judgment of the Court, stated that they found that the 'Gerona' had struck some of the outlying shoals off Seal Island, Nova Scotia, having been carried out of her course by tide and currents. The vessel steered a proper course, but was not navigated with proper care and caution after 2.13 a.m. on Jan. 1. If there was default, it was default of the master, but the evidence of all the witnesses was to the effect that at the time the vessel struck Seal Island light was about seven and a half miles away, and as there was no reason to conclude that the master did not believe that he was at a safe distance from Seal Island and its dangers, the Court did not find that default had been legally proved, but was satisfied that the master committed a most serious error in not making sufficient allowance for the tide and currents that were setting his vessel to the northwards.



A large and successful demonstration was held in Tralee in connection with the '98 celebrations. A meeting was also held in Middleton, and was addressed by Alderman Cream, M.P.; Captain Donelan, M.P., and others.

Meetings in connection with the railway strike on the Bandon Railway were held at Bantry and Skibbereen. Five of the men that orginially went on strike in Bandon have now gone back to work. Stones were found placed on the line at Durrus Road by the police.

The Queen has again granted her patronage to the St. Patrick's Day Exhibition of the Irish Industries Association which is to be held on March 17 and 18 at Lansdowne House, Berkeley square, London, by the kind permission of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne. Her Majesty has also intimated her intention of making purchases of the Irish cottage-made work at this interesting exhibition.

A much-needed reform has been for some time past contemplated by the people of Ballyvourney in Mid-Cork, for the connection of the telephone system between Cork and that place, and from all that can be gathered the project is one which commands the entire approval of the public in Ballyvourney. The introduction of the telephone system must necessarily greatly serve the monthly fairs now held in Ballyvourney, and be a means of extending the trade and business of that place.

The goods department in Cork of the Great Southern and Western Railway has refused to handle goods consigned to the Cork and Bandon Railway, and their organization secretary has pointed out their error. The directors will not yield to the combination against them. Better to close up the line and sell off the rolling stock than concede to such a system of terrorism, and if the company successfully carry on their line they should dismiss every man who went on strike. There is no use in dallying any longer with fellows of this sort, who conspire to wreck the company which is giving them their weekly wages. Meantime the railway company will prosecute all those men who have left their service without giving the usual notice.

MATERIAL OF BIRDS' NESTS.

The instinct of birds does not compel them in building their nests to use only familiar methods. The 'Literary Digest' translates from a French periodical the following examples of a bird's facility of adaptation:

A bird's nest was found in the suburbs of Lille that was composed of white wool and of strips of paper from a telegraph office where the Morse system is used, situated several miles away.

The bird must have made a considerable number of trips, for the quantity of paper was large, and it had made a good choice of material for every one knows that paper is a bad conductor of heat. It holds heat well, and one does not need to have travelled around the world to have found out that on a journey a good sized journal of stout paper, like the English newspapers, holds heat as well as a blanket.

Near Bescancon another nest was found made wholly of watch springs, evidently taken from the factories in the neighborhood. Here the selection was less happy, for metals are good conductors of heat. Finally near a spot where a large St. Bernard dog is kept was found a nest built of hair detached from the dog's coat. In this case the inspiration was evidently good.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER SET FREE.

South American Nervine Carries Health and Happiness Where Ever It Goes.

'My daughter was afflicted with nervous fainting spells for over a year. They caused great weakness. Nothing that could be done for her gave her any relief until we tried South American Nervine. There was a wonderful change for the better after a few doses. She continued in the treatment, and to-day she is as well as ever. My wife also was a victim of indigestion, dyspepsia, and nervous prostration and this great remedy has been a great benefit to her. We cheerfully recommend it.' J. W. McRitchie, Bothwell, Ont. Sold by Dr. J. G. Laviolette, 1605 Notre Dame street, and B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Radway's Pills

ALWAYS RELIABLE

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA CONSTIPATION,

ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

25 cents per box. At druggists, or by mail. Book of Advice free by mail.

RADWAY & CO.,
No. 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, Canada.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

COCOA

BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.

Machinists, &c.

J. K. MACDONALD

Locksmith, Bellhanger,
General Machinist and Blacksmith
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

If you are ill you need a doctor in whom you have confidence.

If you need a remedy you want one that has been tested for years; not an obscure, untried thing that is urged upon you, or on which you save a few cents—that is no consideration as against health.

For wasting in children or adults, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites has been the recognized remedy for twenty-five years.

50c and $1.00; all druggists. 654
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Dragged from a Condition of Physical Wretchedness and Misery.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND WAS THE DELIVERER.

Mr. Barrand says: "Surely the Medicine Which Has Done So Much for Me Will Prove a Blessing to Others."

Most Desperate Cases of Rheumatism are Overcome by Nature's Cure, Paine's Celery Compound.

The Only Remedy for Pain-racked and Stiffened Limbs.

Wells & Richardson Co.:—

Dear Sirs,—Just a year ago I was attacked by inflammatory rheumatism in its most acute form, which totally incapacitated me from pursuing my trade—that of a tailor—or in fact from doing work even of the very lightest kind, as every nerve in my body was affected. I was in this distressing condition for more than seven months, when I commenced to use Paine's Celery Compound. I soon began to realize the beneficial effects of the medicine; but my case was an obstinate one, and required the persistent use of the Compound for some months before I was able to move about. I am thankful to say I am so far recovered that I have commenced work again; and I am very hopeful that by continuing the use of the Compound a little longer I shall, please God, be restored to my wonted health and strength again. Surely the medicine that has done so much for me will prove an equal blessing to others similarly afflicted; and to such I say: 'Give Paine's Celery Compound a trial.' For what your medicine has done for me you have my most grateful thanks. Yours truly,

JOHN BARRAND, Barrie, Ont.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

Fresh Arrivals

—AT—

WALTER PAUL'S.

STRAWBERRIES,
PINEAPPLES,
ASPARAGUS,
ENGLISH HOT HOUSE GRAPES,
TANGERINES,
MUSHROOMS,
NEW CARROTS,
NEW GREEN BEANS,
LETTUCE and SPINACH,

EVERY MORNING BY EXPRESS. 25

Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate 'The North Shore Electric Railway Company,' with powers to construct and operate a railway on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, starting from a point near or at the city of Three Rivers, and through the district of Three Rivers, and other districts in the Province of Quebec, to construct its bridges, suitable for the passage of horses, vehicles and foot passengers, and for the purpose of generating and selling electrical force and energy and of acquiring land and erecting and maintaining parks and for other purposes.

Montreal, January 26, 1893.

PREFONTAINE, ST. JEAN, ARCHER & DECARY, Attorneys for Applicants.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS MAUD SLATER, OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Left to Die by all the Physicians Who Doctored Her.

When She Had Only a Few More Days to Live, She Made Use of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills.

She is Now Able to Work in the Mills and is Stronger Than Ever--She Praises This Grandest Remedy for Woman's Ills.



MISS MAUD SLATER.

Indeed, nothing serves so well to prove the efficiency of a remedy as positive cures. Miss Slater's cure has created a sensation in New Bedford. It looks now as if every woman who suffers must have some of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills in house; so astonished were all by Miss Slater's cure. Several doctors had tried to cure Miss Slater; one after the other they left her saying that there was no cure for her, that she was too far gone in a decline, and that it was only a matter of time when consumption would set in. Every one who knew Miss Slater believed that, she was so thin, so weak, so debilitated with coughing and suffering so much that they all thought her death was only a matter of a few days. She had been sick in bed for several weeks.

Discouraged, and seeing the doctors' inability to cure her daughter, Mrs. Slater, after having heard of the great cures effected by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, thought that she would give them a trial. She did, with the result that to-day her daughter is in perfect health, strong as she never was before, and has resumed her work in the mills.

This is how Miss Slater expresses herself:

'For several weeks I had been sick in bed, and was so weak that I could not even raise my hands. I had several physicians to treat me, and every one of them gave me up, saying that there was no cure for me. They all thought that I was in consumption. Coughing was making me suffer very much. It is useless to enumerate all the symptoms from which I was suffering. I was suffering enough to die. I had pains everywhere, I was suffering from all those diseases peculiar to women.

'The first doses of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills helped me. I have taken them for two months, and it is surprising all the good they have done me. I am able to work in the mills to-day. I am strong, even stronger than before my sickness. My appetite is very good; I sleep well and feel refreshed in the morning. I am so happy to be in good health, and I do hope that all the young ladies, suffering from weakness, will take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills at once, if they want to be cured. I am glad to give you my testimonials and picture, if it can only help you to convince those who suffer, that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills can cure them. My address is Miss Maud Slater, 107 Cedar Grove street, New Bedford, Mass.'

Is this not proof enough that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills cure? Here we give you an honest testimonial from an honest young lady. It is so easy for those who doubt the great virtue of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills to ascertain that this testimonial, like all those that we have published, is genuine. You know that we never publish a testimonial without giving the full address of the lady concerned. We also publish the portrait of the lady cured. How easy, then, it is for you who suffer to verify our testimonials. We hope that these honest testimonials will convince all young ladies that they cannot do better than to resort to Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, if they are pale, weak and suffer from painful or profuse menstruation, irregularities, constipation, bearing-down pains, side and back aches, palpitation of the heart, pain between the shoulders; if they are coughing; if they have stomach-ache, if their hands and feet are always cold, if they have headache, if they have those crying or laughing spells, if they suffer from dizziness and do not sleep well. If they suffer from any of these symptoms we do hope that they will be convinced and make at least a small effort to cure themselves, by making a conscientious use of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. All they have to do is to take this great remedy according to the directions, and they will see every one of their symptoms disappear, one after the other.

If you have been suffering for years, if your case is severe, we wish that when you begin to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills you would consult our physician specialist. We wish that you would write him a full description of your case; tell him everything; you have no excuse for keeping anything from him because if you address your letter to the 'Medical Department, Box 2306, Montreal, Can.,' you are sure that our physician himself will open your letter and keep it confidential. As soon as your letter is received he will give your case his best attention. In his answers he will explain your troubles so clearly that you will at once understand the cause of your sickness. He will tell you then how to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and at the same time will give you many valuable advices that will greatly help the good effect of the Pills on your sickness. You can consult our physician as often as you wish; ask him as many questions as you wish about your case; he will always answer you with his best attention; always for nothing; it costs you nothing to consult him. Our only desire in doing this is that you take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and follow his advices, and we know that we can cure you, as those have been cured who have done as our physician told them to do. Stop and think what an opportunity you have to cure yourself in your own house, at the smallest possible cost. Think that you can consult our physician as often as you wish, and that it will cost you nothing; that you have not to answer to a physician in his office; that you have not to submit yourself to any examination, which is always dreaded by all modest women. This is unnecessary with our way of treating women's diseases. You cannot buy a cheaper remedy than Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. One box, which costs you 50c, will last you longer than any bottle that you pay $1.00 for, and we have proved to you so often, by honest testimonials of women who have been cured, that you should no longer hesitate, but ought to put yourself at once under our inexpensive and most effective treatment.

Be careful not to buy Red Pills by the dozen, or by the hundred, or at 25c. a box. Those Red Pills represented to you as being as good as our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, or represented to you as Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, are only an imitation of them. You should refuse them. The merchant who speaks to you in that way only does it because he wants to make a little more money on your purchase; he does not care for your health; but we do; we want you to be cured, if you will only take the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in little round wooden boxes of 50 Pills for 50c.; they are never sold in any other way. Always remember that, and refuse all others. If your druggist does not have them, send us 50c. in stamps for one box, or $2.50 by registered letter or money order for six boxes. You will receive, by return mail, the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills—those that will cure you if you take them faithfully, and give them a chance to act on your sickness. When you write, always give your full address, to prevent all delays of shipment. Address 'Franco-American Chemical Co., Box 2306, Montreal, Can.'

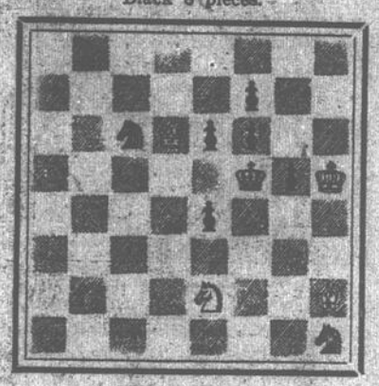
Chess Column.

Saturday, Feb. 26, 1898.

PROBLEM NO. 133.

Specially composed for the 'Witness' by Otto Wurzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Black 8 pieces.



White 4 pieces.

