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# DAILY WITNESS

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

Last Edition  
PRICE ONE CENT.

## DOMINION ASSEMBLY.

### TO HELP THE G.T.R. TRACKMEN.

At a meeting of Dominion Assembly, No. 2436, K. of L., held last evening, Master Workman R. Keys presiding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

'Whereas, the Grand Trunk Railway has been granted a site for the purpose of building offices thereon, and whereas, through the efforts of the labor organizations of this city is largely due the securing of the same; be it therefore

'Resolved, that this assembly requests Mr. Hays to see that Montreal contractors and laborers be employed at the building of the same, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the management of the G. T. R. system, and the press of the city.'

A communication was read from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada dealing with the devising of means for the purpose of aiding the G. T. R. trackmen, now on strike, and asking the Assembly to do all in its power to secure living wages for the men. It was decided to appoint a committee to confer with the trackmen's central committee for the purpose of devising means to raise funds for the assistance of the strikers.

Negotiations are still proceeding between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Grand Trunk authorities in relation to the strike but the statement is quite misleading that Mr. Hays promised the men an advance of fifteen percent. No such promise has been made. Even Mr. Lowe admitted this to-day, stating that a certain promise was made which did not amount to the expectations of the men, and which the representatives of the latter refused. The committee stated explicitly to the Premier the 'irreducible minimum' to which the men would consent, and Mr. Pole thinks Mr. Hays is now aware of what that is. He is in hopes that a settlement will be effected seeing that the negotiations are progressing favorably.

### SYMPATHY FOR TRACKMEN.

Hamilton, Ont., June 17.—The trackmen's relief committee of the Trades and Labor Council reported at last night's council meeting that the citizens had made a hearty response to the appeal for financial assistance, the Bricklayers and other unions having contributed over twenty-five dollars. A resolution was passed to the effect that the council should send a communication to the General Assembly, which is meeting in this city at present, stating the G. T. R. trackmen's grievances and requesting the assembly to consider the matter of the disabilities under which the trackmen are placed, also the danger to the travelling public because of the G. T. R. tracks not being properly looked after. A committee was appointed to arrange for permanent quarters for the strikers.

### UNKNOWN WOMAN KILLED.

### RUN OVER THIS MORNING ON THE GRAND TRUNK TRACKS.

An unknown woman was run over on the Grand Trunk Railway opposite the Canadian Express Company's office, at eleven a.m., to-day, and almost instantly killed. The remains await identification at the General Hospital.

### C.P.R. APPOINTMENTS.

The changes and appointments consequent upon the elevation of superior officials on the C. P. R., and which have already been indicated are now officially announced. Mr. Kerr has been appointed general passenger manager, in the place of Mr. McNicoll, who has been elevated to the position of assistant general manager of the system; Mr. McPherson, who has been stationed at Toronto as assistant passenger agent, will take Mr. Kerr's place at Winnipeg, as freight and passenger agent of the western division, while Mr. Notman, of St. John, N.B., will be moved to the place vacated by Mr. McPherson. The latter vacancy will be filled by Mr. J. N. Heath, pro tem. Other minor changes are in contemplation.

### TO KILL CATERPILLARS.

Mr. Brodie, of Notre Dame de Grace, who has had much experience in dealing with the caterpillar pest, recommends the following spraying mixture, when the caterpillars are young and small:—Four pounds of copper sulphate, four ounces of Paris green, and four pounds of lime, added to forty gallons of water. When the caterpillars are larger and commence to eat the leaves one should double the quantity of the above-mentioned chemicals, in the same quantity of water. One good spraying should be effectual. Anyone, by inspecting Mr. Brodie's orchards, can see for themselves the success of such sprayings.

### MAJOR GIROUARD.

Judge Girouard, of the Supreme Court, has received information that his son, Major Percy Girouard, who took such a prominent part in the construction of the Soudan Railway, will sail for Canada on July 15.

## INSPECTION AND CHURCH PARADE.

The 5th Royal Scots will have their annual inspection this afternoon on the Champ de Mars. Lieut.-Col. Gordon and Roy and Major Chincin will be the inspecting officers.

The Garrison Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Col. F. Minden Cole, will attend church parade to-morrow afternoon at St. Paul's Church, where a memorial service to the late Lieut.-Col. Oswald will be conducted by the regimental chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Barclay.

### LUMBERMEN DROWNED.

Dunchurch, Ont., June 17.—On Thursday two men on the Fisher and Turner drive were drowned while running the Burnt chutes. One, named Orman Miran, of Powassan, the other, Michael McDonald, of Kirkfield. Both were married men. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

### FIRE STILL RAGING.

### VOLUNTEERS STILL FIGHTING THE FLAMES IN THE CALEDONIA MINE.

Sydney, C.B., June 17.—Last night's efforts to extinguish the fire in the Caledonia coal pit, the scene of yesterday's disastrous explosion were attended with no success; but the work is being continued to-day without abatement. It is thought that the conditions to-day are more favorable for fighting the flames, and at noon a fresh supply of volunteers will enter the mine and endeavor to reach the seat of the fire. The body of Donald Martin has not yet been found. It is thought now that possibly he fled to a part of the old workings, and is waiting there for an opportunity to escape.

### TRADE RETURNS.

### INCREASE DURING THE PAST ELEVEN MONTHS OF OVER FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Ottawa, June 17.—Returns are now available which show the total trade for the eleven months of the fiscal year, which have elapsed up to the end of May. Steadily, from the very first of the year, there has been piling up a record of imports such as has never before been equalled in the history of Canada, and which already exceeds the returns of 1898, up to this date, by over twenty-two millions of dollars. In exports there has been a decline, amounting in all to over four and a half millions, although for the month of May alone there is noticeable a slight and gratifying increase which would seem to indicate an upward tendency. Taken together exports and imports for the eleven months have grown in the last twelvemonth by \$14,710,360.

For the eleven months periods of 1898 and 1899, the export figures are as follows:—

	1898.	1899.
Produce of Mine . . . . .	\$12,457,422	\$12,267,146
Produce of Fisheries . . . . .	9,838,022	8,850,826
Produce of Forest . . . . .	23,451,091	23,818,168
Animals and their products . . . . .	42,677,749	44,245,361
Manufactures . . . . .	29,076,413	34,240,434
Miscellaneous . . . . .	10,481,251	11,312,538
Totals . . . . .	\$139,117,112	\$136,144,648
or including coin and bullion . . . . .	148,671,962	139,018,266
Imports for the same period were:—		
Dutiable goods . . . . .	69,045,134	80,154,424
Free goods . . . . .	45,508,011	53,690,724
Totals . . . . .	114,553,145	133,765,148
or including coin and bullion . . . . .	118,094,760	128,266,816
Duty collected . . . . .	20,192,471	23,100,439
For the month of May alone the returns for 1898 and 1899 are as follows:—		
1898.	1899.	
Produce of Mine . . . . .	993,875	1,432,402
Produce of Fisheries . . . . .	651,282	745,480
Forest . . . . .	1,293,980	1,734,823
Animals and Products . . . . .	2,191,553	2,144,741
Agricultural Products . . . . .	2,938,942	1,696,767
Manufactures . . . . .	1,067,752	1,277,706
Miscellaneous . . . . .	41,445	43,296
Totals . . . . .	9,027,235	9,075,815
or including coin and bullion . . . . .	9,118,596	9,203,917
Imports . . . . .	6,425,141	7,359,103
Dutiable goods . . . . .	5,447,766	5,279,705
Free goods . . . . .	1,117,867	1,238,806
Totals . . . . .	11,875,867	12,638,806
or including coin and bullion . . . . .	12,821,245	13,026,593

### McGILL MEDICAL CLASS LISTS.

Dr. R. F. Ruttan, registrar of McGill University, desires to have it stated that in the class lists of the McGill Medical Faculty the name of Mr. M. L. Ship, B.A., should have appeared among those who passed in all subjects of the first year. The name was inadvertently omitted from the official lists.

### WAS ONLY INJURED.

It happily turns out that Mr. Fabien Demers, who was reported as having been killed, yesterday, by falling from one of the street cars, only received comparatively trifling injuries, which were properly attended to at the Notre Dame Hospital, where he was at once taken.



PIERRE WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.  
M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who was Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of Gambetta in 1881, and again in the Ferry Cabinet, in 1883, who has accepted the task of forming a Cabinet.

### HOPEFUL OF ANDRÉE'S SAFETY.

Stockholm, June 16.—The members of the Hydrographic Congress were received by King Oscar at the Royal Castle to-day. His Majesty showed them the torn despatch from Prof. Andrée, the missing Arctic balloonist, recently found in Iceland, and Dr. Nansen, who examined it most carefully, declared that if Andrée had succeeded in descending with his balloon, and taking with him arms and ammunition there was good reason to assume he had reached Greenland, where he would probably be found by the Nathorst expedition. It will be expected to return to Sweden in September.



PROFESSOR DE MARTENS,  
Professor of International Law in the University of St. Petersburg, Russia, and President of the Venezuela Arbitration Commission, now meeting in Paris.

### FRENCH SHORE TROUBLES.

St. John's, Nfld., June 16.—Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Charles Bedford, in his flagship, the British first-class cruiser 'Crescent,' will visit Newfoundland waters on July 16 next to confer with the government respecting the rights of the French along the treaty coast. Having recently arrived from England to take command of the North American station, Admiral Bedford is believed to have been instructed of the latest developments of the question by Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

### TWO FATALITIES.

Quebec, June 17.—Two Portneuf county men named Laperriere and Bertrand, were killed the evening before last, one at Lorette by falling from his vehicle, and one at St. Catharines by falling from the roof of his house.

### MOE-NEILSON.

On Wednesday evening, at the residence of Mr. John Neilson, Metcalfe avenue, Mr. John Moe, of the Grand Trunk Railway, St. Johns, was united in marriage to Miss Bella Neilson, daughter of Mr. J. Neilson, of the Great Western Telegraph Company, by the Rev. W. R. Cruickshanks, of Point St. Charles. Miss Aggie McKay, of Westmount, was bridesmaid, and the groom was supported by Mr. Chambers. The wedding was a very quiet and pleasant one, only the immediate relatives being in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. Moe were the recipients of many useful and valuable presents, showing their popularity. They left by the evening train for Portland and Boston, and will be absent for a couple of weeks, and on their return will take up their residence at St. Johns.

## MULLATT DYING.

London, June 16.—Joe Mullatt, the Irish political prisoner, sentenced to imprisonment for life for attempting to murder a juror who convicted Michael Walsh, was liberated from prison and taken to Dublin this evening. He is in a dying condition.

## THE LEVIS CAMP.

### NO LIQUOR WILL BE ALLOWED.

Quebec, June 17.—Orders have just been issued by Major-General Hutton that not one drop of intoxicating liquors shall be sold on the grounds of the big military camp at St. Joseph de Levis, which opens on June 27. It will be a 'dry' camp for the first time on record.

## ORANGE YOUNG BRITONS.

Perth, Ont., June 17.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Orange Young Britons of British North America, which was held here on Wednesday and Thursday, was one of the most successful in the history of the order. A goodly number of delegates were present from various parts of the Dominion.

## THE 'BOURGOGNE' DISASTER.

London, June 16.—The House of Lords has finally dismissed the appeal of the owners of the steamer 'Bourgogne,' for the decision holding the steamer responsible for the collision with the ship 'Cromartysire,' which resulted in the sinking of the 'Bourgogne,' with great loss of life.

## THE RUTLAND RAILWAY.

### A NEW LINE FROM ROUSE'S POINT TO BURLINGTON, VT.

The Rutland Railway Company now own all the line from Ogdensburg to Rouse's Point, and it is building a new line from Rouse's Point to Burlington. There are six hundred men employed on the new work which, it is expected, will be completed by Sept. 1 next, after which date the company will run through trains over the new road from Montreal to Burlington, and also from Sorel, for New England points. The company will also construct a line from Lacolle to connect with the Richelieu and Valley Railway, giving a through service from Sorel to New England points.

## CRISIS IN FRANCE.

### WALDECK-ROUSSEAU TO TRY HIS HAND AT CABINET-BUILDING.

Paris, June 17.—M. Poincaré went to the Elysée Palace yesterday afternoon for the purpose of informing President Loubet that he declines to form a cabinet. M. Poincaré's decision was reached after a long conference with M. Delcassé, Sarrien and Mougeot, Radicals, who finally refused to agree to the conditions on which M. Poincaré offered them representation in the cabinet. Senator Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau has accepted the task of constructing a cabinet, M. Delcassé having declined. It is believed that strong pressure was brought to bear upon M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who arrived to-day from Toulon; but, as the Socialists and Radicals virtually dominate the situation, no combination is likely to be long-lived.

## THE POPE'S HEALTH.

London, June 17.—Professor Mazzoni revisited the Pope early this week to examine the scar from which the bandage was removed only three weeks ago. The Pope asked him how long he thought he would live and the surgeon replied:—'I believe your Holiness will see the new century.'

## A QUEBEC FIRE.

Quebec, June 17.—An accidental fire this morning gutted the residence of Mr. Foley, clerk of the Recorder's Court, on St. Angele street. The loss is about \$2,500, and is covered by insurance.

## DIED FROM CANCER.

Quebec, June 17.—The verdict of the jury at the coroner's inquest yesterday on the circumstances of the suspicious death of a man named Isidore Paradis, at Charlesbourg, was that death resulted from a cancer of the stomach.

## LARGE REDUCTION IN ASSESSMENTS.

Toronto, June 17.—Judge McDougall's ideas as to the assessable income of the big loan companies differ materially from the views held by Mr. Fleming, assessment commissioner, as was clearly demonstrated yesterday by His Honor's decisions. The Canada Land & Investment Company protested against an assessment of \$66,000 and it was reduced to \$24,000. The Credit Foncier's from \$6,000 to \$1,500; London & Ontario Investment Company from \$23,000 to \$5,000; Trust & Loan Company, from \$40,000 to \$12,419. The sum of \$5,000 was knocked off the North Scotland Canadian's rating, which Mr. Fleming put at \$40,000. A reduction of \$75,000 was granted the Western Canadian Loan & Savings, originally assessed at \$80,000. Fifteen thousand dollars was the amount the judge placed the Freehold Loan & Savings Company from \$79,146. The Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Company objected to \$156,000 and it was reduced to \$22,000. The British Canadian got a reduction from \$20,583 to \$4,197. The Union Loan & Savings Company will pay taxes on \$16,000, instead of \$27,780, and the London & Canadian on \$10,000, instead of \$42,000. The amount of the Real Estate Loan Company of Canada's assessment was reduced from \$14,048 to \$1,140.

## GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

### CANADA IN THE WAY OF CLOSER COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Berlin, June 17.—In the course of a discussion of the question of the prolongation of the commercial treaty with Great Britain in the Reichstag to-day, Count Karitz declared that the chief difficulty in the way of reaching an understanding was Canada's increasing independence. Count Po-adowski-Wehner, Minister of the Imperial Treasury, denied that the government had failed to display the necessary energy toward Great Britain. 'Germany,' he said, 'had applied an autonomous tariff to Canada, and would do the same towards other countries differentiating against Germany.'

### KLONDIKE GOLD COMING OUT.

Skaguay, June 13, via Seattle, Wash., June 17.—A large amount of gold dust and nuggets was landed at White Horse Rapids last Friday, June 9, from the first three steamers to reach that point from Dawson City. Over a ton of it was officially checked off by the officers at White Horse when making the transfer from steamer to steamer. The remainder was divided in packages ranging from 10 to 75 pounds carried by more than three hundred passengers on the three boats. They were in all sorts of odd packages, and made no attempt at concealment. No. 17 El Dorado, it is said, will prove to be the richest on the whole Klondike. Mr. Peacock, of Quebec, who owns half interest, had 87 men at work on it all winter, and the clean-up will be in the neighborhood of from \$1,200,000 to \$1,500,000.

### 'LAKE HURON' AT QUEBEC.

### ARRIVED UP LAST NIGHT FROM GROSSE ISLE.

Quebec, June 17.—The SS. 'Lake Huron' arrived up from Grosse Isle last night. After landing the baggage of the Doukhobors, she will proceed to Sillery, where she will load some timber, and then will go on to Montreal. Capt. Gillette, who has charge of the vessel, stated last night that the utmost precautions were taken at Grosse Isle. The crew went down yesterday morning on the SS. 'Beaver.' On their arrival at the quarantine station the medical director, Dr. Martineau, came out on the tug 'Challenger' to within hailing distance and gave the men his instructions. The regular crew all went ashore and left the vessel without a soul aboard, so there should not be the slightest risk of infection when the new crew begin their work.

### IMPORTANT LITIGATION.

Judge Mathieu this morning granted the petition of Dame Rose Nelson, one of the Wolfred Nelson heirs, to proceed in forma pauperis in an action to annul certain acts and deeds connected with the property at the corner of St. James and St. Lambert hills, where the 'Presse' building is now being erected, and to claim her share of the value of the buildings, previously thereon, and which have been demolished by the present holder, the Hon. T. Berthiaume.

## MONTREAL SOUTH.

A very clever arrest was made yesterday evening by Mr. Kilgallen, of Montreal South. Mrs. Belanger's store was entered by an unknown man who helped himself to a purse containing about nine or ten dollars and then made off, but as he was about to board the Longueuil ferry he was seized and taken to the Longueuil police station. Residents state that a hot time awaits any of the same class of visitors as their detective system is about perfect.

## GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Clear, west wind.  
River Du Loup—Clear, strong west wind.  
Pointe-aux-Lies—Clear, west wind; inward yesterday, 9.30 p.m., Grecian.  
Cape Chatte—Clear, strong west wind; inward, 8 a.m., Coban.  
Martin River—Clear, strong north-west wind.  
Cape Magdalen—Clear, north-west wind; inward 9.30 a.m., Manchester Trader; 6.30 a.m., steamer.  
Pointe-aux-Lies—Clear, calm.  
Cape Rosier—Clear, calm; inward yesterday, 7 p.m., steamer.  
North Shore—Clear, strong west wind.  
Anticosti—Clear, variable winds; inward, 8 a.m., Manchester Trader; 6.30 a.m., steamer.  
Cape Race—Clear, north wind.  
Cape Race—Dense fog, raining, west wind.

## LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, June 17.—2 p.m.—Closing-Consols for money at 108 9/16; do. for the account at 108 11/16. Canadian Pacific at 99 3/4; Grand Trunk at 8; Erie at 12 1/2; Erie, first preferred, at 25 1/2; Illinois Central at 15 1/2; Mexican Ordinary at 7 1/4; St. Paul, common, at 12 3/4; New York Central at 15 1/4; Pennsylvania at 6 1/2; Reading at 10 1/2; Mexican Central, raw furs, at 7 1/2; Alchison at 15 1/2; Louisville at 6 1/2; bar silver at 27 1/2; money at 1/2 percent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, three percent.

## CHICAGO MARKETS.

The openings of the Chicago markets this morning were: Wheat, 7 1/2c July, 7 1/2c for Sept., 7 1/2c Dec.; corn, 25 1/2c July, 25c for Sept., 24 1/2c Dec.; oats, 14 1/2c July, 14 1/2c Sept.; pork, \$3.20 July, \$3.40 Sept.; lard, \$5 July, \$5.15 Sept.; short ribs, \$4.07 July, \$4.80 Sept.

## WARMER WEATHER.

### OPPOSED TO ARBITRATION.

Constantinople, June 17.—The Sultan is decidedly opposed to the arbitration schemes of the peace conference at The Hague and several indignant councils of ministers have been held on the subject at the Yildiz Palace.

## A WISE VIEW.

Quebec, June 17.—Mr. John Livingstone, of Montreal, has a very sensible letter in the 'Chronicle' to-day in which he points out that Quebec has nothing to gain by deciding Montreal or the channel upward from Quebec and shows that there are vast opportunities open to Quebec in the pulp and paper industries, iron ship building and manufactures of iron which lie like a gold mine under its feet, but which it is persistently neglecting.

## SUDDEN DEATH AT CORNWALL.

Cornwall, June 17.—While riding on a bicycle on Fourth street last night, Geo. Shaver was attacked with heart failure and fell to the ground dead. Deceased was a native of Osnabrock and was about forty-five years of age. He was a member of the firm of Grant & Shaver, wood merchants, and leaves a wife and two small children. The funeral will be conducted by the A. O. U. W., of which deceased was a member.

## WARMER WEATHER.

Toronto, June 17, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Kamloops, 82, 68; Calgary, 96, 60; Edmonton, 68, 46; Prince Albert, 76, 43; Qu'Appelle, 78, 50; Winnipeg, 82, 58; Port Arthur, 74, 44; Pelly Sound, 64, 44; Toronto, 68, 50; Ottawa, 64, 46; Montreal, 60, 52; Quebec, 54, 44; Halifax, 60, 52. Moderate westerly and south-westerly winds; fine; Sunday, fresh south-westerly and southerly winds; generally fine and warmer; thunderstorms in some localities at night.

## READINGS BY HEAR & HARRISON'S STANDARD BAROMETER AT NOON TO-DAY, 30.17; YESTERDAY, 29.80. TEMPERATURE, TO-DAY, MAX. 76, MIN. 48; YESTERDAY, MAX. 63, MIN. 50.

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.

BIRTHS. COLLUM—In this city, on June 11, 1899, at 78 Galu street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Collum.

HINDMAN—On June 11, 1899, a son to Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Hindman.

LAWRENCE—At 106 Charron street, Point St. Charles, on Saturday, June 10, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Lawrence.

MARRIED. BROWN-WOOD—On June 14, 1899, at the residence of Mr. A. Sanderson, Ottawa, by the Rev. Dr. Ross, Mr. Thos. R. Brown, of Ottawa, to Miss Annie B. Woods, daughter of Mr. John Woods, of Masham.

BRETHOUR-CONANT—At Buena Vista, the family home, on June 14, 1899, by the Rev. J. P. Wilson, Alice M. Conant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Conant, to F. Brethour, L.D.S., of Toronto.

COVYBURN-GRANT—At the family residence, Lindencroft, Orillia, Ont., on June 14, 1899, by the father of the bride, Rev. George Grant, B.A., I.P.S., assisted by the Rev. R. N. Grant, D.D., Georgina M. Grant to J. Alexander Cobbyburn, of Gravenhurst.

EASTMAN-DOVE—At the home of the late Mr. John Levi, of West Will-bridge, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899, by the Rev. J. McKinnon, B.D., William M. Eastman, of Arden, Ont., to Annie, daughter of the late Mr. John Love, of West Will-bridge, Ont.

ELLIS-CLELAND—On June 14, 1899, at the residence of the bride's father, 118 Florence street, Ottawa, by the Rev. R. Herbison, Jas. F. Ellis, to Charlotte S. (Lottie) Cleland, second daughter of Geo. R. Cleland.

HERRING-BOYD—At Brockville, Ont., on June 14, 1899, by the Ven. Archdeacon T. Bedford Jones, L.L.D., Myrtle Pauline Boyd, daughter of the late John Boyd, Esq., to Benjamin Allison Herring, manager of Bank of Ottawa, Hankook Hill, Ont.

HUTCHINSON-McGUINNIS—In St. Luke's Church, corner Dorchester and Champlain streets, city, on Wednesday evening, June 14, 1899, by the Rev. T. E. Cunningham, rector, William Hutchinson to Miss Ceina McGuinnis, born of Montreal.

KETTLE-MORRISON—At the residence of the bride's parents, Bethany, on June 14, 1899, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. Herbert Whitwood Kettle, to Miss Jennie Ann Morrison.

KNOWLES-WILKINS—At Toronto, June 14, 1899, by the Rev. John Nell, Peter C. Knowles, to Jessie, only daughter of Mr. Wilkins, Esq., of Detroit, Mich.

MILNE-MARTIN—At the residence of the bride's father, 24 Birch avenue, Toronto, on June 14, 1899, by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, Alex. R. Milne, to Miss Margaret Martin, only daughter of Mr. Martin, of Toronto.

M'LAY-BOYD—At Bloor Street Baptist Church, Toronto, on June 13, 1899, by the Rev. C. A. Eton, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Harris, Walter S. W. McEay, B.A., lecturer in English at McMaster University, to Margaret, oldest daughter of Sir John Alexander Boyd, Chancellor of Ontario.

NIGHTSWANDER-PATERSON—At the residence of the bride's father, No. 34 Florence street, on June 14, 1899, by the Rev. F. A. McNeil, Frederick David Nightswander, of Stouffville, son of the late Rev. D. D. Nightswander, to Frances Maud Milford, daughter of S. E. Paterson, of Toronto.

PEEVER-PEEVER—By the Rev. Carl Al- lum, on June 14, 1899, at Epworth Church, Toronto, Miss Ellen May Peever, of Toronto, to Mr. George T. Peever, of Ad- maston.

ROFFEY-WOODALL—At the residence of the bride's father, 69 Coursoil street, on June 14, 1899, by the Rev. W. M. Florence, Florence Helena, second daughter of W. T. Woodall, to Henry J. Roffey, merchant tailor, both of this city.

ROGERS-ARMSTRONG—At the residence of the bride's parents, on June 13, 1899, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. Benjamin Rogers, of Mills Lake, to Miss Eliza- beth Ellen Armstrong, of Lachute Road.

ROBINETTE-LINDSAY—At St. George's Church, Pickering, Ont., on June 14, 1899, by the Rev. J. W. D. Cooper, Edith May Lindsay, only daughter of Mr. Lindsay, of Oakville, to Mr. Lindsay, barrister-at-law, Oakville, Ont.

STRONG-FORD—At Etobicoke, Colborne, Ont., on June 14, 1899, by the Rev. P. M. Duncan, Frank Powers Strong, of M. H. Peterson & Co., Toronto, son of the late Stewart Strong, Esq., to Cecelia Mary (Lottie), only daughter of the late G. R. Ford, of Colborne.

SOWDON-ELLIS—On June 14, 1899, at St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, M.A., rector, Arthur R. Sowdon, C.E., and Charlotte Ross, younger daughter of William Wood, M.A.

TRAYES-ROSS—In Toronto, on Monday, June 12, 1899, by the Rev. Septimus Jones, Rector of the Anglican Church of the Redeemer, Helen Answorth-Ross, eldest daughter of E. P. Ross, Esq., of Port Hope, to William F. Trayes, editor of the Port Hope Times.

WILSON-MALTYBY—At the residence of the bride's parents, 963 Sherbrooke st., on June 15, 1899, by the Rev. T. S. Mc- Williams, M.A., of the American Presby- terian Church, of this city, J. Hollister Wilson, to Emma Klascick, daughter of W. L. Maltby, Esq.

DEED. BILLINGSLEY—At Quebec, on June 14, 1899, Mary A. F. Billingsley, widow of the late Captain John C. Billingsley, aged 82 years.

SHEEN—On June 15, 1899, Caroline, daughter of Daniel Sheen, aged 7 years, 3 months and 3 days.

Funeral will leave 23 Liverpool street, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

SINCLAIR—At Ottawa, on June 14, 1899, Mrs. James Sinclair, beloved wife of Jas. Sinclair, and second daughter of the late L. T. Besserer.

VENNER—At Quebec, on June 13, 1899, Dr. T. A. Venner, dentist, at the age of 55 years and 7 months.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 4.

These notices for the above columns may send with them a list of names of interested friends.

Marked copies of the "Witness" containing such notices will be sent free to any address in Canada Montreal copied.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. June 17, 1899.



EVERY SUMMER REQUISITE. TO WEAR, TO USE, TO EAT, TO READ.

The Store is radiant in its New Summer Dress. A poem in color-tones that belong peculiarly to Summer and Holiday times, every- thing is in perfect order for the biggest Holiday business this store has ever known.

With the weather getting uncomfortably warm, comes the convenience of shopping at The Big Store. The management has planned larger comforts for city customers and quicker service for mail order customers.

LADIES' OUTING SKIRTS. LADIES' OUTING COSTUMES.

Every well posted shopper knows that our regular prices mean the lowest prices. But these lowest prices suffer another cut here.

Ladies White Outing Skirts, good with well made, special, 69c.

Ladies' Linen Crash Outing Skirts, trimmed white and colored bands, special, 75c.

Ladies' Linen Crash Outing Skirts, tailor-made, box seams and deep hem, \$1.30.

Ladies' Shot Crash Skirts, made with box seams and finished 6-inch hem, special, \$1.65.

These outing costumes are made in the latest New York style, smart, cool and comfortable.

Ladies' Linen Crash Costumes, cut in the newest style, short open jacket, and full skirt, \$3.25.

Ladies' White Pique Costumes, trimmed with colored folds material and finished pearl buttons, skirt cut full, width, \$5.75.

Ladies' Pure Linen Crash Costumes, new double-breasted jacket and latest flare skirt, trimmed with self applique, special price, \$5.95.

RARE VALUES IN WASH FABRICS.

Bright and Beautiful Wash Fabrics fill every coun- ter in this section. Exquisite Organdies from Alsace-Lorraine—Dimities, Swisses, Piques, Sateens, Grenadines—woven into summer flowers. This great family of cottons vie with rich silks in being the poetry of dry goods.

HIGH-CLASS MUSLINS. NEW DRESS SATENS.

Maltese Lace Dress Muslins in dainty designs and exquisite combinations of color-tones. The material is 28 inches wide, in cream and white foundations, with fancy silk stripes, one-inch apart. Splendidly worth 50c a yard, special price, 35c.

By a new process these Sateens are made to look as near silk as silk itself, 30 inches wide, light and dark founda- tions, with neat stripe and dotted de- signs, easily worth 21c a yard. Special price, 15c a yard.

Write for the New Summer Catalogue just published. THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited. 1765 to 1785 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st. Montreal

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE THE TROY LAUNDRY. 10 to 14 INSPECTOR ST. Telephone 666. SUBURBAN DELIVERY EVERY FRIDAY.

REALLY ARTISTIC EFFECTS. In decoration does not necessarily mean lavish expenditure. They never mean gaudy coloring and garish displays.

JONES & HENRY, 5 MCGILL COLLEGE AVE. Bell Tel., Up, 2482.

TEES & CO., THE UNDERTAKERS. 300 St. James st. Telephone, Main, 227. Uptown, 1691, 8100.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 17.

ASPHALT REPAIRS.

Work on Notre Dame East Nearly Completed.

CONTRACT FOR REPAIRS TO THE CENTRAL STREETS TO BE BE- GUN ON WEDNESDAY.

The Sicily Asphalt Paving Company, on Wednesday next, begins the contract awarded to it a couple of weeks ago for the repairs to the asphalt pavements on the central sections of St. James and Notre Dame streets, the contractors' guarantees on which expired some years ago.

The company will push the work through as rapidly as possible, and some of the members of the Road Committee are desirous of extending the contract to repair some others of the worst of the pavements on which the terms of the contractors' guarantees have expired.

The Sicily Company is at present engaged in repairing the pavements for the good condition of which it is held responsible, under guarantees held by the city. The paving on Notre Dame street from the jail to Solmer Park has already been repaired, and the company's men were working on the section between that point and Berri street when stopped by the rain.

Mr. Cochrane has assured the city surveyor yesterday that the company is completing the whole of the repair work it considers itself responsible for, as quickly as possible.

Mr. Cochrane, in an interview yesterday stated that in view of the opinion of his company's lawyers, they intended making no departure from the ground they took over a year ago, when the city endeavored to hold them responsible for pavements the city had allowed to be ruined.

The city had allowed the Street Railway Company, the Gas Company, the electric companies and private parties to cut the pavements up and have them repaired in any way by cheap contractors, and the best legal authorities agreed that the city could not hold the company responsible for pavements ruined by the city's own neglect.

His company forced the question upon the attention of the Road Committee last year, and the result was the compromise under which the com-

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

CHOICE LINES IN

Blouse Materials!

Fancy Striped Blouse Silks, in all the choice new colors, pure silk, only 50c per yard.

New Fancy Checked Blouse Silks, all the new colors, extra value at 50c per yard.

Handsome New Striped Taffeta Silks, a fine line, all pure silk, and only 75c per yard.

New Fancy Broche Blouse Silks, this line can be had in all the new colors, price only 85c per yard.

New Black and White Plaid Blouse Silks, assorted checks, Taffeta Silk, price only 75c per yard.

New Fancy Checked Taffeta Silk, this line just put into stock, only the latest colors, price 75c per yard.

New Fancy Blouse Muslins, New Fancy Dimity Muslins, all the new colors and patterns, warranted fast colors, 25c per yard.

New Fancy Organdie Muslins, the choicest of colors and de- signs, all prices, from 25c to 45c per yard.

Country orders carefully filled. Samples sent by mail

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street. Terms Cash. Telephone Up 933.

pany is repairing the pavements at present.

Mr. Cochrane added: 'Where our pavements have been left alone, on St. Alexis, St. John, St. Sacramento, Le- moine, St. Helen, Recollet, and Moun- tain streets, and on Union avenue, they are as good as they were the day they were laid. We are prepared to keep them so for the full term of our guar- antee. It is for the city attorneys to say whether they want the case of other streets referred to the courts. We have taken our stand, the case has been dis- cussed and reported upon again and again, and has been before the city at- torneys for months, as everybody knows.'

FOR SOCIAL REFORM.

A WESTMOUNT PREACHER AT- TRACTS ATTENTION IN THE WEST.

The Rev. R. Hopkin, of Westmount, Montreal, is in the city, visiting old friends. Mr. Hopkin has been attend- ing the Congregational Union at Brant- ford, and while there showed that he had not lost interest in the social prob- lems of the day. He introduced the dis- cussion of social reform by reading a paper on 'The Ideal State, and how to reach it,' in which he endeavored to show the great benefits which would ac- crue from the adoption of the single tax.

Mr. Hopkin also moved a resolution, which was unanimously carried, in which attention was called to the ever-increas- ing gravity of what is commonly known as the 'social problem,' and urging the members and delegates to a careful and prayerful study of the question, so that Congressionals might be intelligently aggressive in the godlike work of social reform.—Hamilton Times.

EASTERN EDITORS' EXCURSION.

Twenty-three members of the Eastern Township Press Association arrived in the city last night from Sherbrooke. They were almost all accompanied by their wives and daughters, and, after a few hours' rest, proceeded on their way to Toronto by the Grand Trunk train at 10.25. The members of the association are on their annual excursion, which this year includes trips to Port Cock- burn, Lake Rousseau, Gravenhurst, To- ronto, Niagara Falls, Queenston. At To- ronto the pressmen will entertain the party at a drive next Friday morning, and the R. & O. Navigation Company will furnish a steamer to bring the edi- tors from Gananoque to this city, in which they expect to arrive at six o'clock on the evening of June 26.

The officers of the Eastern Townships' Press Association are:— President, L. S. Channell, 'Record,' Sherbrooke; vice-president, E. R. Smith, 'News,' St. Johns; J. E. Genest, 'Le Progres,' Sherbrooke; L. E. Charbonnel, 'Chronicle,' Cookshire; executive, G. H. Bradford, 'Gazette,' Sherbrooke; J. R. Wilcox, 'Enterprise,' Magog; L. S. Corey, 'Mail,' Granby; secretary-treasurer, E. S. Stevens, 'Examiner,' Sher- brooke.

FRENCH PROTESTANT PICNIC.

The French Protestant annual picnic, under the auspices of the Association of Pointe-aux-Trembles pupils, has been fixed for Tuesday, June 27. Ste. Scholas- tique has been selected as the place of rendezvous. The choice is quite appro- priate. It is near Belle Riviere, where the first mission school was established by the missionaries of the French-Canadian Missionary Society. This school developed into the noted institutions of Pointe-aux-Trembles, which have exerted so great an influence in Canada. The committee has secured very low rates

from the C. P. R. and it is expected that a large number of French Protest- ants and English friends will avail themselves of the opportunity of meet- ing again. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. Provost, of Torrington, Ont., Dr. Ami, of Ottawa; Dr. Cornu, of Angers, and the Rev. Mr. Lods, of Grenville.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

THE SUMMER CRECHE MAKES PROGRESS.

The various committees report sub- stantial progress, and encouraging assist- ance in fitting up the cozy home, made possible by kind friends of this good work, which, as a feature of practical applied Christianity, is appealing to so many. The annexed list is further evi- dence that good will is taking tangible form, and the wide recognition of its claims, not only by private individuals, but by merchants and tradesmen in do- nations of goods, or unusual and large discounts on purchases which do not di- rectly appear, is most gratifying to the ladies acting as executive of the United Circles.

Plans are maturing for the contem- plated birthday house-warming, to be held on Saturday afternoon, June 24, to which all friends will be welcome without ceremony or more formal in- vitation. A large and handsome sign—the gift of a French-Canadian benefactor—marks the locality of the Creche, near the turn of the track leading from the Outremont road to Maplewood.

In gratitude to these kind donors, and for the encouragement of others, the treasurer, Mrs. A. C. Mathews, 450 Elm avenue, Westmount, thankfully acknowl- edges this second list of subscriptions and donations. Intended gifts may be sent to her, or, if preferred, the 'Wit- ness,' as announced, may be made the medium of subscription. As it will cost about three hundred dollars to equip and run the house for the season, and as the car fare for each grown person costs from 10 to 15 cents, it is easily seen how much is required if any large num- ber of mothers and children are to be benefited.

CASH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Previously acknowledged, \$317.00: Ameri- can Presbyterian Church Sunday-school, \$31.38; Mr. Abner Kingman, \$25; Mrs. Sid- ney Boyer, \$10; Mrs. E. E. Bolton, \$5; St. James the Apostle Sunday-school, \$5; C. S. Blackman, \$5; Mrs. Blackman, \$5; Mr. Edwin G. Atwater, \$5; Mr. W. G. Cheney, \$5; Mrs. Gilman Cheney, \$5; Mrs. W. D. Sutherland, \$5; Mrs. Alex. McDougall, \$5; A. Friend, per Mrs. Paterson, \$2; Mr. B. J. Lyman, \$2; Mr. James Rea, \$2; Miss Leslie, \$2; Miss Kate Leslie, \$2; Mrs. J. W. Ben- aliaok, \$2; Mr. Henry Birks, \$2; Miss Baylis, \$1; Mrs. E. W. Gnsdinger, \$1; 'Opportunity Circle,' \$1.60; Mr. J. G. Lyman, 50c; Mr. J. A. Ogilvy, 50c. Total to date, \$444.86.

DONATIONS IN KIND. Miss Babcock, 2 garden chairs; H. Birks & Sons, 1 clock; Evans Bros, 2 tons coal; S. Greenhalgh, Sons & Co., 2 pieces cur- tain muslin; Howden, Starke & Co., \$5 worth of kitchen utensils; Walter Paul, 1 box soap; W. S. Goodough & Co., 14 chest- ings; W. Rutherford & Son, 1 load kindling; A. Friend, per Mrs. Baylis, 25 yards towel- ling and 1 damask table cover; K. A. Dickson, 1 clock; G. W. Reed & Co., 1 re- frigerator; H. A. Nelson, 2 pieces cur- tains; 1 croquet set; A. R. Gratton, 5 counterpanes; F. E. Gratton & Sons, illus- trated texts; Haycock & Dudgeon, 15 yards towelings; James Wilson, clothes lines and rope for swings; O. M. Lavote, painter, 1 large sign for creche; Z. Boileau, Sorlat, 1 hanging basket of flowers; W. H. Scroggie & Co., 15 yards purple ribbon.

IN CANADA'S INTERESTS.

PROF. ROBERTSON WILL SPEAK IN ENGLAND.

Prof. J. W. Robertson, of the Ex- perimental Farm at Ottawa, sailed on the Dominion Line R.M.S. 'Scotsman,' this morning, for Europe. He stated to a 'Witness' representative that he was going on business for the Dominion Gov- ernment, and would return about the end of July. He would attend two im- portant meetings in London, one of a commercial character, for which he was on the list of speakers, the other was called in the interests of immigration. In the interim he would look into the acceptability of certain Canadian prod- ucts on the British markets, and report thereon.

The professor was accompanied by Mrs. Robertson, and both were wished a pleasant voyage by friends last even- ing.

THE FORRESTER CUP.

PRESENTATION TO NO. 2 CO, 2ND C. A., LAST NIGHT.

An event of some importance to the members of the 2nd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, took place in the regimental headquarters at the Drill Shed, last night, at the conclusion of the usual drill. This was the presentation to No. 2, Company, of the regiment, Major Hibbard's, of the Forrester Cup, given for the highest number of points made in drill at the inspection, and for work in the competition at the Island of Orleans. The cup is the gift of Colonel T. P. Forrester, commanding the Essex Volunteer Artillery, Eastern Division, R.A. Col. Forrester was the officer commanding one of the gun detachments which competed with the Canadian team, under Lieut.-Col. Cole, at Shoeburness, in 1896. Each member of the winning team was also presented with a sterling silver badge.

In the unavoidable absence from the city of the Hon. Col. Wilson Smith, the prizes were presented by Mrs. F. Minden Cole, wife of the commanding officer, Mr. Fred Smith, brother of the hono- rary colonel of the regiment, Major Baynes, and Lieut.-Col. Cole. The latter officer, in the course of a few remarks, referred to the unavoidable absence of the honorary colonel, who had to be out of town on business, and to the gener- osity of Lieut.-Col. Forrester, the donor of the cup, and also to the good feeling that existed between the Canadian militia and the British volunteers. Colonel Cole also spoke in feeling terms of the late Lieut.-Col. Oswald, who, he said, had done more than any one else to keep the regiment up to a high standard. Cer- tificates for passing examinations held during the winter months, and money prizes, were also awarded to the follow- ing:—

Sergeants' certificates, Sergeants Gale, Roblee, Moore, Corporals Bailey and Scott, and Gunners McMullen, G. Mo- han, and Hamilton; Corporals certifi- cates, Bdrs. Robinson, Kilburn, Gunner Kind; bombardiers' certificates, Gunners Williams and L. Powers. Money prizes, \$5, Sergt. T. A. Gale, No. 1 Co.; \$4, Sergt. J. D. Moore, No. 1 Co.; \$3, Corp. J. Bailey, No. 2 Co.; \$2, Gunner Geo. H. Hamilton, No. 2 Co.; \$1, Gun- ner J. McMullen, No. 1 Co.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

Professor Septimus Fraser's pupils enter- tained a large number of lovers of music in the lower hall of the Y.M.C.A. building last evening. While the numbers pre- sented showed that great care had been ex- erted in their choice by the Professor, the accurate and artistic manner in which the selections were rendered reflected the greatest possible credit upon the pupils. All classes of music were represented, and the quality was so well balanced through- out the programme that it is almost im- possible to justly give more praise to an artist than another. Misses C. Smith and A. Grady in both solo and duet, were brilliant. Misses Wall and Morton, who played together and also separately, showed exquisite taste and refinement in the performance of their selections from Liszt, Greig, Chopin and Von Willnig. Miss Russell, Miss Mild Brown, Miss Cornell, Miss Appleton, Miss Meyers and Miss Alice Nelson, did themselves and their instru- tor great credit. The outside talent who took part were Mr. J. Venables, with Miss Meyers as accompanist; Miss M. Hollins- head and Mr. A. J. Goulet, violinist, with Mrs. H. E. Ives as accompanist. All were charming selections, were admirably en- dored and kindly responded. Mr. Fraser has reason to be proud of his class, and the concert must have given him entire sat- isfaction.

AN INTERESTING CELEBRATION.

A beautiful custom at Welcomes Hall Mis- sion is the celebration of the anniversaries of those who have been born again within its walls. These birthday parties are al- ways times of great rejoicing, and are sig- nificant as milestones in the pilgrim's pro- cess. Last Thursday evening a birthday party of more than usual interest took place at the hall. Mr. J. Donald Fraser, superintendent of the mission, was just five years, and Mr. Archie Campbell, was two years old, according to the corrected cal- endar.

"A wonderful Saviour, is Jesus, my Lord, A wonderful Saviour to me; He hideth my soul in the clefs of the rock, Where rivers of pleasure I see."

The above, and many similar, songs of faith and love, rang out last Thursday night at the Welcomes Hall Mission, cor- ner of Mountain and St. Antoine streets. Af- ter the half hour of song service and a few earnest prayers, Mr. Archie Campbell read the lesson from Isaiah 12. Mr. Camp- bell told how Jesus found, took and kept him, and how the awful appetite for drink was entirely and immediately taken out of him. After singing a hallelujah chorus, the testimonies began. The glorious stor- ies of victory went on until perhaps twenty-five repeated the old, old story. Is al- coholism a disease? Christ is the great physician. Is it a sinful passion? Christ is the only Saviour. Those who could wit- ness to the saving and keeping power of Christ were full of gladness, and must have made a deep impression.

CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors to the Mont- real General Hospital for the week com- mencing Monday, June 19, are Messrs. Robertson Macaulay, J. H. Routh, Hector Mackenzie, and D. Macmaster, Q.C.

A NOVEL WINDOW

Our Window Dressers have created a wonderful representation of the yacht race between the 'Yankee' and 'Dominion', everything lifelike. Call and see it; be sure and bring the little ones.

NOVELTIES

Sash Buckles, Oxidized Gilt, Enamel, 25c up. Collar Clasps, from 35 cents up. Rhine Stone Collar Clasps, in Turquoise Blue, Emerald Green and White, \$1.25 each. Sterling Silver Sash Buckles, \$1.00 to \$2.50 each. Sash Buckles, fine gold filled and enamel effects, \$2 to \$2.75. Hair Braid Pins, Rhinestones and Pearls, 75c, 90c, \$1.50 each. Black Jet Sash Buckles, 20c up to \$1.00. Blouse Safety Pin Sets, 35c, in Gilt and Black, 30c; Gold filled, 75c. Skirt Safety Pin Sets, 35c, in Gilt and Black. Cuff Safety Pin Sets, 25c pair, in Gilt and Black. Eyeglass Chains, gold filled, 20c; in Black, 20c each. Button Hooks, silver handles, 25c to 50c each. Curling Irons, 50 cents each; Silver Handles, 50c. Darning Eggs, White, with Silver Handles, 50c. Tooth Brushes and Nail Brushes, Silver Handles, 50 cents each. For other descriptions of Novelties and Dry Goods, write for our Illustrated Catalogue, post free.

Ogilvy's

Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LACROSSE.

The M.A.A.A. grounds this afternoon, will be the scene of an interesting lacrosse match between the Capitals of Ottawa and the Montreal team in the fight for the interprovincial championship. The local contingent has just returned from a trip in the United States, and according to reports, the boys are in good trim, and ready for the arena notwithstanding that the team will be minus two defence players, Williams and Mackerrow, who had the misfortune to break their left thumbs in giving the public lots for their money, and therefore, the second Montreal twelve and the Cedars will play a game in the City and District series previous to the big match. In addition to the two games, arrangements have been made to have the result of the Shamrock lacrosse team, the Capitals of Toronto, and all the baseball games reported by a direct wire on the grounds.

THE CORNWALL TEAM.

Cornwall, Ont., June 16.—The Cornwallis are all in fine condition for their match with the Nationals tomorrow. The team will be the same that beat Sherbrooke, except that the two juniors, Kerwin and Brown, will be replaced by John and Pete White. They will go down tomorrow on the special excursion train, passing here at 12:45. The team will line up as follows: Hesse, Cameron, W. Broderick, Tobin, J. White, Burns, Black, Munroe, Madden, J. Broderick, P. White, Deagan, and James Rielly, captain.

CRESCENTS COMING.

Montrealers will be treated to a visit from a lacrosse team from the United States, the Crescent Athletic Club team, which will be here on July 5, and will play with the Montreal Lacrosse Club on the M.A.A.A. grounds. This game was arranged when the Montreal Club visited Brooklyn last week, and is a return for the game that they played there. The Brooklyn team is a rattling good one, and they have proved to be pretty adept at the Canadian national game. Of course they have been assisted by several Canadian players, and among others, 'Bob' and 'Billy' Dobby, former Montrealers, and players on the Shamrock lacrosse team, with the Crescent team, and as any person here can tell, they play a good game.

BASEBALL.

PROVIDENCE WON.

Springfield, Mass., June 16.—To-day's game was a pitcher's battle, which, with the errors eliminated would have resulted in favor of Providence with a score of one to nothing. Muffs by Nolan and Campbell gave the visitors four of their five runs, and a fumble by Nye allowed both of the home team's runs. Gleason has deserted the Springfield team, jumping his contract, and was indefinitely suspended to-day.

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Rochester, N.Y., June 16.—Rochester and Toronto broke even in a double header at Culver Field to-day. Toronto captured the first one by the narrow margin of one run, while Rochester secured the second with ease.

GROUPS WERE VERY WET.

The Montreal-Syracuse game yesterday, was postponed, on account of wet grounds. They must have been very wet, because the Syracuse and Montreal team left by a morning train for the New England States. Yesterday's games ended the first half of the league series. To-day the second round will be opened, the Western teams playing in the East. Montreal is billed to open in Providence; Toronto is at Worcester; Rochester at Springfield, and Syracuse at Hartford.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, Per cent. Rows include Montreal, Toronto, Rochester, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, Providence, Syracuse.

HARTFORD ALMOST WHITEWASHED.