8 : 5p2 : 2ktQpp2 : 5kpK : 4p3 : 8 : 4Kt2B : 7kt. White to play and mate in two moves.

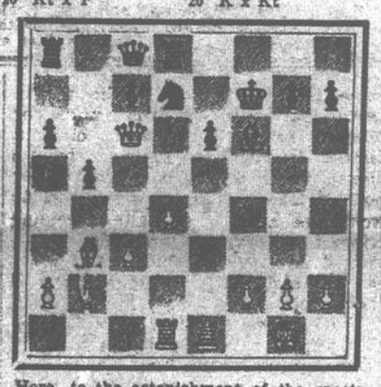
Solutions :—Problem No. 131 is solved in two moves by K—QR6. Correct solutions received from Otto Wurzburg (also 120), 'A. C. W.,' Acton Vale; A. McIntosh, Montreal.

GAME NO. 138.

One of the six games played simultaneously and without sight of boards or men, by Mr. Blackburne, during his recent visit to Hereford :—

French Defence.

	J. H. Blackburne. White.	Mr. Collins. Black.
1	P—K 4	P—K 3
2	P—Q 4	P—Q 4
3	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3
4	B—K Kt 5	B—K 2
5	B x Kt	B x B
6	Kt—K B 3	P x P
7	Kt x P	B—K 2
8	B—Q 3	P—Q Kt 3
9	Castles	Kt—B 3
10	P—B 3	B—Kt 2
11	Q—B 2	B—B 3
12	Q R—Q sq	Kt—Kt sq
13	K R—K sq	Kt—Q 2
14	B—Kt 5	B x Kt
15	Q x B	Castles
16	Q—B 6	P—Q R 3
17	B—R 4	P—Q Kt 4
18	B—Kt 3	Q—B sq
19	Kt—K 5	R—Q sq
20	Kt x P	K x Kt



Here, to the astonishment of the spectators, Mr. Blackburne announced mate in six moves, and proceeded, to their further amazement, to call out with the utmost rapidity the whole of the following variations which exhaust the position:

21 Q x P ch	21 K—Kt 3 (a)
22 B—B 2 ch	22 K—R 4 (A, B)
23 Q—B 5 ch	23 B—Kt 4 (c, d, e)
24 Q—B 3 ch	24 K—R 3 (f)
25 Q—R 3 ch	25 B—R 5
26 Q x B mate	

(a) If 21....K—B sq; 22 Q—B 7 mate.

(f)	21 K—R 5
25 Q—R 3 mate	
(c)	23 K—R 3
24 Q x P	24 K—Kt 4
25 P—K R 4 ch	25 K moves
26 R mates	
(d)	23 P—Kt 4
24 Q—R 3 mate	
(e)	23 K—R 5
24 P—Kt 3 mate	
(A)	22 K—R 3
23 Q—R 3 ch	23 K—Kt 4
If B—R 5	24 Q x B mate
24 P—B 4 ch	24 K x P
25 Q Kt 3 mate	
(B)	22 K—Kt 4
23 Q—B 5 ch	23 K—R 3 (g)
24 Q x P ch	24 K—Kt 4
25 P—R 4 ch	25 K moves
26 R mates	23 K—R 5
(g)	
24 R—K 4 mate	

GAME NO. 139.

Mr. F. J. Marshall distinctly scored in the tournament of the New York State Chess Association, held on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22. In the first round he had the misfortune to lose to Hanham, but in the second round he won from J. W. Showalter, and followed up this victory by another over Jasnogrodsky in the third round. The following is Marshall's fine game with Showalter:

Queen's Opening.

	F. J. Marshall. White.	J. W. Showalter. Black.
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3
3	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B3
4	B—Kt 5	B—K 2
5	P—K 3	Castles
6	Kt—B 3	Q Kt—Q 2
7	R—B sq	P—Q R 3
8	P x P	P x P
9	B—Q 3	P—B 4
10	Castles	P—B 5
11	B—Kt sq	P—Q Kt 4
12	Q—B 2	B—Kt 2
13	Kt—K 5	Kt—K 5
14	B x B	Q x B
15	P—B 3	K Kt—B 3
16	Q—B 5	K R—K sq
17	P—B 4	Q—K 3
18	Q—Kt 5	Kt—K 5
19	B x Kt	P x B
20	P—Q 5? (a)	Q—K 2 (b)
21	Q x Q	R x Q
22	P—Q 6	R x Kt
23	P x R	Kt x P
24	Q R—Q sq	Kt—Q 6
25	P—Q Kt 3	P—Kt 5
26	Kt—K 2	P—B 6
27	Kt—Q 4	R—Q sq
28	Kt—B 2	P—Q R 4
29	R—B 5	R x P
30	R x P	R—Q Kt 3
31	P—Q R 3	P x P
32	R x P	P—Kt 3

Adjudicated a win for White (c.)

(a) Initiating a very pretty combination.
(b) If 20 B x P; 21 Kt x B, Q x Kt; Q R—Q and wins a piece. Or, if 20 Q—Q 3; 21 Kt x K P, Q x P; 22 Kt x Kt, Q x either Kt; 23, Kt—B 6 ch, etc.
(c) R—Q Kt, followed by the advance of the Q Kt P, speedily effects a win.

CHESS NOTES.

For the latest news of the chess world our readers should keep a sharp eye on the sporting columns of the 'Witness.' To-day they will find there the result of the Quebec-Cercle St. Denis telegraphic match, together with the latest details concerning the Pillsbury-Showalter contest.

CHARITY IN RUSSIA.

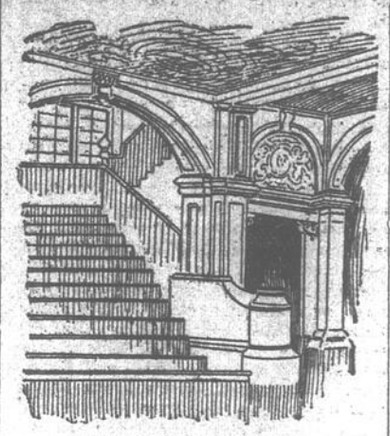
A pleasant story is told of the young Empress of Russia. In St. Petersburg there is a philanthropic society of aristocratic ladies of which she is the patroness and in which she takes great interest. One of the most active members of the society is Countess L., a lady whose unselfish activity in the cause of charity is known far and wide. But it came to the ears of the other members that Countess L. was not as Orthodox as she might be, that her ministrations of mercy were not confined alone to members of the Russian Church, but were extended to Lutherans and Roman Catholics as well. A meeting of the committee was called to pass censure on Countess L., and to beg her to confine herself to needy members of her own faith. The threat was held out that if she did not do so her name would be struck off the list of members. This little instance of intolerance came to the ears of the Empress, and forthwith a note was dispatched to the president of the society, saying that the Empress had heard with great indignation of the action taken against Countess L. Works of charity, she said, should not be tainted with narrow questions of confession. She insisted that the resolution against Countess L. should be revoked, and threatened that if this were not done at the next meeting she would withdraw her patronage. Needless to add that Countess L. remains a member of the society. —'Christian World.'

PEOPLE'S PALACE.

(Edinburgh 'Scotsman.')

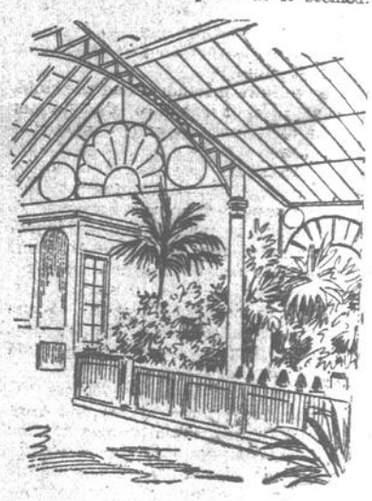
The opening ceremony in connection with Glasgow's latest institution, the People's Palace, took place recently, in the presence of a large and influential gathering. The ceremony took place in the winter garden of the institution, in which there is accommodation for some three thousand people.

Lord Rosebery, who was cordially received, said that the occasion was surely one of the most gratifying occasions by



THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

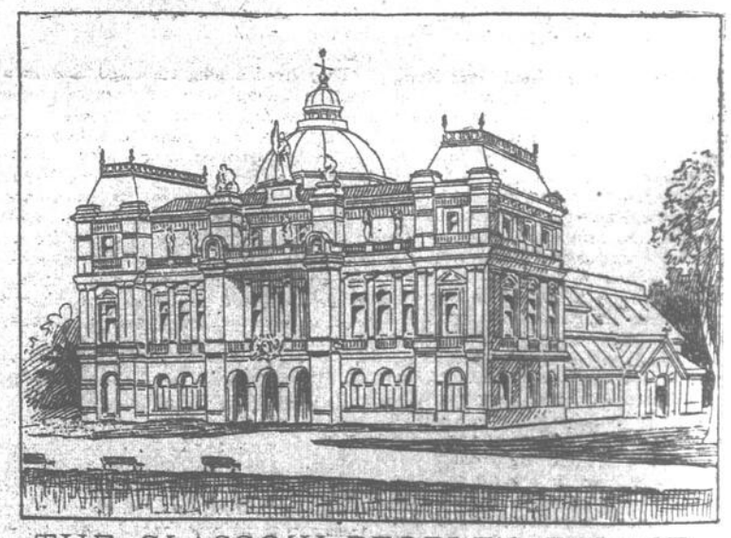
which even Glasgow, so full of great historical associations, had ever been distinguished. (Applause.) In the first place, it was the first meeting of its size held on Glasgow Green, as far as he knew, which was also non-controversial. (Laughter.) To those who did not live in Glasgow the associations called up by Glasgow Green had hitherto been almost synonymous with the germs of revolution—(laughter) — or, at any rate, of popular agitation—(laughter)—but things would be altered in this respect by the erection of a blessed building like that in which they were assembled. In it there would, he presumed, be no scope for the agitator, of any description or kind, and it should rather be named a Temple of Concord than a People's Palace. (Applause.) He viewed with the greatest joy the erection of the palace. (Applause.) It was a sign and token that the Corporation was aware of its duty and its responsibility to all parts and to all classes of the great community over which it was privileged to rule—a sign full of hope, full of promise, full of expectation for the future. (Applause.) It was often said that in many populous districts public-houses were the only place where workingmen could enjoy a cheerful evening with the comforts of light and society, apart from a home which was too often impoverished by neglect, and though, since the opening of workmen's clubs and such other institutions, where a cheap and happy evening could be spent, that reproach was less among us nowadays, the shadow of it was upon us still. It was, to his mind, one of the hopeful signs of an age, in which so many philosophers found time only to be pessimists, and in which the note of alarm and despondency was too often heard, that men, individuals, and municipalities, were beginning to recognize their duties in this matter. Such erections as the People's Palace, moreover, gave the community a centre round which the affections and associations of the surrounding populace might be grouped, and this was not as small a point as it seemed.



A CORNER IN THE CONSERVATORY.

(Hear, hear.) A great part of the moveableness of the working class was, in his opinion, due to the fact that there was nothing to attach them to the district in which they lived except the place in which they worked; no centre of charm or pleasure, nothing round which memories could group themselves, and the wise legislator, were he imperial or municipal, would endeavor to attach the people to their homes. (Applause.) There was another and a larger point of view from which he regarded the opening of that palace. It was a sign that the municipalities of this country were awaking to the higher duties and responsibilities which were incumbent upon them. (Applause.) There was a time when corporations in Scotland regarded the common good as individual good, and that charity began at home. (Laughter.) The main function was to confine itself strictly to police administration and to entertainments which showed the splendor of the city. That was a vanished era, and it was clear that, side by side with a suitable regard to the splendor which should accompany the hardship of a great municipality, there was a growing sensitiveness to the wants of the mass of the population. They considered the sanitation of mind as well as of body. Their corporations now, where the ratepayers allowed, founded free libraries. (Laughter and applause.) They had put up People's Palaces, and they had arrived at a growth of public sentiment in the matter, in which Glasgow took a foremost place among the older municipalities, and in which the London County Council took a foremost place among the new. When they saw the incomparable practical purposes to which a municipality might attempt, men were now not inclined to hold aloof from municipal work, and men, choosing whether they should [illegible] Parliamentary or municipal work, were now not disinclined to choose municipal. (Applause.)

The palace consists of two parts — a winter garden, constructed entirely of iron and glass, and a building of red Dumfries stone in immediate connection with it, the halls of which have, for the time at least, been fitted up as museums and picture galleries. The front stone building, which faces Monteith Row, is designed in the style of the French Renaissance. The frontage is about one hundred and twenty-five feet, and the width of the building forty-six feet. The winter garden is of such spacious dimensions as will make it conveniently available for assemblies of the citizens for musical performances, concerts and other purposes. It, by the way, is to be open on Sunday, while the adjoining museum is to be closed — a distinction apparently being drawn between the people looking upon the flowers in the garden and the works of art in the neighboring museum.