Hartford, Conn., June 16.—Worcester to-day won the third consecutive game from the home team.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

New York, June 16.—In the second inning of the New York-Brooklyn game this afternoon, when the score stood five to one in favor of Brooklyn, Umpire Burns, began ordering New York players out of the game for kicking. Before he was through half of the Giants were on the bench, and the balance of the team left the field. Burns then gave the game to Brooklyn, nine to nothing. The forfeiture places the New York team, liable to a \$1-

THE WEEK IN STOCKS.

Market Less Active and Weak.

There was a decided falling off in values during the week of a large number of securities. The mines being the most sensitive, naturally show a rather exaggerated weakness, losing an aggregate of 70 points. The miscellaneous list lost but 10 points, of which Dominion Cotton and Richeleu each contributed four, and Gas and Cable each two. Street Railways, too, were lower, Montreal losing four points and Toronto 1 1/2.

Table of stock market data with columns: High, Low, Opening, Closing, No. of Shares. Includes sections for Miscellaneous, Mines, Street Ralls, and Banks.

THE WEEK ON THE MINING EXCHANGE

Less Than Half as Much Business as the Previous Week.

The past week has been the worst the mining exchange has known. Though there is no greater scarcity of money than previously, and other stocks are falling off but slightly, mining securities have declined heavily, the aggregate fluctuations in stocks and number of shares sold during the week ending June 16:

Table of mining exchange data with columns: High, Low, Opening, Closing, No. of Shares. Includes titles like Black Star, Golden Star, Montreal and London, etc.

was that of A. W. Mackenzie, who ran up 58.

A SCHOOL VICTORY.

The following is the score of the recent match between St. John's School and McGill, eleven which resulted in a victory for the school. Messrs. Terry and Layton umpired.

Table of scores for St. John's School vs McGill, First Innings.

Table of scores for St. John's School vs McGill, Second Innings.

Table of scores for St. John's School vs McGill, Third Innings.

Table of scores for St. John's School vs McGill, Fourth Innings.

Table of scores for St. John's School vs McGill, Fifth Innings.

Table of scores for St. John's School vs McGill, Sixth Innings.

Table of scores for St. John's School vs McGill, Seventh Innings.

Table of scores for St. John's School vs McGill, Eighth Innings.

Table of scores for St. John's School vs McGill, Ninth Innings.

Table of scores for St. John's School vs McGill, Tenth Innings.

Table of scores for St. John's School vs McGill, Eleventh Innings.

Table of scores for St. John's School vs McGill, Twelfth Innings.

Table of scores for St. John's School vs McGill, Thirteenth Innings.

Table of scores for St. John's School vs McGill, Fourteenth Innings.

CLOSING RECITAL.

PROF. STEPHEN'S PUPILS ENTERTAIN AND RECEIVE CERTIFICATES.

A good programme, well carried out, was enjoyed by the large audience that assembled in the hall of the Montreal School of Education, last Tuesday evening, when the closing recital of the year was given by the pupils of the entertainment class. The recitations, 'The Welsh Classic,' by Miss Jamieson; 'Letting the Old Cat Die,' by Miss Eva Strachan, and 'My Special Recital,' by Miss Bond, were well rendered, while the several dialogues were most humorous and enjoyable. 'The Finished Education,' by Misses Sheppard and Jamieson showed good work, and 'The Shakespeare Club,' represented by Misses Paterson, Moore, Sheppard, Carter, Beauty, Nolan and Bond, exhibited unusual talent and thorough training. 'Courtship under Difficulties,' by Miss Carter and Messrs. Crompton and Greene; 'The Portrait and the Critic,' by Misses Nolon and Carter, and 'Messrs. Place, Greene, Crompton and Dixon, and 'Ze Modern English,' by Misses Paterson, Beauty and Bond, and Messrs. Place, Leach and Greene, were full of good points, and elicited well merited applause.

An interesting part of the programme was the presentation of certificates by Mr. Stephen, the principal, to Misses Bond, Carter, Sheppard and Dubruel, and Messrs. Leach and Greene. These were given as awards of merit for work done in the classes of the school.

Mr. Stephen is to be congratulated on the success of the year's work, which certainly gives promise of large patronage for another year.

HONORING THE PRINCIPAL.

On the occasion of the patron feast of the Rev. Abbé Lelandais, principal of the Montreal College, on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. de Labriere and a number of priests dined with the college authorities, and the students were given a general holiday.

MACKAY INSTITUTE.

The Mackay Institution closed its doors to-day, not to re-open till Sept. 13. The pupils have gone to their several homes. No extensive improvements on the buildings and grounds will be made as very few are necessary.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Brides of Leafy June.—Knabe pianos are usually the favorite wedding presents where there are real culture and wealth. In the presentation list we read the name of John Jacob Astor, of New York. Last week a Canadian senator. Two mahogany grand Knabes were delivered this week from Willis & Co.'s, 1824 Notre Dame street, Montreal, one for a distinguished French lady musical amateur, who will be soon well known to Montreal society. The other happy bride is Mrs. Morley W. Hogle (wife of the well-known architect of this city), nee Miss N. E. McKee, a graduate of Whitey College. Other similar orders for wedding gifts have been booked at Willis & Co.'s.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CORNWALL'S TEAM.

Cornwall, June 16.—The Cornwall Football team for tomorrow's match with Point St. Charles will be as follows:—Goal, Edwyn Smith; backs, C. A. Roach, F. Deruchie; half-backs, B. W. Collison, A. F. Dwyer, Wm. Houston; forwards, G. A. Hault, L. Kilbrann, J. Primeau, H. Decaire, C. Hunt; spare, J. Foster, T. Skeith.

SPECIAL SERVICE TO-MORROW.

In connection with the special services at St. Gabriel Church, when Dr. Antile will preach in the morning and Dr. Shaw in the evening, Miss Donaldson and Master Freddie Ulley will be the soloists.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Colonial House, Phillips Square.

Call attention to another lot of Fine Summer Fabrics at - - -

Large Discounts FOR 2 DAYS ONLY.

Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th June

Several thousand yards of Fine Scotch Ginghams, French Cambrics, Striped Drills, etc., etc., ranging in prices from 15c to 35c per yard. The whole to be offered at SPECIAL PRICES with a discount of

20 Percent off And less 5 percent for cash 2 DAYS ONLY!!

RICH BLOUSE SILKS.

Attention is called to a collection of Blouse Silks, specially good value. Striped Taffeta, regular value \$1.00, special price 70c. Striped Taffeta, regular value \$1.25, special price 85c. Striped Taffeta, regular value \$1.50, special price \$1.00. At less 5 percent off for cash.

THE DELINEATOR, a Journal of Fashion, Culture and Fine Arts, Subscription price, \$1. Single copy, 15c.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. MONTREAL.

WEDDING SILVER.

There is nothing more appropriate for a Wedding Present than a piece of Solid Silver for the Dining Table. No matter how small the article, it will always be treasured and remain a lasting memento of the giver.

Our stock of Solid Silver contains nearly everything that is new and dainty, from a tiny Coffee Spoon to a complete table outfit.

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WHY IS IT THAT We are so busy with our Till and Faving Work!

Because we do first-class work, employ only first-class workmen, and use only first-class material. A customer with us once is a customer always.

THE G. R. LOCKER CO., 1748 Notre Dame Street. The Sotters and Payers. Fine Porcelain Bath Tubs, &c.

After the Ball or Party

After the Ball or Party, many Evening Dresses and Dress Suits are stained and soiled. We remove stains thoroughly; clean the most expensive goods without taking apart or removing trimming. Guaranteed not to shrink. Also Kid Gloves, Feathers, Ribbons, etc., etc., by our Patent Perfect Process of French Cleaning.

DYEING OF ALL KINDS. BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., Offices: 215 McGill St., 4235 Notre-Dame St., 1285 St. Catherine St., cor. St. Christopher.

OLD NEWSPAPERS suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages at \$1 per 100 lbs.

Weekly Calendar

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

Memorial Service

The Young Men's Meeting this week, SATURDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock. will take the form of a MEMORIAL SERVICE to the late W. F. CHAPMAN, for nearly five years one of the assistant secretaries of the association.

Up the Ottawa!

Palace St. Sovereign—\$1.00. GORGEOUS, GENEROUS GREENS. 'Blossoming' blossoms blending delicious perfumes, wafted by gentle breezes, as the steamer speeds swiftly along DELIGHTFUL. Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine.

Art Association, PHILLIPS SQUARE, Galleries Closed

READING-ROOM open to Members 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. SUNDAY, JUNE 18.

ZION CHURCH

(Cor. Manoe and Milton Streets.) Morning Subject: "Cast not away your confidence." In the evening we will listen to "Reveries from the Union Meeting in Bradford."

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Sts. Special Business Meeting on Wednesday night for the transaction of important business. C. E. on Friday Night.

REV. MERTON SMITH. Sunday Services.

EVENING—7 P. M. Topic: "He that hath Brains to Think—let him Think." YOU ARE INVITED.

DR. MASSEY, MISSIONARY—ELBERT TO AFRICA.

Will speak SUNDAY in CALVARY CHURCH, 11 A. M. ZION SUNDAY SCHOOL, 3 P. M. EMMANUEL CHURCH, 7 P. M.

MEN'S OWN. BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY.

CALVARY CHURCH, Guy St. Sunday, 12th June, 1899. At 3 o'clock p.m. Speaker, Rev. W. H. HENSLEY. Soloists: Mrs. E. M. HILL, Messrs. CAPON & CHIDLEY.

W. C. T. U. (CENTRAL)

The Monthly Prayer Meeting of this Union will be held on MONDAY (June 19th), at 3 p.m., in Evangelistic Hall.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL QUARTERLY MEETING.

The regular Quarterly Meeting of this Society will be held in St. Andrew's Home on TUESDAY EVENING, June 20th, at 8 o'clock. Business—Reports of Committees, Quarterly Report of Treasurer and Financial Secretary, and other business. A large attendance of the members is requested. W. C. McALLISTER, Secretary.

FUTURE MEETINGS. ANNUAL EXCURSION

Point St. Charles Baptist Sunday-School

OTTERBURN PARK.

SATURDAY, June 24th, 1899. Trains leave C. P. R. Station, W. I. Station St. at 8.30 a.m. Tickets for Adults, 60c; for children, 30c.

THE 'WITNESS' FOR SUMMER REPORTS.

To parties leaving the city for their annual summer resorts, the 'Daily Witness' will be mailed at 25c per month.

Weekly Calendar

FUTURE MEETINGS.

THE WEDDING MONTH

It is also the PICNIC month, so bear in mind the... Annual Picnic TO ST. ROSE, -OR THE- East End Methodist Sunday-School, SATURDAY, June 24, 1899.

All arrangements possible have been made to ensure this a pleasant outing. First-class grove, boating, fishing, etc. Trains leave Place Viger Station at 9.30 a.m. and 1.45 p.m. sharp. Tickets—Adults, 50c. Children, 25c.

MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO SPEND DOMINION DAY

At Hudson WITH ST. GABRIEL CHURCH S.S. Beautiful Grove. Fine Boating and Fishing. Trains leave Windsor Station at 9 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., stopping at Westmount. Tickets—Adults, 60c; Children, 30c.

Calendar table for June with columns S, M, T, W, T, F, S and rows of dates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00. Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, \$2.00; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20. For Great Britain add \$1.00 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 50c on Northern Messenger; \$3.50 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 type. Special contract rates.

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

The redistribution bill has proved a potent eye-opener to a good many people who have hitherto walked in darkness so far as representation by population is concerned. People who hitherto could discern nothing seriously wrong in giving the 26,450 inhabitants of Leeds and Grenville two representatives in the House of Commons, while the 73,862 citizens of West Toronto had but one, can now that the party interests are reversed, see clearly, and are shouting lustily about the dishonesty of giving 15,000 people in Brant as much parliamentary influence as 50,000 Torontonians. If 'representation by population' is to become something real in Canadian politics, and not remain the caricature that it has been during the past thirty years, the government should push their redistribution bill, and the Opposition should continue to show up its defects until the most glaring of them are eliminated from the bill, then pass the measure with the understanding that further improvements will be in order next year. The inequities and inequalities of the Canadian election laws are certainly much more glaring, and should receive more attention, than the so-called maladministration of Yukon affairs.

An incident strongly illustrative of the change in business methods caused by the establishment of trusts in the United States and the effect thereof on Canada occurred in this city within the present week. A representative of the amalgamated wire trust being in town, the members of the Hardware Merchants' Association held a conference with him as to terms and prices for supplying the trade here. He gave them to understand without circumlocution that prices were fixed, without possibility of abatement for cash at thirty days. That was all he had to say, and the hardware men have no recourse but to comply. Nor indeed have they any interest in objecting, as it is the consumer, and not they, who pays the price thus arbitrarily imposed by a foreign monopoly. It is worth noting

that this company is capitalized at ninety million dollars, and owns not only all the wire manufacturing plant in the United States, but also owns iron mines, makes the pig iron and converts it into steel billets. In fact, it controls the whole business from the ground up all over the continent, for Canada has no concern that can compete with it, and no hope of establishing one. Like conditions prevail in other lines of manufacture controlled by trusts, but this is the first instance where the foot of a United States monopoly has come down flat on the Canadian consumer. This means that the farmers of this Dominion and all those companies which use wire extensively will have to pay prices regulated solely by monopolistic greed of dividends. But the farmers will be the greater sufferers, as the companies, telegraph, street railway, telephone and the like, can recoup themselves out of charges levied on the public, while the prices farmers get for their produce are fixed in markets open to the competition of the world.

JEW OR GENTILE.

The article we reproduce to-day from the 'Jewish Times' will strike even our Jewish readers as a curious bit of criticism. In the paragraph quoted, the 'Witness' distinctly declares that it is not because the Jews crucified our Lord that the nations among whom they dwell take umbrage at them, but because of economic considerations which these people instinctively realize. The 'Times' either assumes that we said exactly the opposite or flatly contradicts us without a word of argument or apology. It then proceeds, while acknowledging that we have no other historic testimony as to the circumstances of the death of Jesus than that of the four gospels, flatly to contradict the plain declaration of each and every one of those gospels that it was the religious leaders of the Jews who were morally responsible for his death. We can find no fault with Jews who do not read the gospels, but we have reasonable ground to blame those who, without reading them, so utterly misrepresent the facts which they, and they alone, purport to record. Whether there are or are not discrepancies between the different records is of no import in the case, for they all agree emphatically on the point at issue. No one who has read any one of the four gospels ever imagined that the Saviour was put to death by the hands of the Jews. They are represented as distinctly declaring that the Roman authority now forbade their carrying out the sentence of their ecclesiastical court, and that for that reason they brought a convicted person to the Roman governor for execution. 'We have a law and by our law he ought to die.' 'If he were not an evildoer we would not have brought him unto thee,' and so forth. Pilate refused to make the very serious admission that the recent withdrawal from the Sanhedrin of the right of capital punishment involved the claim that he was bound to carry out its capital sentences. He had therefore to be approached with a trumped up charge of treason, which all parties recognized as a preposterous fiction. Pilate never for a moment imagined it possible that these Jewish leaders, who notoriously hated the Roman power above all things else, had worked themselves and the mob into a fury at a Jewish leader for heading a revolt against Caesar and he showed his contempt by the sarcastic inscription he placed upon the cross. The leaders in question confessed to the same thing by inciting the people to demand the release of a seditious outlaw. Pilate simply did what almost every politician in North America does to-day, that is, followed the path of least resistance. But whether Pilate was a weak man yielding to a furious demand, or a forceful savage, indifferent to how many Jews he offended or how many he slew, seems to us a matter of absolute indifference to the question. He certainly told the Jewish leaders distinctly that he, as a Roman magistrate, had nothing against the prisoner, and he admitted to Jesus that he did not know what the real trouble between him and his people was, telling him that it was his own nation that had delivered him up to him. On handing him over to execution, Pilate condescended to an Oriental custom by washing his hands in public and declaring himself innocent of the blood of this righteous man. Not that that made him innocent, but his guilt in no way exculpates the Sanhedrin from what our critic seems to admit was a crime. We certainly see no call for going over old scores of this kind with the Jews of to-day, who, as we before remarked, are not so guilty towards Christ, as are Christians. But if such controversy be deprecated, to challenge us to defend our scriptural records on what we

necessarily look on as the central fact of all history is surely a mistake on the part of representatives of the people whom we honor as having given us a Saviour.

MILK DELIVERY.

It has to be admitted that if there is an objection to monopoly, there are also objections to competitive distribution. Nothing can illustrate better the weakness of the competitive system than that most simple and primary of all commercial phenomena, the milk cart. There is in this business no middleman. There is not a cent of loss between producer and consumer through the complications of commerce. And yet it is obvious to everybody that the process of milk distribution costs, by reason of this very lack of organization, much more than it needs to. No one who walks to town between six and seven in the morning can fail to note that each residential street is pervaded by an unlimited number of milk carts—sometimes four or five visible at once in as many hundred yards at one time, to say nothing of those that may not hit the same moment of delivery. There is nobody who has not made the remark that, if each of those carts could take a separate street, as they would certainly do if they all belonged to one man or one concern, the cost of delivery, which is the chief cost of the milk to the consumer, would be reduced by half. Indeed, if we were to add combination in collection of the milk in the country to combination of distribution in town, the reduction of expense would be to much more than half. There is a movement afoot to form a combination to bring about this reduction of cost. It will be only fair to speak of it as a 'combine' when there seems some prospect of its becoming a practical monopoly, which no doubt its promoters would be very glad to see it become. The monopoly, which is the final goal of combination, is only the last step of a cheapening process which is the inevitable and certainly beneficent result of competition.

To drive fifty milk carts through each street every morning may support a good many drivers at a very maternal and no doubt very wholesome and virtuous form of occupation. But if, in this service, three or four men are doing the work that one could do, and thus charging three or four men's wages for one man's work, the benefit of their service to mankind is not so obvious. Combinations, of course, evoke opposition. The first protest is from those who are thrown out of employment or business by them. It is only when the joint of monopoly approaches that the consumer makes serious objection. We have also, with regard to this proposed milk combination, a protest from the health officer on the score that it is harder to keep large concerns from furnishing impure milk than it is to enforce the necessarily stringent regulations of the department on the individual milkman. Dr. Leberge no doubt sees this difficulty more plainly than we can. To an outsider it would appear as though both the public and the inspector, would be able to hold a large concern to book more easily than a great variety of small dealers. At all events, if the scheme of buying up milk businesses is carried through it is probable that we shall for a long time to come have the fullest means of comparing the two systems. What we should think most likely to occur, and what would probably be the best thing for the public, would be the formation, not of one, but of two or more combinations, which, while securing the full advantage of cheapened delivery, would also maintain the advantages of competition.

NEW TREATY ERA IN JAPAN.

In Asiatic and African countries which are under independent native rulers citizens of European nations are by treaty arrangements exempted from trial before the native courts, their cases coming before courts established in connection with their respective consulates. There will, however, very shortly be an exception to this general rule of consular jurisdiction in Oriental states, for Japan is about to enter upon her full responsibilities and powers as an independent nation on terms of equality with the Occidental nations, and is, we believe, the first independent Asiatic state to do so. Japan has, in effect, by the extraordinary reforms she has instituted in national, judicial, commercial, and even social, affairs become at least a fair working machine, modelled to the life after the European national organization. Whether it is merely a machine or a living organism is not quite certainly decided in the opinion of many close and not unfriendly observers, but however this may

be, the results are such that the European nations have been persuaded, somewhat reluctantly, it must be confessed, to regard Japan as a fully civilized nation, and accord her all the rights and privileges of one. Great Britain, as the nation which had more at stake than all others combined, was perhaps naturally the least ready to make minor concessions, but, on the other hand, she was happily the first to conclude a treaty with Japan granting her about all that she had been earnestly praying for and demanding. In August, 1894, this treaty was signed, by which the Japanese secured the right to frame their own customs policy, though special provisional arrangements regarding British interests for a period of twelve years was stipulated for, and it was also agreed that British jurisdiction at the treaty ports should be abolished at the end of five years, the new Japanese codes to be completed and tribunals organized at least two years before the expiry of that period. In July, 1897, Japan notified Great Britain that the codes, both commercial and criminal, had been published, and the tribunals organized. The United States, France and Germany followed the example of Great Britain, so that foreign consular jurisdiction will cease and Japan become a fully responsible state in August.

A change from consular jurisdiction to the ordinary jurisdiction of a native state is always for obvious reasons extremely distasteful to foreigners, who enjoy the sort of superiority implied in being beyond the power of the ordinary courts of law, and who naturally have more confidence in the justice of the laws administered and executed by their own countrymen. The British residents of Japan opposed the change when proposed, but since it was finally determined upon they have, after the manner of their race, accepted the situation philosophically, and are now intent upon preparing, as far as possible, for the smooth working of the Japanese courts and laws so far as they are likely to concern Europeans. For it is certain that at first, at any rate, there will be some friction and jarring. The Japanese have adopted the legislative principles and judicial methods of western nations, and have shown wonderful adaptiveness in applying them in a European way among themselves; but it is feared that when their systems when applied by Japanese to Occidentals will be found defective, and perhaps oppressive. For instance, the committee of all foreign nationalities formed at the instance of the Japanese minister of home affairs, to make suggestions as to the needs of the administration and executive from the European point of view, found, upon inspection, that the Japanese prisons were such as no European could be sent to without danger of permanent injury to his health, and it was arranged that the Japanese Government should take over all British consular prisons and use them only for some time for the detention of Europeans. The laws governing the publication of newspapers were so arbitrary as to make it impossible for Europeans to have any responsibility whatever in regard to the publication of newspapers in the Japanese language. It was feared that in the working of the native jurisdiction the foreigners would find it impossible to publish papers in foreign languages. The Japanese Parliament has therefore repealed the arbitrary laws, and made the whole press, vernacular and foreign, free in the European sense, so that it is open to Europeans to publish newspapers not only in their own languages, but in Japanese, without risk of arbitrary proceedings, and subject only to such laws as govern the press in Canada. This reform has made it possible for Japanese to publish newspapers in foreign languages, and a big Japanese company has already been formed to publish a newspaper in English, to be called the Tokio Times.

Another difficult question was that of the tenure of land by foreigners. Afraid that if the Europeans were allowed to own land, they would secure a dangerously masterful position in Japan, a law was passed in 1892 prohibiting alien ownership of land, and the treaties of 1894 provided that British subjects should be entitled to lease land and own houses and buildings for residential and commercial purposes. The question then arose, when the new Japanese code was being formed, whether the period for which a lease of land could be obtained by foreigners would be long enough to permit of Europeans constructing houses and warehouses of their own. The new code provided that leases should be only for twenty years, too short a period, but another species of lease translated as 'superficies,' giving control of the surface of the land leased for one hundred years, or five hundred years, or any other period,

was also provided for, and it is explained that this is open to Europeans, so that the disability arising from prohibition of foreign ownership will hardly be felt. Companies also may own land, and these companies are held by the Japanese code to be for law purposes 'juridical persons.' As Europeans may form these companies, they may in this way, if they choose, become the owners of land. Another question, familiar to Montrealers, arose out of the business tax which the Japanese levy for national purposes, as Quebec does for provincial purposes, and Montreal for municipal purposes. The tax was levied upon the amount of the capital of the business concerns, and thus threatened the European companies working upon large capital, only a small part of which was employed in Japan, with excessively burdensome and inequitable taxation. On the matter being brought by the European committee before the government, they were at once assured that only capital actually used in Japan would be subjected to taxation. It is evident that the Japanese emperor, government and parliament have made every possible effort to meet and obviate every reasonable grievance feared or objection raised by the Europeans, and this attitude has greatly reconciled the latter to the change in jurisdiction, and will, it is hoped, secure the smooth working of the new system.

THE FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA.

Within a few days the cables will bring word whether the referendum in New South Wales as to the adoption of the bill for Australian federation, as amended at the last conference of premiers of the colonies, has resulted in favor of or against federation. It will be remembered that in the former referendum eighty thousand votes in favor were required by the terms of that referendum, and that though there was a majority for the bill of over five thousand, the vote fell short of the required minimum by over eight thousand ballots. In the present referendum only a bare majority is required, the Legislative Council's efforts again to set a minimum being prevented by the nomination of twelve new councillors, who voted as the lower house voted on the question, in favor of a decision by a bare majority. The electors of New South Wales seem to be pretty evenly divided between the federalists and anti-federalists, but the government, which is federalist, hopes to carry the day. The anti-federalists are also confident, however, and both parties have been working hard. If New South Wales accepts federation, Queensland will also, and, as Tasmania has already accepted it, the federation of Australia, not Australasia, for New Zealand will not be included, will be complete.

In Great Britain the greatest interest is taken in the success of federation by both parties and all classes and conditions of the people. Canada is, of course, the great example of the benefits of it to the colonies, and the additional strength and prestige gained by the mother country and the empire is strongly urged. The London 'Spectator,' commenting upon the New South Wales referendum, says:—

It may seem as if, the prospect now before them being much more in accordance with their special point of view than that which actually secured a majority of the votes cast in the Mother colony last year, there should be no doubt of the issue. But a battle is never lost until it is won, and it is evident from the 'Times' letter from Sydney, published on Tuesday, that the Anti-Federalists are making a very earnest and vigorous effort to prevent, at the eleventh hour, the success of the Commonwealth scheme, even in its amended form. Therefore, although it is a long way off, we hope that those who are working on the Federalist side will understand how profound is the sympathy which is felt with them in the Old Country, and also, we are sure, in other parts of the Empire, and particularly in Canada. For it is recognized that the goal of their efforts is something really great—noting less, in fact, than the creation of another Anglo-Saxon nation within the British Empire. This is no mere 'facon de parler.' The thing has been done. Canada is a nation. She has the unity of moral consciousness and the largeness of world-outlook which are essential attributes of a national life. It is now, as any one who has travelled in Canada, and met many Canadians, is aware, it was not so before the passing of the British North America Act, and without a unifying measure of that character, it never would have become so. Mere vastness of territorial possessions, however valuable in many ways, would not have availed to make a nation out of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Nor would the great westward expansion across the Rocky Mountains have made, in that respect, any material difference. Indeed, it is very possible that the development of the immense domains at the disposal of the dwellers in British North America, uncombined with the influence of central political institutions, might have stimulated provincial, and even centrifugal, tendencies within the boundaries of what is now one strong, coherent State. Precisely the same line of remark applies to our Australian Colonies. There is within their reach a really national

life, perfectly compatible, as the case of Canada proves, with the most profoundly loyal membership of the British Empire.

The Australian federation is to be called a commonwealth, imitating in that the State of Massachusetts and some of the other older states, which in turn adopted the fine English word that probably Milton selected for England during the few years that it was a republic.

ACTION WANTED.

Reasonable people are always inclined to bear with a government, harassed, as an active government always is, by a multiplicity of worries, but they would be unreasonable people if they were indifferent when the most important issues before the country are slighted.

This is, however, a matter of by-gones, and practical people are done with it. But there is another inconsistency that we are not done with. The government promised most explicitly to carry out that mandate, whatever it might be.

Having got the government's reply, the prohibitionists met at Ottawa and removed this web from the face of the situation. They admitted that the government had determined not to give national prohibition.

There has not been the first hint of anything being intended or of any interest being taken by the government in the people's demand, unless it be in the obvious consolation taken by the government press from the fact that the prohibitionists have nowhere to flee to, seeing that the Conservatives have not held out to them the first crumb of comfort.

There is just the possibility that the action of Manitoba may force the hand of the Dominion Government. Indeed, what Mr. Greenway proposes would offer Sir Wilfrid Laurier by far the easiest way out of the political problem.

A RELIC OF THE ARMADA. Dunkirk, France, June 17.—Excavations which are being made here in connection with the extension of the docks, have revealed a wooden warship with antique cannon, buried in the sand.

Holiday Clothing.—This is a subject that wants consideration wherever you are going. If you are in doubt consult The S. Carsey Co., they'll put you on the right track, besides giving you better value than it's possible for you to get anywhere else.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

FRANK H. NORMAN ACQUITTED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

It is not often that a jury has to decide between two stories more conflicting than those told by the witnesses and principals in the case of McDonald vs. Norman, which was heard yesterday in the Criminal Court.

Mr. Norman, on the other hand, claimed that he held the \$200 cheque as an acknowledgment of the sum of \$200 which McDonald had borrowed from him.

The address of Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, for the defence, presented a very eloquent array of facts and doubtless did much towards influencing the decision of the jury.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO CANADA.

Washington, June 15.—Exports from the United States to Canada continue to increase in spite of legislation intended to give especial advantage to imports from the United Kingdom.

that in nearly all articles our exports to British North America have steadily increased during the two years in which the new Canadian tariff law has been in operation.

The following table shows the principal exports from the United States to British North America in ten months of 1897, 1898, and 1899 respectively:

Table with 3 columns: 1897, 1898, 1899. Rows include Agricultural implements, Books, maps, etc., Corn, Wheat, Wheat flour, Cars, Bicycles, Clocks and watches, Coal, Copper, and bars, Cotton cloths, Scientific instruments, Typewriters, Sewing machs, Hams, Lard, Seeds, Tobacco, Lumber, Refined mineral oils.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BACK RIVER.

The eighth anniversary service in connection with St. Andrew's Church, Back River, will take place to-morrow, Sunday, June 18.

THE KEARNEY-WHITE CASE.

The liquor license fight that has been going on between Messrs. Kearney and White for the last seven months is nearing an end.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARTERS' LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S GRIDDLECAKE FLOUR. For Griddlecakes, Muffins, &c. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 3 lb. and 6 lb. pk.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cool the Blood. In all Cases of Itching Burning Humors with the CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

While Cleansing the Skin and Scalp with hot baths of CUTICURA SOAP and healing the Raw, Inflamed Surface with CUTICURA OINTMENT.

Complete Treatment, \$1.25. Or, Soap, 25c.; Ointment, 50c.; Resolvent, 50c. Sold everywhere. FORTES D. AND C. CORP., Proprs., Boston.

C.P.R. Trains Leave Windsor Depot, at 9.45 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.

FOR CALEDONIA SPRINGS. Season Now Fully Opened.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. JOHN M. H. DUFF, ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER.

THE ORIGINAL "MEDICAL HALL" BELFAST GINGER ALE. May be known by its Blue Label, bearing the maker's name, KENNETH CAMPBELL, 84 St. Urbain street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. CURRIE, BENTON & HARRIS, NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS, 110 St. James street.

Auction Sales. Fraser Brothers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. SALE BY AUCTION. RAW LEAF TOBACCO, SCRAPS AND CUTTINGS, CIGARS.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. We are instructed by the Curator to sell by Public Auction at the warehouse of Finlayson & Grant, 413 St. Paul street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 11 a.m.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. We are instructed by the Curator to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on MONDAY, JULY 10th, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. Sale of Real Estate AT RIVER BEAUDETTE, P.Q. In the Matter of JAMES KERR, Insolvent.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. We are instructed by the Curator to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on MONDAY, JULY 10th, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. A lot of land situate in the north-east side of River Beauvette, and forming part of lot No. 514 in the official plan and book of reference for parish of St. Zotique.

NOTICE of SALE. Exhibition Grounds and Buildings. We have received instructions of the Provincial Government of Quebec to sell by public auction in retail, on the premises on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 10th and 11th JULY next, at ten o'clock a.m., each day, all the buildings and lots of land, being the property of said Government.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

KNEE TABLET.

A portable writing desk, can write your letters on the train, boat or at home with comfort. Finished in Leather and Tartans.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS, 1735 & 1737 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal.

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Should patronize the largest and best equipped Temperance House on the continent.

TURKISH BATH HOTEL.

140 to 144 ST. MARIQUE STREET.

COOK'S FRIEND.

BAKING POWDER. Is the very BEST brand to buy and use. Its components are, beyond cavil, all wholesome and beneficial.



TRADE MARK. ALL GOOD GROCERS.

Auction Sales.

Custom House Sale.

The subscribers are instructed by H. S. WHITE, Esq., Collector of Customs for the Port of Montreal, to sell by Public Auction, at the Examining Warehouse, No. 53 Common street.

THURSDAY, June 22nd, 1899. The following goods, as per Catalogue, and contained in the above premises.

- 1st—Goods Abandoned for Duty.
2nd—Goods Unclaimed up to Dec. 31st, 1898.
3rd—Goods in Warehouse on Collector's Order, Unclaimed up to Dec. 31st, 1898.
4th—Duty-paid Goods Unclaimed.
Terms—Cash. A deposit of ten percent will be required on the adjudgment of each lot.
SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PROPERTIES ON SANGUINET STREET.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. Re SPIRIDON SENECAI, Montreal, insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July, 1899, at 11 o'clock a.m., at their auction rooms, No. 29 St. James street, Montreal, to the highest and last bidder, the immovables, hereinafter described. Two lots of land, being sub-divisions one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six of number nine hundred and three of the official plan and book of reference of St. Louis Ward with buildings thereon erected, and bearing civic numbers 587, 589, 591 and 593 of Sanguinet street, Montreal.

\$25.00 Per Month for a STEINWAY. To bring these world's best pianos within the reach of people of moderate means, we have determined to make the above terms. Prices reasonable. Out of town correspondence solicited. Catalogues and all particulars mailed on application. Pianos of any make taken in exchange. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., WAREHOUSES: 2366 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

CITY'S NEW LOANS. Tenders to be Invited For Three Millions Inscribed Stock.

THE \$220,000 TO BE RAISED BY A POPULAR LOAN.

AN IMPORTANT DEPARTURE IN MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

The Finance Committee held a most important meeting yesterday with closed doors. Ald. Rainville presided, and there were present Aldermen McBride, Beausoleil, Archambault, Sadler, Paquette and Ekers, as well as Mr. Robb, the city treasurer, and Mr. Ethier, city attorney.

A couple of weeks ago Aldermen Rainville, McBride and Beausoleil were appointed a special committee to take into consideration the question of floating the new loan of \$3,000,000 authorized by the new charter, and also the special loan of \$220,000.

It was first decided that the \$3,000,000 should be raised by the issue of inscribed stock bearing three and a half percent interest per annum. There was considerable discussion as to the best means of issuing this stock, some members favoring the placing of it direct by the city on the London market, others favoring the placing of the issue in the hands of the Bank of Montreal, while another proposition was to call for open tenders.

Still another proposition was that the three millions be raised by popular loan, the idea of the originators of the proposition being that by distributing the loan among the population at large public interest in municipal affairs would be increased.

USURY.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CERTAIN CLASS OF LAWYERS.

Referring to the Hon. Senator Dandurand's bill against usury, the 'Reveil' says: 'We affirm that, in the present state of things, usurers are not the persons who keep our young men under their yoke, who accumulate interest, and who force young people to leave the country; but the evil is done by lawyers who are their accomplices, and their dragmen, the executors and even the promoters of their deeds.'

AMERICANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

London, June 17.—A despatch from the 'Chronicle,' from Capetown, says that Consul Stowe has just arrived there from the Transvaal, where he had advised the Americans in the Rand to remain calm, cautious, and neutral in the troubles growing out of the franchise agitation.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PRIEST.

News has been received of the death of the Rev. Abbé J. B. Primeau, which occurred at Montserrat, West Indies, on June 4. The deceased clergyman was well known in this province and in the diocese of Boston, where he occupied a prominent position for several years.

A CITY OF THE INSANE.

Every fifth person in Gheel, Belgium, a lively market town of 10,000 inhabitants, is a lunatic, yet a tolerably observing person may remain here a week without ever suspecting the great enterprise carried on—the wholesale treatment of the insane by the simplest and most natural methods, guaranteed to be effective by five centuries of good results.

As Brooklyners take intuitively to boarding-houses and church-going, so are Gheel men and women born madhouse keepers, and the youngsters take to the task of managing, employing and amusing maniacs as naturally as to their native diet of potatoes, bacon and coffee.

The burgomaster told your correspondent that long before the present town was thought of, in the thirteenth century, a bishop of Antwerp recommended pilgrimages to the saint's tomb—then situated in a waste country—as a means of securing the holy Dymppa's intercession for insane relatives and friends at the throne of the Almighty.

THE PATRON SAINT OF LUNATICS.

St. Dymppa herself is almost forgotten nowadays, but the legend of her powers lives among the people, and wherever in Belgium or Holland a lunatic bops up, his folk's first thought turns to Gheel, where insane man, woman or child can find board and lodging at the rate of \$10 to \$100 per month, and be cured into the bargain if there is the slightest chance for recovery.

A patient brought to the old town loses that depressing title of character the moment he enters his new surroundings. Whether the State Medical Board controlling the classification of new arrivals sends him to one of the upper districts where 'dangerous' cases, according to medical parlance, are kept, or whether he is at once assigned to ordinary lodgings, the Gheelers call him 'innocent' or 'friend.'

The doctors' work ceases with the act mentioned. Knowing as they do each family's capacity for handling certain forms of insanity, they dispose of new cases by giving each madman the keeper his peculiar condition demands, and there, as a general thing, the matter ends, though for appearance's sake a sort of professional supervision is occasionally exercised.

EACH FAMILY HAS A SPECIALTY.

As to each family's specialty, there are the Steens for instance. For the last two or three centuries they have made a specialty of taking care of epileptics, the experience gained in the treatment descending from father to son. They could give points to many a college professor, you may be sure.

tion for managing victims of melancholia, monomania of fear, or suspicion, or pride, and of emotional madness respectively.

But while all Gheelers are professional mad-house keepers, more or less, none are allowed to engage in this business exclusively, each family, no matter how high its reputation in any special branch may be, receiving only as many boarders as their house can hold without being turned into an asylum.

Other children are frequently used to help cure mischievous friends by assisting them in their crazy pranks and afterwards receiving mock punishment for the trouble they had taken. That works upon the lunatic's feelings, and may have reformed for the children's sake.

It may not be amiss to emphasize in conclusion that the methods now in vogue are those adopted by the earliest settlers five hundred and more years ago. While all Europe was hunting insane people like wild beasts—a practice legalized in England by act of Parliament in 1673—while Germany, in particular, treated her insane Kaiser, Rudolph, to irons, and set the public executioner and sworn tormentor to mount guard over him, while thousands of victims of melancholia and hysteria were burned and flayed and broken on the wheel in all corners of the world as witches and devil-possessed—the last died in Madrid at the stake as late as 1826—the pious and good-hearted peasants of Gheel adopted humanitarian principles in dealing with their mentally diseased brethren and sisters.

ALL THE LUNATICS WORK.

Immediately after breakfast next morning the friend is assigned to an occupation in his Oom's household, the shop, or on his farm, the choice of duties being left to him. He accompanies his pseudo brothers, sisters and cousins, among them usually several afflicted like himself, to the scene of usefulness and all begin work in earnest.

At noon all return home, and the patient finds his Oom waiting for him. For the corner, there are bits and Oom pulls him into a corner for an extra drink; in short, everything is done to make the friend like his new surroundings. Yet this indulgence never goes far enough to permit dispensation from work.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

PRESCRIPTION—LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED—SERVITUDE.

S.M.L. Que.—How long must any person be in peaceful possession of real estate under a certain title to be put into the hands of the public highway—water that has been used by the public and neighbors during a certain period of time? Prescription over all things, rights and actions when not otherwise regulated by law, is acquired by possession during thirty years.

LEASE OF FARM—IMPROVEMENTS—RIGHTS OF LESSEE.

Subscriber, Que.—A small farm is owned by two brothers, A and B and a sister C. A and B living at a distance, give C the power of leasing the farm or otherwise disposing of it. C leases the farm to D with the following agreement: D is to pay a certain sum for the place annually for five years and the balance is to be put into the place in improvements.

RENT OF ROOM—NOTICE.

A.M.—A rents B room in Montreal at \$10 per month, on May 1, 1899. B remains in the room till July 1 next. Can he leave there without notice to A? Ans.—No; he must give one month's notice unless he shows that the custom of the house required only two weeks.

CHURCH ASSESSMENT.

Enquirer, Que.—Please throw some light on the following points:—1. In a Roman Catholic parish of the Province of Quebec, the majority decide to build a new church. An assessment is made to cover costs extending over ten years.

THE TACT OF THE PEASANTS.

The tact of these peasants is indeed wonderful. Even in conversation with your correspondent they refused to ad-

mit that there was anything abnormal about the mental condition of their charges. When told that maniacs are generally regarded with fear, they could not understand it. 'Why,' they said, 'all the friends carry knives, while axes, lodge-hammers, hoes, etc., are their every day tools, and yet the town annuals have no record of any act of violence committed by a friend in two centuries.'

'Occasionally,' said the town pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hoogstraeten, 'we have a violent fellow, and then call in the assistance of the children. A neighbor of mine once had a friend-guest who insisted on smashing all the available crockery every day or two. When persuasion failed, the woman gave him her baby to hold, the moment she saw an attack of frenzy coming on. "Mind your little sister well," she said; "don't break it, or God will punish you." It worked like a charm, and though since then hundreds of babies have been employed in the same fashion none ever got hurt.'

Gheel has numerous lawn tennis and bowling clubs, composed almost entirely of lunatics; insane people perform every Sunday of the year on the city's amateur stage, and there are several good actors and actresses among them. A philharmonic society, the leader of which is an intermittent maniac, gives most creditable concerts, and the male and female choir, of St. Dymppa's Church, is celebrated throughout the province for its wonderful voices, all lunatics.

Mrs. T.D. Que.—I would like your advice on the enclosed: Am I obliged to pay the taxes mentioned, as I left the church of Rome ten years ago, although not joining any creed. Ans.—The assessment to which you refer could only be imposed upon Roman Catholic residents, and, however, by the deed, which you signed, it is agreed to pay taxes to the Roman Catholic church, it would constitute a personal obligation on your part, which could be enforced against you; but it would not be charge upon the property, the amount not being certain and determined.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Allan Line steamer Assyrian, from Montreal for Glasgow, arrived outwards on Saturday afternoon.

The SS. Manchester City sailed from Montreal yesterday for Montreal, after landing her cargo and live stock in good condition.

The Head Line SS. Innishowen Head sailed yesterday for Belfast, with a general cargo, including 90,000 bushels heavy grain, 7,000 sacks flour, 1 car coffins, 1 car fittings, brooms, etc.; 500 boxes cheese, 700 stds. deals, etc.

ROSSLAND MINING EXCHANGE.

Roseland, B.C., June 17.—Yesterday's sales:—Black Tail—700 at 23 1/2, 1,000 at 23 1-3, 1,000 at 23. War Eagle—150 at 27. Rathmullen—1,000 at 8, 1,000 at 8 1/4, 4,000 at 8 1/2. Winnipeg—1,000 at 33 1/2, 1,000 at 33.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

An Attractive Store.—The store of Messrs. J. W. Reid & Co., gent's furnishings and outfitters, at 2095 St. Catherine street, close to the intersection of that street with Bleury street, is both conspicuously and advantageously placed, which are reasons for the good business done by the firm. These reasons, however, are not the only ones, for the firm, acting on the ever-green and profitable principle of 'small profits, quick returns,' manage, by selling articles of excellent quality at very moderate rates, to retain their customers. Mr. J. W. Reid, who, it may be mentioned, was with John Allan for several years, has the details of his business at his fingers' ends, and knows exactly how to suit his customers. He has not long opened up his business in his present location, but has troubled his sales since commencing business. Mr. Reid's stock comprises all the usual articles comprised under the head of gent's furnishings—hats and caps, athletes' and cyclists' clothing requisites, (this is a specialty of Mr. Reid's), and various side-lines of toilet necessities, etc. Everything is new and of the latest, and intending customers may be certain in patronizing Messrs. Reid & Co. of receiving the best and having to pay but moderately for it.

Financial.

W.H. WEIR & SON STOCKBROKERS.

113 St. Francois Xavier St. W. H. WEIR. F. H. WEIR. Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

\$10,000

For immediate investment. Undoubted security required. G. J. ADAMS & CO., General Financial Agents, Tel. Main 1115. 157 St. James St.

CHURCH ASSESSMENT.

Enquirer, Que.—Please throw some light on the following points:—1. In a Roman Catholic parish of the Province of Quebec, the majority decide to build a new church. An assessment is made to cover costs extending over ten years. Five years later, a Protestant buys a farm in that parish. He contemplates paying the balance of these assessments? If not, is the vendor liable? 2. Are church assessments made against persons, or against their real estate? 3. Are these assessments ever registered like mortgages? 4. I understand that the Quebec Act of 1774 strengthened the hold of the Roman Catholic Church in this province, giving it the power of levying taxes on the property of Protestants. Is this so, and in what respect? 5.

Has a Roman Catholic bishop power to erect new parishes and to define or alter the boundaries of school districts? Might the exercise of this power, if it exists, be detrimental to Protestant real estate owners? 6. Could you recommend a book which goes thoroughly into the subject raised by these questions? Ans.—1. Yes; the assessments constitute a privilege upon the property. The purchaser would, however have his recourse against his vendor. 2. Against the real estate. 3. No; they are exempt from registration. 4. The Roman Catholics were relieved from all civil disabilities and guaranteed the free exercise of their religion. The priests were also given the power to levy and collect their tithes. 5. Yes, with the consent of the majority of the inhabitants and the approval of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council. 6. A very extensive treatise on parochial law has been written by Mr. P. B. Migneault, advocate, Montreal, and can be procured at any law bookseller's.

WILL SIGNED WITH ASSUMED NAME—VALIDITY.

Constant Reader.—Will you kindly inform me through your columns if a will signed with an assumed name is valid by law, and oblige. Ans.—There is no doubt that if the intention of the testator was expressed in the will, and if the signature can be proved to be his, that the will would be held valid.

PRIVATE PROPERTY OF CONSORTS—RIGHTS OF WIFE DOWER.

E.J., Que.—My husband, about eleven years ago, and a couple of years before his first wife died, bought his farm from his father. She will be her right in said property to him. He married me, and we have one more child, by the second marriage. 1. What is my interest in said property? 2. Could he sell it in spite of me? 3. If he died without a will, what part could I secure? 4. What is my child's share? 5. If he could not sell it without my consent, what step would I need to take to secure my rights. Ans.—1. Your interest is only one of dower. 2. Yes, but subject to your right of dower, if registered. 3. Your share would be the usufruct for life of half the farm. 4. Your child would share equally with the other children in the ownership of the farm. 5. The right of dower should be registered in order to secure your rights.

SUCCESSION TAX.

Subscriber.—Will you please to answer the following questions: 1. Two years ago a man made his will bequeathing \$1,000 to foreign missions. After his death, his executor has to pay a percentage of the \$1,000 to the government, and also, how much of it will the collector of customs receive for his share. 2. Is the law the same regarding will made in 1899? Ans.—The legacy would be subject to a tax of ten percent. The collector of provincial revenue is entitled to retain such percentage as the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council may determine. 2. The law is not affected by the date of the will, but by the date of its opening or the succession.

TAXES.

Mrs. T.D. Que.—I would like your advice on the enclosed: Am I obliged to pay the taxes mentioned, as I left the church of Rome ten years ago, although not joining any creed. Ans.—The assessment to which you refer could only be imposed upon Roman Catholic residents, and, however, by the deed, which you signed, it is agreed to pay taxes to the Roman Catholic church, it would constitute a personal obligation on your part, which could be enforced against you; but it would not be charge upon the property, the amount not being certain and determined.

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BIRTHS.

RITCHIE—In Chicago, on June 14, 1899, at 5138 Hubbard avenue, the wife of W. E. Ritchie, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

DUNLOP—IRVING—On June 15, 1899, at St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Pollard, Andrew R. R. Dunlop, Ottawa, to Anne Esther Irving, West Templeton, Que.

FARRELL—LOVERING—Near Pith River, Que., on June 14, 1899, by the Rev. L. M. England, Wm. M. Farrell, to Lena G. Lovering.

FRANCIS—HARVEY—At the residence of the bride's father, on June 14, 1899, by the Rev. J. Francis, B. D., rector of St. John's Church, Cayuga, father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. A. W. H. Francis, M.A., rector of Christ Church, Port Maitland, Ont., brother of the groom, Harry Herbert Francis, to Barbara Maria (Marie), youngest daughter of Captain James Harvey, Main street east, Hamilton, Ont.

GURD—WILKES—At Grace Church, Brantford, Ont., on June 14, 1899, by the Rev. N. MacKenzie, rector, assisted by the Rev. Canon Davis, M.A., of St. John's, Norman St. Clair Church, B. C. of Osogood Hall, barrister-at-law, to Edna Isabel, second daughter of George Wilkes, Esq.

HOWARD—MILLER—At Grace Church, Detroit, on June 14, 1899, by the Rev. Dr. McColl, Annie E., only daughter of the late R. E. Miller, of Goderich, Ont., and niece of Mrs. Dr. Barry, of Whitby, to the Rev. Wm. Aylesworth Howard, M.A., of Star Prairie, Wis.

IRWIN—SWITZER—At the residence of the bride's mother, 172 Mutual street, Toronto, on June 14, 1899, by the Rev. Jas. Allen, M.A., John Irwin, of Warton, Ont., to Etta Mae Switzer, of Toronto.

MOE—NEILSON—On June 14, 1899, at the residence of the bride's father, 23 Metcalfe avenue, St. Henri, by the Rev. W. R. Cruickshanks, of Point St. Charles, John Moe, G.T.R., St. Johns, Que., to 'Bella,' daughter of John Neilson, G.N.W. Telegraph Co., Montreal.

DIED.

DAY—On June 14, 1899, at 62 St. George st., Toronto, Mrs. Lois C. Day, widow of the late James E. Day.

SHAW—At Quebec, on the evening of June 15, 1899, Ida Pfister, youngest daughter of the late Samuel J. Shaw.

SUTHERLAND—On June 15, 1899, at the residence of her son-in-law, R. G. Hector, No. 8 Ross street, Toronto, Mellie Rains, relict of G. M. Sutherland, Toronto, in the 82nd year of her age.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED.)

BOARD—WANTED—Summer Boarders, large, comfortable farm house, three minutes' walk from railway station, in the midst of mountains; good boating, fishing and driving; terms moderate. Apply to JOSEPH WATSON, Morin Plains, P. Que., Hill View Cottage.

LOOTERS' PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED from \$1.50 to \$3.00. FROES, ALLAN & CO., Opticians, 228 St. Catherine street.

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS or Chamber maid for country. 178 St. George street.

FOR SALE, A GOOD COOKING STOVE, No. 8 Clendinning street, in first class order, price \$4. No. 750 St. Lawrence st.

LOST, FRIDAY, IN CAR or Guy street corner, a black bag containing purse, etc. Reward at 27 Ontario avenue.

LOST ON MONDAY, BETWEEN Knox and Atwater avenue, via Charvevoix and Notre Dame street, 1 purse, containing \$75 dollars, and a receipt. Ten dollars reward on returning to 533 Wellington street, Point St. Charles.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT. Apply, 842 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, General Servant, for city and country. 18 Brunswick street.

WANTED, SMART YOUTH, AGE 15, for office work, must write good hand. Apply after 10 a.m. to GIBB & COMPANY, 148 St. James street.

WANTED, BY YOUNG MARRIED Couple, care of a furnished house during summer months. Address ALPHA, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP in a thriving business showing fair returns, by party having \$5,000 to invest; must stand strict investigation. Address C. WIRTHCOMB, 33 St. Nicholas street.

WANTED, RESPECTABLE Experienced man to cut and trim lawns, etc., one day each week, at Westmount. Apply at Federal Life Office.

WANTED, PRIVATE TUITION by Experienced Teacher of English, French, German and Spanish. PROF. E. DAMBACH, No. 9 St. Urbain street.

WANTED, A POSITION AS NURSEMAID, by an experienced person. References. Address K., 1234, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED General Servant, for light housework. Apply with references to 2228 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by Nursery Government, well recommended, position to go to seaside or country; capable of taking entire charge of children. Address GOVERNMENT, 15, 'Witness' Office.

CENTS FOR SALE

Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Educational.

ALBERT COLLEGE,

BELLEVILLE, Ont. Open to both sexes.

OVER 200 STUDENTS ENROLLED ANNUALLY. Highest facilities provided in Junior and Senior Academics. Teachers' Courses, Business Courses, Music, Fine Arts and Elocution. Model Class Rooms. Splendid Gymnasium. Rates moderate.

WILL RE-OPEN SEPT. 5, 1899.

For calendar or room, address,

PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.

HISTORY OF THE 'GAZETTE.'

The 'Gazette,' which can boast of greater age than any other newspaper in Canada has been recounting the circumstances of its youth, which were like all youthful days, full of romance. The circumstances of its first publication in 1778 were peculiar.

At the time of the American revolution, things in Canada were apparently favorable to the cause of the revolutionists. Although the population, a little over 75,000, was almost exclusively French-Canadian, there were a sufficient number of English residents, claiming on that ground superior advantages, and treating the majority in nationality and religion with something approaching to contempt, to excite in them feelings the reverse of loyal. Under these circumstances an attempt was made to induce the Canadian colonists to join in the revolution. Colonel Hazen, who took command at Montreal on April 1, 1778, set about to obtain a new engine of war. He wrote to General Schuyler on the necessity of sending to Canada good generals, a strong army, a good round sum in silver and a printer. Neither army, generals nor money were sent, but the printer came. A commission composed of Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase, and the Rev. Charles Carroll, started from Philadelphia for Canada to induce the Canadians to join the Congressional cause, and to found a newspaper. With this latter object they brought material for a printing office, and a printer named Fleury Mesplet, who had been in the employ of Franklin at Philadelphia. On April 29 the commission arrived in Montreal, but the commission discovered at once that their cause was a hopeless one in Canada, in spite of the appeals of Lafayette to the French people in the name of France. They returned in May, and the Congressional troops followed close upon them. Mesplet had in the meantime set up his press in the old Chateau de Ramezay. He resolved to cast in his fortunes with the Canadians, and in 1778 started the 'Gazette.'

The printer proposed 'to fill a sheet with public advertisements and other affairs immediately concerning trade and commerce, to which will be added some diversified pieces of literature.'

Everything that one or more gentlemen will be pleased to communicate to me, provided, always, no mention be made of religion, government, or news concerning the present affairs, unless I was authorized from government for so doing; my intention being only to confine myself in what concerns advertisements, commercial and literary affairs.'

The following were the 'conditions':—The subscription money will be two and a half Spanish dollars per annum. The subscribers will pay one Spanish dollar for every advertisement inserted in the said paper during three weeks successively.

Those that are not subscribers will pay one and a half Spanish dollars for every advertisement printed three times above.

Every one that is not a subscriber may have the paper at ten copiers. The said paper will be printed on a quarto sheet of paper, and will be delivered every Wednesday, to begin on June 3, 1778.

All persons who choose to subscribe are desired to let me know their name and their place of abode. SOME EARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following advertisements give us an idea of the state of society a century ago:—

'SIX DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away on the 14th instant, a slave belonging to the widow Dufy Desaulnier, aged about thirty-five years, dressed in striped calico, of medium height, and tolerable stoutness. Whoever will bring her back will receive a reward of six dollars, and will be repaid any costs that may be proven to have been incurred in finding her.'

'To Be Sold.—A stout, healthy negro man, about twenty-eight years of age, is an excellent cook. Enquire of the printer. Montreal, 1st April, 1789.'

'Ran away from the subscriber; Alexander Thompson, an indentured apprentice, about twenty-two years of age, five feet five inches in height, red curly hair and bandy legs. All persons are hereby forbid hiring him under penalty of law; any person who will bring him back shall receive threepence reward, no charges paid.'

7th June, 1806. William Gilmer. THE EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

In spite of care to propitiate the authorities, the publishers had an anxious time of it. In April, 1779, he published a report of a recent judicial decision and invited comment upon it. The judge concerned summoned him to the court and admonished him against a repetition of the offence. The publisher seems to have stood his ground boldly, claiming that no one except the Governor had any right to interfere with him. In the next number in a fine sarcastic vein he advised contributors to the 'Gazette' to observe the following precautions:

'There will not be printed in the paper a single paragraph tending to procure public instruction.

'Nor any reflection on the conduct of persons proposed by the government for the administration of justice, their judgments, even though they should be known and proved to be against the laws, because this is none of our business, and you should submit and consider their judgments with the eye of faith.

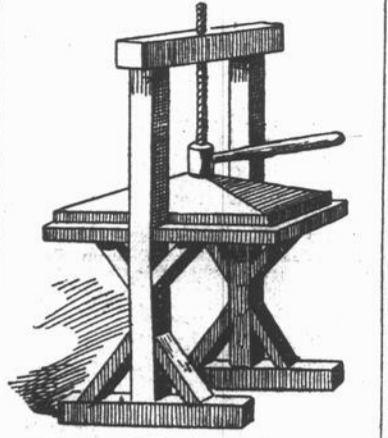
'Nor any work which would tend to

destroy, or even to cast the least doubt upon their infallibility.

'Nor any writing in which it appears that we seek to diminish the civil despotism which they claim for themselves; you should respect it.

'Nothing, finally, which could oblige individuals to keep themselves within the limits of duty, of power and of honesty.'

The postmaster of Montreal gave notice on Nov. 20, 1788, of the closing of a mail on Dec. 11 at four o'clock in the afternoon, to be put on board His Majesty's packet-boat, which was to sail from New York for Falmouth on Wednesday, Jan. 7, following. It was especially enjoined that letters for any part of the



THE FIRST 'GAZETTE' PRESS.

continent of Europe must be sent under cover to a correspondent in London, otherwise they could not be forwarded.

PROGRESS OF THE 'GAZETTE'—A DOZEN PROPRIETORS.

In 1788 the paper had already made considerable progress since it was first started. It is still published by F. Mesplet, but it is enlarged from quarto to folio (four pages), and is printed in double columns in both languages. The original issue was printed in French.

The issue of June 5, 1788, contains news from Constantinople (dated Dec. 29), London (Feb. 1), and Boston (April 28). Although all this news, published on June 5, was at least a month old, it was no doubt scanned with no less eagerness than to-day's telegrams.

In 1793, the 'Gazette' passed into the hands of Thomas A. Turner, and was issued from an office at the corner of Notre Dame street and St. Jean Baptiste. The next volume preserved (1804) was printed by E. Edwards, 135 St. Paul street, which was then one of the principal streets of the city.

From the year 1825 to about 1829, the 'Gazette' was published weekly by one Brown, whose small printing establishment occupied the upper flat, or garret, of a one-story house on Notre Dame street. Some time during the year 1829, Brown disposed of his interests in the 'Gazette' and printing business to one Chamberlin, who continued to publish the paper from the same premises semi-weekly.

During the year 1832 Mr. Robert Armour, a retired Glasgow merchant, purchased the entire establishment from Chamberlin, removing the plant to more suitable premises, in a three-story building on Little St. James street.

Mr. Armour having now made for that time extensive additions to his printing plant, was encouraged not only to issue the 'Gazette' in an enlarged and improved form (four pages Royal, six columns to the page), but also to make it a tri-weekly evening paper, his son Andrew being the recognized editor.

Mr. Robert Abraham, who had been for some years the 'Gazette's' Liverpool correspondent, came to Montreal, it is believed in 1844, when he became its proprietor by purchase, from Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, and removed its plant to an ancient building situated in St. Paul street, a few doors west of the Custom House square. He had brought with him a second-hand cylinder press, the first introduced into Montreal.

Mr. Abraham, in commencing, ventured on another enlargement of the paper; and commenced issuing it daily during the summer months, while it remained tri-weekly during the winter. In the year 1848, Mr. Abraham, who was getting advanced in years, desired to retire from the active life of a journalist. He therefore sold his interest in the Montreal 'Gazette' to the firm of Ferres & Milne; the senior member, Mr. Jas. Moir Ferres, becoming the new editor. The paper was then printed on the town side of St. James street.

In 1853, the firm of Ferres & Milne sold out their interest in the 'Gazette' to the firm of Lowe & Chamberlin, Messrs. John Lowe and Brown Chamberlin becoming joint or co-editors. Both had been regular attaches of the paper since 1849.

When the 'Gazette' passed into the hands of the new firm, it had a cylinder Taylor press, and no steam engine, a very strong and very black negro and another working a fly wheel that supplied the motive power to the press. But steam power soon followed, the paper having become a daily all the year round and the next move was across the street to where the 'Star' is now.

In 1877 the Montreal Printing & Publishing Company, which acquired the property of the 'Gazette,' was formed, and of this Mr. John Lowe became the managing director. In 1870, Mr. John Lowe retired from active newspaper life. Mr. Lowe became Deputy Minister of the Interior and Mr. Chamberlin Queen's Printer, and the paper was transferred to Messrs. T. & R. White, who shortly removed to the premises presently occupied by the 'Gazette' Printing Company.

A FRENCH COLONY

WHERE THERE ARE FEW FRENCHMEN.

Mme. Darmesteter, writing in the June 'Contemporary' on 'The Social Novel in France,' speaks as follows of a new author:

What M. Barres and M. Estaminé have done for educational reform, a younger novelist still, M. Louis Bertrand, in his new novel, published last month, has done for another question of the hour—for the colonial question. M. Bertrand, a young professor of rhetoric at the Lycee of Algiers, has been, I think, much impressed by the genius of Kipling. What Kipling has done for Anglo-India he has striven to do for French Algiers. And he has, in truth, produced an extraordinarily brilliant and moving and animated picture of France beyond the seas, which, by a tour de force, is at the same time a social thesis of an ingenious audacity.

According to M. Bertrand, the French colony of Algiers is a sort of magic bath, in which exhausted Spain, almost dead on her own shores, wakes to a new life, to a wonderful renewal of youth. The characters of this remarkable book are chiefly carters, carriers, or muleteers, and almost all Spaniards. A few Maltese, Piedmontese, and Arabs diversify the scene. But—here is the point of the story!—in the French novel of a French colony there are hardly any Frenchmen! By no display of rhetoric could M. Bertrand have brought home his point so convincingly as by this impressive silence, this clinching argument of the empty place. France holds a colony, one of the fairest in the world, rich, splendid, beautiful, temperate, the glory of Africa—capable of regenerating the most effete and impoverished of nations—and; excepting some few hundred functionaries, there are no Frenchmen there! Thus, with the natural heightening of all true art, but yet with an emphatic sobriety, with that 'exaggeration of understatement' which, of old, Greek taste admired—M. Bertrand puts the case. Colonization has had many advocates across the Channel of late. One is almost ashamed to stay at home in France—and especially in Paris—so many eloquent apostles bid us sell all we have and go plant the vine in Algiers, or corn in Tunis, or coffee in Madagascar, or india-rubber in Dahomey. This gospel has been preached by the whole army of explorers, by more than one man of science, by an academician as brilliant as M. Jules Lemaitre, and a novelist as well known as M. Hugues-le-Roux. We doubt if any of them have pushed the matter home as clearly as this young professor, from Algiers, unknown six months ago.

WORLD-WIDE MISSIONS.

Clifton Springs, N.Y., June 16.—The Rev. T. L. Gulick, of Spain, presided at last evening's session of the International Missionary Union, which was devoted to the consideration of the political world and missions. The Rev. J. H. Pettee, who has seen twenty years' service in the field in Japan, spoke, and a paper on the political outlook in China, written by Dr. Martin, of Pekin, was read. Next came the address by the Rev. S. L. Baldwin on the union in China. He said that he thought the disintegration of China was near at hand. Bishop Penick spoke on the situation in Africa, and the Rev. T. L. Gulick on 'Our new possessions.' This morning's session was devoted to memorial services and the discussion of the medical mission.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

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

Cartierville Park, the most beautiful spot on the Island of Montreal, Park & Island cars run every 20 minutes, leaving corner of Park avenue and Mount Royal avenue, and from Victoria avenue, Westmount. Special rates to parties, picnics, etc. Ticket office, 120 St. James street. Telephone, Main, 1731.

The Celebrated Lindman Truss.—Guaranteed to retain comfortably all forms of hernia, floating kidneys and cases after operations. Other trusses from \$3.00 up. Abdominal supporters and elastic stockings made to order. Telephone, 2418 St. Catherine street.

Flats to Let.

TWO FLATS, 40 x 40 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.

FLATS TO LET.

When the 'Gazette' passed into the hands of the new firm, it had a cylinder Taylor press, and no steam engine, a very strong and very black negro and another working a fly wheel that supplied the motive power to the press. But steam power soon followed, the paper having become a daily all the year round and the next move was across the street to where the 'Star' is now.

Money to Loan.

On City Property and Improved Farms, at low rates and on very desirable terms. CREDIT FONCIER, F.C. 30 St. James St.

MONEY TO LEND

On City Property and Improved Farms, at low rates and on very desirable terms. CREDIT FONCIER, F.C. 30 St. James St.

Rooms and Board.

BOARD, LACHUTE, First-Class Board, and large, airy rooms; good boating, fishing, and large, shady lawn; good train service, and five minutes' walk from station. MRS. EVANS, Riverside Cottage, Lachute, Que. 17

TO LET, TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR Married Couple, or two Gentlemen; gas and all modern conveniences. Address 98 Anderson street. 16

ROOMS—TWO WELL FURNISHED rooms on bathroom flat, in private family, with or without board. 82 Plymouth Grove. 16

GIRLS' OUTING CLUB.

Country board, first class and round trip by boat over 100 miles, \$6. Additional stay, \$3.00 per week. Careful chaperonage. Address, with stamp, M. L. MINTO, 2233 St. Catherine street, Montreal. 16

Property.

FOR SALE, ELIGIBLE Central Property for Sale, corner Dorchester and Dufferin in square, 164 x 55 feet; substantial building, 44 x 30; two houses; unrivalled manufacturing site. J. FAIRBAIRN. 17

FINE FARM FOR SALE IN VILLAGE OF Knowlton, about 125 acres, fine orchard, good buildings, five minutes' walk from Lake Station and Post-Office. For particulars apply to H. E. WILLIAMS, Knowlton, P.Q. 11

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 31 BURNSIDE Place, contains 9 rooms, and is in good condition; must be sold to close out an estate. Apply to J. K. MACDONALD, No. 152 Craig street. Also building lots at St. Lambert, situated in one of the best localities on Lorne avenue; 2nd lot from the river front. 14

PROPERTY FOR SALE, Corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain streets; area, 16,500 feet, surrounded by first class residences. Apply to J. A. BAZIN, 2248 St. Catherine street. 17

Factory Property For Sale.

154,367 feet of land, with buildings formerly occupied by the Montreal Hunt Club. Large frontage on DeLorimier Avenue.

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

LAND City Lots Suburban and Acre Property For Sale.

Investors, speculators, and prospective house builders, will find it to their advantage to call at this office for particulars of some properties now offering, with a good margin for future profit.

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

LAKE ST. LOUIS. ABERDEEN PARK. SUMMERLEA.

Building Lots on terms to suit you. H. FAWCETT HARTLAND, Real Estate and Loans, 297 St. James St., Montreal.

INTERNATIONAL RACES! CHOICE VILLA LOTS, having a perfect view of the Lake and the scene of the races.

500 LOTS Will be sold by auction at our Office, 178 St. James St., SATURDAY, July 8th, and following days and evenings. POTTER & MORIN, Auctioneers.

Free transportation to see the property. W. GODBEE BROWN, Selling Agent.

CONTRACTORS

I am instructed to sell a CHOICE CORNER LOCATION in Westmount, Suitable for the erection of a block of stores upon them. Most favorable terms.

H. FAWCETT HARTLAND, Real Estate and Loans, 297 St. James St., Montreal.

FOR SALE. MILLER & BREMMER

having decided to remove their retail business from 35 Bleury street, to their branch store, 2325 St. Catherine street, corner Mansfield street, offer for sale the following articles: One large burglar proof safe, three show cases, with counters, one wall show case, one very fine old English Regulator, and one ship's chronometer (suitable for watchmaker's window); the whole will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to MILLER & BREMMER, 43 1/2 Bleury street, Montreal.

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, FOR PRIVATE SCHOOL, a Resident Male Teacher, speaking French and English, and able to prepare pupils for matriculation in Arts. Term to begin on the 2nd October next. Reply, stating salary expected, TEACHER, 35 'Witness' Office. 17

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework, and to mind children; no washing. Apply to 464 St. Dominique street. 17

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. 3

WANTED, BOY FOR OFFICE. APPLY IN own handwriting and give references to No. 786 'Witness' Office. 16

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID. References required. Apply 70 Mackay street. 16

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL Servant, where boy is kept for the seaside. Apply between 7 and 8 p.m. at 42 Union avenue. 15

WANTED, A FEMALE TEACHER for the Chateaugay Dissident School; term, 10 months, commencing Sept. 1, 1899; salary \$160. Apply to ROBERT ORR, Secretary-Treasurer, Chateaugay Assn. Que. 15

WANTED, YOUTH OF 17 OR 18, FOR office work; must write a good hand and be quick and accurate at figures. Address L. 1042, 'Witness' Office. 14

Lost, Strayed and Found

LOST, ON TUESDAY MORNING FROM 49 Park avenue, small black and tan Terrier (female), metal collar; answers to name Bijou. Return to above address for reward. 17

Entertainments Given.

CHARLES COOMBES, the Ventriloquist, and General Entertainer, at Parties or Summer Resorts. Shaw's Music Store. 3

Bargains.

FOR SALE, FINE EVANS BROS. Upright Cabinet Grand, only four months in use, original cost, \$350; price now before moving, \$200. Heintzman Upright, walnut case, original cost, \$350; price now, \$175; small Durham Square Piano, only \$45. Fine Upright, New York Weber, \$200, original cost, \$300; Mason & Hamlin Organ, \$50; American Organ, \$25. Terms to suit purchasers. LAYTON BROS., 148 Peel street. 167

J. CARLISLE & CO., Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Invalid Chairs, for rich or poor, and Mechanical Appliances for the alleviation of the suffering. Desformies of children a specialty. 315 St. James street, Montreal. 17

KINDLING—FOR THE MILLION, Kindling \$2; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Pamarac Blocks, \$1.75; MH Blocks, \$1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square, Bell Telephone 3383.

FOR SALE, SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO, pretty rosewood case, seven octaves, tri-chord, price \$55; also small Square Piano, 6 1/2 octaves, price \$40, \$3 per month. Apply LAYTON BROS., 148 Peel street. 16

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE 'Witness' may be left at the Wm. Drysdale Company's Uptown Store, 2365 St. Catherine street, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington st., west of Subway, at the same rates as if taken at the 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, AS I MUST RE-duce stocks prior to alterations to my new premises, I am prepared to offer wonderful inducements to immediate cash or instalment purchasers. Second-hand Pianos from \$25 upwards. Call early at W. H. LEACH'S Piano Parlors, 2440 St. Catherine street, and get first choice. 16

To Let.

TO LET, COMFORTABLE, Convenient House, 624 Dorchester street, additional entrance from Dufferin square; pleasant, healthy, central. J. FAIRBAIRN.

DESIRABLE COTTAGE TO RENT FOR summer, five minutes' walk from Lake Station Post-Office. For particulars apply to H. E. WILLIAMS, Knowlton, P.Q. 11

TO LET, LOWER PART OF HOUSE, 4 rooms, 32 Royal street, St. Gabriel Ward; rent \$6.00, 218 Green avenue. 15

TWO-STORY BUILDING, FORTIFICATION Lane and St. Peter street, to let, suitable for Plumber, etc. Alterations to suit tenant. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 6

HOUSE TO LET PLACARDS IN MANY styles; also lease forms, etc., for sale at the 'Witness' Office. 24

TO LET, Premises on ground floor and yard, No. 16 Little St. Antoine street, suitable for shop or light manufacturing business. Apply to C. CUSHING, N.P., 110 St. James street. 3

Large Yard To Let, Corner Richmond and Basin Sts. Suitable for contractors, lumber or coal merchants, has an area of 14,000 feet, with substantial brick house, suitable for offices and dwelling. Low rental.

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

BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET

Two flats, size 40 x 40 feet each, heated, suitable for light manufacturing purposes, situated on St. Peter street, between Craig and St. James streets. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. Pupils Wanted. 1/2c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Rooms To Let. 25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. Articles Found. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale. 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS. Property For Sale or To Let. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Other Articles For Sale. 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS. Personals Agents Wanted.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be accepted. The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher. No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

WANT ADS

FOR THE WITNESS

May be left at THE WM. DRYSDALE COMPANY, UPTOWN STORE, 2365 St. Catherine street, Between Peel and Mansfield Sts. OR WITH R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington Street, West of Subway.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE YOUTH about 15 or 16 to make himself useful in store, etc.; must have good references. G. W. CLARKE & CO., 2270 St. Catherine street. 15

WANTED, SITUATION BY MARRIED Man, as caretaker, or any capacity; strong, active and good scholar; not afraid of hard or rough work. Total abstainer and good references. Address: URGENT 12, 'Witness' Office. 16

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Married man, situation as coachman, or any kind of work in a stable; best of references. Address L. 1234, 'Witness' Office. 16

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN work of any kind by the day or week; references. Apply at 122 1/2 St. George st. 16

WANTED, BY AN ELDERLY LADY, speaking English, French and German, a situation as housekeeper or Lady's Companion. Address Mrs. E., 'Witness' Office. 5

WANTED, SITUATION, ALL KINDS OF garden work, pruning plants, shrubs, flowers, laying out gardens, taking care of gardens by hour, day or season, or contract. Apply 72 Hypocrite street, or 87 Ontario avenue, Gardeners' box. 24

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE 'Witness' may be left at the Wm. Drysdale Company's Uptown Store, 2365 St. Catherine street, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington st., west of Subway, at the same rates as if taken at the 'Witness' Office.

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WANT ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE 'Witness' may be left at the Wm. Drysdale Company's Uptown



AND HOW TO REACH THEM BY RAIL & RIVER.

ABENAKIS HOUSE, Abenakis Springs, Que. Open for the Season June 1, '99 THE MOST DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT IN CANADA.

A MOUNTAIN DRIVE ON THE GOLF LINKS AT MOUNT PLEASANT WHITE MOUNTAINS OPEN JULY 1st.

The New Frontenac Opens June 20. Round Island, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.

LORDELLE Will reopen for the reception of Summer Boarders, on June 15th. THE SURFSIDE CAPE ANN, GLOUCESTER, MASS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS. STR. ALEXANDRIA, E. R. SMITH Sails Every Thursday at 10 a.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM DOMINION DAY. Return Tickets will be issued at SINGLE (FIRST-CLASS) FARE.

Dr. Strong's Sanitarium, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y. For health, rest or recreation.

Anderson & Price, Managers, Mount Pleasant House, N.H. Winter Hotel, The Ormond, Florida.

Lake View House, KNOWLTON, SEASON 1899. The proprietor of this well known house.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO. DAILY MAIL LINE STEAMERS (Sundays excepted) Between MONTREAL & OTTAWA

DOMINION FREIGHT LINE. MONTREAL AND OTTAWA via Ottawa River and Rideau Canal.

Hotel Ponce de Leon, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. House is located on beach.

SARATOGA SPRINGS THE KENSINGTON H. A. & W. F. BANG, Proprietors.

1,000 ISLANDS. POOLE'S SUMMER RESORT. This first-class Private Boarding House.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS. Day Trips to Carleton, Hudson, Comox, Oka, St. Lawrence.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. On and after MONDAY, JUNE 19th, 1899, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot.

CANADIAN PACIFIC IMPROVED SERVICE. Commencing June 14th from Place Viger.

ADIRONDACKS: GRAND VIEW FARM. High healthy elevation. Good board, large, nice rooms.

CHAMPLAIN, LAKESIDE. Lovely location, good board, low price.

The Ocean Rock House. A Canadian having rented this small private hotel.

MARKET LINES STEAMERS. Sir, Princess to Carleton, etc. Wednesday and Saturdays at 6 a.m.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. On and after MONDAY, JUNE 19th, 1899, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS. BLISS HOUSE, Wilmington, Essex Co., N.Y.

SEASIDE COTTAGES. To Let, at Notre Dame du Portage, near Riviere du Loup.

Sea Bathing, Little Metis. Parties wishing to avoid the noise and bustle of an hotel.

TORONTO AND RETURN - \$10 SINGLE \$6.00. Including meals and berth, every FRIDAY and TUESDAY at 7 p.m.

MARITIME EXPRESS. Read down. Depart. 7:30 p.m. Montreal. 5:30 p.m. Arrive.

Black Diamond Line. TEN DAY TRIP FROM MONTREAL TO CAPE BRETON.

BELLEVUE HOTEL. Will be opened JUNE the 1st. First-class board.

GRONDIN'S HOTEL, N. B. DU PORTAGE. This well known and popular hotel is now open.

LEGGETT'S POINT HOTEL, LITTLE METIS, QUE. Beautifully situated between beach and public road.

WEST, Week Days 10 a.m. Prescott, Brockville, 1000 Islands Ports, Toronto, Niagara Falls.

LOCAL EXPRESS. Depart. 7:40 a.m. Montreal. 6:30 a.m. Arrive.

Black Diamond Line. TEN DAY TRIP FROM MONTREAL TO CAPE BRETON.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE. FOSTER, Que. This well known house on the shores of Rome Lake.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS. "LAKESIDE COTTAGE" is open for the reception of Transient or Permanent Guests.

THE TREMBLAY HOTEL. LES BOULEVARD, P.Q., below Quebec is now ready to receive guests.

LOW RATES - WEST. HAMILTON LINE. Leave every Monday and Thursday, at 4 p.m.

MONTELOTTI, District Passenger Agent, 143 St. James St., Montreal.

Black Diamond Line. TEN DAY TRIP FROM MONTREAL TO CAPE BRETON.

HOTEL BIENVENUE. Notre Dame du Portage, near Riviere du Loup station on I.C. Railway.

SPRING HOUSE, KESSEVILLE, N.Y. IN ADIRONDACKS, four miles from Lake Champlain.

Vacation Information FREE. The 'M.S.' SUMMER HOTEL DIRECTORY contains a complete list of Eastern Resorts.

SAGUENAY LINE. Leaves Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 8 a.m., from Quebec.

MONTELOTTI, District Passenger Agent, 143 St. James St., Montreal.

Black Diamond Line. TEN DAY TRIP FROM MONTREAL TO CAPE BRETON.

OCEANIC HOUSE, PEAK'S ISLAND, Me. This house will open June 1. Persons seeking a quiet, homelike place.

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, FORT HENRY. A Charming Summer Resort on beautiful Lake Champlain.

WANTED, BOARDERS FOR THE SUMMER. daily boat and train, near the river.

JUNE EXCURSIONS! Electric Lighted Steamers CUBA AND MELBOURNE.

MONTELOTTI, District Passenger Agent, 143 St. James St., Montreal.

Black Diamond Line. TEN DAY TRIP FROM MONTREAL TO CAPE BRETON.

THE PROPERTY OF THE Late Col. McEACHERN, (of Ormstown) for Sale or to Rent for the summer months.

MOUNTAIN VIEW COTTAGE. Near Sweetburg, will re-open to receive guests on JUNE 15th.

BOARD-QUEBEC, FIRST CLASS Board and rooms, No. 50 Mt. Carmel street, Quebec.

W. H. HENRY, 175 St. James St., Montreal.

CURTIS FARM HOTEL. A quiet, restful, homelike accommodation, will be open for guests, June 15.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A QUIET HOME, ten miles from the lakes, facing a pleasant park.

BOARD FOR SUMMER MONTHS; pleasant large house with all conveniences.

SEASIDE RESORTS. Hotel Beauport and Cottage, Notre Dame du Portage, Que.

BOARD, PLEASANT LOCATION. Lovely scenery, five minutes' walk from Post-Office, station or river.

COTTAGE TO LET, AT LITTLE METIS. For particulars apply to Mrs. RUTH POIRIER, Amqui, Que.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Fraserville, Tennessee. This well known hotel is now open to tourists.

BOYS RECEIVED FOR THE SUMMER, personal supervision; eight miles from St. John's.

BOARD-QUEBEC, FIRST CLASS Board and rooms, No. 50 Mt. Carmel street, Quebec.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'SATURDAY', 'QUESTIONS', and various small notices.



**QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COY., LTD.**  
ST. LAWRENCE LINE.  
**55. "CAMPANA," 1,700 tons.**  
Is intended to leave Montreal on **MONDAY, 19th JUNE, at 2 p.m.**  
And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY during season  
For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL DAY, PERCE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN, and SPOURIS, P.E.I., and PICTOU.

Has superior accommodation for passengers. Electric lights and all modern comforts.  
No cargo received after noon of sailing day.  
Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices.  
For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to **J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents, 211 Commissioners St.**

**REFORD AGENCIES.**  
**DONALDSON LINE.**  
SS. Alcides, 4,500 tons SS. Keeman, 4,500 tons  
SS. Amersyth, 4,500 " SS. (cold storage), 7,500 "

**GLASGOW SERVICE.**  
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SS. AMANTHUS (cold storage) July 13  
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Weekly London Service.  
From FORTLAND.  
SS. TROPEA June 18  
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SS. KILDON July 9  
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SS. FREMONA June 21  
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SS. FREMONA June 21  
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3587, 3589, 3591, 3593, 3595, 3597, 3599, 3601, 3603, 3605, 3607, 3609, 3611, 3613, 3615, 3617, 3619, 3621, 3623, 3625, 3627, 3629, 3631, 3633, 3635, 3637, 3639, 3641, 3643, 3645, 3647, 3649, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3671, 3673, 3675, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3691, 3693, 3695, 3697, 3699, 3701, 3703, 3705, 3707, 3709, 3711, 3713, 3715, 3717, 3719, 3721, 3723, 3725, 3727, 3729, 3731, 3733, 3735, 3737, 3739, 3741, 3743, 3745, 3747, 3749, 3751, 3753, 3755, 3757, 3759, 3761, 3763, 3765, 3767, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3775, 3777, 3779, 3781, 3783, 3785, 3787, 3789, 3791, 3793, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3801, 3803, 3805, 3807, 3809, 3811, 3813, 3815, 3817, 3819, 3821, 3823, 3825, 3827, 3829, 3831, 3833, 3835, 3837, 3839, 3841, 3843, 3845, 3847, 3849, 3851, 3853, 3855, 3857, 3859, 3861, 3863, 3865, 3867, 3869, 3871, 3873, 3875, 3877, 3879, 3881, 3883, 3885, 3887, 3889, 3891, 3893, 3895, 3897, 3899, 3901, 3903, 3905, 3907, 3909, 3911, 3913, 3915, 3917, 3919, 3921, 3923, 3925, 3927, 3929, 3931, 3933, 3935, 3937, 3939, 3941, 3943, 3945, 3947, 3949, 3951, 3953, 3955, 3957, 3959, 3961, 3963, 3965, 3967, 3969, 3971, 3973, 3975, 3977, 3979, 3981

REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

Sir Charles Tupper Appeals to the Senate to Kill the Measure.

DEBATE WAS WARM AND WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

Ottawa, June 7.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Postmaster-General moved the second reading of the Redistribution Bill which has been amended since its introduction a fortnight ago in such a way as to commend itself to some consideration at the hands of the Conservative party in giving one more member to the city of Toronto. It would seem, however, that Sir Charles Tupper is bound to use obstruction to the very last degree and the honorable baronet last night made an open appeal to the Senate to throw out the bill. The debate was one of the most interesting of the session, and evidences the firm determination of the government to press for this correction of abuses and disadvantages under which the Liberal party in Ontario now labor.

At the opening of the House Mr. Bergeron called attention to the large number of counterfeit Dominion Bank notes of the issue of 1875 which are in circulation at present, more particularly in the city of Montreal. The counterfeit was, he said, easy enough for tellers in the banks to detect, but had deceived many, and it was his impression that the government would do well to call in the whole issue of that date.

The Minister of Finance said that his attention had been called to these counterfeits, but not so much of late. He promised to give the matter his consideration.

THE TRACKMEN'S STRIKE

Mr. Maclean (East York), asked whether the report in the morning papers to the effect that the government had succeeded in effecting a settlement of the G.T.R. strike was well founded.

The Prime Minister replied that he had no information to that effect.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

INTRODUCED FOR A SECOND READING BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The second reading of the government's Redistribution Bill was sprung upon the House at the present time, owing to the fact that the Postmaster-General, who has charge of the measure, might not, for domestic reasons, find it convenient to attend next week. In opening Mr. Mulock recognized that the custom has been since Confederation to make the changes in the representation of constituencies in the session succeeding the decennial census. But it had happened that in every case this occurred while the Liberal party had been in opposition, and the opinion of that party was that the bills of 1882 and 1892 had not been carried out in that spirit of fair play which our constitution contemplates; but that it had resulted rather in an unfair advantage to one party. The existence of this legislation called, in the mind of the government, for the very earliest removal of the abuses. The chief abuse of this power lay in the measure of 1882, which was forced through Parliament ostensibly for two purposes, to give four new members to Ontario, to which the province had become entitled under the census, and to arrange for two vacancies arising from the merging of two constituencies. If one of the objects in view was to equalize the population of the ridings of Ontario, a reference to the map of electoral districts would tend to show how lamentable had been the failure in that direction. Up to that time no respect had been paid to the question of equalizing the populations of constituencies either in Ontario or in any other province of Canada. In Ontario it showed wide differences.

SOME FIGURES.

The census of 1882 showed that if every constituency was to have an equal population the unit of representation would have been 20,904. But allowing a reasonable margin above and below that figure, say, from 19,000 to 22,000, and remembering that the party in power proposed no respect to the preserving of county boundaries, which doctrine was supported by the Liberal party, how did the results work out? Out of the 92 seats to which Ontario was entitled the redistribution was under the minimum of 19,000 and thirty-four were over the maximum of 22,000. Sixty-four of the constituencies therefore did not conform to the principle which was laid down in the legislation of that day. Leeds and Grenville, with the smallest population in the province, was given a member for 12,000 electors, while West Toronto, the other extreme, had a member for a population of 35,000. Three constituencies were left with a population of 13,000; two with a population of 14,000; four with 15,000; five, with 16,000; eight with 17,000; five, with 18,000, and so on up to the maximum of West Toronto.

A perusal of the redistribution of 1892 shows that like injustices were the rule again in that year. As a further illustration, Mr. Mulock remarked that the

east riding of Montreal, which had, according to the census of 1882, a population of 67,000, was given but a single member, and continues to be represented by a single member up to this present parliament, although the population of the constituency had increased since 1881 to over 90,000 at the census of 1891. Mr. Mulock challenged contradiction of his statement that from confederation down to this day no regard has been had in the framing of the electoral districts to a unit of population. True, the Liberal party had contended for a proper regard to the population of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada at the time of the union, but no authoritative utterance had ever been made by the Liberal party that all ridings should be equal in population. On the contrary, that party had advocated consistently throughout the very principle which is to govern this law of today, that there shall be no breaking up of county boundaries. If as a result of any redistribution measure which the Liberal party advocates there should be an inequality in the population of ridings, that is quite proper if it is in deference to the paramount and dominant principle of maintaining county boundaries and no breaking up of these to create seats out of the fragments.

From 1882 down to this day he intended to prove that the Liberal party has been treated unjustly and unfairly. Were it not for the gerrymanders of 1882 and 1892 there were, he felt, many members occupying seats in parliament who would never otherwise have been elected.

AIMS OF THE BILL.

The present bill did not contemplate any changes in the Ontario constituencies east of the county of Ontario, for in the western part of the province the principal work of the gerrymander was done. Under the guise of finding six new seats and the pretence of equalizing population, it was represented as necessary to distribute about fifty ridings. Strongly Liberal municipalities were hived, and in its fenshish exultation the government boasted of the deed. It succeeded in weakening a number of surrounding ridings, detaching Liberal majorities from this, that and the other riding and grouping those detached municipalities into one riding here and one there, they succeeded in weakening the fair strength of the Liberal party in a large number of ridings, and in that way carrying constituencies for the Conservative party, which otherwise it never could have carried. If, then, that is true, parliament since 1882 has never fairly represented public opinion in Ontario.

THE GRIT HIVES.

The Liberal hives created in 1882 were eight in number—North Brant, West Bruce, West Elgin, South Huron, South Middlesex, West Ontario, North Oxford and South Oxford. In the several general elections these constituencies gave average Liberal majorities of from 711 to 924.

The bill now before parliament affected some forty-three constituencies in Ontario.

Mr. Wallace—More than that. The Postmaster-General—it affects the following constituencies in certain respects in doing away with the hives and in abolishing the constituencies of Bothwell and Cardwell, which do not correspond to counties, and bringing the constituencies of Haldimand, Welland, Lincoln and those others into their proper limits: Bothwell, North Brant, South Brant, East Bruce, West Elgin, South Grey, East Grey, North Grey, Haldimand, West Huron, East Huron, Kent, West Lambton, East Lambton, Lincoln, East Middlesex, West Middlesex, North Middlesex, South Middlesex, Muskoka and Parry Sound, North Ontario, South Ontario, West Ontario, North Oxford, South Oxford, Peel, East Simcoe, Welland, North Wellington, Centre Wellington, North Wentworth, South Wentworth, South York, East York, West York is not affected by the gerrymander, and remains as it was.

Mr. Wallace—The legislation proposed will turn West York upside down.

The Postmaster-General—it puts that portion that belongs to the city into Toronto.

Mr. Wallace—it takes half the district away.

The Postmaster-General—it leaves enough for the hon. gentlemen to handle.

Mr. Bennett—to be elected in.

The Postmaster-General—Well, he will have his chance.

Mr. McNeill—How does the hon. gentlemen make out that the bill will accept North Bruce?

The Postmaster-General—The bill will leave it to the judges to deal with that matter. The hon. gentleman knows well that from the day that gerrymander act of 1882 was passed down to this moment that act and the act of 1892 gave him his seat.

Mr. McNeill—The Minister is perfectly satisfied to leave that to the judges?

The Postmaster-General—Perfectly satisfied.

Mr. McNeill—But he wishes to pre-judge the case.

HOW THE GERRYMANDER OPERATED.

Proceeding, the Postmaster-General reviewed the result in 46 constituencies affected by the gerrymander of 1882, 1897 and 1892, and 43 constituencies in 1896.

At the general elections of 1882, 46 constituencies gave a Liberal majority of 8,574. The election returns gave these 15 Conservatives and 31 Liberals. If there had been a fair representation to these various majorities in proportion to the votes of the people instead of the Conservatives having 15 of these they would have had only 10. The Liberal party was therefore cheated to the extent of 10 votes on a division in the House as a result of that redistribution. The result in the same constituencies in the general election of 1887 showed that the Liberal party had suffered to the extent of 12 members on a division. Again, in 1891, the gerrymander wronged the Liberals to the tune of ten votes. In 1896, in 43 of these constituencies the Liberals suffered the loss of 14 votes on a division.

Mr. Mulock dealt with the case of North Bruce as an instance of the way in which the foregoing results had been brought about. North Bruce was given three members in 1882, while the unit of population was supposed to be 21,720, but North Bruce, with a population of only 20,735, was deprived of the township of Saugeen with 2,090 population, while West Bruce profited by the addition of the latter, further increasing the disparity of population and bringing its population up to 24,218.

Mr. McNeill defended the action of that day by stating that the northern part of the county was rapidly filling up while the south riding decreased.

Continuing, Mr. Mulock showed that with this Liberal majority of Saugeen township against him, Mr. McNeill would never have shown his face in parliament. In 1891, Mr. McNeill was still timid, and another township with a Liberal majority of 88, had been taken out of his way and handed over to West Bruce.

Mr. McNeill explained that this last township had been left in North Bruce originally at the suggestion of Mr. Paterson, but had been transferred later because it was unreasonable that he should be obliged to go through West Bruce to reach it.

Mr. Mulock showed that if Port Elgin had not been transferred Mr. McNeill would have been defeated in 1896. Similar facts were cited in connection with Bothwell. A glance at the electoral map would serve to show how little regard had been paid to the convenience of constituencies under these gerrymanders. North Wentworth and Brant as an instance comes in contact with six or seven counties, so shapeless is it.

North Ontario consists of a tier of townships ranging from four to twelve—while its length is 150 miles—further than the distance from Montreal to Ottawa.

How could people so situated possibly confer and deliberate on public affairs as they should, when separated by such a distance. Mainly the aim was made to secure, but to defeat the will of the people, and the duty of correction devolved upon the Liberal party of to-day.

COUNTERACTING THE EVIL.

Where counties have not the population to entitle them to two members they will by this measure be given one. Dufferin, Haldimand, Lincoln, Peel, Welland, Wentworth, Muskoka, Parry Sound will each send a single member. Two members will be given to Brant, Elgin, Lambton, Norfolk, Ontario, Oxford, Perth, and three members to Kent, Huron, Bruce, Grey, Middlesex, Simcoe, Wellington and York.

Mr. Mulock did not take the time to trace in detail the history of each constituency, but proceeded to adduce further evidence of the injustice of the gerrymanders of 1882 and 1892. In 1892 the population of Montreal east was ninety thousand and it had to get along with a single member. In the redistribution of 1892 Montreal, with its population of 182,000, was given five members. The unit of representation being therefore 36,400. In 1891 Toronto had a population of 144,000 and now with the portions of the city in east and west York it reaches about 172,000. The government's purpose was to make the bill a fair one. In that spirit the measure had been conceived and he was now authorized to announce that if the House approved of it the government was willing to increase the representation of Toronto from four to five members.

Mr. Haggart—Where is the seat to be taken from that you give Toronto?

Mr. Mulock—it is proposed to take it from Kent. Bothwell is disappearing and its fragments go back to their proper counties. That gives back to Kent a considerable number of people, raising its population to 88,000. It was proposed in the draft bill to give Kent three members, but that seat taken from Bothwell will be given to Toronto, now leaving Kent with two seats and Toronto with five.

In reply to a question by Mr. McNeill (North Bruce), the Postmaster-General said that this bill proposed to do in 1890 what should have been done in the way of dividing the constituencies. The judges will have before them the census returns of 1891, the history of the county and so on, and will form their opinion as to the proper division of the counties.

Mr. Maclean (East York)—Will the judges sit as a court?

The Postmaster-General did not think this would be a desirable scheme; they would sit as commissioners.

Mr. Clarke (West Toronto)—Asked whether Ottawa and Hamilton would continue to elect their two members each for the whole of each city or whether they would be cut into constituencies.

The Postmaster-General replied that such was not the intention.

Mr. Clarke—Will the two be voted for by the city at large?

The Postmaster-General—The bill does not deal with anything it does not pur-

port to deal with. In Prince Edward Island, he continued, the counties of Queen's and King's will each send two members to parliament without being cut up into ridings. The bill aimed at disturbing as little as possible the arrangement which has continued from Confederation down.

Mr. Mulock on resuming his seat was accorded a very generous measure of ministerial applause.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

BILL ROUNDLY DENOUNCED BY THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

Sir Charles Tupper on opening remarked that Mr. Mulock seemed to know little or nothing about the bill, and when asked the simplest, plainest, most pertinent question about the bill referred to the bill—the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill. It was not the William that was equal to the occasion, it was the bill. (Laughter.) He had thrown off the disguise and told them that this bill meant one thing, the strengthening of the hands of the Liberal Government before going to the country. That was the beginning, the essence, the end, the whole story. Finding it would be impossible in view of the position it occupied and the measures it had forced through the House, to challenge the independent verdict of the country with any success, the government had introduced this bill. Sir Charles said that representation by population was a farce if the government could so dispose population as to prevent a fair verdict being taken. No doubt under the system of county boundaries certain difficulty arose in establishing hard and fast lines by which the unit of population would be shown everywhere. Sir John Macdonald had shown that the question of representation by population must be taken into account and this could only be done by not keeping strictly to county boundaries. Sir Charles advised the government to abandon all pretext of having any principle underlying this measure except the great cardinal principle of obtaining, by fair means or unfair, the power to strangle the free and independent electorate. Was this, he asked, a fair measure?

Mr. Mulock—"Perfectly fair." (Applause.)

Was it a fair bill, Sir Charles asked, when it had to be altered before its second reading. Was it fair to take 200,000 good, avowedly Conservative electors, and hold them down to four members, while giving 200,000 Grits in other parts of the Province ten members to vote down these four?

THE FIRST GERRYMANDER.

Referring to the bill of 1882, he said that if it was a gerrymander the people of Canada had every reason to thank God for it, for the Conservative party owed its continuance in power to it. If that bill had not passed, and if the Liberal party had come into power, where would Canada be to-day, (laughter), where would protection and free trade be, where would the C. P. R., with its 7,000 miles of railway, be?

Mr. McMullen—"Where would the Rocky Mountains have been?"

Sir Charles went on to say that the Postmaster-General had drafted this bill for the purpose of striking down a man whom the electors of Bothwell had preferred to the Minister of Justice, (Mr. Clancy). The Postmaster-General sits there gloating fensively over striking down the members for North Bruce and Bothwell, as he thinks he has done: It is not done yet; I don't believe it ever will be done.

Sir Hibbert Tupper—"Not this summer."

The Postmaster-General had told the House that Quebec was untouched, why? Was there no room? Were the bills of 1882 and 1892 so fair that there was nothing to be done? The leader of the Opposition proceeded to argue that the bills should not have been introduced until after a census, and remarked that the judges who would have to divide the constituencies would need to be antiquarians, going back to the census of 1891.

Mr. Britton (Kingston) referred to the act passed in 1893, fixing the boundaries of the electoral districts of Argenteuil and Terrebonne, and asked him if that was not just as unconstitutional as he claimed the present act was.

AN APPEAL TO THE SENATE.

Sir Charles did not reply to the point, but went on to say—"This bill cannot become law, because in this country we have an Upper House to check hasty, ill-considered, extremely partisan legislation, measures that violate the constitution of the country for party purposes, and when I refer to the Senate, I feel, sir, that there was never a time in the history of the country when that body enjoyed the confidence of the people of Canada as to-day. The protection they gave to this country in the rejection of the Yukon measure, and the evidence we now have and the hon. gentlemen opposite have given, show they have saved the country between one and two millions by the rejection of the Drummond County Railway Bill.

I say more, sir, that in my judgment the Senate would have been justified in rejecting the franchise bill. I have never approached a senator, I have never said a word to a senator to influence his mind or ask what action he would take, nor do I wish to do so now. What I say in this matter of that branch of the parliament will be said in my place in this House.