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NORA'S ALABASTER BOX.

(By Lizzie A. Hooper, in 'S. S. Times,' London.')

CHAPTER II.—FRIENDS.

He who respects the infant's faith
Triumphs over hell and death.
—William Blake.

'Nurse, what is a ghost?' inquired Nora one bright morning a little later in the spring.

'There's no such a thing,' said Nurse, positively.

'Isn't there? Then what does "He gave up the Ghost" mean?'

'Oh, dear me, Miss Nora, you'd better ask a clergyman if you want to know things like them. Servants can't be expected to answer such questions.'

'Not any servants?' inquirerd Nora. 'Not cook?'

'Well, cook's got religion,' said Nurse.

'Oh, I am sorry,' said Nora. 'Is it dangerous? Will she die?'

'Yes, she'll die, you may depend upon that, Miss Nora.'

Nurse wilfully misunderstood the child, although, to do her justice, she did not know of the utter misery that desolated Nora's heart.

The garden at Lauriston was sweet and brilliant with spring flowers, and Nora had been feeling very happy. It was a delight to her to wander about, now stooping to gaze into pale-eyed primroses, now to inhale the delicious fragrance of the violets, or to stand transfixed with passionate admiration before a great bed of crocuses, yellow, and white, and purple, a mass of glorious color.

Questions to ask cook were forever rising in the child's mind, but it was very seldom that an opportunity occurred for private conversation with her, and in the eagerness of her desire she determined to try to obtain information from her nurse.

Nora had intended to visit the garden before breakfast just to say 'good morning' to the flowers, but with this terrible load upon her heart she felt she could not go.

It was the day appointed for Dr. Anderson's monthly visit. This visit was arranged periodically, because Aunt Bertha could not bear the responsibility of the child's health, and she handed it over to the doctor, as coolly as she handed over to the clergy the responsibility of her own immortal soul and the souls of her household.

'Please give directions to Nurse,' she said. And so, leaving her burden upon other shoulders, she walked lightly along life's pathway, irresponsible as a pagan Greek of the golden days of Athens.

Nora's character was utterly different. She felt the responsibility of others upon her, and her conscience was inexpressibly tender.

She could not eat, and when Dr. Anderson came into the nursery she was standing at the window, a dry-eyed picture of dejection.

'Oh, Dr. Anderson!' she cried, grasping at him as the drowning grasp, 'will you see cook?'

'Why? What's the matter with cook?'

'She's very dangerously ill,' said Nora.

The doctor looked surprised.

'Why wasn't I sent for, then?' he asked, rising and ringing the bell.

Nurse hurried in.

'What's this about cook?' asked the doctor.

Nurse laughed a little, and then blushed, when she saw the doctor gazing steadily at her.

'Well, sir. I told Miss Nora that cook had got religion, and Miss Nora thought it was a disease.' Nurse giggled softly at the remembrance.

Deep, choking sobs shook the little, delicate frame, and between them Nora gasped out: 'You—said—she—would—die, Nurse.'

'Yes, so she will, some day,' said Nurse, brutally, 'like everybody else, I suppose.'

'Go out of the room,' said the doctor, 'I'll deal with you afterwards!' Then taking the child on his knee, he tried to comfort her. The sobbing ceased when the tears came, and he allowed her to weep on his shoulder, until she grew calm at last.

'Do you love cook so much?' asked the doctor, stroking the child's curls with his fatherly hand.

'Yes, she knows Lord Jesus,' said Nora, simply, 'and nobody else doesn't. Not to talk to, I mean. Of course, Aunt Bertha knows him by sight, and all the church-full does, but nobody talks to him. Only cook and me.'

'I talk to him,' said the doctor, gently.

Here was a delightful revelation. Nora looked into his face and smiled. She stroked his long, snowy beard with her little hands, and at last she put both arms round his neck and kissed him.

'Then, what is a ghost?' she asked.

'Who has been talking to you about ghosts?' asked the doctor, sharply.

'Nobody hasn't,' said Nora. '"He gave up the ghost," you know.'

'Well—it is that which lives forever, when a body dies,' said the doctor, 'it is not easy for a child to understand.'

'Then my mother is a ghost?'

'Well, yes,' he replied, thoughtfully.

'Now, I know,' said Nora, 'it's a sort of shining shadow. And the Holy Ghost is the shining shadow of Jesus.'

'Would you like to come home and stay with me for a few days?' asked the doctor, changing the subject.

'Oh, yes,' cried Nora, 'it would be fun.'

Dr. Anderson had a long talk with Miss Bertha, and when it ended Nora was dressed and put into the carriage beside the doctor. He noticed that she carried a little parcel carefully in her hand.

Dr. Anderson's wife was dead, and all his children were grown-up and married. Finding his house quiet, he often asked for some child to stay with him. He had made a discovery that morning, and was anxious to have it demonstrated.

It had been his habit to discourage religious thought in children, feeling sure it must be morbid, but when he saw the radiant happiness that leaped into Nora's eyes at the thought that he also knew her Lord it struck him that after all it might be good, even physically, for a child to be allowed full liberty in this matter.

He found that Nora was suffering from repression more than anything else. The remembrance of the pent-up agony bursting forth in that storm of dry sobs stirred his heart, and he watched the child narrowly.

He noticed that she took an intelligent interest in everything she saw, though she asked no questions. He thought at first that she was shy. At least he said, 'Why don't you talk to me, Nora?'

'I didn't know I might,' she replied, smiling brightly, 'nobody doesn't like me to.'

'I do,' said he.

'These horses like pulling this carriage,' she said, promptly.

'Do they? How do you know?'

'Because when they had to stop at that house with the red and white blinds they didn't want to stop; they wanted to run on with their feet. But those horses,' she went on, pointing to a dreary row of cabs at the roadside, 'they don't want to run.'

'Can you read, Nora?' asked the doctor.

'Yes,' said she, decidedly, nodding her head.

'But I said you were not to learn—who taught you?'

Nora looked up, surprised.

'But everybody reads,' she said.

'Who taught you?' repeated the doctor.

'I always knew,' said Nora, 'if there's pictures in the book.'

'Oh, yes, I see,' said he.

After all, she was but a baby, and it was rather a relief to find that some of her ideas were really childish.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

GRATITUDE AND INGRATITUDE.

(Anna E. Hahn, in 'American Messenger.')

Hal pressed his frowning face against the sitting-room window. Through the snow and sleet he could just see the church spire rising dim and gray in the little village several miles away across the dreary prairie.

'Oh, bother, what a dull Sunday this will be,' he grumbled. 'Papa says it's fit neither to walk nor drive to town in weather like this, so there's no Sunday-school for me to-day. I've nothing new to read either. How shall I ever pass the time?'

'Why not study your Sunday-school lesson at home?' asked grandmother, looking up from her large-print bible. 'I might act as teacher, you know, and we might be able to interest one another.'

This suggestion did not meet Hal's approval, and he preferred not to accept it.

'I don't know where to-day's lesson is, and I can't find out because I left my quarterly in my seat at church last Sunday,' he said, still frowning at the weather.

'Well, never mind the quarterly, and never mind to-day's lesson. Here is the bible from which all the lessons in the quarterly are taken, and I dare say we can find in it a lesson just as good as to-day's, even though it is not the same. Here is one I've just been reading. It is about ten men.'

'What kind of men?' asked Hal, still looking discontentedly towards the distant village.

'Ungrateful men, mostly. They all had a dreadful disease.'

'I don't blame 'em for being ungrateful then,' grumbled Hal, still thinking of his own grievance. 'Why should people be grateful when things are dreadful?'

'But all of these ten were not ungrateful,' grandmother hastened to say. 'One was very grateful indeed.'

'What made him so different from the others?' asked Hal, beginning to be interested. 'Tell me about them, please, grandmother.'

'They lived a long time ago, and in a country a long way off, where people sometimes had a dreadful disease called leprosy. It was liable to attack any one, rich or poor, men or women, or little children. A man would be happy and busy, attending to his work, and some day he would notice on his hands or feet a peculiar scurf and harshness. By and by his joints would become swollen, scales and livid spots would appear on his body, and he would know himself to be a leper. Then if he did not obey the law and flee to some solitary place, his neighbors would come and drive him away, and he could never again return to his home, or mingle with men.'

'Did the law allow a leper's neighbors to drive him from his home and family?'

'Yes, indeed. Any one finding a leper approaching him had a right to drive him away. So contagious was this terrible disease that he who had it could never again clasp the hand of a friend, talk with him face to face, or have any companions save other lepers. From that time he was homeless and friendless, living in caves or deserted houses afar from the homes of men; supported by alms begged by the wayside, and warning all who approached with the awful words: "Unclean, unclean!"'

'What a miserable way to live,' said Hal. 'He would much better have been dead.'

'The law accounted him as dead. And indeed there was no hope for him save in death. The doctors could do nothing for him, and nothing could stay his dreadful disease. He might live for years, but his disease would always be taking deeper hold of him, and as years went on he would see himself gradually becoming crippled and disfigured and hideous. In the old days when prophets of God walked the earth they sometimes proved their miraculous power by healing a leper, but at the time when these ten men lived all the prophets had been dust and ashes for centuries, many caves and tombs near all the cities were the homes of lepers, and in all the earth there was no one who could help them.'

'They must have been a miserable lot,' said Hal.

'Indeed they were. But one day a strange, glad rumor reached them. One leper, looking at another with his poor dim eyes, and moving his swollen lips with difficulty, said eagerly,

'"Have you heard the news? The long-expected Messiah has come, and is going about preaching and teaching, and performing wondrous cures. He can even heal lepers they say. Let us go to him and be healed."

'Then number two said, "Yes, let us go, but let us take number three with us." And number three wanted number four to go, too, and so they passed the glad invitation around until ten lepers got together and set off to find the wonderful physician.'

'I hope they found him,' said Hal.

'Yes, they did. Coming to a certain town they learned that he was approaching it, traveling on foot as was his custom. As they drew near to the village a strange procession came to meet them, a very strange procession indeed. Ten lepers horribly disfigured by their dreadful disease. They were bent and lame, their long, unkempt hair was coarse and grey, their joints were stiff and swollen, and their flesh was sickly and unclean. Ten such piteous wretches were never before seen together. The people accompanying the Great Physician saw them approaching, instantly and cried out in fear and rage, "The lepers! What do they here? Send them away! Stone them!"

'The lepers paused afar off, and turning their beseaching eyes upon the Great Physician, and lifting up their horrid hands cried with terrible entreaty: "Lord, if thou wilt thou canst make us whole. Jesus, Master, have mercy on us! have mercy! mercy!"'

'And did he hear them, grandmother?'

'Yes, he both heard and answered. "Go show yourselves unto a priest," he said to them, his voice full of tenderness and yearning. They were not yet healed, but believing in his power and knowing the law required a cleansed leper to go to a priest and offer sacrifice, they believed that they would be healed and waited not for a second bidding, but started along the highway towards the village synagogue to find the priest. And what do you think happened? As they hastened painfully onward their halting and limping ceased, their forms strengthened and straightened, their loathsome disease fell from them like a mantle, through all their bodies they felt a sweet new glow and vigor, and looking into one another's changed faces they saw they were lepers no longer, but clean, strong, well men again. With joyful cries nine of them hastened onward; but the tenth turned back, and falling at the Master's feet, sobbed out praise and thanks for his wonderful healing. The Master smiled approval of his gratitude. Then a look of regret came into his divine face and he asked with sad surprise: "Were there not ten cleansed? Where are the nine?" Now Hal, what do you think caused his sadness and regret?'

'And Hal answered soberly, 'It was caused by the ingratitude of the nine lepers. He gave them a wonderful blessing, and they gave him no thanks in return.'

There was a long silence, then Hal asked thoughtfully: 'Grandmother, is the Master, as you call him, grieved just as much by the ingratitude of his people now?'

'Just as much, Hal. He is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. He still gives his people as great blessings as he gave the ten lepers, and is still grieved by their ingratitude as much as he was by that of the nine who gave no thanks.'

There was another long silence, but Hal was busily thinking: 'You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Hal Brown,' he said to himself. 'You have so many blessings, and here you are making all this fuss because the rain keeps you at home. You always fuss when things don't happen to suit you. You are worse than the nine lepers, and had better learn to be thankful.'