The idea that measures touching the franchise and redistribution of seats is especially a matter touching the House of Commons, and one that has nothing to do with the Senate, is entirely erroneous and opposed to all precedents wherever parliament exists. The Senate would have been quite right, after a minority in this House had had an amendment voted down of so reasonable a character as that. In the maritime and outlying provinces we should have the same judicial protection as in Ontario. The Senate will do wisely if it guards the country against legislation calculated to violate every principle of right and justice and fair play in party interests.

REGARDING QUEBEC.

Regarding Quebec, he looked for a great change politically in that province at no distant day, and thought he would be paying a poor compliment to it if he should suppose that under existing circumstances the Prime Minister could look to it for a reaffirmation of the support he enjoyed at the last election.

The Prime Minister—Somebody is sure to be deceived.

Sir Charles defended Conservative gerrymander legislation, trying to show that the attacks on the Liberals of 1882 were without foundation. There was only one way to prove that there had been a gerrymander, and that violence had been done in the arrangement of constituencies, and before it could be maintained that a redistribution had unfairly affected the condition of parties it must be shown that a minority of electors had elected a majority of representatives. But in the last general election a Liberal minority in Ontario had elected a majority of members, and the same thing had happened over the whole Dominion, which proved that there had been no gerrymander.

THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

The Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, found that the mainstay of Sir Charles's argument had been an open and shameless appeal to the Senate to throw out the bill. He opined, however, that as a quarter of the whole membership of the Senate came from Toronto, it would be difficult to persuade that body to throw out a bill which contemplated giving one more member to Toronto. The 1882 bill had been plainly framed to strike at the heads of certain members. To the present legislation a wholesome principle is involved. For their course in opposition to the present legislation they would be held to account by the electorate, and would not find it to their political advantage. Mr. Paterson described how a constituency had been butchered from three different counties to legislate honest Joseph Rymal out of parliament, and now the Opposition set up the ridiculous plea that it was infamous to think of interfering with such a law. There were, he admitted, many constituencies not disturbed in the present bill, but in that there was little for the Opposition to grumble against, as these were already fixed, to their own party advantage.

The 1882 measure, Mr. Paterson showed, had been aimed to bring out the assassination of such men as David Mills, James Trow and himself. In the present bill the judicial tribunal would provide absolute impartiality.

SIR CHARLES GETS ANGRY.

Mr. Wallace moved the adjournment of the debate at 11.40, but the Premier declined to have the House rise so early. Sir Charles Tupper appealed for an adjournment, and Sir Wilfrid offered to agree if it was understood that the debate be resumed on Tuesday and go on day by day, and that a vote be taken next week. However, the leader of the Opposition would not make any promise for his party and the Premier had to insist on proceeding.

The leader of the Opposition began to show a little bit of temper. He declared that he did not intend to be a party to obstruction, but it was wrong to introduce the bill that day. It looked like a design to bring this up in an empty house. It was wrong to force him into replying on a Friday. It was a great want of courtesy to force this measure to-day. The Opposition is not entirely powerless, he reminded the House, so far as public business is concerned, and the right hon. gentlemen will be wise not to press this bill.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I kept the bill off on Wednesday at your request.

Mr. Bennett (East Simcoe) was prepared to stay with the rest until snow flies.

On the question being put on Mr. Wallace's motion it was declared lost and Sir Charles Tupper at once called for a division. "I want the country to understand," he said.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—The country will understand very well.

After a long interval the whips managed to get a sufficient number of members together and the division was taken. Fifteen members voted with the Opposition and twenty-three with the government.

Sir Charles Tupper appealed to the Premier whether it was seemly, when the House numbered two hundred and thirteen members to proceed with the only measure mentioned in the Queen's speech, moved on a Friday, with forty-one members present.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE DEBATE.

The Premier said the epithet 'unseemly' did not come well from the leader of the Opposition. There had been many unseemly things this session, for which the Opposition was responsible. A debate on the address lasting four weeks, with the same thing repeated over and over was not seemly, nor the obstruction of government business at every turn. For the rest of the session the government thought half-past twelve was a reasonable time to adjourn, and as it was within ten minutes of the hour, and Sir

Charles Tupper had seen that he had not the House with him, he would agree to adjourn.

Mr. Wallace had lost his right to speak at the present stage, so Mr. Prior moved the adjournment of the debate. The House rose at 12.25.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate Senator Macdonald (B.C.) gave notice that he would next week move a resolution endorsing the policy of the government, as announced by the First Minister in the House of Commons, respecting the granting of Yukon railway charters.

Senator Power moved that the Senate stand adjourned until Tuesday next. On a division the motion for adjournment was declared lost, by eleven yeas to twenty-five nays.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell drew attention to a cablegram published in the newspapers stating that there was a desire on the part of the Imperial authorities for another conference with the colonies on the Pacific cable project. He would like to ask if this was correct and if the government had appointed a commissioner.

The Hon. David Mills said he believed the Colonial Secretary had summoned another conference on the Pacific cable project.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell—In England? The Hon. David Mills—Yes; the matter was now being discussed by the Canadian High Commissioner and the Colonial Secretary in London.

WILSON—MALTYB.

The marriage took place on Thursday evening last at the residence of the bride's father, 903 Sherbrooke street, of Mr. J. Hollister Wilson, of this city, to Miss Emma K. Maltby, daughter of Mr. W. L. Maltby, also of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, of the American Presbyterian Church. The bride had in attendance upon her as bridesmaid, Miss Lottie Howard, and Dr. Douglas Rudew, of New York, acted as groomsmen. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left the same night for Quebec, whence they will sail to-day by the S.S. 'Scotsman' for a three months' trip to Europe, returning in the fall to take up their residence in this city.

THE YANKEE GOT HIS BAIT.

The Gloucester schooner 'Pythian,' at Gloucester, reports that at Port Saunders, west coast of Newfoundland, she was prevented by a French warship, and ordered away. The captain of the schooner went to Bonne Bay, and there also was a French fleet of fishing schooners, and two French warships. The latter informed the 'Pythian's' captain that no bait could be obtained until after the French schooners were supplied. The British cruisers, 'Comus,' 'Buzzard,' and 'Columbine,' arrived, and the Yankee captain appealed to the British commodore, who told him he could get all the bait he wanted at \$1.25 per barrel. The French commander hesitated to interfere not knowing what the British officer had told the fishing captain. The 'Pythian' got a supply of bait and had good luck fishing afterwards.—Halifax 'Herald,' June 14.

PRESENTED WITH A PURSE.

There was a pleasant gathering of the employees of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company at the main office of the company last evening, when Mr. W. McLean, on behalf of the directors and employees of the company presented Mr. D. S. Barton, of the electrical engineers staff, with a handsome purse as a mark of good-will on the occasion of his approaching marriage to Miss Ada Laughton.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Horseshoe Ex. Wagon of R. Parker & Co.—This well-known dyeing and cleaning firm have added to their delivery equipment a horseless wagon.—Some interesting particulars of its construction.—This is beyond any question an electrical age. Edison and his disciples are doing much to help in the realization of various of Mother Shipton's prophecies. 'Wagons without horses shall go,' is indeed a verity. One of the first Canadian business concerns to appreciate the value of the horseless wagon is R. Parker & Co., the well-known dyers and cleaners, with a branch in this city. They have just added to their equipment, now consisting of some fifteen wagons, an electrical delivery wagon, manufactured by the Still Motor Co., of Toronto. We are apt to think of these motor wagons as heavy, cumbersome affairs, but this is not the case with R. Parker & Co.'s, which is built on the lines of their regular delivery wagons—tasty-looking, light-appearing and easy-running. The wagon is equipped with an eight-horse power motor weighing about 120 pounds and a battery of 36 cells, the total weight of which is 498 pounds, and the total of the entire vehicle is about 1,200 pounds. The battery is only about one-third of the weight of any other battery, both battery and motor being made under the Still motor patents. It has been a question to what extent an electrical wagon is of service when a grade of any height had to be ascended. The Parker wagon is made to ascend a grade of 40 per cent—while the best delivery wagon in the market of American make will ascend nothing higher than an eight per cent grade. As a matter of fact, the Parker wagon will carry a load of 650 pounds up a twenty per cent grade. The range in battery without re-charging is about 40 miles, and the speed is regulated from three to fourteen miles per hour. The control is simple and effective, the controller, when reversed, acting as a very effective brake upon the motor shaft. For night service the motor is equipped with two electric lights, which shine out clearly and brightly.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGES. Reports Read Yesterday at the Presbyterian General Assembly.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS—FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Hamilton, Ont., June 17.—The Assembly resumed its sittings yesterday morning, at ten o'clock. After the usual routine business was resumed, the report of the colleges was the chief business.

Dr. Torrance moved, and Dr. Lyle seconded, the acceptance of the report, which was agreed to. Dr. Bryce moved that the Rev. Dr. T. B. Kilpatrick be appointed as professor of systematic theology and apologetics, and philosophy, in Manitoba College, with a salary of \$2,500.

The Rev. Principal Caven, D.D., presented the fifty-fifth annual report of Knox College, in place of Mr. Mortimer Clark, who is absent in Europe.

In this, the fifty-eighth annual report, the number of students was 449 in arts, 34 in practical science, forty-two in theology and 129 in medicine. But as some students attended more than one department, the whole number of students was 633.

Dr. Robertson seconded the motion, and he did so because he had some thirty of the graduates of Montreal in the great west and they were doing work quite equal to any graduates of any other college.

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supported by the Church that unless some change is effected the governors have resolved after another session to wind up the institution. There is to be no divinity course next winter. The expenditure exceeded the income last year by nearly five thousand dollars.

Principal Forrest moved that the report be received and that a committee be appointed to consider the condition of Morrin College and to report at a future sederunt. This was seconded by Mr. Walter Paul, and agreed to.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, HALIFAX. The next report was that of the Presbyterian College, Halifax. This college still keeps up its usual high standard of excellence. This year it has entered its new building, consisting of three large class-rooms, a library room, and a gymnasium.

Dr. Falconer presented this report. Dr. Milligan moved its adoption. He stated that this college was begun in 1820. Mr. J. L. Jordan seconded the motion. This was agreed to.

The assembly then adjourned to meet in the evening at 8 o'clock. After the sederunt the members of assembly had their photographs taken in a group on the lawn of Dr. Fletcher's manse.

During the afternoon session communications from various branches of the W.C.T.U. were received asking that the assembly take action favoring the total prohibition of cigarette smoking, the abolition of the military canteen and the setting aside of the fourth Sunday of November as temperance Sunday.

FOREIGN MISSIONS. The foreign mission sederunt was held in the evening. The total contributions to this branch of the Church's work amounted to \$175,222.81.

The Rev. Prof. Falconer in seconding the adoption of the report, dealt especially and interestingly with the missions in the New Hebrides and Trinidad.

The Rev. Hugh McKay, of Round Lake, a missionary to the Indians, who was celebrated for his control over the Indians of his district when the rebellion of 1885 broke out, spoke of the work in which he was engaged. His address was of absorbing interest.

The Rev. Mr. Wilkie, of the Indian mission in India, who is home on furlough, spoke of the work there, describing at considerable length the higher educational work he is carrying on.

THE CHURCH'S PROGRESS. The present strength of the Presbyterian Church in Canada will be seen in the following statistics. This church is strong and wealthy and is doing wonderful work for the Master.

Such are some of the orgies carried on in India under the sanction of religion. Perhaps nothing is more significant of the change wrought by Christianity than that those of the Christian community who were not employed at their trades spent a part of each of these days in special prayer.

The Holi festival usually ushers in the hot weather, not that they have any special connection, however. Gradually a change has been creeping over the delicious breezes of the cold season, as though their course had been diverted across some heated furnace, there is a sting in them that is piercing and fiery.

Hot winds, blinding dust storms, hard dry roads, colorless fields and leaf-stripped scraggy trees, to say nothing of the positive fierceness of the sun overhead do not make life out of doors very attractive and one is glad to hurry home after the morning visit to the villages and schools to the shelter of the old bungalow.

And here let me put in a word for the roof that still covers the heads of nine-tenths of the Europeans in India, I mean the real old-fashioned Indian bungalow, with its brick in mud walls, its tiled roof and long low verandahs. It may be a collection of different periods of architecture, of built-up verandahs and out-growths of bath-rooms. It may be a crazy-quilt of doors and windows, with some wall built around them—doors that never fit and

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Foreign Missions, French Evangelization, Widows and Orphans, Aged and Infirm, etc.

Cost of administering the Missionary and Benevolent Schemes—3 1/2 percent. The above Statistics are approximate. The Contributions to Schemes are the actual receipts of the Agents of the Church.

[For the 'Witness'] HOLI THE FIRE PRINCESS. AN ORGY OF PAINT.

(By the Rev. Norman Russell, of Mhow, Central India.) There is a story told that many years ago a certain King of India longed eagerly for the boon of immortality, and for this he prayed devoutly at the shrine of Mahadeo, the great Shiva.

The god was propitious and granted his request on condition that all the king's subjects should worship only Mahadeo and take the name of no other god on their lips; for there is no love lost between the various deities who are supposed to weave the destinies of India's millions.

In some obscure corner of the king's capital there lived a kumar (potter) and his wife. This good woman's cat had just brought forth a litter of kittens and unknown to her had bestowed them for safety in an earthen pot which was about to be placed in the fire.

What then was the poor woman's consternation, with her sacred regard for life, to find by the cat's antics round the fire that she had consigned five precious lives to the flames. In her grief and fear she called upon the name of Ram, one of the forbidden gods, and as misfortune would have it, the king's son was passing by and heard her.

The woman being accused, stuck to her prayer and offered to test its truth by the outcome of the event. To this the prince agreed, and as the story has it, the kittens were saved, and the king's son converted to believe in Ram. When this terrible resolve was made known to the king he was very angry and sought to put his son to death. This he tried to accomplish in a strange way.

The young prince had a sister called Holi, whose custom it was to bathe in fire and the father ordered her to take her brother in her lap when next she performed her strange ablution. The flame was extra hot, but alas for the murderous intent of the fire-eating young lady, she was burned to a cinder and the young prince, so the story goes, came unscathed. Be there truth behind this legend or not, this or some similar myth is accountable for one of the wildest saturnalia known in India, the celebration of Holi.

We have just passed through it and the din and noise of its unlicensed revellings are still in our ears. At midnight Holi is burned amidst wildest shoutings and the heaping of filthiest abuse on the offending princesses. For three days no respectable woman dare appear on the streets on pain of being insulted by filthy abuse or song. For days before and after old and young carry about long syringes with which they squirt colored water on every passer-by, the evil significance of which can be imagined by the great desire of respectable people to keep free from it for the stains will remain for many a day. It is a time for license in other respects also. Bhang opium and drink are freely indulged in with their baneful accompaniments. The name of sin seems to be abolished and every license is pardonable. A few nights before the Holi we were interrupted in our bazaar preaching by men who, in their sober moments, would have been ashamed to show us the slightest rudeness. On the way home we passed the shop of a wealthy and respectable merchant who, with his friends were sporting themselves like so many schoolboys. The shop-front was reeking with the red liquid and these usually respectable men were simply drenched, turban, hair and clothing, while their faces were smeared with paint.

THE G.A.R. VISIT. The visit to this city of the members of the Vermont Department, Grand Army of the Republic, which is to take place next week will be an affair of much interest. The arrangements for the reception of the veterans have now been completed.

Windsor Hall will be the headquarters for the Grand Army of the Republic, which includes every post in the state of Vermont. Chief Commander Harris and staff will arrive on a special train at five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. They will be met by a committee composed of British and American veterans and escorted to headquarters. The informal reception will be held from nine to twelve o'clock in the evening. Mayor Prefontaine for the municipality; Commander Waugh, of the British Veterans, and the Hon. Henri C. St. Pierre, Q.C., for the local post, will deliver the welcoming addresses. There will also be a programme of vocal and instrumental numbers, the programme being arranged by a committee from the Woman's Auxiliary.

ROYAL TEMPLARS' CONCERT. York Chambers presented a very rare appearance last evening, the occasion being a concert under the auspices of Duimet Council, R.T. of T. St. Etienne Council Rod.

windows that were not meant to close. But it is cooler, more picturesque and much more in keeping with the genius of the country than those heavy brick-roofed buildings introduced by some foreign engineer. The picture nails may not hold and occasionally a piece of mud plaster gets tired of its place on the wall. But with a good plinth to keep it off the rain-soaked ground and a few improvements in the matter of doors, windows, etc., no Indian building could be made more comfortable than the old-fashioned bungalow.

In the forced quiet of the dog-days one has more opportunity for considering the many problems that arise in the development of India and her people. Of these, and that of no mean importance, has just been engaging the attention of the council at Calcutta and not of India's rulers alone, but of several of the governments of Europe—I mean the sugar question.

India has about three million acres under sugar cultivation with a number of refineries. As long as she had only straight competition, real free trade, there was no need for barring her ports. But when the United States shut her doors against the bounty-fed sugar of Europe, India was made its dumping ground; there being last year more than two million hundredweight from Germany and Austria alone. Against such competition many Indian refineries have had to go to the wall and the acreage of cultivation is being reduced and one of India's most valuable productive agencies destroyed. As the peasants here say, 'The sugar-cane is to other crops as the elephant is to other beasts.' The council therefore has taken steps to levy countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar much to the consternation of the European governments affected. Spite of superstitious appeals made to the free trade instincts of the Home Government, India's rulers are standing by their colors.

This incident is not only of considerable intrinsic value but it is even more important as an indication of the principle of India's government. Too long has this land been considered by the outside world as a mere forage ground for Great Britain's needs. It is a somewhat rude awakening, therefore, to the nations of Europe to find that India has a government of her own ruling in her interests and making laws to her advantage, and that superstitious appeals to Britain's selfishness are without avail.

Still further is it a mark of the mighty problem Britain has bequeathed to her children in India's conquest. It is no longer the mere performance of police duties, or the settling of quarrels among a legion of petty princes, but it is the developing of the commercial instincts and the weaning of the commercial dependencies of three hundred millions of people—a task whose magnitude and benefit that people, I fear, fails to appreciate. There is the task sung by the Imperial poet:

Take up the White Man's burden, In patience to abide, To veil the threat of terror, And check the show of pride; By open speech and simple, An hundred times made plain, To seek another's gain, And work another's gain.

A MONTREAL RAILWAY MAN'S PROMOTION. Mr. Thomas Ridgedale has been appointed Canadian freight and passenger agent for the Chicago Great Western Railway, with headquarters at Montreal. Mr. Ridgedale's railway experience dates back to 1868, when he entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway and after filling several important positions, the last of which was that of travelling passenger agent, he resigned to accept the Canadian passenger agency of the Wisconsin Central lines, which he held for about eight years, when the agency was closed. He then entered the service of the Chicago & Alton Railway general passenger and ticket department, from which he has just resigned to accept the position above referred to. Those who know him well say that there are few men better qualified to fulfil the duties of a foreign line representative than Mr. Ridgedale and that the Chicago Great Western is fortunate in securing the services of so valuable a man.

THE G.A.R. VISIT. The visit to this city of the members of the Vermont Department, Grand Army of the Republic, which is to take place next week will be an affair of much interest. The arrangements for the reception of the veterans have now been completed.

Windsor Hall will be the headquarters for the Grand Army of the Republic, which includes every post in the state of Vermont. Chief Commander Harris and staff will arrive on a special train at five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. They will be met by a committee composed of British and American veterans and escorted to headquarters. The informal reception will be held from nine to twelve o'clock in the evening. Mayor Prefontaine for the municipality; Commander Waugh, of the British Veterans, and the Hon. Henri C. St. Pierre, Q.C., for the local post, will deliver the welcoming addresses. There will also be a programme of vocal and instrumental numbers, the programme being arranged by a committee from the Woman's Auxiliary.

ROYAL TEMPLARS' CONCERT. York Chambers presented a very rare appearance last evening, the occasion being a concert under the auspices of Duimet Council, R.T. of T. St. Etienne Council Rod.

ADVERTISEMENTS. "A Tea Proposition"

Get a Sealed Lead Packet of "SALUDA" CEYLON TEA

"TO-DAY" Try it against any Tea you have ever hitherto used, and if you are not infinitely better satisfied with the cup result—Bring the whole or any portion of the packet to our office, and we will cheerfully refund your money in full.

"We don't simply make claims of superiority, but we back them up."

Sold by Grocers Everywhere. Wholesale Offices Toronto and Montreal.

W. H. WALSH MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has Removed to his New Store, Corner Notre Dame and St. John sts. An excellent choice of Summer Suitings on hand.

CHESS. LASKER LEADING AT LONDON. In the thirteenth round of the chess tournament at London yesterday, Bird beat Janowski; Pillsbury beat Tinsley; Blackburne beat Steinitz; Cohn beat Showalter; Tschigorin beat Maroczy; Schlechter beat Lee. Mason and Lasker had byes. The last mentioned is now leading, with one round and some odd games to be played to complete the first half. Maroczy is a close second. Details are given elsewhere.

WESTMOUNT CLUB IN NEW QUARTERS. The Westmount Chess Club held their annual meeting last Saturday evening at their new quarters, in the Westmount Public Hall, Westmount Park. The meeting was well attended, and much satisfaction was expressed on all sides with the new rooms, which are thoroughly comfortable, and well equipped.

A TOUCHING FAREWELL. THE GRADUATES IN MEDICINE AND MR. JAMES COOK. A very pathetic scene took place in No. 3 lecture room of the medical department of McGill University this morning. The occasion was a farewell address and presentation to Mr. James Cook, the respected janitor of the institution. The chair was occupied by Dr. McKeehan, the president of the year.

THE ADDRESS. Most potent, grave, and reverent sir, Your very humble and approved good friends, Assemble here to-day to do you honor; Therefore, good sir, be prepared to hear, Give every word thine ear. And since you know you cannot see your self, So we as by reflection, I, your glass, Shall modestly disclose unto yourself, That in yourself of which you know not of, Thou art the noblest, greatest man, That ever lived in the tide of times.

So we as by reflection, I, your glass, Shall modestly disclose unto yourself, That in yourself of which you know not of, Thou art the noblest, greatest man, That ever lived in the tide of times.

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McGILL MEDICAL CONVOCATION.

Rudyard Kipling and Dr. Adami Honored—Dr. Craik and Dr. Roddick Speak Interestingly of the Faculty and Profession.

VALEDICTORY BY DR. A. H. GORDON.

The seventieth session of the McGill Medical Faculty was brought to a close yesterday afternoon with convocation ceremonies in the Windsor Hall.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. Clark Murray, and the usual anthem by students of the junior years, Dr. Craik, dean of the faculty, read his report on the examinations, showing that the total number of students registered in the faculty for the session 1898-99 was 447, made up as follows:—First year, 134; second year, 120; third year, 88; fourth year, 83; of

John, N.B.; C. T. A. Gray, Montreal; E. Greene, Leitrim; C. P. Higgins, Victoria; F. S. Jackson, Westmount; F. B. Jones, Montreal; D. C. Jones, Maitland; R. Law, Ottawa; A. Levy, B.A., Montreal; D. M. Lineham, Calgary; A. A. Lceb, Montreal; A. E. Logie, Chatham, N.B.; R. H. Love, Carleton Place; J. S. Macdonald, Montreal; C. A. Mackenzie, Toronto; J. McCombe, Dublin; J. G. McKay, Morewood; J. D. McIntyre, Clifton, P.E.I.; W. C. McKechmie, Marquette; D. A. McNally, Abram's Village, P.E.I.; F. M. A. McNaughton, B.A., Huntington; T. G. McNiece, Carleton, Ont.; T. E. Morris, E. F. Murphy, St. John, N.B.; A. C. Nash, Ogdensburg; F. J. Nicholson, B.A., Victoria, B.C.; J. R. O'Brien, B.A., Ottawa; H. W. Peppers, B.A., Fredericton; S. E. Phelps, Steuben, Me.; E. C. F. Rajotte, Montreal; S. A. Ross, Hintonburg; R. M. Rutherford, Hawkesbury; G. H. W. Ryan, Montreal; J. T. Scott, Montreal; R. A. A. Shore, B.A., Toronto; W. H. Sutherland, Sea View; G. H. Thompson, North Sydney; F. T. Tooke, B.A., Montreal; C. B. Trites, Petticoatic; T. Turnbull, Stratford; H. A. Whillans, Nepean; W. A. Wilkins, Montreal; W. D. Withersbee, Potadam; J. W. Woodley, Rockland.

The valedictory on behalf of the graduating class was delivered by Dr. A. H. Gordon, who in opening said that there was a custom, sanctioned by generations of observance, which called upon each contingent of those who would ask for recognition at the hands of their alma mater, to yield up an account of their doings and misdoings while under her care; before shuffling off the undergraduate coil, to make a last will and testament, in which should be contained a review of their successes and their failures, a contribution to the general store of university history, that those who followed after might shun the mistakes and emulate the achievements of the testators.

Let them look back, then, along the road by which they had come. Its course had been a straight one, hedged in on either side, and tending constantly upward. Many a time had the climb seemed a weary one, but passing each milestone the next one came into view, and if this of itself were not a sufficient

incentive, a glimpse of the band of hooded and gowned mentors who clustered around, watching every man as he came, rushing, walking, stumbling or dropping at the line, would stimulate the most phlegmatic. It needed but little exercise of the power of accommodation to bring into vision the scene at the last milestone, when, footsore and weary, and ready to drop, the group of examiners erected hurdles, a score or more, then, with justice written on every feature, stood by demanding that ere a man should enter the space beyond he should in quick succession leap one after the other, and woe to him whose foot caught in the upmost bar of the last obstruction.

But now, having done what was demanded of them, there stretched out before the expanse as yet unexplored, those who would stimulate their going were left behind, and henceforth each must carve a path for himself, even the fellowship of his fellow-travellers was a thing of the past.

Removed from the mass and the levelling power of association, the intrinsic worth of each would become manifest, the qualities that had been for four years developing would come to the surface, and to a far greater extent would the personal equation enter than had hitherto been possible.

Four years ago, as radii of a great circle of which McGill was the centre, they took their way hither, and the units who were to form the class of '99 were as various as the places whence they came. There was the High School youth just let loose from the tawse, and the college graduate with all the pomp of an honor course upon him. The clergyman and the school teacher, the man of merchandise and the gentleman of leisure, the benedict and the adol-

cent, the book worm and the athlete, the one with much of this world's goods, and he with as great a lack. Imagine, then, a hundred and thirteen men brought together under such conditions, and there would be seen the group which in the latter days of September, 1865, found its way to the medical building.

Here the front door stood invitingly wide open, but inside awaited that portly and since familiar figure whose only greeting was 'Student's entrance, gentlemen,' and with shame the new idea hastened to take the more modest route on the shady side of the building. But even the brusque greeting was an experience, and the freshman got his first lesson in college traditions. Once inside, he meekly sought the registrar, and here at any rate finds one who

Whatever he said, was said with so much ease, and that man was yet to be heard of who received aught but the most gracious of welcomes—when he was paying his fee. The road to a degree never seemed so short or so easy before, and for the matter of that, never seemed so since.

In the past few years, public opinion of the medical student had undergone great changes. Now it was possible for him to be regarded as a respectable member of society. He might even get a lodging house without palming himself off as an arts or science man, and his reputation if not his character had greatly improved since the student days of their professors—if they were to credit all that was told them. That a medical student was a ghoul in human shape, whose pleasure was in blood-curdling deeds, whose occupation tabooed him from the ranks of righteous people, and whose moral character was in accord with such pursuits—this idea had in great part disappeared. But one error never yet died but, Phoenix-like, another rose from its ashes. The more modern conception of the class, though possibly less repellent, had in it just as much of fallacy. This would picture him as a young man whose most conspicuous possessions were unlimited leisure, a large pipe and a cane of corresponding dimensions, his occupation, the patrol of St. Catherine street on fine afternoons, and going on a voluntary attendance upon certain lectures at other times.

In the autumn he played football, in the winter, hockey, and in the spring, indulged in examinations which were regarded as delightful fiction and simply a means toward an inevitable degree. As a body these joyful individuals existed to patronize any performance requiring a boom, to yell without stint on theatre nights, and finally, to get his picture taken, and then graduate in all the pomp and circumstance of a university convocation.

To dispel this idea, Mr. Gordon took his hearers over the four years of their work, years not unmingled with pleasures, years which had left an indelible stamp upon those now leaving the confines of McGill. There was regret for the break in pleasant associations, and farewells to fellow-students, professors, hospital medical staffs, the nurses, the citizens of Montreal. The steps of the graduates would take many different ways, and in the years to come their circumstances might vary widely, but many a time, whether driving axle deep through the mud of a country road, or comfortably seated in a city office, would their minds go back to the halls of old McGill and the days of Auld Lang Syne. Leaving all these objects that had formed so much of their lives, many a cherished memory brought them nearer as they said, 'McGill, alma mater McGill, farewell.'

Dean Johnson, of the Faculty of Arts, presented for the degree of B. A. the following five students in medicine: W. E. Dixon, R. Lorne Gardner, James Robert Goodall, R. De Lancy Johnson and E. Hamilton White.

THE HONORARY DEGREES. Dr. Peterson, previous to conferring the ad eundem degree of M.A., M.D., upon Dr. Adami, spoke of the serious losses sustained by McGill from the removal of members of her professional staff to other spheres. Fortunately they were not always obliged to sit with folded hands when signs accumulated that other universities were making overtures. The fact that Dr. Adami was still with them was a high compliment to the staff of the medical faculty.

The Principal said that it was a matter of extreme regret that Mr. Rudyard Kipling could not have been present. The visit would have served to make him acquainted with 'Our Lady of the Sunshine.' As, however, his health had rendered the trip inadvisable, it only remained for him to confer on Mr. Kipling in absentia the degree of LL.D., for the reason of his distinguished position as a poet and man of letters, and in partial recognition of the stirring way in which he had given literary expression to the aspirations of unity which were cherished at the present time by all branches of the British Empire.

DR. RODDICK'S ADDRESS. Dr. T. G. Roddick, M.P., then addressed the graduating class on behalf of the professional staff. He congratulated his young conferees on entering the professional ranks when the scientific aspect of medicine was booming all along the line; they were just in time to take advantage of the new method of diagnosis recently introduced and being improved upon every day. They had chosen a profession whose duties were arduous and responsible, but a profession which was second to none in point of usefulness. There was, perhaps, no other calling which could in itself so tend to elevate and refine its followers, but their

prospects of material success depended, as a matter of course, very much upon the exercise of qualities which were essential to success in any and every walk of life. So far as their relations with their confreres were concerned, he counselled them, above all things, to be charitable and honorable; to think not evil, far less express it; guard sacredly a confrere's good name. When occasion offered, share loyally with him the responsibility, so often overpowering, and the like of which no other profession or business could ever claim. In their intercourse with their patients generally let them be kind and forbearing and cultivate gentleness of bearing. Firmness would be demanded with a certain class of patients, but under no circumstances let the practitioner be brusque; brusqueness in a physician or surgeon was indicative of either ignorance or self-conceit. As family physician, let them keep inviolate the secrets confided to their keeping, for even the power of the law could not wrench them from them.

Dr. Roddick advocated the cultivation of some hobby as a means of relief from professional worries. He did not refer, he explained, to the hobby which impelled a medical man to prescribe the same medicine for all diseases. Their first duty was to their profession, but it was not reasonable to expect that they should always be grinding out opinions and advice as grist from a mill; they had a duty to perform as citizens. Thanks to the great advances which had been made in late years in the study of hygiene, the physician had become practically the only effective teacher of the principles and practice of preventive medicine. They would be expected to serve on school committees and boards of trustees, where their advice would be sought regarding the construction of the school house and the training of the young—most important subjects, which they should study carefully. Local boards of health would be anxious to have their opinion on the precautions to be taken against the spread of disease and they would be consulted about the sources of the water supply, and about the prevention of filthy and overcrowded tenements.

Either as hospital surgeons or general practitioners, they would almost immediately be in the thick of the fight that was going on against tuberculosis. The time was fast approaching when it would have to be fought the same as any other plague. In Great Britain last year 41,642 persons died from pulmonary tuberculosis alone, other forms being excluded in the estimates. A proper system of notification and registration of this communicable, and therefore, preventable disease would have to be at once established everywhere. He had noticed with pleasure that the government of South Australia had already taken the initiative, having passed an act in January last to the effect that every medical practitioner attending on or consulted by any person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis should, as soon as the fact became known to him, report the same to the local board of the district in which the person resides. Provision was also made for the inspection of cattle and meat, and for the proper disinfection of dwellings where tuberculosis was even suspected to lurk.

The excellent example set by South Australia would doubtless be followed soon by other countries. He had every reason to believe that an early attempt would be made to bring about similar legislation in Canada. The scope of preventive medicine had become so extensive that it would probably soon have to be recognized as a specialty. This was practically the case in Great Britain now, and thanks to Lord Strathcona and Monnt Royal, the medical faculty of McGill was now well equipped for a course in that subject. They would be expected to take a personal interest in the most important movements of the day, and, although he should strongly advise them, as beginners, to eschew politics altogether, he failed to see why some of them, when they reached a certain age, should still refuse to take a part in the active affairs of the country, especially when among the most burning questions of the day were some which members of the medical profession alone could intelligently handle.

Dr. Roddick, in concluding, expressed the hope that medical registration in Canada would be much modified and improved, a movement was on foot to establish a Dominion medical council whose license to practice should be general throughout the Dominion. The members of the graduating class could do much towards the success of the scheme by advocating it in the various parts of Canada where their homes were or where they practiced. Let them make it plain that there was no desire on the part of the promoters to interfere with the rights now enjoyed by the provincial boards. The main objects of the movement were to improve medical education in Canada, to obtain reciprocity with Great Britain, to open the whole of the Empire to deserving men and to break down the barriers which at present exist between the various provinces.

THE DEAN'S SESSIONAL ADDRESS. Dr. Craik, Dean of the faculty, then delivered his sessional address. In this the doctor drew attention to the fact that the faculty was in the act of closing the seventieth year of its existence. It had begun with thirty students and now had 447 in attendance, 436 of whom were proceeding to the degree. Of the 436 undergraduates, 129 were from the Province of Quebec; 124 from Ontario; 120 from the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland; 38 from the United States; 16 from the North-West Provinces and Territories; 6 from the United Kingdom,

and 3 from the West Indies and the Magdalen Islands. Thus only twenty-nine and a half percent, or less than one-third of the students come from this province, and the other seventy and a half percent come from every province and territory in the Dominion, from the West Indies and other islands of the Atlantic, and, perhaps, the most significant of all—in appreciable numbers from the United Kingdom itself. The principal increase of late years has been from the Maritime Provinces, the number having more than doubled within the last ten years.

THE NEW BUILDINGS. Dr. Craik, after referring to the fact that the faculty was cramped for room, spoke of the donation by Lady Strathcona and the Hon. Mrs. Howard of a hundred thousand dollars to provide increased accommodation. He added:—'Lord Strathcona was good enough to suggest that in the construction of any additions to our buildings, they should be in pursuance of some comprehensive plan, which would admit of still further extension if required in the future, without confusion or incongruity. Plans drawn upon the above lines are now in the hands of Lord Strathcona for his criticism or approval, and the faculty hopes to proceed with the erection of the building as soon as the necessary conclusions have been arrived at.'

MR. D. MORRICE'S DONATION. While on the subject of class rooms and laboratories, Dr. Craik remarked: 'It gives me much pleasure to refer to a circumstance which only came to my knowledge within the last two or three days. The pharmacological laboratory, under the charge of Prof. Blackader, though assisted as far as the faculty's means would allow, and its efficiency promoted by Dr. Blackader himself, by every means in his power, is still sadly deficient in means of equipment necessary to bring it up to the modern standard of practical pharmacology and therapeutics of the highest class. The difficulties in this department becoming known to Mr. David Morrice, of this city, he has signified his desire to place at Dr. Blackader's disposal the sum of three thousand dollars to provide the necessary equipment, and further, to provide for a few years an annual sum of several hundred dollars to assist in getting the whole department into thorough working order.'

Dr. Craik congratulated the faculty upon retaining Prof. Adami, and expressed his regret at the loss of Prof. Webster. He referred to the action of the university in retaining the matriculation and graduation fees hitherto left to the faculty to maintain its library, museum and dissecting room, and explained that the faculty had as a result been compelled to increase the annual fee for tuition from its present rate of \$100, to \$125, the new rate, however, to apply only to new students.

MATERNITY AND FEVER HOSPITALS. Referring to the immediate requirements of the faculty, Dr. Craik remarked: 'The most pressing of these is the immediate and urgent need of a thoroughly efficient maternity, in which our graduates and our nurses in training from our large hospitals may receive proper instruction in a department of our profession which is probably more universally needed than any of the others. Our present means for maternity instruction are painfully insufficient, and the manner in which the work is necessarily carried on, if it is to be carried on at all, is not creditable to a city like Montreal nor to a university like McGill.'

Dr. Craik went on to mention as another necessity—a well-equipped hospital for English-speaking people affected with scarlet fever, diphtheria and other infectious diseases. 'A properly equipped and properly managed hospital for infectious diseases,' he said, 'would greatly reduce the mortality from these diseases and would at the same time enable our young doctors and our nurses in training to acquire that experience in the management and treatment of these diseases which would save many a valuable life in their future practice. It is hopeless at present to look for efficient help in this direction from the city corporation.'

The Rev. Dr. Shaw pronounced the benediction, concluding convocation.

REMNANTS OF THE BRAVE. SOLDIERS OF THE EIGHTH KING'S REGIMENT AT NIAGARA.

A despatch from Niagara-on-the-lake, says:—While workmen were digging for the foundation of a windmill on the lake shore, 300 yards west of the old fort, they discovered four skeletons, about thirty inches below the surface. Buttons and fragments of cloth were discovered with the bones. The buttons were of the old British army pattern, marked with a lion, a figure 8, and a letter K. The remains are believed to be those of members of the King's 8th Regiment, which was in service in the Niagara district in the war of 1812. None of the old residents remember the spot as a burying ground. The Historical Society has taken charge of the remains.

TREATY SIGNED. Washington, D.C., June 16.—The reciprocity treaty for the Barbadoes was signed at 3.20 o'clock at the State Department.

London, June 17.—The 'Times,' commenting upon the signature of the Barbadoes and reciprocity agreement, says: 'The short period of time consumed in the negotiations may be taken, we hope, as evidence of a sincere desire on both sides to remove all unnecessary impediments.'

FRENCH CANADIANS LOYAL.

LORD ABERDEEN DEFENDS THEM BEFORE THE EIGHTY CLUB IN LONDON.

London, June 17.—The Earl of Aberdeen, formerly Governor-General of Canada, made a speech at the Eighty Club last night, in the course of which he took occasion to repudiate the accusation that Canada was maintaining a dog in the manger attitude on the Alaskan boundary and allied question. 'Canada,' he said, 'naturally wanted security of access to her gold territory. Doubtless the United States controlled some of the chief points of access, but he looked forward to an understanding shortly by means of which Canada would obtain free access to the gold fields.'

In continuing, he said Canada was thoroughly and unquestionably loyal to the British Crown. 'Anything like serious contemplation of annexation to the United States,' said His Lordship, 'is absolutely a thing of the past, and the French-Canadians are among the firmest supporters of a direct British connection.'

FILIPINOS GROWING BOLD.

Manilla, June 16.—After cutting the railway and telegraph at Apalit, seven miles south, for the purpose of severing connection, the rebels attacked General MacArthur's lines at San Fernando at 4.30 this morning. They met with an unexpectedly warm reception and were repulsed with a loss of 75 killed, 30 prisoners and many wounded.

TUBERCULOSIS IN COWS.

Experiments with tuberculous cows, similar to those made at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, have been conducted at the Ohio Experiment Station, and the results, as in New Jersey, throw grave doubts on the correctness of the theory that tuberculosis is communicated by the use of the milk of consumptive cows. Eleven cows in the Ohio herd were condemned two years ago by the tuberculin test. They were segregated, but in no other respect was any change made in their care. The test as to danger in the use of their milk was the very practical one of feeding it to calves. One calf which had been thus nourished for seven months, showed no reaction when tested with tuberculin, and no tubercles were found in a subsequent post-mortem examination. Another calf which had received the same milk after it had been sterilized, was not killed, as it did not react to the test, and was thought to be all right. Recently the diseased cows were slaughtered, and the government inspector condemned the carcasses of only two of them as being unfit for food.—New York 'Evening Post.'

PEDIGREE OF THE 'LUMBERMAN.'

According to a valued correspondent of the 'Journal,' our word 'lumberman' has a curious history. Lombard street, in London, England, marks the site of the colony of Lombards, who at an early period competed with the Jews as capitalists and pawnbrokers. There is an old French word 'lombart,' meaning usurious, and the French word lombard means a pawnshop. The English lumber room is really the lombard room, where the Lombard pawnbrokers stored their unredeemed pledges. Hence after a time furniture stored away in an otherwise unused room came to be called lumber, and since such furniture is often heavy and clumsy, we call a clumsy man a lumbering fellow.

The early settlers of Canada found the earth encumbered with forest trees that were so much heavy, useless material to them, and they said to one another as they looked at the tangled mass of superabundant trees blown or chopped down:—'Neighbor, you have a powerful lot of lumber on your clearing.' In time the word came to be applied to all timber, and the man who went to the woods to get out logs became a lumber man, and the yard in which was stored the sawed logs became a lumber yard, though now the sawed product of the cut log is no longer deemed to be lumber in the sense of being an encumbrance. In our households we refer to the lumber room as the storing place of useless material, in our business the lumber yard is the storing place of every valuable asset. But though the meanings have become thus diverged, the derivation of the words is the same.—Ottawa 'Journal.'

A RICH WHALE.

Shortly before the steamer 'Tacoma' sailed from Yokohama, the American whaling barque, 'Charles W. Morgan,' arrived at Hakodate from her cruise. She had only taken two sperm whales making 150 pounds of oil, but her master and crew consider that they had made an exceedingly rich catch for out of the last one Captain Scullion also took 65 pounds of ambergris. While cutting up the whale the ambergris was seen floating on the water, and on examining the whale's stomach a large quantity was found. Unfortunately a gale of wind was blowing at the time and only 65 pounds had been secured when the whale broke loose from the vessel's side and sank. Still, as ambergris is now very scarce and at the last sales in the United States sold for \$320 gold, a pound, both the owners and the crew are to be congratulated on their good fortune.—Victoria, B.C., 'Times,' June 8.



T. G. McNiece, M.D., Winner of the Final Prize.

which these were from Quebec 129; Ontario, 124; New Brunswick, 58; British Columbia, 9; United States, 38; England, 3; Jamaica, 2; Magdalen Islands, 1; Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, 27; Prince Edward Island, 27; North-West Territories, 4; Newfoundland, 8; Ireland, 3; Manitoba, 3.

The following were called up to receive prizes:—

Fourth year—Holmes gold medal for highest aggregate in all subjects forming the medical curriculum, A. H. Gordon, St. John, N.B.; final prizeman for highest aggregate in fourth year subjects, T. G. McNiece, Carleton, Ont.; Clemsha prize for clinical therapeutics, F. J. Nicholson, B.A., Victoria, B.C.; McGill Medical Society senior prizes, first prize, T. G. McNiece, and second prize, F. T. Tooke, B.A.

Third year—Third year prizeman, E. R. Second, Brantford, Ont.; Sutherland medalist, J. W. T. Patton, Ponds, N.S. Second year—Second year prizeman, R. H. Ker, B.A., Montreal; senior anatomy prize, J. Bruce, B.A., Moncton, N.B.; McGill Medical Society junior prizes, first prize, C. Shearer, and second prize, R. P. Campbell, B.A.

First year—First year prizeman, R. M. Van Wart, B.A., Fredericton, N.B.; junior anatomy prize R. M. Van Wart, B.A.

The degree of M.D., C.M., was conferred on the following:—G. T. Alhey, Charlottetown; A. L. Ayimer, Melbourne; C. T. Bowles, Ottawa; W. F.



A. H. Gordon, M.D., Gold Medalist and Valedictorian.

Brown, B.A., Plattsburg; W. E. Browning, Exeter; W. B. Burnett, B.A., Sussex; J. S. Burris, Halifax; L. G. Cameron, Cascades; P. C. Casselman, Morrisburg; J. E. Craig, North Gower; W. A. Cumming, Buckingham; C. E. Darche, DeWitt; N. E. Drier, Woodstock; E. O. Dreg, B.A., Sutton; R. F. M. Fawcett, Jamaica, W.I.; C. T. Fitzgerald, Harbor Breton, Nfld.; S. Francis, Sydney Mines; G. B. LeR. Fuller, Sweetsburg; W. S. Galbraith, Lethbridge; E. G. Gillis, Indian River, P.E.I.; A. H. Gordon, St.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

THE STORY OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

A RARE HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

(Comments by Sir James Lemoine, in Quebec 'Chronicle'.)

The deep interest evinced by the press at home and abroad to have saved as a national heritage for Canada what remains of the historic site, where, one may say, the fate of a continent was decided more than a hundred years ago—the Plains of Abraham, west of Quebec, the seat of the military operations of Sept. 13, 1759—induces me to again submit, as a refresher, one of the accepted versions of the final struggle for supremacy of France and England in the New World.

An American writer of note has said that the engagement on the Heights of Abraham, in 1759, made possible, seventeen years later, the revolt of the New England provinces, and the Republic of Washington and Franklin, by removing from their northern border a hostile power—ever a menace to them.

I may say at the outset that what is now meant by the Plains of Abraham is not only the 80 acres leased by the government for the military purposes of the garrison ninety-seven years ago, but the whole plateau, which extends from the western brink of the precipice at Marchmont, to the city walls. It would appear from the testimony of one present at the battle, that though the fiercest part of the engagement took place on what might be considered the centre of this plateau, military operations of a serious nature also occurred on the western portion, in the vicinity of Marchmont and Spencerwood, after the close of the battle, viz., at Woodfield, (now St. Patrick's Cemetery, formerly known as Samos, when Bishop Dosquet lived there, in 1731). 'Soon after the general action,' says James Thompson, 'the enemy attempted to retake the battery at Samose, but were (the French) again repulsed with severe loss.' A short authentic account of the expedition against Quebec, in the year 1759, under Major-General James Wolfe, by a volunteer in the expedition (page 32). Hawkins, Parkman, Garneau, Casgrain, Miles and others have each penned graphic descriptions of the great fight from different standpoints. One version from the advantages for information of its authors, has ever been highly prized—that occurring in Hawkins's Historical Picture of Quebec, published in 1834, as the writers had been in daily contact with some of the actors in the struggle, among others the venerable James Thompson, present on the field of battle in 1759, and who left an interesting journal of the siege of Quebec, published in 1872 under the following title: 'A Short Authentic Account of the Expedition Against Quebec, in the Year 1759, Under the Command of Major-General James Wolfe—by a Volunteer in that Expedition.'

I have mentioned Hawkins's account. Who was Hawkins? Alfred Hawkins, a lettered Englishman, was once a wine merchant in Quebec; in 1834, he put forth his important contribution to the history of his adopted city. He lived at No. 47 St. Louis street. His volume was copyrighted in New York as well as in Canada. A drug on the literary market at \$1.50, when published, it is now eagerly snapped up by bibliophiles at prices varying from \$10 to \$20. He had also engraved in London, in 1841, a large plan of the naval and military operations before Quebec, in 1759. It was Mr. Hawkins who in 1854 had the blackboard inserted high in the Cape Diamond cliff at Pres-de-Ville, with the inscription, 'Here fell Montgomery,' which so frequently misleads enthusiastic tourists from beyond the border.

Hawkins in his latter years held the government appointment of shipping master of the port of Quebec. He fell a victim to cholera in 1855. He had three collaborators. Dr. John Charlton Fisher a graduate of Oxford, ex-editor of the New York 'Albion,' who came to Quebec in 1823, was said at the invitation of Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General, to uphold the policy of his government, sharply attacked in Neilson's old Quebec 'Gazette,' by the Papineau party. The editorship of the Quebec 'Gazette,' by authority, was bestowed upon the scholarly doctor. He it was who induced the Earl to summon the Quebec citizens of all races to the old Chateau St. Louis, in order to initiate measures for the creation of the Literary and Historical Society, which has continued to exist to the present time. Dr. Fisher died in 1849 leaving two handsome daughters. Miss Lizzie married Col. Murray, R. E., and her sister, Eleanor, became the wife of Edward Burdall, Esq., of Kirkella, Sillery.

Andrew Stuart, at one time member for Quebec and Solicitor-General, a brilliant litterateur, was reckoned the most eloquent member of the Quebec Bar. He was the father of the late Sir Andrew Stuart, J. S. C., deeply read in Canadian history. He died in 1841, beloved and regretted.

Of the career of the third collaborator, Judge Andrew Tom, I have very little to tell. He was named, I believe, a judge in one of the Channel Islands. These three gentlemen had been for



BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN CAVALRY AT THE ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS RESCUING THE 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS FROM DERVISHES.

—London 'Graphic'.