He did no more complaining that day, and although outside it continued to rain and sleet, inside it proved a very pleasant Sunday.

DAILY THOUGHTS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26.

'Whose daughter art thou?' (Gen. xxiv., 23.)

'The king's daughter is all glorious within; her clothing is of wrought gold.' (Psa. xlv., 13.) 'Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy king cometh unto thee.' (Zech. ix., 9.)

Blessed Saviour, Thine am I,
Thine to live, and Thine to die,
Height or depth or earthly power,
Ne'er shall hide my Saviour more;
Ever shall my glory be
Only, only, only Thee.
—G. Duffield.

SUNDAY, FEB. 27.

'What is thy name?' (Gen. xxxii., 27.)

'Thou shalt be called by a new name, which the mouth of the Lord shall name. . . . . Thou shalt be called Hephzibah, and thy land Beulah; for the Lord delighteth in thee.' (Isa. lxii., 2, 4.)

O mean may seem this house of clay,
Yet 'twas the Lord's abode:
Our feet may mourn this thorpy way,
Yet here Emmanuel trod.

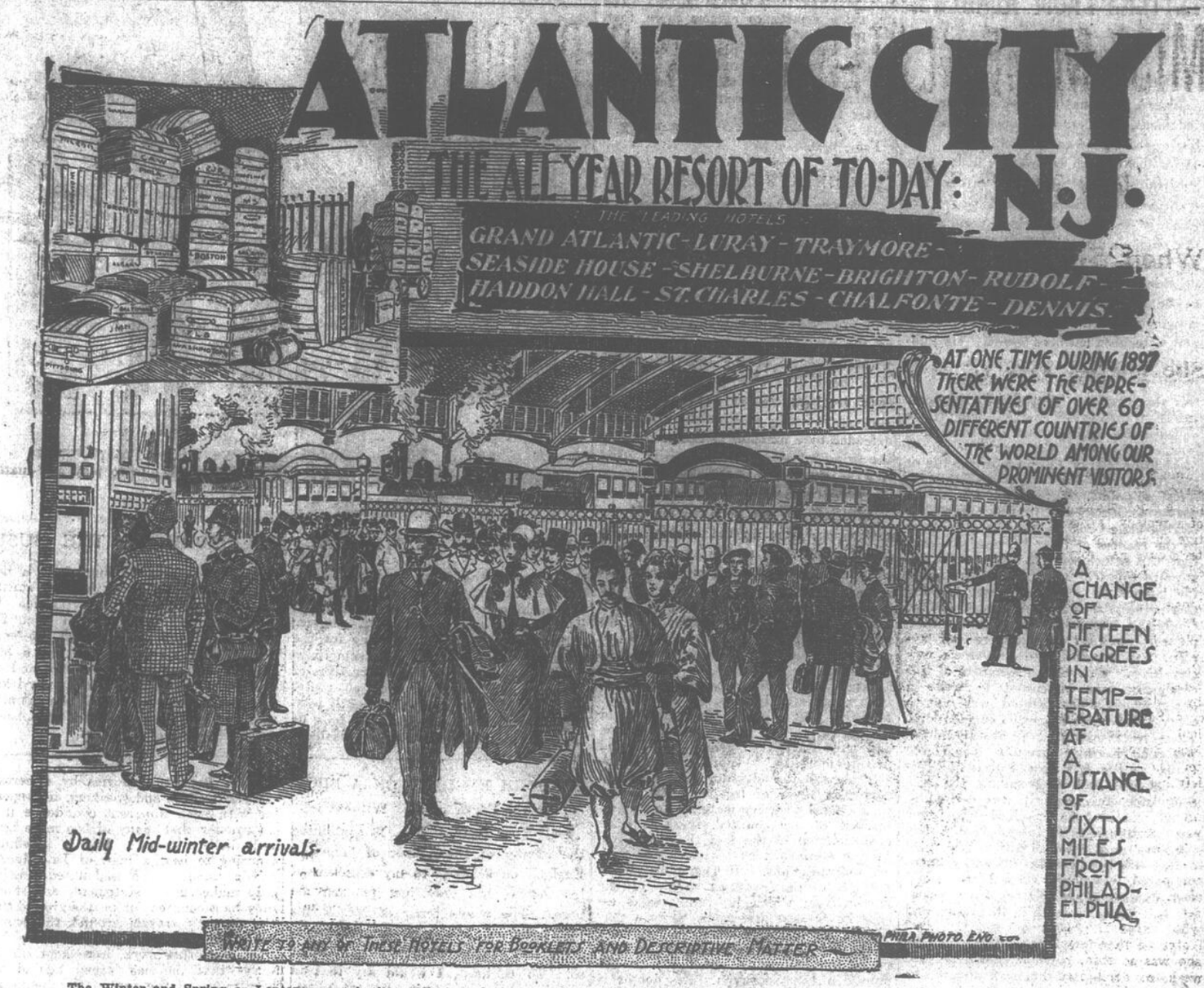
O vale of tears, no longer sad
Wherein the Lord did dwell!
A happy robe of flesh that clad
Our own Emmanuel!
—T. H. Gill.

God chose your lot in life because just where you are you might realize your noblest possibilities.—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

Can there be false thanks to God? A Christian woman was rejoicing in the possession of a very expensive wrap, just purchased; she was not rich, in fact often complained of the need of using great economy. Part of the purchase money was a gift. Her exclamation was: 'I am thankful to the Lord for giving me a sealskin wrap!' It did not seem to enter her thoughts that one half the amount expended would have given her an equally warm garment, and she could have helped the poor and hungry that were brought to her notice, which she ignored for lack of means. Was this true or false thanksgiving? 'I was naked, and ye clothed me not.'

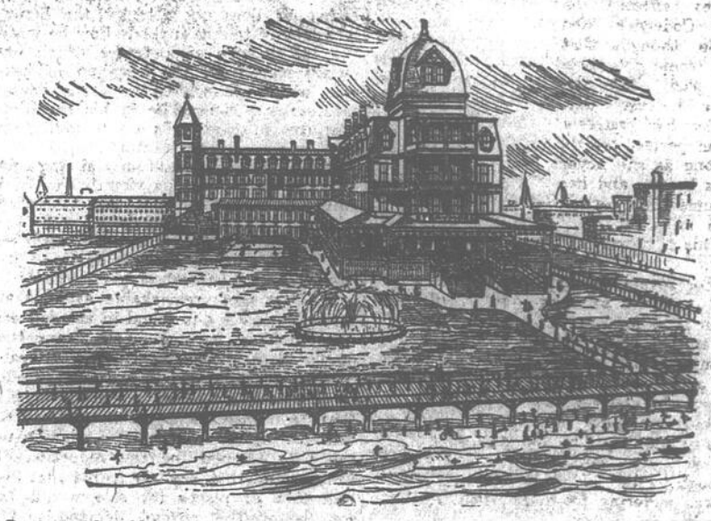
Place in contrast small churches and large ones, the work and good achieved by each, and the result will be in favor of the former. By small churches is not meant weaklings, planted where there is little if any prospect of their ever becoming self-sustaining, but churches, for instance, of about one hundred families, and two hundred communicants, in contradistinction to churches of three, four or five times that number. There is greater opportunity for development of the spirit of liberty, cultivation of the grace of benevolence, expansion of all Christian virtues and manifestation of a sense of personal responsibility where churches are just large and able enough to be self-sustaining, where the members, deprived of the inspiration of numbers are, of necessity, impelled by the enthusiasm of work. Identified with a large body, a member is not apt to be so keenly sensible of his individuality. One of a hundred engaged in church support and Christian work, he feels resting on him an obligation to give and pray and labor of which he is not so deeply conscious when only one of five hundred or a thousand. This is, undoubtedly, one reason why, proportionately, in small churches, more work is done, more money is given, and more souls are gathered in.—Dr. Cuyler.

Winter Resorts.



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LETTERS FROM READERS.

A DOCTRINAL MILESTONE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A doctrinal milestone has, in our judgment, been recently passed in the history of Canadian Methodism. The Methodist Church believes in instructing the youth committed to her care in the doctrines of Christianty, and more particularly in those doctrines peculiar to the religious denomination of which they are members. The church has sought to do this by means of her catechisms, the ancient and well-tried method of question and answer. Within the last few weeks a new catechism has been issued. Its publication has been accompanied by no sound of denominational trumpets. It has almost stolen its way into the great world of theological conflict, and yet we venture the opinion that the issue of a new catechism for the young people of Methodism marks an epoch in the life of that body.

Before pointing out what seems to the writer as significant in the publication of this little book, it may be of interest to the readers of the 'Witness' to learn how this catechism was made. The answer to this will help them to determine its importance. At the last General Conference, the highest court of the Church, a large and representative committee, composed of ministers and laymen, was appointed to prepare a new catechism. One of the members of this committee was instructed to write a draft, which, when printed, was sent to every member for suggested emendations. These were submitted to a sub-committee, who having carefully considered them, sent out a second draft. This was revised and returned to the sub-committee, by whom it was revised in detail and sent out a third time, now with scripture texts intended to justify the answers given, attached. The third draft, with the amendments and changes suggested, was finally revised by a small and competent committee, from whose hands it has come forth in its present and final shape.

It will therefore be seen that this new catechism is a somewhat composite production. It is not the work of any one man, but rather represents the consensus of the opinion and convictions of the average teachers of the Methodist body in this country. This gives it a larger value than it could otherwise possess, as indicative of the denominational view of the doctrines which the catechism treats.

The very fact that a new catechism has been issued is in itself significant. It seems to be an admission on the part of the Church that the form of sound words in which doctrines are stated, may be changed with advantage. Methodism may not consciously have committed itself to the freely expressed conviction that creeds should be revised, that the theological statements of our generation should not be imposed upon each succeeding generation. But it is hard to justify a re-statement of doctrines intended for the youth and to deny the right of revision to the adult membership. In the publication of a new catechism the Methodist Church has left the door ajar to those who claim that the standards of doctrine may be revised with profit in order that they may be stated in the terms of modern thought.

Coming to an examination of the catechism itself, one is first of all impressed with its brevity. Heretofore Methodism has had three catechisms, one 'for children of tender years,' a second 'for children of seven years of age and upwards,' and a third 'for the use of young persons,' a short theological compend, in which an attempt was made to present the arguments in favor of 'the evidences of Christianity, the truth of the Holy Scriptures.' The first and third catechisms are now abolished, and the one catechism intended to supersede the three, is briefer than any of the others except the first. Comparing it with the 'second catechism,' which it resembles, it is worthy of remark that the appendix relating to scripture history is entirely omitted, and though the same body of truth is largely covered in both the new and old catechisms, the arrangement of topics is quite different.

The new catechism is characterized by greater simplicity. Many of the old definitions are retained, but not a few questions are omitted, to the decided advantage of the revision. Methodists are no longer asked to teach 'children of tender years' that 'hell is a dark and bottomless pit, full of fire and brimstone,' where the wicked are punished 'by having their bodies tormented by fire.' On the other hand, however, there is no evasion of the sad doctrine, so plainly taught by Christ, of the awful fate of the impenitent sinner. Less attempt is made, than in the former catechisms, to teach everything. Larger liberty in reference to things indifferent is implied.

One marked evidence of the conservatism which we regret is the uniform quotation of scriptural proofs of doctrine from the old version of the Holy Scriptures. This is probably done in the interests of uniformity. But the result is not satisfactory. For example, the old form of the sixth commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill,' is retained. The revised version reads,—'Thou shalt do no murder,' a manifest improvement, inasmuch as killing may not be murder, while it is possible, within the meaning of the doctrine of Jesus, to be guilty of murder without killing. This is one instance out of others. Old forms of expression, not easily understood by the youth of to-day are occasionally retained to the disadvantage of the new catechism. Nor is the selection of proof texts always happy. The definition sometimes affirms more than the proof text covers.

But this is not the place for criticism. The new catechism marks an advance and stands for more than at first sight appears. We welcome it as the herald of better things to come.

S. P. ROSE.

Feb., 1898.