The twentieth Royal Military Tournament is in no way inferior to those that have preceded it. Day after day, and twice every day, the vast spaces of the Agricultural Hall are filled with eager and enthusiastic crowds, whose applause is continuous as the attractive programme unfolds itself before them—riding, driving, jumping, such as can only be seen in England, processions, pageants, battle scenes, and 'moving accidents by flood and field' done with a realistic 'go,' only to be attained by men who understand the real business of war. One of the best war pictures is the cavalry display, as it is called, by the 6th Dragoon Guards and New South Wales Lancers—a happily invented and admirably arranged bit

of mimic warfare wherein the soldiers of the Queen, whether they are recruited in the Old Country or at the Antipodes, show how, in a moment of emergency, they can stand shoulder to shoulder. It is a stirring scene of Dervish warfare, in which the Australians come to the rescue of the Carabineers at a time when the honor of England requires them. The historical pageant shows us the evolution of the British army as marked by the four periods of the 'Wars of the Roses,' with its armor-clad men-at-arms and its sturdy archers; the civil wars of king and parliament with Royalist and Roundhead, among whom are the gay cavalry of Prince Rupert and the grim black-armor'd 'Iron sides' of Cromwell; the period of Lucknow, 1857-8, and finally

the period of Khartoum. In the Lucknow section of the pageant one of the actual guns used by Peel's Naval Brigade in the historic campaign is brought upon the scene, and in the Khartoum section march some of the men of the 21st Lancers who were in the famous charge. The driving practice of the Royal Artillery, the wrestling on horseback (always one of the most popular of the events), the tent-pegging, and the gallop in pairs around the arena, when the jumps are to be negotiated—burdies, timber, a 'double,' a stone wall, and a 'water jump'—all these and many others serve to amuse and delight the immense crowds which daily wend their way to Islington, and come back pleased and delighted with this year's tournament.

years in daily intercourse with old James Thompson, who died in 1830. Gifted with a happy memory, his anecdotes of the Louisbourg, Montgomery, and Plains engagements had more than once been relished at the Earl of Dalhousie's dinner parties. It was under these auspices that Hawkins's Picture of Quebec was written from which the following is an extract:—

THE BATTLE OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

THE DEATH OF WOLFE.

'Any one who visits the Plains of Abraham, the scene of this glorious fight, equally rich in natural beauty and historic recollections, will admit that no site could be found better adapted for displaying the evolutions of military skill and discipline, or the exertion of physical force and determined valor. The battle-ground presents almost a level surface from the brink of the St. Lawrence to the St. Foy road. The Grand Allee, or road to Cap Rouge, running parallel to that of St. Foy, passed through its centre and was commanded by a field redoubt, in all probability the four-gun battery on the English left, which was captured by the light infantry, as mentioned in General Townshend's letter. The remains of this battery are distinctly seen (in 1834) near the present race stand. There were also two other redoubts in the rear of Mr. C. Campbell's house (now Battlefield Cottage, the residence of Mr. Charlebois), the death scene of Wolfe, and the other towards the St. Foy road, which it was intended to command. On the site of the country seat called Marchmont there was also a small redoubt, commanding the entrenched path leading to the Cove. This was taken possession of by the advanced guard of the light infantry immediately on ascending the heights. At the per-

iod of the battle the plains were without fences or enclosures, and extended to the walls to the St. Lewis side. The surface was dotted over with bushes, and the woods on either flank were more dense than at present, affording shelter to the French and Indian marksmen.

In order to understand the relative position of the two armies, if a line be drawn to the St. Lawrence from the front of the French army at ten o'clock, after Montcalm had deployed into town, His right reached beyond the St. Foy road, where he made disposition to turn the left of the English.

Another parallel line, somewhat in advance of Mr. Ohas. Grey Stewart's house (Westfield, the country seat of the late Hon. David A. Ross) on the St. Foy road, will give the front of the British army, before Wolfe charged at the head of the Grenadiers of the 22nd, 40th and 45th regiments, who had acquired the honorable title of the Louisbourg Grenadiers, from having been distinguished at the capture of that place, under his own command, in 1758. To meet the attempt of Montcalm to turn the British left, General Townshend formed the 15th Regiment en potene or presenting a double front. The light infantry were in rear of the left, and the reserve were placed in rear of the right, formed in eight sub-divisions, a good distance apart.

The British had been almost four hours in possession of the plains, and were completely prepared to receive them, when the French advanced with great resolution. They approached obliquely by the left, having marched from Beauport that morning. On being formed they commenced the attack with great vivacity and animation, firing by platoons. It was observed, however, that their fire was irregular and ineffective,

left of the French, at the head of the regiments of Languedoc, Beaune and Grienne—Wolfe on the right of the English, at the head of the 28th and the Louisbourg Grenadiers. Here the greatest exertions were made under the eyes of the leaders. The action in the centre and left was comparatively a skirmish. The severest fighting took place between the right of the race stand and the Martello towers. The rapidity and effect of the English fire having thrown the French into confusion, orders were given even before the smoke cleared away to charge with the bayonet. Wolfe, exposing himself at the head of the battalions was singled out by some Canadian marksmen on the enemy's left and had already received a slight wound in the wrist.

Regardless of this, and unwilling to dispirit his troops, he folded a handkerchief round his arm, and putting himself at the head of the Grenadiers led them on to the charge, which was completely successful. It was bought, however, with the life of their heroic leader. He was struck with the second ball in the groin; but still pressed on, and just as the enemy were about to give way, he received a third ball in the breast, and fell mortally wounded. Dear indeed, was the price of a victory purchased by the death of Wolfe—of a hero whose uncommon merit was scarcely known and appreciated by his country, before a premature fate removed him for ever from her service.

He met, however, a glorious death in the moment of victory—a victory which in deciding the fate of Canada, commanded the applause of the world and cessed Wolfe among the most celebrated generals of ancient and modern times. Happily he survived his wound long enough to learn the success of the day. When the fatal ball took effect, his principal care was that he should not be seen to fall—'support me,' said he to an officer near at hand—'let not my brave soldiers see me drop. The day is ours, keep it.' He was then carried a little way to the rear, where he requested water to be brought from a neighboring well to quench his thirst. The charge still continued, when the officer—on whose shoulder, as he sat down for the purpose, the dying hero leaned—exclaiming, 'They run! They run! Who run?' asked the gallant Wolfe, with some emotion. The officer replied, 'The enemy, sir, they give way everywhere.' 'What,' said he, 'do they run already?' 'Pray, one of you go to Colonel Burton, and tell him to march Webb's regiment with all speed down to St. Charles river, to cut off the retreat of the fugitives from the bridge. Now, God be praised, I die happy!' So saying, the youthful hero breathed his last. He reflected that he had done his duty, and he knew that he should live for ever in the memory of a grateful country. His expiring moments were cheered with the British shout of victory—'pulchrumque mori succurrit armis.'

Such was the death of Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, at the early age of thirty-two years. . . . The spot consecrated by the fall of General Wolfe, in the charge made by the Grenadiers upon the left of the French line, will to the latest day be visited with deep interest and emotion. . . . The place is now, however (in 1834), about to be marked to posterity by the erection of a permanent memorial. Permission has been given to the writer of this article to announce the intention of His Excellency, the Lord Aylmer (Governor-General) to erect a small column on the spot where Wolfe expired.

THE DEATH OF MONTCALM.

A death no less glorious closed the career of the brave Marquis de Montcalm, who commanded the French army. He was several years older than Wolfe, and had served his King with honor and success in Italy, Germany and Bohemia. In the earlier campaigns of this war, he had given signal proofs of real, consummate prudence and undaunted valor. At the capture of Oswego, he with his own hand wrested a color from the hand of an English officer, and sent it to be hung up in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Quebec. He had deprived the English of Fort William Henry; and had defeated General Abercrombie at Ticonderoga. He had even foiled Wolfe himself at Montcalm, and had erected lines which it was impossible to force. When therefore he entered the Plains of Abraham at the head of a victorious army, he was in all respects an antagonist worthy of the British general. The intelligence of the unexpected landing of Wolfe above the town, was first conveyed to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the Governor-General, about daybreak. By him it was communicated without delay to Montcalm. Nothing could exceed the astonishment of the latter at the intelligence. He refused at first to give credence to it, observing, 'It is only Mr. Wolfe with a small party, come to burn a few houses, look about him and return.' On being informed, however, that Wolfe was at the present moment in possession of the Plains of Abraham, then said he, 'they have at last got to the weak side of this miserable garrison, therefore we must endeavor to crush them by our numbers, and scalp them all before 12 o'clock.' He issued immediate orders to break up the camp, and led a considerable portion of the army across the River St. Charles, in order to place them between the city and the English. Vaudreuil, on quitting the lines at Beauport, gave orders to the rest of the troops to follow him. On his arrival at

the plains, however, he met the French army in full flight towards the bridge of boats, and he learned that Montcalm had been dangerously wounded. In vain he attempted to rally them—the rout was general—and all hopes of retrieving the day, and of saving the honor of France were abandoned.

Montcalm was first wounded by a musket shot, fighting in the front of the French left, and afterwards by a discharge from the only gun in the possession of the English. He was then on horseback, directing the retreat. Nor did he dismount until he had taken every measure to ensure the safety of the remains of his army. Such was the impetuosity with which the Highlanders, supported by the 58th Regiment, pressed the rear of the fugitives, having thrown away their muskets and taken to their broad-swords, that had the distance been greater, from the field of battle to the walls, the whole French army would inevitably have been destroyed. As it was the troops of the line had been almost cut to pieces when their pursuers were forced to retire by the fire from the ramparts. Great numbers were killed in the retreat, which was made obliquely from the River St. Lawrence to the St. Charles. Some severe fighting took place in the field in front of the Martello Tower, No. 2. . . .

It is reported of Montcalm, when his wounds were dressed, that he requested the surgeon in attendance to declare at once whether they were mortal. On being told that they were so—'I am glad of it,' said he. He then enquired how long he might survive. He was answered: 'Ten or twelve hours, perhaps less.' 'So much the better,' replied he, 'then I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec.' On being afterwards visited by M. De Ramezay, who commanded the garrison with the title of Lieutenant du Roi, and by the commandant de Rouillon, he said to them: 'Gentlemen, I commend to your keeping the honor of France, endeavor to secure the retreat of my army to-night by Cap Rouge, for myself I shall pass the night with God, and prepare myself for death.' On M. De Ramezay pressing to receive his commands respecting the defence of Quebec, Montcalm exclaimed with emotion: 'I will neither give orders nor interfere any further.' I have no business that must be attended to, of great moment than your ruined garrison, and this wretched country. My time is very short, so pray leave me. I wish you all comfort, and to be happily extricated out of your present perplexities.' His then addressed himself to his lieutenant, and passed the night with the bishop and his own confessor. Before he died, he paid the victorious army this compliment: 'Since it was my misfortune to be discomfited and mortally wounded, it is a great consolation to me to be vanquished by so brave and generous an enemy. If I could survive this wound, I would engage to best three times the number of such forces as I commanded this morning, with a third of British troops.'

Almost his last act was to write a letter, recommending the French prisoners to the generosity of the victors. He died at five o'clock on the morning of Sept. 14, and was buried in an excavation made by the bursting of a shell within the precincts of the Ursuline convent—a fit resting place for the remains of a man who died fighting for the honor and defence of his country.—Hawkins's Picture of Quebec, pp. 354-362.

THE HORSE IN BATTLE.

A veteran cavalry horse partakes of the hopes and fears of battle just the same as his rider. As the column swings into line and waits, the horse grows nervous over the waiting. If the wait is spun out he will tremble and sweat, and grow apprehensive. If he has been six months in service he knows every bugle call. As the call comes to advance the rider can feel him working at the bit with his tongue to get it between his teeth. As he moves out he will either seek to get on faster than he should, or bolt. He cannot bolt, however. The lines will carry him forward, and after a minute he will grip, lay back his ears, and one can feel his sudden resolve to brave the worst, and have done with it as soon as possible. A man seldom cries out when hit in the turmoil of battle. 'It is the same with a horse. Five troopers out of six, when struck with a bullet, are out of their saddles within a minute. If hit in the breast or shoulder, up go their hands, and they get a heavy fall, if in the leg, or foot, or arm, they fall forward and roll off. Even with a foot cut off by a jagged piece of shell, a horse will not drop. It is only when shot through the head or heart that he comes down. He may be fatally wounded, but hobbles out of the fight to right or left, and stands with drooping head until the loss of blood brings him down. The horse that loses his rider and is unwounded himself will continue to run with his set of fours until some movement throws him out. Then he goes galloping here and there, neighing with fear and alarm, but he will not leave the field. In his racing about he may get among the dead and wounded, but he will dodge them, if possible, and, in any case, leap over them. When he has come upon three or four other riderless steeds, they fall in and keep together as if for mutual protection, and the 'rally' of the bugle may bring the whole of them into ranks in a body.—'Public Opinion.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

During a service at Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, a young lady fell asleep, and, being unnoticed by the verger, was locked in all night.

Dr. Crook, of Stirehley, near Birmingham, died on May 30, at King's Heath Railway Station, as the result of having made excessive exertions to catch a train.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has consented to visit Dundee in the autumn to unveil the Queen's statue and open the Victoria Hospital for Incurables.

The Poet Laureate requests us to call the attention of his correspondents and others to the fact that his proper and sole designation is not Sir Alfred Austin, but Mr. Alfred Austin.—Times.

At Rushden, on May 31, summonses were issued against bookmakers and others for betting in the streets, contrary to by-laws recently enacted by the Northamptonshire County Council.

Mrs. Waller, a nonagenarian widow, living at Kinnborton, Huntingdonshire, has died from shock through receiving a letter announcing the sudden death of her son-in-law. She was out in the fields the day before.

A lock of hair of Grace Darling, with two of her autographs and an autograph of her father, has been sold by Messrs. Sotheby, for £12 4s; and an old silver-plated scone, recovered from the wreck of the 'Porfashire,' from which Grace Darling saved the crew, for £2 4s.

At Folkstone the captains of two Boulogne trawlers, captured by the revenue cruiser 'France,' while fishing within three miles of the English coast, were each fined £10, double the usual penalty. The repeated fines do not seem to have a prohibitive effect on the French fishermen.

The Leeds School Board, by an unanimous vote, has decided to equip the schools under their control (over forty in all) with a selection of books on general literature, and will begin at once by fitting up six schools, with 250 books in each, as a tentative step.

Lady Burdett-Coutts, who, it is difficult to believe, was born before Waterloo, still retains much of her old skill in music and painting. Among her fabulously costly jewels she is especially proud of a bracelet which once graced the wrist of Queen Anne, and of a magnificent tiara which crowned the head of Marie Antoinette.

The latest non-commissioned officer of the Buffs, attached to the Suffolk Regiment, at Dover, for training, and who died the other day, was buried with military honors. He was about six feet four inches in height, and was a notable figure at the Queen's Birthday celebrations at Dover a week ago.

A violent storm of rain and hail visited

ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is highly Palatable...

Don't be under the impression that Abbey's Effervescent Salt is unpalatable. It is a most delicious preparation to the taste—so pleasant, in fact, that it is oftentimes taken as a beverage. It is an unequalled thirst quencher. But aside from these excellent qualities, it is the most wonderful regulator of health known.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

taken daily, will purify your blood and cleanse your system. Its effect is mild—almost imperceptible—but certain. Take it every day and you will enjoy constant good health. Abbey's Effervescent Salt, which is prescribed and endorsed by physicians, is a standard English preparation which all druggists sell at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

ed the South Lincolnshire district the other day. The deluge was so heavy that in fifteen minutes acres of land were under water. Some of the hailstones were as large as marbles, and the ground remained white over three hours after the storm had abated.

As a result of the medical supervision of Miss Peterson, daughter of the late rector of Biddenden, who is charged with the wilful murder of John Whibley, at Biddenden, last February, the accused has been certified as being in a fit condition to plead. Miss Peterson will, therefore, be put upon her trial at the Kent Assize at Maidstone, on July 10.

A correspondent writes to the 'Globe': At Pempford, Beds., a bird has built its nest in the station gong, which apparently does not disturb it in the least. At Luton last week a wagtail's nest was found in a truck of coke, which had arrived from Durham. No fewer than four nests were recently found in a wagon of coal.

The health of George R. Birt, ex-manager of the Millwall Dock Company, who was recently sentenced to nine months imprisonment for altering the accounts with intent to defraud, is such that he has been admitted to the infirmary at Pentonville. His friends are actively promoting a petition to the Home Secretary for the remission of part of the sentence.

The other day a fire broke out in the warehouse, with stable attached, belonging to a cabinet-maker, at Seaham Harbor. The fire-engine was very late in arriving. Meantime a number of women living in tenements near the burning building rushed to the spot with pails full of water and kept up a continuous supply, their husbands throwing the water on the fire. In this way the fire was practically extinguished, and a pony and valuable timber saved.

There will be running on the North-Eastern Railway next month two new express passenger engines, which, it is said, will be the largest and most powerful in this country. They are the first of ten of their class, and are designed to meet the increased weight of the main line passenger traffic. They have six wheels coupled, with a four-wheeled leading bogie; the cylinders have a diameter of twenty inches and a stroke of twenty-six inches, while the boiler pressure will be two hundred pounds per square inch. The engines are being built at the Gateshead works of the company.

It was stated at a meeting of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers that the Prince of Wales's attention was recently drawn to the fact that hot rolls were supplied to Marlborough House among other west end places on Sunday morning, thus entailing seven days' work for some of the bakers, and that the Prince, at once ordered the supply to be stopped on that day.

Sir Albert Rolit has succeeded in completing the purchase of the Surly Hall Hotel, near his residence, the Wilfords. Surly Hall has been the rendezvous of Eton students for generations, and on the opposite shore of the river, in Bucks, is the favorite all fresco ground where the Eton crews dine on the 4th of June. Surly Hall will be sadly missed when eventually closed as a hotel by the new purchaser.

A curious scene was witnessed at the funeral of Mr. Augustus D. M. Campbell, of Oakley House, near Abingdon, the other day. By the express wish of the deceased his body was borne to Marcham Churchyard in a wagon drawn by two farm horses, and the bearers were six laborers, wearing smock frocks and straw hats, a garb now almost extinct in rural districts. The wagon was draped in black cloth.

A splendid specimen of the brown owl has just been shot at Buckenham, Norfolk. The bird had been a great terror by night to the villagers, darting out from its brood of young ones in an old tree and attacking the passers-by. In two instances the bird attacked men, carrying away their hats. The rector of the parish also was much frightened, as well as several ladies who were in the vicinity of the tree containing the nest.

The inquest on the five victims of the St. Helen's explosion was resumed on Tuesday, May 30, last. The evidence showed the friction caused by two barrels rolling led to sparks which started the fire, and the explosion was due to the mixture of chlorate gases caused by the high temperature. Colonel Ford and Mr. Richmond expressed the opinion that chlorate should be stored some distance from manufacturing plant. After forty minutes' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and suggested that buildings for chlorate plant should be fireproof, that the cooling tanks should be of iron instead of wood, and that chlorate should be stored in quantities limited by government control.

The unbroken official connection of members of one family with a parish church for a period extending upward of two hundred and fifty years is an event seldom chronicled. Ealing furnishes an example of such a connection. Mr. H. N. Atlee, the collector of the general district rate, has hitherto held, in addition to some minor appointments, that of parish clerk. This position he has just resigned after a tenure of office extending over thirteen years. He succeeded his father, Mr. William Atlee, who held the office forty years, having

in turn succeeded his father, Mr. Chas. Atlee, who was parish clerk for forty-four years. The father of the latter, Mr. William Atlee, had previously held the office about thirty-two or thirty-three years. But the first official record of the connection of the Atlee family dates back to 1644, the baptisms register of that year bearing the signature of Richard Atlee, an ancestor of the parish clerk who has just resigned.

SCOTCH.

The Docks and Pilotage Committee of Aberdeen Harbor Board have refused an application to ply a steam launch for hire on the Dee, on the ground that it would be dangerous to boating parties and bathers.

At the dinner of postmasters in Scotland, recently held in Edinburgh, Mr. Newlands, controller, telegraph department, Edinburgh, mentioned the interesting fact that in the United Kingdom eighty millions of telegrams were dealt with per annum.

On Saturday afternoon, May 27 last, the ceremony was performed of laying the foundation stone of a bridge across the Spey at Boat of Garten to take the place of the chain bridge which has for many years done duty as a method of transport between the Duthill and Kincardine sides of the river.

Visitors to Dunoon were recently treated to the interesting spectacle of a large whale disporting itself in that part of the Firth between the Bull Wood and the East Bay. It was the longest seen in these waters for several years, and when first sighted off Dunoon Pier it was thought by some people to be the Kilbrannan Sound sea serpent.

The other morning Benjamin Smith, aged eight years, residing at 4 Battlefield avenue, Langside, Glasgow, was amusing himself sliding down the railing of the stair of a four-storey building at the above address, when he overbalanced himself, and fell into the area beneath. He was removed to the Victoria Infirmary, but died shortly after his admission.

The remains of the famous Scottish landscape artist, Mr. Alexander Fraser, R.S.A., were laid at rest in Inveresk Churchyard on May 26. Out of respect for one of their oldest colleagues, the members and associates of the Royal Scottish Academy attended in force, and besides following the hearse from the deceased's Musselburgh residence to the churchyard on the hill, an honored few were among those who lowered the coffin to its last resting place.

A very interesting memorial window, shortly to be placed in the parish church of Morvern, is to be erected by his grandchildren to the memory of the late Mr. Donald McMaster, who died a few years ago at Garmouth, Mull, at the advanced age of 103 years. In the memorial window a quaint Gaelic motto is inserted, and an angel is shown appearing to Abraham in his sleep, illustrating the text, 'And thou shalt go to thy fathers in peace, and die at a good old age.'

General Playfair, a well-known St. Andrews citizen, died on May 29, at his residence, Dempster Terrace, after a brief illness. The deceased, who was seventy years of age, was a colonel commandant of the Royal Artillery, and was a cousin of the late Baron Playfair. He had been in the army since 1846, when he received his first commission, and was in active service until 1884. Early in his career he went through two campaigns—the Burmese War in 1825-3, and the Indian Mutiny of 1857-9—and for both he received medal and clasp.

The telegraph cable ship 'Monarch,' recently proceeded to Tobermory, to the small isles, Canns, Rum, Eigg, and Muck, where cables are to be laid connecting these islands with one another and with the mainland. The connection is to be made through the island of Skye, which is already in telegraphic communication with the mainland across the Sound of Sleat. A telegraphic service to these islands was much needed during the fishing season. The necessity of their case becomes evident when it is remembered that in the past medical aid had to be obtained from Portree or Tobermory.

At the beginning of the morning service in the West United Presbyterian Church, Linlithgow, the other Sunday, the minister, the Rev. J. C. Buchanan, in a prayer referred to the Queen and her long beneficent reign, and afterwards gave out the hymn from the new 'Hymnary,' 'God Save the Queen.' On this hymn being announced, one of the members rose up, and dashing his hymn book on the book-board, said he would not sing that song, that he did not come to Church to worship the Queen, but came to worship God. The action of the member in question created excitement in the church. The hymn was, however, sung, and the service proceeded without further interruption.

Nearly two miles of moor on Sir John Stirling Maxwell's estate, of Feris, in Lochaber, was on May 30 last, destroyed by fire. Before the outbreak was noted a considerable part of the moor was burning, and it was found impossible to cope with the flames. A telephonic message was thereupon sent from Tulloch station to Fort-William asking for assistance. On receipt of the intelligence the railway officials at Fort-William despatched the flying squad by spe-

cial train to the scene of the fire, and they, with the help of those in the neighborhood, managed to subdue the flames after more than an hour's labor. For several seasons to come this part of the forest will be useless as a sporting-ground. A spark from a passing engine is supposed to have caused the outbreak.

A cycling accident, of a very distressing nature, which has resulted in the death of a young lady, took place at Corstorphine, the other evening. It appears that about half-past six o'clock a lady and her son were driving in a dog-cart along Broomhouse Road, at an easy pace, when just at the point where the road is joined by Dovecot road, a lady on a bicycle suddenly appeared. Apparently being unable to check herself or to steer clear to the left of the dog-cart—for she had intended going in the direction from which the vehicle had come—she ran right into the horse. The animal was instantly pulled up, but its feet had in the collision become entangled in the bicycle and being further startled by a scream from the lady, it started forward and passed over the unfortunate cyclist. She turned out to be Miss Grace White McLean, residing at No. 5 Eildon street, Edinburgh. The lady was picked up insensible, and at once removed to a friend's house in Dovecot road, where a medical examination showed her to be suffering from concussion of the brain and shock. She died the next morning, never having regained consciousness. The road at that part is a particularly dangerous one. Both Dovecot road and Broomhouse road are only fifteen feet wide, and each has a slight descent before the junction, while thick hedges eight feet in height completely shut out the view of one road from the other.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Out of Sight Out of Mind."

In other months we forget the harsh winds of Spring. But they have their use, as some say, to blow out the bad air accumulated after Winter storms and Spring thaws. There is far more important accumulation of badness in the veins and arteries of humanity, which needs Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great Spring Medicine clarifies the blood as nothing else can. It cures scrofula, kidney disease, liver troubles, rheumatism and kindred ailments. Thus it gives perfect health, strength and appetite for months to come.

Kidneys—"My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave prompt relief, better appetite. My sleep is refreshing. It cured my wife also." MICHAEL BOYLE, 3473 Denny Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dyspepsia—"Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years with dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. E. EBERSON, Main Street, Auburn, Me.

Hip Disease—"Five running sores on my hip caused me to use crutches. Was confined to bed every winter. Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my life, as it cured me perfectly. Am strong and well." ANNIE ROBERT, 49 Fourth St., Fall River, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THINK! Before you Buy. REFRIGERATOR

To be cheap, must be well made, otherwise you have paid your money for nothing. 50 per day for extra ice will tell during the season. Remember this and the 30% DISCOUNT And Buy of GEO. W. REED & CO. Manufacturers. Full Assortment from \$6.30 up. 783 & 785 Craig St.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY, HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH. 23 and 25 St. Maurice Street (Cor. St. Henry street.) Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Uncontaminated by the chemist's hand.

Londonderry Lithia Water

is a natural spring water. For table use it has no equal. Sold everywhere. Both still and sparkling.

LANOLINE Toilet Soap. For Health and Beauty of the SKIN. Lanoline Toilet Soap. Delicate and Gentle on the Skin. From all Chemists. Wholesale Depot: 67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

For Everything in the Line of

CAMERAS, KODAKS, DRY PLATES, &c.,

Call on the Dominion Photo Materials Co'y., 658 CRAIG STREET.

WM. CLENDINNEG & SON.

RANGES, made by ourselves and other first-class makers. From \$10.00 up.

COOKING STOVES Do., from \$7.00 up. GAS and COAL OIL STOVES. BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, all sizes.

REFRIGERATORS, A Choice Line, CHEAP.

We sell pieces for repairs of every kind of Heater, Range or Stove; no matter where made. In buying from us you buy direct from stove makers of nearly 50 years' experience. There are not many old families in this Province or city who have not used our Stoves. We have supplied plates for our Stoves that has been used from 20 to 40 years.

WE CAST EVERY DAY. We Make a Specialty of Fine Castings.

Cor. St. Peter and Craig sts., 524 Craig street.

FOUNDRY—Corner of Vinet and Albert sts.

WM. CLENDINNEG & SON.

To get this handsome Silver-plated Tea Set

all you need to do is to use the best general purpose and laundry soap sold, the

QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR, (Stag's Head Brand) And Save your Wrappers.

The soap is made for purity, is hard and economical, and for 400 Wrappers returned to the manufacturer, you will be given the tea set, which sells retail at \$12.50. For a smaller number of wrappers we give the option of enough toys, silverware, books and music, to supply all your family with FREE GIFTS.



Send for Free Catalogue of Premiums to the manufacturers. ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., McCord and William St., Montreal.

WE SELL

ISLAND CITY

White Lead. Ready Mixed Paint. Floor Paint.

THESE PAINTS EXCEL ALL OTHER MAKES.

T. G. LEWIS & CO., 390 St. James Street.

BUSINESS MEN. Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A pure hard Soap

# SURPRISE SOAP

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

### THE STORY OF A GREAT SUCCESS.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISE SCORES A TRIUMPH AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co.

Takes a Front Rank Among the Great Medicine Concerns of the World—Bright Prospects for the Future.

When the American business of the Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., along with the private formulae of Dr. Chase, were bought up by Messrs. Edmanston, Bates and Co., some years ago, the attention of all Canada was attracted to the enterprise of this prosperous Canadian firm which has made such a phenomenal success with Dr. Chase's Remedies in Canada.

Their new venture across the border has proven itself a wise investment, and has already assumed such vast proportions as to warrant the formation of a company with large capital to enter into competition with the largest proprietary medicine concerns of the United States. To this end the Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., of Buffalo, N.Y., has been formed, having a capital of \$100,000, and with ample means to spend large sums in advertising these world-famous remedies. Mr. Ira Bates has taken the management of the Buffalo office, and Mr. W. J. Edmanston remains in Toronto as manager of the Canadian business.

The same generous and extensive advertising policy which has won for this company the distinction of being the most progressive and up-to-date advertisers in Canada has been adopted in the United States. The advertising appropriations for the first year will amount to from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and this will be confined almost exclusively to the States of New York and Michigan. Large space will be used in the leading newspapers and booklets and other advertising matter will be liberally distributed.

People everywhere recognize the difference between the great private prescriptions of Dr. A. W. Chase and the patent medicines made and sold by the inexperienced. Eminent physicians endorse and recommend Dr. Chase's family remedies as the best treatment of the world affords for the diseases for which they are recommended. Druggists find these celebrated remedies the easiest in the world to sell, because they are so universally successful and because their merits are heralded abroad with the most liberal and extensive advertising.

To the very ends of the earth Dr. Chase's remedies are known and appreciated. Only a few weeks since a shipment was made to England, and in the near future there will be opened branches in Australia and Southern Africa to meet the demand aroused for these remedies by the immense circulation of Dr. Chase's famous Receipt Book in those far-off countries.

The enormous sale which Dr. Chase's remedies have already acquired is sufficient guarantee that their merits have not to be made known to the people to insure their immediate popularity. With the facilities of unlimited capital these preparations will be introduced into all parts of the world, and judging from past successes, there is every reason to believe that the Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co. will soon take its place among the greatest medicine concerns on the continent.

**PATKINSON'S**  
VERY PLEASANT  
TO USE  
**Parisian**  
TOOTH PASTE  
FOR CLEANING THE TEETH.

### Removal.

**BALDNESS POSITIVELY CURED. MADE IRELAND.**

Canada's Hair Specialist, is doing great work at her new and spacious rooms,

5 & 6 BIRK'S BUILDING, PHILLIPS SQUARE

where she can be consulted free of charge. Ladies, try her celebrated Toilet Soap, same as used for Shampooing, it softens the skin, and is a complete beautifier, and acts as a charm on the hair. Branches in all leading cities of Canada.

TELEPHONE, 2494 Up. Take Elevator  
Hours: 9 till 6 p.m.

### GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the "Witness."

It seemed early to find the hybrid perpetual roses showing full flowers on the twelfth of June, and yellow Persian and wreath roses going past their prime. But when I recall a certain memorable June, many, many years ago, I can remember that these same roses—at least roses from the same stock—blossomed then, and in no way have they degenerated, for the wreath rose is as fair to-day as in that far-off time. They always remind me of the placid sweetness of a contented life, free from care; a little monotonous, perhaps, but simply sweet, quite unlike the thick-leaved glowing beauty of the dark hybrid perpetuals around them. The garden is a bewildering mass of color now. There are the iris tints in mauve and lavender, old gold and canary, with royal purple, and the many shades of color between. Then the bells of the Columbine are pink and white, with a tender blue and tawny brown. Peonies are glowing in rich maroon, white, scarlet and cream, while already the early dwarf syringa shines out like white star flowers among the shrubs. A late lilac (Villosa) adds its note of regret that it is the last of its kind, and comes in for its share of admiration, and in the background the daisy-like flowers of the Pyrethrum give a bit of color among the dark green, crimson and white and pink. Then come the roses, they are at their best and all other flowers are but maids of honor. Even the roadside is studded with wild pink roses that have their little daisy of beauty and delight. Children pass by with arms full of them, and yet they droop at once when plucked, like Emerson's song sparrow:

They did not bring home the river and sky, He sang to my ear, they sang to my eye. Better left on the stem to be admired by the passer-by, to help make up the completion of a perfect summer day, than to be gathered ruthlessly and then thrown away, withered and neglected.

THE FLORAL CLUB.  
The tea cups were out in the garden, and the warm breath of the western wind came in gentle gusts to refresh the members of the club who were busily discussing the weather, and condoling with each other on the way in which the seeds had not 'come up.' For it seems to have been one of the disappointments of this dry spring, that seed has not developed. 'It is a lesson,' said one, 'in trying hard to get things in early. I sowed my sweet peas late and have only one here and there, while my neighbor, who put hers in when the frost was just out of the ground, in spite of my prophecies of dismal failure, has a fine row putting out tendrils to climb.'

'I like roses,' said a young girl near me, 'watching the drift of falling petals, but they are so untidy; they keep the garden in such a litter.' 'It does not last very long,' I interrupted, 'and a little energy would keep them in order.'

GERANIUM LEAVES.  
'Lelia' sends leaves of geranium that are spotted brown, and diseased, asking for a remedy. Ans.—So far as is known there is not any remedy but the removal of every leaf so infected. The trouble is caused by too dry an atmosphere, and only moisture in the air will be preventive. Showering and spraying the foliage will help and even check the disease, if not too far advanced. Dissolve two ounces of copper carbonate in ammonia and add twenty gallons of water. About a pint of ammonia will be sufficient to dissolve the carbonate. Apply in a fine mist-like spray, to the leaves that have not become spotted. Sometimes these spots commence when plants have not sufficient pot room.

A ROCK GARDEN.  
'Fern' asks if it is too late to make a rock garden and how best to begin. Ans.—We suppose that a rockery is meant, because the writer says: 'I have not much room for it, but should put it in place of a bed of flowers.' A neat little rockery can be filled with ferns from

the woods, taking care to fill up all the spaces between the stones with good loam. There is not any beauty in making an inartistic heap of tiles, slate, and flat stones, set here and there with rock plants, but ferns and some of the Alpine plants flourish best among a heap of stone work. The sedums, sinaria, saxifrage, stone-crop and many other plants do well in this way, and if shaded the violas, myosotis dissitiflora and periwinkle will thrive. If you go to the woods for ferns you will find there the common wintergreen and the partridge vine. These can be planted in the rock garden and when well established are certainly a treasure. The dark green leaves of the partridge vine (Mitchella repens) become covered with lilac-scented white flowers in June, that become brilliant scarlet berries in autumn. All the candytufts are cool-looking, and some species of iris do well there. But you can judge for yourself.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.  
'Amateur' says that tuberous begonias planted in April have only made two leaves. It has many times been mentioned in these columns, also methods of planting and cultivating. But there are many things to know if one would make these plants a success. The soil must be rich, porous, and partly composed of leaf mould, and the bulb not entirely covered with earth. All the growing season they must never be short of water, but kept moderately moist, and stimulated by weak liquid fertilizers. It is a flower with such thoroughly handsome foliage that it deserves special care as a summer blooming plant, while the blossoms are so brilliant and remain so long in flower that they are certainly very attractive. The single varieties make a good bed or border in a rather shaded, moist situation, and do equally well as pot plants. Given rest during winter in a frost proof cellar, the bulbs will be good for a number of years.

SNOWBALLS AND OTHER SHRUBS.  
'Ignoramus' asks if the Chinese snowball is much superior to the common variety. Ans.—The one chiefly sold is vilburnum plicatum; that is much finer than the common variety in its dwarf habit, full flowering and clean cut foliage. It is one of the shrubs worth cultivating in a garden where low-growing sorts are wanted. The native white fringe (chironanthus virginica) though classed as a tree, is really a beautiful shrub. Its glossy leaves and fringe-like plumes of white fragrant flowers are very beautiful, and worthy a place in every garden, lasting several weeks in bloom. For blooming now there is a wealth of shrubs, but when August and September come these are but a green background devoid of blossom. Then it is well to have—the hibiscus (althea), which is always sure to flower, and is neat and free-flowering in the latter part of summer. The double and single are interesting with the rose and flesh-colored tints, the purple and the white, with dark eye. Then there are the climatis, and they bloom through the season—while the barberry and red dogwood add to the later glory. The spireas can be had in succession all summer, but need plenty of room, for there are many varieties; the best of them have been given here at times.

CELERY.  
Now is the time to plant celery, and a subscriber asks what method we prefer. There are several ways, some of them new and easy, but the old way of trenches will produce the finest celery and keep the plants secure if there is danger of frost. Of course it requires more labor—but will repay the cost, and especially if the land is light and dry. Trenches can be dug twelve or fourteen inches wide and ten inches deep, and two or three inches of manure put in and covered with three inches of good soil. Plant double rows, eight inches apart. In dry weather all plants taken from the seedling bed should be 'puddled in,' that is, have their roots dipped in mud before planting, and kept quite damp and shaded until set out. Water as you plant and press the earth firmly around the roots. After planting, the ground must be kept clean and the earth gradually filled in, as it grows. When large enough it must be handled, that is, the plants taken separately in the left hand, while with the hoe in the right the earth is brought around the stems. This process keeps the plant together and prevents the soil getting in to the centre of the plant, which causes decay.

TO DESTROY ANTS.  
Several readers write of great mischief being done by ants, that undermine and destroy many things in the garden, and ask a remedy. Ans.—Sometimes ants are accused of doing mischief when they only mean good, as when they climb a tree in order to get at the aphids that are doing the injury. But to drive them away, sprinkle flower of sulphur over the nests. To kill them pour over the nest at night a strong decoction of elder leaves. To trap them, put some honey on the inside of a garden flower pot, invert it over the nest and when they are gathered into it plunge the pot into boiling water. They are not very troublesome in heavy soil. Many of the leading orchidists in Italy and Germany are given to cultivating the common black ant, as the fruit-growers' best

friend. They establish ant hills in their orchards and the colonists of these hemes climb the trees and clean the branches of insect enemies. They do not meddle with sound fruit, but invade apples, pears and plums that have been attacked by canker worms, and search the fruit to the centre to get their prey. Apple and pear trees in the neighborhood of one of these hills when well established, are said to be free from blight. Their favorite food is the larvae of those insects that devour the tender buds and roots of the fruit trees, as well as the fruit.

WORK FOR JUNE AMONG THE VEGETABLES.  
If, as is often the case, the vegetables seem at a standstill with the hot weather and drought, the hoes must be kept busy and the cultivator moving to stir the ground and take the place of a shower. Cauliflower and cabbage will not grow without moisture, it is necessary to their very existence. Beets can be transplanted if too thick in some places, and in doing so it is best to cut off most of the tops, and they will make a better start, and be as good, perhaps better, than those not moved. Corn can yet be planted for a succession—it grows quickly in hot weather; and it is not yet too late to plant seed for pickling cucumbers. Sow lettuce for succession in a cool, moist, rather shaded spot. The seed does not germinate well in hot weather, so try to sow before a shower. Grand Rapids is as good as any sort, and heads well. Beans must be hoed well, and any rust-proof variety can still be sown. Squashes and melons had best be covered with wire netting if squash bug is abroad. Keep the ground stirred in the onion bed. A rake is as good as anything for the purpose, and it will destroy multitudes of small weeds before they are large enough to need the hoe.

SOUND ENGLISH SENSE IN EGYPT.  
(From the 'Spectator.')

One principle deserves special notice. It is that of using English heads but Egyptian hands. In practice this means the policy of never putting an Englishman into any post which could not be

just as well filled by a native. In other words, the Englishman is only used in the administration where he is indispensable. Where he is not, the native, as is only just and right, is employed. The outcome of this is that Lord Cromer's work in Egypt has been carried out by a body of officials who certainly do not exceed one hundred in number, and might possibly, if the figures were rigorously examined, be somewhat lower. Lord Cromer adds, however, that 'these hundred have been selected with the greatest care.' In fact, the principle has

been never employ an Englishman unless it is necessary in the interests of good government to do so, but then employ a first-class man. The result is that the inspiring force in every department of the Egyptian state is a first-class English brain, and yet the natives are not depressed by being deprived of their share of the administration. The Egyptians, that is, do not feel the legitimate grievance that is felt by the Tunisians and Algerians when they see even little posts of a couple of hundred a year filled by Frenchmen.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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# Helpepper

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Hats, Light Gray and latest styles.

Both stores open till 11 p.m. to-night.

New Neckwear. Flowing Ends, Puffs, Derbys, in new designs.

Bicycle Suits, Golf Hose, Sweaters and Caps.

Latest patterns in coloured SHIRTS at Lowest Prices.

MEET ME AT



TO-NIGHT

Men's & Boys' Summer Suits Light Coats and Vests, Trousers, etc.

Summer Underwear 50c per suit upwards. Socks 5c per pair upwards.

661 Craig Street, -  
2299 St. Catherine St.

### WHEN TORRID SUMMER

Brings an almost unbearable thirst which copious drinking only aggravates, try

# Montserrrat

## LIME FRUIT JUICE

A small quantity blended with Aerated Water or plain water (sweetened if preferred) will have a magical effect. Ask for MONTSERRAT. There are numerous imitations.

# \$95.00

For a Standard Free Type Bar Visible Writing

# OLIVER TYPEWRITER

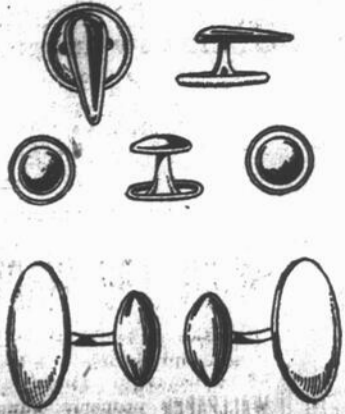
If you buy an Imported Machine, you pay Thirty Dollars more and get less.

**LINOTYPE COMPANY,**  
156 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A New 'Witness' Premium.

GENTLEMEN'S SETS.



Comprising  
1 Pair Cuff Links,  
3 Front Studs, and  
2 Pointer Buttons.

The Links and Studs are rolled gold plate, warranted 10 years, and are made in the celebrated one piece unbreakable style. Dull or polished finish as desired.

Will be sent postpaid and registered.

Free to 'Witness' subscribers only who send us one strictly new subscription to the 'Daily' at \$1.00; or two strictly new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each; or, if preferred, a set will be sold to any one for \$1.50. Cash with order. Our premiums are described honestly. If they be not considered to correspond with the descriptions they may be promptly returned and money will be refunded.



Illustration

has made great strides within the last few years as evidenced by the improvement and growth of the pictorial features of the newspaper and the magazine. The popular paper must be illustrated; the popular magazine must be illustrated, else they simply would not be popular.

Merchants have been quick to recognize the value of illustration in advertisements. And many of them have taken advantage of the 'Witness' experience and equipment, which is at the service of the public generally for such work at reasonable rates.

THE 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,  
Corner Craig and St. Peter Streets.

The Art of Printing

is well understood at the 'Witness' Printing House. Beautiful Printing depends on the newness of the types and the taste with which they are selected, as well as upon the quality of ink and paper used.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,  
Corner Craig and St. Peter Streets.

About Stationery.

Are you out of Invoices, Letter Heads, Blank Forms, or the like? We require what time and prices are consistent with the best workmanship, and often require less of both than the most careless printer.

The 'Witness' Printing House,  
Cor. Pet. and Craig Sts.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Most people do look at illustrations, you know, and that is why they are so much used in advertisements and on business stationery.

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.

We Have the Men,  
We Have the Types,  
We Have the Presses,  
We Have the Paper,  
We Have the Ink,  
We Have the Knowledge,

Requisite in turning out the finest Job Printing and are prepared

For the Largest Orders,  
Or the Smallest Orders.

THE 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,  
Cor. Craig and Peter Streets.

'Witness' Workers Attention

is called to a very much admired photograph of His Excellency

The Earl of Minto,

two copies of which we will be pleased to send to every one sending us a three-cent stamp to pay for tubing and mailing only. The only condition is that the picture be hung up in some conspicuous place in the home, shop or office. Below the portrait of Lord Minto is a 'Witness' announcement which will help our subscribers introduce the 'Witness' to their friends.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Arrivals of horses at all the leading markets in the United States are very much smaller than they were at this time last year. In Chicago alone the receipts for the first three months of the year 1899 are less by 4,477 than the receipts for the same period of 1898. The shortage, too, has been experienced right in the very teeth of the best demand and the highest prices that have prevailed since 1892. This proves beyond doubt that the horses are not in the breeding districts.

Why advise the use of poisons for killing lice on horses when harmless remedies are so effective? A strong soft soap will not only kill the lice but cook the nits—all it touches—at once. The kerosene emulsion is also harmless and effective. It is made by dissolving one-half pound soap in about one gallon of hot water and while boiling hot add one quart of kerosene; agitate the mass violently for ten minutes (I use a small force pump for the purpose, pumping the liquid into itself) and add water to make fifteen quarts of the mixture. The point to be observed is to have the mixture one-fifteenth kerosene as that is strong enough to kill lice and will not remove the hair. A tea made by boiling quassia chips will also kill lice.

The training of the colt should begin the day it is born. The first point is to make friends with the shy youngster. The first day it is not hard, as a rule, to persuade the little fellow to stand and be petted, but the longer this is delayed the more difficult to persuade his coltship that your intentions are anything but malevolent. Give him a little sugar when you get near him, or some other equally palatable dainty. He will remember this, and come to meet you the next time. Never make any hasty movements likely to scare him. As soon as on good terms he should be halter-broken. The sooner he is disciplined the more easily will he be eventually got under perfect control.

Pigs should run with the dam until they are ten or twelve weeks old. Let them eat with the dam, for by so doing there will be no sudden change of food when left to themselves, nor any harmful setback, unless unwholesome food is given them. When weaned put on a pasture. When on a good pasture, especially if of clover or peas, the task of summer-feeding and care will be a light affair; and to the pigs it will be an invigorating, health-giving feast. Every hog raiser should have a few acres sown to

grass, oats, rye, clover or peas, on which to turn his pigs in the summer season. For summer feeding the pea pasture is par excellent. The pasture should always be provided with plenty of clean water and shade.

I want to impress the fact upon every dairyman that he certainly should raise all his likely-looking heifer calves this spring. In fact, he should always keep the heifer calves that are of good blood and are promising. The idea that a farmer can buy cows cheaper than he can raise them is a very pernicious fallacy which should be forsaken, for the fact is, only the best cows will give the profit and while plenty of common ordinary cows may be for sale cheap, yet there are few really extra cows for sale at any price, for the farmer does not care to sell a superior dairy animal, he wants to keep them himself. But any farmer can raise a few good calves every season from his best stock. The cost will not be large and he can depend upon it that the average quality of the cows so produced will prove far superior to the average cows he can pick up on the market.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Commissioner Booth-Helberg, General Booth's son-in-law, fell and broke his right leg above the knee at Zurich the other day. Princess Ouchtomsky and others came to his assistance. He is progressing favorably.

Southernhay Congregational Christian Endeavor Society, Exeter, England, has invested in two 'missionary bicycles.' These are let on hire at fourpence an hour, or half a crown a day, and the profits go into the missionary-box.

The Junior Christian Endeavor Society at Amballa Cantonment holds its meetings in a missionary's dining-room. For prayer, the members fall prostrate, Oriental-wise, on the floor. They used to sit in rows, but it was found that one row amused itself by playing with the toes of the other.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Rio de Janeiro has recently entered into new and commodious premises, at the opening of which there was an audience numbering over five hundred persons, including representatives from all the churches.

The famous Benedictine monks at Beatty, Pa., have discontinued brewing beer for the market. For forty years they have brewed this beer and peddled it among the saloons all over the western part of Pennsylvania. The growing temperance sentiment among the Catholics is responsible, though it is said they will still brew beer for their private use.

There is a Christian Endeavor Society in connection with the Baptist Mission School on the Upper Congo. One of its committees exists for the purpose of extracting 'jiggers,' the tiresome insects which burrow under the skin, from the flesh of children who are too small to do this for themselves. Another regulates the playing of the children, and yet another is the Tool Committee, which hunts up and keeps count of all the tools used by the boys.

The last number of 'Quarterly Jottings,' from the New Hebrides, says: 'Friends will be interested to learn that Dr. Paton has again sailed for the New Hebrides. He left Sydney on Jan. 31, with his daughter and his son Frank, and will be staying for some months at his mission station on Aniwa. He will, no doubt also visit some of the other mission stations, and especially the station

of the Rev. Frank Paton, at Lenukel, West Tanna. At the age of 75 it is no light undertaking to be working and cruising about on the rough coasts around the islands, and we ask the prayers of all that his strength may be preserved and his valuable life spared. The special purpose of his visit to Aniwa is intensely interesting. He is taking with him the priceless treasure of the complete New Testament in the Aniwan tongue. Printed in Melbourne by the Australian Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and bound up in simple cloth covers; this book of God lies before us. Three hundred and twenty closely printed pages. The monument of tireless energy for the glory of God and salvation of men; fruit of a fruitful old age; inspiring and beautiful.

The Prohibition Union of Christian Men' is the name of a new organization, which originated in Rochester eighteen months ago, and is spreading over the United States, similar unions having been formed in New York, St. Louis, Chicago and Boston. In Rochester the results are very marked. While it is neither partisan nor sectarian, each member being free to belong to any political party, or church, and to vote as his conscience might direct, it has had a marked effect upon the liquor trade of Rochester. One prominent liquor dealer confessed to a friend that the traffic in that city had fallen off twenty percent within the last six months. In New York city the organization is moving forward in an aggressive form. Under the call a remarkable gathering met to discuss plans and prepare for an active campaign in the city. Among those present were Rear-Admiral John W. Phillips, Gen. Roger Swaine, Major-General O. O. Howard, Col. Fred. N. Dow, James Talcott, Hon. Alexander Bacon, Hon. Wm. T. Wardwell, Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, Rev. Dr. R. S. McArthur, Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, Rev. Dr. T. K. Funk, Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, Rev. Dr. James B. Dunn, Louis Klopsch, Joel Van Sise and others. The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon has accepted the presidency of the organization. Such names as above give hope of accomplishing something.

The Hindus have seen, during the plague, that the Christians were much firmer and more courageous in the face of peril than they were themselves. They have seen, too, that the Christians were more charitable, more eager to tend the sick, instead of thinking selfishly of their own safety alone. The example of their priests has not been such as to call forth their enthusiasm; no help or self-sacrifice was to be found in them. The missionaries, on the contrary, — and not only they, but their catechists and teachers and converts — did not fear to expose themselves to help the sick. The impression produced may not be very durable, but it has been real, and in more than one family it has dissipated the prejudice against the Christians which once was felt. And it has been impossible to avoid observing that, wherever the sanitary prescriptions recommended by the missionaries have been followed, even without the intervention of the police, the plague has either been completely kept away, or has been much more easily treated. And such things as that are remembered. If conversions are still not very numerous, if the Christian flock does not yet increase on a large scale, this may be due in part to the fears which the plague has inspired that it was an English plot for destroying the Hindus. But, nevertheless, a movement favorable to the gospel is clearly to be discerned in many places. — 'La Missionnaire.'

THE DEEP SEA MISSION.  
A BISHOP'S FUN.

The Bishop of Wakefield presided over the annual meeting of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen on Thursday afternoon at Exeter Hall. The familiar face of 'Dr. W. T. Grenfell, the mission's superintendent and surgeon, was noticeable on the platform; the emphatic and appreciative Rev. W. R. Mowl was there to applaud every second sentence that fell from the speakers, and there were dozens of skippers and sailors, who sang and told their experiences. The Rev. J. G. Train impressed upon the meeting 'the indebtedness of Christians to fishermen as a class, as fishermen had been the nucleus of the apostolic band. The workers of the Old Dispensation were largely shepherds, and the motto of that Dispensation was that of the shepherds, 'Keep.' Christ's watchword was 'Catch,' the motto of the fisher. So fishermen must be regarded with a measure of solemnity, and in going out into all the world with the gospel one was in duty bound to go speedily to the fishermen, from whose hands the gospel first came. The Bishop complimented Mr. Train on having finished his address two minutes before his time. 'It is sometimes awkward,' continued His Lordship, with a twinkle in his eye, 'when a train is before its time, but it would have been more awkward for me if I'd had to try to stop the train, for this Train truly seems to be a veritable Scotch express.' The mission was very wise, the Bishop thought, in painting 'Preach the Word' on the starboard side of its vessels, and 'Heal the Sick' on the port side. As long as Jesus Christ was at the helm the enterprise would have a straight course. He also referred to the 'tremendous defeat that the giant Intemperance had sustained in the virtual extinction of the floating grog-shop.' When one of the speakers quoted the homely utterance of Billy Bray, 'The Lord always pays back

with interest,' the Bishop smiled and nodded his head approvingly. Mr. Grenfell and Dr. Graham Aspland also spoke, and Lady Dodsford handed certificates and good-conduct stripes to the mission's smacksmen. It was announced that the most munificent gift ever made to the mission had been received from an anonymous donor, a splendid new hospital steam trawler, costing £10,600. The mission fleet now consists of fifteen vessels, with six doctors aboard, and its sphere of operations includes the North Sea, the Channel and West Coast fisheries and the fishing grounds off Labrador, which extend six hundred miles northward by the coast line from the Straits of Belle Isle. Forty-five tons of literature were distributed in 1898; 11,085 patients were treated in the North Sea and 2,435 in Labrador; 16,411 missionary visits were made and 3,200 services were held at sea. The receipts were £21,315 and the expenditure £22,021. — London 'Christian World.'

THE B. W. T. A.

Dean Farrar, on Hard Consciences.

LADY HENRY'S RE-ELECTION.

(London 'Christian World'.)

Queen's Hall was packed in every part when the National British Women's Temperance Association held its annual public meeting on Wednesday night. Lady Henry Somerset, who was accompanied by Lady Carlisle, had a splendid reception, and, although clearly very tired with a long and arduous day's work, spoke with great earnestness and power. After pointing out that the work of the temperance party in former years was the suppression of drinking, she went on to explain that they had now to combat the organized forces of the trade. It became more and more a matter of supreme importance that every branch of temperance reformers should unite on leading principles. The watchword of the new century must be 'Combine, combine!' There was a danger as they drew nearer to victory of overlooking the importance of gathering in men and women one by one. They must emphasize the value of total abstinence, and they must also get a clear knowledge of the position of their own and their opponents' forces, and then go forward uncompromisingly. She felt that the drink course would be wiped out as 'certain as that there is a God in heaven.' Dean Farrar wished that other and younger men might be chosen to 'advocate the claims of temperance.' After speaking for twenty years from Aberdeen to Southampton, he thought the cause needed speakers more full of hope than was possessed by those who had long been in the battle. In spite of testimony, warnings and facts it seemed to him that they could make no effect on hearts as fat as brawn, and on consciences as hard as a nether millstone. His hope was in the public work of women, and in the influence exerted by them in the life of the family and home. He thought more might be done among servants and mistresses. Personally he had had total abstaining servants for many years, and many other abstaining families might, he thought, be similarly served if pains were taken to explain to those employed the principles of total abstinence.

THOSE SHAMELESS APOSTATES.

As a contrast to the Dean's speech, the Rev. Benjamin J. Gibbon, of Bloomsbury Chapel, voiced the optimism and aspirations of the younger generation. He began by going for the 'reverend brewers,' those 'shameless apostates who ought to be compelled to relinquish their shares or their ecclesiastical position.' He then showed that as a party they were in the anomalous position of being victors in theory and vanquished in practice. They had worked hard and — logically — had got the traffic down, only, like the boy in Mr. Crockett's story, it 'winna bite the dust.' The cause of this was to be found in the fact that every section of the temperance party had a pet project of its own, and its strength was spent in forwarding that rather than in fighting for general principles on which all could unite. To show what might be done by united effort he mentioned that on coming to the meeting he had seen a bill announcing 'Death of The Sunday Mail.' The wildest enthusiasm prevailed forthwith. Handkerchiefs were waved and the great audience cheered vociferously. When the outburst subsided Mr. Gibbon urged his point with telling effect. If that could be done by the pressure of public opinion, was it not a good sign that the time was ripe for the pressing the Sunday closing question? At the close of Mr. Gibbon's address the petition (through Lady Henry) signed a petition in favor of that measure. A pleasing addition to the speeches of the evening was a delightfully telling little address given by Lady Carlisle, who was called upon from the audience. She was all against municipalization and all for prohibition. And, above all, she urged that they 'keep heart,' for the success of the past was prophetic of sure and certain victory in a future nearer than they perhaps expected.

BACK TO THE COUNCIL.

Everybody was in good spirits when the council reassembled on Thursday morning. Reports were given on the work of departments dealing with the sale of drink to native races, food reform, literature, local self-government, temperance, hospital and others. Lady Henry Somerset gave an account of the

work at Duxhurst; and of the possibility of its extension under the Home Office or London County Council. Apropos, Mrs. Lloyd-Jones moved that in the event of such extension all new public inebriate homes should have their religious instruction provided on denominational lines. Several speakers warmly supported the resolution. In the end, as it was felt that such a resolution might create difficulty at the present moment, it was laid upon the table.

THE NEW OFFICERS. The flutter of excitement that always prevails when the election of officers is proceeding was as noticeable this year as ever. Mrs. H. Bright Clark was nominated for the presidency with Lady Henry Somerset; the latter, however, came out with 509 votes as against Mrs. Clark's six. It seemed a pity to an outsider that this lady, whose nomination had been made without her knowledge or consent, should have allowed herself to stand and so spoil the unanimity of Lady Henry's vote. But it proved the solidity of the president's position as perhaps an uncontested election would not have done. Anyhow, the result brought the council to its feet with a spontaneous outburst of applause. Her ladyship thanked them for this new expression of their sympathy and trust, and hoped to do more work this year than her health permitted last year. She had not guarded her strength selfishly, but from a conviction that the time was coming when every worker would need his and her utmost powers. A great struggle was inevitable, and in that day of battle she hoped God would give her strength to serve the cause to the fullest possibility. All the other officers were re-elected: Miss Agnes Slack, corresponding secretary; Miss Gorham, treasurer; Mrs. Pearsall Smith, recording secretary. The latter again chose Mrs. Osborne as her assistant—a very popular appointment. Miss Gorham's re-election was celebrated by the presentation of a handsome travelling bag, subscribed for by members of the council in acknowledgment of her untiring devotion in the administration and collection of the funds. Mrs. Eva MacLaren was reappointed to the vice-presidency. In view of the meeting of the W.W.C.T.U. in Edinburgh next June, it was decided to hold the next council meeting in Edinburgh, also three days before the World's Convention.

THE LATE MRS. PARKER. One of the most touching items of the programme is always the memorial service. This year an unusual number of names were read out, the second being that of Mrs. Joseph Parker, who brought 'brightness and sunshine wherever she went,' and 'whose death,' said Lady Henry, 'we all most deeply lament.' The service closed with the singing of a hymn written by Miss Willard and set to music by Lady Henry Somerset. 'Love's light illumines the pathway yet.' The solo was taken by Mrs. G. Clark (Durham). Resolutions were passed in support of direct veto and Sunday-closing; against gambling, smoking among women and girls; against the further endorsement of vivisection; and in favor of the interdiction of the sale of tobacco to young men under eighteen. The formation of slate clubs was recommended. Work in Sunday-schools was made a new department. Resolutions sent in by three branches, that it be made illegal for any president to hold office for two or three consecutive years, fell through for want of support. In connection with the new plan of electing members of the council in the counties, as reported last week, it was decided, after much discussion, that the rate of representation be one for every 500 members. In Scotland and Wales the interest in the work of the council was sustained throughout, and when the parting hymn was sung by far the larger number of delegates were present.

A MEMORABLE SESSION. The session will be remembered, says our representative, 'for its unanimity on all vital subjects, for its general peaceableness, for its earnestness, for the high order of its speaking power and for the excellent temper shown in every debate. The tact, kindness, mental alertness and general managing power of the president were never seen to better advantage. Lady Henry's illness has left her less self-conscious, more mellow and more anxiously careful of the feelings of others than ever. She is a president born. Her judgment grows sounder, her outlook wider and her purpose more unflinching. At this juncture it is to be doubted whether another woman could be found so perfectly fitted for the work of leader as is this gifted president of the British Women's Temperance Association. These women will win the battle yet.'

ABOUT THE JEWS.

The 'Faithful Witness,' of Toronto, has collected the following interesting items about the Jews: According to the latest statistics, the population of Russia is 129,211,113. Among them are 4,000,000 Jews.—'Jewish Daily News.' Fourteen percent of the Jewish inhabitants of Italy are in the Italian army, and one out of every five Jewish soldiers is an Italian officer.—'Jewish Daily News.' According to the records of the War Department, 4,000 Jews have borne arms in the Spanish-American war, to revenge the death of the fifteen Jews who perished in the 'Maine.'—'Jewish Daily News.' Statistics show that out of 100,000 births at the end of five years, 24,679 English children and 26,912 American children will have died; but only 13,

844 Jewish children will have passed away.—'Morning Star.' Riots in Russia, riots in Germany, riots in Bohemia, bitter hatred in Austria, great conspiracies in France, expulsions in Roumania, murders in Algeria, and darkness everywhere—this is the condition of the Jews in the old world in the last year of the 19th century.

A rich Jew, one of the elders of a Reformed congregation in Bucharest, has given 800,000 crowns for a fund, the interest of which shall be given to ten Jewish boys in the high school who excel in the knowledge of the Old Testament, especially in Jewish history. The boys will be examined by a special committee.—'Jewish Daily News.'

How distressing is the condition of the Jews in Tripoli may be seen from the fact, that the congregation, consisting of 10,000 Jews, have had, since the beginning of the year, a hospital with only six beds, and have been obliged to ask the English Jews to establish a larger hospital.—'Die Welt.'

In the neighborhood of Jerusalem a multitude of locusts have appeared, which reminds one of the terrible plague in the time of Joel the prophet. The government has at once taken means to get rid of this unwelcome guest, and thousands of people are sent to the fields to destroy the locusts and their eggs; but they cannot destroy them as quickly as the locusts multiply; and the Jews of Jerusalem are using the same old remedy which they have been accustomed to use from olden times, viz., to read the Psalms and to fast.—'Jewish Daily News.'

Now that the Pope has been restored to good health, after a serious and painful operation, Jews may feel the more delighted that it was a Jew who was his surgeon. This is not an unusual thing with popes, as the history of Jewish physicians abundantly shows. One fact in regard to this operation deserves, however, special mention in this connection. It was only after the Jew had helped him back to health that Leo XIII. opened his lips to discontinue, even in his own diplomatic way, the work of the anti-Semites in France, the activity of the Jesuits there in connection with the Dreyfus case, and the un-Christian utterance in this same connection of the Vatican organ, 'L'Osservatore Romano.'—'Exponent.'

FROM CISAMBA, AFRICA.

Mr. Currie, of the West Central African Mission, reports that he went to spend the Sabbath, Feb. 5, and the two following days, at the ombala of Oyuka, the chief who has shown such interest in religious things. On Sunday, the largest congregation which has yet gathered there, met us, even though the chief and his young men have not returned from the Barotse Valley. In the school-house the people were packed like peas in a measure, and outside there was nearly as many as within. The meeting and all the services of the Sabbath were delightfully interesting. There are now fifty-four boys living at this station, besides little children and about forty girls. To be a father to such a family and attend to all my other duties is no light task; but by the grace of God we are enabled to move steadily along with every branch of our work. Our boots wear out before we are able to replace them in these days of few carriers; but our limbs keep firm, and our joints well oiled, and so, though we rub the soles of our boots through, and kick the toes out, we nevertheless are able to drive ahead. But let me confess that among our few luxuries there is none more enjoyed than our bed, when the time comes to turn down the clothes and roll ourselves in. We get along without flour, butter, milk, or even oatmeal—for which the Scotch blood in us calls out at times—but we are glad it is not necessary, when the labors of the day are over, to lay our weary bones on the hard ground. If it was necessary we would try to do it, but we are very well pleased that it is not.

REV. GEORGE CAMPBELL MORGAN IN AMERICA.

Northfield, as a centre for Christian education and training, is certainly alive to every new method of work. The latest development in this line is a sort of Northfield 'extension' for the wider dissemination of the bible teaching for which the place stands. For some time Mr. Moody has been strengthening the courses of bible study in the Northfield schools, and his purpose, as expressed in his own words, is 'to have a good teacher give a bible lecture at Northfield every day in the year.'

The 'extension' work itself began in the winter of 1897 when the Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London, came to America, at Mr. Moody's invitation, to give a series of addresses to Christians on 'The development of the spiritual life.' Meetings were held in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, which proved of great helpfulness. At once there were invitations for similar meetings in other large cities which could not be accepted till the next season. During the winter of 1898, however, Mr. Meyer was able to devote about six weeks to visiting cities that he could not visit before. These meetings were invariably well attended and followed by marked results.

This fall a no less able successor has been found for this work in the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, of London, who has been one of the principal teachers at Northfield for three years. Although a much younger man than Mr. Meyer, and not so widely known in America, Mr. Morgan is a no less able teacher

and one of the strongest preachers in London. He is to devote the months of August, September and October giving addresses, on similar lines to those given at the Northfield Bible School, in some of the leading cities. The arrangements for these missions are in charge of W. R. Moody, East Northfield, Mass., and are to be completed in the near future, when an itinerary of Mr. Morgan's trip will be published.

This extension of the Northfield conferences will be greatly appreciated by those who have never been able to attend any of these gatherings, and the opportunity of hearing this Northfield speaker will be looked forward to by many.

DR. HILLIS IN BROOKLYN.

On the last Sunday in May, the Rev. Dr. Hillis, successor of Lyman Abbott, Plymouth Church, preached on Tennyson's 'Idyls of the King,' the fifth sermon in his series on Great Books and Great Authors. At the close of his service he raised his hands. The congregation bowed their heads for the closing prayer, and Dr. Hillis began his prayer: 'Strong Son of God, immortal Love, Whom we that have not seen Thy face, By faith, and faith alone, embrace, Believing where we cannot prove, Thine are these orbs of light and shade; Thou madest life in man and brute; Thou madest death; and lo! Thy foot Is on the skull which Thou hast made.

These verses, and others, also from the prelude to 'In Memoriam,' made up the principal portion of the prayer. After praying for the guidance of God through life to death, Dr. Hillis closed with—

And we shall see our Pilot face to face, When we have crossed the bar.

Oh, Thou Pilot of the ages, guide us till we find our harbor with Thy poets and martyrs and disciples and Thy Saviour of the soul, King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

WHITEFIELD'S TABERNACLE

The following letter has been received by a gentleman in Canada, who thinks its publication in the 'Witness' might result in some subscriptions to so sacred an object as the erection of a memorial church on the spot hallowed by the ministrations of Whitefield and Toplady:— London, May 30, 1899. Dear Sir, Whitefield's hallowed sanctuary, which was condemned and removed ten years ago owing to the failure of its foundations, is now being rebuilt the new buildings consisting of White-



REV. GEORGE WHITEFIELD, M.A.

field memorial Chapel and Toplady Hall, the former a memorial of Whitefield, whose remarkable ministry in West London was exercised on the site, the latter a memorial of the writer of 'Rock of Ages cleft for me,' whose remains rest within its walls. The cost will exceed thirteen thousand pounds, of which sum



REV. AUGUSTUS TOPLADY, B.A.

just over six thousand pounds are to hand, my own people having given most



A prospect of the chapple in Tottenham Court Road, built A.D. 1756, by voluntary subscription for the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield, chaplain to the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Huntingdon.

liberally, besides clearing, within the past four years, a debt upon the property of sixteen hundred pounds.

In appealing to God's people for help I have felt that a large number would rejoice to share in the service of raising a fitting and practical memorial to two servants of God to whose preaching and songs Christendom owes untold obligation. I am constrained to send six thousand letters, if need be, asking as many Christians to send one pound each to meet the cost, that when the buildings are completed we may have the joy of offering them to our beloved Lord, unshaded by a crippling debt. Never was the district more populous, and never was earnest evangelical service more needed than now. The old buildings were wondrously used of God to extend Christ's kingdom, and we are confident that he will use the new ones for the same purpose.

Will you be one of the six thousand whose high privilege it is thus to aid in continuing Whitefield's witness for Christ? And may I beg your earnest prayers that God will be pleased to make the glory of the latter house even greater than that of the former? Awaiting your gracious response, and in all respect, Believe me, yours most sincerely,

GEORGE A. SUTTLE, Minister of Whitefield's Tabernacle.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A TYRANT.

(Martha Graham, in 'Westminster.') The Murray children were doing their lessons and as usual Bobby was asking questions.

'What's a tyrant, Ralph?' he queried, after laboriously writing the word.

'Don't bother me. Look in your dictionary.'

Ralph was reading a very interesting book and did not look up.

'I left it at school. Didn't think I'd need it. What's a tyrant, Harry?'

'It's a wild animal with long claws and seventeen eyes,' answered Harry solemnly.

'Oh, you silly! I know better than that!'

'I'll tell you, Bob,' said Bessie. 'It's a bad, wicked emperor or king or something—like Nero.'

'Is that right, Ralph,' asked Bobby, appealing to his elder brother again.

'Oh, yes, something like that. A tyrant is a cruel ruler who uses his subjects badly.'

Bobby scribbled the words down hurriedly.

'Did you ever see one, Ralph?'

'A tyrant? Well I should say no. Do you think a tyrant would be allowed in Canada. This is a free country.'

'If a tyrant tried to rule under the British flag,' cried Harry valiantly, 'he'd want to buy a ticket for the south pole mighty quick!'

'Bobby looked very much impressed.

'What's that, boys?' asked Mrs. Murray, putting her head in at the doorway as she passed. 'No tyrants in Canada? I wish that were true; I saw one the other day.'

The children looked up at their mother in amazement.

'Did you?' cried Bobby, in alarm. 'Where?'

'Oh, not far away. Ralph saw him too, but he has forgotten. Tyrants are not necessarily kings or emperors, you know.'

Bobby looked scared.

'What did he look like, mother?'

'Well, he looked rather handsome, except for the scowl on his face. He had three subjects, and he was treating them very badly.'

'Did he put them in prison?' asked Jessie.

'Their mother looked across the table at Ralph, who was getting very red.

'I think I shall not tell you any more about him to-night. But I saw three other tyrants last week. Good-night, children. I am going to a meeting. If you could drive away those tyrants when I am out I should be delighted.' And she left the room.

'What did she mean?' asked the bewildered Bobby, looking at the three troubled faces.

'I'm not a tyrant, anyhow,' said Ralph, emphatically.

'You made Harry go for the milk yesterday, when it was your turn. Ralph,' said his sister. 'I guess mother must have found out.'

'He does worse than that, often,' grumbled Harry.

'Well, you're just every bit as bad, Harry, for you made Jess carry your books home from school three nights last week, so's you could go to the pond.'

'Jess did the very same thing to Bob, then, put in Harry, in self-defence. 'Only worse, for he carries her books home

ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Operation Evaded.

MR. R. A. SIZE, OF INGERSOLL, ONT., TELLS HOW IT WAS DONE.

Symptoms of Appendicitis—The Way They Were Relieved—The Sufferer Now Well and Working Every Day.

(From the 'Chronicle,' Ingersoll, Ont.) In February, 1898, Mr. R. A. Size was taken very ill, and was confined to his home for several weeks. We heard that he was to go to the hospital to have an operation performed; but the operation never took place, and as he has started to work again and in apparently good health, we investigated the case and found that he has been using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. Size is a highly respected citizen of Ingersoll, having resided here for over thirty years, and has been a faithful employe at Messrs. Partlo & Son's flouring mills for over nineteen years. When asked by a 'Chronicle' reporter whether he would give an interview for publication, telling the nature of his disease, and his cure, he readily consented. Mr. Size gave the details of his illness and cure as follows:—

'In February I caught a heavy cold which seemed to settle in my left side. The doctor thought it was neuralgia of the nerves. It remained there for some time and then moved to my right side, in the region of the appendix. We applied everything, and had fly-blisters on for 48 hours. They never even caused a blister, and did the pain no good. The doctors came to the conclusion that the appendix was diseased, and would have to be removed. The pain was very great at times, and there was such a stiffness in my ankles, also in my hand, and pain all over my body. The day and date was set for an operation, and I was reconciled to it. About a week before I was to go to the hospital my wife was reading the 'Chronicle.' She read an account of a man who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The symptoms of the disease were so much like mine that she became interested and wanted me to give the pills a trial. I had little faith in the pills, but as my wife seemed to be anxious that I should take them, I consented. The day for the operation had now arrived, and I told the doctors that I did not think I would go to the hospital for a while, as I was feeling better. I continued the pills, and was greatly surprised and pleased with the result. I continued to improve, and have long since given up all idea of an operation. When I started to use the pills I was unable to walk, and suffered something awful with the pain in my side. It was just five weeks from the time that I started the use of the pills, until I was able to walk again, and I had been doctoring three months before that, and I have been working ever since. Altogether I have taken sixteen boxes of the pills, and they have done me more good than all the doctor's medicine I ever took in my life. I have now every confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and think that they are the best medicine in the world to-day. Certainly, had it not been for them, I would have had to go through the ordeal of an operation, and perhaps would not have been living now. I hope that by making this public it will be of benefit to others, as it was through one of these articles that I first learned of the unequalled qualities of the pills.

The public is cautioned against numerous pink-colored imitations of these famous pills. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the words "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If your dealer does not have them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

nearly every night, and runs her errands, too.

'I guess you must all be tyrants, then,' said little Bob, solemnly.

'You needn't brag, Bob,' answered his elder brother. 'You're a tyrant, too, for you treated poor Jasper awfully yesterday, because he wouldn't stand and beg. And you made him pull you all round town in your sleigh, and father said you were too heavy for him.'

There was dead silence for the space of one minute, a most unusual thing in the Murray household.

Ralph had one very good point. He always saw the funny side, and now he suddenly burst into a laugh.

'Well, I never saw such a gang of tyrants in my life! We're all perfect Neros, and Jess is a Neroes, I suppose.'

'I didn't think it mattered about Jasper,' said Bobby, contritely. 'I wouldn't have done it if I thought it was cruel.'

'Well, I wish I hadn't bothered you about my errands, Bob. But I'm always in such a hurry,' added Jessie.

'As confessions seem to be very fashionable, put in Harry, making a very wry face, as if he were swallowing a dose of disagreeable medicine. 'I suppose I'd better wear one, too. I didn't mean to kill you with the burden of my books, Jess, that's a fact; and I guess it was a pretty mean thing.'

'That's just the trouble with us all,' said Ralph. 'None of us ever thought of what we were doing. I'm sure I didn't; but come to think of it, I'm afraid I've been a tyrant often with all of you. I haven't forgotten the wood pile, Harry.'

'Oh! that's all right,' answered his brother forgivingly. 'Two or three more

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sticks to cut didn't hurt my constitution much. But say, what are we going to do about it? 'Just stop right short, I say,' replied Jessie, promptly. 'Bob will be good to Jasper, I'll be good to Bob, you'll be good to me, and Ralph will be good to you. My, but we'll all be getting too good to live!' 'No danger. Bobby, you might write down—a tyrant is a member of the Murray family, and then you might add, continued Harry, 'in future this definition will not be correct!'

# HOME DEPARTMENT

## SYSTEM IN HOUSEKEEPING.

### An Amusing Episode in Washington—Ironing Summer Clothes.

#### SCOTTIE'S COMMENTS—THE GOOD MANNERS COMMISSION.

[For the 'Witness']  
**THE MINISTER OF NARROW GULCH.**

CHAPTER III  
(By Graham Fitzhugh.)

Scottie's house had been used as a store the previous summer, hence the rooms were large. He gave Andrew the use of one to the rear of the building and here the young man arranged his few books, and put up his camp bed and here on the following Sunday were gathered about twenty rough miners, among them Big Joe, who sat in a corner regarding the young preacher with a sinister smile. Andrew took for his text: 'For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver and the gain thereof than the gold,' and although his sermon was carefully prepared, and his arguments well sustained he felt when he was through that he had not touched the men. It was with a very despondent heart that he went into the outer room where Scottie lay.

'An' for why did ye no sing out o' the Psalms and Paraphrases?' asked the old man, 'If ye has any build o' the Covenanters in ye, I'm thinkin' its no they oit hymns ye wud hae sang.'

'I thought the men would like the hymns better.'

'I near fell out o' ma bed laughin' at the selection ye made. Think o' singin' 'The Great Physician now is near,' when gane o' a queak doctor; an' then when ye were dune ta sing, 'I care not for riches neither silver nor gold,' I fairly had the clap ma hands ower ma mouth ta keep frae roarin'. That's what we're a here for, ye govk.'

'What would you have sung?'  
'Oid Hundred' of course, or 'I to the hills will lift mine eyes,' or some ther o' they graun' Psalms. W' the hills surroundin' us on all sides as they are, it wud hae been fairly enchantin', ta say naethin' o' elevation o' thought. As for ye sermon, it was a true, nae doot, an' wud hae dune fine for a congregation o' saints who had gotten a' they wanted o' this world's gear, an' cud w' fine sensibilities sorn even the mention o' filthy lucre. But there is something lackin' in a' they arguments, when folk are strivin' to get enough to keep them above ground, till the time comes ta pit them under it.'

'Yes,' said Andrew wearily, 'I'm afraid my sermon was a failure, but,' he added more to himself than to Scottie, 'I must pray more.'

'I just canna mak up ma mind whether I liked yr prayer or no,' said Scottie, somewhat misunderstanding the young man's words. 'I missed they fine cratorical touches and set phrases, I've been used ta in maist ministers. Man, I has seen ministers clothe in sic array o' fine words that it wud mak ye fairly proud o' the grandeur o' the English language. They seemed ta gie ye the impression that there was a fearful vast space between earth an' heaven an' the graun' sentences winged their way up an' up slowly before the admirin' gaze o' the assembled worshippers. Man, I've heard graun' prayers, but ye seemed to be pleadin' w' some-one at yr very elbow. I felt eerily like. Ye seemed to bring heaven down among ye a'. I dinna ken whether that's orthodox or no. There, ye dinna turn the jug an' I hear some men comin'. Mind ye, I'm awfu' bad, just near death's doot.'

Andrew had no time to answer before a number of rough men, with Big Joe at their head, came into the room.

'Our business is with you,' he said addressing Andrew. 'We've given you a fair hearin', an' seen what ye are, an' we've come to the unanimous conclusion that ye leave this town by this time to-morrow night. We want no snivelin' preachers around here sartin' o' his.'

'I refuse to go,' said Andrew, firmly.  
'You doo. Then take the consequences. We intend ta deal fair an' square with you, an' we've given you plenty warnin'. If you are not out of here by the time stated we throw you into Birch Canyon. You may come out all right, and you may not. The boys here can tell you that there is more than one carcass bleedin' down there.'

The boys laughed, some nervously, some a coarse, brutal laugh. Andrew was the calmest one among them. His thoughts had travelled over mountain, plain and sea, to a different place, but a somewhat similar scene, and he saw another man led to the edge of a precipice by an angry mob. 'How thoroughly he understands my position!' he thought. 'If my work is not done He will surely interpose. I will not yield.'

'You had better get away quietly,' said one of the men, who had been watching the changing expression on the young man's face. 'I'd advise you to do nothing rash. These men know no law but their own.'

'Scottie, you hear,' said Big Joe, raising his voice, 'You're to harbor no preachers around here.'

Nothing was heard from the bed but a low groan.

'Say you're not worse, are you, Scottie?'

'Waur!' came faintly from the bed, 'I'm deetn'.'

'Come, old fellow, folks don't die o' broken legs. Stick it out and let us see it.'

'It's no ma leg. Its ma inward.'

'Where?'  
'It's the spleen that's affected, I think. I wonder ye no think black shame ta kick up sic a din in the very presence o' death.'

'Come, none o' your foxin', said Big Joe, giving the old man a shake. 'We know your little game.'

'Dive ye?' said Scottie, making an effort to rise and glaring wildly around him. 'I'll tell ye—' But what he intended to tell was never known for at that moment he fell back in the bed unconscious.

'You have done for him now,' said one of the men.

'Blest if I knew he was so bad.'

'Open the door,' said Andrew, coming quickly to the bed, 'and get me some water. He has only fainted.'

Big Joe brought him a tin of water. 'Now stand back from the bed and let him get some air.'

The men instantly obeyed. When nature invests a man with authority, how readily others obey his word! The miners stood watching the young man as he deftly placed Scottie in a better position and applied restoratives. It was not long before there were signs of returning consciousness.

'Am I deetn?' asked the old man, opening his eyes.

'No,' answered Andrew smiling. 'You have only fainted. Drink this.'

'I'll tak some more o' that, doctor,' he said, after a few minutes. 'You did me good.'

'Are you a doctor?' asked the man who had advised Andrew to yield.

'I'm taking a medical course, but I haven't my degree yet.'

'Do you understand this case?'

'Yes, thoroughly. The old man was getting along nicely. Probably the excitement has been too much for him.'

'Well, boys,' said the man, 'we cannot go back on an old chum.' I propose that we leave the doctor here till Scottie is better. He understands his complaint.'

'All right, professor,' said Big Joe. 'We are willin' ta have doctors but no preachers.'

A low groan from the bed arrested their attention again.

'Men,' said Scottie, faintly. 'Ye'll let him gie me a decent beerial. I dinna want ta be thrown intae a hole like a pig.'

'Yes, yes,' said the professor, 'he'll stay with you till you are better or worse. We'll not go back on you.'

'Beware,' said Big Joe, going up to Andrew and fastening on him a glittering pair of eyes. 'No snivelin' an' preachin' and prayin' in this town.'

'And beware you,' said Andrew, 'how you thwart the purposes of God. I'm His servant, not yours.'

'Doctor,' said Scottie, in a loud whisper, 'I think ye may turn the jug.'

'Men,' said Andrew, 'I do not like to ask you to leave, but I think my friend would like to be alone. A sleep now would do him good.'

'All right, doctor,' said the men leaving. 'No harm done. We've been too much for him already.'

'Most of the men seemed glad at the turn affairs had taken, only Big Joe went out with a scowl upon his face. The professor gave Andrew a military salute and departed with the rest.'

'Are they a' oot?' asked Scottie.

'Yes.'

'That wasna sae daft.'

'You have saved my life, at least for the present.'

'Yes, ye can tak ye'er time in getting up a funeral oration. It'll no be my corpse ye'll need to play the Mark Antony ower. Ma spleen is back ta its normal condition. Fegs, I always admired fine actin' either in mazel or ony ther.'

'But you fainted,' said Andrew, 'that was real.'

'Weel, the swoon wasna exactly in the act, but it cam in fine. I gaed ma leg an' awfu' twist, tryin' ta reach that confounded Black Joe. He'll feel the weight o' ma taes some day yet. I'll likely be twa or three days mair on the braid o' ma back for that twist. Hooveer ye've gotten yr life an' a title besides, doctor.'

It was three weeks before the old man was able to leave his bed, and during that time the young preacher had not been idle. He had gone in and out of the houses distributing tracts, which were usually taken to light fires. Some of the men were hungry for reading, but tracts were a sort of literature they did not relish. He held prayer-meetings in the evenings and preached on Sundays. Sometimes the meetings were attended and sometimes not; twice they had been broken up by Ned Low, the hotel-keeper, but Andrew thought Big Joe was at the bottom of it. It seemed impossible to have any conversation with the men on religious subjects. They simply ignored the "doctor" as they called him. The professor always saluted, but beyond that he received no recognition from any of them. When Scottie was able to go about on crutches he noticed a change in the attitude the men assumed towards him. They avoided him. He saw them

talking together in groups which dispersed as he approached. They looked dark and forbidding. There was something ominous in the air. (To be Continued.)

#### THE HOUSE WITH NO SERVANT.

No doubt the question of household service is the ever-present worrying problem for whose solution thousands of American women wait. Let it not be forgotten, however, that there are also thousands of intelligent homes in our midst where no person of the genus servant, by whatever name she may be known, is constantly employed. Not homes of the rich nor of the poor, but of that vast class, the glory of our country, who combine plain living and high thinking; who by economy and wise expenditure are able to make moderate incomes go a long way in procuring both comfort and culture. There are many such homes, where mothers and daughters delight to divide the housekeeping cares between them, doing their own work with all the dainty skill which is theirs by right of being born ladies; and who, when the day's work is done, absorb with keen delight the mental food which keeps them up with the best thought of the times.

To accomplish this two-fold object, the house with no servant must be the abode of industry and system. Industry will be taken for granted, but how few realize that a lack of system steals precious time, and turns industry into drudgery.

To enforce this lesson of system, let me tell a plain, true story. The characters are friends of mine, and in their house I have often been an intimate guest. They have no ambition for publicity, no anxiety to point a moral or adorn a tale, neither do I wish to play a dishonorable part; therefore their identity shall be concealed under the worthy name of Smith—Mrs. Smith, Miss Mary Smith. They live in one of the many semi-city villages which dot our great country.

A mother and daughter were left together, the last of the family. Inexorable death had taken the father and sons. They had a home and a very small income, perhaps half enough to live on. Their house was large enough to take in three or four boarders, and this they resolved to do. There were profits to be sure, but there were added expenses, and it was evident that they could not afford to keep a servant if they were to make their enterprise pay. Now here was the work to do for six people, four of them belonging to the class who are traditionally hard to suit.

Everybody knows that in housekeeping certain things must be done every day, certain other things once or twice a week, and besides these there are countless things which are decidedly uncertain, and may be classed as emergencies, exigencies, etc.

This mother and daughter divided the certain work, each taking the portion in which she was most expert, or for which she had the better physical qualifications. Miss Mary rose every week day morning at six, and gave half an hour to dressing. She made it a matter of principle to be down stairs at half-past six. There was the kitchen fire to build, and in the winter two other fires to rake down and replenish. For this she was ready with warm hood, saque and mittens. The heavy cast iron ash pans (one of them weighed twelve pounds when empty) had been exchanged for thin, sheet from ones which could be easily handled, and the coal was stored under a shed just outside the kitchen door.

Mrs. Smith rose as soon as her daughter went down stairs, and when she descended to the kitchen a half hour later she always found a glowing fire, the tea kettle singing, and the painted floor well swept. She then proceeded to get breakfast, while Mary brushed around the stoves in the parlor and dining-room, dusted, laid the table, and usually had time to fill the lamps. It was part of the household creed that lamps should be cleaned in the morning.

At half-past seven precisely breakfast was ready. Now this does not sound in any way remarkable, and it is not. Yet in just one hour after Miss Mary appeared on the scene, and just one half hour after Mrs. Smith came down, not only was breakfast ready, but the whole lower floor of the house was in order. A visitor might drop in never so early in the morning and nobody be discomfited; there was no pushing off of little things to be a weariness after the heavier work was over. Had five minutes been wasted, though, there would have been a screw loose.

The mother and daughter always 'did up the dishes' together. One washed and the other wiped. It shortened a disagreeable task, and they forgot its disagreeableness in pleasant companionship. For could they not talk about things the other side of the world? They usually made cake together, too; one could beat, while the other gathered the ingredients.

Their kitchen is not filled with modern conveniences. Many a high-toned girl might object to working in it. But it has many home-made contrivances for making work easy. There are whitewood mangle boards, tables with drawers, hooks for hanging utensils, capacious cupboards, a place for everything and everything in its place. No time is wasted in searching for this dipper or that rolling-pin, which will roll into out-of-the-way places if not put into its own particular drawer.

The dish washing finished, Mrs. Smith made bread and dessert, and prepared the

vegetables for dinner, leaving them stand bright and clean in dishes of cold water until the time for cooking. Mary put the sleeping rooms in order, then she went to market. These duties over, as a usual thing there was an interval of an hour or so in the morning, when they could take a bit of sewing, or sink into easy chairs with their favorite books.

No one knows, who has not tried it, how delicious an interesting book is under such circumstances. 'Delicious' is the word, none other will do, for one eats it and drinks it with such a relish! Yet all the housekeeping work was done in the morning, and when the midday dinner was over only the inevitable dish washing came before the long, quiet, restful afternoon.

So much for every-day duties. On Mondays a 'Madonna of the Tub' came to wash and scrub; she was the only 'help.' They ironed and swept for themselves, the daughter doing the greater part of these tasks, but so distributing them that she should dominate the work, and not let the work dominate her.

One may question how they could gracefully get on with no servant to answer the door-bell or wait at table. Mary attended to these things. She insisted that her mother should not take upon herself those services which, to the world's eye, are especially menial, and she glided in the insistence. She was always neatly dressed; a large apron, which could be easily removed, shielded her from soil; and she could go to the door 'calm as a summer morning.' The veriest pedler knew her for a lady at once.

The table was arranged with a view to simplicity and easy service, and when the plates needed to be changed, she quietly arose and removed them. She knew on which side to pass a dish, and no guest was in danger of spilled soup. The boarders said her self-respecting service was one charm of the house.

Mrs. Smith's early wholesome training made her say that 'no person should be kept at home from church to prepare the dinner,' yet her sense of fitness told her that the best day in the week should not have an inferior meal. Breakfast and dinner were each an hour later than on other days. The turkey was carefully washed on Saturday night, the dressing prepared and seasoned. In the morning it did not take five minutes to put in the dressing and lay the fowl in the dripping pan. Just before the hour for church it was placed in the oven, with a slow fire. When the service was over, Mrs. Smith came directly home, having then ample time to quicken the fire and do all the basting to a delicate brown, the turkey becoming more tender for this slow cooking. Did the limits of this article allow I might give many details, illustrating their orderly ways of working.

Now, these two, Mrs. Smith and Miss Mary Smith, are ladies. Should they be worth a million to-morrow, it would not change them a whit. It is to be hoped they would be ladies then, and not snobs. They go in the best society of their town. The daughter belongs to the literary clubs, though the one she likes best has only two members, and holds meetings in their own parlor when she and her mother sit down for a quiet evening of reading and sewing together.

They are interested in the work of the church to which they belong, as it broadens out in missions to other lands. Their house is a place where people like to 'drop in,' because it is so homelike.

When emergencies arise, when one of them is unexpectedly absent, or ailing, with faculties alert and habits of system the other can for the time do double duty, even though her reading and resting are curtailed.

Some will say: 'There are no children to upset this household.'

'True, but to counterbalance this, there are the four boarders, and there is no man, as in most homes, to lift a little the burden of the heavier work.'

It is not pretended that this life is 'all rose' color, that these women are not often very tired, that they do not sometimes wish for the abundant means which might make things easier. But they are reducing the disagreeables to a minimum, they are 'making the best' of it, and she who does that has learned the secret of wise living. The person is fortunate indeed who (in common parlance) has not found in every place something 'to put up with.'—Good Housekeeping.

#### A CLOTHES LINE DISPUTE.

Washington has put its foot down. It positively draws the line at having its week's wash hung in the front yard. Several years ago no less a personage than the Chancellor of the German Legation, permitted the family wash to be hung in front of his house, there to flap defiance in the face and eyes of the neighborhood. There is a certain picturesque about a well filled clothes line, but this aspect soon palled upon the Chancellor's neighbors, and they sought relief. In the District of Columbia all questions go to the commissioners for settlement. Consequently the interesting spectacle was soon presented of four high officials debating whether the diplomatic washing should be dried according to the customs of Germany, or those of Washington. The Chancellor protested, but the commissioners were firm, and the clothes line was finally rehung in the back yard.

A less interesting case, because there was no foreign complication, arose this winter, Congressman Showalter, of Pennsylvania, attempted to introduce the front yard custom on Capitol Hill, and such was the prestige of the family in that neighborhood that several other residents, with the idea of proving that imitation is the sincerest flattery, forthwith transferred their own Monday morning activity to the front yard. There were enough old-fashioned persons, however, with back yard prejudices, and the matter of drying clothes, to recall the case of the German Chancellor. They called upon the commissioners to reaffirm the proper location of clothes lines, which was so emphatically done that the Monday morning flutter along Capitol Hill vanished utterly away from its proud position in the front yards of the residents. The commissioners trust that the clothes line question is definitely disposed of.—Harper's Bazar.



Several good answers to the question proposed dealing with 'manners,' are printed to-day. A correspondent, whose letter on transparent paper is not available for printing, tells her her five-year-old boy answered the question. He said in the first place he would rap at the door, 'Then I would take off my hat, and say, "Please, Mister, do you want a boy?"'

The letter in which the boy wins his way by politeness, is judged to be the best on the whole.

#### ANOTHER WAY.

Standing by the desk of a business man who employs quite a number of lads, I saw a boy of fifteen come in and apply for a situation. The boy was well dressed and his demeanor and accent indicated that he belonged to one of the upper grades of the public schools. With his hat in his hand he approached the desk of the business man in a very respectful yet dignified manner. Mr. ——— looked up and said: 'Good morning, young man.' With a graceful bow the youth replied, 'Good morning, Mr. ———. I noticed your advertisement for a boy, in one of the papers last night; I wish to apply for the situation.'

The business man looked at him for a moment and answered thus:

'I want an older boy than you.'

'But, sir, should you see fit to employ me, I shall try conscientiously to do whatever you may wish to have me do; I am anxious to learn the business, and your interests shall be mine. By the way, Mr. ———, I have a couple of references with me, one from my public school teacher, and one from my Sunday-school teacher.'

#### AMBITION.

**THE BOY WITH MANNERS.**  
(As contrasted with the boy 'without manners'.)

A merchant who employs a number of boys was busily writing at his desk one morning when the door opened, and a lad of about fifteen years entered. Observing the office to be filled with men who had business with the proprietor, he quietly bided his time until he saw a favorable opportunity. Then, stepping quickly up to the desk, he lifted his hat and said in a clear and pleasant voice, 'I saw you were advertising for a boy, sir; and I called to see if I would suit.' The business man looked up for a moment, then answered:

'I wanted an older boy than you.'

'I wanted an older boy than you,' answered the merchant in a somewhat louder tone. A shade of disappointment came over the boy's face, but he still retained his politeness. 'I'm sorry for that, sir,' he said with respectful firmness, 'as of course my age is a circumstance over which I have no control; but if you will consent to overlook that obstacle, and try me for a while, I'll do the very best I can.' The merchant looked doubtfully at the boy's earnest face, then said with sudden resolve and a dismissing wave of the hand: 'Well, well, you may try your hand at it for a while. I had intended to employ an older boy, but we'll see what you can do. Come to me to-morrow and I'll give you your instructions.'

'Thank you, sir; I will try and not make you regret your decision,' said the boy, as he touched his hat and moved briskly to the door.

'Now, that's an example of what politeness will do,' remarked the merchant to me where I stood observing the whole affair. 'Had it not been for that lad's good manners I would not have thought of employing him, for a moment. But seeing that in my business politeness and an accommodating manner are the chief requisites, I re-considered the matter, and the boy has obtained a good place in consequence.'

MARY S. WILLIAMS.

#### CONCISE ANSWERS SENT IN BY A BOY.

Three things the boy should have said are—

1. 'Good-day, sir; are you advertising for a boy?'
2. 'I beg your pardon.'
3. 'Thank you, sir.'

Yours truly,

RAYMOND E. ROLPH.

#### THE MODEST DEFERENCE OF YOUTH.

Dear 'Home Critic':—In inviting competition upon such a subject, have you realized the enormity of the task before you? Will steep be possible to your eyes, or slumber to your eyelids, when the mail bags pour their contents upon your devoted head? For surely not one, even of the simplest, and most unlettered of your myriad readers, feels equal to the occasion.

It seems almost incredible that any Canadian boy, having attended at all the public school, would not better have acquitted himself.

So, you will not wonder if you have turned from the wash-tub and the mangle-basket, many another toiling mother, like myself, who feels constrained to fly to pen and paper in order that she may give expression to the hope and belief few of our 'boys of Canada' could have shown such ignorance and lack of good breeding, as the one now so unenviably before your readers.

'Would not almost any boy, even much younger than this one, have had the plausibility, even if he had not the natural politeness, to approach an employer with some such formula as this: "Excuse me, sir, or, if you please, sir, did I understand you were looking for a boy?" If the boy's hat had been previously removed, and his whole bearing respectful and in-

genuous, the gentleman would not have touched his own reply in the words given, but would have expressed regret that the position called for an older boy.

The young applicant, with his heart probably thumping in his ears, poor fellow, in a way that most of us could understand, failing to hear the answer, would yet muster up courage to say: 'I beg your pardon, sir.' With genuine sympathy (remembering he was a boy himself once), the merchant would take the time kindly to repeat his regret that an older boy than he would be necessary for the position. With an 'Oh,' that comes so natural to us all (or 'Ah,' as the Old Country folk have it), and a deprecatory smile, meant, too, to hide his disappointment, our boy, still with hat in hand, would bow himself out, and not, too, without having made the gentleman visitor present, feeling that he (the boy) had both realized and respected his presence.

When we came to the phrase, 'Without appearing to take any notice of anybody present,' a whole volume of thought was called up, for, without being at all obtrusive or self-asserting, is there not a way of making even strangers feel that 'all the world is akin.' Who has not felt the subtle nameless grace of those whose very presence seemed to breathe, a benediction upon all around them. In sharp and bitter contrast have we felt the cold and haughty indifference who, all unconsciously to themselves, have called up within us, thoughts and passions, the least possible sweet and humane.

A LIFE-LONG ADMIRER AND SUBSCRIBER.



#### NO. 25

However happy and cheerful the tone may be of a hymn voicing deep religious sentiment, like the one last learned, we must not allow children to shout them carelessly, as so many children do, singing merely in an exuberance of good spirits. Let us 'keep for best' the hymns of the Christian life, and supply far ordinary use a good number of bright, little pieces like the following, which is sometimes used in day-schools:

Away, away, away!  
Away among the bloesoms  
Away, away, away!  
The summer time is come,  
We hear the singing waters,  
We hear the insects hum.