DR. GRANT'S INCONSISTENCY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The great Dr. Grant has delivered himself in opposition to the prohibition of Canada's greatest curse, the liquor traffic. No doubt the brotherhood of rumsellers, from Atlantic to Pacific, will call him hero and statesman. Not so the multitude who fall beneath the withering curse of the legalized traffic, and the still greater multitude whose lives are made bitter beyond bearing, through a traffic sanctioned by law and defended by a minister of the gospel, and the principal of a great university. God pity the young men of Canada who draw their ideas and inspiration for the battles of life, and for the perpetuation of our civilization, from such a source. God save Canada from such a teacher. Dr. Grant must take the full measure of the responsibility of his position. By no jugglery of words and jumping of issues can he escape the conclusion, that his opposition to a prohibitory law is an endorsation of the traffic proposed to be prohibited by that law. It was not an alternative of methods to deliver Canada from grog he dealt with, but an attempt to prove that a prohibitory law, 'would be hurtful to the cause of temperance, and most hurtful to general public and private morality.' While deploring the attitude and the advocacy of the learned doctor in favor of legalizing the liquor traffic, fatal to every material and moral interest of our country, there is some compensation in the fact that his advocacy is minimized by his weak and foolish contradictions. In fact one's pity is excited by the constant tangle of the doctor from which he vainly seeks escape in baseless assertions, while a portion of his admirers defended him with hisses. In a newspaper article we must be content to notice but a few of the points in the discussion. The doctor is reported as saying that he 'believes with the bible that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven.' He ought to know that Canada's liquor traffic makes fifty thousand drunkards annually, still he is willing to lend himself to the defence of a traffic which shuts fifty thousand of his fellow-citizens out of heaven every year.

God pity and save a university with a principal like that.

But the doctor goes further, and says he 'has always counselled young men to abstain from drink,' says 'he believes total abstinence best for man.' Of course he does not attempt the herculean task of telling anybody how he justifies his defence of a traffic which excludes men from the kingdom of heaven, and from which he warns young men, except it may be in his assertion that certain great evils are to spring up as a result of a prohibitory law.

But he is estopped from claiming any practical value for this view by his own statement that 'In not one Christian country is there prohibition.' So the whole contention, at this point, rests on Dr. Grant's prophetic ken, or is, as we suspect, but a figment of his fancy.

But the most remarkable attempt at facing both ways is found in the following charming passage, 'Law,' says the doctor, 'is not the wisest means of treating this matter,' and in the same breath he contradicts that statement by urging that 'a license law is the proper way to treat it.' That he headed a petition to the City Council for the reduction of licenses, but that he 'only feared that the reduction of places for sale would be put below the normal demand.' Of course he does not state how many drinks a day would be a normal demand. For consistency the above is a gem.

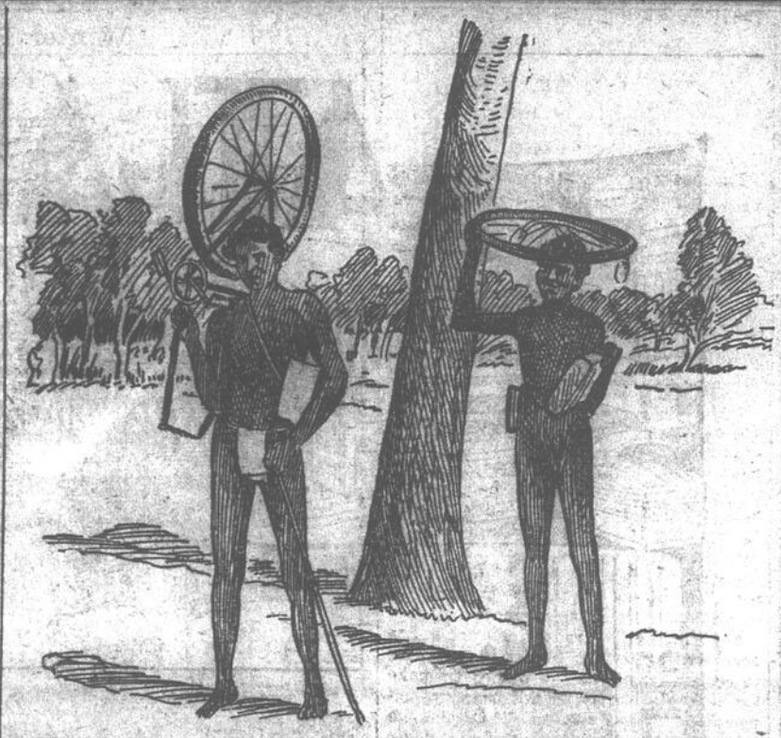
'But,' says the doctor, 'I do not believe it is a sin or crime to sell anything that intoxicates.' No; we gather that from his argument. Then, why, pray, 'advise young men to abstain,' or urge 'total abstinence to be the safe course for all men?' Why talk of license at all? Another gem of consistency. In one breath the doctor says, 'Let all thank God that drunkenness is a decreasing vice in Canada,' and in the next deplores the enormous increase of drunkenness, making it very hard to believe both statements at the same time.

With a wave of the hand the doctor brushes aside all rules of logic and reasoning and easily reaches a general conclusion from a particular and limited premise. Somewhere we have heard that the less is included in the greater, but it is left to the versatile principal of Queen's to tell us that the greater is included in the less.

His assumption that serious evils are to arise from a general prohibitory law in the face of his statement that 'In no Christian country is there prohibition,' is, to say the least, amusing, but then the doctor knows. The assertion as to perjury, bribery and the like, on the part of officials, magistrates, judges, etc., ought to be hurled back in his face as a maligner of his superiors. Dr. Grant's strong appeal for personal effort for the redemption of the drunkard, after he had exhausted himself in defending the traffic which alone makes the drunkard, must forever leave him the principal of inconsistency.

W. BROWN.

Middleton, N.S., Feb. 3, 1898



CYCLING IN AUSTRALIA—AN EPISODE OF THE BUSH.

If some of the trans-continental journeys with bicycles, in which the man and the machine divide the work by taking it in turns to carry each other, produce little but hardship and suffering for the adventurous travellers, they sometimes provide us with interesting narratives of incidents that have occurred en route. Thus Mr. A. Mather, who recently rode from Port Darwin to Adelaide, tells us that on his bicycle becoming disabled, he took it to pieces and hung it on a tree while he tramped on to the next station to get men to fetch it. Thence he dispatched two aborigines to fetch the machine. They accomplished the journey of sixty miles in a day and a half with the temperature a hundred and six degrees in the shade and a hundred and fifty-two in the sun, and all the payment they required was one stick of tobacco each.—'St. James's Budget.'

THROUGH ENGLAND ON A BIKE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your issue of Feb. 18 containing the answer of the author of 'Through England on a bike,' to my criticism of his article, has only just reached me here. The whole tenor of Mr. Reid's first letter was, I thought, somewhat misleading to your readers, and I still think so. To be brief, I would say that in his second letter he has made little improvement upon the first in this respect. I will admit indeed that if we confine ourselves to the undergraduate members of the University of Oxford, his second estimate of 3,850 is correct. His second estimate of the population of Manchester at 505,143, is still, however, erroneous, the latest quarterly returns issued by the registrar-general giving it as 747,489 (district of Salford, 213,190). Now three hundred thousand was, I believe, the figure given in Mr. Reid's first letter—this cannot be termed an approximation.

My sapient cyclist protests that, as a matter of fact, he did attend the theological lectures of Professors Sayce and Driver in term time, and that as a matter of fact the attendance did range from two or three to half a dozen only. I can but array fact against fact by asserting that I hold certificates from these theological professors certifying that I have attended a full course of their lectures (and that within the last four years), and I never found the attendance anything like so meagre, but ranging, perhaps from twenty to thirty without counting outsiders, and this is the normal condition. My wilful wheelman then proceeds to argue ad absurdum, by attaching an arbitrary meaning to the words 'a large proportion' as used by me. The term is evidently 'on the sliding scale,' there is an indispensable factor in its proper interpretation—common sense. I can assure my redoubtable rider that I, too, have ridden through England, rustic and otherwise, but I marvel that one of such discriminating power as my friend should, when he encountered such astonishing ignorance of things Canadian as he relates, have mistaken the exception for the rule. Mr. Reid asserts the men at Oxford are 'closely looked after by the procurators.' I leave it to the common sense of your readers whether the two proctors (we have no procurators) who alone represent authority, can 'closely look after' nearly four thousand men. The latter are practically their own masters. I was myself five years at Oxford, but then! the observation of Mr. Reid? I forgot that. In fine, though unable to profit by the advice of my friend the cyclist, for one can gain little from the communication of either a truism or an erroneous private opinion, I would beg of him not to be discouraged, for his letter showed distinct signs of merit, and I am sure that provided he be more careful of his data and less confident in his superficial observations, he may yet produce something of interest.

GEORGE A. HIGINBOTTOM.

Pem. Coll., Oxon.

DR. MACARTHUR AND BAPTISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Friday, Feb. 18, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, of New York, is reported as saying at a public meeting in Montreal: 'The battle regarding the word "baptism" had been fought and the victory won. No scholar in any part of the world could deny the Baptist view regarding that word without impugning his own scholarship.' He said much more to the same effect. I am aware that such statements are being constantly repeated in Baptist newspapers, and on Baptist platforms by a certain class of writers and speakers, and repeated with such apparent confidence it is no wonder that many of the more ignorant believe them. But it is simply amazing to hear a man of Dr. MacArthur's standing and undoubted scholarship make such a statement, and it can only be accounted for on the ground that the doctor's travels around the world, his study of Russian and Chinese history, and other work, have kept him so busy that he has lagged behind the scholarship of the age on the distinctive doctrine of his own Church. He says, 'No scholar . . . could deny the Baptist view,' etc. Let us see. The late Dr. Charles Hodge, generally acknowledged one of the best scholars and greatest theologians the United States ever produced, says: 'So far, therefore, as the New Testament is concerned, there is not a single case where baptism necessarily implies immersion.' (See 'Systematic Theology,' vol. III., p. 536.) Dr. J. W. Dale, another leading American scholar, has examined the whole baptistic question with a thoroughness never before even attempted, and gives us the result of his investigations in four large volumes. On page 22 of 'Christic Baptism' he says: 'If anything out of mathematics was ever proved, it has been proved that the word "baptizo" does not mean to dip; that it never did, that it never can so mean, without there be first an utter metamorphosis as to its essential character.' And Dr. Dale's conclusions are endorsed and his work highly commended by more than forty presidents of colleges in the United States. Can it be that Dr. MacArthur is unacquainted with the baptistic literature of his own country, or will he 'impugn the scholarship' of most of the leading college presidents of his country? He tells us 'the battle regarding the word "baptism" had been fought and the victory won.' Yes, the victory is won, but certainly not by the Baptists. Why, the great Baptist scholar, Dr. T. J. Conant, chairman of the Baptist bible revision committee, confesses that 'the idea of "emersion" (taking out of the water) is not included in the meaning of the Greek word.' (See 'Baptizein,' p. 88.) And if there be no 'taking out of the water' in the Greek word, there can be no putting into the water in that word, for surely God never commanded one man to put another into and under water, and then leave him there to drown. Dr. Conant, in admitting that there is no taking out of the water in 'baptizo,' gives up the fort, and 'the victory is won,' but not by the Baptists. Another Baptist scholar, Dr. Kendrick, of Rochester, N.Y., in the 'Baptist Quarterly,' says: 'Baptizo never takes out what it puts into the water.' The statement that 'immersion only is baptism' is the paltriest of assumptions, and contrary to the universal testimony of literature, sacred and profane. It was never heard of for sixteen hundred years after the command to baptize was given by Christ. I challenge Dr. MacArthur to show in the whole range of Greek literature written prior to A. D. 1600 just one sentence where 'baptizo' is used in the modern Baptist sense, that is, putting into the water and immediately withdrawing. Prior to A. D. 1600 no man or class of men of whom we have any record regarded immersion as anything more than a mode of water baptism, or denied the Scriptural character of baptism by sprinkling. Dr. W. H. Whitsitt, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., has lately published a book entitled, 'A Question in Baptist History.' The question is, did the English Baptists in the early part of the seventeenth century baptize by dipping? This question the learned Baptist president is compelled to answer with an honest and emphatic 'No.' Prior to 1641 the Baptists of England baptized by sprinkling or pouring. In the middle of the seventeenth century immersion, says President Whitsitt was spoken of as 'a yesterday conceit,' 'a new invention,' 'a new crotchet,' etc. On page 130 he says: 'In the year 1641 the change from pouring and sprinkling to immersion was duly inaugurated.' President Whitsitt's book has thrown the Baptist Church of the United States into a fever of excitement, and Dr. MacArthur would perhaps be more profitably employed in pouring oil on the troubled waters in his own country than in coming to Montreal to repeat statements that are utterly at variance with the facts of the case. In view of the above citation of Baptist and Pedo-Baptist scholars, I leave it for the reader to characterize Dr. MacArthur's statement, 'No scholar in any part of the world could deny the Baptist view,' etc. I have given only a few of the hundreds of authorities at hand. He can have the rest whenever he wishes. I close this communication with the words of George Young, LL.D., of Edinburgh, author of the 'Analytical Greek and Hebrew Concordance,' and probably the greatest linguist of the present day. Dr. Young says: 'I really do not know any heresy in the Christian Church that has less to base itself on than that of immersion, yet its advocates are found using the most reckless statements, which have gained ground entirely by the boldness of the assertion.' (See 'Baptism vs. Immersion.')