Away, away, away!  
Among the blossoms  
The merry birds are here,  
We hear their music early,  
His thrilling on the ear.

Away, away, away!  
Away among the blossoms  
Away, away, away!  
This happy world is ours,  
Their praise our Heavenly Father,  
Whose smile is on the flowers.

#### CLOTHES THAT IRON EASILY.

(New York Observer.)

Did you ever stop to think, when buying gowns for the wee ones, that the soft fluffies and lawns run just about as easy again as do the heavier percales and ginghams? This is something which should come into the consideration of every mother of small girls. I can iron about two thin muslin gowns to one percale, and really the muslin, or thin goods gowns, last as well as do the heavier ones. The lightweight ones wash much easier, too; so taking it all into consideration, it is an economy of time, strength, and, probably, of money, to put the little ones into the pretty light weight cottons for summer.

A good many advocate not ironing a certain kind of clothing and household linen. I have tried both methods, ironing and not ironing, and I have concluded that ironed clothes keep clean enough longer to have it pay to iron them. The sheets are generally folded from the line, and other things, too, as much as possible; this saves lots of wrinkles that would otherwise need pressing out. Sometimes the sheets are not ironed, and sometimes they are, but pillow slips and towels certainly are nicer ironed in spite of the many to the contrary. I think, if any candid person will try unironed pillow slips for three days, and then a pair of neatly ironed ones for the same time, she will readily see that there is a difference about the soiling quality of ironed and unironed clothes.

Towels are no exception, and there are not many who prefer a rough dried towel to one smoothly ironed. I am sure, for one, I like a towel just about as smooth as it can be, and they iron so easily if the irons are hot. I almost always get mine ironed while testing the heated irons. These are frequently too hot for starched clothes, where one cannot just run the iron over as fast as it can be moved, and this may be done on a pillow slip or a towel, so that by the time one or two towels are ironed, the iron is cool enough to use on the more particular starched piece. Then, too, when the iron is too cool for the starched things, it may be used to rub off a couple of towels, perhaps, and so these will get ironed imperceptibly.

Of course this is rank heresy to one who has adopted the non-ironing system, but I have used both, and if the one who has the ironing to do is able to do it at all, the commoner clothes are ironed too. I must confess, however, that I see no advantage in ironing knit garments. Turkish bath towels, and wash cloths, flour sack dish towels, etc., seem just as well without ironing as with. I want to reiterate again about using light weight materials for children's cotton gowns, and for our own white aprons, because they do iron so much easier, and really look quite as well, if not better.—Rose-Sealy-Miller.

GOLDWIN SMITH AT HOME.

(Frank Yeigh in 'The New York Book-Buyer'.)

It is an ideal home that Professor Goldwin Smith occupies in the Canadian centre of Toronto—ideal for a man who lives his best hours in his 'temple of peace.' Though situated in the heart of the city—and within sight and sound of some of its business thoroughfares—it is doubtful if the disturbing clang of the trolley bell or the discordant traffic of a paved street ever penetrates the sanctuary of books hidden away in The Grange. The old house with its park-like lawn, its queenly elms, its fenced-off paddock, is a bit of old England in new Canada. One leaves the rush of the world behind as the picturesque lodge is passed, and the gravelled walk is followed under the spreading trees that lead to the ivy-covered residence. Its age stands confessed in the figures '1817,' carved over the portal, making it one of the oldest and best-preserved early country houses in this city of homes.

The house presents the same stately, porticoed front as when it was first erected, and the same lion-headed brass knocker on the massive door still awakens the echoes, as it has done for hundreds of other centuries in other years.

Entering the home as the broad door is thrown open, the main hall emphasizes the resemblance of the place to the country house of the better class will be seen in rural England. The atmosphere of age is as marked as the

Elizabethan ruffles, Admiral Blake, and many another worthy of the olden days. The workshop of The Grange is the library, where, like Milton at Cambridge, the erstwhile Oxford Don lives laborious days without necessarily scoring all delights. He is as devoted to his books and his pen as when in the prime of life he was one of England's most vigorous pamphleteers and controversialists. Until recently the professor was an early riser, accomplishing two or three hours' work before joining the family at breakfast, resuming his labors until two in the afternoon, then eschewing further toil for the rest of the day, and never encroaching upon the evenings. He has always been a methodical worker, and in the preparation of copy for the printers, or in the revision of proofs, his exactitude and legibility are evident. Regularity of habits has ever been a feature of his daily life, and though he has reached the age of seventy-six, his general health is excellent.

Glancing at the well-filled shelves of the library, one finds the standard works on history, literature, theology, classics and social reform. The leading reviews and magazines also have a place, for the 'Bystander' is fully abreast of the best thought of the time. He gave Cornell University—where he still fills the chair of English and Constitutional History—a very fine library in 1868, so that the present collection dates from that period, and is, as he terms it, a purely working library.

Seated in a capacious arm-chair before the cheerful fireplace, the Professor is a charming talker, especially on liter-



PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

plates collecting material for a memoir or a volume of his personal recollections.

I ventured to suggest that a collection should be made from his numerous review articles and contributions to 'The Canadian Monthly' and 'The Week' of earlier years, and also from his pamphlets, for reissue in a more permanent form, but he seemed to deprecate the idea.

Since he left the mother land Professor Smith has crossed the Atlantic several times on visits to the scenes of his earlier life and among the results have been the charming little volumes on 'A Trip Through England'—a classic of composition—and a dainty work on Oxford and its colleges. While a resident of England he travelled frequently on the Continent, chiefly in France, Germany and Italy, one of his pastimes being Alpine climbing. While at home he indulged in all the athletic sports of which the average Englishman is so fond. As the years are rolling up their relentless record, he confines his out-of-door life to occasional drives through the parks and suburbs of the city, and during the most trying part of the winter visits Washington and the south or one of the resorts along the New Jersey coast.

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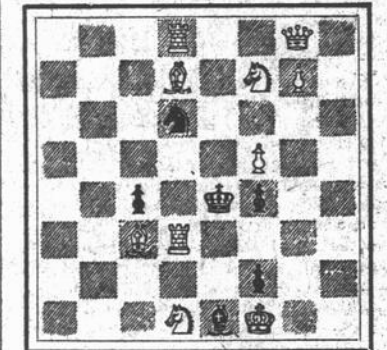
(Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.)

Saturday, June 17, 1899.

PROBLEM NO. 268.

By A. F. McKenzie.

Black-4 pieces.



White-10 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 264, by Dr. S. Gold, in two moves, is solved by 1, K-Q 2. Variations:

- Black. 1 K-Kt 6 2 Q-Q 5 mate 1 K x P 2 Q-B 5 mate 1 B-Kt 2 2 Q x P mate 1 B x P 2 B-Q 5 mate 1 B else 2 Q x P mate

- 1 P-R 6 2 Q-R 4 mate 1 P-Kt 3 2 Q x P mate 1 P-Kt 4 2 Q-B 3 mate
- Mates exceptionally pure.—K. S. Howard.
- Problem No. 255, by P. Daley, in three moves, is solved by 1, R-K R 3, 2, Black. White. 1 P-Kt 6 2 R-K R 2 P x R (Q) ch 3 Q x Q mate
- A very clever problem; all forced moves; style uncommon and attractive.

SOLUTION TOURNEYS.

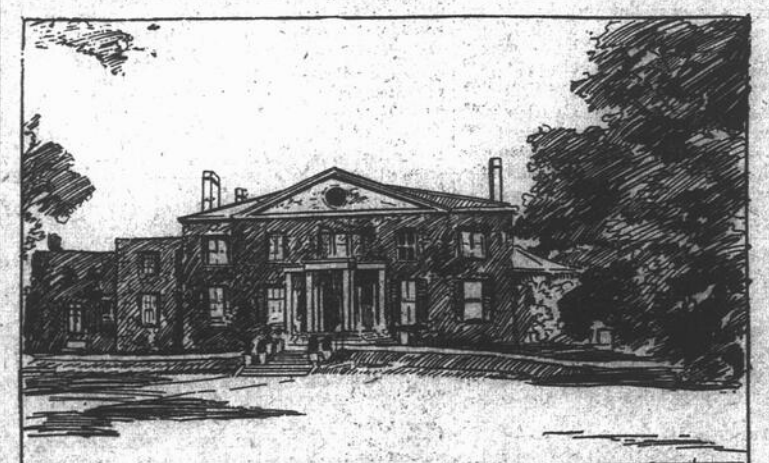
Table with columns for 'Quarterly' and 'Continuous' tournaments, listing names and scores.

(a) Additional to Nos. 152 and 253. (b) Additional to No. 252. (c) Twice first in 'Continuous.' \* Once first in 'Continuous.'

T.B.—Expect in a few days. Worth waiting for.

CHESS TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Table of chess tournament games including Bird, Pillsbury, and Evans Gambit, with move lists.



FRONT VIEW OF THE GRANGE, MR. SMITH'S RESIDENCE.

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GOLDWIN SMITH AT 17.

memories of time that hover around the white pillars, the quaint staircase, the carved oaken chests, and the mahogany cabinets filled with rare china and early Canadian relics. All the decorations, the bric-a-brac, the mirrors, the busts, the pictures, and curtains and stained-glass windows effectively harmonize.

ary themes. Balzac and Thackeray are among his favorite authors, as well as Scott, Jane Austen, and, in lesser degree, George Eliot. He values Dickens for his striking pictures of the lower strata of English life a quarter of a century or more ago. Modern biography he is inclined to criticize on the ground of undue amplification, resulting sometimes in dull and tiresome books. Asked regarding the present day trend of fiction, the occupant of the Grange replied that he did not find the new novels at all equal to the old masters of fiction—but perhaps this is a tendency of old age, he added in an aside. 'The truth is, I read comparatively few novels. I like Conan Doyle very much for light reading but I am not enthusiastic over Kipling.' As a reader, however, he is most catholic in his tastes, and generous in his criticisms.

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Table with columns for chess results, including names like Maroczy, Janowski, Schlechter, Cohn, Pillsbury, Teichgrin, Steinitz, Showalter, Blackburne, Bason, Lecoq, Tinsley, Bird, Teufelmann, and scores.

Dr. Roddick, M.P., in an address to the graduating class at the medical convocation of McGill University, yesterday, strongly advised his conferees to cultivate a hobby outside of their profession. We would suggest the noble game of chess.

CHECKERS.

PROBLEM NO. 16. Contributed by E. St. Maurice. Black-2, 5, 7, 14, 16, 22, king 28. White-11, 13, 27, 30, 31, king 28. White to play and win. Solution to Problem No. 14, by E. St. Maurice. Black-7, 12, 19, 21, 27, king 31. White-25, 17, 22, 25, 28, 29, 30. White to play. 28 24 12-19 30 26 19-26 29 25 19-28 14 10 21-30 22 17 White 19-14 7-14 26 22 14-21 white

DEATH OF MRS. ARCHAMBAULT. The friends of Mr. Amable Archambault, notary public, will regret to learn of the death of his wife, Dame Adele Berthelet, which occurred on Wednesday, in the fifty-eighth year of her age.

# The Boys' Page.

## The Holding of the Fort.

A STORY OF THE PLAINS IN THE WILD OLD DAYS.

(P. Y. Black, in Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

A brilliant hunting morning in the fall, with a rush and bustle of men and stamping of steeds, and leaping, yelping dogs and clack and clack of spurs and bridles. The yard of the stockade was filled with the little garrison. They ran here and there busily, tightening the cinches, packing the mules with rations and blankets and ammunition, laughing, joking, and larking. In a corner, silent, there stood apart, watching the others with most pathetic eyes, a boy of fourteen, who alone of all that crowd seemed to have no share in the bustle of the departure. There rode up to him at last a lad of his own age, who stooped from the saddle and took the other's hand. As the boy in the corner moved to meet him, one could see what the matter was with him. He was lamed in the legs so that to walk was difficult and to ride impossible.

'Good-by, Teddy,' cried the boy on the horse. 'Isn't it glorious hunting weather? If you were only coming, too, it would be perfect. Oh, Teddy, you— you've been crying!'

Teddy looked up with a trembling lip. 'I'm not, Jack,' he said, with an effort to speak calmly. 'Only—only—I hate to be left behind. If only I could ride!'

'I'll bring you back the hide of the first buffalo I shoot, Teddy,' said Jack, consolingly, and with no doubt at all in his mind as to his bringing down any buffalo at all. But, though Teddy thanked him and tried to laugh, the offer was small comfort. What comfort could Jack offer? It flashed through his mind, and the thought clouded the brightness of the morning, that nothing more said than this could be—to be the son of a soldier, and yet to be doomed, day after day, to compare one's own hopelessly crippled limbs and halting steps with the straight backs and athletic bounds of one's companions.

'Well, my way was, Teddy,' said Jack, with a happy inspiration, 'you'll have a bully time in the fort all by yourself, with only old Schreiber. You'll be almost in command yourself.'

'Ah, yahi! Who'll be in command? Teddy McRobb! He couldn't keep out the prairie dogs if they attacked the fort!'

A stout, red-faced young trumpeter—a witless lout—had approached the friends and made the remark. He was older and heavier than Jack, but the latter promptly leaped from his horse and went for him like a terrier. By the time the captain, whistling, jolly, and inspired with the breath of the morning, just as the lads were sparring in the corner.

'No fighting there!' he cried. 'I'll put both of you in the guardroom! Trumpeter, bring up my horse. Jack, fall in quick if you're coming with us. Well, Teddy, son!'

He picked up the cripple in his strong arms and held him high in the air.

'It's a pity you can't come, laddie,' he said, gently (for there were few who were not fond of Teddy), 'but you'll find lots to do here. See! I duly commis-



'IT'S A PITY YOU CAN'T COME LADDIE,' HE SAID GENTLY.

sion you as Sergeant Schreiber's lieutenant in charge of Fort Ethan during my absence, and particularly leave in your charge my wife and her maid. Mind you look well after them.'

He planted the cripple tenderly on the ground again and jumped into the saddle of the horse which the trumpeter held ready. Then they all rode off, a gallant little company, for the first big hunt of the season. As Teddy stood and gazed at them from the gates with moist and yearning eyes he saw nothing to right or left but prairie.

'Give them a farewell blast, Teddy,' said the captain's wife beside him.

Teddy took his bugle willingly, for this at least he could do—blow as sweet a note as ever sent a soldier to dream of home or waked him to the sunburst of the morning. He put the trumpet to his lips, and at once the broad land was filled with music. Far away on the summit of a bluff, beneath the horizon, the vanishing troop heard the sound and halted. Teddy ceased, and almost on the instant there came to the watchers the return call, faint and distinct, but, even in the distance, cheery and consoling.

'Ah, Teddy! the bugle! the bugle!' said the captain's wife. 'How it speaks to a soldier and a soldier's wife! Sergeant Schreiber, what's the strength of your command?'

'Five of us,' said the sergeant. 'Quite sufficient in these times of peace with the Indians, who are all out on the hunt.'

'There are six, sergeant,' said Teddy, quickly, but timidly, and then flushed when the sergeant's lip trembled with a smile. But Schreiber was a good old chap, and the smile instantly died away. He had not counted Teddy, but now he answered gravely.

'That's right, Teddy; six it is. I forgot to count myself.'

They closed the gates, and Teddy slipped away. He was very sad and unhappy, and felt very useless, for the thoughtless words of that lumpy bugler rang in his ears.

'He couldn't keep out the prairie dogs if they attacked the fort.'

The day dragged itself away more drearily and lengthily than days usually did in the cheery little stockade.

Teddy hobbled about sadly, and so the days passed, and from the lookout the boy began to explore the plain for the returning hunters.

One afternoon, as he peered along the horizon line with the big, old-fashioned telescope which was kept there for the purpose, he gave a cry of delight, and called down to the yard, where Sergeant Schreiber was cleaning the one brass howitzer the post possessed.

'Here they come!' he screamed. The captain's wife and Schreiber and four veterans came up to the lookout to see for themselves.

'There they are,' cried Teddy, pointing to a dusty cloud on the outermost rim of the plain.

'Was? Was? Was? So! Too much dust, Tedchen! Der captain he will not galloping home come!'

Certainly there was a tremendous cloud of dust, and it was difficult to see why the hunters should bring back their game-laden mules on a run. Very quickly the matter was explained. It was not the hunters at all, but something even more exciting. As the cloud came nearer the garrison could distinguish one solitary white horseman approaching, at a speed which was more than a gallop. Swifter than a charge; a heter-skelter, headlong, breathless flight. Behind him, at some distance, but closing in on the fugitive, was a band of Indians, not in war costume, but in the semi-naked dress of the hunt. It was enough for the garrison to understand that a white man was running to them for shelter.

Schreiber ran quickly down, opened the gate, and closed it with the heavy bars as soon as the breathless fugitive was inside. The man dropped from his saddle, exhausted, and looked at the sergeant with a faint, but still jolly, laugh. 'Claw me!' he panted. 'Claw me with grizzlies—but that was a close shave!'

'Mein vrent,' said the sergeant, looking at him severely through frowning eyebrows, 'was has you pin doing?'

Before the stranger could answer, the pursuers were at the gate, shouting aloud for their prey to come out. Schreiber listened to their cries attentively.

'Ogallalas?' he queried of the stranger. 'The same,' said the man, nonchalantly.

'I vill myself mit dem speak,' said Schreiber. He went to the wicket beside the big gate and let himself quickly out. Then the babel outside ceased, and for a time there was evidently a grave palaver outside the fort. In ten minutes the sergeant reappeared, and found the captain's wife and Teddy and the four veterans awaiting him anxiously. Schreiber paid no attention to them, but stepped sternly to the stranger.

'Did you steal Little Man's war-pony?'

'We-ell,' said the stranger with a calm grin, 'it's not a polite way of putting it, but I guess it's so.'

'Did you kill Little Man when he accused you—so?'

'I guess it's so.'

The sergeant turned angrily on his heel and walked once and twice the breadth of the yard. Then he very politely turned to the captain's wife and took her aside and asked her to go inside. The lady, puzzled and pale from the clamor of the Indians, silently obeyed, and when she had gone, the sergeant let out the vials of his wrath upon the unbarricaded stranger.

'Because it was that you are white you think that you can do these things, eh? You bring dose mad Injuns to fight mit us to save your skin, you horsehief! Suppose I turn you to them over? Serve you right, eh?'

The man rose calmly to his feet, and took a leisurely step to the barred wicket.

'If you say so, he said.

'No,' said the sergeant, savagely, 'I will not give you to be massacred, but

you are a prisoner, recollect, and shall be decently hanged after the rules and regulations have been attended to in a proper and soldierly manner.'

With cool deliberation he proceeded to make his little garrison as effective as possible, placed his men at the loopholes, had the howitzer drawn to the gate, and told Teddy to run in and stay with the women in the captain's house. But Teddy would do no such thing.

'I can't ride and I can't run,' he said, 'but I can shoot through a loophole.'

Then Schreiber, trusting to his knowledge of the Indian's language, and to the respect they had for his uniform, went out again among the band and argued with them. To Schreiber's disgust the chief refused to have any dealings with one of inferior rank, and demanded to see the captain—the 'big chief,' as he called him. It was not the sergeant's desire to disclose to them the fact that the captain and troop were out on a big buffalo hunt for winter meat, and he tried to evade the request. The shrewd chief had already guessed by the sergeant's solitary appearance that the captain was absent. He began to put on great airs. He dismissed the sergeant contemptuously as an underling and ordered him to give up the horsehief and murderer, or—the Ogallala—would take him by force.

Schreiber was in a dilemma, but he was obstinate as a bulldog, and he knew it was his duty to hold the refuge. He promptly refused to give up the stranger. Now, in any large company of men, be they red, white, or black, there is always a young brave who thought to leap into notoriety, even at the expense of causing war between his tribe and the whites. This young man, as Sergeant Schreiber turned to re-enter the fort, deliberately aimed at the soldier's back and sent a bullet crashing through his side. Schreiber staggered through the wicket, which was instantly closed, and fell forward within. He was practically disabled.

But that one foolish shot precipitated the trouble. In an instant a shower of arrows from the Indians flew high in the air and came zipping down within the stockade. The men and Teddy looked at the disabled sergeant from their loopholes.

'Shall we fire?' The stranger then stepped forward. The captain's wife was attending to the sergeant's wounds, and the fugitive bowed to her most politely.

'It seems,' he said, with a little courtly air and a cynical smile, 'that I have erred. I thought I was seeking safety in a well garrisoned fort, but I find I have placed a lady and a few old men in danger. Permit me to rectify my mistake. As it is only me these gentlemen want, they shall meet me.'

Two revolvers were at his belt, and he had a rifle slung at his back. He leaped to the gate, which opened right and left on rollers, and, with one big shove, forced them back to the grooves. So quickly had he done so that none of the others had time to prevent his suicide, for suicide it was. He did not cry out, but with grim lips sprang right into the midst of the surprised band, who fell back at sight of him. Crack, crack, crack—right, left, right—his pistols went among the Indians, squarely in the face of them, and three men fell howling. Their panic, however, lasted but for an instant, and in another moment the crowd would have pressed him down, ridden him right into the ground. But there is a madness of the brave, and this madness, this sudden, unconsidering fury suddenly possessed the stiffening veterans within the stockade. Through the open gates they saw a white man fighting alone with a crowd of reds; and, simultaneously, as if shoved forward by one hand, these four old heroes, with hoarse cries, threw themselves after him, to haul him back to safety. Old Schreiber, unable to move from where he had fallen, bellowed to them to come back and close the gates, but they never heard him. In an instant they were by the stranger's side and fighting furiously and blindly; in another instant—they were down! It was forty to five, and they were old men.

Teddy had been standing by the gun, which, loaded with grape and ready to fire, faced the now open gates. For the time he had been paralyzed at the sight of that bloody hand-to-hand melee outside, but, when the white soldiers and the stranger lay dead, his wits returned to him, and he saw what had happened. For the moment the Ogallalas were as much astonished as he. They stood facing the empty fort, which they found at their mercy. They had not come to attack; they had had no idea of fighting with the soldiers, with whom they were at peace; but they had tasted blood and nothing could have held in the younger men now. They gazed, panting at the crippled boy—their sole opponent—for Schreiber was helpless—and he looked into their eyes with sudden, awful fear. Then there came to his ears, both at once, as distinctly as on the day they were uttered, the words of the malicious trumpeter, and the words of the captain's farewell:

'Teddy could not keep out the prairie dogs!'

'I leave in your charge my wife!'

The Indians were within twenty feet of him, gathering themselves for a rush. Schreiber was hoarsely gasping, 'Close the gates!' The captain's wife had sunk on her knees, praying. Teddy never moved his eyes from the Indians, but, with a white face, fired the gun. The effect was awful, but not so damaging to the band as if the old cannon had been further from them and the charge had had time to scatter. Before the

roar of the discharge and the shriek of the Indians had died away, Teddy had hobbled to the gates, and Schreiber, with a supreme effort, forced himself to rise and assist. Between them they managed to close the way before the Ogallalas had recovered from the shock. But the effort almost cost the plucky sergeant his life; his wound began to bleed profusely, and he fainted. The captain's wife had, however, recovered her courage, and forced her maid to assist her in nursing the sergeant. Between them they brought him to. When he opened his eyes he looked at them hopelessly.

'A cripple boy and a woman to hold the fort! It is taps!' he muttered.

Which is the soldier's way of saying that all is lost. But the captain's wife looked into Teddy's eyes, and saw something there to give her hope.

'You won't—you won't let them in, Teddy?' she whispered, and then stooped and kissed the boy.

It was growing toward night, and the Indians had drawn off dismayed at the sudden and terrible repulse they had met with at the hands of a child, but now they were urged to attack the fort by a passion greater than their mere lust for blood; they hungered for revenge. By Schreiber's whispered direction, Teddy took post at a loophole with a rifle. He was no mean shot for a boy, and, as the hours passed, he succeeded in picking off more than one Indian. But he could not, from one loophole, cover all the ground, and very shortly the Indians succeeded in creeping close up to the gates and piling against it bundles of brush and dry grass. Teddy saw, but he was powerless to prevent. The captain's wife came to Teddy at last and handed him a revolver, asking him to load it for her. The boy looked at her inquiringly, and saw in her eyes what she desired in case of the worst. He took the gun and stuck it in his belt.

'They are not going to get in,' he said, quietly.

'Teddy,' she said, 'you are a brave boy, but you are only one. The captain would tell you to do what I want; he would do it himself. Promise me—if they get in—'

Teddy promised. He had loaded the old cannon again. He had loaded it to the muzzle with all kinds of iron scraps. Schreiber, from the ground, looked on approvingly.

'Wait till the last moment,' the dying soldier said, 'and give it them full in the face, Teddy.'

The heap of brush was alight, the gate had taken fire. Within no one spoke only the girl sobbed hysterically, her face in her mistress's lap. The flames arose; the gate, the stockade, was on fire. Teddy felt within him a wild tumult of passions arising. He felt inclined to laugh and cheer as he stood beside his gun, waiting for Schreiber to give the word. He thought how much better it would be to die like this than live long years a useless cripple. He remembered the captain's wife, and loaded the pistol and gave it to her, and kissed her good-bye.

'Not till the last,' he said. 'Not till the very last!' He stroked her head gently. He felt himself a man; he soothed her as a child. By the gate hung a bugle, and he hobbled to it and put it to his lips. Into it he would blow one last song of defiance and triumph and the joy of the hero. Above the noise outside the notes rang out bravely. Again and again—such a song as never a bugle sang before. He was lost in the burst of it, and heard nothing else, but in a moment's pause the captain's wife came running to him with hope and joy in her eyes.

'It was answered, Teddy! It was answered!' she screamed. 'They are coming—they are coming!'

She sank fainting to the ground, but Teddy heeded her not at all. His brain was bubbling in a delirium of savage anticipation. His eye was on a gun, but he kept on blowing furiously. The minutes passed, but nearer and nearer across the plain, in answer to that wild call of the trumpet, came the troop at full charge. Nearer and nearer. There was a yell and a rush from the outside, and the gates fell in.

'Now!' shrieked the sergeant, and fell back dead.

Into the face of them, into the heart of them, into the eyes of them, as they swarmed in, Teddy fired the contents of the old gun. They were almost touching him; they fell, wriggling and twisting at his feet; they fell across the gun, but he never stepped back. Nearer and nearer came the thunderous thud of the horses' feet, and before the panic-stricken Indians could flee the troop, returning, was upon them with pistol and sabre.

When it was over the captain turned from his wife to the crowd of men who were hugging Teddy and caught him up in his arms.

'You little major!' he cried. 'You've saved my wife; God bless you! God bless you!'

But Teddy had given way; he was sobbing and laughing hysterically.

'They weren't prairie dogs!' he said, 'but I kept them out!'

The Sound of A. WHY CANADIANS PRONOUNCE 'A' AS IN 'FAT'.

Milton, when discussing the pronunciation of the classics by Englishmen, said: We, Englishmen, being far northerly, do not open our mouths wide enough in the cold air to grace a southern town. So that to smatter Latin with an English mouth is as ill a hearing as low French. Perhaps it is on the same principle that Canadians find it difficult to pronounce



'MY ONLY LOVE.'

ME AN' JIM.  
(Rowan Stevens, in 'Ledger Monthly'.)

He's but a pup—not two years old—  
But we've been friends together  
Through good an' bad, through hot an' cold,  
Through calm an' stormy weather.

You say you'd like me to repeat  
The way that first I find him?  
Well, he was runnin' down the street  
With a tin can tied behind him;

A little, lonely, frightened pup.  
So well I reckerlect him,  
A pitifully limpin' up  
To ask me to perfect him.

An' runnin' after, yellin' loud,  
A gang o' fellers follered.  
I had to fight the whole big crowd,  
But Jim I saved—an' collared.

Since then my Jim an' me is chums  
No chums so close as we, sir;  
I shares with him my latest crumbs—  
As Jim would do with me, sir.

He's all I've got—or want—is Jim,  
He's jest so good an' clever!  
An' he likes me an' I like him,  
An' will, I guess, forever.

\*Lines suggested by Mr. J. G. Brown's painting, 'My Only Love.'

the sound of 'a' intermediate between the Italian, 'a' in father and the short 'a' in fat. The sound is found in such words as after, ant, mass, class, fast, last, pass. In general terms it is the before f, s and n. Ayres, in his 'Orthoepist,' says: 'The sound of a, called the intermediate, is found chiefly in monosyllables and dissyllables. At the beginning of this century these words were generally pronounced with the full Italian a, which, by the exquisites, was not infrequently exaggerated. This Walker undertook to change, and to that end marked the a of words of this class like the a in man, fat, at, etc. The innovation, however, met with only partial success. Webster and Worcester both opposed it. Now there is a general disposition to unite in some intermediate sound between the broad a in father, which is rrrr- and the short a in at, which is frequently heard in this country. Some of the words in which a now receives this intermediate sound are: Advantage, after, aghast, alas, amass, alabaster, Alexander, answer, ant, asp, ass, ask, basket, blanch, blast, branch, blast, branch, brass, cask, casket, cast, castle, chaff, chance, chant, class, class, contrast, craft, dance, draft, draught, enchant, enhance, example, fast, flask, gasp, gaudet, ghastry, glance, glass, graft, grasp, grass, hasp, lance, lass, last, mast, mass, mast, mastiff, nasty, pant, pass, past, pastor, pasture, plaster, prance, quaff, raft, rafter, rasp, sample, shaft, slander, slant, staff, task, trance, waft, waft.' Reading these words aloud would be an excellent exercise in pronunciation. —Educational Record.

## The 'Thin Red Line' Again.

Mr. Fitchett's latest book, 'Fights for the Flag' is as excellent as 'Deeds that won the Empire,' which was one of the best collections of popular battle studies ever given to the public. The 'Spectator' says that Mr. Fitchett shows in 'Fights for the Flag' all the good qualities which he showed in his first volume. 'There is the same admirable clearness of style, the same comprehensive sympathy, the same power to stir the blood and to paint noble deeds in fitting words. We note, too, the same excellent use of telling quotations. Whenever he can, Mr. Fitchett gives what the Generals said in their own words, and not a mere "rechauffe" of their utterances. Thus Mr. Fitchett's work, though necessarily short and compressed, is never dull. Again, he shows here, as in his former book the same power of describing localities and of bringing before one the place of battle. No writer ever had more completely the art of making one realize how opposing forces move both by land and sea.'

Perhaps the most interesting of the land fights described in the present volume are the battles of Dettingen and of Minden. It is thus that Mr. Fitchett opens his description of Minden:— 'The battle of Minden might almost be described as having been won by a blunder, and a blunder about so insignificant

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE ANGLO-CATHOLIC REVIVAL.

To understand the present state of affairs in the English Church it is necessary to know something of the Anglo-Catholic revival of the earlier part of the century. The movement beginning at Oxford about 1833 which drew many of the finest minds among the youth of the day into High-Churchism, and sent many over to Rome, was not such an inexplicable folly as it appears at first sight to persons of strongly Protestant education. It was a very real and religious reaction from the rationalism and indifferentism which threatened to swamp the Church of England at that time. A valuable contribution to the history of the subject is made by Dr. A. M. Fairbairn, principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, in 'Catholicism, Roman and Anglican' (Hodder and Stoughton). Dr. Fairbairn was a young man much attracted by the careers of such men as John Henry Newman, thinking them similar in moral qualities to the Scotch martyrs he had learned to revere. Investigation brought disillusionment, he found his new heroes neither so charitable nor so honest as the old. Still he continued to study the circumstances and ideas that formed these careers, and his observations of religious thought in England have from time to time appeared in the 'Contemporary Review.' These essays are collected in the present volume and cover a variety of themes, some of them strikingly appropriate to the present High Church controversy. In 1806 Dr. Fairbairn said in an essay on Cardinal Manning:

With the passing of Manning, the time has come for gathering up the lessons of what is called the Oxford Movement and the Catholic revival which it is said to have effected. . . . One thing is certain. The English people are, and intend to remain, masters of their own religion in their own churches, and they, and not the clergy, will be the arbiters of our destinies. Manning found the English Catholic laity too strong even for him, and in the other churches the laity are well, the English people; and in religion, as in other things, they are a people who have, when the need

arises, a masterful way of settling matters according to their own mind. The analysis of Manning's character is one of the most interesting parts of the book. The future ecclesiastic was ambitious as a boy; egotistic as a young man, and fond of assuming leadership and an air of oracular wisdom. He entered the ministry more because circumstances pointed to that as his profession, than from any inward compulsion. 'Possibly Manning suffered through his whole career from the want of an early period of storm and stress, especially those higher and more tragic religious experiences which do so much to purify the character.' His conversion to Catholicism was supported by no such intellectual arguments as Newman brought forward to explain his own life. Manning believed in a church whose authority was absolute within itself, and found that this belief led him to Rome:

Within its limits the process was one of marked logical cogency, but the limits were marvelously narrow. The thing it most nearly resembles, is a procession of the blind between two blank walls. The man argued his way to his conclusion with the very slenderest cutfit, if, indeed, considering the problems at issue, he could be said to have any such outfit at all. There was a wealth of reasoning, but a paucity of reasons. In his charges and sermons, there are the usual current commonplaces, now of the Protestant, now of the Anglican, and now of the Roman order; but there are no signs of an awakened intelligence, of a man thinking in grim earnest, challenging commonplaces, getting behind them. As a consequence, his whole conception of religion is formal.

Manning's course, while he was contemplating such a serious step as becoming a Roman Catholic, was by no means straightforward. He continued to pose as a representative of Protestantism, and wrote letters which blinded even his intimate friends to his true position. Though sincere in trying to follow out his convictions, and willing to make personal sacrifices for them, Manning regarded expediency as the principal thing in church matters. Not only while in a state of indecision, but after he had joined the Romish Church, his conduct was regulated by policy. He was by virtue of a strong will and good executive powers a natural manager of affairs, and in his agitation for the decree of papal infallibility he goes forward manoeuvring in his own gait fashion, as if the gravest of all possible questions could be settled in the same way as the affairs of his own diocese. Some papers of Cardinal Manning's, written in the summer of 1890 'show how the old man was feeling as he neared the end. The mind is more childlike, more wise, more alive to natural good, less strenuous for ecclesiastical pre-eminence. His attitude had changed somewhat with the accession of Leo XIII, he had become more English and less Roman. The greater name of Newman is associated rather with the philosophizing that convinced many people, doubtful of their own ability to reason concerning the great things of religion, that the authority of the Church was a divinely ordained substitute for reason. Both in dealing with this position and with Mr. A. J. Balfour's 'Foundations of Belief,' Dr. Fairbairn condemns the 'philosophic scepticism' which denies the value of the human reason in spiritual matters, and makes faith a separate faculty. A theme of more practical interest perhaps to most people is the change which the High Church party has undergone in the course of years, 'the supersession of the old aristocratic spirit by one humaner and more democratic.'

The new man are possessed, as the old were not, by missionary zeal, by the passion to reach and reclaim the masses, by the endeavor to make the Church the attractive home of the people, and the people the obedient sons of the Church. The religious polemics of the older men were often inspired by the intensest political antipathy of 'Liberalism' and all its works, even when these were philanthropic or remedial. But the new men are distinguished by a progressive spirit, which has tempted the more forward to grapple, in the interests of the poor, with our graver social problems, and even to help in their practical solution.

The problems of the poor are a matter of first importance with Dr. Fairbairn, as with many other Nonconformist divines in England, and he does not hesitate to say that the churches are responsible for much evil that might have been prevented by better laws. We have suddenly become conscious that our legislation and civilization have been too little penetrated by the spirit of Christ, while so pervaded and dominated by the spirit of selfishness, that they have been making heathens faster and more effectually than the churches have been able to make Christians. The people test that the Church, satisfied with what the state has done for it, has failed to stand by them

in their quest after a fuller justice and a fairer freedom, and that they do but as they have been done by when they forsake the society which forsook them in their sorest need. It is easy to be indiscriminate, to speak without measure of the rights of property being the wrongs of man; but evidences too many to be enumerated prove that property and privilege have been so conceived and guarded as to help in the production of certain great social disasters and dangers. The idea that the men who could best assert their rights had the most rights to assert, has been too potent a factor in the creation of our social order, and may yet beget a reaction of the sort men call revolution. The converse, indeed, were more of a Christian principle—those least able to assert their rights have, if not more rights to be asserted, most need for their assertion; for the things they claim in weakness, are the duties of those in power. And as the religion which Christ revealed and embodied, is most jealous about the performance of these duties, the Church that neglects their enforcement advocates its truest social function. And it is because there has been such neglect in England that we are face to face with so many grave problems—political, social, religious. We have in our midst, multitudes who have lapsed into something worse than heathenism, into merest savagery; and have done so, not through lack of religious agencies, but simply through lack of religion, the absence or inaction of the higher Christian ideals in the mind, heart and conscience of the body politic.

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THE CRUCIFIXION AND THE MARTYRDOM.

(From the 'Jewish Times'.)

On the day following the publication of the last issue of this paper, the 'Daily Witness,' of this city, contained an article under the caption of 'Jew and Gentile,' against a certain portion of which we must enter an emphatic protest. On several occasions we have complimented the 'Witness' on its fairness and impartiality in dealing with questions relating to the Jews, and in the present instance we are inclined to attribute its error to insufficient knowledge rather than to any design to misrepresent. This seems to us the more clear as the error referred to is almost universally accepted by all Christians, and really lies at the root of the whole anti-Semitic movement. The 'Witness' says:—

'The Christian knows, if he knows anything, that if the Saviour of men were to come again to any Christian country in as simple a manner as he came among the Jews, he would, even after nineteen centuries of Christianity, have about as poor a recognition as he had among them. It is not that, in days gone by, the Jew crucified our Lord that people take umbrage at him, for that is done anew every day. It is not that he is now what was called in the middle ages an infidel, that is, outside the Catholic Church, for the world is at least learning to be tolerant. It is the misgivings men have as to whether, by the gradual but ceaseless process of the survival of the fittest, he is not going in time, as his own scriptures express it, "to possess the gate of his enemies," or, in other words, to make moujiks of the people among whom he dwells.'

The point in the foregoing rather remarkable extract is where it is stated that the Jew crucified Jesus. This is a statement utterly at variance with facts so far as the most learned and able investigators have been able to ascertain them. In the 'American Lawyer,' for November, 1897, and the following number, there appeared an exhaustive discussion on the legality of the arrest and trial of Jesus. The opening paper was an address by Justice W. J. Gaynor, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, before the Thursday Morning Club, of Great Barrington, Mass. The second contribution was a rejoinder by Daniel B. Turney, A.M.; of Birds, Ill., twice nominee of the Prohibition Party for Judge of the Supreme Court, of the State of Iowa. A pretty full resume of the arguments of those learned jurists was given in the 'Jewish Times,' of Jan. 21, 1898. The most that Judge Gaynor contended was that the arrest of Jesus was brought about by a

conspiracy of the members of the Little Sanhedrin, and that there is no foundation for saying there was a trial before Pilate. This, too, after admitting that 'there is no historical account of the arrest and trial of Jesus except that of the gospel narration.' In his rejoinder Mr. Turney showed that the Sanhedrin had no jurisdiction in a capital case, while Pilate had. At the same time, the contradictory character of the narratives given in the four gospels is pointed out. But accepting the Christian view, for sake of argument, namely, that Pilate was a weak man disposed to clemency, but not daring to resist the popular clamor, he finally left the decision to the people, what is the conclusion? We find it clearly stated by M. Theodore Reinach, in the 'Revue des Etudes Juives,' of Paris. M. Reinach shows that, apart from the fact that the course attributed to Pilate would have been entirely alien to Roman law, which we know was strictly enforced in Judea at the time, it is certain that this view of Pilate misrepresents him altogether. Both Philo and Josephus represent him as of an arbitrary and despotic disposition, completely indifferent to the religious sentiments of those he governed and shedding their blood without the slightest scruple. Instances of his ferocity are given and he was finally recalled to Rome for the brutal use of his powers. Instead of sitting as a sort of 'Judge Lynch,' in a Jewish mob, than which nothing could be more absurd in a Roman governor administering Roman law, he sentenced Jesus to death, not to satisfy the outcries of the Jews, but to chastise an offence against the majesty and security of the Roman Empire. This is clear from the statements of the Evangelists, which enable us to see that the only legal reason for condemnation was the usurpation by Jesus of the title of 'King of the Jews.' It is alleged by some apologists that there had been a previous trial, held before the Little Sanhedrin, purely religious, in which Jesus was convicted of blasphemy and sentenced to death. But as the Sanhedrin had not the power to inflict capital punishment, the offender was handed over to the secular authority. Josephus in his 'Antiquities,' however, explicitly declares that the Sanhedrin was prohibited by the Roman government from trying criminal cases. Certain Jews probably acted as accusers and witnesses, but not as judges. If elders and scribes brought Jesus before Pilate, they did not do so as a regular tribunal, but simply as informers against one who was accused of sedition. They did not accuse him of seducing the Jews from their faith in disobedience to Hebrew law, for which the punishment was death, for they knew Pilate cared nothing about their religious views. It was as a disturber of public order, as an aspirant to the crown of Judea, that they denounced Jesus. It was for this offence alone that Pilate condemned and sentenced him to be crucified—a punishment exclusively Roman—with the derisive inscription which declared the reason for his condemnation. On Pilate alone rests the odium of the blood that was shed.

The 'Witness' will thus perceive how unjust, contrary to fact, and liable to perpetuate a cruel prejudice is its statement that the Jews crucified Jesus. As M. Reinach concludes:—'Judaism has been expiating for nearly sixteen centuries, by daily humiliation and incessant persecutions, a pretended crime which it never committed, and which it had not even the power to commit. It is not, then, the execution of Jesus, but the long martyrdom of Israel, which constitutes the greatest judicial error in the history of man. It would seem full time to have done with this old legend and this old iniquity.'

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT for the current half-year, being at the rate of TEN PERCENT PER ANNUM upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the first day of June next. THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-first days of May, both days included.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first day of June next. The chair is to be taken at noon. By order of the Board.

D. COULSON, General Manager. The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 6th April, 1899.

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Consignees' Notices.

Notice to Consignees.

The Donaldson Line SS. KASTALIA, Webb, Master, from Glasgow, is entered inwards at the Custom House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

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NOTICES.

PROVINCIAL COURT (District of Montreal.)

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Celina Hadd, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Pierre Arthur Pelletier, manufacturer, of the same place, fully authorized to enter on justice.

vs. Pierre Arthur Pelletier of the same place. An action in separation as to property has been instituted this day against the defendant. Montreal, May 13, 1899. DESMARAIS & CORDEAU, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

SUGGESTIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I was glad to read the appeal of the Dominion Alliance to prohibitionists in the 'Daily Witness' of May 3, as 'it rang out with no uncertain sound.' I noticed a request was made that any suggestion, as to how it would be best to go to work to influence the government to take means to obey the mandate of the people in making the late plebiscite crystallize into a prohibitory law, be sent to the secretary, Mr. F. S. Spence, Toronto. I was pleased to see that women were not ignored in that request, for had they been as I, being a married woman, am ranked in our Canadian laws with minors, idiots and people of unsound mind, as being unfitted for the franchise, I should not have presumed to offer a suggestion had voters alone been appealed to; but as it is, I can endorse what was said by Mr. Mac-knight recently, in a letter published in the 'Witness'. There have been many suggestions given by writers in the 'Witness,' and none of them foolish.

I read a letter published in the 'Witness' of May 6 and signed 'Get Ready,' that struck me very forcibly, and I think it well worthy the attention of temperance workers, especially the last part, which says, 'Christians, to your knees and rise to work with your Saviour, for the weak, the helpless and the lost.'

If ever I doubted the widespread influence of the 'Witness,' the responses I have received from people who were heretofore strangers to me, called forth by an article of mine, published in the 'Daily Witness' of April 29, and later in the weekly edition, would have set the doubt at rest. I enclose you a letter received from Manitoba that contains suggestions that I think are worthy of more than a local effort on my part, and which I hope many of the readers of the 'Witness' will make it in their way to act upon. I also enclose with it the letter mentioned in Mr. Ross's letter, as I am sure that it will be read with much interest.

Strathclair, May 25, 1899.

Mrs. E. A. Cutter:

Dear Friend,—I read with much pleasure your article of April 5, in the Montreal 'Witness,' and would like to get you interested in the getting started a 'Prayer Union' for the abolition of the liquor traffic in Canada, that is, to get as many of God's children as is possible, to agree to set apart a particular day each week for special prayer for this object. About July 1, last year, a few of God's children here joined in what we called a 'Prohibition Prayer Union' for Canada, with the plebiscite in view. We set apart each Thursday in the week for special prayer for it, and by and by, the government appointed Thursday, Sept. 23, as the day for the voting, and in Manitoba it just seemed to us that God paralyzed the liquor party on that day. They seemed ashamed to come out to vote. I put a request for prayer in the Home Department of the New York 'Weekly Witness,' and I enclose you one of the letters I got from the despairing ones in the United States as a sample, showing the interest they took in the vote in Canada. If all the mothers and children could be got to unite in prayer for the destruction of the awful traffic, something would soon give way, and our dear country would be free. When Moses held up his hand, Israel prevailed; his hand got weary (so does our), Aaron and Hur came to his assistance, and he continued in prayer till the day was won. Hoping you will help to get the praying ones united in earnest systematic prayer for the destruction of the liquor traffic.

I remain, yours truly, DAVID M. ROSS.

New York, 26 Church street, July 18, 1898.

Mr. David M. Ross:

Dear Brother,—I have followed with much interest the efforts being made to abolish the liquor traffic in Canada, as far as I could gather information on the subject from public prints on this side, particularly the New York 'Voice.' I have just seen in the 'Weekly Witness' your request for the prayers of Christians for success of your efforts. The cause is a worldwide one. I presented the matter at the Greenwich Street meeting held on Wednesday, June 15, last, and was glad to see men in this locality. You were remembered in earnest prayer. Many of the attendants are earnest prohibition men. I cannot think of any event that would so cause us to rejoice and praise God (in this liquor-cursed city, where the evil is so entrenched), as your triumph in Canada. Let our mutual prayers to God for the overthrow of this great curse be the beginning of a battle for righteousness under the alliance between the two great nations, England and America. It is coming, 'Jesus shall reign where'er the sun does his successive journeys run.' Yours, fraternally, DELORME BERNEDICT

Mr. Benedict's letter shows how the eyes of Christians of other nations are turned to us in hopeful anticipation. When John Brown, or, as he was commonly called in those days, 'Ossawatimie Brown,' with his twenty followers, made

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Mr. O. Thoren, 1808 Notre Dame st., Toronto, states: 'After suffering a number of years from complicated diseases of the kidneys and liver, I was recommended to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and after using four boxes I was completely cured.'

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THE SCOTT ACT IN BROME.

The following is sent to the 'Witness' for publication, having been returned to the writer by the Cowansville 'Observer':—

(To the Editor of the 'Observer'.)

Sir,—Under the above heading I notice a communication in your last issue from 'Brome.' Allow me to say to 'Brome': 'Thy speech bewrayeth thee.' This is evidently the same person who in another paper has been signing himself 'Undeceived.' His ambition in the use of the pen is pitiful, and his conceit in assaying no longer to speak for Potton, but for Brome also (and in a misleading manner he leaves the public to assume that he writes either from the Townships or the county of Brome), is appalling. His communication is such a maze of bad grammar, illogical assertions, historical inaccuracies and statistical misrepresentations, that he is really not worth noticing, and it would puzzle a Pinkerton detective to trace him. However, for the good of the cause I venture, Mr. Editor, to call the attention of your readers to some facts from reliable authorities.

The Hon. S. A. Fisher knows Brome county as well as 'Brome' does, and has travelled as extensively and observed as carefully; indeed, to say such is to add no honor to the hon. gentleman. Mr. Fisher said in an address in Sutton that when he first came to the county it was reported to him that the villages of Sutton and Mansonville had a terrible reputation on account of the prevalence of drunkenness. Now both of these places have as fair a reputation as any other part of the county. The change has been caused by the abolition of licenses in these places. He did not believe that the people of Brome county want to give away all the advantages gained by twenty-five years of prohibition.

As to the reputation of Brome county, Mr. Fisher spoke of it as the 'banter temperance county,' a county with whose reputation he is not ashamed to be identified. Yet this anonymous correspondent of Brome, under the cowardly mask of a nom de plume, does not weary of uttering sentences in papers published outside of the county depreciating the character of an honorable constituency.

If we must go outside of this county to find out the relative advantages of prohibition, as 'Brome' assumes to do, let it be so, but by all means be logical and fair. But this is just where 'Brome,' with a mass of figures which he attributes to no one but himself, utterly fails. By a most fallacious method of reasoning he puts together what he supposes to be arguments by placing a prohibition state in contrast with a liquor state. If he had taken a prohibition state and compared it with itself when under license, then we might have had some sound logic in the case; but is it a fair process to ignore circumstances and conditions of time and place, and thereby make the conclusion favorable to license? For instance, to put California's saving bank account alongside of that of Vermont, to the disadvantage of Vermont? 'California,' he says, 'is the largest consumer of wines and liquors.' Will he tell us that a few millionaires liquor manufacturers and importers do not make up the large bulk of the deposits? On the other hand, the deposits of Vermont represent not the wealth of a few, sinfully gained, but the wealth of the people as a whole, honestly earned and saved.