W. A. MACKAY.

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 22, 1898.

A CLOTHING EXCHANGE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A few weeks ago I noticed in your columns a letter from Mr. John Currie, pastor of Inspector Street Chapel, in which he made an appeal to some of Montreal's merchant princes to invest some of their spare capital in an undertaking to furnish employment for the indigent of our city during the trying and piercing cold winter months, thus enabling them to be placed above begging, and at the same time, not allowing their manhood to suffer.

The good brother did not publish at the time a prospectus, showing the percentage, per annum, the investor would receive other than the blessing of Almighty God, which he regarded, and that rightly, to be 'the returns of all returns,' and I presume he is still waiting for the investor. How slow men are to launch out upon the promises of God.

I was so struck with his manly appeal and his earnest desire to help the poor of our city, that I wended my way down town to see him and chat with him in reference to his work.

Great was my surprise upon entering the lecture hall of the chapel to find a hive of busy women, young, middle-aged and some advanced in years; some poorly clad, others fairly well dressed, and some upon whom I thought care seemed to have sat lightly, and as if 'their lines had fallen in pleasant places.' On enquiry I learned the latter to be 'the ladies' committee of the Clothing Exchange, under the management of the American Presbyterian Church Ready Circle of the King's Daughters,' under the presidency of Mrs. W. S. Patterson, 144 Drummond street, and that they were holding what was called 'The clothing exchange,' which meets at ten o'clock each Wednesday and Friday mornings, in the mission building, 75 Inspector street.

My interest in this live mission was kindled the greater now and I was bent on knowing all about it. I learned that their plan of work was based upon the same principle as that laid down by the pastor of the chapel in his earnest appeal to help the poor men of our city, viz., 'that of placing the women above being the recipients of charity, and making them really active bread-winners for their homes, and those whom they loved. Do you know, the poor are quite capable of loving and being loved?

Now, this grand work made such an impression upon me, the truly practical Christian nature of it, and not having heard of it before, either through the press or otherwise, I thought it only right that it should be more generally known, so as to receive a more active Christian support, and thought of the dear old 'Witness,' as my medium of reaching the public.

The plan adopted by these good women is as follows, viz.: The women are credited so much an hour, for sewing each garment or parts of garments, by a scheduled price, according to the nature of the work, under the careful supervision of the ladies of the committee. In this way quite a number of the women are taught the art of sewing and mending, an accomplishment hitherto unknown to many of them. A price is then placed upon the articles and bought by the women, giving in exchange the amounts to their credit for sewing, thereby preserving the self-respect of all who come to the exchange.

How simple, yet what a grand lesson is here taught, that, in our well-doing, we have respect unto the feelings of others. I also learned that over sixty families have been wonderfully helped this winter so far, not merely those living in the vicinity of the chapel, but families from nearly every Protestant church in the city. Each person must present a voucher from a clergyman, that she is worthy of help.

The ladies informed me that they would be only too glad to receive donations of partly worn clothing, underwear, hats, bonnets, boots and shoes, stockings, etc., for men, women and children. Enquiry is continually being made for old sheets, table linen, knives and forks, crockery, furniture, old carpets, or pieces of carpet; these also would be thankfully received. Every article is mended before being offered for sale. I also learned that the committee had made arrangements with The Sharpe's Express Company to call for parcels on Tuesday of each week.

This, to my mind, was practical Christianity in every sense of the term, and worthy of the hearty support, not only of the membership of the American Presbyterian Church, but that of the Christian public of our city.

Oh, for more of this true Christian sympathy! It is by sympathy we enter into the concerns of others; that we are moved as they are moved, and are never suffered to be indifferent spectators of almost anything that men and women can do or suffer. True sympathy may be considered as a sort of substitution, by which we are put in the place of another man or woman, and affected in many respects as they are affected.

Enthusiasm is one of the most powerful engines of success, and these good ladies seem to possess it in a very marked degree. To see these 'King's Daughters' pass from chair to chair. A joyful spirit seemed to animate each worker, no trouble seemed too much, and no denial too great to accomplish the end in view as perfectly as possible.

Some one, who had an insight into human nature, once said, 'To treat men as if they were better than they are, is the surest way to make them better.' I believe this to be the case, and it is one of the great levers used by Evangelist Currie in lifting men from their fallen state. I gleaned this from him during our conversation, and if true in the case of the sterner, it must be equally true in our dealing with the weaker sex.

It would be an excellent thing for us all, if we not only recognized this truth, by the light of reason, but infused it into our daily life. On the contrary, it is much to be regretted that most of us appear to go upon the opposite principle. Whether it is that our minds dwell so much upon other people's failings, that they are magnified in our view, or whether we fancy that they need a deeper conviction of the enormity of their misdoings to lead them to better things, I cannot say, but certain it is that so far from generally treating men and women as if they were better than they are, we usually treat them as if they were worse. And it is just because we do this so constantly, and sometimes unconsciously, that we need special care to watch against it. We talk much of duty, of morality, of self-denial, of laws and rules, for self-government; we impress their necessity upon others, and if conscientious, we bind them upon ourselves; but so long as we leave out the joy of well-doing, we leave out the soul of which all these are but the covering.

For Mr. Currie's encouragement, I close with this, that no investment can rank for profitableness with that of a well-spent life, as his has been, and is now being duplicated and reduplicated in the lives of many men, who have come in contact with him since his arrival in this city. I trust that this grand work of the 'King's Daughters' may receive a hearty and generous support from the Christian people of this magnificent city. Thanking you for this space.

OBSERVER.

THE LAST PORT OF CALL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a communication from me appearing in the 'Witness,' recently, under the caption, 'The last port of call,' speaking of the people coming from the east to the Klondike mines, I am made to say, 'I trust some of these will arrive before the first of March,' instead of 'I trust none of these,' etc. The first of March is early enough for the earliest. Better wait till the ice breaks up on the rivers and lakes, so as to take advantage of the speedy and easy mode of travel by water instead of a weary and expensive journey on foot. Those who are going forward now will not probably reach their destination any sooner than if they started two months later, and will eat up their provisions meanwhile.

E. ROBSON

Port Simpson, B.C., Jan. 21, 1898.

OUR BUTTER EXPORT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Witness' of Feb. 15 you have an editorial advocating the shipment of butter, bacon and eggs to Great Britain, and warning Canadians against an increase in the export of cheese. According to your figures in said editorial there must be a good market for our butter on the other side of the Atlantic, if it only could reach that market in good condition. The Danish and Irish butter are always cheaper in Great Britain than the home made, and I think the reason is the length of time it takes to reach the market. It has a rank taste before it reaches the consumer. I think the Canadian farmers are as good butter makers as the British farmers, and if there were good shipping facilities, I cannot see why our butter should not reach Britain in good condition. If there were a buyer in each town to buy it when it is fresh made, and ship it in cold storage at once, it ought to reach the British markets inside of two weeks, and it then would be nearly as good as fresh-made. Let me tell you how the butter is sold and bought in this part of the country. We make the butter and drive over twenty miles to the nearest town, where we have to trade it for groceries, clothing, etc. The merchants take almost any kind of butter on these terms, therefore good and bad butters are packed together in tubs and kept there an indefinite length of time. Fancy the quality of that butter when it reaches the consumer, and think of the small price the farmers received—from

ten to twelve cents per pound in summer—and this winter it is sixteen cents per pound. They pay no more for really good butter than for butter of very indifferent quality. One may have the ambition, and take great pleasure in making really good butter, but there is no money inducement. The 'Witness' has a wide influence and I think it should agitate on this subject. It will not matter how much butter the farmers make, or how good the quality, if there are not others to see that it reaches Britain in good salable condition. I will not further trespass on your valuable space, but will sign myself a

BUTTERMAKER.

Sidowa, Ont., Feb. 21.

POSTAGE STAMP VENDERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Postage stamp venders have a grievance that I think ought to be immediately righted; and that is, the government only allows them one percent remuneration for their trouble in selling stamps, etc. Certainly not enough to cover the interest on the money they invest in laying in a stock of stamps, etc., for sale. Shame, shame, a thousand shames on such an extreme sweating recompense.

Stamp venders in towns of aboutt four thousand inhabitants sell about, on an average, ten dollars worth of stamps in a month and for their trouble in doing so only get ten cents, and the sales are so small they may have to make change thirty or forty times in selling one dollar's worth of stamps and postal cards.

Now, sir, five percent is the very least they should get, and that is far too little, seeing that it is a very great convenience and accommodation to the public to be able to get stamps at almost any hour from seven in the morning until about ten at night, before and long after the post-office is closed. So I am sure that the public would be very willing to allow the vender a fair remuneration. Now, perhaps, other stamp venders will publicly write on the matter.

STAMP VENDER.

In the United States no commission is allowed at all. This is not a good plan. The regular customers of shops probably experience little inconvenience, but a stranger who wishes to post a letter has often to go a long way to the post-office, and that within post-office hours, or else ask a favor that is ungraciously granted. The Canadian system of a commission of one percent seems to have worked well so far. There seem to be enough of people willing to do the business at that. If such is the case no business man would, in like circumstances, offer more. Five percent is certainly not more than adequate pay for the service rendered. As for what the public would think of allowing a five percent commission, we presume the public would hardly think of it at all if the government allowed the commission, but whether the public would really like to pay it if the burden were brought home to them 'Stamp Vender' can test by offering nineteen stamps for the price of twenty.

A LETTER FROM A FRIEND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In renewing my subscription to the 'Witness' I wish to express my continued satisfaction with the management of the paper. The matter is always newsy, varied and wholesome. The editorial pages—always the most interesting part of a newspaper to me—are written in good English, full of good common sense and treat of live topics.

I thought, though, that you did not have the best of the argument in your criticism of the Hon. A. S. Hardy and his government's license measure; that is, you tried to make them responsible for promising a prohibition measure which they had not given by implication, except it should be within the powers of the provincial governments. I would be pleased to see the letters from your former Toronto correspondent resumed. I always read them with a great deal of interest.

I am glad the 'Witness' Jubilee Symposium is ended. The letters grew tiresome to me and I know to others as well, and we would have been glad to have seen them discontinued months before. But after all there is no paper so safe and whose teaching is so sound as that of the 'Witness,' and if my testimony is any satisfaction to you as publishers I am very pleased to give it.

J. H. STANDING.

Belmont, Man., Jan. 17, 1898.

GOETHE'S PROPHECY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It sometimes happens that poets, with their farreaching insight into human affairs, become prophets. Has it occurred to any one that Goethe has prophesied the present condition of the French Republic? In his 'Iphigenie auf Tauris,' act v., scene 6, occurs the following expression: 'Er schlug auf einen Dreifuss auf.'

Is it not quite certain that, while the original allusion was to a blow between the eyes, suffered by Orestes, the poet foresaw and foretold the similar misfortune that has fallen upon the French people?

GRAVITY.

Feb. 22, 1898.

ALLIGATOR OR AVOCADO PEAR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In giving a description of it in one of your late issues I notice you spell it as 'Araccado,' which, I think, is wrong—is a native of tropical America and the West Indies. I have eaten them, both in Cuba and on the Pacific coast—in Mexico. It resembles a large pear and is brown in color—has a soft deep green pulp, of a very delicate flavor, and dissolves on the tongue like butter; in fact in some places it is called vegatable butter. I used to eat it with pepper and salt, though sometimes it is eaten as a fruit with sugar, as it is not sweet. I became very fond of them, and considered them exceedingly wholesome. It is now forty years since I have seen any of them.

BONNY DE VERE.

Montreal, Feb. 12, 1898.

THE TEMPLE FUND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It has occurred to me that there is a very practical way in which 'White Ribboners,' and others the world over might show their loving appreciation of our late beloved chieftain's beautiful life of self-sacrifice, and which would carry out one of the great and unrealized desires of her broad mind and loving heart.

If each member of the White Ribbon host were to contribute towards the Temple fund, no sum being thought too small nor any too large, the debt would be wiped out, and the 'House Beautiful,' where so many souls are daily being saved, would become a source of income to the organization instead of a tax, and all that is wanted to do it is 'a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.' An earnest worker for God and home and every land. JEAN.