And by the same method of reasoning which he adopts it would be difficult to show that Canada ought to annex herself to the United States. Thus, Canada is a prohibition country, the United States is not; Canada has only five millions of population, the United States has seventy millions; Canada, with her prohibition sentiments, persists in her political attachment to Great Britain, the United States resolutely threw off British control, and has become a great nation; therefore, Canada ought to give up prohibition and British sentiments. This is just the schoolboy's method of proving that the moon is made of green cheese, and is too silly for serious readers.

But I take the liberty of comparing Vermont with Vermont, and I quote from so reliable an authority as the 'New Voice,' published by Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, of New York, and of a recent issue. After forty-seven years of prohibition, the growth of Vermont savings banks is shown by a special correspondent to be, year for year, in steady progress as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, Population, Number of Savings Banks and Trust Companies, Amount of Deposits.

The above table serves the double purpose of showing both the increase in bank accounts and in population. It will be seen that the increase in population since prohibition went into effect has been six percent, and the increase in savings-banks and trust deposits, since prohibition went into effect has been 16,954 percent! In view of such facts will anyone seriously hazard the assertion that prohibition decreases either the population or the wealth of a state?

The same authority from which I have quoted furnishes many other interesting items in a three-column article; but I shall make only this one additional quotation:—'I visited all the cities of the western half of the state, where illicit liquor is said to be the most plentiful. In all these cities there is not a place where a stranger can get liquor without resort to strategy except at St. Albans, Governor Smith's home, and there one must make diligent inquiry for the bars all hidden in back rooms or upstairs.' In Brome County the prohibitionists will not be a party to making either the

sale or the drinking of strong drink respectable. We put it under the ban. If any persist in selling they must do so in out-of-the-way places, and at the risk of legal proceedings. The excellency of the alliance organization and sincerity of its efforts for enforcement of the law have already been demonstrated. As a result the long-resident citizens of the county say, 'There has been a great improvement in the condition of this county since the Scott Act came into force.' A Roman Catholic French-Canadian said to me two days since, 'I am quite content to have the law of the county remain as it is. The Scott Act is good enough for me.'

I have just returned from a visit to Ontario, and while I do not wish to affect adversely the fair name of any town, I must repeat assertions which I have heretofore made, that the condition of the people under the Scott Act is immensely preferable to that of people under license. In the town of Brockville, Ont., as law-abiding as any Ontario town, where the traffic in strong drink is legalized under the license law, I saw the effects of liquor on the street in one evening to a degree that two years' residence in Sutton, all told, cannot equal. True, Brockville is larger than Sutton, but I only passed two licensed hotels, and we have two unlicensed hotels in Sutton.

In some quarters much is being made of the value of license. Let it be borne in mind that there are two possible purposes in license—first, revenue, and, secondly, restriction. It will be seen that if restriction is the main purpose, then it is most fully and consistently carried out by prohibition. As to the value of license for revenue, in the whole Canadian nation the revenue from the liquor traffic may be put at \$12,000,000, the cost to the country is \$130,000,000! These figures may be verified by reference to the report of the Royal Commission. Where a large consideration of the question fails, an appeal is being made to the voter's pocket, on the ground that license would save his taxes. A reply to this appeal may be put thus: Sutton township has two hotels. The highest license which the municipality could collect would be \$50, each or a total of \$100. The assessment of the township is \$750,000. Hence the owner of property to the value of \$1,000 would have as his share in that \$100 the one-seventh-hundred and fiftieth part, or a trifle over thirteen cents! That would bring to his door all the attendant miseries of rum, which do constitute a hell on earth and prepare for a hell in eternity. Surely no thoughtful citizen will vote against the Scott Act with an idea of decreasing his taxes by the sum of thirteen cents! And then add to this the heavy cost of taking care of the victims of drink!

As to the value of the Scott Act in other counties than Brome, I will submit a quotation from Mr. George Johnson, Dominion statistician, as found in his letter to the Royal Commission:—

He writes:—'There is in this province of New Brunswick a group of nine counties whose territorial division has not been changed. These nine counties have been under the Scott Act for more than ten years. They are all connected geographically. They contain 61 percent of the whole population of the province. They have within their borders several flourishing cities and towns as Fredericton, Miramichi, Woodville, St. Stephen, Millville, Chatham and Moncton. They seem a group fairly representative of the country, in industries, religious belief, in racial and in general conditions. In respect to crimes, the statistics show that in the ten years 1888-91, both years inclusive, there were 22,841 convictions in the Province of New Brunswick. Divided according to Scott Act and non-Scott Act counties, there were 8,783 in the nine Scott Act counties and 14,102 in the other counties, or 38.4 percent in the nine counties, and 61.6 percent in the other counties, judged by the criminal statistics; that is to say, that 61 percent of the population had 38.4 percent of the criminal convictions and 39 percent of the population had 61.6 percent of the crime as indicated by the convictions.' These facts are forcible. Mr. Johnson might have followed the comparison further. Of the 22,841 convictions 13,538 were for the offence of drunkenness. Of these 4,986 were in the Scott Act counties and 8,552 in the license counties. That is to say, 61 percent of the population, under the Scott Act had 36.5 percent of the convictions for drunkenness, and 39 percent of the population, under license, had 63.5 percent of the convictions for drunkenness. These statistics show clearly that prohibition would lessen crime and drunkenness by at least one-half.'

The fact that counties in Ontario gave up the Scott Act after a few years proves little against the Act, but it does prove how unsatisfactory the law is when there is no organization, and no regular prosecutor to enforce it and when the fines were not given for the purpose of enforcement. In Brome we have organization and prosecutor and receive the fines, hence we have retained the law. I must close this communication with the earnest hope that on June 20 sentiments of a Christlike and prayerful nature may triumph over the mercenary spirit that for money's sake would sell the homes and bodies and souls of men, and may our citizens co-operate with Almighty God to give to this country a splendid victory for local prohibition.

W. BOWMAN TUCKER.

Sutton, Que., June 10, 1899.

A MUCH BROKEN LAW.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Is there a law on the statutes less regarded and oftener broken than the license laws? Is it any wonder, when we consider our government is the senior partner in the traffic? How many times have we been led on by the false hope that we would get some redress for our grievances? But our hopes were doomed to disappointment. The license law says: 'Thou shalt not give liquor to a man who is already drunk.' I have

known a tavern-keeper give a man all he could drink and had money to pay for, and then lift him bodily into his sleigh, fasten the lines to his hands and start the horses off in the wrong direction from home. They went three miles and landed in a farmer's barnyard. The horses jumping over the fence, the man and sleigh suspended on the other side. He was helped by the farmer's women and taken care of till sober enough to find his way home. Another man got so much liquor in the tavern that on his way home he drove his horses into a bush, where they were taking out wood. He was there all night, had both hands and feet frozen. So much for that clause. It says: 'You must not send a man out in a state of intoxication.' The above instances will suffice to know if they break this clause. It says: 'Any friend can forbid the tavern-keeper giving husbands or sons drink.' One license inspector told me that he had served on the tavern-keepers in his city forty-five notices at the request of that many wives and he knew of only one whom it benefited. It says: 'Thou shalt not give liquor to minors.' Last Queen's Birthday I saw a young boy come off the train drunk and he left his empty bottle in the station house. He was not 15 years of age, and came from a pious home, where he neither saw nor heard anything but what would tend to his good. It was the first time the boy got away alone to a place of amusement. Talk about not enforcing prohibition. Is the license act enforced? The act says: 'Thou shalt sell no liquor on Sunday.' I was told by one who boarded in a hotel, the Sabbath was the most profitable day for their business, show days and the like excepted. It says: 'Thou shalt not sell after seven o'clock on Saturday night.' I was driving along past a tavern and gave a lift to a man who was travelling my way. He said, 'Oh, by the bye, I have business with the landlord here' (it was after eight o'clock, Saturday night, by this time). In he went and came out again in a short time smelling of the stuff. He said, 'I got a horn.' Then, fearing I might inform, he said, 'Oh, yes, a cow's horn.' He had no difficulty in getting his 'horn.' It says the liquors must not be adulterated, but the general public opinion is that they make three barrels out of one; and it would be no crime if it was only water and harmless ingredients that were added, but one man told me he took three 'horns' and he knew nothing for three days. He was hovering between life and death. Four others told me they were taken with such a deadly sickness after taking a 'horn' or two that if they had not vomited it they would surely have died. The stuff they threw off was as green as grass. Another man I knew took his 'horns' and occupied a cell in the asylum till he died. Why need I say more about their breaking the license law? And why should they keep it, when their chief partner is their judge in these infringements and appoints all the officers to look after the working of the act. In all other acts it is those in sympathy with it who are appointed administrators, but in this case it is different. Take, for instance, the post-office. Any one using a postage stamp that has been used before is fined ten dollars and costs. Think of it, ten dollars for a two-cent stamp. It has been done when the three cents were in use. They look after their business. The staff of the Post-office Department think more of a three-cent stamp than the Dominion Government think of thousands of human lives.

MRS. CAMPBELL.

Corwin, Ont.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—As the season of the year has arrived when school boards engage their teachers by a sort of a Dutch auction method, that is, by advertising for tenders, a word about teachers' salaries may not be out of place. It is generally admitted that teachers in elementary schools are underpaid, and as a natural consequence, undervalued; for we all know that cheap articles as a rule are not appreciated, no matter how useful and necessary they may be.

A lecture lately delivered by a Miss Lovick, a Kingston teacher, gives a deplorable outlook for the 'knights of the birch' in that old limestone city. She says:—'The working life of a teacher is, say, 25 years; it may reach 30. At the end of that time the teachers of Kingston have, owing to the generosity of the salary system, three options—they spend their declining years in the house of industry, the asylum, or the penitentiary.'

What a pleasing prospect for any young man contemplating taking up the teaching profession to think upon! I say young man, for the majority of young women teachers have an idea that sooner or later they will graduate into matrimony and thus escape such public institutions as Miss Lovick asserts are the destiny of worn-out or fossilized pedagogues.

The question may be asked if this be the state of things in Kingston, how is it in Montreal, and the province of Quebec generally?

Perhaps some of our city teachers can speak for Montreal. In regard to the towns, villages and municipalities in the country, the writer having been a teacher for over 25 years in country schools, is forced to admit that his bank account is not yet large enough to allow him to live on the interest of his money. By close economy, self-denial and engaging betimes in other pursuits he has been able to save a little for a rainy day; but the prospect of retiring from the

active duties of life is still a dim object in the distant future, unless otherwise determined by the all-wise Ruler of earthly events.

It may now be asked what is the cause and what the remedy? It is universally admitted that it is easy to ask questions but often very hard to answer them. Various reasons have been given, but the general law of 'supply and demand' applies here as in every other calling in life. No amount of theorizing, no regulations, laws or restrictions will serve to increase teachers' incomes so long as school boards can fill all vacancies with such ease. It matters not how low the salary offered, how desolate, uncomfortable and uncongenial the school-house and its surroundings may be, yet there are dozens of teachers ready to accept the position! In fact, a sort of canvassing has become fashionable of late. Before a school is advertised, or long before there is any talk of changing a teacher, the secretary-treasurer receives a number of letters from teachers either making enquiries, or directly applying for the school.

One effectual remedy to stop this is to raise the standard of the teacher much higher than it is at present. No teacher should be given a first-class diploma under 21 years of age and then only after having given unmistakable evidences, after a fair trial, that he or she was able to successfully manage a school. Until such times as teachers become civil servants of the government, care should be exercised in selecting only such as are qualified mentally and morally, and have a natural adaptation for the work. Like the poet, teachers, generally speaking, are born, not made. In rural districts it is the custom of school boards to engage resident teachers of their own municipality in preference to strangers, regardless of qualifications. Mr. So-and-so's little girl has got a diploma, and we may as well engage her as any other. 'You support Miss L. for district No. 1, and I will propose Miss H. for district No. 2.' And thus a sort of 'family compact' is kept up, salaries kept down, education degraded, and good teachers driven to the wall and forced to seek other means of making an honest living. The compulsory attendance at the Normal School for even a short term is a step in the right direction in order to remedy this evil. In some cases it may be a hardship and some may suffer because of this new regulation, but as there are far too many elementary teachers of a third grade character throughout the province, it will tend to decrease the number in future. A corner in the teaching profession will have a beneficial effect upon the salary question. When an article is a drug on the market there is little or no demand for it, but as soon as it becomes scarce then up goes the price.

The motto for the future should be, 'A better quality, but a reduced quantity' of teachers, and as a consequence, better salaries will follow.

VETERAN.

June, 1899.

THE DREYFUS SCANDAL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—When the entire history of the Dreyfus affair shall have been written, revealing the motive, why a Jew was subjected to horrible martyrdom, through the most diabolical conspiracy perpetrated in the annals of the world, it would be necessary not to omit the part played by some representatives of the Catholic religion and opinion in this country. Almost all the Catholic press revealed its character by the one-sided partiality shown against the Jews as a whole. The French-Canadian press of the Dominion, with the one noble exception of the 'Avenir du Nord,' of St. Jerome, showed such a rabid partiality as to verge on the point of positive indecency, the burden of their comments being the total badness of the world's Jews and the grandeur of France's 'general staff.' Especially shameful was the conduct of the 'Patrie' of this city. Every week for two years it regaled its readers with letters from its anti-Jewish correspondent in Paris, not once showing that impartiality due from an honest newspaper, by publishing the two sides of the question. My object in writing these lines, is to ask that part of the Catholic population of which the Archbishop of Montreal, Sir Wm. Hingston, Mr. Foran, Judge Curran, Mr. Smith, etc., form such an honorable representation, whether it is consistent, that a Catholic library should exclude authors like Victor Hugo, who contribute to the betterment of humanity, and allow on its files such crime-inciting sheets as the 'Libre Parole,' of Paris, to the exclusion of all other newspapers published in France? The writer, passing the Church of the Gesu, on Bleury street, entered a hall on whose portals was inscribed 'Montreal Free Library,' wherein sat a number of young people reading. Upon asking the attendant to give me a prominent old country French newspaper, I was handed half-a-dozen of the latest numbers of the 'Libre Parole.' Thinking the attendant made a mistake, I inquired again, when I was informed that the 'Libre Parole,' is the only newspaper that the Jesuit Fathers subscribe to from France. The 'Temps,' the 'Figaro,' and other newspapers of world-wide repute, are interdicted by the Jesuits, but Drumont's 'Libre Parole,' whose reason for existence is to preach the extermination of the Jewish race, is given the honor of being the representative of France's public opinion, and is thought fit to enlighten the young generation the Jesuit Fathers are educating, and to whom they teach the Jew Jesus' religion.

I ask those Catholics who are able to

form convictions without ecclesiastical help, whether any Protestant library would show such absence of self-respect as to allow such reading matter to pollute its files.

A JEW.

Montreal, June 14, 1899.

BICYCLES ON THE INCLINE RAILWAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Bicycles carried free, reads the legend on the station of the Incline Railway, and the wheelman alights from his wheel, slings it across his shoulder and ambles up the steps, almost falling over the little children in his anxiety to be first.

Mr. Editor, your paper is read by the intelligent of all creeds, I therefore hope that the above facts will bear investigation by the intelligent and honest Catholics, and the blind mistake of prejudice will be remedied, for the welfare of our country depends upon the complete harmony that should exist between the different creeds composing our population.

SCANDO.

NEW LIFE ASSURANCE ACT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I have been much interested in the articles which have recently appeared in your valuable paper regarding the proposed new life insurance act, lately introduced into the House of Commons by the Government, certain clauses of which must affect very unfairly and injuriously the vested interests of many policy-holders in Canadian companies.

Policy-holders naturally ask where the companies are to get the necessary amount to set aside as additional reserve, in order to comply with this proposed legislation. The companies have entered into contracts with the assured binding them so that the premiums cannot be increased. Clearly, the only source from which this large additional reserve is to be obtained is from the surplus held by the companies, and which ought to be divided amongst existing policy-holders.

My contention is that the government has no right to interfere with a contract made between the insurance company and myself years ago, and deprive me of a tangible and substantial income therefrom, to which I am justly entitled.

pose that any one of our Canadian life companies desired to reinsure all its risks, I am perfectly satisfied that it would have no difficulty in doing so, and at the same time have a substantial margin left over and above its present surplus.

It is said, and there is not the least reason to doubt the statement, that the present financial condition of all Canadian life insurance companies is perfectly sound. If so, why interfere with the old business at all?

I hope it is not yet too late for the government to change the scope of their measure so as to leave existing contracts uninterfered with, allowing the reserves to remain at the same rate as at present, fixing a different rate only for the business taken from Jan. 1, 1900.

POLICY HOLDER.

Montreal, June 16, 1899.

A FEW CLOSING WORDS TO 'RATIONAL.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—After reading 'Rational's' letter in last Saturday's issue of the 'Witness,' I was doubtful as to whether or no there was anything in it requiring a reply.

However, I thought that, perhaps, in your good nature, you would allow me space for a few closing remarks, when I assure you that you will not be troubled again by me on this subject.

The last communication of 'Rational' has the same characteristics as mark his preceding letters. He has still the same way of executing a double shuffle around any arguments that he cannot successfully combat, and, after firing a volley of long, dark, ambiguous sentences, punctuated by many parentheses, he retreats in the smoke, crying, 'Wandering from the point, wandering from the point!'

I claim that, as a debater 'Rational' has failed to establish a single position with which I took issue. 1. The first proposition challenged by me was, 'What is known as the changed heart has almost invariably lifted its possessor above the world he lives in, with the result that he despises or professes to despise this earthly sphere too much to put forward any effort for its social reformation.'

The real meaning of the phrase is, that when men become changed in heart, their usefulness is gone, so far as this world is concerned. In logic this is what is called a universal negative. In order to make this statement truthfully 'Rational' should know all the men of the 'changed heart' that have ever lived, and he should also know that not one of them ever did anything for the social reformation of the world. Of course the 'almost' relieves the pressure slightly, but the meaning is practically the same.

'Rational' makes the statement: 'Want, misery, humiliation, degradation, the voice of the pulpit has cried that these things are God's will, etc.' I disputed this contention and demanded the name of a minister who preached such doctrine. Did my critic meet my demand by giving me such names? No, as usual, he evaded the question.

my friend, staying right with the point. 3. 'Rational's' reply to my statement re studying social conditions in the large cities of Europe is characteristic. He says with his usual suavity, 'I have spent as many years in Europe as Mr. Reid has months.'

4. My critic says: 'Mr. Reid's quotation from the Standard Dictionary (wherein by the way he fails to distinguish between anarchy and anarchism), etc. True, I did not wait to make the distinction; there is always an element I take for granted when writing for the intelligent public, especially readers of the 'Witness,' viz., common-sense.

W. D. REID,

Montreal.

MENTAL HEALING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—May I, through your columns, say to your correspondent, 'L. W. Shipman,' concerning the mental healing of his pain, of which he speaks, that the following will undoubtedly be found to be a true, scientific solution of it.

It is a well-known fact of science that all the operations that go forward in the human physical system are carried on through the energy of that force or power which is known as the nerve force or nervous force, (an energy somewhat similar to some forms of electricity). Also the kind and amount of this force that is supplied for the various vital operations in the physical nature determine to a large degree whether the operations are carried on healthily and strongly, or feebly and painfully.

Again it is a fact that a person's mind has a close direct and vital relation and connection with this nerve force or energy as when a person's mind controls the action of the muscles of his arms and legs and mouth, etc., for it is through the nerve force acting in the nerves, (which are connected with the muscles), that the muscles are controlled and directed.

Now, let the mind be somewhat excited (as by a certain indignation, as Mr. Shipman says his was), and this excitation of the mind could and would naturally increase the amount and quality of the nerve energy supplied to the vital operations, which being thereby strengthened to their normal habitual exercise and power, restored the healthy condition and drove away the pain.

Or again a person's nerve energy may be operated upon by the mind of another individual, as in hypnotism, and thus pain be driven away. Or, again, (though of course we cannot assert that this is the mode of operation employed), there is no reason known to science why the mind or Spirit of the Divine Being might not thus operate upon a human person's nerve energy to restore healthy operation and remove pain.

Now, speaking generally, while it is perfectly true that in some cases the mind and the nerve energy can thus remove pain and restore healthy operation, it is also perfectly true that a healthy and relieved condition of the physical nature and system and life may have a beneficial reactionary effect upon the nerve energy, and through it, upon the mind and the spirit, and even upon the soul and heart, (the disposition).

But in general (it might be said) in the case of these latter (the mind and spirit and heart and soul), their pains and ills would be more directly operated upon by agencies specially suited to their nature, such as truths, and mental and moral influences, and Divine agency and influence and truths. Though it is perfectly true that one can indirectly influence beneficially the body or physical nature through the spirit or mind, and the mind or spirit through the physical nature and life.

Or, to sum up all these truths in ancient Hebrew form of phraseology. Let a person be 'born anew,' (have a new purified, relieved, healthy life), 'born anew of water and of Spirit,' (this is the exact translation of the Greek in the New Testament), that is, have both physical and spiritual purifying and renovating agencies operating upon him, (upon his physical nature and spiritual nature), and then his whole nature will be, both directly and indirectly, relieved, restored, and renewed.

(he will be 'born anew') and as a result of this, he will (again) give the exact rendering of the Greek 'be able to see and to enter into the Kingdom of God'; or he will be able both to see and know what is that divinely correct state and condition of human life, (for 'the Kingdom of God is within' a person), that God would wish a man to have, and also he will 'be able to enter into it, that is, enter upon the actual realization of that divinely healthy and sound and holy state and condition of life.

Thus we may see that all the great beneficial truths of science (physical, mental, moral and spiritual science), so far as they relate to the good of human life, have been anticipated by this great dictum of Christ's (as seen in the Greek, not in the English versions; nor, indeed, in any of the modern European versions, which follow the Latin vulgate in this matter, no doubt), of John iii. 3 5.

M. R. ROWSE.

Bath, Ont.

SUNDAY DAIRYING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The cheese and butter industry has been a source of much profit to the farmers of the province of Quebec, not only for what has been realized from the article itself, but as a stimulus to cattle-raising and grass-seeding and making larger fields for pasturage, thus adding material to increase the fertility of the soil and thereby enhancing the value of the land.

The price of cheese and butter has not reached the mark to satisfy the most ambitious, but, nevertheless, only from the proceeds of the article, many have paid off their mortgages, and others have kept out of debt, not a few have accumulated money in the meantime, and all concerned seem encouraged with the results of the past. It is impossible to say what the future will bring forth; but the prospects are still bright and encouraging. Now, as Canada has a fair chance on the English market to sell her butter and cheese, with improved transportation facilities and with the fostering care of the Government, cheese and butter promise to become the most important industry in connection with French-Canadian farming.

But there is a stigma attached to the business which detracts immensely from its importance—this is making cheese and butter on the Lord's Day. Macaulay said that England's greatness was due to Sabbath observance, and other eminent writers say that the decadence of the Latin races is due to Sabbath desecration. (The bible classifies Sabbath-breaking with the greatest evils that afflicted ancient Israel. Now, what is written in the word of God is for our instruction, that we may profit thereby. So in developing the vast resources of our fair Dominion, let us not do it on a Sabbath-breaking line. Such a course will certainly prove disastrous to our country, making her like France and Spain the laughing-stock of the world.

It is alleged by some that making butter and cheese in creameries and cheese factories on the Sunday is a necessity, on account of the Saturday evening's milk. If this assertion be really well founded, then the Saturday evening's milk was a useless article before creameries and cheese factories came into vogue in the province of Quebec. That these are an improvement on the old system, I readily admit; but at the same time I know from experience that the Saturday evening's milk can be used to advantage at home without loss to any one concerned, and that cheese and butter makers have ample room to display their ambition during the six working days of the week, without making encroachments on the day of rest.

If working on Sunday, under certain conditions be a necessity, why not do it without invoking the bishop's consent? The fact that the people ask his consent shows that they do not believe what they allege, that the work is a necessity. They do not ask the bishop's consent to feed and milk the cows on the Sunday, why, then, ask his permission to make cheese and butter? They ask it because it would be profane to make encroachments on the Sunday without asking the bishop to be a party to the scheme. He has consented on account of the Saturday evening's milk. Now, the people use the Friday evening and Saturday morning's milk, sheltered by the Saturday evening's; thus making a big cheese on the Sunday. It is very sad indeed.

The priests know that the practice is unjustifiable, for they tried to stop it, but the public opinion went so strong against them that they were obliged not only to surrender, but, also, to turn about and give permission by making enactments to that effect. They did so, doubtless, to preserve their authority in other respects, which they consider more important. Ministers of the gospel should lift up their voices strongly against the evil, and the religious press should denounce it not only as a sinful practice; but also for being a hindrance to Christians who wish to participate in the industry.

JOHN TUCKER.

Sorel, June 2, 1899.

SUGGESTION REGARDING STREET CARS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The many recent fatal accidents furnish me with sufficient excuse to again bring before the public for their consideration the idea which I advanced some two years ago, viz, that the street

cars should run on the left side of two-track streets thus giving the drivers of vehicles and wheel-riders—who by law are compelled to keep to the right—the advantage of meeting the cars instead of having them come behind them, which necessitates their looking back continually. This is a great annoyance to all such. I have driven many times along streets where there are two tracks for a distance, say from Bleury street to Guy street, in the evening, when extra cars are on, and five or six cars would pass me, and sometimes the same car would pass me several times. Now, only those who try to drive or ride along such streets know the great danger and annoyance this is. There not being enough room between the curbstone and the track for a vehicle standing at the side of the street and one passing along, the passing one is compelled to cross the tracks again and again, and every time there is the danger of the car coming on the vehicle from behind.

The wheelman also has the same difficulty. Say he is going west, the car being ahead of him. He whistles to pass the car, a vehicle is standing on the side of the street; he makes a spurt and the track proves to be in the usual bed order; he is thrown to the ground, and the car coming behind him, is over him in an instant; if he was meeting the car he would hardly run right into it; if he did there would be no one to blame but himself.

I would be pleased to hear the opinion of others on this matter. I am sure if people will give this idea a little study, they will see the great benefit the change would be to them. I do not know that the change would be any expense to the street car company. I may be wrong, but I really believe that at least one half of those killed by the street cars would be living to-day if the cars had been run on the left side of the streets. Why not try it? Give the motor man more room and the danger of accidents will be much lessened.

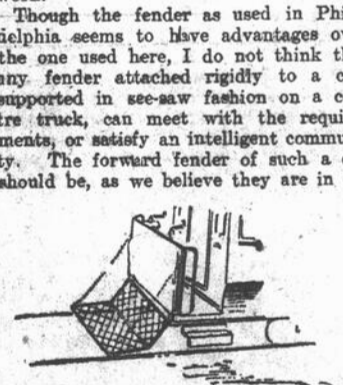
JAMES M. AIRD.

Montreal, June, 1899.

PHILADELPHIA DOUBLE FENDERS

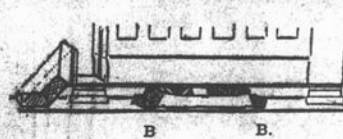
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In Philadelphia the electric cars are provided with a fender after the fashion of those used on our cars, but of a better pattern. Better in this respect, that though they are practically of the same shape as our fender, the only metal used is the inevitable iron rods which form the sides. The front ends of these rods are connected by a heavy rope, and stout cord netting, instead of wire, is used. The advantages of the rope and the cord over the all metal fender are twofold: In the first place, the unfortunate may more readily roll on to the fender, as the rope gives with his weight, and so the outer edge of the fender lowers and enables him to roll upon it, whereas the rigid metal fender, which often is a foot above the track, is almost impossible to roll on to.

In the second place, should the unfortunate pass under the fender, he will be less damaged by the fender itself if it be made of rope than if of metal—an important thing in case the motorman may chance to have been able to stop the car before the wheels do their awful work. Though the fender as used in Philadelphia seems to have advantages over the one used here, I do not think that any fender attached rigidly to a car, supported in see-saw fashion on a centre truck, can meet with the requirements, or satisfy an intelligent community. The forward fender of such a car should be, as we believe they are in Ottawa,



tawa, attached to the car by hinges, being supported in front by wheels or rollers upon the truck bed, so that, how ever the car may oscillate, the front edge of the fender is close to the track. So much for the forward fender.

In Philadelphia, that city of brotherly love, more value is set on the life of a man than apparently is placed here. Not content with their forward fender they have underneath the car, and immediately in front of the wheels, a second fender (B) which is attached rigidly to the wheel truck, and which consequently can be, and is, hung close to the track bed. This fender is of necessity small, simply a strong metal shelf of



the width of the car, and perhaps a foot and a half in depth. A feature of this fender is that the steel rod which supports it is bent somewhat plough-shaped, so that a body under the car has two chances, and must be either shoved out sideways, or be picked up before the wheels reach it. Besides this, the cars are protected along their sides by boards which would prevent anything running or slipping between the forward and rear wheels. A car so protected might do great damage, on the other hand, it is far less likely to do damage, and would at least avoid the fearful mangling that is usually the result of our unprotected cars. A Philadelphia policeman told me

that these fenders had often proved effective. Certainly they seem to me vastly better than our senseless fenders, and as we run our cars much faster than they do in Philadelphia, we should have the better fender of the two.

In New York, the Broadway Cable Company has no forward fender, but a simple little wooden plough-shaped fender which pushes anything off the track on either side. They may have dispensed with the front fender because of the room it occupied, and as the Broadway cars are run very close together, space is to be considered. Or it may be that the heavy waggon that throng Broadway, smashed any fender that could be used. Or it may be that the New-Yorker goes on the principle that a motorman should always have his car under control and should never run a man, woman or baby down. However that may be, the small plough-shaped fender immediately in front of the wheels is the prevailing arrangement in New York.

Some of the city fathers have been travelling at the city's expense, and in a very expensive way, to learn what they can of fenders used in other cities, but the cost of their trip will be as nothing if anything is accomplished toward better fenders.

In my opinion it would be vastly better that the cars stop before crossing a street, as is done in most places, I believe, Toronto, for example, than after crossing a street, as is the rule here.

TRAVELLER.

Montreal, June 15, 1899.

BEREAVEMENT OF THE FIELDS.

(In memory of A. Lammman: Died Feb. 10, 1899.)

Soft fall the February snows, and soft Falls on my heart the snow of wintry pain; For never more, by wood or field or croft, Will he we knew walk with his loved again; No more with eyes adream and soul aloft, In those high moods where love and beauty reign, Greet his familiar fields, his skies without a stain.

Soft fall the February snows, and deep, Like downy pinions from the moulting breast Of all the mothering sky, round his hushed sleep, Flutter a million loves upon his rest; Where once his well-loved flowers were fair to peep, With adder-tongue and waxen petals prest, In young spring evenings reddening down the west.

Soft fall the February snows, and hushed Seem life's loud action, all its strife removed; Afar, remote, where grief itself seems crushed, And even hope and sorrow are reprov- ed; For he whose cheek erstwhile with hope was flushed, And by the gentle haunts of being moved, Hath gone the way of all he dreamed and loved.

And now, untimely cut, like some sweet flower Plucked in the early summer of its prime, Before it reached the fullness of its dower, He withers in the morning of our time; Leaving behind him, like a summer shower, A fragrance of earth's beauty, and the chime Of gentle and imperishable rhyme.

Songs in our ears of winds and flowers and buds, And gentle loves and tender memories, Of Nature's sweetest aspects, her pure moods, Wrought from the inward truth of intimate eyes, And delicate ears of him who harks and broods, And nightly pondering, daily grows more wise, And dreams and sees in mighty solitude,

Soft fall the February snows, and soft He sleeps in peace upon the breast of her; He loved the truest; where by wood and croft, The wintry silence folds in fleecy blue About his silence, while in glooms aloft The mighty forest fathers, without stir, Guard well the rest of him, their rare sweet worshipper.

—W. Wilfred Campbell, in the June 'Atlantic.'

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct. Canadian Patents—Population of boats, P. E. Doegs; ballot boxes, F. A. Tetu; organs, G. W. Scribner; amalgamator, C. E. Garrison; automatic water supply for acetylene gas apparatus, J. H. Clift. American Patents—Portable garment hanger, F. C. Beal; seed drill shoe, W. Coulthard; bag, R. Ellis; hand fastening tool, L. Frechette; fountain spittoon, W. Inghart; envelope, C. Magnuson; portable organ, F. J. S. Roberts.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Exceptional Terms to suit purchasers will be arranged this week. Our stock of Pianos and Organs will be sold at slaughter prices, to clear out. A rare opportunity to obtain a first-class instrument at a very low figure. Layton Bros. Warerooms, 148 Peel street.

WHY BRITONS RULE THE WAVES. THE STORY OF THE 'HERMIONE.'

On the night of Sept. 22, 1797, while the British thirty-two-gun frigate 'Hermione' was cruising off the west coast of Puerto Rico, a mutiny broke out on board. It would appear that on the preceding day, while the crew were reefing the topsails, the captain—Hugh Pigot by name, and described as 'one of the most cruel and oppressive captains belonging to the British navy'—called out that he would flog the last man off the mizzen-topsail-yard. Capt. Pigot was known to be a man of his word in matters of this sort, and, as the 'cat' would naturally fall to the lot of the men at the extremities of the yard, two of these poor fellows made an attempt to spring over their comrades nearer the mast, but missing their hold fell on the quarter deck and were both killed. When this was reported to the captain he is said to have answered, 'Throw the lubbers overboard.' This was the culmination of a long series of oppressive acts on the part of the captain, and the result was that the crew mutinied, and killed their officers, with a few exceptions. Capt. Pigot was stabbed, and while still alive thrown out of the cabin window. Thereafter the mutineers took the ship into La Guayra, and represented to the Spanish governor that they had set the officers adrift in the jolly-boat. Soon afterwards the 'Hermione' was added to the Spanish navy, and as fitted for sea in this service she mounted forty-four guns, while her crew, which in the British service had been 220, was increased by 100, exclusive of about 70 soldiers and artillerymen.

Two years later—in September, 1799—intelligence reached Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, commander-in-chief at Jamaica, that the 'Hermione' was about to sail from Porto Cabello for Havana, and, accordingly, on the twentieth of the month, he detached the twenty-eight-gun frigate 'Surprise,' Capt. Edward Hamilton, to look out for her. The total force of the 'Surprise' was 197 men and boys. Capt. Hamilton, it seems, proposed to the commander-in-chief to attempt the cutting-out of the 'Hermione' if a barge and 20 more men could be given him, but Sir Hyde Parker refused his sanction, considering the enterprise too desperate. The 'Surprise' was ordered to cruise about 60 to 80 leagues off Porto Cabello, and endeavor to intercept the 'Hermione.' For some weeks these orders were acted on, but the 'Hermione' was not met with, and, as the provisions of the 'Surprise' were running short, Capt. Hamilton determined on more energetic measures. On Oct. 21 he was off the harbor of Porto Cabello, and had satisfied himself that the 'Hermione' was still there. She was moored between two batteries situated at the entrance of the harbor, and appeared to be ready for sea. The batteries were said to mount some 200 guns.

The 'Surprise' stood off and on until the evening of the twenty-fourth, when, after dinner, Capt. Hamilton announced to his officers his intention of attempting the capture of the 'Hermione.' Later the crew were mustered aft, and the captain made a speech, in which he reminded them of their former successful exploits. He concluded with these words: 'I find it useless to wait any longer; we shall soon be obliged to leave the station, and that frigate will become the prize of some more fortunate ship than the 'Surprise.' Our only prospect of success is by cutting her out this night.'

This proposal was received with great cheering, and the crews for the six boats were immediately selected. Every man was to be dressed in blue, no white was to be shown, the password was 'Britain,' and the reply 'Ireland.' At half-past seven the expedition started. Capt. Hamilton leading in the pinnace. It was distinctly laid down that, in the event of reaching the ship undiscovered, only the boarders were to board, the boat's crews remaining where they were to be in readiness to take the 'Hermione' in tow directly the cables were cut. The rendezvous was to be the 'Hermione's' quarter-deck. When within a mile of the 'Hermione' the advancing boats were discovered by two gunboats, each mounting a long gun, and were fired upon. The pinnace, by the captain's orders, threw off all attempt at concealment, and with hearty cheers its crew pulled for the prize. The other boats ought all to have followed suit, but some of them instead foiled away their time and powder on the gunboats. By the time the 'Hermione' was reached her crew were on the alert; nevertheless, Capt. Hamilton and his party made good their footing on her fore-castle, and, pushing their way along the gangway, reached the quarter-deck. The cables were cut and the 'Hermione' taken in tow not a second too soon, for the shore batteries were now entering a vigorous protest in the form of a heavy fire. Meanwhile, there was hard fighting going on on the frigate, and it was not until an hour after the first attack that all opposition was put down. At two o'clock in the morning the 'Hermione' was safe in British hands once more, and out of range of the land batteries.

Of the British there were none killed, though Capt. Hamilton, Mr. Maxwell, the gunner, and ten others were more or less severely wounded. The Spaniards had 119 killed and 97 wounded out of their total of 365.

'It is impossible,' says James, 'to do justice to Capt. Hamilton, the gunner, Mr. Maxwell, and the first boarders from the pinnace; they were unsupported for more than ten minutes, and this gallant handful of men succeeded in possessing themselves of the quarter-deck. The history of naval warfare, from the earliest times to this date, affords no parallel to this dashing affair; it was no surprise, no creeping upon the sleepy un-awares. The crew of the frigate were at quarters, standing to their guns, aware of the attack, armed, prepared, in readiness, and that frigate was captured by the crews of three boats, the first success being gained by sixteen men.'—'Household Words.'

CROWS MAKE WAR ON SPARROWS

A flock of crows is doing in Baltimore the work of exterminating the sparrows, recently attempted in Boston parks by the employees of the Public Works Department, and is doing it better. This war on the pugnacious little English immigrant in Baltimore was begun a year ago by three crows, who forced the sparrows tenanted the corners in the buildings of the Peabody Institute to evacuate. This year the evicting force numbers fifteen crows, who daily come up from an adjoining county and, beginning at the Peabody Institute, gradually work their way northward. They destroy the eggs and the nests of the sparrows, and within a few months have pushed the birds quite a distance towards the suburbs. The methodical way and determination of these crows, Prof. Uhler, of the institute says, is remarkable, and the work they have done is of great benefit to the trees in the squares and parks in the city. The Peabody buildings are now entirely free from sparrows, and it is a rare thing to find one farther down town than North avenue, except in the western section of the city.

RUDYARD KIPLING AT THE ZOO.

An American traveller, who spent some time with Rudyard Kipling in London recently, tells this story: 'One afternoon we went together to the Zoo, and, while strolling about, our ears were assailed by the most melancholy sound I have ever heard, a complaining, fretting, lamenting sound proceeding from the elephant house.

"What's the matter in there?" asked Mr. Kipling of the keeper. "A sick elephant, sir; he cries all the time; we don't know what to do with him," was the answer.

"Mr. Kipling hurried away from me in the direction of the lament, which was growing louder and more painful. I followed and saw him go up close to the cage where stood an elephant with sadly drooped ears and trunk. He was crying actual tears at the same time that he mourned his lot most audibly.

"In another moment Mr. Kipling was right up at the bars, and I heard him speak to the sick beast in a language that may have been elephantese, but certainly was not English. Instantly the whining stopped, the ears were lifted, and the monster turned his sleepy little suffering eyes upon his visitor and put out his trunk. Mr. Kipling began to caress it, still speaking in the same soothing tone,

and in words unintelligible to me at least.

"After a few minutes the beast began to answer in a much lowered tone of voice, and evidently recounted his woes. Possibly elephants, "enjoying poor health," like to confide their symptoms to sympathizing listeners as much as do some human individuals. Certain it was that Mr. Kipling and that elephant carried on a conversation, with the result that the elephant found his spirits cheered and improved. The whine went

out of his voice, he forgot that he was much to be pitied, he began to exchange experiences with his friend, and he was quite unconscious, as was Mr. Kipling, of the amused and interested crowd collecting about the cage.

"At last, with a start, Mr. Kipling found himself and his elephant the observed of all observers, and beat a hasty retreat, leaving behind him a very different creature from the one he had found.

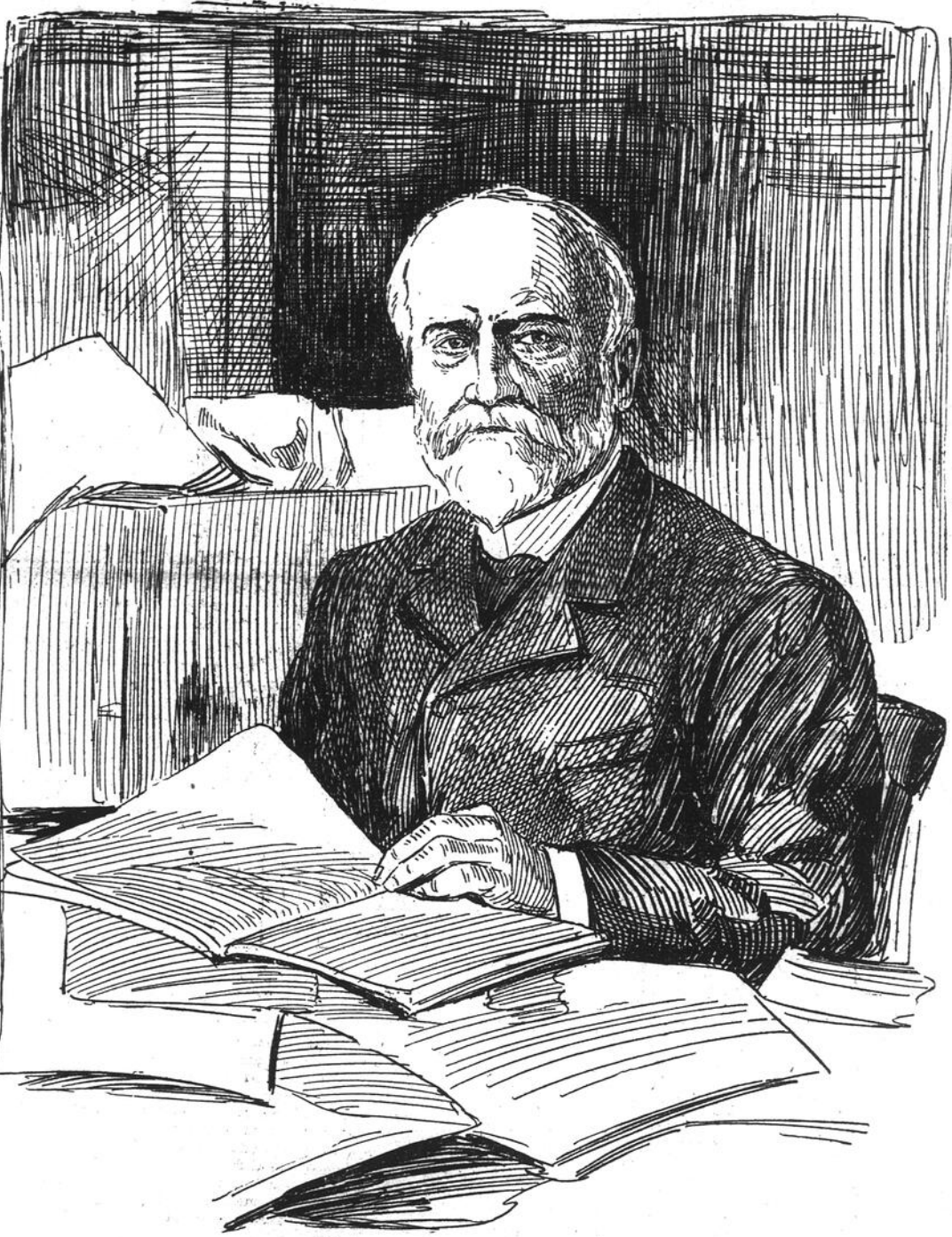
"Doesn't that beat anything you ever saw?" ejaculated a comrade of mine,

as the elephant trumpeted a loud and cheerful good-bye to the back of his vanishing visitor, and I agreed with him that it did.

"What language were you talking to that elephant?" I asked when I overtook my friend.

"Language! What do you mean?" he answered with a laugh.

"Are you a Mowgli?" I persisted, "and can you talk to all the beasts in their own tongue?" But he only smiled in reply.—'The Baptist Union.'



THE MAN WHO MADE THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Baron de Bloch is the author of 'The War of the Future,' the book that turned the Czar's mind towards peace.—'Black and White.'



THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE: THE RECEPTION OF DELEGATES BY QUEEN WILHELMINA.

—London 'Graphic.'

The chiefs of the conference delegations were received at the royal palace at The Hague and presented to Queen Wilhelmina by Mr. de Beaufort, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Queen and her mother each held a court of her own, and the delegates were presented in alphabetical order to both queens. A quarter of an hour before the reception M. de Staal handed the Queen the Russian Order of St. Catherine in diamonds.

A GREAT MARINE LIZARD.

REMARKABLE SPECIMEN OF A MOSASAUR AT THE NEW YORK MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

(New York 'Evening Post'.)

A force of skilled workmen is now engaged in putting the finishing touches on the east corridor of the American Museum of Natural History, to the mounting of one of the finest and most unique specimens ever received by the museum. This is a great marine lizard, which was discovered two years ago in the greenish chalk of Kansas by Mr. Bourne, a lawyer of Scott City, and was later purchased by the museum.

An expert was first sent to examine the specimen, then in the rough shape of a number of large irregular slabs of the cream-colored chalk. It was difficult at the time to form any estimate of the size of the animal, because considerable parts were still uncovered, but it appeared probable that the purchase would be a wise one. The great slabs were boxed with great care and shipped to the museum, and from that time to this the various stages of preparation, involving altogether the co-operation of twenty-five men, artisans, artists and scientists, have been under way, until at last the specimen will be shown to the public on Sunday for the first time.

As the successive slabs were developed with delicate instruments, it gradually appeared that an entire mosasaur was here embedded, from the tip of the long, pointed snout to near the tip of the tail, slightly less than thirty feet in length, and belonging to the largest and most powerful type of sea lizards which ravaged the Great American Mediterranean Sea during the Chalk Period. The animal lies exactly as it perished, upon its ventral surface, with the fore and hind paddles outstretched and the backbone thrown into a sigmoid curvature. It gives an exact idea of the proportions of one of these sea monsters. The head measures four feet in length, the jaws being armed with powerful teeth. The neck is short, being only two feet in length, while the back measures eight feet. The tail, fifteen feet in length, was evidently the great propeller of the body, as in the alligator, and in the monitor lizard, of this type, technically known as 'Tylosaurus,' is most closely allied. In other words, the tail is longer than the other parts of the body combined. The specimen agrees closely in size with the fragmentary skeleton of a similar animal described by Prof. Cope in 1871 at Fort Wallace, Kansas. Prof. Williston, of the University of Kansas, the leading American authority upon the mosasaurs, assigns thirty-five feet as the largest size attained by these animals.

In the neck and chest region a most interesting discovery was made, that the cartilages supporting the trachea, forming a broad band along the abdominal line, and supporting ten of the anterior ribs, were all beautifully preserved. This constitutes one of the most unique and valuable features of this remarkable specimen, for it renders possible a complete restoration of the chest region, which has hitherto been practically unknown. Upon this turns the much-debated scientific question whether these animals are to be regarded as sea serpents, or whether they ought to be regarded as sea lizards, an idea originating with Cuvier.

It appeared two years ago, when Prof. Williston published his memoir upon these animals, that little remained to be added to our knowledge of the mosasaurs, but this specimen is thought to throw a flood of new light upon the great group, and to confirm their general relationship to the lizards. Prof. Williston has recently described a specimen in which a neck frill or fringe tending along down the median line of the neck is partially preserved.

Advantage has been taken of all this new knowledge by Mr. Knight, whose restorations of the extinct vertebrates of North America are becoming so well known. His painting of this mosasaur will soon be completed and placed in the case beside the specimen. It is designed from a very careful model, and represents the animal cutting through a wave in its pursuit of a school of porbeus, a large fish, remains of which have been frequently found in the stomach region of these great mosasaurs, and which probably constituted their principal food.

The great lizard is mounted upon a single panel of plaster twenty-five feet long. The chestnut-colored skeleton presents a beautiful contrast to the chalky background. Every bone lies in the original chalk in which it was deposited. The museum thus secures one of the finest, if not the finest specimen of a mosasaur in existence. It is placed at the head of the stairs leading to the third floor, in what is now known as the east corridor. This corridor will gradually be filled with plesiosaurs, ichthyosaurs and other representatives of the marine life of the long age of reptiles.

In a recent lecture delivered at Liverpool, Dr. William Carter pointed out that the deaths directly attributed to intemperance in 1896 were 91 per 1,000,000 among males, and 52 per 1,000,000 among females; that the rate is constantly increasing; and that the deaths are increasing among women far more rapidly and in a far greater ratio than among men.

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