Montreal, Feb. 2, 1898.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If you think it worth while it would not be amiss to call attention to the form of our new issue of postage stamps—one, two and three cents. It might catch the eye of our Postmaster-General. The design, while it is artistic and beautiful as regards the image of our beloved Queen, is deficient in utility, being hard to see the value, and so arranged that the portrait is often degraded by being turned upside down in fixing. This ought not to be. The old design was much better.

JOHN MURPHY.

ZULU CHIEF RESTORED.

The Zulu chief Dinuzulu, who has just been taken back to Zululand after some years of exile in St. Helena, has now been reinstated, to rank as a hereditary chief. At the same time every precaution has been taken by the authorities to render impossible any recurrence of the disastrous native risings which took place a few years ago, and steps are being adopted to develop the mineral and other resources of the colony. The chief difficulty at present in the way of making full use of the large seams of coal which have been discovered in Zululand is that which arises from lack of means of transport, but railway and other means of communication are to be carried forward.

THE CLARA DE HIRSCH HOME

For Working Girls.

('Harper's Bazaar.')

The Baroness de Hirsch, who is about erecting a model home for working girls in New York city, is not only a most generous woman, but one of liberal mind as well.

The home, while intended as a refuge and training school for young Hebrew girls, also opens its doors to Christians—Protestants or Roman Catholics.

The home has been incorporated under the regular laws governing charitable institutions. Mrs. Straus, wife of the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, formerly minister to Turkey, is president of the organization. Mr. Edmond E. Wise is the attorney, and Mr. Oscar Straus treasurer. Mr. Straus is a personal friend of the Baroness de Hirsch, whom he has known for a number of years, and the director of her charities in this country.

For the past year the Baroness has been writing to Mr. Straus in reference to certain donations she wished to make for benevolent work in this country, and when Mr. Straus was last in Europe she brought forth the correspondence referring to these subjects, and dictated memoranda of precisely what she wished done. She said that she would donate $200,000 to build and equip the home, and provide an annual endowment of $12,000.

The Baroness is thoroughly familiar with this class of work, having established several such homes in Belgium and elsewhere. She has heard much of the crowded condition of Russian Hebrew immigrants in New York city, and has studied the problem of ameliorating their condition with great care. To benefit Hebrew immigrant girls who have come to this country, driven here by persecution, is one of the first objects for which the Clara de Hirsch Home is founded.



BARONESS DE HIRSCH.

On the east side of town there are nearly two hundred thousand Hebrew immigrants, most of whom have a sad struggle for existence. The only work which many of the young girls can find is in the 'sweat shops,' or they make a bare living at clip-sorting, or picking over rags. Low wages and hard work are the distinguishing features of this wretched business, and life is short for its toilers. To seek out these girls, to give them a temporary home, to improve their mental, moral and physical condition, to surround them with proper influences, to assist them in learning a trade and in obtaining employment, is the mission of the home.

Girls who seek a temporary home while learning a trade, and who can afford to do so, are expected to pay two dollars a week, and they can remain in the home from four to six months. Each inmate is expected to care for her own room and to assist in the housework, thus receiving training in domestic service. Those girls who desire it will be taught general housekeeping, with lectures and practical lessons, and special courses in different branches. The plan will be different from many training schools in the liberality of its scope, and will be watched with attention by all interested in household economics. Possibly the Clara de Hirsch Home, in this branch of its work, may solve the perplexing problem of domestic service.

Pending the erection of the home on East Sixty-third street, a house has been rented at 208 Second avenue, where a temporary home was opened a few weeks since, with Mrs. M. D. Louis as resident directress.

The home, which is now in process of erection, will accommodate a hundred girls. It will be of limestone and gray brick, of Roman shape, a hundred and twenty-five feet long, and five stories in height. As the accompanying illustration shows, there is an ample porch and entrance. The first floor will contain halls, reception rooms, dining-room and special departments for kitchen and laundry work. The second floor will have a commodious library, well lighted, and well stocked with books, and also the directress's apartments and parlors. The rest of the building will be devoted to bedrooms and class-rooms, extensive lavatories, and bath-rooms. The roof will be used as a recreation-place in summer—a roof garden. The arrangement of the plan and the large court-yard at the rear will make every room and corridor perfectly light.

The accompanying picture of the Baroness de Hirsch is a copy from a photograph taken in Constantinople.

Within the last month the Baroness de Hirsch has given away a half-million dollars for the founding of a similar institution for girls and children in Austria, her native country.



HOME FOR WORKING-GIRLS.

Now in course of erection in East Sixty-third street, New York City, founded by the Baroness De Hirsch.

THE FAMEUSE APPLE.

A Paper Read by Mr. R W. Shepherd, of Montreal

AT THE MEETING OF THE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC IN LACHUTE, JANUARY, 1898.

Mr. Shepherd, who is an authority on the Fameuse, was warmly praised for his contribution to the study of this favorite apple, and his paper was so highly thought of that we are asked to give it greater publicity by publishing it. He said:—

We can picture to ourselves the Sulpician Fathers—the earliest of the missionaries to establish themselves at Mont-Royal—bringing with them from France seeds of the best French apples to plant in the virgin soil of the island of Montreal; and after some years, by sowing and re-sowing seeds of the best seedling apples, selecting the best, and doing this again and again, at last producing the Fameuse. With what astonishment these first settlers must have regarded the beautiful, highly-colored apples raised from seed. The appearance of these seedling fruits must have been beautiful, more beautiful than they had been accustomed to in western Europe, enhanced and developed by our hot, short, summer weather, and sunshine, followed by cool autumn nights. It is our experience that sunny days and cool nights are necessary to produce well-colored Fameuse. Fameuse grown, either in France or England, do not attain perfection of color, although the apples may have nearly the same taste.

There are in many orchards about Montreal trees that produce apples very near of kin to the Fameuse—apples that may pass for it, and meet with ready sale. This is evidence of in-breeding, and proof of my assertion that the early colonists of the island of Montreal planted again and again the seeds of their best seedling apples—generation after generation.

I once heard a remark by that veteran pomologist, Dr. T. H. Hoskins, of Vermont, which struck me forcibly, at the time. He said: 'I believe there are about three hundred kinds of Fameuse.' This, of course, was said in joke, but expressed the fact that numerous apples of Fameuse type were known to exist on the island and vicinity. We know of the Red Fameuse, the Fameuse; there is also the Striped Fameuse (Fameuse barre), of which no doubt the Snow Apple of Ontario is a degenerate offspring. There are the Fameuse Sucre, and many seedlings which closely resemble the parent.

The Canada Baldwin, Decarie and McIntosh Red are very near relations of La Fameuse. The Red Fameuse is, no doubt, the handsomest, the most productive, successful and profitable apple of this province. It excels all other varieties for quality, and since the advent of spraying with Bordeaux mixture we can grow as fine specimens as in years gone by.

The Fameuse has been known probably over two hundred years. Trees were sent to England, and the fruit exhibited there at the Horticultural Society exhibitions as early as 1818. It is a common fallacy to suppose that Fameuse is dying ont. Let me tell you that as long as a variety is profitable it will not die out. For example, the Ribston Pippin of England, produced from seed brought from Normandy, it is said, about 1688, is yet one of the most popular apples of England, and to-day is very largely grown in Nova Scotia and Ontario.

The American Baldwin was introduced about 1750, the Rhode Island Greening about 1765. The Roxbury Russet originated about 1649. All of the abovementioned are favorite market varieties of the present day.

The Fameuse has within the last three or four seasons become a great favorite, famous in England. Since the means of ocean transportation are improving year by year, the successful exportation of this favorite apple to England to assured. Cold storage in transit is, thanks to our honorable Minister of Agriculture, an accomplished fact. By means of cold storage we can not only put our fruit on the London market in prime condition in the autumn, but in years of plenty, by placing our crop in cold storage here, and sending forward shipments during winter, as prices on the other side improve, prevent a glut in the English market, which often obtains during heavy fall shipments. My advice to the orchardists of this province is, keep on planting Fameuse, as well, of course, as other varieties that are profitable.

Province of Quebec growers are very favorably situated for shipping to England. There is not the long inland hauling that our friends in Ontario have to contend with. We do not begin to grow one-fourth the apples required for our own provincial needs. We have never attempted to cultivate on an extensive scale for export.

Every dairy farmer who can grow good Indian corn can grow good apples, and should have his commercial orchard. Grow only the best apples, and not too many varieties. It costs no more to grow Fameuse, McIntosh Red, and apples of that grade, than it does to grow the 'Sauvageau.' I have had the past season many inquiries for the Fameuse from France, and I hope next season to open up a trade there. In fact, Canada and the Province of Quebec apples are just now beginning to be really known in the markets of Great Britain and other European centres.



A LION CUB IN TRAINING.

(FROM AN INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH).—'St. James's Budget.'

Even the king of beasts when taken in hand in his infantile days can be made to perform a number of more or less graceful evolutions and tricks in balancing and lesser gymnastics. Our little friend of the accompanying illustration probably has sufficient feline 'saves' to know that it is best for him to do as he is bid and to endeavor to please. Whether he will be so amenable to discipline in the course of another two or three years is another matter. Working at such tricks is not half so pleasant as staying with mamma in her home in the jungle while papa watches at the drinking pool for the unwary African buffaloes and antelopes as they come to quench their thirst.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring is Coming

Now is the Time to Purify Your Blood.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and Guard Against Danger.

During the winter, owing to close confinement, diminished perspiration and other causes, the blood has become impoverished and impure. In the spring the millions purify, enrich and vitalize their blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is the greatest and best Spring Medicine, because it is the greatest and best blood purifier medical science ever produced.

It is Wonderful

What a change can be made by a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season. This medicine creates an appetite, tones and strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, gives sweet, refreshing sleep, quiets the nerves, overcomes that tired feeling and gives renewed energy and ambition, strength and vigor.

Run Down in Health.

'I was much run down in health and had spells of coughing which left me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected, and that my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I procured a bottle and began taking it. In a short time I felt much better, and I have continued the use of this medicine until I now feel like a new woman and cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla.' Mrs. SUMMERVILLE, 217 Ossington avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take easy to operate. 25 cents.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Taking effect November 15th, 1897.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.30 a.m.—Valleyfield, Ottawa, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—Sorel, Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.
9.00 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
9.10 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
10.30 a.m.—Ottawa via C.A.R.
12.00 noon.—St. Johns (Sat. leaves at 1.25 p.m.)
4.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Quebec.
4.30 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Ft. Covington.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns and Rouses Point.
4.55 p.m.—Valleyfield and Ottawa, via C.A.R.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville.
5.30 p.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe.
6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.00 p.m.—New York, via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.
8.25 p.m.—Boston and New York, via C.V.R.
8.30 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
10.25 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.15 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.16 a.m.—New York, via D. & H.
7.25 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
8.40 a.m.—Fort Covington.
8.50 a.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe.
9.08 a.m.—Rouses Point.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville.
11.30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.30 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, etc.
1.35 p.m.—Quebec.
2.30 p.m.—St. Johns, (Sat. arrives at 3.40 p.m.)
4.40 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
6.50 p.m.—Sorel, Halifax, Quebec, Portland.
8.20 p.m.—Boston, via C.V.R.
8.45 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
10.15 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine—7.20, 9 a.m., 12.10, (except Sat.) 1.30, (Sat only) 3.50, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25, p.m. For Lachine wharf—5.20, 6.35, 8.00 a.m. 12.10 noon. 5.00, 6.20 p.m.

For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—7.30, 9.00, 10.30 a.m., 12.10 p.m. (except Sat.), 1.30, (Sat. only), 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 10.25, 11.25 p.m.

For Dorval—7.30, 10.30, 12.10 a.m., (except Sat.) 1.30 p.m., (Sat. only), 3.50, 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m.

For Longueuil—7.50 a.m.; 5.30, 6.30 p.m.
For St. Laurent 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, 5.30 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.15, 6.27 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.50, 9.00, 9.10, (12.00 noon except Sat.), 12.10, (1.25 Sat.), 4.00, 4.36, 4.55 5.30, 6.30, 6.50, 7.00, 8.25, 8.30, 11.15 p.m.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James st., (W. H. Clancy, Agent), and Bonaventure station

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton, 8.50 a.m., 9 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., (7.45 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 5.30 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.45 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 5.30 p.m.
For Hudson, Alfred, Caledonia Springs, 8.50 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. (Saturday, 1.30 p.m., instead of 5.15 p.m.)
St. Anne's and Vaudreuil, 8.50 a.m., 1.30 p.m., (Sat. only), 4.15 p.m., 5.15 p.m. (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), 9.00 p.m.
For Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 9.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.10 p.m., daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 2.00 p.m

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.50 a.m. 12 noon, and 8.35 p.m.
From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.50 a.m., and 8.35 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., and 12.00 noon, 8.35 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m.
From Toronto and West, 7.30 a.m., and 6.50 p.m.
From St. Paul Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.05 a.m.
From Vancouver, 2.00 p.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily; 11.00 p.m. daily. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.B., 9.00 a.m. 3.30 p.m., daily, and 11.00 p.m. daily.
For Joliette, St. Gabriel, 9 a.m., 1.30 p.m. (Sat. only), 5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m.
For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m.
For St. Agathe, 8.30 a.m. (Wednesdays only) 5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30, 6.25 p.m., (Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instead of 5.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station:

From Quebec, 6.30 a.m., (Mondays excepted), 3.35 p.m., 6.30 p.m. Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 8.40 a.m. 6.30 p.m., Ottawa and Lachute, 12.45 p.m., 9.05 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., and 3.05 p.m. St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.40 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.40 a.m.

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City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
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THE QUEEN AND THE BENIN HEROES.

The Ship's Company of H.M.S. 'St. George' at Osborne—Her Majesty Questioning a Wounded Sailor.—London 'Graphic.'

On the recent return of H. M. S. 'St. George' from the expedition to Benin, the officers and men were received by the Queen, in the Durbar Room, at Osborne. Her Majesty was surrounded by Princess Beatrice, Princess Louis of Battenburg, Princess Alice of Battenburg, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, was also in attendance. The first officer to enter was Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, and to him the Queen put several questions concerning Benin, and other expeditions in which the 'St. George' had taken part. The officers entered singly, and having bowed to the Queen, left. Then the door opened and a string of blue-jackets entered. One by one they passed Her Majesty, saluting as they did so. Her Majesty showed special interest in those who had been wounded. An A. B. named Dye, who had been badly wounded in the forehead, was addressed by the Queen, who asked him if he were quite well again. After the blue-jackets came the marines, in white helmets. In all two hundred and sixty-nine officers and men passed before Her Majesty.

BISHOP POTTER

On England and America

BY GEORGE WASHBURN, D.D., LL.D., PRESIDENT OF ROBERT COLLEGE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

I am not quite sure that Bishop Potter will thank me for taking up his defence at this late day; but I was too far away to do it at the time when his remarks were under discussion in the papers, and I wish to add my protest against the unjustifiable optimism of public opinion in the United States. I yield to no one in devotion to my country or in admiration of all that is good and great in the United States. Absence from it only strengthens this feeling. But it is a very poor sort of patriotism which shuts its eyes to existing evils and coming dangers and comforts itself with the idea that somehow all will come out right in the end. This is a sort of childishness which is unworthy of a great nation.

There is nothing unreasonable in the opinion that we have no reason to hope for such easy and rapid accumulation of wealth in the future as in the past. We inherited the natural resources of the better part of a great continent and for many years attracted the best laborers from Europe. We have squandered and wasted our resources as no other nation ever did, and the time has come when we must live as other nations do. We no longer have a virgin soil and no longer attract any but the least desirable of immigrants. We must learn economy and be content to live upon the fruits of hard work. Moreover, our very prosperity has roused against us the envy and hostility of the world. We were never so heartily hated by the people of Europe as we are to-day. England is the only great country which is really friendly to us. The declaration of Count Golochowsky, the Prime Minister of Austria, that the twentieth century was to be a century of commercial conflict and that Europe would combine to put down the countries beyond the Atlantic, does not seem to have attracted much attention in America; but the unanimous approval with which it was received by the Continental press shows how general and bitter the feeling is against us. They propose not only to shut out our wheat, but to close the markets of the world against our manufactured goods. We are also held up as an evidence of the utter failure of Democracy to secure honest government; and our failure is supposed to be one of the reasons why the whole tide of public opinion in Europe is turning in favor of monarchy. Without giving too much importance to all this, we can still see that our path in the future is likely to be a more difficult and thorny one than in the past. Dollar wheat, due to the failure of the crops in many countries at once, tided us over last year; but such calamities are not likely to fall often upon Europe, Asia and South America at once, and Siberia will soon appear as a new rival of our North-West.

But in the papers which I have seen it was not so much this prophecy as the comparison made between England and America which excited unfavorable comment upon the Bishop's remarks. For my part, I heartily agree with what he is reported to have said. I know England as well as I do America, I know her weaknesses as well as her strong points. Where I have written one line of criticism upon America I have written a hundred upon the English Government in English periodicals and papers, often very severe criticism; but no one who knows the two countries can question the fact that England is the better governed of the two, or that the English people, taken as a whole, have more respect for law, for human life, for individual liberty and the rights of property than Americans taken as a nation. They take much greater interest in good government than we do. They give more time and thought to it than we do, as any one may see who compares the newspapers of the two countries. How many newspapers in America think it pays to publish full reports of debates in Congress or in States Legislatures, or even the speeches of leading statesmen, and how many read those that are published?

Then, again, an Englishman will not quietly submit to wrong and oppression as we do. He will defend his rights and spend a hundred pounds to get justice rather than be wronged out of five pounds. We meekly submit to a thousand petty annoyances from government and corporation officials which no Englishman would tolerate without at least knowing the reason why. If a letter goes astray he writes to the Postmaster-General, and if he does not get satisfaction he writes to the 'Times.' If a railway porter is uncivil or inattentive he takes pains to go and complain of him. We find it too much trouble to defend our rights. This peculiarity of Englishmen makes them unpopular abroad; but it is the bulwark of their liberty at home. On the other hand, it has always seemed to me that the average Englishman feels a sense of personal responsibility for the acts of the government which hardly exists in America. I think that the average American after he has voted for his party candidate generally feels that his responsibility is at an end and gives himself no further trouble—unless his personal interests are affected—while the Englishman feels that what the government does, he does, unless he enters his protest against it in a public meeting or in the press. If we compare the actual working of the government in the two countries the balance is altogether in favor of England. There are many abuses there, especially traditional ones, which have not yet been removed; but there is no such widespread corruption and lawlessness as exists in the United States. Compare the custom houses of Liverpool and New York—the strict honesty of the one and the unblushing corruption of the other. Compare the city governments of England and America—London and New York or Manchester and Chicago. Compare the courts of justice in these two cities—the reputation of the judges. Compare the purity of the elections in the two countries and the reputation for honesty which members of parliament have with the reputation which our Congress has in our own country, or the Legislature of the State of New York.

Compare the respect for law in England with the growing lawlessness in America, where the lynching of suspected criminals is an every-day occurrence, and where murder is more common and less frequently punished than in any civilized country in the world. Compare the strikes of England with those of America and you have a startling exhibition of the different spirit of the workingmen in the two countries. Think what the coal miners suffered in the great strike of '96, and the engineers in the strike which has just come to end, and compare their behavior with that of our strikers, at Chicago, for example. English strikers respect the law. Ours immediately take to murder and the destruction of property, and threaten revolution.

It is easy to invent excuses for all this—to say it is the fault of our foreign population, or our too rapid growth, or something else; but the fact remains that there is more security for person, life and property, more respect for the government and perhaps more real liberty in England than in America to-day, and much less of these in America to-day than there was fifty years ago.

The important fact is the last one. The other is important only if we can learn how it is that Englishmen manage to have a better and cheaper government than we have; whether it is simply because the country is small and the population homogeneous, or whether it is because the people give more attention to it. Both these things are true; but the fact which interests us is the last. Our city and state governments are small enough in extent to give us the same advantages that England has in this respect; and, on the whole, they seem to me worse than the central government. The nearer we get to the people, the worse the government. This is manifestly due to the neglect and carelessness of the better classes. Bad men prefer a corrupt government everywhere. It is their opportunity to enrich themselves at the expense of the community. There are plenty of bad men in London, probably as many as in New York; but the better classes would never tolerate the rule of a Tammany boss. In New York they do, and the New York press hopes that it will not turn out to be so bad a thing after all. Even the 'Independent' comforts its readers with the reflection that 'New York survives bad rule.' It can't be ruined in four years. Perhaps not. A man with a cancer may live out this year; but, all the same, it is undermining his strength and is certain to kill him in the end. If the good men of the United States do not rouse themselves to something more than fitful, spasmodic efforts to defend their rights and their liberties, it seems to me that there is nothing in the history of the world to justify the optimistic belief that, somehow, it will come out right, and the country be saved from revolution or anarchy. Our country demands of us to-day for the preservation of our liberties as much of devotion and self-sacrifice as our fathers gave to the founding of it. Are we likely to make these sacrifies until driven to it by some great calamity?—The 'Independent.'

WHY THE UNITED STATES IS UNPOPULAR ABROAD.

(New York 'Independent.')

Of the fact there can be no doubt—every visitor, more than a mere hasty traveller in Europe, will testify to the fact. It is not true, we think, of other American countries, at least to the south of us. But Americans do not travel much on their hemisphere, and the Monroe doctrine has made us to be regarded as a kindly elder brother who can be called on for help in the last emergency. But in Europe we probably have not one cordial friend among the nations of Europe. Indeed, we are much in the position of Great Britain, whose isolation is more 'splendid' than agreeable. The causes of this growing unpopularity would make an interesting study, and we note some of them.

It is easy to see why we are unpopular in Spain. Spain is unpopular with us. We naturally sympathize, all of us, with the Cubans struggling for their independence. But it is a matter of the intensest pride with the Spaniards to hold their choicest possession. They know the Cubans depend on our sympathy, that they smuggle military stores from our coasts, and that our government has made it clear that we cannot allow the cruel wrong to the Cubans and the injury to our own interests to go on indefinitely. We are intensely unpopular in Spain, and the residences of our minister and consuls have to be guarded against popular attack.

We are not popular in France, notwithstanding the hereditary friendship. For years there has been a large American colony in Paris, but its members find it difficult to get any entré into French society. French ideals differ from ours as much as they do from the English. Besides, the natural sympathy of France is with its neighbor, Spain, which has a large colony in Paris; and Spanish bonds are held in Paris, and would be almost worthless if Cuba were to secure independence. The French believe what the Spaniards tell them, that the United States is hungering to annex Cuba.

We need not argue the ill-will of Germany; it is too plain to be missed. It is caused partly by the operation of our protective tariff and partly by the loss to the United States of so many German citizens and possible soldiers. But still more the cause is in that which is seen all through Europe, the growth and prosperity of this country, the development of its manufactures and commerce, which excite general apprehension. What Germany feels is what the Austrian Premier, Goluchowski, startled us by proclaiming, that the twentieth century must see the union of Europe against America, to shut out American products and influence. The yellow peril, from China, is not so much feared as the American peril. This apprehension affects all Europe, though just now most clearly expressed in Germany and Austria. But Italy feels it as well, although she has her special grievance in the New Orleans lynching case.

Of the great powers there remain Russia, which has no public opinion, and Great Britain. President Washburn thinks that the mother country remains our friend. We trust this is so, certainly we are her friend; but the Venezuela incident, and the charges that our diplomatic correspondence lacked courtesy, have cooled the feeling. The prompt payment of the indemnity now awarded to Great Britain might relieve this tension.

There are other general causes of the ill-will to America which must not be forgotten, and for which we are to blame. The enormous number of murders and lynchings in our Southern and Western States makes an impression on the European mind, as it should. Here we are verily guilty. Closely connected with this is the failure of our citizens to secure honest government. The handing over of the government of Greater New York to Tammany, when it might have been so easily prevented, has created a profound distrust of the capacity of the American republic. The parallel failure of free and equal suffrage in the south has equal sinister significance; although the suppression of the free ballot by violence or fraud or constitutional devices is not so far bruited as is the corrupt government of our great cities and the rule of bosses in our empire states.

So for good reasons or bad we must probably submit for some years to be no longer the most popular, but one of the most unpopular of nations. We are strong enough so that we need not fear the enmity of foreign states; but it is our first international duty to see our own serious faults and to conduct our public affairs on the highest plane of honor and courtesy. We need not lay it wholly to the incapacity of the nations to understand our good qualities when so shrewd an observer of European affairs as President Washburn, of Constantinople, tells us that 'we were never so heartily hated by the people of Europe as we are to-day.'

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

It is understood that work on the buildings and grounds of the Paris Exposition of 1900 is well under way, and about three thousand men are regularly employed.

In China the detection of false coins is a skilled, prosperous profession, known as 'shroffing,' and is taught in special schools.

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, 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.